SEALANTS

- 1. **Preparation of the Teeth**: The teeth are prepared through use of an enamel etching technique. This etching is accomplished in one of two ways:
 - **a.** Through the use of a special acid solution which etches the surface enamel in the area in which the sealant is to be placed to aid in its retention. The etching solution is somewhat caustic and if the patient makes any unexpected movements during the application process there is the possibility that a small amount of the solution may attach to the soft tissues of the mouth which could cause some slight tissue burns. This seldom occurs, but it is a possibility. If the etching solution contacts the root surface, the tooth may develop some temporary sensitivity.
 - **b.** Through the use of a technique called air abrasion. Air abrasion also slightly etches the surface of the enamel in the area in which sealant is to be placed to aid in the retention of the sealant. Air abrasion involves the generation of a powdery dust which, if inhaled, could cause discomfort.
- 2. **Loosening and/or dislodging of the sealant**: There is the possibility of the sealant loosening or becoming dislodged over time. The length of time over which this may happen is indeterminable because of the many variables which can impact the life of the sealant including, but not limited to the following:
 - **a.** The forces of mastication (chewing). These forces differ from patient to patient. The forces may be much greater in one patient than in another. Also, the way teeth occlude (come together in chewing) may have an effect on the life of the sealants.
 - **b.** The types of food or other substances that are put in the mouth and chewed. Very sticky foods such as some types of gum; sticky candies such as caramels; some licorices; very hard substances, etc; may cause loosening or dislodgment of the sealant.
 - **c.** Inadequate oral hygiene such as infrequent or improper brushing of the teeth also may allow leakage around and under the sealant causing it to loosen and allow decay to develop.
- 3. **Entire tooth is not protected with sealants**: Sealants are applied primarily to the pits and fissures that are in the chewing surfaces of the teeth. These pits and fissures are extremely susceptible to decay and can be protected through the application of sealants which flow into and seal those areas. However, sealants do not protect the areas between the teeth, so thorough brushing and the use of dental floss in these areas is necessary. Otherwise, decay could develop in those areas uncovered by the sealants.

I understand that it is my responsibility to notify this office should any unexpected problems occur or if any problems relating to the treatment rendered are experienced. Routine examinations by the dentist are recommended to allow ongoing assessment of the sealants placed.

	n the opportunity to ask questions regarding the nature and purpose of atisfaction. I voluntarily undergo this treatment in hopes of achieving
the desired results from the treatment rende	ered though no guarantees have been made regarding the outcome. I
	ncluding the risk of substantial harm, if any, which may be associated
with any phase of this treatment. The fee(s	s) for these services have been explained to me and I accept them as I am freely giving my consent to authorize Dr. and/or all associates involved in rendering the services or treatment
necessary to the existing dental condition agents and/or medications.	, including the administration and/or prescribing of any anesthetic
Patient's name (please print)	Signature of legal representative
Date	