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Dear Patient / Legal Representative;

To be informed about your health condition / your patient's health condition and all kinds of medical, surgical or diagnostic procedures recommended for you / your patient and their alternatives, benefits, risks and even possible harms, and to reject, accept all / some of them or the procedures to be performed. You have the right to stop at any stage. This document, which we want you to read and understand, has been prepared not to scare you or keep you away from medical practices, but to inform you and obtain your consent in determining whether you will consent to these practices. Before deciding whether to accept the oral and dental health services and recommended treatment offered by our center, all kinds of treatment and examination procedures are subject to patient permission and approval in accordance with **Article 14 of the Medical Deontology Regulation**. Before starting treatment, if the patient has systemic disorders (**heart, diabetes and blood disease, blood pressure, goiter, epilepsy, etc.**), **an infectious disease (hepatitis, etc.)**, is receiving **chemotherapy or radiotherapy, is pregnant or suspected of being pregnant, has asthma or is allergic to any drug**, if any. It is important for both his own safety and the physician to share the medications he uses with his physician. Please read the information form below carefully about the treatments to be applied by your dentist and sign the form. Ask your doctor to explain anything you do not understand.

**TO INFORM**

PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSIS: : .....

PLANNED TREATMENT/PROCEDURE:.....

NAME/SURNAME OF THE PHYSICIAN WHO WILL PERFORM THE PROCEDURE:.....

**INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRANSACTION:**

- The term **REMOVABLE PARTIAL PROSTHESIS** is generally used to mean a prosthesis that replaces the patient's missing teeth and can be inserted and removed by the patient. When the number of missing teeth is too high for a fixed prosthesis to be made or when there are no teeth in the mouth, removable prostheses are made. These prostheses are prostheses that are supported by the teeth remaining in the mouth and the soft tissues surrounding the teeth, and sit on the soft tissues on the jaw bones, and can be inserted and removed by the patient.
- Removable partial dentures can be made on a gum-colored (acrylic) infrastructure, or they can be made with metal and acrylic together. For the balance of the prosthesis, it must have retaining elements on both sides of the jaw. For this reason, there is a main part that connects the two sides to the palate in the upper jaw and behind the front teeth in the lower jaw. Acrylic ready-made teeth are used instead of missing teeth.
- Since the bone resorption rate varies from person to person, bone structure and level (especially the bone level in the lower jaw) are important. Soft tissue growths on the palate (epilus, etc.), fragments or bone protrusions left over from a previously extracted tooth, and any wounds on the palate (aphtha, fungus, etc.) must be evaluated by the physician. It is difficult to hold the prosthesis, especially due to the position of the tongue in the lower jaw and the insufficient bone level. The prosthesis never holds completely tightly in the lower jaw, there is always the possibility of movement. This problem disappears over time as the patient gets used to the prosthesis.
- **Total (Full / palate) Prosthesis:** These are the prostheses made if there are no natural teeth in the mouth. The main building material is acrylic. If desired and deemed appropriate by the physician, a metal support can be placed inside to make it resistant to breakage.
- **Partial (partial/hook/skeletal) Denture:** Partial dentures are made in cases where some of the teeth are lost and fixed dentures cannot be applied. In partial dentures, the retention of the prosthesis is provided by clasps (hooks) applied to natural teeth. Metal hooks (crochet) or prepared metal connections can be used. Therefore, metal may appear in the front area and aesthetic problems may occur. In partial dentures, particular attention should be paid to the teeth on which the hook comes, and care should be taken to clean them. If care is not taken, decay will begin on the teeth where the hook comes and may result in tooth extraction. Although the precision connection has aesthetic advantages, it also has disadvantages such as covering the supporting teeth with a fixed prosthesis. During partial denture construction, abrasions can be made on the natural tooth to ensure a better fit and retention. Sometimes one or more supporting teeth may need to be crowned.

- **In Total/Partial Dentures:** When first used, damage to the soft tissues in the mouth, difficulty in speaking, nausea, and inability to taste food may occur. People with allergic bodies may develop allergies to the materials used. Cracks and

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breaks in the prosthesis, depending on use and anatomical structures, and movement in the prosthesis at varying rates (especially the complaint of excessive movement of the lower prosthesis) decrease after the patient learns to use his tongue and cheeks in a coordinated manner.

- Food accumulation under the prosthesis may occur, and artificial teeth on the prosthesis may fall out. Due to excessive tooth and bone tissue loss, adequate retention may not be provided in partial dentures. After making dentures with moving parts, problems such as dents, bending or breaking in the metal skeleton of the prosthesis, and cracks or breakage in the acrylic parts may occur.
- These problems are resolved by the physician who makes the prosthesis, but the cost required to resolve the problems caused by the patient is borne by the patient.

**EXPECTED BENEFITS FROM THE PROCESS:**

- It is performed to restore function and aesthetics in cases where more than one tooth is missing.
- The patient's missing tooth areas and missing soft tissue are completed with a removable full or partial prosthesis, and the aesthetics and function closest to the patient's natural teeth are restored. It is done to prevent teeth that have had root canal treatment and teeth with very large decay from breaking in the future.

**CONSEQUENCES THAT MAY BE ENCOUNTERED IF THE PROCEDURE IS NOT IMPLEMENTED:**

- When missing teeth are not treated with prosthesis, neighboring teeth and opposing teeth move into the extraction space, the closure of the teeth is disrupted, caries, gum diseases and loss of jaw bones occur, functions such as chewing and speaking cannot be performed properly and aesthetic speech problems occur.
- If there is decay if the procedure is not performed, it may progress, your existing complaints may continue, and when it becomes untreatable, your tooth may be extracted.
- Movement and tipping of the teeth that occur as a result of long-term edentulism may make dentures impossible over time. Disorders in the jaw joint and wear on the teeth may occur.

**ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROCEDURE, IF ANY:**

- If the patient is not uncomfortable with being toothless, he/she may not have a denture.
- If the patient does not want a removable prosthesis, he or she can be directed to implant treatment. Alternatives to the procedure are implant treatment in some cases. The benefit of the implant is that it reduces bone resorption and reduces the movement of the prosthesis. The risk is that infection may occur in the tissues. With implant-supported removable dentures, retention, function and aesthetic concerns are reduced and patient comfort is ensured. Pain is felt during the procedure and the risk of bleeding may increase afterwards or the procedure may not be performed.

**RISKS AND COMPLICATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE:**

- During planned treatments and procedures, local anesthesia-related or routine surgical complications may develop.
- If you have a history of allergy to local anesthesia, heart disease, blood diseases, high blood pressure or other general health-related conditions, be sure to warn your physician.
- Your doctor is not responsible for any problems that may occur due to misrepresentation. Pain, swelling, burning, infection, temporary or permanent nerve damage and unexpected allergic reactions may develop during and after local anesthesia application. Allergic reactions; itching, rash, nausea, vomiting, difficulty breathing, increase (tachycardia) or decrease (bradycardia) in heart rate, may be life-threatening with a very low probability
- **Difficulty in getting used to and adapting to newly installed prostheses:** It is more frequently observed in patients who have never used a removable prosthesis before or who have used the same prosthesis for many years. Newly installed prostheses may cause discomfort in the patient, such as extremely sensitive and painful areas, bruises, and aphthas. In this case, it is necessary to consult a doctor as soon as possible.
- **Prosthesis construction time:** The construction of removable partial dentures takes approximately 6-8 sessions. It is recommended not to extend appointment intervals. Interrupting the treatment affects the compatibility of the dentures with the oral tissues, and the dentures may need to be remade. This brings an additional cost to the patient.
- **Correction of existing teeth:** Fixed prosthesis (coverage) applications, tooth corrections or preparation of small slots called "nail places" on the tooth surfaces may be required for the teeth that will support the prosthesis.
- **Dissatisfaction with teeth and aesthetics after the completion of the prosthesis:** During the appointment phase called "tooth rehearsal" of removable partial dentures, your physician rehearses the pre-completion state of the prosthesis with the teeth selected by taking into account the patient's jaw dimensions and shape, skin color, and age. If possible, the patient should come to this appointment with a relative, decide together and explain their expectations, if any, before the prosthesis is finished. It is not possible to make any changes to the teeth after the prosthesis is installed. For changes, the prosthesis must be renewed and the financial responsibility for the new prosthesis belongs to the patient. In addition, in some cases, the hooks placed on the teeth to hold the dentures may need to be placed in the front teeth area and may pose an aesthetic challenge to the patient.

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- **Change in speech:** New prostheses, especially replacing old prostheses that have been used for many years, may cause some difficulties with speech.
- **Excessive nausea reflex, excessive salivation or dry mouth:** Rarely, some people may develop hypersensitivity or allergic symptoms in their oral tissues to the substances used in the production of prostheses.
- **Decay and loosening of teeth:** The teeth to which the partial denture is attached may become sensitive and/or loose over time; The abutment teeth, the connection areas of the prosthesis, and the areas where the hooks are located may wear out, decay, and require root canal treatment. In some cases, the abutment teeth may need to be crowned or even extracted.
- **Loosening in dentures:** The hooks of partial dentures may lose their function over time depending on use, the hooks may loosen, loosening occurs in the dentures and their retention decreases. This problem must be resolved by the physician; interventions made by the patient himself may lead to results such as breakage or deterioration of the prosthesis, which requires replacement or correction of the prosthesis. These procedures impose an additional cost on the patient.
- **Difficulties in chewing:** The efficiency of chewing foods with artificial teeth in dentures is lower than with natural teeth, and some foods are difficult to chew. In addition, aging and loss of the bones in the back that support the dentures make it difficult to chew and keep the dentures in the mouth. Especially in the first months after teeth are extracted, healing continues and palates change. If dentures have been made in the meantime, the dentures will loosen after healing is completed. Therefore, priming or feeding may be necessary.
- **Fractures or cracks in the dentures:** Although the materials used in the structure of the dentures are not defective, the dentures may crack and/or break due to reasons such as chewing excessively hard foods, not following the chewing rules explained to you, or dropping the denture from the hand. In this case, dentures are repaired, sometimes they need to be rebuilt.
- **Contamination and discoloration in dentures:** Due to their structure, partial dentures cause some microorganisms and fungi to adhere. Dentures should be cleaned regularly.

#### **ESTIMATED DURATION OF THE PROCESS:**

- Removable Prosthesis treatment takes approximately half an hour for a single session. Your dentist will decide how many sessions the procedure will take. The interval between each session is minimum 3 days. The construction of removable partial dentures takes approximately 6-8 sessions. It is recommended not to extend appointment intervals.

#### **POSSIBLE UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS OF THE DRUGS TO BE USED AND POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED:**

- If local anesthesia is to be applied to provide pain control during treatments, if necessary, the gums or the inner part of the cheek are first anesthetized with a topical anesthetic substance (spray). When the area is numb, anesthetic liquid is injected with a syringe and the tooth and the area where it is located are numbed for a while. After local anesthesia, although rare, the patient may experience allergic reactions, loss of sensation, bleeding, temporary muscle spasms, and temporary facial paralysis.
- Local anesthesia is a successful application as long as there are no anatomical differences or acute infections in the area. When local anesthetic substances are applied to the area to be treated, they temporarily stop nerve conduction and provide numbness **for 1-4 hours**, depending on the amount of the substance used and the place of application. For this reason, eating and drinking is not recommended until the numbness subsides to prevent wounds on the inside of the cheek and lips due to biting.
- In case of bleeding during the application, various haemostatic drugs (Transamine amp and K vit.amp. etc.), various haemostatic medical materials, anti-inflammatory agents, graft-membrane material, periodontal pastes can be used when necessary. An allergic reaction may occur to the active ingredients contained in these agents.
- You will need to use some medications during and after the procedure. The medications your doctor recommends you use will have some side effects. These side effects include nausea, vomiting, weakness and drowsiness, and anaphylactoid reactions.

#### **THINGS THE PATIENT SHOULD CONSIDER BEFORE AND AFTER THE PROCEDURE:**

- The procedure can be performed locally/regionally/infiltratively. Therefore, **take aspirin, vitamin E, coenzyme Q, etc. for 3 days before the procedure.** You should not take blood thinners such as: If you are using medication or similar substances, or if you have an infectious disease such as AIDS, Hepatitis B/C, or a problem such as diabetes, heart, high blood pressure or kidney failure, you must inform your doctor.
- Before giving an anesthetic agent, your doctor should be informed about any systemic disease, pregnancy, any medications used, or any allergic condition. Excessive use of alcohol and cigarettes weakens the effect of anesthesia. It then hinders the healing process.
- Avoid sudden movements (moving the head, intervening with hands) while performing the procedure inside the mouth. Failure to pay attention may cause injuries to the surrounding tissue and adjacent teeth.
- The rate of lung infection (microbial diseases), thrombosis, heart and lung complications (adverse situation) is higher in smokers. Quitting smoking 6 weeks before the procedure may help reduce the risk.
- Oral care (mouthwash, etc.) should be taken into consideration to protect against infections.

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- After the application, nothing should be eaten or drunk for 2 hours, and soft and warm foods and drinks should be consumed in the first days. There may be a period of sensitivity to cold hot drinks and foods.
- When a total/partial denture is first used, damage to the soft tissues in the mouth, difficulty in speaking, nausea, and inability to taste food may occur. People with allergic bodies may develop allergies to the materials used. Cracks and breaks in the prosthesis, depending on use and anatomical structures, and movement in the prosthesis at varying rates (especially the complaint of excessive movement of the lower prosthesis) decrease after the patient learns to use his tongue and cheeks in a coordinated manner.)
- When you start using removable dentures, sticky and acidic foods should be avoided on the day the dentures are delivered. If the appointments given after the start of the prosthesis are not followed, the teeth made will adapt poorly. Dentures delayed for more than a month will require reconstruction and additional fees may be required. If you need medical help regarding the prosthesis applied, you can contact the physician who made your prosthesis for 4 years.
- Do not bite your lip and cheek during drowsiness. The anesthetic will be removed from the body within 24 hours.
- Removable prostheses may not always meet the patient's expectations in terms of aesthetics, shape, color and size. Before starting treatment, you should definitely convey your expectations to the physician and get information from the physician about the extent to which your expectations can become reality.
- During the fitting stages, you must confirm that the appearance and color of the prosthesis are acceptable because it is not possible to make any major changes regarding color and aesthetics of the prosthesis after it is made. Smoking, tea and coffee can cause discoloration.
- For a healthy mouth, it is necessary to clean the food residues of the removable denture after each meal. It is sufficient to remove it after meals and use plenty of water, a soft brush and soap. Food accumulation under the denture may cause the artificial teeth on the denture to fall out.
- Using products that can corrode the denture and damage the polish of the denture will shorten the life of the denture. The prosthesis should not be cleaned with harmful products such as detergent or bleach. To avoid falling and breaking the brushing process, it should be done on a soft towel or a bowl filled with water.
- To avoid bad breath and gum problems, teeth and dentures should be brushed, dentures should be removed every evening before going to bed, cleaned and kept in water at night, and placed cleanly in a clean mouth in the morning. It is necessary for the health of the oral tissue. Your gums also need rest and ventilation.
- Denture cleaning tablets available in the market require keeping the dentures until the morning twice a week. Denture cleaning tablets help clean dentures from germs. In this way, chemical cleaning will be provided in addition to mechanical cleaning by brushing.
- When the prosthesis is not in the mouth, it must be left in water (cold) or a damp towel. It should not be allowed to remain dry.
- A dentist should be consulted every six months for control purposes.

**PROBLEMS THAT MAY OCCUR IF NOT PAY ATTENTION TO THE POINTS THAT MUST BE FOLLOWED:**

- Your doctor will inform you about the problems you may experience if you do not pay attention to the precautions.
- You should not drink or eat anything for the first 2-4 hours, and soft and warm foods and drinks should be taken on the other days. In order to avoid oral and gum problems, denture and intraoral care must be done regularly.
- Excessive coffee and tea consumption may cause discoloration of porcelain.
- In case of a complaint or problem regarding the prosthesis, the patient should not try to fix it himself and should consult his physician. In some diseases (systemic lupus) and in very rare cases, sensitive people may develop allergies to the materials used in the construction of all prostheses. Follow your doctor's recommendations.
- Getting used to dentures is a matter that takes some time. During this process, patients should take small bites into their mouths, chew the food slowly without opening their lips, and use both right and left sides while chewing. In the first days of wearing the dentures, they should not eat soft foods (hard foods, nuts, etc.) and should not chew gum.
- recommended.
- Normal and comfortable eating function with total dentures generally requires 4-6 weeks. Patients must spend this period taking into account their physicians' recommendations, and most importantly, they must be "determined" that they will use their prosthesis. They should not give up immediately and remove the prosthesis.
- This is especially true for patients with old dentures. Because if they immediately remove their new prosthesis and put on their old prosthesis at the slightest injury, it may take a long time for them to get used to their new prosthesis.

**HOW TO REACH MEDICAL HELP ON THE SAME ISSUE IF NECESSARY:**

- Not accepting treatment/surgery is a decision you will make with your free will. If you change your mind, you can personally reapply to the clinics/hospitals that can perform the treatment/surgery in question.
- In case of possible side effects related to the practices performed in our institution, emergency interventions will be carried out by the responsible physician and relevant healthcare personnel. If you encounter any complications; You can apply to our clinic without an appointment. **Phone: +90 232 330 04 67/68**





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• **Medical research:** Reviewing clinical information from my medical records for the advancement of medical study, medical research, and Physician education; I give my consent provided that the patient confidentiality rules in the patient rights regulation are adhered to. I hereby consent to the research results being published in the medical literature as long as patient confidentiality is protected. I am aware that I may refuse to participate in such a study and that this refusal will not adversely affect my treatment in any way.

**APPROVAL**

I have read the above information and have been informed by the physician who has signed below. I was informed about the purpose, reasons and benefits, risks, complications, alternatives and additional treatment interventions of the treatment/procedure to be performed. I approve this transaction consciously, without needing any further explanation, without any pressure. (**Hand written "I READ, UNDERSTAND, RECEIVED A COPY"**)

<b><u>Patient</u></b>	<b><u>Signature</u></b>	<b><u>Date/Time Consent Received</u></b>
Name-Surname ( <b>hand written</b> )		

..... / ..... / .....

**IF THE PATIENT CANNOT CONSENT:**

<b><u>Patient / legal representative</u></b>	<b><u>Signature</u></b>	<b><u>Date/Time Consent Received</u></b>
Name-Surname ( <b>hand written</b> )		

..... / ..... / .....

**REASON FOR THE PATIENT'S FAILURE TO CONSENT (TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PHYSICIAN):**

I will inform the patient/legal representative whose name is written above about the disease, the treatment/procedure to be performed, the purpose, reason and benefits of this treatment/procedure, the care required after the treatment/procedure, the risks and complications of the treatment/procedure, the alternatives of the treatment/procedure, if necessary for the treatment/procedure. If necessary, adequate and satisfactory explanations have been made about the type of anesthesia to be applied and the risks and complications of anesthesia. The patient/legal representative has signed and approved this form with his/her own consent, stating that he/she has been adequately informed about the treatment/procedure.

<b><u>PHYSICIAN WHO WILL APPLY THE TREATMENT/PROCEDURE</u></b>	<b><u>Signature</u></b>	<b><u>Date / Time</u></b>
Name and Surname:.....		...../...../..... : .....

Title : .....

**IF THE PATIENT HAS A LANGUAGE / COMMUNICATION PROBLEM;**

I translated the explanations made by the doctor to the patient. In my opinion, the information I translated was understood by the patient.

<b><u>Translator's</u></b>	<b><u>Signature</u></b>	<b><u>Date / Time</u></b>
Name and Surname ( <b>hand written</b> ): .....		...../...../..... : .....

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**EXPLANATION:**

• You can apply to the **Patient Rights Unit** during the day for all your complaints about medical practices or any issue you want to address.

• **Legal Representative:** Guardian for those under guardianship, parents for minors, and first degree legal heirs in cases where these are not available. Signing this consent document does not eliminate the patient's legal rights.