

## CONSENT FOR SURGERY

### Bone Grafting and Sinus Lifting

Bone grafting is a common procedure carried out in a number of clinical situations. Commonly bone is grafted into a new site (from elsewhere on the patient's body) to improve appearance or to facilitate the placement of prostheses (e.g. implants or dentures).

This procedure is most commonly carried out under General Anaesthetic and involves the harvesting (removal) of bone from the patient's own hip (Iliac Crest) through a small incision.

This bone is then grafted (placed) in its new position and may require to be held in place using small metal screws. Occasionally these screws may require removal prior to or at the time of implant placement.

A sinus lift is where the floor of the maxillary sinus is lifted to increase the bone height and facilitate the placement of a dental implant. A bone graft material may be used to act as a scaffold to allow for bone regeneration. The type of graft will be discussed with you prior to placement.

Any type of surgical procedure is at risk of complications and these should be considered prior to surgery.

It is important that you read this information carefully and completely. **Please initial each page**, indicating that you have read the page and sign the consent for surgery as proposed by your surgeon.

#### 1. Success rates:

The success rate of bone grafting is high. 80-90% of grafts will heal without any real trouble. In those cases which prove unsuccessful it is usually infection of the grafted site which is the cause of failure.

We usually give antibiotics at the time of surgery to maximise the success. Loss of some of the bone need not mean that the surgery has failed.

#### 2. Scarring:

A small incision will be made in the hip region. These scars will be hidden under shorts etc. but could be visible with e.g. a bikini. These usually heal to a fine line of a scar, which is not readily noticeable but of course all scars have the potential to be seen. Infection or unsatisfactory healing may lead to a more noticeable scar.

3. Swelling & Bruising:

Some bruising always occurs on the face, neck, lips, mouth and around the eyes. This settles over a three week period. Bruising may spread down onto the chest.

4. Altered Sensation:

There is a low risk of paraesthesia (numbness) resulting from damage to sensory nerves either at the donor or graft site. This does not lead to any loss of movement.

5. Placement of Implants:

If applicable this will be carried out by your dentist at around 3-6 months after the graft.

6. Infection and sinus problems:

Whilst the infection rate is low with this surgery it is possible. Infection may lead to bone graft failure or persistent sinus problems. If a bone graft is lost because of an infection it may be possible to re-attempt the procedure at a later date.

7. Wearing of a denture after the graft:

This is possible but the denture may have to be adjusted by your dentist before you put it in. It is important to protect the wound inside your mouth from trauma. Meticulous oral hygiene is required. Normal tooth brushing and use of an antiseptic mouthwash is usually sufficient.

8. Anaesthesia:

The procedure is normally performed under general anaesthesia (in other words you will be asleep). Your anaesthetic will be performed by a Consultant Anaesthetist.

I have had the opportunity to discuss these complications and any questions with my surgeon.

Signed ..... (patient) Date .....

Signed ..... Mr J J Downie FRCS Consultant Surgeon