



SULEYMAN DEMİREL UNIVERSITY  
**FACULTY OF  
 DENTISTRY**



**DEPARTMENT OF  
 PROSTHODONT  
 ICS**

**CONSENT  
 FORM FOR  
 FIXED  
 PROSTHES  
 ES**

SDÜDHF/TBH/FRM/20/YT-22.09.2014/REVNO-00

Patient Name _____
Surname: TR ID _____
No : _____
Date of Birth : _____
Gender _____
: _____
Telephone : _____
<b>PERSON TO CONTACT IN CASE OF EMERGENCY</b>
E-Mail _____
Name Surname : _____
Telephone : _____

This form will ask for your medical and dental history and some personal information. It is your right to be informed about the treatment and procedures you will undergo. The form also contains 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. After learning the benefits and possible risks of the treatment and procedures, it is your decision to consent to the procedure.

**DIAGNOSIS** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>TOOTH TO BE</b>																							

**PLANNED TREATMENT** \_\_\_\_\_

**RECOMMENDED TREATMENT**

Fixed Prosthesises \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_ be implemented

Fixed prosthesises include the following types of treatment:

1- Crown (Veneer): Teeth are crowned to provide the closest form and function to the natural tooth. This treatment is necessary when the tooth cannot be treated with a filling or to correct the color, shape or aesthetics of the tooth. The treatment usually involves the removal of some tooth tissue or the reduction (cutting) of the tooth. A crown prosthesis, also called a veneer, is placed over the reduced tooth. The crown prosthesis is fixed by gluing it to the tooth it will support.

Crown prosthesises can be made of different materials:

- Full metal: Coatings that are completely metal.
- Metal-Porcelain: Porcelain is coated on a metal substructure, there is no metal on the visible side. However, a metal strip can be seen on the palate, close to the gums. In some cases, the chewing surface of the teeth may also need to be left metal.
- Full porcelain and zirconium: These are metal-free veneers. Their appearance is close to natural teeth. It does not develop metal allergy; however, the cost of treatment is higher than metal-porcelain. Since it is attached to the tooth with special adhesives, the procedure may have an additional cost to the patient.

2- Post-cor: If the remaining tooth tissue as a result of decay, fracture and trauma etc. is insufficient to make a crown, the root of the tooth is also utilized to provide support. This is called post-cor application. In root canal treated (lifeless) teeth, a screw-like structure is applied into the root to strengthen the tooth structure. The reconstructed tooth structure is reduced in size as if a crown is to be applied. However, these screws may break or come out due to various reasons over time. In this case, it may not be possible to re-treat the tooth and

extraction of the tooth becomes necessary. Post-crowns can be made of metal or a tooth-colored material called fiber post. Fiber posts are attached to your tooth with special adhesives and

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Patient Signature

Physician Signature

The patient has to pay an extra fee for the construction.

2- Bridges A series of crowns made to replace an extracted tooth and cemented to the teeth. A bridge requires the crown of at least two teeth adjacent to the edentulous area. Treatment options for patients who do not want their natural and intact teeth to be crowned (reduced in size) are removable prostheses, adhesive bridges or, if appropriate, implant-supported crowns. Bridges are made of the same materials as crowns.

In classical metal-porcelain bridges, abrasion is performed between 1.5 and 2 mm from all sides of the tooth. In the first appointment, the preparation of the support teeth, taking impressions and making temporary crowns are carried out. It is essential that the temporary crowns remain in the mouth during treatment. Call your dentist if they fall out; otherwise, the support tooth may move and the fit of the permanent restoration will be difficult. The second appointment takes place between 2 and 10 days after the first appointment. At this appointment, the substructure is rehearsed and the color is determined. The third appointment is 2 to 7 days after the second. Color, shape and size fitting is done and patient approval is requested. After the patient's approval, the prosthesis is bonded. The accepted lifespan of crowns and bridges is 4 years; this period can only change with personal care and regular medical check-ups.

3- Porcelain Inlays and Onlays: They are tooth-colored and shaped porcelain fillings that are bonded into or on the tooth with tooth-colored adhesives.

4- Adhesive Bridges: These are bridges that are attached to the side teeth with special adhesives without any or very little treatment to the teeth in cases of single tooth deficiencies in the aesthetic, i.e. visible front tooth area, when the adjacent teeth are intact. The use of these special adhesives may require the patient to pay an additional fee due to the high cost of the materials.

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#### What to Expect from Treatment

- Regulating the patient's chewing function and aesthetics by removing tooth deficiencies
- Prevention of future fracture of root canal treated teeth, teeth with very large caries,
- Meeting aesthetic and cosmetic expectations (arising from your concerns about the color and form of your teeth),
- If a removable prosthesis is to be made, the teeth that are planned to be hooked are made suitable for the prosthesis,
- In precision-connected removable prostheses, a more aesthetic prosthesis can be made by placing the connecting parts in the veneers
- Regulation of aesthetics and chewing function in patients with worn teeth or very short tooth lengths

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#### Potential Problems and Risks

- Cutting teeth: In order to place a crown on a tooth, the tooth must be reduced by a certain amount. The amount of reduction is determined by your dentist.
- Tooth sensitivity: Teeth can be sensitive from the time the teeth are cut until the crown or bridge is bonded. This sensitivity may persist for some time after the tooth is bonded.
- Root canal treatment: In some cases, it may be necessary to perform root canal treatment on the tooth to be crowned, for example, in case of lack of distance from the opposing teeth, when the shape of the tooth needs to be corrected, in elongated teeth, sometimes due to unforeseen live dentin sensitivity, for aesthetic reasons.
- Fractures Cracks and fractures can occur in crown or bridge prostheses. This can be caused by eating hard foods and chewing forces. This can lead to irregularities or chips on the surface, partial or complete separation of the porcelain from the metal, which can irritate the oral tissues and tongue. Some of these can be repaired in the clinic or laboratory, others may not be repairable and may need to be replaced. If your prosthesis needs to be repaired or reconstructed, you are solely financially responsible, unless your social security or health insurance does not cover these procedures.
- An uncomfortable sensation of a foreign body in the mouth: This occurs when the tongue feels natural teeth differently from artificial teeth.
- Aesthetic appearance: Fixed prostheses may not always meet the patient's expectations in terms of aesthetics, shape, color and size. Before starting treatment, the patient should definitely communicate his/her expectations to the physician and get information from the physician about the extent to which his/her expectations can be realized. During the rehearsal stages, the patient should confirm that the appearance and color of the prosthesis are acceptable. It is not possible to make any major changes to the color and aesthetics of the dentures after they are glued. In addition, after the prosthesis has been worn and used for a while, removing it again and making some changes may cause problems ranging from deterioration in the material used in its construction, breakage of the porcelain or replacement of the bridge. In such cases, all responsibility and financial liability belongs to the patient. When the patient's wishes and the treatment deemed appropriate by the physician do not match, the physician may terminate the treatment.
- Sensitivity after gluing the prosthesis: Do not eat for 2-3 hours after bonding unless your dentist recommends otherwise. After fixed prosthesis application, the teeth may be sensitive to cold and heat for a while. In case of prolonged or increasing pain, you should consult your dentist.
- Partial or complete dislocation of fixed prostheses: If the adhesive of your prosthesis has partially or completely loosened, please contact your doctor immediately. Your prosthesis can be re-glued if there are no obstacles to reuse. Loosening of the adhesive can lead to severe decay, pain and even extraction of the tooth, which can be difficult to treat. If your tooth needs to be filled with large fillings due to decay or if your tooth is extracted, your prosthesis becomes unusable. If your prosthesis needs to be reconstructed, if your social security institution or health insurance does not cover these procedures, you bear the entire financial responsibility.
- Gingival problems Problems such as gingival problems, bleeding gums, swelling of the gums or gingival recession after the prosthesis is attached may occur during the construction phase of fixed prostheses. It is important to pay attention to oral care to minimize the effect of these problems. In case of persistent problems, you should consult your dentist.
- The lifespan of the prosthesis depends on the person using it.

If the recommended treatment is not followed:

Fractures in excessively damaged teeth, inadequacy in chewing function in cases where tooth deficiencies are not treated with bridge prostheses, teeth shifting or elongation towards the gap, spacing and aesthetic problems in the teeth, caries in the teeth adjacent to the gap, gingival problems may develop.

Things to Consider After Treatment

- After the treatment is over, performing oral and denture care procedures as recommended by your dentist will increase the success of the treatment. General health problems, dietary habits and regular dental check-ups have an impact on the lifespan of your prosthesis.

**APPROVAL**

My whole mouth was examined in detail. In addition, in the relevant sections, the physicians explained what the disease was, why the treatment was needed, the risks involved, the problems that may occur, alternative methods, the changes that may occur after treatment, the probability of success and the situations that may occur during the recovery period.

During diagnosis and treatment;

- That consultations can be requested and that they can be involved in the treatment process,
- Students will participate in diagnosis and treatment and work under the supervision of residents 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, photographs, examination results (pathology report, laboratory results, etc.) may be used for diagnostic, scientific, educational or research purposes by keeping my identity information confidential,
- Attending appointments promptly and complying with the physician's recommendations and practices regarding treatment can directly affect treatment outcomes,

It was explained to me.

(PLEASE SIGN 'I have read and understood this consent form' in the space below)

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	Name	Sig	Hist
Patient/Patient's Legal Representative-	<del>Surname</del>	<del>atur</del>	<del>ry</del>
Proximity Informing Physician			