



CONSENT FOR DERMATOLOGY EVALUATION, TREATMENT AND PROCEDURES

Patient Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Consent for Patient Evaluation and Procedures:

By signing below, I authorize Atlas Medical and its associates to conduct all necessary dermatological examinations and, if needed, perform any medically necessary procedures recommended during the visit. If I am the Power of Attorney (POA) for the patient, I understand that any medically required procedures, such as biopsies, excisions, cryotherapy, or other treatments, will be communicated to me prior to execution. I authorize Atlas Medical to contact me or my designee to discuss the patient's condition and to obtain further consent, if necessary.

2. Billing and Information Consent:

Atlas Medical will bill for the evaluation and management visits and any performance of a dermatological procedure. If a dermatological specimen needs to be evaluated by a laboratory, the laboratory may bill the patient directly for any patient-responsible fees, including copays, deductibles, and coinsurance. I also consent to the use and sharing of the patient's medical information as necessary for the purposes of treatment, billing, and compliance with HIPAA regulations.

3. Acknowledgment of Understanding and Waiver of Liability

I acknowledge that I am aware of the dermatological procedures available to me by Atlas Medical and received a clear and sufficient explanation of the procedures, including the risks, benefits, and available alternatives. (See below) I confirm that I have had the opportunity to ask questions, and all my questions have been answered to my satisfaction and I release Atlas Medical and its staff from liability for any procedure outcomes, except in cases of proven negligence or malpractice.

4. Right to Refuse or Withdraw Consent:

I acknowledge that I have the right to refuse any procedure or withdraw my consent at any time, even after signing this form, without affecting future care.

My Signature below certifies that I have read, understand, and consent to all the terms and conditions listed above.

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Signature of patient or Legal POA

Date



## **PROCEDURES:**

### **Excision**

#### 1. Procedure Description, Purpose, and Benefits:

The excision procedure involves the surgical removal of a lesion, mole, or abnormal tissue from the patient's skin, which may include removing some surrounding tissue to ensure complete removal. The excised tissue may be sent to a laboratory for analysis to determine if it is benign or malignant. This procedure is intended to address abnormal or potentially harmful tissue, providing diagnostic clarity, reducing the risk of progression if the tissue is cancerous, and potentially improving the appearance and comfort of the affected area.

#### 2. Risks and Complications:

As with any surgical procedure, excision carries certain risks, including but not limited to:

- **Bleeding:** Minor to moderate bleeding at the excision site.
- **Infection:** Risk of infection at the site, which may require additional treatment.
- **Pain:** Discomfort or pain at the surgical site, usually manageable with medication.
- **Scarring:** Scarring is expected and can vary based on the size and location of the excision.
- **Nerve Damage:** Possible damage to surrounding nerves, potentially resulting in temporary or permanent changes in sensation.
- **Incomplete Excision:** In rare cases, additional surgery may be required if the lesion is not completely removed.

#### 3. Alternatives to Excision:

- **Observation:** Monitoring the lesion without immediate intervention.
- **Non-Surgical Treatments:** Such as cryotherapy, laser treatment, or topical medications, depending on the nature of the lesion.
- **No Treatment:** Choosing no intervention, with the understanding of potential risks of lesion progression or complications.

#### 4. Anesthesia:

Local anesthesia will be used to numb the area during the procedure to minimize pain and discomfort. Possible risks of anesthesia include localized swelling, bruising, or an allergic reaction.

(Initials: \_\_\_\_\_)

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### **Cryotherapy**

#### 1. Procedure Description, Purpose, and Benefits:

Cryotherapy involves the application of extreme cold, typically liquid nitrogen, to freeze and destroy abnormal or unwanted skin tissue, such as warts, skin tags, or precancerous lesions. This minimally invasive procedure is intended to remove the abnormal tissue, improve skin appearance, and reduce the risk of further growth or progression of the lesion.

#### 2. Risks and Complications:

- **Pain:** Discomfort or pain during and after the procedure.
- **Blistering:** Formation of blisters at the treated site.



- Scarring: Potential for scarring or changes in skin texture.
- Infection: Risk of infection at the treatment site.
- Pigment Changes: Temporary or permanent changes in skin color, especially in darker skin tones.
- Incomplete Treatment: Lesions may not fully resolve and may require additional treatment.

### 3. Alternatives to Cryotherapy:

- Observation: Monitoring the lesion without intervention.
- Topical Treatments: Application of medications to reduce or remove the lesion.
- Surgical Removal: Excision or other surgical techniques.
- Laser Therapy: Use of laser to remove abnormal tissue.

### 4. Anesthesia:

Cryotherapy usually does not require anesthesia, but if necessary, local anesthesia may be applied to minimize discomfort. Risks of anesthesia include localized swelling or bruising.

(Initials: \_\_\_\_\_)

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## **Biopsy**

### 1. Procedure Description, Purpose, and Benefits:

A biopsy involves the removal of a small sample of tissue from the skin for diagnostic analysis. The purpose is to diagnose skin conditions, such as infections, inflammatory conditions, or skin cancer, providing essential information for treatment planning.

### 2. Risks and Complications:

- Bleeding: Minor bleeding at the biopsy site.
- Infection: Risk of infection requiring additional treatment.
- Pain: Mild discomfort at the biopsy site, usually manageable with over-the-counter pain medication.
- Scarring: Small scar formation at the biopsy site.
- Incomplete Diagnosis: Occasionally, further biopsies may be needed if the initial sample is inadequate.

### 3. Alternatives to Biopsy:

- Observation: Monitoring the lesion without immediate biopsy.
- Imaging: Limited use, such as dermoscopy, for surface evaluation.
- Topical Treatments: If clinically appropriate based on external examination findings.
- No Immediate Action: Choosing not to undergo diagnostic testing, understanding the potential risk of missed diagnosis.

### 4. Anesthesia:

Local anesthesia is used to numb the biopsy area. Risks of anesthesia include localized swelling, bruising, or allergic reactions.

(Initials: \_\_\_\_\_)



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## **Skin Tag Removal**

### 1. Procedure Description, Purpose, and Benefits:

Skin tag removal involves cutting, freezing, or burning off benign skin growths, often for cosmetic reasons or if they are irritated by clothing or jewelry. The purpose is to improve comfort and appearance.

### 2. Risks and Complications:

- Bleeding: Minor bleeding during the removal process.
- Infection: Low risk of infection at the site.
- Pain: Minor discomfort during and after the procedure.
- Scarring: Minimal scarring at the removal site.
- Recurrence: New skin tags may develop in the same area.

### 3. Alternatives to Skin Tag Removal:

- Observation: Leaving the skin tag untreated if it is not causing problems.
- Home Remedies: Over-the-counter treatments (though not recommended without medical advice).
- Cryotherapy or Laser Therapy: As other non-invasive removal options.

### 4. Anesthesia:

Typically, no anesthesia is needed, but a local anesthetic may be applied for comfort. Risks include localized swelling and bruising.

(Initials: \_\_\_\_\_)

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## **Skin Closures**

### 1. Procedure Description, Purpose, and Benefits:

Skin closures involve the use of sutures, staples, adhesive strips, skin glue, or other methods to close wounds, lacerations, or surgical incisions. The purpose of these closures is to align skin edges, promote healing, reduce the risk of infection, and improve the overall appearance of the wound. Skin closures help to ensure that wounds heal properly and minimize scarring.

### 2. Risks and Complications:

- Infection: Risk of infection at the closure site, which may require further treatment.
- Scarring: Varying degrees of scarring depending on the wound, closure type, and individual healing factors.
- Closure Reaction: Possible reaction to the closure material, such as inflammation, irritation, or allergic response.
- Wound Dehiscence: Partial or complete reopening of the wound, potentially requiring additional closure or treatment.
- Pain and Discomfort: Temporary pain or discomfort at the closure site, typically manageable with medication.

### 3. Alternatives to Skin Closures:



- Leaving the Wound Open: Allowing healing by secondary intention in specific cases where closure is not ideal.
- Skin Adhesives: For minor wounds or low-tension areas where sutures or staples may not be necessary.
- Observation: In some cases, particularly with very small wounds, allowing natural healing without closure.

#### 4. Anesthesia:

Local anesthesia is commonly used to numb the area during the application of skin closures. Risks of anesthesia include localized swelling, bruising, or allergic reactions.

(Initials: \_\_\_\_\_)

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### **Incision and Drainage**

#### 1. Procedure Description, Purpose, and Benefits:

Incision and Drainage (I&D) involve making a small incision into an abscess to drain pus, fluid, or infection. This procedure helps relieve pain, reduce swelling, and promote faster healing of the infected area.

#### 2. Risks and Complications:

- Bleeding: Minor bleeding at the incision site.
- Infection: Risk of continued or new infection, possibly requiring further treatment.
- Pain: Discomfort during and after the procedure, usually manageable with pain medication.
- Scarring: Minimal scarring at the incision site.
- Recurrence: Possible recurrence of the abscess, needing additional treatment.

#### 3. Alternatives to Incision and Drainage:

- Antibiotics Alone: Though often less effective without drainage.
- Warm Compresses: To aid in natural drainage, but may not be sufficient.
- Observation: Monitoring without immediate intervention, if clinically appropriate.

#### 4. Anesthesia:

Local anesthesia will be used to numb the area during the procedure, reducing discomfort. Risks include localized swelling, bruising, or allergic reaction.

(Initials: \_\_\_\_\_)

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