

TREATMENT AND PREOPERATIVE CONSENT FORM

PATIENT NAME _____

ORAL SURGERY

Oral surgery is sometimes necessary to remove teeth, cysts, or growths. Oral infections can cause pain, discomfort, gum or bone disease, and improper tooth formation or positioning. Oral infections can have a negative influence on overall body health and should be removed or treated. Teeth may require extraction if they are seriously decayed, will not erupt properly or if they are in an improper position and cannot function.

Possible Risks:

Oral surgery can result in a “dry socket” (painful, slow healing after extraction). Other potential risks include: bleeding, numbness after healing, defects in bone and soft tissue after surgery, swelling, broken root fragments, damage to adjacent teeth or restorations, sinus involvement, or a broken jaw.

_____ **Patient/Guardian Initials**

ENDODONTIC THERAPY (ROOT CANAL)

When the nerve (pulp) of a tooth is damaged or injured, endodontic therapy is an attempt to save a tooth that may otherwise be lost. To treat the tooth, an entry is made through the top of the tooth or crown into the dental pulp and the diseased pulp is removed. Various materials, including gutta-percha and pastes are inserted in place of the pulp. Following endodontic therapy it is usually necessary to do a crown to avoid tooth fracture.

Possible Risks:

Treatment is not always successful. Occasionally, a tooth may require re-treatment, surgery, or extraction. Some risks include: file separation, perforation, hyper-calcification, tooth fracture, under/over fill, infection, or possible loss of the tooth.

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RESTORATIVE MATERIALS (FILLINGS)

If a tooth is decayed, the decay is removed and filling material is placed in the tooth to restore it to healthy, normal function. Tooth restorations are primarily one of two types. They are either metallic or tooth colored. Metallic restorations are silver amalgam or cast gold. Silver amalgam contains silver, tin, copper and zinc mixed with mercury to form a compactable alloy. Cast gold consists of gold, silver, copper, zinc, palladium and platinum. Tooth colored restorations are made of porcelain, other ceramics, resin (plastic), or glass ionomer.

Possible risks:

Some controversy exists regarding the mercury content of silver amalgams. All national and international dental societies have deemed silver amalgams as safe for continued use. Over a period of time, teeth with proportionately large restorations may crack. A few people may have a slight reaction to the metals in alloy restorations. A small percentage of restored teeth may be sensitive to temperature or pressure after placement. In cases where the sensitivity does not go away, a root canal may be required.

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FIXED PROSTHODONTICS (CROWN AND BRIDGE)

If a tooth/teeth is/are missing, fractured, if a deep cavity or large restoration exists, or if the tooth/teeth has/have been endodontically treated, a need for a crown or bridge may be required. In such a case, a certain amount of the tooth structure is reduced to prepare for the crown or bridge. A bridge replaces one or more missing or damaged teeth with the adjoining teeth serving as abutments. Crown and bridges may consist of either a tooth colored restoration or a metallic restoration. The most common used materials for crowns is porcelain fused to metal.

Possible Risks:

Over years of service there is a possibility that wear of opposing teeth may occur and root canal therapy may be needed at a later time. In bridgework, the extra load on the supporting teeth of the bridge can weaken, break, or cause pulp death in the abutment teeth. Pieces of porcelain or plastic can break and cause the need for repair or replacement.

_____ **Patient/Guardian Initials**

ANESTHETICS, ANALGESIA, SEDATIVES

In order to control pain and/or apprehension, a local anesthetic, analgesia, conscious sedation, nitrous oxide analgesia, or a sedative drug may be necessary.

Possible Risks:

Some people may have an allergic reaction to an anesthetic, analgesia or sedative. Many local anesthetics contain epinephrine, which can be a problem for individuals with a heart or circulatory condition. Certain medications and anesthetics may cause drowsiness, or lack of awareness and coordination, which may also be increased by the use of alcohol or other drugs. If a patient is given sedative medication during surgery, he/she must agree not to drive him/her self home and must have a responsible adult drive him/her home and accompany hi/her until fully recovered from the effects of the sedation.

_____ **Patient/Guardian Initials**

I authorize and consent to treatment of the procedure(s) initialed above. I have read and understand the consent form. I have been given an opportunity to ask questions which have been answered to my complete satisfaction. I understand the risks, benefits and alternatives. I fully understand that a perfect result is not and cannot be guaranteed or warranted.

Signature of patient/guardian

Date

Signature of witness

Signature of dentist