

Informed Consent for PRP (Platelet-Rich Plasma) Therapy

You have a pain problem that has not been relieved by routine treatments. A procedure, specifically an injection or operation, is now indicated for further evaluation or treatment of your pain. There is **NO** guarantee that a procedure will cure your pain, and in rare cases, it could become **WORSE**, even when the procedure is performed in a technically perfect manner. The degree and duration of pain relief varies from person to person, so after your procedure, we will reevaluate your progress, then determine if further treatment is necessary. Your physician will explain the details of the procedure listed below. Tell the physicians if you are taking any blood thinners such as **PLAVIX**, **Aspirin**, **Coumadin**, **Lovenox and HEPARIN** as these can cause excessive bleeding and a procedure should **NOT** be performed. Alternatives to the procedure include medications, physical therapy, acupuncture, surgery, etc. Benefits include increased likelihood of correct diagnosis and /or of decrease or elimination of pain.

Platelet-rich plasma is a fraction of your blood which contains a high concentration of platelets. These are known to contain large quantities of growth factors which attract stem cells and stimulate the healing of damaged tissues. Clinical work over the last several years has established the safety and usefulness of platelet-rich plasma (PRP) for tissue repair and healing in joints resulting in reduced pain and improved function for many who have had this procedure. Platelet Rich Plasma is an established treatment technique used to tighten and strengthen weak and damaged ligaments and tendons which are believed to cause pain and instability. It is also used to decrease pain and improved function. The technique requires the injection of Platelet Rich Plasma derived from your own blood. The sight of the injection is where the ligament or tendon attaches to the bone, at the joint capsule or inside the joint. An extensive discussion was conducted of the natural history of the disease and the variety of surgical and non-surgical treatment options available to the patient. A risk/benefit analysis was discussed with the patients reviewing the advantages and disadvantages of intervention at this time. A full explanation was given of the nature and the purpose of the procedures and anesthesia, its benefits, possible alternative methods of treatment, the risks involved, the possibility of complications, the foreseeable consequences of the procedures and the possible results of non-treatment. No guarantee or assurance was made, as to the results that may be obtained from the procedure/treatment. Specifically, the risks were identified including but are not limited to the following:

- **Increased pain and allergic reaction** from local anesthetics, iodine, contrast (X-Ray dye), materials containing latex, IV anesthetics and/or other medications
- **Infection** on skin, tissue, bones, joints, discs, nerves, ligaments, possibly blood stream (Sepsis), brain and spinal cord (Meningitis) may require hospitalization
- **Bleeding** into epidural space (Epidural Hematoma) and into spinal canal (Spinal Hematoma) may require surgical interventions such as an evacuation of blood from epidural space, spinal canal and decompression surgery, blood vessel injury
- **Nerve damage**, tissue injury, tissue damage, temporary and permanent numbness and/or weakness, paralysis, spinal cord injury, urinary and/or fecal incontinence
- **Headache** ("Spinal headache") may require blood patch (Injecting your own blood into epidural space) and hospitalization
- **Joint injection**: In addition to the above complications, injection and fluid collection in the joint(s) may require antibiotic treatment, fluid aspiration and surgical interventions.
- Allergic reaction from steroid; facial flushing, elevation in blood glucose, headache, increased appetite, weight gain, swelling, menstrual irregularities, hoarseness, numbness, infection, abnormal heartbeats, increased blood pressure, stroke, heart attack, insomnia, etc.

• Death		
	Patient's initial:	Date:



Patient w	ill be injec	ted with PRP to	the following	g area(s):				
□ Right	□ Left	□ Shoulder	□ Elbow	□ Wrist	□ Hand	□ Hip	□ Knee	□ Foot
□ Bilateral (Both)		□ Ankle	□ Cervical Spine		□ Thoracic Spine	□ Lumbar Spine		
physician your decis above info which ma accept the Purewal their ass Relievus, managem inform the condition	believes the sion and rigormation. It is provided the simulation of the simulation of the sion of the	the benefits of the ght to accept or a UNDERSTA been specifical asent to any proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding proceeding the proceedi	decline to har AND there are ly mentioned cedure which kinnier, Dr. A.C. I herein an edure. I also us arious medication m	outweigh its we the procest risks involutionable. The is performe Manabat, uthorize physical transfer to taken or taken or edicine incontact.	g treatment is low, risks or it would not edure done. I have wed with this procest risks have been extend by Dr. Young I Dr. Puri, Dr. Respections, nurse praces hat one of the great allergies and my gany changes in oth luding PRP (Planched)	ot have be read or ledure, to in aplained to Lee, Dr. Ueyes, Dr. I etitioners a test risks in general me ter medicat	en offered to y had read to y clude rare con my satisfaction J. Purewal, I Pryzbylkows nd their associated with p dical condition tions, allergies	you, and it is me the aplications, on and I Dr. M. ski and/or iates in oain n. I will or medical
				X				
	Pati	ent's Name			Patient's Sign	ature]	Date
document	to the pati	ient and have an	swered all the	e patient's c	the procedure and questions. To the be ne above described	est of my k	nowledge, the	
				X				
	Phy	rsician's Name			Physician's Sig	gnature		Date
				X				
	Wit	ness's Name			Witness's Sign	ature		Date