

Removal of Mobile Crown:

I UNDERSTAND that 'Crown Removal Procedure' includes possible inherent risks, such as, but not limited to the following:

1. Mobile crown is another term to describe a crown that is loose or observed to move when touched.
2. In some cases a mobile crown results from a failure of cementation, which can sometimes be resolved by simply removing the crown, cleaning residual cement out, and then recementing the crown in position with new cement.
3. The tooth may actually be fractured/broken below the gum line, resulting in removal of the fractured portion of the tooth during crown removal. If the tooth is fractured below the gum line it would be impossible for the dentist/dental assistant to predict that prior to removing the crown. Furthermore, if the tooth is determined to be fractured then it will require immediate extraction.
4. The tooth may have a very large carious lesion (dental decay) underneath the existing crown. When your existing crown is removed the dentist may determine the tooth is not restorable because the decay is too large. In this situation the tooth would require extraction. Following extraction the empty space will remain until the patient obtains a restoration for the empty space. Restorations for an empty space (edentulous space) include options such as implant, bridge, removable denture, etc.
5. If the tooth is determined to be unrestorable and the tooth is ultimately extracted then the patient will have an empty space (edentulous space) that will persist until some sort of restoration is placed. If the tooth in question is in the front of the mouth (in the smile zone) then this empty space will be readily visible when the patient talks or smiles.
6. In most of these cases, the patient believes their crown is mobile due to failure of cementation. However, more often, on clinical examination the dentist will observe new decay (caries) underneath the crown causing it to become mobile. This situation will require removing the crown to access the decay, removal of all decay that is present on the tooth, then the tooth will be restored with a new filling and a new crown, if the tooth is still salvagable. After removal of the crown and underlying decay, the tooth may be deemed unrestorable, which will necessitate immediate extraction.
7. There are alternatives to 'crown removal therapy'. These alternative (though not of choice) include: no treatment; getting second opinion from another dentist; extraction; extraction followed by bridge placement or partial denture placement; and/or extraction followed by implant and individual crown placement.

INFORMED CONSENT: I have been given the opportunity to ask any questions regarding the nature and purpose of 'Crown Removal Therapy' and have received answers to my satisfaction. I do voluntarily assume any and all possible risks, including risk of substantial harm, if any, which may be associated with any phase of this treatment in hopes of obtaining the desired potential results, which may or may not be achieved. No promises or guarantees have been made to me concerning the results. The fee(s) for this service have been explained to me and are satisfactory. By signing this form, I am freely giving my consent to allow and authorize my dentist to render any treatment necessary and/or advisable to my dental condition(s), including any and all anesthetics and/or medications.

Financial Consent Portion:

This is just an estimate not a guarantee of payment by your insurance company. All payments are due at the time of service. In the event that your insurance pays less than the estimated portion the patient is responsible for the balance.

Legal Fees:

The dental company is entitled to claim legal fees and lost wages incurred for any situation where legal action against the dental company is initiated and ultimately unsuccessful.