

TOOTH EXTRACTION INFORMED CONSENT

In this form, you will be asked for your medical and dental treatment history and some personal information. Information about the treatment and procedures to be applied is your natural right to own it. It is up to your decision to approve the procedure after learning the benefits and possible risks of the treatment and procedures.

Local anesthesia

Local anesthesia is applied to provide pain control during treatments. If necessary, primarily topical anesthetic agent is used to numb gums or the inside of the cheek.

What to Expect from Anesthesia

Anesthetic liquid is injected with a syringe, the tooth and its surroundings are getting numb for a while. The effect of the anesthetic disappears after 2-4 hours.

If Anesthesia is Not Given

If local anesthesia is not applied, the procedures either cannot be performed because they will be too painful, or they are performed under a more complicated procedure/sedation.

Possible Risks

After local anesthesia, although rare, the patient may experience allergic reactions, loss of sensation, bleeding, temporary muscle spasms, and temporary facial paralysis. Anesthesia may fail if there are anatomical differences or acute infections in the area.

Things to Consider After Treatment

The area where local anesthesia is applied is numb for approximately 2-4 hours. For this reason, eating and drinking is not recommended until the numbness subsides to prevent wounds on the inside of the cheek and lips due to biting.

Extraction

If the infection in the tooth/root is too advanced to be treated, it must be removed. If the infection in the tooth is too advanced to be treated, the best way to prevent the infection from spreading further is often to have the tooth extracted. If there is no need for orthodontic treatment, teeth that have erupted in the wrong position, are out of arch, are non-functional, or have a negative impact on functions may need to be extracted.

What to Expect from Treatment

After the area is anesthetized with local anesthesia, the tooth/root is extracted and padded with gauze to control bleeding. Biting the gauze usually stops bleeding. Since the infection disappears after the extraction, the healing of the extraction area takes place within a week or two.

If no treatment is given

As a result of not extracting a tooth that requires extraction, these teeth may cause pain, swelling and even bone loss in the jaws, and infected primary teeth/root residues that are not extracted may also damage the permanent teeth coming from underneath.

Possible Risks

Pain or swelling after the procedure is rare and usually minimal. After the extraction, a condition called Alveolitis, which is a local infection of the area, may occur and cause pain that lasts for a few days. In this case, your doctor will intervene with the necessary treatment. By extracting the tooth, the tooth/root that is the source of infection is completely removed from the body, but the loss of a tooth is undesirable, so it should be evaluated whether the teeth can be treated with filling or root canal treatment.

Things to Consider After Treatment

The patient should bite the gauze placed in the procedure area for 30 minutes. It is normal to experience bleeding in the form of leakage, swelling, and bruising in the face and neck area on the first day after the gauze is removed. During this process, the patient should not rinse his mouth, spit, drink fruit juice through a straw, etc. products should not be consumed. The patient should avoid activities that require heavy effort and, if necessary, lie in a semi-sitting position at night. Ice can be applied externally to the procedure area. Hot and grainy foods should not be consumed for the period specified by the doctor. Care should be taken to clean the wound area. If stitches have been placed, they should be removed within the time specified by the doctor. If there is pain in the procedure area that does not go away or becomes increasingly severe, consult your doctor immediately.

APPROVAL

A detailed examination of my entire mouth was performed. In addition, in the relevant sections, doctors explained what oral and dental disease is, why treatment is needed, the risks involved, problems that may occur, alternative methods, changes that may occur after treatment, the possibility of success and situations that may occur during the healing process. During the dentist's diagnosis and treatment; Consultation may be requested from other doctors and they may participate in the treatment process, Intern dentists will participate in diagnosis and treatment and will work under the supervision of research assistants and faculty members. By keeping my identity information private, my anamnesis information, radiological images, photographs, examination results (pathology report, laboratory results, etc.) may be used for diagnostic, scientific, educational or research purposes. Local anesthesia may be applied as a part of these procedures during the diagnosis method, intervention or treatment, and appointments may be made. It was explained to me that coming without delay and following the doctor's recommendations and practices regarding treatment can directly affect the results of the treatment.

Dear Patient, To have information about your health condition and the benefits/harms, risks and alternatives of the procedures for the diagnosis or treatment recommended for you; accept or partially/completely reject treatment; You have the right to stop the treatment at any stage!

This document, which we want you to read and understand, has been prepared not to scare you or keep you away from medical practices, but to inform you, determine whether you consent to these practices, and obtain your consent. This consent form consists of 1 page and was prepared in 2 copies in accordance with Article 70 of Law No. 1219 and Article 26 of the Türk Ceza Kanunu No. 5237, one copy of which was given to the patient/legal representative of the patient.