



Whistler Dental

CONSENT FOR TREATMENT - IMPLANT

PROCEDURE:

Dr. McKenzie's evaluation determines that you are a good candidate for a dental implant. This means you are in good health, you have healthy gums, you have adequate bone (although bone may need to be added for some) to support the implant and you are committed to meticulous oral hygiene and regular dental visits twice a year. Whether you're missing one or all of your teeth, you may find that dental implants give you the comfort and confidence you are looking for. The implant process involves four steps and may take 6 months to a year to complete. Dr. McKenzie performs two surgeries to place the implant into your jawbone and then creates the prosthesis - the new tooth.

1st STEP: Placing The Anchor

Surgery is performed to place the anchor into your jawbone and a local anesthetic is used so that you will not feel any pain during this procedure. Dr. McKenzie makes an incision to expose the bone. He then drills a small hole into the bone and places an anchor. Finally, he sutures the opening and closes the gum. Surgery can take up to two hours. 4-6 months may be required for the bone to grow around the anchor to firmly hold it in place

To prepare for surgery, we recommend the following:

- 1) arrange to have an adult drive you home after surgery - if this is not possible, please inform our receptionist prior to treatment;
- 2) wear comfortable clothing;
- 3) eat 1-2 hours prior to surgery;
- 4) be sure you have taken your pre-op medication as prescribed.

2nd STEP: Attaching The Abutment

The second surgery is shorter than the first, usually lasting less than an hour. Before the surgery, you will receive a local anesthetic. Please see above to prepare for surgery. Dr. McKenzie first exposes the existing anchor, then attaches the abutment or screw. After surgery, the gum must heal for a few weeks before the permanent tooth is created.

3rd STEP: Creating The New Tooth

Now that your anchor and abutment are in place and your jawbone and gum have healed, you're ready for your new tooth. Impressions are taken of your mouth to design a model of your jaw, remaining natural teeth and the abutment. From this impression a prosthesis is made specifically for you. Because your prosthesis is made just for you, you may need to make several visits for impressions and bite registrations (imprints of how your teeth and jaw fit together).

4th STEP: Placing The Prosthesis

After ensuring proper fit and harmony with your bite, Dr. McKenzie permanently attaches the tooth to the abutment. The crown may feel "tight" or "different" until you get use to it. The most important part of this procedure is the **Maintenance Procedure** we will establish for you consisting of a strict home care regiment to create an acceptable level of plaque control. This regiment will be reinforced by **hygiene visits twice a year**, where we will verify that the implant and the crown continue to satisfy the requirements of function, comfort and esthetics originally established.

BENEFITS:

- Better Dentures. If you wear conventional dentures, you know how limiting they can be i.e. slipping, hard to eat all foods. Implants solve these problems for denture wearers.
- Stable Bridges. Dental implants can provide a solid anchor for any bridge size.
- Healthy Teeth. Implants allow placement of single crowns where a bridge would have been the only option. Implants are placed between two teeth without comprising their health.
- Natural Smile. Implants provide artificial teeth that look natural.

RISKS:

- There are several factors beyond the control of both the patient and the dentist which can affect the life of an implant ie. life style changes, accidents and illness. Therefore, it is impossible to make promises or guarantees regarding the longevity of an implant.
- Should a problem arise, it may be during the first six months to a year following surgery during the period of bone healing. After this period, problems are less frequent, with only occasional bite adjustments required.
- Patients should avoid smoking, as this affects the gums and healing.
- The possibility of infection around an implant is similar to that found around natural teeth. Good oral hygiene is a must for gum tissue to remain healthy around your implant.
- Sometimes implants can cause “stress” to the bones in the jaw. If bone loss occurs, the implant may loosen. If the implant fails and needs to be replaced with a conventional denture, there may be problems in getting the denture to fit. Other possible complications include improper alignment, cosmetic issues, implant breakdown, inadequate healing or damage to adjacent teeth.
- **Follow-up appointments and proper homecare by the patient are mandatory.**

ALTERNATIVES:

- Bridge - Replaces one or more missing teeth, but the health of the adjacent teeth must be compromised in order to attach it.
- Partial Denture - A removable appliance with one or more porcelain or plastic replacement teeth.

___ Dr. McKenzie & staff have fully explained the treatment I am about to receive and the risks involved.

___ All my questions have been fully answered by Dr. McKenzie & his staff.

___ I hereby authorize Dr. McKenzie to perform the necessary procedures and further request he do whatever he deems advisable and necessary as a result of any complications or unforeseen circumstances that may arise and make it necessary for additional or alternative treatment to be preformed.

___ I have received an instruction sheet ‘Post Surgery Instructions’ and fully understand all the information given.

Patient / Guardian Print Name	Signature	Date
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Witness Print Name	Signature	Date
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