



ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL
RADIOLOGY INFORMED
CONSENT FORM

HD.RB.62 YT:16.06.2020 REV.NO:01 REV.T: 18.04.2022 S.NO: 1/2

Patient's Name Surname:		Person to contact in case of emergency Name Surname:..... Phone number:..... Relationship:
I.D. Number:		
Date of Birth:		
Gender:		
Phone Number:		
E- mail:		Note: You can reach Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology doctors by calling 0246 211 3350/3254 or by coming to faculty.

Dear Patient, Dear Parent/Proxy/Legal Representative:

While this information form describes the procedures performed in the Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology clinic, it also aims to provide information about the possible risks that may arise due to the procedure, the benefits expected from the procedure, situations that may arise if the procedure is not performed, and responsibilities of the patient. It is your natural right to be informed about the procedures to be applied. The purpose of these explanations is to ensure that you are informed and participate in the treatment process in order to improve and protect your oral and dental health. After reading this form, you can ask your doctor any other questions you may have about the procedure. It is up to your decision to approve the procedure after learning the benefits and possible risks of the procedures. In this form you will be asked for some personal information. *(In order for the procedure to be carried out, this consent form must be read and signed by the patient. If the patient cannot give consent due to age or medical reasons, this form is read, completed and signed by patient's parent/proxy/legal representative.)*

PROCEDURES

Anamnesis Taking

To be implemented

Determining the patient's health condition at the time of admission and in the past, obtaining information about patient's complaints and the course of the disease is called 'Anamnesis'. Its purpose is to ensure communication between the patient and the dentist, to collect the necessary information for diagnosis and to understand the patient's wishes. In the anamnesis, if there is a health problem and the medications used, it is learned. Information must be given accurately and completely, otherwise life-threatening situations may occur during treatment. There is no possible risk in taking anamnesis. Estimated time is 5 minutes.

Examination of Intraoral and Surrounding Tissues

To be implemented

Necessary tissues related to the patient's complaint are examined, especially the head, skin, eyes, jaws, jaw joint, lymph nodes, chewing muscles, salivary glands, gum, tongue, cheek and teeth. The teeth that need treatment are determined, and any conditions such as wounds or masses in the bones and soft tissues are detected. The examination is performed using hand and hand tools. As a result of the examination, the dentist can write a prescription (mouthwash, analgesics, antibiotics, etc.) and recommend treatment. If the examination is not performed, the tooth or area where the complaint occurs cannot be determined, the correct treatment is not applied, and the disease does not go away. Possible risks: If the patient moves suddenly during the examination, the probe, which is a pointed examination tool, may sink into the gum and soft tissue. An allergic reaction may occur to the prescribed medications. Estimated time is 10 minutes.

Intraoral Radiological Examination (Periapical, Bite-wing, Occlusal Radiography)

To be implemented

It is performed for radiological examination of pathologies in teeth, bone and soft tissue. Conditions that cannot be detected during clinical examination may be seen in radiological examination. Intraoral x-rays may be taken at the beginning, during and after the treatment. Before taking the x-ray, the patient should remove glasses, removable dental prosthesis, orthodontic appliance and piercing. The x-ray film is placed in the mouth and the patient is asked to hold the film with hand. If there is a pregnancy, x-rays are not taken except in emergencies, and in cases where it is necessary, they are taken by wearing a lead apron. Radiological examination helps determine the area where the disease is present. If radiological examination is not performed, the cause of the disease may not be determined accurately and the success of the treatment cannot be evaluated. Possible risks: The radiation used in x-rays is harmful to living tissue. Therefore, the dentist will order the minimum number of x-rays necessary for the patient. If the patient is pregnant or if pregnancy is suspected, it is the patient's obligation to inform this situation to the dentist and x-ray technician. Nausea and sometimes vomiting may occur during x-rays. If the patient has a nausea reflex, precautions such as rinsing the mouth with cold water and applying local anesthetic spray can be taken. It is necessary to remain motionless during the x-ray. If the patient is moved or the film is shifted, the film may turn out to be bad and need to be repeated. Estimated time is 3 minutes.

Extraoral Radiological Examination (Panoramic, Jaw Joint Radiograph, Head Radiographs)

To be implemented

It is performed for radiological examination of pathologies in teeth, bone and soft tissue. Conditions that cannot be detected during clinical examination may be seen in radiological examination. Extraoral x-rays may be taken at the beginning, during and after the treatment. Before taking the x-ray, the patient should remove all metal items (earrings, buckles, necklaces, glasses, piercings, removable prostheses, hearing aids, etc.) from the head and neck area. The procedure is performed by positioning the x-ray film outside the mouth. If there is a pregnancy, x-rays are not taken except in emergencies, and in cases where it is necessary, they are taken by wearing a lead apron. Radiological examination helps determine the area where the disease is present. If radiological examination is not performed, the cause of the disease may not be determined accurately and the success of the treatment cannot be evaluated. Possible risks: The radiation used in x-rays is harmful to living tissue. Therefore, the dentist will order the minimum number of x-rays necessary for the patient. If the patient is pregnant or if pregnancy is suspected, it is the patient's obligation to inform this situation to the dentist and x-ray technician. It is necessary to remain motionless for approximately 20 seconds during the x-ray. If any action is taken, the film may turn out to be bad and need to be repeated. Estimated time is 3 minutes.

Patient signature

Dentist signature



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Cone Beam Computed Tomography **To be implemented**

It is a radiological method to create sectional images of the head and neck area using radiation. With this method, three-dimensional imaging can be provided in cases where two-dimensional imaging is insufficient. Before the tomography scan, the patient should remove all metal items (earrings, buckles, necklaces, glasses, piercings, removable prostheses, hearing aids, etc.) from the head and neck area. During tomography, the patient is positioned sitting or standing. The patient must remain motionless during the shooting. The radiation source rotates around the patient. The resulting images can be viewed on the computer screen and transferred to CD. With the tomography process, sectional and three-dimensional images of the examined tissue are obtained. If the tomography examination is not performed, three-dimensional imaging cannot be provided and the cause of the disease and the success of the treatment may not be determined accurately. Possible risks: The radiation used in tomography is harmful to living tissue. Therefore, the dentist will order the minimum number of x-rays necessary for the patient. If the patient is pregnant or there is a suspicion of pregnancy, it is the patient's obligation to inform this situation to the dentist and the x-ray technician. During the procedure, it is necessary to remain motionless for a period of 12-27 seconds. If any action is taken, tomography images may turn out to be bad and need to be repeated. Estimated time is 5 minutes.

Ultrasonographic Imaging **To be implemented**

Ultrasonography is an imaging method that works with sound waves and allows examination of soft tissues without the use of harmful radiation. It is applied in a room with reduced light. Gel is applied to the tip of a tool connected to the device and imaging is performed by touching the tool to the examined area. The patient is in a supine position during this procedure. There is no risk in application. If the procedure is not performed, the disease cannot be diagnosed and treatment planning cannot be made. Estimated time is 15-30 minutes.

Photography – 3 Dimensional Face Photography **To be implemented**

Photography is done with a camera, while 3 dimensional face photography is digital photography of the face by scanning the face with laser light. Some conditions seen in the mouth and surrounding tissue are followed photographically by taking photographs and 3 dimensional face photography. Images may be used for scientific and educational purposes, keeping identity information confidential. If no photography is performed, objective data cannot be obtained. There is no possible risk while performing the procedure. Estimated time is 3 minutes.

Vitality Test **To be implemented**

It is a test in which the response of the tooth to an external stimulus (cold, hot, electricity, etc.) is evaluated during diagnosis and treatment planning. According to the test results, the vitality of the tooth and the treatment method to be applied to the tooth are determined. If testing is not done, the correct course of treatment cannot be determined. Electrical vitality testing cannot be performed on people using pacemakers. It is the responsibility of the patient who has a pacemaker to inform this situation to the dentist. Possible risks: Depending on the condition of the tooth, surrounding tissue and restoration, an incorrect answer may be received and repetition may be required. Estimated time is 5 minutes.

Local Anesthesia Test **To be implemented**

It is a test performed to determine the location of the area that is the source of pain in some cases during diagnosis and treatment planning. Anesthetic liquid is injected with a syringe and numbness occurs in the anesthetized area. For this reason, it is not recommended to eat or drink anything until the numbness passes (approximately 2-4 hours) in order to avoid wounds on the inside of the cheek, lips and tongue due to biting. With the local anesthesia test, the source of the pain is found and a treatment plan is made. If testing is not done, the correct treatment method cannot be determined. Possible risks: Although rare, some reactions may occur after local anesthesia (such as allergic reactions, loss of sensation, bleeding, temporary muscle spasms, temporary facial paralysis). Estimated time is 10 minutes.

Biopsy Procedure **To be implemented**

It is a procedure performed to diagnose lesions that occur in the mouth and are found to not heal in more than 2 weeks. The tissue piece taken at the end of the operation is sent to the laboratory to be examined and treatment planning is made according to the report written as a result of the examination. The disease is diagnosed through biopsy. If a biopsy is not performed, the disease cannot be diagnosed and treatment planning cannot be made. Possible risks: There may be risks that may occur during local anesthesia (such as allergic reactions, loss of sensation, bleeding, temporary muscle spasms, temporary facial paralysis) and surgical operation (such as bleeding, post-operative pain, difficulty in eating and drinking due to pain). Estimated time is 20 minutes.

APPROVAL

A detailed examination of my mouth and surrounding tissues was performed. In addition, the dentist explained what the disease was, why diagnostic procedures and treatment were required, and the risks involved in the procedures to be performed during diagnosis and treatment. During diagnosis and treatment;

- Consultation may be requested,
- Students will participate in diagnosis and treatment and work under the supervision of assistants and lecturers,
- Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology assistants and lecturers, students and x-ray technicians can take x-rays,
- My identity information will be kept confidential and my anamnesis information, radiological images, photographs, examination results (pathology report, laboratory results, etc.) can be used for diagnostic, scientific, educational and research purposes,
- The necessity of attending appointments without interruption and following the dentist's recommendations regarding treatment, it was explained to me.

Patient signature

Dentist signature



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I know that I have the right to refuse or terminate treatment. I find all verbal and written information sufficient. I HAVE READ, UNDERSTAND AND APPROVE the informed consent form for all procedures and treatments.
(*Note: Please write the underlined words below in your own handwriting.*)

PATIENT'S/PARENT/PROXY/LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

THE DENTIST WHO PROVIDED THE INFORMATION

NAME SURNAME:

NAME SURNAME:

DATE:

DATE:

TIME:

TIME:

SIGNATURE

SIGNATURE/STAMP

This consent form consists of 3 pages and is prepared in 2 copies in accordance with Article 70 of Law No. 1219 and Article 26 of the Turkish Penal Code No. 5237, and one copy is given to the patient/patient's parent/proxy/legal representative.