



SULEYMAN DEMİREL UNIVERSITY
**FACULTY OF
 DENTISTRY**



**DEPARTMENT OF
 PROSTHODONT
 ICS**

**FULL
 DENTURE
 RECONSTRUCTION
 FORM**

SDÜDHF/TBH/FRM/21/YT-22.09.2014/REVNO-00

Patient Name _____

Surname: TR ID _____

No : _____

Date of Birth : _____

Gender _____

: _____

Telephone : _____

PERSON TO CONTACT IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

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

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

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

Full Prosthesis implemented To be

Removable partial dentures are dentures made of plastic and/or metal, supported by teeth and tissues (palates), which can be worn and removed by the patient, and are used when one or more teeth are missing. The retention of such prostheses is provided by hooks (clasps) and/or precision retainers (snaps) that attach to the teeth in the mouth. All planning for the prosthesis is done by your dentist. The prostheses are prepared both in the clinic by the physician and in the laboratory.

Full Prosthesis implemented To be

These prostheses are made of plastic and/or metal, supported by the palate, made of plastic and/or metal, and can be inserted and removed by the patient in case of complete extraction of the teeth in the upper and/or lower jaws. The retention of the prosthesis depends on the condition of the jaw bones and oral tissues, the size and position of the tongue and your compliance with the prosthesis. Prostheses are prepared both in the clinic by the physician and in the laboratory.

INSPECTIONS

Patient
Signature

Physician
Signature

Intraoral Radiographic Examination
implemented

To be

It may be necessary to take an intraoral X-ray of the tooth/ surrounding tissues at the beginning of treatment, during treatment and after treatment for control purposes in order to examine the tooth and surrounding tissues in detail. The procedure is performed by placing the X-ray film inside the mouth. In case of pregnancy, X-rays are not taken except in emergencies, and in cases where it is necessary to take X-rays, the patient is provided with a minimum dose of X-rays by wearing a lead apron. What is expected from radiographic examination: Detailed examination of the complaint area and identification of the tooth or bone area causing the complaint. If radiographic examination is not performed: The cause of the complaint may not be determined accurately. If control radiographs are not taken after treatment, the success of the treatment cannot be evaluated. Possible risks: The patient's nausea reflex may be triggered during X-rays, resulting in nausea and sometimes vomiting. If protective measures are not taken in pregnant women and children, radiation sensitive organs may be affected.

Patient
Signature

Physician
Signature

X-rays of the maxillofacial region may be required to examine the teeth and surrounding tissues in detail at the beginning of treatment, during treatment and after treatment for control purposes. The procedure is performed by positioning the X-ray film outside the mouth. In case of pregnancy, X-rays are not taken except in emergencies, and in cases where they are required, the patient is provided with a minimum dose of X-rays by wearing a lead apron: Detailed examination of the complaint area and determination of the tooth or bone area causing the complaint. If radiographic examination is not performed. The cause of the complaint may not be determined accurately. If control radiographs are not taken after treatment, the success 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 come out badly and may be retaken. If protective measures are not taken in pregnant women and children, radiation sensitive organs may be affected.

What to Expect from Treatment

To complete the missing teeth, to fulfill the chewing function, to obtain a more aesthetic appearance by replacing the missing teeth and tissues in the mouth, to correct speech.

Potential Problems and Risks

- Difficulty getting used to and adapting to the new prosthesis: This is more common in patients who have never used a complete denture before or who have been using the same prosthesis for many years. The use of a complete denture is a habit that is learned over time and absolute success cannot be guaranteed.
- Dissatisfaction with the teeth and aesthetics after the prosthesis is finished: In the appointment phase of the dentures called "dental rehearsal", the denture is rehearsed before the end of the denture with the teeth selected by the physician taking into account your characteristics such as the size and shape of the patient's jaw, your skin color, and your age. If possible, the patient should come to this appointment with a relative, decide together and explain their expectations, if any, before the prosthesis is finished. After the prosthesis is fitted, it is not possible to make any changes to the teeth. For any changes, the prosthesis must be renewed and the patient will be financially responsible for the new prosthesis.
- Difficulty in taste and speech: Since full dentures will cover all edentulous areas (bone tissue) in the lower jaw and the entire palate with edentulous areas in the upper jaw, difficulty in taste and speech may be encountered. This will improve over time.
- Percussions Gingival tissue, especially in areas with bone protrusions, may develop hypersensitivity, painful foci and pits as a result of not withstanding the pressure of dentures.
- Nausea reflex, excessive salivation or dry mouth: During the adjustment to the new dentures, you may experience a nausea reflex, excessive salivation or dry mouth. In rare cases, some people may experience hypersensitivity or allergic symptoms in the oral tissues to the materials used to make the dentures.
- Chewing difficulties Chewing efficiency with artificial teeth in dentures is lower than with natural teeth and some foods can be difficult to chew, and aging and the loss and resorption of the bones supporting the dentures make chewing and retention of the dentures difficult. Food can get under the dentures during eating, especially in the lower jaw. Furthermore, especially in the first months after the teeth have been extracted, the healing phase continues and the palate changes. If prostheses have been made in the meantime, they may loosen after healing is complete. In this case, lining or feeding may be necessary.
- Fractures or cracks in dentures: Although the materials used in the structure of prostheses are not defective, prostheses may crack or break due to reasons such as chewing excessively hard foods, not following the chewing rules recommended by the physician, or dropping the prosthesis from the hand. In this case, the prosthesis is repaired and sometimes needs to be re-made.
- Contamination and discoloration of dentures: Due to their structure, complete dentures cause some microorganisms and fungi to adhere to them. Please consult your physician about the materials to be used in prosthesis cleaning and how to clean the prosthesis.

If the recommended treatment is not followed: If no prosthesis is made in cases of complete tooth loss, loss of jaw bones (melting) may occur and these losses over time may make it very difficult to make a new prosthesis and to adapt to the prosthesis. As a result of long-term toothlessness, disorders in the jaw joints may occur. The patient may develop nutritional disorders and digestive system problems.

Things to Consider After Treatment

- Cleaning the prosthesis regularly in accordance with the physician's recommendations, removing the prosthesis every evening and keeping it in a container filled with water when not in use. Doing your cleaning procedures on a container filled with water or holding it close to the drain in the sink will reduce the possibility of the prosthesis falling and breaking.
- Avoid cleaning agents that are used for different purposes (e.g. bleach, dishwashing and laundry detergents). These substances destroy the structure of the prosthesis and are extremely dangerous for general health. Your doctor is not responsible for any damage caused to the prosthesis by cleaning agents.
- Never perform procedures such as abrasion and bonding on the prosthesis without the control of your dentist. Always contact your dentist if you have problems with your dentures.
- Do not forget that prostheses also have a lifespan. Your prosthesis may need to be replaced every four to five years. Otherwise, the adaptation of the prosthesis to the changing tissues will deteriorate and use will become difficult.

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-	Surname	ature	ry
Proximity Informing Physician			