



HOYBJERG

Family Orthodontics

Patient Information and Consent

Positive orthodontic results can be achieved by an informed and cooperative patient; therefore, the following information is routinely supplied to all who consider orthodontic treatment. While recognizing the benefits of healthy teeth and a pleasing smile, you should also be aware that orthodontic treatment has limitations and potential risks. These are seldom enough to avoid treatment. But should be considered in making the decision to undergo orthodontic treatment. Orthodontic treatment usually proceeds as planned; however, like all areas of the healing arts, results cannot be guaranteed.

Benefits of Orthodontic Treatment

Orthodontics plays an important role in improving overall oral health, and in achieving balance and harmony between teeth and face for a beautiful, healthy smile. An attractive smile enhances one's self esteem, which may actually improve the quality of life itself. Properly aligned teeth are easier to brush, which decreases the tendency to decay or to develop diseases of the gums and supporting bone.

Potential Risks of Orthodontic Treatment

As with all forms of medical and dental treatment, orthodontics has some risks and limitations. Fortunately, in orthodontics complications are infrequent and, if they do occur, they are usually of minor consequence. Nevertheless, they should be considered when making the decision to undergo orthodontic treatment.

Results of Treatment

Orthodontic treatment usually proceeds as planned, and we intend to do everything possible to achieve the best results for every patient. However, we cannot guarantee that you will be completely satisfied with your results, nor can all complications or consequences be anticipated. **The success of treatment depends on your cooperation in keeping appointments, maintaining good oral hygiene, avoiding loose or broken appliances, and following the orthodontist's instructions carefully.**

Length of Treatment

The length of treatment depends on a number of issues, including the severity of the problem, the patient's growth and the level of patient cooperation. The actual treatment time is usually close to the estimated treatment time, but treatment may be lengthened if, for example, unanticipated growth occurs, if there are habits affecting the dentofacial structures, if periodontal or other dental problems occur, or if patient cooperation is not adequate. Therefore, changes in the original treatment plan may become necessary. If treatment time is extended beyond the original estimate, additional fees may be assessed.

Discomfort

The mouth is very sensitive so you can expect an adjustment period which may last 24 to 48 hours. You should inform our office of any unusual symptoms, or broken or loose appliances, as soon as they occur. Nonprescription pain medication can be used during this adjustment period.

Relapse

Completed orthodontic treatment does not guarantee perfectly straight teeth for the rest of your life. Retainers will be required to keep your teeth in their new positions as a result of your orthodontic treatment. You must wear your retainers as instructed or teeth may shift, in addition to other adverse effects. **Lifetime retainer wear is necessary following orthodontic treatment.** However, changes can occur due to natural causes, including habits such as tongue thrusting, mouth breathing, and growth and maturation that continue throughout life. Later in life, most people will see their teeth shift. Minor irregularities, particularly in the lower front teeth shift. Minor irregularities, particularly in the lower front teeth, may have to be accepted. Some changes may require additional orthodontic treatment or, in some cases, surgery. Some situations may require non-removable retainers or other dental appliances made by your family dentist.

Extractions

Some cases will require the removal of deciduous (baby) teeth or permanent teeth. There are additional risks associated with the removal of teeth which you should discuss with your family dentist or oral surgeon prior to the procedure.

Orthognathic Surgery

Some patients have significant skeletal disharmonies which require orthodontic treatment in conjunction with orthognathic (dentofacial) surgery. There are additional risks associated with your oral and/or maxillofacial surgeon prior to beginning orthodontic treatment. Please be aware that orthodontic treatment prior to orthognathic surgery often only aligns the teeth within the individual dental arches.

Therefore, patients discontinuing orthodontic treatment may have a malocclusion that is worse than when they began treatment. Abnormal changes in the growth of the jaws may limit the ability to achieve the desired result. If the growth of either jaw is disproportionate, the bite may change and in some cases may require removal of teeth or even oral surgery to correct the growth disharmony. Growth and unusual tooth formations are biological processes beyond the orthodontist's control. Growth changes that occur after orthodontic treatment may alter the quality of treatment results.

Decalcification and Dental Caries

Excellent oral hygiene is essential during orthodontic treatment as are regular visits to your family dentist. Inadequate or improper hygiene could result in cavities, discolored teeth, periodontal disease and/or decalcification. These same problems can occur without orthodontic treatment, but the risk is greater to an individual wearing braces or other appliances. These problems may be aggravated if the patient has not had the benefit of fluoridated water or its substitute, or if the patient consumes sweetened beverages or foods. I understand all necessary regular dentistry (fillings, cleanings,) should be completed prior to starting orthodontic treatment. Regular checkups, x-rays and cleanings with a general dentist is necessary throughout orthodontic treatment and will not be performed by your orthodontist.

Root Resorption

The roots of some patients' teeth become shorter (resorption) during orthodontic treatment. It is not known exactly what causes root resorption, nor is it possible to predict which patients will experience it. Root resorption may reduce the longevity of the teeth involved. However, many patients have retained teeth throughout life with severely shortened roots. If resorption is detected during orthodontic

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Acknowledgement

I hereby acknowledge that I have read and fully understand the treatment considerations and risks presented in this form. I also understand that there may be other problems that occur less frequently than those presented, and that actual results may differ from the anticipated results. I also acknowledge that I have discussed this form with the undersigned orthodontist (s) and have been given the opportunity to ask any questions. I have been asked to make a choice about my treatment. I hereby consent to treatment proposed and authorize Hoybjerg Family Orthodontics to provide the treatment. I also authorize the orthodontist (s) to provide my health care information to other health care providers. I understand that my treatment fee covers only treatment provided by the orthodontist (s) and that treatment provided by other dental or medical professionals is not included in the fee for my orthodontic treatment.

Consent To Undergo Orthodontic Treatment

I hereby consent to the making of diagnostic records, including x-rays before during, and following orthodontic treatment, and to Hoybjerg Family Orthodontics and, where appropriate, staff providing orthodontic treatment prescribed by the Orthodontist (s) for the patient. I fully understand all of the risks associated with the treatment.

Authorization For Release Of Patient Information

I hereby authorize Hoybjerg Family Orthodontics to provide other health care providers with information regarding the above individual's orthodontic care as deemed appropriate. I understand that once released, the above doctor (s) and staff has (have) no responsibility for any further release by the individual receiving this information.

Consent To Use of Records

I hereby give my permission for the use of orthodontic records, including photographs, made in the process of examinations, treatment, and retention for purpose of professional consultations, research, education, or publication in professional journals.

Name	Date
Patient Signature	Date
Responsible Party Signature	Date
Doctor	Date

Sacramento
9550 Micron Ave. Ste. A
916-381-7171

Placerville
4363 Golden Center Dr.
530-626-3000

Roseville
1253 Pleasant Grove Blvd. #190
916-771-4884

Modesto
1212 12th Street
209-238-9700

El Dorado Hills
4517 Serrano Parkway #102
916-573-3388

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treatment, your orthodontist may recommend a pause in treatment or the removal of the appliances prior to the completion of orthodontic treatment.

Nerve Damage

A tooth that has been traumatized by an accident or deep decay may have experienced damage to the nerve of the tooth. Orthodontic tooth movement may, in some cases, aggravate this condition. In some cases, root canal treatment may be necessary. In sever cases, the tooth or teeth may be lost.

Periodontal Disease

Periodontal (gum and bone) disease can develop or worsen during orthodontic treatment due to many factors, but most often due to lack of adequate oral hygiene. You must have your general dentist, or if indicated, a periodontist monitor your periodontal health during orthodontic treatment every three to six months. If periodontal problems cannot be controlled, orthodontic treatment may have to be discontinued prior to completion.

Injury from Orthodontic Appliances

Activities or foods which could damage, loosen or dislodge orthodontic appliances need to be avoided. Loosen or damaged orthodontic appliances can be inhaled or swallowed or could cause other damage to the patient. You should inform your orthodontist of any unusual symptoms or of any loose or broken appliances as soon as they are noticed. Damage to the enamel of a tooth or to a restoration (crown, bonding, veneer, etc.) is possible when orthodontic appliances are removed. This problem may be more likely when esthetic (clear or tooth colored) appliances have been selected. If damage to a tooth or restoration occurs, restoration of the involved tooth/teeth by your dentist may be necessary.

Headgears

Orthodontic headgears can cause injury to the patient. Injuries can include damage to the face or eyes. In the event of injury or especially an eye injury, however, minor, immediate medical help should be sought. Refrain from wearing headgear in situations where there may be a chance that it could be dislodged or pulled off. Sports activities and games should be avoided when wearing orthodontic headgear.

Temporomandibular (Jaw) Joint Dysfunction

Problems may occur in the jaw joints, i.e., Temporomandibular joints (TMJ), causing pain, headaches or ear problems. Many factors can affect the health of the jaw joints, including past trauma (blows to the head or face), arthritis, hereditary tendency to jaw joint problems, excessive tooth grinding or clenching, poorly balanced bite, and many medical conditions. Jaw joint problems may occur with or without orthodontic treatment. Any jaw joint symptoms, including pain, jaw popping or difficulty opening or closing, should be promptly reported to the orthodontist. Treatment by other medical or dental specialists may be necessary.

Impacted, Ankylosed, Unerupted Teeth

Teeth may become impacted (trapped below the bones or gums), Ankylosed (fused to the bone) or just fail to erupt. Oftentimes, these conditions occur for no apparent reason and generally cannot be anticipated. Treatment of these conditions depends on the particular circumstance and the overall importance of the involved tooth, and may require extraction, surgical exposure, surgical transplantation or prosthetic replacement. Surrounding roots of these impacted or ankylosed teeth may also be affected/or damaged.

Occlusal Adjustment

You can expect minimal imperfections in the way your teeth meet following the end of treatment. An Occlusal equilibration procedure may be necessary, which is a grinding method used to fine-tune the occlusion. It may also be necessary to remove a small amount of enamel in between the teeth, thereby "flattening" surfaces in order to reduce the possibility of relapse.

Non-Ideal Results

Due to the wide variation in the size and shape of the teeth, missing teeth, etc., achievement of an ideal result (for example, complete closure of a space) may not be possible. Restorative dental treatment, such as esthetic bonding, crowns or bridges or periodontal therapy, may be indicated. You are encouraged to ask your orthodontists and family dentist about adjunctive care.

Third Molars

As third molars (wisdom teeth) develop, your teeth may change alignment. Your dentist and/or orthodontist should monitor them in order to determine when and if the third molars need to be removed.

Allergies

Occasionally, patients can be allergic to some of the component materials of their orthodontic appliances. This may require a change in treatment plan or discontinue of treatment prior to completion. Although very uncommon, medical management of dental material allergies may be necessary.

General Health

General health problems such as bone, blood or endocrine disorders, and many prescription and non-prescription drugs (including bisphosphonates) can affect your orthodontic treatment. It is imperative that you inform your orthodontist of any changes in your general health status.

Use of Tobacco Products

Smoking or chewing tobacco has been shown to increase the risk of gum disease and interferes with healing after oral surgery. Tobacco users are also more prone to oral cancer, gum recession, and delayed tooth movement during orthodontic treatment. If you use tobacco, you must carefully consider the possibility of a compromised orthodontic result.

Temporary Anchorage Devices

Your treatment may include the use of temporary anchorage devices(s) (i.e. metal screw or plate attached to the bone.) There are specific risks associated with them.

It is possible that the screw(s) could become loose which would require its/their removal and possibly relocation or replacement with a larger screw. The screw and related material may be accidentally swallowed. If the device cannot be stabilized for an adequate length of time, an alternate treatment plan may be necessary.

It is possible that the tissue around the device could become inflamed or infected, or the soft tissue could grow over the device, which could also require its removal, surgical excision of the tissue and/or the use of antibiotics or antimicrobial rinses.

It is possible that the screws could break (i.e. upon insertion or removal.) If this occurs, the broken piece may be left in your mouth or may be surgically removed. This may require referral to another dental specialist.

When inserting the device(s), it is possible to damage the root of a tooth, a nerve, or to perforate the maxillary sinus. Usually these problems are not significant; however, additional dental or medical treatment may be necessary.

Local anesthetic may be used when these devices are inserted or removed, which also has risks. Please advise the doctor placing the device if you have had any difficulties with dental anesthetics in the past.

If any of the complications mentioned above do occur, a referral may be necessary to your family dentist or another dental or medical specialist for further treatment. Fees for these services are not included in the cost for orthodontic treatment.

