

PERMISSION and INFORMATION FORM

CORRECTION OF FEMALE EXTERNAL GENITAL ORGAN AND VAGINA (VULVOPLASTY SURGERY)

This form was prepared for informing patients and their relatives about the surgery. It is legal obligatory to be approved by making it read. Information forms are used in order to explain perceived risks and undesired situations (complications); to conduct information about other treatment choices. Defined risks were described to fulfill the needs of many patients in many conditions. However; this form must not be considered as a document consisting of all treatment types and risks. Your plastic surgeon can give different information or additional information depending on your personal health conditions or medical knowledge.

Please read all information given below carefully and do not sign the form in last page until you find answers to your all questions.

VULVOPLASTY SURGERY

Labia minora (inner labia) of female genital organ may be more prominent than labia majora and this can cause problems in terms of appearance and hygiene. The vagina may be enlarged especially after natural birth. In case where the enlargement requires a surgical operation, the surgery is performed under general anesthesia or local anesthesia with sedation. Reduction of the inner lips is a surgical operation performed in order to remove fatty bulges of the pubic area. The operation of vagina reduction means that both muscle tissue and mucosa are compressed. In some cases, that labia minora is large can cause pain during sexual intercourse and prevent women from wearing clothing of their choice. It may cause embarrassment in some women. It is expected that people are more comfortable about their wearing and they don't have any problem in sexual intimacy.

If the patients have severe diseases in her/his history and drugs he/she uses, it must be reported to your surgeon. In addition, aspirin and similar blood-thinner medications must not be used for 10 days before surgery.

The amount of reduction to be performed is determined and drawn before surgery. The operation is performed by injecting local anesthetic and vasoconstrictive medication which will prevent bleeding and reduce the pain. The threads used in operation are threads which don't require to be removed. The oedema, tightness and numbness may occur in surgery region in 48 hours after surgery. Cold application, washing with warm water and antiseptic solutions may be necessary to prevent this. Antibiotics and painkillers are used after operation. In general, the tightness in surgery region starts to reduce and movement become easier by third day. You can return your daily life activities after first week. It is not suggested to have a sexual intercourse before third week. This region should be washed frequently in this period. Feeling of burning, itching and rash are normal for 5-6 months.

The complications which can occur after surgery are as follows:

Early Period:

- **Bleeding:** In general, bleeding is taken under control with the help of cautery during surgery. However, if a trauma occurs in early period, a new bleeding can occur and an intervention may be necessary.
- **Infection:** This region is rich with microorganisms. Since it is also rich with blood circulation, the infection is rare in this region. Keeping it clean and use of suggested antiseptics reduces the risk of infection.
- **Wound Separation:** Excessive tightness, trauma or infection in early period can cause wound separation. These separations can generally be closed with dressing. In rare cases, sutures may be necessary. This case occurs depending on factors such as diabetes and cancer which affect wound healing negatively.

Late Period:

- **The difficulty in sexual intercourse due to pain:** It is very rare situation. It may occur because of psychological reasons. You may have difficulty in sexual intercourse due to tightness and pain caused by scar in first months. However, such problems are not expected after a few months.