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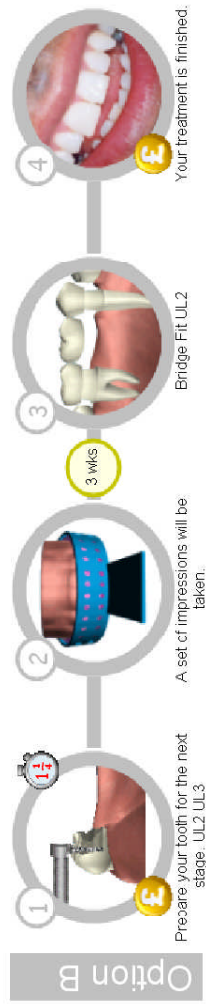
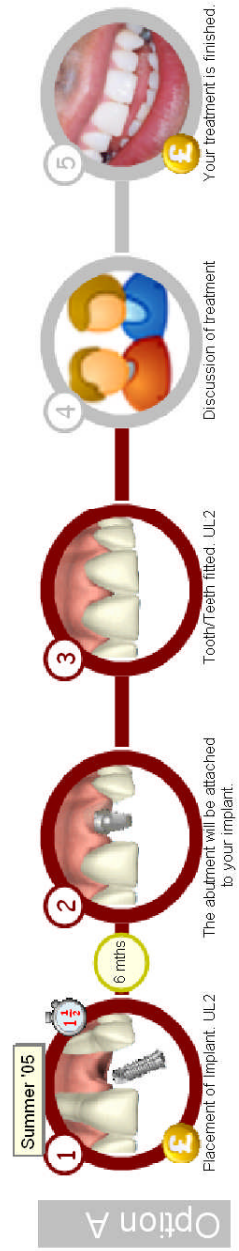
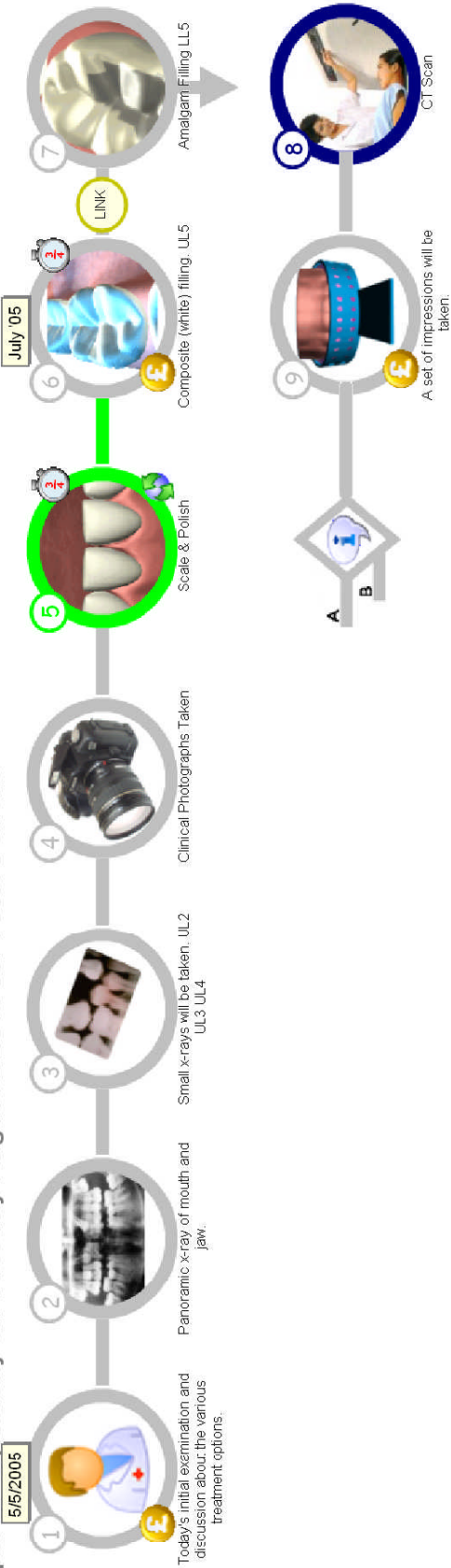
Your Journey Towards Complete Oral Health
Presented by DENTIST NAME HERE
For **YOU** on
Thursday, 18 August 2005



... and any design

Your Journey Towards Complete Oral Health

Prepared especially on Tuesday August 2 2005 for Peter Patient



- Step number
- May need repeating
- Stage payment
- Tracey our Hygienist
- Local Hospital
- by Dr Smith
- As a rough guide this treatment will take 1 hour

Your Journey Towards Complete Oral Health

Prepared especially on Tuesday August 2 2005 for Peter Patient

- 1 An extended description about today's exam can be added here.
- 2 This X-ray provides a complete picture of the entire mouth and jaw (in one sitting). Smaller close up x-rays of individual teeth may be required to supplement the full panoramic x-ray.
- 3 Small x-rays focus on individual teeth. They are used to establish a diagnosis from which treatment can be recommended or during treatments to check progress i.e. root canal work. UL2 UL3 UL4
- 4 Clinical Photographs will be taken in order to provide a record of presentation before treatment is commenced.
- 5 Scale & Polish
- 6 You have chosen a composite (white) filling and NOT an amalgam. UL5
- 7 Amalgam Filling LL5
- 8 CT Scan will be taken at the local hospital in order to measure bone density
- 9 A plastic substance is placed in an impression tray and inserted into your mouth to take a mould. This mould will be used to produce prosthetic teeth, whitening trays and retainers.
- A1 The implant is placed into your jawbone under anaesthetic. Once the implant is in place you will have stitches closing the wound. You need to make an appointment to have these removed. The implant will need to bond with the bone, which will take between 3/6 months. UL2
- A2 Once healing has taken place and the implant is well established the abutment can be attached to your implant. This will usually take about x months.
- A3 Your prosthetic tooth/teeth can now be applied to the abutment. UL2
- A4 Discussion of treatment delivered
- A5 An extended description about the end of treatment, any maintenance visits or check-ups can be added
- B1 Prepare your tooth by removing the decay. Shape the tooth in preparation for your filling, inlay, crown or bridge. UL2 UL3
- B2 A plastic substance is placed in an impression tray and inserted into your mouth to take a mould. This mould will be used to produce prosthetic teeth, whitening trays and retainers.
- B3 Bridge Fit UL2

IMPLANTS

Q What are dental implants?



A A dental implant is a titanium metal rod which is placed into the jawbone. It is used to support one or more false teeth. In practice, both the false teeth and their supporting rod are known as 'implants'.

Q Are implants safe? How long will they last?

A Implants are a well-established, tried-and-tested treatment. 90 per cent of modern implants last for at least 15 years.

Q I have some of my own teeth. Can I still have implants?

If you are a CiC customer the patient information leaflets included would be printed with this 'Journey' This is the implant leaflet, and also;

"White Fillings"
 "Visiting the hygienist"
 And "Bridge"

Would be printed.

bone into the area first.

Q Do implants hurt?

A Placing the implants requires a small operation. This can be carried out under local anaesthetic with sedation or with a general anaesthetic. You will not feel any pain at the time, but you may feel

some discomfort during the week following the surgery. This is usually due to having stitches in place, and the normal healing process.

Q Can I have the new teeth straight away?

A No. The implants need to bond (integrate) with the bone after they have been placed. This takes at least 3 months in the lower jaw and 6 months in the upper jaw. If you are having one, two or three teeth replaced, you will have a temporary restoration in the meantime. If you have complete dentures, then you can wear them throughout the healing period once they have been adjusted after the surgery.

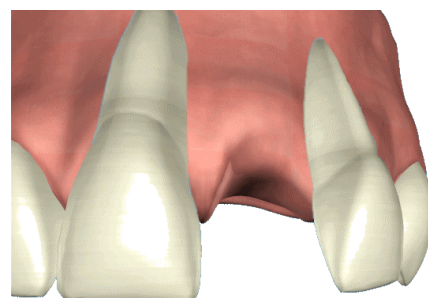
Q How long does treatment take?

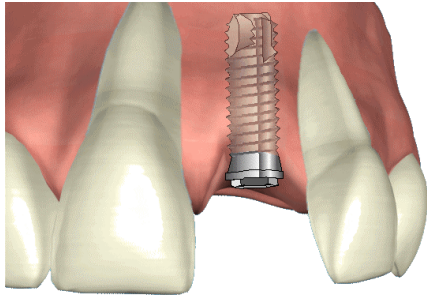
A It takes about 12 months from the initial assessment to the time when the artificial teeth or dentures are finally attached to the implants. However, if only the lower jaw is involved then it may only take around 5 months.

A lot depends on how complicated your treatment is. Your dentist will be able to give you a timetable once the surgery has been done.

Q Are the teeth difficult to clean?

A Cleaning around the teeth attached to the implants is no more difficult than cleaning natural teeth. However, there may be areas that give you problems and you'll be shown methods to help.





Q If I had gum disease when I had my own teeth, will I get it with the teeth attached to the implants?

A Yes, if you don't care for them well enough. If you keep them clean, and don't smoke, then you should not have any problems.

Q Can I take the teeth out if they are fixed to implants?

A Most artificial teeth attached to implants can only be placed and removed by the dentist. However, if you have complete dentures fixed to the implants by bars, then you'll be able to take them out for cleaning.

Q Do the implants show?

A Your dentist will make sure that the implants won't show during all normal movements of the mouth and lips. You will need to be able to see them, so that you can clean them properly.

Q Do I have an implant for each missing tooth?

A No, unless you're only having a single tooth replaced. Normally, five or six implants are used to replace all the teeth in one jaw, as each implant can usually support two teeth. For a few missing teeth, two or three implants may be used.

Q What if I get hit in the face?

A Implants and the teeth they support can be damaged by an accident in the same way that natural teeth can. However, if the false teeth are damaged and the remnants are left in the bone then they may be more difficult to remove than natural teeth would be. After healing, new false teeth can then be placed alongside the fragments.

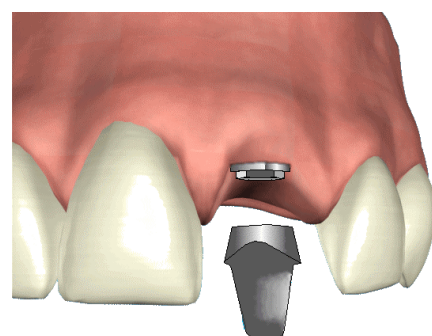
Q What happens if the implant does not bond (integrate) with the bone?

A This happens very rarely. If the implant becomes loose during the healing period or just after, then it is easily removed and healing takes place in the normal way. Once the jaw has healed, another implant can be placed there. Or, the dentist can make a bridge, using the implanted false teeth that have 'taken'.

Q Is the treatment expensive?

A Unfortunately, yes. However, in many situations, the cost of the treatment is only a little more than the cost of more conventional treatment with crowns and bridges.

There are advantages to it, too. An implant to replace a single tooth avoids the need to cut down the teeth either side for crowns to support a bridge. Normal dentures often mean you can't eat or speak well, due to the dentures moving about. But teeth attached to an implant don't cause this problem.



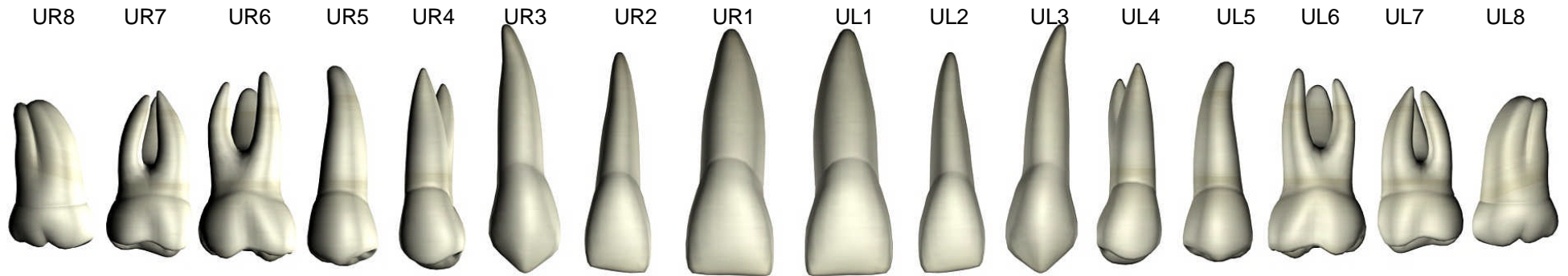
TOOTH MAP

This page is to help you understand the layout of your mouth. To speed things up your dentist gives each of your 32 adult teeth a notation, but it's actually very easy to follow. The mouth is divided into 4 sections, your upper left side, upper right, your lower left and your lower right. There are 8 teeth (assuming you have all your teeth!) in each section.

Working from the front to the back, each one is given a number of 1 to 8. To shorten the notation instead of writing "Upper Left 4" the dentist would write "UL4". Below you can see each of the teeth with its notation and remember, the dentist is looking at YOUR teeth so YOUR upper LEFT 4 is on the dentist's RIGHT hand side.

YOUR UPPER RIGHT

YOUR UPPER LEFT



(wisdom) (----- molars-----) (-- pre-molars --) (Canine) (----- incisors -----) (Canine) (--- pre-molars ---) (----- molars -----) (wisdom)



LR8 LR7 LR6 LR5 LR4 LR3 LR2 LR1 LL1 LL2 LL3 LL4 LL5 LL6 LL7 LL8

YOUR LOWER RIGHT

YOUR LOWER LEFT