BACD Cosmetic Consultation Protocols and Consent Forms



Introduction to BACD Cosmetic Consultation Protocols and Consent Forms

A methodical approach to the treatment planning, informing and consenting of patients for cosmetic dental treatment is essential. By following such an approach, you can ensure that the best course of treatment is advised for each patient, and that the patient is fully informed of all the options and potential complications. By documenting the process, any patient complaint becomes much less likely, but should it arise, it could be used as strong supportive material.

The protocols and consent forms provided by the BACD are meant as a guide only, and should be amended to each patient's particular needs.

In particular it should be noted that for consent to be valid, it must be specific to an individual situation and to an individual patient.

In order for a patient's consent to be valid, they must understand in advance of the treatment being provided:

- The purpose of the treatment
- The nature of the treatment exactly what it involves
- · The likely effects and consequences
- Risks, limitations and possible side effects
- Alternatives
- Costs

A patient must also be free to decide not only what treatment they will receive, but also when and from whom. They must not be pressurised into making a decision quickly, nor must they be led to believe that the potential provider has a particular (or specialist) expertise or experience, when this is not in fact the case.

As well as adapting the generic Cosmetic Dental Treatment Consent form to the individual patient, additional consent forms will need to be used or incorporated for areas such as Sedation, Tooth Whitening and Periodontal Surgery.

The assessment process described is an ideal protocol. It has been designed to be used routinely but requirements could vary for each patient that presents. It is advisable to follow it as closely as possible for every patient. The BACD accepts no responsibility for loss occasioned by anyone using or not using this resource.

Cosmetic Consultation Protocol

It is imperative that when patients seek elective cosmetic dentistry, that they are fully informed of all the options available, and the advantages and disadvantages of each option. In order to do that, full records must be made and documented

Some of these records may be made at a preliminary consultation, or delegated to ancillary team members, but should be available for the definitive cosmetic consultation.

They should include:

MEDICAL HISTORY

A full medical history should be taken and signed by the patient.

SOCIAL/DENTAL HISTORY

A full social/dental history should be taken as per the Consultation Record. This should include reasons why they want cosmetic dentistry in general, and factors which may affect the timing of the treatment. These factors may be positive, such as an impending wedding, birthday, or negative such as depression. This knowledge will help you assess the suitability of the patient for cosmetic dental treatment

COSMETIC TREATMENT HISTORY

This gives an insight into what previous cosmetic treatment the patient has received, and how happy they are with the outcome. One of the most important decisions to make is who not to treat. Patients with unrealistic expectations, and patients with psychological problems should be avoided. It is important to identify patients for whom cosmetic dentistry is not the best course of action, and counsel them appropriately.

RADIOGRAPHS

Radiographs can only be prescribed by the dentist after assessing the patient to confirm the need. Appropriate radiographs should be taken of all teeth involved in the treatment plan, and any other teeth that are heavily restored, and may impact on the treatment or on the overall long-term prognosis.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Sufficient photographs should be taken to allow the dentist and patient to fully assess the present smile in detail. It is advised that the fifteen BACD views are taken, plus other views that may be appropriate to the specific patient.

STUDY MODELS OR 3D **DIGITAL SCANS**

These should as a minimum show accurate interocclusal relationship and for more complex cases should be articulated on a semi-adjustable articulator, ideally with a face-bow mounting.

1. CONSULTATION

1.1 Patient Factors

PROCEDURE AWARENESS

ny cosmetic consultations at other	
ractices	. Yes / No
ictures brought to consultation	. Yes / No
atient research on cosmetic treatments	. Yes / No

PATIENT'S WISH LIST

Natural colour
Lighter but believableYes / No
Hollywood whiteYes / No
Individual tooth position change Yes / No
Wider smile
Reduce overjetYes / No
Reduce overbiteYes / No
Reduce excessive gingivae
Symmetrical gingivaeYes / No
Remove Cant
Centre MidlineYes / No
Timescale important

END RESULT

Small improvement	Yes / No
Large improvement	Yes / No
Perfect	Yes / No

1.2 Social History

Occupation:	
Smoker	Yes / No
How many a day?	
Relevant lifestyle factors:	
Any forthcoming event:	

1.3 Dental History

Date last saw Dentist Hygienist	
Nervous	Yes / No
Oral hygiene	Good /Fair / Poor

PREVIOUS TREATMENTS

TMJ treatment	Yes / No
Orthognathic surgery	Yes / No
Occlusal treatment	Yes / No
Periodontal treatment	Yes / No
Orthodontics	Yes / No
Tooth whitening	Yes / No
Implants	Yes / No

IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS

PainYes / No
BleedingYes / No
Recurrent fracture/loss of tooth/cavities Yes / No
Headaches / MigrainesYes / No
AppearanceYes / No

2. OCCLUSION

2.1 TMJ and Muscles

EXTRA-ORAL:

TMJ

Pain	. Yes / No
Clicking	. Yes / No
Locking	. Yes / No
Limited opening	. Yes / No
Deviation on opening	. Yes / No

TENDER MASTICATORY MUSCLES

Temporalis	. Yes / No
Masseter	. Yes / No
Medial Pterygoid	. Yes / No
Lateral Pterygoid	. Yes / No

2.2 Occlusal Analysis

SKELETAL BASE

Class I / II / III	.Mild / Moderate / Severe
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DENTAL BASE

Class I / II div 1 / II div 2 / III	Mild / Moderate / Severe
Overbite	mm
Overjet	mm

WEAR

Anterior	Mild / Moderate / Severe
Posterior	Mild / Moderate / Severe

SIGNS OF PARAFUNCTION

Linea alba	Yes / No
Lingual Tori	Yes / No
Crenulated tongue	Yes / No
Abfractions	Yes / No
Fremitus	Yes / No
Centric relation	Verifiable / Non-verifiable
Slide	V/h or H/v
Envelope of function	. Restricted / Non-restricted

GUIDANCE PRESENT

Anterior	Yes / No
Right Lateral	Yes / No
Left Lateral	Yes / No
Protrusive	Yes / No

INTERFERENCES PRESENT

Working side	Yes / No
Non-working side	Yes / No

OPEN BITE

Anterior	Yes / No
Posterior	Yes / No

CROSSBITE

Teeth involved		

3. BIOLOGICAL AND STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Periodontal

Oral busions Eventlant / Fair / Door
- Oral hygiene Excellent / Fair / Poor
- Stains/Calculus present
- Bleeding on probing
- Pockets > 3 mm present
- Recession
- Furcations
- Tooth mobilityYes / No
- High frenal attachments
- Gingivae displayed at rest mm
- Gingivae displayed on full smile mm
- Gingival symmetry Yes / No
- Gingival type Thick / Thin
- Ridge defect
- Gingival discoloration
- Black trianglesYes / No

3.2 Dental Assessment

- Caries
- Defective Restorations
- Fracture Lines
- Need for Cuspal Coverage

3.3 Soft Tissue Assessment

EXTRA-ORAL

- Cervical Lymph nodesYes / No

INTRA-ORAL

- Mucosal pathology......Yes / No

3.4 Radiographs

- Periapical ______
- Bitewings ______
- Panoral

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS:

RECORDS REQUIRED:

- Pulp Test	Yes / No
- Biopsy	Yes / No
- Facebow	Yes / No
- Stick Bite	Yes / No
- Digital Shade	Yes / No
- Deprogram and Centric Relation Records .	Yes / No
- Space – arch Analysis	Yes / No

4. COSMETIC ASSESSMENT

4.1 Facial Factors

- Skin tone
- EyesBlue / Green / Brown
- HairBlonde / Red / Black / Brown
- Nose
Straight / Deviated to left / Deviated to right
- Smile line parallel to
Commisures / Ala's / Interpupilary line / None
- Facial symmetry Yes / No
- Lip symmetry

4.2 Smile Analysis

- Teeth visible on wide smile 6 / 8 / 10 / 12
- Arch shape Rounded / Square / Tapered
- "E" position
- Lips at restCompetent / IncompetentIncompetent (trapped lip) potentially competent
- Length of upper incisors visible at rest mm
- F-V position
- Upper centre line:
- Centre of Philtrum
-To left mm
- To right mm
- Upper and lower co-incidentYes / No
- Cant of upper centre line Straight / to left / to right
- Upper lip line classification Average / High / Low
- Smile line Parallel / Straight / Reverse
- Upper incisors W:H ratio
- Length of UR1 mm

Length of UL1	mm
Golden proportions analysis of U 3 – 3	
Correct / Inco	rrect
Crowding/SpacingMild / Moderate / Se	evere

4.3 Tooth factors

- Current Shade
- Pt's desired shade
- Canting of occlusal plane None / Down to patient's left / Down to patient's right
- Natural surface anatomy None / Light / Moderate / Extreme
- Tooth ShapeRounded / Square / Tapered
- Embrasures Square / Rounded
- DiastemaNone / <1mm / >1mm
- Papillae in diastemata+ve / Flat / -ve
- Discolourations
- Spots
- Decalcifications
- Surface defects Yes / No
- ChipsYes / No
- Wear
- Positional defectsYes / No
- OverlapsYes / No

CASE SUMMARY

Unsaveable teeth	
Root canal therapy required	
Periodontal therapy required	
- Occlusion	
- Equilibration required	
- Crowding	Mild / Moderate /Severe
- Diastema closure required	Yes / No
- Spacing	Favourable / Difficult
- Contacts can be placed within 5mm of bony crest	
- Class II div 2	Mild / Moderate / Severe
- Class III	Mild / Moderate / Severe
- Canines in lateral position	
- Implant candidate	
- Bonding/Crown/veneer candidate	
- Orthodontics or Pre- Alignment required	
- Surgery referral	Yes / No
- Increase OVD	Yes / No
- Need to move midline	mm to left / right
- Need to remove midline cant	Yes / No
- Need to alter incisal edge position	Yes / No
- Need to alter tooth proportions	Yes / No

DIAGNOSIS

Patient History and Psychology
Biologic and Structural
Occlusion
Cosmetic

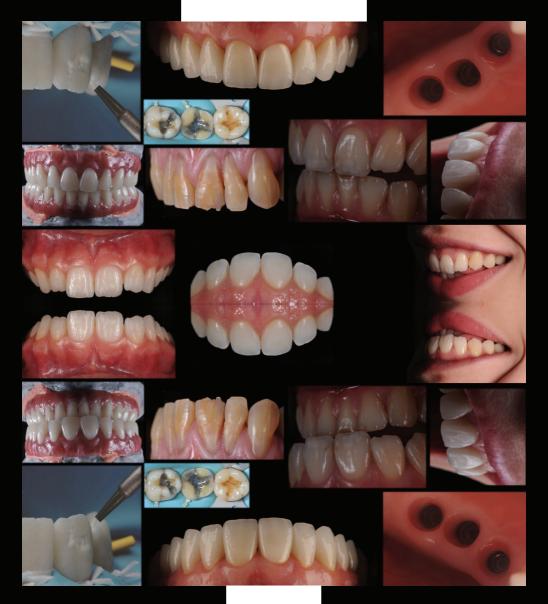
TREATMENT PLAN

OPTIONS DISCUSSED:

No treatment:
Stabilisation:
- Dental hygiene therapy
- Caries removal
- Occlusal therapy
- Extractions
Reshape:
Reposition (Orthodontics):
Surgery:
Referral to other specialist:
Restorative (Bonding / Veneers / Crowns):









Committed to excellence in ethical cosmetic dentistry