



# Lone Star Veterinary Surgical Services

Surgical Solutions for Your Loved Pets

## Surgical Release Form for Jaw Fracture Repair

Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Patient: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Referring Hospital: \_\_\_\_\_ Veterinarian: \_\_\_\_\_

Surgery to be performed: \_\_\_\_\_

I authorize Lone Star Veterinary Surgical Services (LSVSS) to perform surgery on my pet. I have discussed the aforementioned surgery and the importance of pre-surgical blood testing with the referring veterinarian. I understand that there are risks and hazards involved with the recommended surgical procedure, including anesthetic risk. I realized that no guaranty or warranty can ethically or professionally be made regarding the results or cure.

Your pet has been diagnosed with a fractured jaw that needs surgical repair. LSVSS doctor will evaluate your pet's radiographs and determine the best method of repair given your pet's age and the type of fracture or fractures. LSVSS Doctor may utilize one or a combination of pins, wires, screws, bone plates, or external fixator repair. The goal of any orthopedic surgery is fast return to function of the jaw. Many times the method of repair can only be properly determined during surgery as fissures (small cracks in the bone) and temporomandibular joint fractures sometimes do not show up well on a radiographs unless special views (open mouth) are taken under anesthesia. Other times, with open fractures, bite wounds, and gunshot wounds the bone is contaminated with bacteria, plates and screws are more risky to use since they remain on the bone and therefore increase the risk of persistent infection. If teeth are involved in the fracture, they may need to be removed now or at a future time to prevent abscessation. In most cases, there will be no complications and your pet's jaw bone will heal fully in 8-12 weeks. Unfortunately, in some cases, complications can arise. After fully discussing the planned surgical procedure and associated risks with your doctor or the surgeon, please sign the consent for surgery below:

Surgical Risks and Most Common Complication include:

1. Infection (less than 3% in closed fractures) which may require additional testing and medication at an additional cost.
2. Delayed healing of the bone (every patient has a different ability to repair damaged bone that is not under the control of the surgeon)
3. Non-union (although quite rare, a non-union is where the bone does not heal despite our best attempts and will require a second surgery with bone grafting at additional cost to repair)
4. Loose or broken implants (these may cause your pet discomfort and need to be removed/replaced at additional cost)
5. Malunion causing the lower jaw to deviate to one side or arthritis in the TM joint if involved in the fracture
6. With external fixators, pins will also need to be removed under sedation once the fracture has healed.

Strict adherence to post-surgical care and medicating of your pet will minimize these potential complications and serious problems are very uncommon in most cases.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Pet Owner/Agent Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone I Can Be Reached at Today