Affiliated Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons of Maryland Drs. Funari, Poshni, Chen, and Sehgal

CONSENT FOR ORAL SURGICAL TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED INTRAVENOUS BISPHOSPHONATE DRUGS

Patient's Na	ame Date		
Please initial each paragraph after reading. If you have any questions, please ask your doctor BEFORE initialing.			
significan Bisphosph remodel i ability to gum surge to bone. It infection	een treated previously with IV Bisphosphonate drugs you should know that there is a trisk of future severe complications associated with oral surgical treatment. IV nonate drugs appear to adversely affect the ability for jaw bones to break down or tself, thereby reducing or eliminating its ordinary excellent healing capacity and the maintain normal health. This risk is increased after surgery, especially from extraction; ery, implant placement or other "invasive" procedures that might cause even mild trauma Necrosis or exposure of the bone (Osteonecrosis) and subsequent soft tissue and/or bone may result. This is a smoldering, long-term, destructive process in the jawbone that is a difficult or impossible to eliminate.		
have recei	ical/dental history is <u>very</u> important. We must know the medications and drugs that you ved or taken or are currently receiving or taking. An accurate medical history, including physicians is important.		
	sion to discontinue IV Bisphosphonate drug therapy before dental treatment will not he risk of developing Osteonecrosis.		
1.	Antibiotic therapy may be used to help control possible post-operative infection. For some patients, such therapy may cause allergic responses or have undesirable side effects such as gastric discomfort, diarrhea, colitis, etc.		
2.	Despite all precautions, there may be delayed healing, necrosis of the jaw bone, loss of bone and soft tissues, infection, pathologic fracture of the jaw, oral-cutaneous fistula (open draining wounds), or other significant complications.		
3.	If osteonecrosis should occur, treatment may be prolonged and difficult, involving ongoing intensive therapy including hospitalization, long-term antibiotics, and debridement to remove non-vital bone. Reconstructive surgery may be required, including bone grafting, metal plates and screws, and/or skin flaps and grafts.		
4.	Even if there are no immediate complications from the proposed dental treatment, the area is always subject to spontaneous breakdown and infection due to the precarious condition of the bone. Even minimal trauma from a toothbrush, chewing hard food, or denture sores may trigger a complication.		

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5.	Long-term post-operative monitoring may scheduled appointments is important. Regul dentist are important to monitor and attempt	lar and frequent dental check-ups with your	
6.	I have read the above paragraphs and under planned treatment. I understand and agree to		
7.	I understand the importance of my health history and affirm that I have given any and all information that may impact my care. I understand that failure to give true health information may adversely affect my care and lead to unwanted complications.		
8.	I realize that, despite all precautions that may be taken to avoid complications; there can be no guarantee as to the result of the proposed treatment.		
CONSEN	T		
-	nat I speak, read and write English and have ave had my questions answered and that all b	<u> </u>	
Patient's (or Legal Guardian's) Signature		Date	
Doctor's S	Signature	Date	
Witness' S	Signature	Date	