



# NEW ENGLAND SMILES

## Information and Informed Consent for Extraction of Teeth and Anesthesia

The extraction of teeth is irreversible procedure. Following extractions, teeth may shift and alter your bite. Therefore, prosthetic replacement is advisable. Possible alternatives to extraction (if any) may include root canal therapy, periodontics (gum treatment), crowns or fillings.

It has been explained to me by Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ that there are certain inherent and potential risks in any treatment plan or procedures, such operative risks include the following:

1. Postoperative discomfort and swelling in the surgical area that may necessitate home recuperation over the following 3-4 days.
2. Do not rinse today. Tomorrow rinse with warm salt water (1/4 teaspoon salt per glass of water). Do this about three to five times daily for the next five days.
3. Should Nausea or an upset stomach occur, the following are of value; sweet tea, coca cola or Pepsi- cola. Fatty foods such as milk, cream, or butter should be avoided during nausea and for five hours afterward.
4. There may be some oozing for at least twenty- four hours after surgery. Biting with pressure on gauze will assist to control the bleeding. Heavy bleeding may require an additional visit for control.
5. With the extraction of teeth, restorations or crowns on adjacent teeth may become chipped or loosened, less stable or may even shift after extraction.
6. Stretching of the corners of your mouth can result in cracking and bruising.
7. In the removal of upper teeth, sinus problems and opening in the sinus (normal cavity above your upper teeth) may occur. Soft tissue closure may be necessary.
8. During surgery, your mouth will remain open for an extended period of of time. Afterwards, you may experience pain and discomfort in your temporomandibular. (TMJ)
9. Sharp ridges of bone splinters may develop which require additional surgery for removal.
10. Decisions are sometimes made to leave a small root tip in the jaw when its removal would require extensive surgery with higher risk of complications for its remaining place.
11. A certain amount of post- operative discomfort and pain is to be expected for several days and should be controlled with pain medication. With simple extractions, over the counter pain medications (i.e. Acetaminophen) will adequately control the pain.
12. As with any surgery, there is the possibility of posy-operative infection. This may require antibiotics and/or minor surgery to resolve.
13. Antibiotics (i.e. penicillin, erythromycin) may interfere with the effectiveness of oral contraceptives. It is recommended that an additional method of birth control be used for the rest of that cycle's package of pills.
14. Injury to the nerves underlying the teeth of the lower jaw resulting in numbness, tingling, or complete loss of sensation of the chin, lip, cheek, gums, teeth, and/ or tongue on the operated side. This change in sensation may persist for several weeks, months, or in rare instances may be permanent.

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Print Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Tooth Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Patient Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Doctor Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_