



CONTSENT FORM

DEPARTMENT OF
ENDODONTİCS

SDUDHF/TBH/ FRM/06/YT-22.09.2014/REVRIO -00

<p>Patient's Name&Surname : _____</p> <p>ID Number: _____</p> <p>Date Of Birth: _____</p> <p>Gender: _____</p> <p>Phone Number: _____</p> <p>E-mail: _____</p>	<p>In this form, you will be asked for your medical and dental treatment history and some personal information. It is your natural right to be informed about the treatment and procedures to be applied. The form also includes information about the procedures to be performed in the clinics where you will receive treatment. The purpose of these explanations is to inform you and ensure your participation in the treatment process in order to improve and protect your oral and dental health. It is up to your decision to approve the procedure after learning the decisions and possible risks of the treatment and procedures.</p>
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PERSON TO CONTACT IN THE EXISTENCE OF AN EMERGENCY

Name/Surname: _____

Phone number: _____

DIAGNOSIS

Tooth to be treated

			55	54	53	52	51				61	62	63	64	65			
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11				21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41				31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
			85	84	83	82	81				71	72	73	74	75			

PLANNED TREATMENT

INSPECTIONS

Intraoral Radiographic Examination Will Be Performed

In order to examine the teeth and surrounding tissues in detail at the beginning of the treatment, during the treatment and after the treatment for control purposes, it may be necessary to take an x-ray of the tooth/surrounding tissues from inside the mouth. The procedure is performed by placing the x-ray film inside the mouth. Pregnancy In case of a situation, x-rays are not taken except in emergencies, and in cases where it is necessary, a lead apron is worn to ensure that the patient is given a minimum dose of It may not be determined accurately. If post-treatment control radiographs are not taken, the success of the treatment cannot be evaluated. Possible Risks: During the x-ray, the patient's nausea reflex is triggered, causing nausea and sometimes vomiting. If protective measures are not taken in pregnant women and children, radiation-sensitive organs may be affected.

Extraoral Radiographic Examination

At the beginning of the treatment, during the treatment and after the treatment for control purposes, it may be necessary to take an x-ray of the maxillofacial area in order to examine the teeth and surrounding tissues in detail. The x-ray film is positioned outside the mouth. The procedure is performed in case of pregnancy. X-rays are not taken except in emergencies, and in cases where it is necessary, a lead apron is worn to ensure that the patient is given a minimum dose of If post-treatment control radiographs are not taken, the outcome of the treatment cannot be evaluated. Possible risks: Since it is necessary to remain motionless for at least 20 seconds during the procedure, if you move, the film may turn out to be bad and re-extraction may occur. If protective measures are not taken in pregnant women and children, radiation-sensitive organs may be affected.

DENTIST SIGNATURE

Vitality Test

It is a test in which the neural response of the tooth to an external stimulus (cold, hot, electrical, etc.) is evaluated during diagnosis and treatment planning. What is expected from the test: Determination of the treatment method according to the test result. If testing is not done: The correct treatment method cannot be determined. Possible risks: Wrong answers may be given and repeated depending on the condition of the tooth, surrounding tissue and restorations.

TREATMENT AND PROCEDURES

Local Anesthesia

Local anesthesia is applied to provide pain control during treatments. If necessary, first the gums or the inside of the cheek are anesthetized with a topical anesthetic (spray). Expectations from Anesthesia: Anesthetic liquid is injected with a syringe, and the tooth and its area are numbed for a while. The effect of the anesthetic disappears after 2-4 hours. If Anesthesia is Not Applied; 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: Although rare, the patient may experience allergic reactions, loss of sensation, and bleeding after local anesthesia. Temporary muscle spasms and temporary facial paralysis may occur. Anesthesia may fail if there are anatomical differences or acute infections in the area. 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. 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 avoid wounds on the inside of the cheek and lips due to biting.

Capping

After removing the decayed and weakened parts of the tooth, capping can be applied to your tooth depending on the condition of the remaining tooth tissue. In capping treatment, a special filling material is placed on the tooth after the decay is cleaned and the permanent filling is done in the same session or 15-20 days later. Expectations from Treatment: Stopping the progression of caries, relieving pain if present, preserving the vitality of the tooth and maintaining chewing function. If Recommended Treatment Is Not Applied: Tooth tissue loss continues, root canal treatment or tooth extraction may be necessary. Possible Risks: These treatments may not be successful from time to time due to reasons related to the regenerative ability of the skin and the patient's oral care. If tooth pain occurs during this period and the tooth can be restored, capping treatment is performed. Otherwise, surgical treatment is planned. Things to Consider After Treatment: Food can be eaten after the anesthesia effect (drowsiness wears off). Stinging and tenderness may occur in the cold for a week. If the temporary filling breaks or falls out, the patient should re-apply to the clinic.

Filling

It is the process of removing the decayed and weakened parts of the tooth and then replacing the removed tissue with special filling materials similar to the tooth structure in order to restore the tooth's normal function and appearance. Expectations from Treatment: Stopping the progression of decay, relieving pain, if any, restoring the function of the tooth and providing the necessary aesthetics. If Recommended Treatment Is Not Applied: The loss of tooth tissue continues, the tooth structure weakens, the tooth may break, pain may occur in the tooth, and this may progress to root canal treatment and extraction of the tooth. Possible Risks: Treatment may not always be successful depending on the condition of the tooth and the patient and the patient's oral care. The filling or remaining tooth tissue may break, become discolored, and decay may form again under the filling. Things to Consider After Treatment: You can eat after anesthesia, if any, or after a few hours for amalgam fillings. Slight tingling may be observed in the tooth for the first ten days. If the complaints do not go away and continue to increase, the clinic should be consulted again.

Root Canal Treatment

If there is irreversible damage to the pulp of the tooth, root canal treatment is applied. In root canal treatment; After the caries is cleaned, the infected pulp tissue in the root is removed, and a special filling material is placed in the pulp cavity after shaping and disinfection. Then, the upper filling of the tooth is made. Expectations from Treatment: Preservation of periapical clocrin (tooth support tissues), relieving pain, maintaining the aesthetic, speaking and chewing functions of the tooth in the mouth. If Recommended Treatment is not applied: Infection in the tooth may reach the surrounding soft and hard tissues. Extraction of the tooth may be necessary. Possible Risks: In the tooth in rare cases, this treatment may not be successful due to reasons such as problems caused by anatomical variations and the patient's lack of cooperation. The root canal instrument may break. If it is in a position that cannot be removed, it is left there. Allergic or irritational pain may develop against the washing solutions. When it is thought that the treatment will not solve the existing problems, surgical treatment is applied. Treatment Things to Consider After: Food can be eaten after the anesthetic effect (drowsiness) wears off. There may be minor pains that gradually decrease in the first week. If the treatment is to be completed in two sessions, the temporary filling applied after the first session may fall or break. In such cases, the patient should apply to the clinic again

Root Canal Treatment for a Tooth with Periapical Lesion

If the patient does not consult a doctor despite a long-term infection in the tooth: the infection spreads to the soft and hard tissues around the tooth and causes destruction. Bone destruction has occurred at the root tip of the tooth due to infection. In these patients, the caries is removed. The root canal is cleared of infected tissues. Root canal filling and crown filling of the tooth are performed and the patient is monitored. Expectations from Treatment: Stopping the progression of the decay, relieving pain, if any, stopping the bone destruction at the root and healing it in advanced stages, maintaining the aesthetic, speaking and chewing functions of the tooth in the mouth. If Recommended Treatment Is Not Applied: The lesion (bone destruction) continues to progress and the tooth may become mobile within the jawbone. The tooth may need to be extracted. Possible Risks: The lesion at the root tip may not heal despite good root canal treatment. The instrument may break during root canal treatment. If it cannot be removed, the tool can be left behind. Treatment sessions may be long due to the existing lesion. When it is thought that treatment cannot solve the existing problems, surgical treatment is applied. Things to Consider After Treatment: Food can be eaten after the anesthetic effect (drowsiness) has passed. If the treatment will not be completed in a single session, the temporary filling to be applied between sessions may fall or break. In this case, the patient must return to the clinic. The patient may need to come for control at 3-month intervals.

Emergency Treatment

In dental practice, endodontic-related pain is the most common condition that patients complain about. Carious lesions, including secondary (decay of the tooth following a previous filling) caries, are the main cause of pain. Conditions such as tooth fracture and chole sensitivity follow this situation. What is expected from the treatment: To make the patient pain-free as quickly as possible. If recommended treatment is not applied: Pain becomes unbearable. Swelling and inflammation progress and tooth extraction may occur. Possible risks: Depending on the anatomical form of the tooth, the root ends cannot be fully reached and the inflammatory pulp tissue cannot be completely cleaned, resulting in pain that does not subside. After root canal treatment, excessive swelling of the tooth, which we call acute exacerbation, may occur. Things to consider after the treatment: You can eat after the anesthesia (drowsiness) wears off. If a second session is to be performed, the side where the root canal treatment was performed should not be used much until the second session. In the presence of a temporary filling, if the temporary filling breaks or falls out by the second session, the patient should consult the clinic again.

Retreatment of Root Canal Treatment

As a result of the evaluation of root canal treatment, clinical examination of the relevant tooth reveals pain, tenderness during percussion (hitting with an instrument and palpation), intra-oral and extra-oral swelling or discharge path (fistula). Root canal treatment may need to be renewed if there are radiological changes such as symptoms and new periapical lesions, lamina dura expansion etc. The old root canal treatment is removed, the root canal is re-prepared and filled. What is expected from the treatment: Clinical and radiological signs in the tooth related to the re-performed root canal treatment Removing the pain and maintaining the functions of the tooth. If the recommended treatment is not applied: Symptoms in the tooth (pain, loss of function, periapical lesion) may continue and even surgery may be required. Possible risks: Symptoms in the relevant tooth due to reasons such as the body's defense mechanism, the presence of microorganisms in the root canal and periapical tissues. Accordingly, renewal of root canal treatment or surgical procedure may be required. Things to consider after treatment: You can eat after the effect of anesthesia (drowsiness, if any) wears off. There may be mild sensitivity on the tooth for a while after the treatment. In cases where symptoms reoccur or persist in the tooth, or if the filling breaks, etc., the patient should consult our clinic again. If the physician deems it necessary, he may call for control sessions.

Strengthening Teeth with Fiber and Metal Supported Posts

If there has been so much material loss in the tooth structure that the filling materials cannot hold on, and considering that the strength of the tooth cannot be restored with only current filling procedures; It is the process of strengthening teeth and fillings with a fiber-based or metal-supported material. Expectations from Treatment: Ensuring that the filling adheres to the tooth, strengthening the tooth, and providing the function and necessary aesthetics of the tooth. If Recommended Treatment Is Not Applied: The loss of tooth tissue continues, the tooth structure weakens, the tooth may break, tooth pain may occur, and the tooth may need to be extracted. Possible Risks: Restoration; If the patient's oral care is not good and it may be vulnerable to excessive forces. In these cases, treatment may fail. Things to Consider After Treatment: If there is anesthesia, you can eat after it passes. Teeth may tingle for a certain period of time. The patient should protect the treated tooth from painful forces. In case of breakage and sensitivity, the patient should consult a physician.

Vital bleaching

By applying a whitening agent to teeth whose normal color has changed for any reason, the patient's aesthetic expectations are tried to be met by making the teeth whiter and normal. Possible Risks: If the discoloration of the teeth is very severe, a very late or no response may be received to the treatment. The patient may have complaints of sensitivity during treatment. As a result of contact of the whitening material used during the treatment with soft tissues, pain, sensitivity and temporary discoloration may occur in the tissues. Things to Consider After Treatment: More or less sensitivity may be observed after whitening. Extreme cold or heat should be avoided for the first few days. Foods that may cause discoloration, such as cigarettes, tea and coffee, should not be used for the first week. In cases where recoloration occurs, the patient should re-apply to the clinic

Devital Bleaching

Bleaching is applied to remove color changes in teeth that are discolored as a result of previous root canal treatment. For color changes caused by trauma, bleaching treatment is performed after the root canal treatment is applied to the tooth. Expectations from the Treatment: As a result of bleaching treatment, the discoloration on the teeth is eliminated. It is expected that the natural appearance of the tooth will be restored. If the Recommended Treatment is Not Applied: The amount of discoloration on the tooth may increase over time. Possible Risks: Pathologies such as resorption at the root level may occur in the treated teeth, in which case the necessary treatment is applied.

APPROVAL

A detailed examination of my entire mouth was performed. In addition, in the relevant information, physicians explained what the 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 recovery process.

During diagnosis and treatment:

- Consultation.
- Students will participate in the diagnosis and treatment and will work under the supervision of assistants and faculty members.
- Oral, Dental and Maxillofacial Radiology physicians, students, dental technicians and x-ray technicians can take x-rays
- My anamnesis information, radiological images and photographs, while keeping my identity information confidential. It was explained to me that examination results (pathology report, laboratory results, etc.) can be used for diagnostic, scientific, educational or research purposes,
- Attending appointments without interruption and complying with the doctor's recommendations and practices regarding treatment can directly affect the treatment results.

(PLEASE SIGN "This Consent Form, I Have Read and Understood" IN THE SPACE BELOW)

	Name&Surname	Signature	Date
Patient/Patient's Legal Representative - Degree of Closeness			
Physician Giving Information			
Translator (If Used)			