CONFIDENTIAL/CONFIDENCIAL PLEASE COMPLETE /POR FAVOR LLENE TODOS LOD ESPACIOS PLEASE PRINT/ ESXRIBA EN LETRAS MAYUSCALAS

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MINOR/CHILD CONSENT											
I, being the parent or guardian of do hereby request , **Name of minor/child** Name of minor/child**											
and a	uthorize the	e dental staff to perfo	m neces	ssary dental services for my	child, inclu			nd administrat	ion of anesthetics	5	
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I ackr	nowledge tha	at payment is due at t	he time	of treatment, unless other a	rrangemen	ts are made	. I agree that parents	/guardians ar	e responsible for a	all	
fees a	and services	s rendered for treatme	ent of a r	minor/child. I accept full fina	ncial respo	nsibility for	all charges not cover	red by insuran	ce.		
		Date					Signature of	Insured / Guar	dian		
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MEDICAL HISTORY OF PATIENT

1. Your current physical health is:	Good	Fair	Poor				
2. Do you smoke or use tobacco in any other form?	Yes	□No					
3. Are you taking any prescription / over-the-counter or her * Which ones?	bal supplem	ental drugs?		Yes	□No		
4. Have you ever taken Fosamax, or any other bisphophonate	Yes	□No					
5. Have you ever taken Phen-Fen?	Yes	□No					
6. Are you under a physician's care now?	Yes	□No					
If so, please give reason for treatment:							
Physician's Name:			Telephone:				
For Women: 7. Are you using a prescribed method of birth control?	∐Yes	□No					
8. Are you pregnant? Week #:	Yes	□No					
9. Have you ever had any of the following diseases or medical your had any of the following diseases or medical your had any of the following diseases or medical your had any of the following diseases or medical your had any of the following diseases or medical your had any of the following diseases or medical your had any of the following diseases or medical and seases or medical your had because or medical and seases or medical and se				High Blood HIV+ / AID Hospitalize Kidney Pro Liver Disea Low Blood Lupus Mitral Valv Osteoporo Pacemaker Psychiatric Radiation Rheumatic Seizures Shingles	oblems ase Pressure e Prolapse sis / Paget's Problems reatment / Scarlet Fe Disease/ Tr elems oblems oblems sis (TB)	ason s Disease	
10. Are you allergic to any of the following? Y N N Aspirin Y N Y N Codeine Y N Y N Dental Anesthetics Y Please list any other drugs/materials that you are allergic to	N	Erythromyo Latex Penicillin	cin		Y	N 🔲 N 🔲	Tetracycline Other



Tel: 858 279 1004 / Fax: 858 268 1004 7825 Engineer Rd. Ste 111 San Diego, CA 92111 www.sddentalgroup.com

PATIENT GENERAL CONSENT FOR TREATMENT

Patients Name	3	DA	TE		
WORK TO BE DONE I understand that I am having the following	ng work done: Fillings	, Bridge, Crown	, Extractions	_, Root Canal	_, Other (Initials
2. Drugs, Medications, ar I have been informed and understand the tissue, pain, itching, vomiting, and/or and intravenous and intramuscular injections coordination which can be increased by at lease 12 hours or until fully recovered care. I understand that failure to take me pain and potential resistance to effective	nat antibiotics, analgesics a aphylactic shock(severe all , injury to and stiffening of the use of alcohol or other from the effects of the ane dications prescribed for me	ergic reaction)and the of the neck and facial mush drugs .I understand an esthetic, medication and e in the manner prescri	can cause pain, thr sclesThey may c d fully agree not to I drugs that may ha	combophlebitis (int ause drowsiness a operate any vehi ave been given to	redness and swelling of flammation of a vein)from and lack of awareness and icle or hazardous device for me in the office for my
3. Change in Treatment F I understand that during treatment it may discovered during examination, the most make any/all changes and additions as r	be necessary to change of toommon being root canal	or add procedures beca therapy following routi	use of conditions f	ound while workin edures. I give my	g on the teeth that were no permission to the dentist to (Initials)
4. Removal of Teeth Alternative to removal have been explain following teeth the infection, if present, and it may be not pain, swelling, spread of infection, dry so period of time (days or months), or fractuding or following treatment, the cost of	and any others necessary ecessary to have further tre ocket, loss of feeling in my ured jaw. I understand I ma	for reasons in paragrap eatment. I understand the teeth, lips, tongue and my need further treatment	oh #3. I understar ne risks involved in surrounding tissue	nd removing teeth having teeth remo (Paresthesia) tha	does not always remove all oved, some of which are t can last for an indefinite
5. Crowns, Bridges, and a understand that sometimes it is not postemporary crowns, which may come off realize the final opportunity to make characteristics.	sible to match the color of easily and that I must be ca nges in my new crown, brid	areful to ensure that the	ev are kept on until	the permanent cr	owns are delivered !
6. Dentures, Complete o I realize that full or partial dentures are a explained to me, including looseness, so shape, fit, size, placement, and color) with months after initial placement. The cost	artificial, constructed of pla preness, and possible brea Il be the "teeth in wax" try-	kage. I realize the final in visit. I understand th	opportunity to mak at most dentures n	change in my	se appliances have been new dentures (including proximately three to tweleve
7. Endodontic Treatment I realize there is no guarantee that root of metal objects are comented in the tooth	canal treatment will save m	y tooth, and that comp	ications can occur	from the treatmer	(Initials) nt, and that occasionally
metal objects are cemented in the tooth occasionally additional surgical procedu	res may be necessary folic	, which does not neces wing root canal treatm	samy affect the sur ent (apicoectomy)	ccess of the treatn	nent. I understand that



8. Periodontal Loss (Tissue & Bone) I understand that I have a serious condition, causing gum and bone infection plans have been explained to me, including gum surgery, replacements and have a future adverse effect on my periodontal condition.;	on or loss and that it can lead to the loss of my teeth. Alternative treatment d/or extractions. I understand that undertaking any dental procedures may
9. Hugging Blanket and Mouth Prop	(initials)
Sometimes kids need to be treated with the aid of a "hugging blanket" to ke instruments. Young children find it difficult to keep their mouths open so we Dr. permission to use a "hugging blanket' and/or mouth prop on my child d	May use a mouth prop to reduce risk from a sudden mouth closure. Laive the
other dental materials don't get whiten by the bleaching material. Gum and 11. Orthodontics I understand that orthodontic treatment requires monthly visits for approximate appliances (rubber band, headgear, palatal, removable) as instructed by the such as root resorption, gum recession, mobility and sensitivity of teeth due 12. Implant Surgery and Prosthesis I have been informed about alternative treatment to dental implants, such understand the risks involved in placing dental implants, some of which are loss of feeling in my teeth, lips, tongue and surrounding tissue (paresthesis may need further treatment by a specialist if complications arise during following the dental treatment we assurance has been made by anyone regarding the dental treatment to	as dentures and fixed partial denture (bridges). As with any oral surgery, I e pain, swelling, bleeding, hematoma, bruising, spread of infections, dry socket, a) that can last for an indefinite period of time or fractured jaw. I understand I lowing treatment, the cost of which Is my responsibility. (initials)
torm and ask questions, my questions have been answered to my satisfact	ction. I consent to the proposed treatment.
Signature of Patient Signature of Parent/Guardian if patient is a minor	
ognotion of the order of the patient is a filling	Date
HIPPA/ NOTICE OF PRIVA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT By signing this from, I acknowledge receipt of the Notice of Privacy Pracabout how we may use and disclose your protected health information. VI acknowledge receipt of the Notice of Privacy Practices of San Diego Co	Citices of SD Dental Group. Our Notice of Privacy Practices provides information
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DENTIST-PATIENT ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

Article 1: Agreement to Arbitrate: It is understood that any dispute as to dental anesthesia malpractice, that is to whether any dental anesthesia services rendered under this contract were unnecessary or unauthorized or were improperly, negligently, or incompetently rendered, will be determined judicial review of arbitration proceedings. Both parties to this contract, by entering into it, are giving up their constitutional rights to have any such dispute decided in a court of law before a jury, and instead are accepting the use of arbitration.

Article 2: All Claims Must be Arbitrated: It is the intention of the parties that this agreement bind all parties whose claims may arise out of or relate to treatment or service provided by the dentist anesthesiologist including any spouse or heirs of the patient and any children, whether born or unborn, at the time of the occurrence giving rise to any claim. In the case of any pregnant mother, the term "patient" herein shall mean both the mother and the mother's expected child or children.

All claims for monetary damages exceeding the jurisdictional limit of the small claims court against the dentist anesthesiologist, and the dentist anesthesiologists partners, associates, association, corporation or partnership, and the employees, agents and estate of any of them, must be arbitrated including, without limitation, claims for loss of consortium, wrongful death, emotional distress or punitive damages. Filing of any action in any court by the dentist anesthesiologist to collect any fee from the patient shall not waive the right to compel arbitration of any malpractice claim. Article 3: **Procedures and Applicable Law**: A demand for arbitration must be communicated in writing to all parties. Each party shall select an arbitrator (party arbitrator) within thirty days and a third arbitrator (neutral arbitrator) shall be selected by the arbitrators appointed by the parties within thirty days of demand for a neutral arbitrator by either party. Each party to the arbitration shall pay such parties pro rata share of the expenses and fees of the neutral arbitrator, together with other expenses of the arbitration incurred or approved by the neutral arbitrator, not including counsel fees or witness fees, or other expenses incurred by a party for such party's own benefit. The parties agree that the arbitrators have the immunity of a judicial officer from civil liability when sanction in the capacity of arbitrator under this contract. This immunity shall supplement, not supplant, and other applicable statutory or common law.

Either party shall have the absolute right to arbitrate separately the issues of liability and damages upon written request to the neutral arbitrator. The parties consent to the intervention and joinder in this arbitration of any person or entity which would otherwise be proper additional party in a court action, and upon such intervention and joinder any existing court, action against such additional person or entity shall be stayed pending arbitration. The parties agree that provisions of California law applicable to health care providers shall apply to disputes within this arbitration agreement, including, but not limited to, Code of Civil Procedure Sections 340.5 and 667.7 and Civil Code Sections 3333.1 and 3333.2. Any party may bring before the arbitrators a motion for summary judgment or summary in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure. Discovery shall be conducted pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1283.05; however, depositions may be taken without prior approval of the neutral arbitrator.

Article 4: **General Provisions**: All claims based upon the same incident, transaction or related circumstances shall be arbitrated in one proceeding. All claims shall be waved and forever barred in (1) on the date notice thereof is received, the claim, if asserted in a civil action, would be barred by the applicable California stature of limitations, or (2) the claimant fails to pursue the arbitration claim in accordance with the procedures prescribed herein with reasonable diligence. With respect to any matter not herein expressly provided for, the arbitrators shall be governed by the California Code of Civil Procedure provisions relating to arbitration.

Article 5: Revocation: This agreement may be revoked by written notice delivered to the dentist anesthesiologist within 30 days of signature. It is the intent of this agreement to apply to all dental anesthesia services rendered any time for any condition.

If any provision of this arbitration agreement is held invalid or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall remain full force and shall not be affected

Patient's or Patient Representative's initials

Article 6: Retroactive Effect: If patient intents this agreement to cover services rendered before the date it is signed (including, but not limited to, emergency treatment) patient should initial below.

OU ARE GIVING UP YOUR RIGHT TO A JURY	OR COURT TRIAL. SEE	ARTICLE 1	OF THIS CONTRACT.	
:		Ву:		
Dentist or Authorized Representative's Signature	(Date)		Patient's or Patient Representative's Signature	(Date)
			Print Patient's Name	
Print or Stamp Name of Dentist				
Medical Group or Association Name				
			(If Representative, Print Name and Relationship to	Patient)

A signed copy of this document is to be given to the Patient. Original is to be filed in Patient's Medical Records.

Effective as of the date of first medical services

by invalidity of any other provision.

The Dental Board of California

Dental Materials Fact Sheet

Supplied by the Board on October 17, 2001

As required by Chapter 801, Statues of 1992, the Dental Board of California has prepared this fact sheet to summarize information on the most frequently used restorative dental materials. Information on this fact sheet is intended to encourage discussion between the patient and dentist regarding the selection of dental materials best suited for the patient's dental needs. It is not intended to be a complete guide to dental materials science.

The most frequently used materials in restorative dentistry are amalgam, composite resin, glass ionomer cement, resin-ionomer cement, porcelain (ceramic), porcelain (fused-to-metal), gold alloys (noble), and nickel or cobalt-chrome (base-metal) alloys. Each material has its own advantages and disadvantages, benefits and risks. These and other relevant factors are compared in the attached matrix titled, "Comparisons of Restorative Dental Materials." A "glossary of Terms" is also attached to assist the reader in understanding the terms used.

The statements made are supported by relevant, credible dental research published mainly between 1993-2001. In some cases, where contemporary research is sparse, we have indicated our best perceptions based upon information that predates 1993.

The reader should be aware that the outcome of dental treatment or durability of a restoration is not solely a function of the material from which the restoration was made. The durability of any restoration is influenced by the dentist's technique when placing the restoration, the ancillary materials used in the procedure, and the patient's cooperation during the procedure. Following restoration of the teeth, the longevity of the restoration will be strongly influenced by the patient's compliance with dental hygiene and home care, their diet and chewing habits.

Both the public and the dental profession are concerned about the safety of dental treatment and any potential health risks that might be associated with the materials used to restore the teeth. All materials commonly used (and listed in this fact

sheet) have been shown-through laboratory and clinical research as well as through extensive clinical use – to be safe and effective for the general population. The presence of these materials in the teeth does not cause adverse health problems for the majority of the population. There exist a diversity of various scientific opinions regarding the safety of mercury dental amalgams. The research literature in peer-reviewed scientific journals suggests that otherwise health women, children, and diabetics are not at increased risk for exposure to mercury from dental amalgams. Although there are various opinions with regard to mercury risk in pregnancy, diabetes, and children, these opinions are not scientifically conclusive and therefore the dentist the dentist may want to discuss these opinions are not scientifically conclusive and therefore the dentist may want to discuss these opinions with their patients. There is no research evidence that suggests pregnant women, diabetics and children are at increased health risk from dental amalgam fillings in their mouth. A recent study reported in the JADA factors in a reduced tolerance (1/50th of the WHO safe limit) for exposure in calculating the amount of mercury that might be taken in from dental fillings. This level falls below the established safe limits for exposure to a low concentration of mercury or any other released component from a dental restorative material. Thus, while these sub-populations may be perceived to be at increased health risk from exposure to dental restorative materials, the scientific evidence does not support that claim. However, ether are individuals who may be susceptible to sensitivity, allergic or adverse reactions to selected materials. As with all dental materials, the risks and benefits should be discussed with the patient, especially with those in susceptible populations.

There are differences between dental materials and the individual elements or components that compose these materials. For example, dental amalgam filling material is composed mainly of mercury (43-54%) and varying percentages of silver, tin, and copper (46-57%). It should be noted that elemental mercury is listed on the Proposition 65 list of known toxins and carcinogens. Like all materials in our environment, each of these elements by themselves is toxic at some level of concentration if they are taken into the body. When they are mixed together, they react chemically to form a crystalline metal alloy. Small amounts of free mercury may be released from amalgam fillings over time and can be detected in bodily fluids and expired air. The important question is whether any free mercury is present in sufficient levels to pose a health risk. Toxicity of any substance is related to dose, and doses of mercury or any other element that may be released from

T (D				
TypesofRes	torative Dental Materials			
Comparative Factors	Amalgam	Composite Resin (direct and indirect Restorations)	Glassionomer cement	Resin-ionomer cement
General Description	Self-hardening mixture in varying percentages of a liquid mercury and silver-tin alloy powder	Mixture or powdered glass and plastic resin, self- hardening or hardened by exposure to blue light	Self-hardening mixture of glass and organic acid	Mixture of glass resin polymer and organic acid self hardening by exposure
Principle Users	Filings: sometimes for replacing portions of broken teeth	Filings, inlays veneers, partial and complete crowns, sometimes for replacing portions of broken teeth	Smal filings cementing metal & porcelain/metal crown, inlays	Small filings cementing metal, porcelain/metal crowns, liners
Resistance to Further Decay	High; self-sealing characteristic helps resist recurrent decay but recurrent decay around amalgam is difficult to find in early stage	Moderate, recurrent decay is easily detected in early stages	Low-moderate some resistance to decay may be imparted through fluoride release	Low-moderate resistance to decay may be imparted through fluoride release
Estimated Durability (Permanent teeth)	Durable	Strong, durable	Non-stress bearing crown cement	Non-stress bearing crown cement
Relative Amount of Tooth Preserved	Fair, requires removal of healthy tooth to be mechanically retained; no adhesive bond of amalgam to the tooth	Excellent, bonds adhesively to healthy enamel and dentin	Excellent, bonds adhesively to healthy enamel and dentin	Excellent, bond adhesively to the enamel and dentin
Resistance to Surface Wear	Lowsimilartodental enamel; brittle metal	May wear slightly faster than dental enamel	Poor in stress bearing applications. Fall in non- stress bearing applications	Poor in stress bearing applications. Go non- stress bearing application
Resistance to Fracture	Amalgam may fracture under stree; tooth around filling may fracture before the amalgam does	Good resistance to fracture	Brittle; low resistance to fracture but not recommended for stress-bearing restorations	Tougher than glass- ionomer. Recommended to stress bearing restoration
Resistance to Leakage	Good; self-sealing by surface corrosion; margins may chip over times	Goodifbonded to enamel; may showleakage over time when bonded to dentin; does not commodes	Moderate, tends to crack over time	Good, bonded to resin, and dentinal post-insert expansion may be seal the margins
Resistance to Occlusal Stress	High; but lack of achesion may weaken the remaining tooth	Goodto excelent depending upon product used	Poor, not recommended for stress-bearing restorations	Moderate, not recommended to restore biling surface of adults, may be used for short-term primary teeth restoration
Toxicity	Generalysafe; corasional allergic reactions to metal components. However, amalgams contain mercury. Mercury in its elemental form betoxic and assuch is listed on prop 65	Concerns about trace chemical releases are not supported by research studies. Safe; no known toxicity documented. Contains some compounds listed on prop 65.	Noknown incompatibilities safe; no known toxicity documented	Noknown incompatibilities safe; no known toxicity documented
Allergic or Adverse Reactions	Rare, recommend that dentist evaluate patient to rule out metal allergies	No documentation for allergic reactions was found	No documentation for alergic readions was found; progressive roughering of the surface may predispose to plaque accumulation and periodontal disease	Noknowndocumented allergic readfors. Surface may roughen overtime. predspose to plaque accumulation and periodontal disease
Susceptibility To Post- Operative Sensitivity	Minimat high thermal concludivity may promote temporary sensitivity to hot & cold; contact with other metals may cause occasional & transient galvanic response	Moderate; material is sensitive to dentists technique; material shinks stightly when hardened, and a poor seal may lead to bacterial leakage, recurrent decay and tooth hypersensitivity	Low, material seats well and does not initate pulp	Low, material seats well and does not intale pulp
Esthetics (Appearance)	Very poor. Not tooth colored, initially silver- gray gets darker becoming black as it corrocles. May stain teeth dark brown or black over time	Excellent, often indstinguishable from natural tooth	Good; tooth colored, varies in translucency	Very good, more translucency than glass ionomer
Frequency of Repair or Replacement	Low, replacement is usually due to fracture of the filing or the surrounding tooth	Lowto moderate; durable material hardens rapidly. Some composite materials show more rapid than amalgam. Replacement	Moderate; slowly dissolves in mouth, easily dislodged.	Moderate; may hold better than ionomer but not as well as composite
Relative Costs to Patient	Low, relatively inexpensive; adual cost of filings depends upon their size.	Moderate; higher than amalgam fillings; actual cost of fillings depends upon their size; veneers & crowns cost more.	Moderate; similar to composite resin (not used for veneer and crowns)	Moderate; similar to composite resin (not used for veneer and crowns)
Number of	Single visit (polishing)	Single visit for fillings; more for veneers & crowns	Singlevisit	Singlevisit

dental amalgam fillings falls far below the established safe levels as stated in the 1999 US Health and Human Service Toxicological Profile for Mercury Update.

All dental restorative materials (as well as all materials that we come in contact with in our daily life) have the potential to elicit allergic reactions in hypersensitive individuals. These must be assessed on a case-by-case basis, and susceptible individuals should avoid contact with allergenic materials. Documented reports of allergic reactions to dental amalgam exist (usually manifested by transient skin rashes in individuals who have come into contact with the material), but they are atypical. Documented reports of toxicity to dental amalgam exist, but they are rare. There have been anecdotal reports of toxicity to dental amalgam and as with all dental material risks and benefits of dental amalgam should be discussed with the patient, especially with those in susceptible populations.

Composite resins are the preferred alternative to amalgam in many cases. They have a long history of biocompatibility and safety. Composite resins are composed of a variety of complex inorganic and organic compounds, any of which might provoke allergic response in susceptible individuals. Reports of such sensitivity are atypical. However, there are individuals who may be susceptible to sensitivity, allergic or adverse reactions to composite resin restorations. The risks and benefits of all dental materials should be discussed with the patient, especially with those in susceptible populations.

Other dental materials that have elicited significant concern among dentists are nickel-chromium-beryllium alloys used predominantly for crowns and bridges. Approximately 10% of the female populations are alleged to be allergic to nickel. The incidence of allergic response to dental restorations made from nickel alloys is surprisingly rare. However, when a patient has a positive history of confirmed nickel allergy, or when such hypersensitivity to dental restorations is suspected. Alternative metal alloys may be used. Discussion with the patient of the risks and benefits of these materials is indicated.

Glossary of Terms

General Description

Principle Uses-the types of dental restorations that are made from this material

Resistance to further decay-the general ability of the material to prevent decay around it

Longevity/durability-the probable average length of time before the material will have to be replaced (this will depend upon many factors unrelated to the material such as biting habits of the patient. The diet, the strength of their bite, oral hygiene, etc)

Conservation of Tooth Structure- a general measure of how much tooth needs to be removed in order to place and retain the material

Surface wear/fracture resistance- a general measure of how well the material holds up over time under the forces of biting, grinding, denching, etc.

Marginal integrity (leakage)- an indication of the ability of the material to seal the interface between the restoration and the tooth, thereby helping to prevent sensitivity and new decay.

Resistance to occlusal stress-the ability of the material to survive heavy biting forces over time

Biocompatibility- the effect, if any, of the material on the general overall health of the patient

Allergic or adverse reactions- possible systemic or localized reactions of the skin, gums, and other tissues to the materials

Toxicity- an indication of the ability of the material to interfere with normal physiologic processes beyond the mouth

Susceptibility to sensitivity- an indication of the probability that the restored teeth may be sensitive stimuli (heat, cold, sweet, pressure) after the material is placed in them

Esthetics-indication of the degree to which the material resembles natural teeth

Frequency of repair or replacement- an indication of the expected longevity of the restoration made from this material

Relative cost- a qualitative indication of what one would pay for a restoration made from this material compared to all the rest

Number of visits required-how many times a patient would usually have to go to the dentist's office in order to get a restoration made from this material

Dental amalgam-filling material which is composed mainly of mercury (43-54%) and varying percentages of silver, in, and copper(48-57%)

TYPES OF INDIRECT RESTORATIVE DENTAL MATERIALS Comparative Porcelain(ceramic) Porcelain/fused to Gold alloys (noble) Nickel or Cobalt-Factors chrome(basemetal) alloys Mixtures of gold. Mixtures of nickel. General Glass-like material Glass-like material that Description formed into fillings and is enameled onto copper and other chromium crowns using models metal shells. I Ised for metals used of the prepared teeth crowns and fixed mainly for crowns bridge and fixed bridges Principle Crowns and fixed Cast crowns & Crowns and fixed Inlays, veneers, Users crowns and fixed bridges fixed bridges: bridges: most bridges some partial partial denture denture frameworks frameworks Resistance to Good, if the restoration Good, if the restoration Good, if the Good, if the restoration fits well Further restoration fits well Decay Estimated Moderate: brittle Very good, less Excellent: does not Excellent: does not susceptible to fracture Durability material that may fracture under fracture under (permanent due to the metal fracture high biting stress: does not stress: does not Teeth) forces, not substructure corrode in the corrode in the recommended for mouth mouth posterior (molar) teeth Good, a strong Good, a strong Relative Moderate-high; Mora Good: moderate tooth must be **Amount of** removal of natural material that material that Teeth tooth is necessary for removed to permit the requires removal requires removal Preserved veneers: more for metal to accompany of a thin outside. of a thin outside. crowns since strength the porcelain laver of the tooth laver of the tooth is related to its bulk Resistant to surface Resistant to surface Similar hardness Resistance to Harderthan Surface Wear wear but abrasive to wear permits either to natural enamel: natural enamel but opposing teeth metal or porcelain on does not abrade minimally abrasive the biting surface of opposing teeth to opposing natural crowns & bridge teeth. not fracture in bulk Resistance to Poor resistance to Porcelain may fracture Does not fracture Does not fracture Fracture fracture in bulk in bulk Resistance to Very good can be Good; very good Very good-Good-very good; truncated for very depending upon excellent. Can be stiffer than gold; Leakage accurate fit of the design of the margins formed with great less adaptable, but margins of the crowns can be formed precision, can be tightly adapted to with great precision the tooth Very good. Metal Resistance to Moderate: brittle Excellent excellent Ordusal material susceptible to substructure gives high Stress fracture under biting resistance to fracture forces Toxicity Excellent. No known Very good to excellent. Excellent; rare Good; nickel adverse effects Occasionally rare allergy to some allergies are allergy to metal alloys alloys common among used women, although rarely manifested in dental restorations Rare, Occasional Alleraicon none Rare: occasional Occational: Adverse allergy to metal allergic reactions infrequent reactions to nickel Reactions substructures seen in susceptible individual Susceptibility Not material Not material Conducts heat Conducts heat To Postdependent; does not dependent; dies not and cold; may and cold; may Operative conduct heat and cold conduct heat and cold brittle sensitive brittle sensitive Sensitivity teeth excellent **Esthetics** Good to excellent Poor-vellow metal Poor-dark silver (Appearance) metal Frequency of Varies; depends upon Infrequent; porcelain Infrequent; Infrequent; biting forces; fractures fracture can often be replacement is replacement is Repair or Replacement of molar teeth are repaired with usually due to usually due to more likely than composite resin. recurrent decay recurrent decay anterior teeth: around marnins around margins porcelain fracture may often be repaired with composite resin Relative High, requires at least High; requires at least High; requires at High; requires at Costs to two office visits and two office visits and least two office least two office Patient laboratory services laboratory services visits and visits and laboratory services laboratory services Number of Ttwo-minimum; Ttwo-minimum; Two-minimum Two-minimum Visits matching asthetics of matching asthetics of Required tooth may require tooth may require more visits more visits

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Signature	Date