

Consent — Crowns

A 'cap' that covers and protects a tooth

This form explains what the treatment involves, the benefits, the risks and the alternatives, so you can make an informed decision. Please read it, ask us anything you are unsure about, and sign at the end if you are happy to go ahead.

What this treatment is

A crown is a cap that covers a tooth to protect and strengthen it, or to improve its shape, bite or appearance. Types include full metal (FGC), metal with tooth-coloured porcelain (PFM), and all-ceramic tooth-coloured crowns (E-max / Zirconia). It usually takes at least two visits: first we shape the tooth and take a mould, fit a temporary crown, and the laboratory makes the crown; then we cement the final crown. Please return promptly to have it fitted, to reduce the risk of decay or other problems.

Why we may recommend it (the benefit)

A crown replaces lost tooth structure, restores the tooth to normal function, protects a weak or root-treated tooth, and may relieve current discomfort.

Alternatives

- Other restorations such as an onlay, inlay, veneer or a filling (tooth-coloured or silver).
- Taking the tooth out — usually then replaced by a bridge, implant or denture.
- Doing nothing (your dentist will explain the likely consequences).

Risks and things that can happen

- The nerve can be irritated by treatment; the tooth may be sensitive to hot and cold during or after.
- Root canal treatment may become necessary at any time and may be unavoidable; a crown may not relieve your symptoms.
- Crowns can come off and need re-cementing (charged at the usual rate); the tooth underneath can fracture and occasionally become unrestorable and need taking out.
- Once old fillings and decay are removed, a more serious problem may be revealed, which may need gum surgery to expose more tooth, root canal treatment, or extraction.
- You may notice slight bite changes; your jaw may be stiff and sore from being open; your gum next to the tooth may be sore or recede over time.
- Smoking, habits like nail-biting and poor cleaning shorten how long a crown lasts.

Local anaesthetic (the numbing injection)

You will have a local anaesthetic injection. Rarely there can be an allergic or other reaction, or temporary or (very rarely) lasting injury to nerves or blood vessels. The area may feel sore afterwards and your jaw may ache from being open.

Finishing the treatment

Once a crown is started you must return promptly to have it finished. If you do not, you risk decay, the need for root canal treatment, fracture and loss of the tooth.

Notes & customisation

Your consent

My consent. I have read and understood this information. I have had the chance to ask questions and have them answered. I understand what the treatment involves, its benefits and risks, the alternatives, and that I can refuse all or part of it at any time. I understand no guarantees have been made about the result. I agree to go ahead with this treatment, on the basis of this form together with what my dentist discusses and personalises with me on the visit, and the Home Visit Terms & Important Information that apply to all treatments.

Patient (or representative) name

Relationship to patient (if not the patient)

Patient / representative signature

Date

Dentist name

Dentist signature & date

Our **Home Visit Terms & Important Information** (which apply to all treatments) form part of this consent and are provided alongside it.