



Consent for Pulpotomy

Patient's First Name *

Patient's Last Name *

I hereby authorize Dr. Ardekani and any associates to perform a pulpotomy on tooth/teeth number(s) *

1. What is a pulpotomy? A pulpotomy is the partial removal of the pulp from a tooth. Pulp is the soft tissue inside the crown and roots of teeth containing nerves and blood vessels. Only tissue from the crown of the tooth is removed during a pulpotomy.

2. Why has my dental practitioner suggested a pulpotomy? A pulpotomy is undertaken when the pulp is exposed while removing deep tooth decay. If the tooth decay is left untreated it may progress to the pulp and cause inflammation and infection. You may experience symptoms of pain and/or increased sensitivity to hot and cold if suffering from an infected pulp. Pulpotomies are undertaken on baby teeth for the purpose of retaining them until they fall out naturally. A pulpotomy is not recommended if there is evidence the adult tooth has begun to come through the gum (erupt). The tooth may be seen visually or on x-ray.

3. What happens during a pulpotomy? An x-ray of the tooth and surrounding structures will be taken. You will have a gel rubbed onto your gum and an injection of local anaesthetic. The gel makes the injection more comfortable. The local anaesthetic will numb your tooth and the area around your tooth. It is used to prevent or relieve pain, but will not put you to sleep. Your tooth may be covered with a small rubber sheet that isolates the tooth being treated from the rest of the mouth. Your dental practitioner will remove all of the tooth decay and gain access to the pulp of the tooth. The open chamber of the tooth is then treated and sealed with a filling. A stainless-steel crown may be placed on top of your tooth to protect the tooth from fracture.

4. What are the risks and complications of pulpotomy? Pulpotomies have a high success rate. If pain or sensitivity continues after a pulpotomy, return to the dental clinic. The tooth may require an extraction. Common risks and complications include: • pain: mild, temporary pain following a pulpotomy may occur due to inflammation of the tissues surrounding the tooth, however, severe or persistent pain may require more treatment • infection • discoloration: a tooth may become darker following pulpotomy • tooth fracture: a pulpotomy may reduce the strength and durability of a tooth, making it more likely to fracture; this risk is reduced by using a strong filling or crown • damage to lips and cheeks: you may bite or rub the numbed area without realising the damage you may be causing; children may need to be supervised until the numbness has worn off.

Please do not hesitate to ask the doctor or the staff if you have any questions.

* Date *

12/10/2021



Printed name if signed on behalf of the patient

Relationship