

CONSENT FOR EXTRACTION OF TEETH

Page 1 of 2

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.

Your diagnosis is: _____

Your planned treatment is: _____

Alternative treatment methods include: _____

Taking teeth out is a permanent process. Whether the procedure is easy or difficult, it is still a surgical procedure. All surgeries have some risks. They include the following and others:

- ____ 1. Swelling, bruising and pain.
- ____ 2. Stretching of the corners of the mouth that may lead to cracking or bruising.
- ____ 3. Possible infection that might need more treatment.
- ____ 4. Dry socket - jaw pain that begins a few days after surgery, that may need more care.
- ____ 5. Possible damage to other teeth close to the ones being taken out, more often those with large fillings or caps.
- ____ 6. Numbness, pain, or changed feelings in the teeth, gums, lip, chin and/or tongue (including possible loss of taste). This is due to the closeness of tooth roots (mainly with wisdom teeth) to the nerves which can be injured or damaged. Usually the numbness or pain goes away, but in some cases, it may need more treatment or may be permanent.
- ____ 7. Trismus – you can only open your mouth a little. This is most common after wisdom teeth are taken out. Sometimes it happens because of jaw joint (TMJ) problems already there. Damage can occur to the ligaments of the jaw joint (TMJ) from having your mouth open wide and/or for a period of time. This is more common if you already have symptoms or signs. This may need separate additional treatment.
- ____ 8. Bleeding – oozing can often happen for several hours, but a lot of bleeding is not common.

- ____ 9. Sharp ridges or bone splinters may form later at the edge of the hole where the tooth was taken out. These may need another surgery to smooth or remove.

CONSENT FOR EXTRACTION OF TEETH

Page 2 of 2

- ____ 10. Sometimes tooth roots may be left in to avoid harming important things such as nerves or a sinus (a hollow place above your upper back teeth).
- ____ 11. The roots of the upper back teeth are often close to the sinus and sometimes a piece of root can get into the sinus. An opening may occur from the sinus into the mouth that may need more treatment.
- ____ 12. It is very rare that the jaw will break, but it is possible in cases where the teeth are buried very deep in their sockets.
- ____ 13. When donated, processed, or artificial bone substitutes are placed to preserve a socket the pieces might not join together with the natural bone and could be lost.

INFORMATION FOR FEMALE PATIENTS

- ____ 14. 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.

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 and the risks of those choices have been presented to me. 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

LIFETIME FAMILY DENTISTRY
66 MAPLE AVE., COLLINSVILLE CT 06019
PHONE # 860-693-8314

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, when in doubt 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 site(s) Change gauze every _____ for _____. 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 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, chances for nausea will be reduced. 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 _____

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 taken 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 1/4 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.