

Informed Consent for Dental Implant Placement

Surgical Site(s): _____

I, _____, hereby authorize Dr. Travis G. Hunt DDS and his staff (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Dental Team") to proceed with dental implant placement surgery.

Procedure Explanation:

Dental implants are artificial tooth roots placed into your jawbone to replace missing teeth. They can support a single crown, a bridge, or a full denture. The surgical procedure includes incisions in the gums, drilling into the jawbone, placement of the dental implant, and suture of the incision.

Types of Implants:

- **Titanium Implants:** These are made from a titanium alloy, are highly biocompatible, and have been used for decades. They bond well with the bone in a process called osseointegration.
- **Zirconia Implants:** These are a newer type of implant made from a type of ceramic. They are also biocompatible and may be chosen for aesthetic reasons because they are white, unlike the metallic color of titanium.

Bone Grafting, Tissue Grafting, and Acellular Dermal Matrix Use:

In certain cases, preparatory procedures like bone grafting, tissue grafting, or acellular dermal matrix use may be necessary before implant placement if the jawbone lacks adequate thickness or if the gums are too thin. These factors will be evaluated and discussed during your consultation.

Donor bone used for grafting is processed in strict compliance with regulations set by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the American Association of Tissue Banks (AATB). Synthetic grafting materials, including a blend of tricalcium phosphate and hydroxyapatite, are also used. However, synthetic bone integration is generally slower and less efficient compared to donor bone, potentially resulting in delayed bone healing.

In addition to bone grafting, we may employ acellular dermal matrix, a soft-tissue graft material derived from processed human skin, to supplement or replace thin gums. This serves to enhance soft tissue volume and quality around the dental implant site.

Risks with Implant placement:

Risks associated with dental implant surgery may include but are not limited to:

- Infection at the implant site
- Post-operative discomfort, limited jaw movement and swelling at the surgical site
- Some bleeding at the surgical site is normal
- Facial bruising persisting up to 2 weeks
- Injury or damage to surrounding structures such as teeth or blood vessels

- Nerve damage, which can cause pain, numbness, loss of taste, or tingling in your natural teeth, gums, lips, or chin
- Sinus problems and/or sinus perforation, especially when implants are placed in the upper jaw
- Implant failure due to rejection or failure to osseointegrate
- Damage to the roots, fillings, or crowns of adjacent teeth. In rare cases, the loss of the damaged tooth
- A response to the medications administered before or during the surgery is possible. Potential reactions may include nausea, drowsiness, skin rash, or even severe reactions such as shock. In extremely rare cases, a life-threatening reaction could occur.
- Weakening or breaking of the jaw may occur. This will require further medical treatment usually in a hospital.
- Despite pre-surgical evaluation with planning and CBCT scans, the size or shape of the bone may not ideal for implant placement. If surgery cannot be done for any reason, the implant will **NOT** be placed and the surgery site will be closed.

Factors Influencing Implant Success:

The success of dental implants is dependent on numerous variables, including:

- Oral hygiene: Poor oral hygiene can lead to a condition known as peri-implantitis, which can lead to implant failure.
- Medical conditions: Certain conditions like diabetes or osteoporosis can affect the body's healing process.
- Smoking: It is known to impair the healing process and may increase the risk of implant failure.
- Medications: Some medications such as bisphosphonates (used for osteoporosis) may affect bone metabolism and interfere with the success of the implant.
- Alcohol consumption: Excessive alcohol consumption can interfere with healing processes.
- Low vitamin D levels, even a month after surgery

Radiographic Assessments:

X-rays and CBCT scans will be necessary before, during, and after implant placement to assess bone structure, the positioning of the implant, and to monitor the healing process.

Financial Responsibility:

The fees associated with the implant surgery and the restorative phases of treatment (including abutments, crowns, bridges, or dentures) are separate. There are also separate charges for any required maintenance.

By signing this document, I acknowledge and agree to the following:

- I understand the procedure, potential risks, benefits, and alternatives, and my questions have been answered satisfactorily.
- I understand that the success of dental implants cannot be guaranteed due to numerous factors outside the control of the dental team.

- I agree to follow all post-operative care instructions to optimize the success of the implant.
- I have disclosed my full medical history, including all medications and supplements I am taking.
- I understand the necessity and give consent for taking radiographs and CBCT scans as a part of the procedure.
- I acknowledge the use of the Yomi Surgical Robot in the procedure and understand the associated risks.
- I understand the separate fees for the surgical and restorative phases of treatment.

Patient Name (Print): _____

Patient Signature: _____

Date: _____