## **Dental Implant Information**

Dental implants are titanium components placed inside the bone of the jaw – they function as an artificial tooth root.

After the implants are placed, a period of healing (generally 3-6 months) is required to allow the implants to integrate into the bone.

Small posts (called abutments) are attached to the implants; crowns or dentures are secured to the abutments.

Crowns or dentures are placed by your dentist as a separate procedure, which will have a fee payable to them.

Generally two procedures are required to install the implants.

- The first procedure involves creating small holes into the bone and placing the implants. A temporary denture may be worn for a few months while the bone is growing adjacent to and bonding with the implant.
- The second procedure will uncover the implants to secure the abutment into the implant. The abutment is used to shape the gums and is what dentures or crowns are secured to
- Sometimes, the abutment can be placed at the same time as the implant.

Depending on the amount of bone present, bone grafting or other procedures may also be required prior to implant placement.

The benefits of this procedure include the replacement of missing natural teeth or to aid in supporting dentures.

## Risks and Complications of Dental Implant Surgery include, but are not limited to:

- Post-operative discomfort and swelling that may require several days away from normal duties.
- Bleeding that may require additional treatment.
- Damage to adjacent teeth or roots of adjacent teeth.
- Post-operative infection that may require additional treatment including possible removal of the implant.
- Stretching of the corners of the mouth that may cause cracking and bruising.
- Restricted mouth opening for several days.
- Injury to nerve branches in the jaw or soft tissue resulting in tingling, numbness, or pain in the chin, lips, cheek, gums, tongue (including possible loss of taste sensation) or teeth.
  - o These symptoms may persist for several weeks or months, and in some cases may be permanent.
- Opening into the sinus (a normal hollow chamber in the bone above the roots of back upper teeth) requiring additional treatment.
- Fracture of the jaw or of thin bony plates.
- Bone loss around the implants.
- Gum shrinkage causing a non-esthetic exposure of crown margins of teeth in the surgery area.
- Implant or prosthesis failure. Rarely, the implant or parts of the structure holding the crown may fail due to chewing stresses.
- Delayed implant failure due to chronic bone loss or infection

## Consent