



CONSENT FOR DENTAL IMPLANT SURGERY

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Patient's Name

Date

Please initial each paragraph after reading. If you have any questions, please ask your doctor BEFORE initialing.

You have the right to be informed about your diagnosis and planned surgery so that you can decide whether to have a procedure or not after knowing the risks and benefits.

- ____ 1. My condition has been explained to me as a **Missing Tooth or Missing Teeth** described as: _____

- ____ 2. The procedure proposed to treat this condition is **Surgically Placing a Dental Implant or Implants** into my jaw bones and gums in these positions:

- ____ 3. I have been informed of possible alternate methods of treatment (if any) including: _____
- ____ 4. All surgeries have some risks. They include the following and others:
- ____ A. Post-operative discomfort, bruising and swelling needing several days of at-home recovery.
 - ____ B. Bleeding that is heavy or lasts for a long time that might need more treatment.
 - ____ C. Injury or damage to teeth or roots of teeth that are near by the place of the implant. The injured tooth/teeth might need root canal treatment or may be lost.
 - ____ D. An infection after the procedure that might need more treatment or cause loss of the implant.
 - ____ E. Stretching of the corners of the mouth that might cause cracking and bruising and might heal slowly.
 - ____ F. It might be hard to open my mouth for several days. This might be from swelling and muscle soreness, or from stress on the jaw joints (TMJ). This could last several weeks or months, or it could be permanent.
 - ____ G. During the surgery, pieces of bone, synthetic bone, or synthetic membranes may be placed. These pieces of bone or membranes may also become infected or devitalized and require antibiotics and/or more surgical treatment.
 - ____ H. Allergic reactions (previously unknown) to any medications or materials used in treatment.

Drew Steel, DMD

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- _____I. Implants placed in lower jaw might injure the nerve that gives feeling to the face. After the surgery, there might be pain or a numb feeling in my chin, lip, cheek, gums, teeth or tongue. It is possible that I might lose my sense of taste. This might last for weeks or months. It can be permanent, but this rarely happens.
 - _____J. Opening into the sinus (a normal bony area above the upper back teeth) that might need additional treatment. If you go into the sinus on purpose to do another procedure (sinus-lift procedure with grafting), I might have several weeks of sinusitis symptoms that will need medicine and more recovery time.
 - _____K. The jaw may break and need more surgical treatment for repair.
 - _____L. Use of other bone materials, (synthetic bone-like materials or membranes) that might have to be removed at a later date.
 - _____M. Bone loss around implants and/or adjacent teeth.
 - _____N. Fracture of the Implant or the restorative parts.
 - _____O. Loss of an implant or implants.
 - _____P. Other: _____
- _____5. I understand that cuts (incisions) will be made inside my mouth in the gums to put one or more dental implants into my jaw bone. The implants will be the support for one or more missing tooth replacements to hold a crown, cap, bridge, partial denture, complete denture or plate. The doctor has explained the procedure, and told me how many incisions will be made, where they will be, and what kind of implants will be used. If a crown, bridge or denture is to be attached to this implant(s), this will be done by Dr. _____, and that office will bill me for that procedure.
- _____6. Sometimes dental implants remain covered by gum tissue during the initial healing period. If the implant is covered by gum tissue, it will have to be surgically uncovered before it can be restored by the dentist. Sometimes dental implants are left exposed through the gum tissue when placed. Gum tissue grafting or trimming may be necessary before or after restoration by the dentist.
- _____7. No one has promised how long the implants will last. I have been told that once the implant is put in, I need to follow through with the whole treatment plan and finish it in the time period that is set by my doctors. If this is not done, the implants may fail.
- _____8. I understand smoking is extremely detrimental to the success of implant surgery. I agree to cease all use of tobacco for 2-3 weeks prior to and after surgery, including the later uncovering procedure, and to make strong efforts to give up smoking entirely.

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INFORMATION FOR FEMALE PATIENTS

- ____9. I have told my doctor that I use birth control pills. My doctor has told me that some antibiotics and other medications may reduce the preventive effect of birth control pills, and I could conceive and become pregnant. I agree to discuss with my personal doctor using other forms of birth control during my treatment, and to continue those methods until my personal doctor says that I can stop them and use only oral birth control pills.

ANESTHESIA

I have had the opportunity to speak with Dr. _____ about my options for anesthesia. These options include Local Anesthesia, Nitrous Oxide/Oxygen Analgesia with Local Anesthesia, Oral Medication with Local Anesthesia, Intravenous Sedation, or Deep Sedation/General Anesthesia. After this discussion, I have chosen to have _____ as my anesthesia. I understand the risks and potential complications of anesthesia to include:

- ____10. Discomfort, swelling or bruising where the drugs are placed into a vein.
- ____11. Vein irritation, called phlebitis, where the drugs are placed into a vein. Sometimes this may grow to a level of discomfort or disability where it may be difficult to move my arm or hand. Sometimes medication or other treatment may be needed.
- ____12. Nerves travel next to the blood vessels where the drugs are placed into a vein. If the needle hits a nerve or if drugs or fluid leaks out of the vessel around a nerve, I may have numbness or pain in the nerve where it runs along the arm. Usually the numbness or pain goes away, but in some cases, it may be permanent.
- ____13. Allergic reactions (previously unknown) to any of the medications used.
- ____14. Nausea and vomiting, although not common, are possible unfortunate side effects. Bed rest, and sometimes medications, may be needed for relief.
- ____15. Conscious sedation and deep sedation/general anesthesia are serious medical procedures and, whether given in a hospital or office, carry the risk of brain damage, stroke, heart attack or death.
- ____16. In situations where a breathing tube is used, I may have a sore throat, hoarseness or voice change.

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MY OBLIGATIONS:

- _____ 17. Because anesthetic or sedative medications (including oral premedication) cause drowsiness that lasts for some time, I **MUST** be accompanied by a responsible adult to drive me to and from surgery, and stay with me for several hours until I am recovered sufficiently to care for myself. Sometimes the effects of the drugs do not wear off for 24 hours.

- _____ 18. During recovery time (normally 24 hours), I should not drive, operate complicated machinery or devices or make important decisions such as signing documents, etc.

- _____ 19. I must have a completely empty stomach. It is vital that I have **NOTHING TO EAT OR DRINK** for **six (6) hours** prior to my treatment. TO DO OTHERWISE MAY BE LIFE-THREATENING.

- _____ 20. **Unless instructed otherwise**, it is important that I take any regular medications (high blood pressure, antibiotics, etc.) or any medicines given to me by my surgeon **using only small sips of water.**

CONSENT

I understand that my doctor can't promise that everything will be perfect. I understand that the treatment listed above and other forms of treatment or no treatment at all are choices I have. I have read and understand the above and give my consent to surgery and chosen anesthesia. I have given a complete and truthful medical history, including all medicines, drug use, pregnancy, etc. I certify that I speak, read and write English. All of my questions have been answered before signing this form.

Patient's (or Legal Guardian's) Signature Date

Doctor's Signature Date

Witness' Signature Date



ORAL AND IV BIPHOSPHONATE DRUGS, ANTIRESORPTIVE DRUGS, OR ANTIANGIOGENIC DRUGS PATIENT EDUCATION

For patients who have taken or are currently taking

- Oral Bisphosphonate Drugs
- IV Bisphosphonate Drugs (Zometa/Aredia)
- Antiresorptive Drugs (Denosumab)
- Antiangiogenic Drugs

Research shows that there is a small risk of developing osteonecrosis (bone cell death) of the jaw or other complications after dental treatment. The jaw bones usually heal completely, but in some patients taking these drugs, the ability of the bone to heal may be altered. This risk is increased in procedures like tooth extraction, tissue surgery, implant placement or other invasive procedures that cause damage to the bone. Therefore, it is important to understand these risks before proceeding with any invasive procedure.

After your dental procedure, long-term care with your medical doctor, dentist and/or oral and maxillofacial surgeon may be required to check your condition. Even if there are no immediate complications from the proposed dental treatment, the area is always subject to infection and breakdown at any time due to the unstable condition of the bone. Even the smallest trauma from a toothbrush, chewing hard food, or denture sores may set off a complication. There may be delayed healing, osteonecrosis of the jaw, loss of bone and soft tissues, infection, jaw fracture, oral-cutaneous fistula (open draining wounds), or other significant complications. The risk of osteonecrosis can be increased by certain medical conditions including diabetes, immune suppression, cancer, as well as social habits like tobacco and alcohol use.

If osteonecrosis should occur, treatment may be long and difficult. Ongoing intensive therapy that could include hospitalization, taking antibiotics for a long time, and removal of dead bone. Reconstructive surgery may be needed, including bone grafting, metal plates and screws, and/or skin flaps and grafts. The risk is higher the longer these drug therapies have been taken.

The decision to stop this drug therapy before dental treatment will not lessen the risk of developing osteonecrosis and should only be made after talking with the medical doctor who prescribed the drug(s) and the treating oral and maxillofacial surgeon. If you are taking anti-angiogenic medications, stopping these medications prior to dental treatment may improve healing and should be reviewed with your treating doctors.

My signature below acknowledges I have read and understand the information provided to me and my questions have been answered.

Patient's (or Legal Guardian's) Signature

Date

Print Patient's (or Legal Guardian's) Name/Relationship

Date



POST-OPERATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

*****PLEASE READ ALL OF THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY*****

Sometimes the after-effects of oral surgery are quite minimal, so not all of the instructions may apply. Common sense will often dictate what you should do. However, if you have a question, follow these guidelines or call our office for clarification. Our number is: ____

DAY OF SURGERY

FIRST HOUR: Bite down gently but firmly on the gauze packs that have been placed over the surgical areas, making sure they remain in place. Do not change them for the first hour unless the bleeding is not controlled. The packs may be gently removed after one hour. If active bleeding persists, place enough new gauze to obtain pressure over the surgical site for another 30 minutes. The gauze may then be changed as necessary (typically every 30 to 45 minutes). It is best to moisten the gauze with tap water and loosely fluff for more comfortable positioning.

EXERCISE CARE: Do not disturb the surgical area today. Do **NOT** rinse vigorously or probe the area with any objects. You may brush your teeth gently. **PLEASE DO NOT SMOKE** for at least 48 hours, since this is very detrimental to healing and may cause a dry socket.

OOZING: Intermittent bleeding or oozing overnight is normal. Bleeding may be controlled by placing fresh gauze over the areas and biting on the gauze for 30-45 minutes at a time.

PERSISTENT BLEEDING: Bleeding should never be severe. If so, it usually means that the packs are being clenched between teeth only and are not exerting pressure on the surgical areas. Try repositioning the packs. If bleeding persists or becomes heavy, you may **substitute a tea bag** (soaked in very hot water, squeezed damp-dry and wrapped in a moist gauze) for 20 or 30 minutes. If bleeding remains uncontrolled, please call our office.

SWELLING: Swelling is often associated with oral surgery. It can be minimized by using a cold pack, ice bag or a bag of frozen vegetables (such as peas) wrapped in a towel and applied firmly to the cheek adjacent to the surgical area. This should be applied twenty minutes on and twenty minutes off during the first 24 hours after surgery. If you have been prescribed medicine for the control of swelling, be sure to take it as directed.

PAIN: Unfortunately most oral surgery is accompanied by some degree of discomfort. You will usually have a prescription for pain medication. **If you take the first pill before the anesthetic has worn off, you should be able to manage any discomfort better.** Some patients find that stronger pain medicine causes nausea, but if you precede each pain pill with a small amount of food, it will reduce the chance that nausea will occur. The effects of pain medications vary widely among individuals. If you do not achieve adequate relief at first, you may supplement each pain pill with an analgesic such as aspirin or ibuprofen. Some patients may even require two of the pain pills at one time. Remember that the most severe pain is usually within six hours after the local anesthetic wears off; after that your need for medicine should lessen. **If you find you are taking large amounts of pain medicine at frequent intervals, please call our office. If you anticipate needing more prescription medication for the weekend, you must call for a refill during weekday business hours.**

NAUSEA: Nausea is not uncommon after surgery. Sometimes pain medications are the cause. Nausea can be reduced by preceding each pain pill with a small amount of soft food, and taking the pill with a large volume of water. Try to keep taking clear fluids and minimize dosing of pain medications, but call us if you do not feel better. Classic Coca Cola may help with nausea.



DIET: Eat any nourishing food that can be eaten with comfort. Avoid extremely hot foods. Do not use a straw for the first few days after surgery. It is sometimes advisable, but not absolutely required, to confine the first day's intake to liquids or pureed foods (soups, puddings, yogurt, milk shakes, etc.). It is best to avoid foods like nuts, sunflower seeds, popcorn, etc., which may get lodged in the socket areas. Over the next several days you may gradually progress to solid foods. It is important not to skip meals! If you take nourishment regularly you will feel better, gain strength, have less discomfort and heal faster. If you are a diabetic, maintain your normal eating habits or follow instructions given by your doctor.

SHARP EDGES: If you feel something hard or sharp edges in the surgical areas, it is likely you are feeling the bony walls which once supported the extracted teeth. Occasionally, small slivers of bone may work themselves out during the following week or so. If they cause concern or discomfort, please call the office.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECOND AND THIRD DAYS

MOUTH RINSES: Keeping your mouth clean after surgery is essential. Use ¼ teaspoon of salt dissolved in an 8 ounce glass of warm water and gently rinse with portions of the solution, taking five minutes to use the entire glassful. Repeat as often as you like, but at least two or three times daily.

BRUSHING: Begin your normal oral hygiene routine as soon as possible after surgery. Soreness and swelling may not permit vigorous brushing, but please make every effort to clean your teeth within the bounds of comfort.

HOT APPLICATIONS: You may apply warm compresses to the skin over the areas of swelling (hot water bottle, hot moist towels, heating pad) for 20 minutes on and 20 minutes off to help soothe tender areas. This will also help decrease swelling and stiffness.

HEALING: Normal healing after tooth extraction should be as follows: The first two days after surgery are generally the most uncomfortable and there is usually some swelling. On the third day you should be more comfortable and, although still swollen, can usually begin a more substantial diet. **The remainder of the post-operative course should be gradual, steady improvement.** If you don't see continued improvement, please call our office. If you are given a plastic irrigating syringe, **DO NOT** use it for the first five days. Then use it daily according to the instructions until you are certain the tooth socket has closed completely and that there is no chance of any food particles lodging in the socket.

It is our desire that your recovery be as smooth and pleasant as possible. Following these instructions will assist you, but if you have questions about your progress, please call the office where you had surgery. A 24-hour answering service is available to contact the doctor on call after hours. Calling during office hours will afford a faster response to your question or concern.

PLEASE NOTE: telephone calls for narcotic (pain killer) prescription renewal are ONLY accepted during office hours.