

Treatment Information and Consent

1. I understand that there are many options when it comes to dental treatment. All options have been discussed and I have chosen a particular option based on available information, outcome, risks, time commitment, and finances.
2. Sometimes during the course of dental treatment, unforeseen complications and conditions may arise that can require different or additional treatment.
3. Medications delivered during and after appointments have the potential to cause allergic reactions, mild or severe.
4. Periodontal Disease: Also known as gum disease, is a serious condition that can lead to the loss of teeth and bacteria entering the bloodstream. Periodontal therapy is necessary to help this condition and regular maintenance cleanings are necessary to slow the progression. Many patients experience sensitive teeth after this treatment, which can be helped with sensitivity toothpastes (Fluoridex, Sensodyne) and excellent oral hygiene at home (Sonicare works well for this). Additional gum surgery at future dates may be needed in addition to periodontal therapy. Warm salt water rinses and Peridex rinses help with healing.
5. Root Canals: Also known as endodontic therapy, is an elective procedure to save a tooth. Risks include file separation in the nerve canal, perforation of the tooth, inability to discover and/or negotiate the entire root system, reaction to root canal solutions, numbness. Root canal failure occurs seldom, which would necessitate additional surgery. All root-canaled teeth must be covered with a crown as soon as possible to prevent tooth fracture and minimize root canal failure. Teeth can be sensitive for 1-8 weeks after treatment.
6. Surgery: Including extraction, implants, bone grafting, sinus lifting, gum surgery. All surgery inherently comes with risks, which can include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Nerve Injury: Nerves are near surgical sites. Damage can be temporary or permanent and can affect sensation to the lips, cheek, chin, tongue, and other oral/facial tissues. Surgery on the lower jaw has the greater risk.
 - b. Sinuses: The upper jaw's sinus can be injured during surgery. Most injuries heal without complications, but sometimes referral to a specialist is needed if complications arise. Objects can also be inadvertently pushed into the sinus (teeth, bone fragments, implants).
 - c. Other risks: Postoperative infection, restricted mouth opening, injury to adjacent teeth and fillings, jaw fracture, postoperative swelling, dry socket, decision to leave small piece of root in the jaw when it's removal would be too risky, uncontrolled bleeding, soft tissue damage/laceration.
 - d. Implants: Implants are an excellent treatment option. A dental implant includes three pieces: titanium screw, abutment, and crown. Implants are a serious time commitment; they can take anywhere from 3 to 12 months to complete. Risks include implant failure (the implant does not fuse with the jaw), infection, nerve injury during placement, sinus perforations, bleeding, gum infection, hardware failure.
7. Crowns, Bridges, Veneers: Also known as caps, reinforce teeth plagued with cracks, fractures, compromised fillings, and large cavities. Exact color matching, especially to front teeth, can be very difficult. Temporary crowns are generally worn for 2-4 weeks, are very fragile, and can easily break or come off. Crowns, bridges, and veneers are very strong but can fracture—caution is advised for hard, sticky, crunchy foods—especially for dental work in the front of the mouth.
8. Postoperative sensitivity: This is commonplace after dental work. Fillings, crowns, bridges, and veneers can cause postoperative sensitivity. Each tooth is alive (it has its own blood supply and source of vitamins and nutrients). Each time a tooth gets a cavity or is drilled on to remove a cavity or crack, the tooth experiences inflammation, which translates to sensitivity. Teeth can only handle so much stress, so there may come a day when the nerve of the tooth can't take any more trauma and does not get better. This is when a root canal is necessary—to remove the dying or dead nerve. Most sensitivity is mild and resolves within 1-2 weeks, but sometimes can linger for longer. Each individual patient also has their own response to dental treatment, which factors into postoperative sensitivity.
9. Local Anesthetics: Locals are quite safe and affective for dental treatment. Risks include allergic reaction (mild to severe), paresthesia (prolonged or unresolved numbness), reaction to epinephrine within the anesthetic (adrenaline).
10. I must also inform the dentist of any health/medication changes, as these can alter treatment and cause severe complications.
11. While Dr. Lampee uses the best materials, science, and techniques; failure (immediate or future) and complications can occur. I understand and accept this as a potential risk of dental treatment. It is also necessary to have cleaning appointments every 3-6 months, followed by periodic exams and x-rays.
12. Swallowing or aspirating of dental materials and objects is possible. In the event that this occurs, you may require hospital intervention.

Patient Signature

Date



Phone | 503-646-2273
Fax | 503-277-1535



www.drlampee.com



14455 S.W. Allen Boulevard, Suite 103
Beaverton, Oregon 97005



Sinus Precaution Consent

Dental surgery and implants can be very close to your sinuses on your maxillary (upper) jaw. These surgeries can involve upper extractions, placement of dental implants and sinus grafting. After your procedure you must follow these sinus precautions:

- Do not blow your nose for two weeks.
- Sneeze with your mouth open.
- Take your antibiotics until they are gone. Please call us if they upset your stomach. Probiotics can help with this.
- Take Sudafed or a similar nasal decongestant if you are feeling congested.

Sinuses usually heal uneventfully but if for some reason there is residual sinus blockage or inflammation you will have to see an Ear Nose and Throat physician or oral surgeon for diagnosis and further treatment, which may include sinus endoscopy.

Patients at higher risk of postoperative sinus complication include:

- Smokers
- Diabetics
- People with autoimmune disorders
- People with a history of sinus disease and infection

I have been presented with and understand the information on my sinus precautions and have had the opportunity to have all my questions answered.

Patient Signature

Date