## Discussion and Informed Consent for Anesthesia/Sedation

Patient Name:	:	Date:
Weight:		Date of Birth:
Diagnosis:		
Treatment:		
Facts for Co	onsideration	
psychological benefit from b need for seda	l issues, a cognitive, physical or medical disa pehavior management through communication ation medication and anesthesia for the patier o reduce patient anxiety, awareness of the sur	standing the procedure and/or its management because of either bility, or fear and anxiety. Considering patient safety and comfort, they may a techniques or immobilization. In addition, the dentist may also identify the at's comfort and behavior management. Anesthesia is a method of providing gery or treatment and reduction or elimination of pain associated with
during the per degrees begin procedure and	rformance of dental restorations or surgical pr nning at a low level called "light" and adjuste	nscious sedation, deep sedation or general anesthesia for their comfort rocedures. The depth of anesthesia, except for local anesthesia, is a matter of ed to lighter or deeper levels depending on the patient's tolerance for the d explain to you which type of anesthesia might be appropriate for your
the type of pro may vary with	ocedure, the type of practitioner, the age and	dministration and monitoring of general anesthesia may vary depending on I health of the patient and the setting in which anesthesia is provided. Risks to explore all the options available for your child's anesthesia for his or her an as needed.
Patient's initia	als required	
Option 1:	Local Anesthesia	
		jected into a small area with the intent of numbing the area to receive dental a nerve to act as a nerve block causing numbness to a larger area of the
	or three hours. This can vary depending and in some rare cases, the numbness ca	ormal for the numbness to take time to wear off after treatment, usually two on the type of medication used. However, in some cases, it can take longer, in be permanent if the nerve is injured. Infection, swelling, allergic erness at the needle site, dizziness, nausea, vomiting and cheek, tongue or
	Potential benefits: The patient remains aw eliminated during the dental treatment.	rake and can respond to directions and questions. Pain is lessened or
Option 2:	Nitrous Oxide/Oxygen Inhalation	Sedation
		s a mild form of conscious sedation used to calm an anxious patient. The tered and after the completion of treatment until the patient is fully

Anesthesia 10/2018 1 of 4

	Risks include but are not limited to: An early effect may be disorientation and temporary numbness and tingling. Nausea and vomiting may occur infrequently. If the patient will not accept wearing the N <sub>2</sub> O mask during treatment, nitrous oxide/oxygen cannot be used.
	Potential benefits: The patient remains awake and can respond to directions and questions. N <sub>2</sub> O helps overcome apprehension, anxiety or fear.
Option 3:	Conscious Sedation
	Conscious sedation is a controlled, drug-induced, minimally depressed level of consciousness or awareness that allows the patient to breathe independently and continuously respond appropriately to physical stimulation and/or verbal command, e.g., "open your eyes."
	Local anesthetic is still required to numb the area of treatment. This type of anesthesia may be administered orally (a drink or a pill), injected into a muscle or via a needle inserted into a vein.
	Risks include but are not limited to: Infection, swelling, discoloration, bruising, headache, tenderness at the needle site and vein (phlebitis), dizziness, nausea and vomiting can occur. Adverse reactions to medication, including allergic and life-threatening reactions, are possible though rare. Complications may require hospitalization or even result in brain damage or death. With any patient, reflexes are delayed. Children: Patients can have an immediate response to oral conscious sedation similar to being upset before the medication calms them. Adults: Patients must not drive a car or operate machinery for 24 hours after the termination of treatment, because the effects of sedation remain in the system even after the patient is awake and mobile.
	Potential benefits: Pain is lessened or eliminated during dental treatment. Stress and anxiety can be greatly reduced and often there is no memory of the treatment.
Option 4:	Deep Sedation
	Deep sedation is a controlled, drug-induced state of depressed consciousness or awareness from which the patient is not easily aroused that may be accompanied by a partial loss of protective reflexes, including the ability to breathe without assistance and/or respond to physical stimulation or verbal command.
	Local anesthetic is still required for numbness to the area of treatment. This type of anesthesia is often called a light general anesthesia and is usually administered in a dental office setting.
	Risks include but are not limited to: Infection, swelling, discoloration, bruising and tenderness at the needle site (phlebitis) may occur. Dizziness, nausea and vomiting can occur. Adverse reactions to medication including allergic and life-threatening reactions are possible though rare. Complications may require hospitalization or even result in brain damage or death. A responsible escort must bring the patient to the office, take the patient home and stay with them. Patients must not drive a car or operate machinery for 24 hours because the effects of the sedative remain in the system even after the patient is awake and mobile.
	Potential benefits: Pain can be lessened or eliminated during the dental treatment. Stress and anxiety can be greatly reduced and often there is no memory of the treatment.

Anesthesia 10/2018 2 of 4

Option 5:	General Anestnesia
	General anesthesia is a controlled, drug-induced state of unconsciousness or lack of awareness, accompanied by partial or complete loss of protective reflexes, including an inability to breathe without assistance and/or respond purposefully to physical stimulation or verbal command.
	This type of anesthesia is usually administered in a hospital or a surgery center. Local anesthesia is still typically utilized.
	Risks include but are not limited to: Infection, swelling, discoloration, bruising and tenderness at the needle site (phlebitis) may occur. Dizziness, nausea and vomiting can occur. Adverse reactions to medication including allergic and life-threatening reactions are possible though rare. Complications may require hospitalization or even result in brain damage or death. A responsible escort must bring the patient to the office, take the patient home and stay with them. Patients must not drive a car or operate machinery for 24 hours because the effects of sedation remain in the system even after the patient is awake and mobile.
	Potential benefit: Pain is eliminated and the patient has no memory or recall of the surgical procedure.
Alternative	Treatments, Not Limited to the Following:
	If a particular level of anesthesia does not relieve the patient's anxiety or pain, in the dentist's clinical judgment and if the individual patient can tolerate it, another level of anesthesia may be needed. Not every dental office or dentist is equipped or trained to administer every type of anesthesia. It may be necessary to refer the patient to another facility or to another dentist who has the appropriate equipment or credentials, or an anesthesiologist may be utilized in the office. Those types of services may result in additional charges.
For All <u>Fem</u>	<u>ale</u> Patients
	Because anesthetics, medications and drugs may be harmful to an unborn child and may cause birth defects or spontaneous abortion, every female must inform the provider of anesthesia if she could be or is pregnant. Anesthetics, medications and drugs may affect the behavior of a nursing baby. In either of these situations, the anesthesia and treatment may be postponed.
For All Patie	ents
	I have been given the opportunity to ask questions about the recommended method of anesthesia and believe that I have sufficient information to give my consent as noted below.

Anesthesia 10/2018 3 of 4

## Check the boxes below that apply to you:

## Consent

$\hfill\square$ I have been informed both verbally and from the information provided treatment.	on this form of the risks and benefits of the proposed
$\Box$ I have been informed both verbally and from the information provided alternative treatment and of electing not to treat my condition.	on this form of the material risks and benefits of both
□ I certify that I have read and understand the above information and that my questions have been answered and that the blanks requiring insertion this dentist to do whatever he/she deems necessary and advisable under	ns or completion have been filled in. I authorize and direc
$\square$ I consent to have the above above-mentioned treatment.	
$\Box$ While the treatment may be covered by my medical and/or dental insu and authorize treatment.	urance, I accept any financial responsibility for this treatme
or	
Refusal	
□I refuse to give my consent for the proposed treatment(s) as described associated with this refusal.	above and understand the potential consequences
Patient or Parent/Legal Guardian Signature	Date
Witness Signature	Date
I attest that I have discussed the risks, benefits and consequences associa alternative treatment with	or Parent/Legal Guardian name). The patient has had th
Dentist Signature	

Anesthesia 10/2018 4 of 4