

DENTAL HISTORY

Name: _____ Date: _____

How are you feeling today? _____

Do you have any dental problems now? _____

Are you in Dental Pain? _____

What is the reason for your dental visit today? _____

Are you nervous about having dental treatment? _____ What are your concerns? _____

Previous Dentist name: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____ Last Cleaning: _____

Date of your last dental visit: _____ Last full mouth set of X-rays: _____

Last panoramic X-ray: _____

How frequently do you visit the Dentist: _____

How frequently do you brush? _____ How frequently do you floss? _____

What dental aids do you use (Tooth Picks, WaterPik, Mouthwash, etc.)? _____

Are your teeth sensitive to: Hot Cold Sweets Biting/Chewing Brushing Acidic Foods

Have you noticed any mouth odor or bad tastes? _____

Do you frequently get cold sores, blisters, or any other oral lesions? _____

Do your gums bleed or hurt? _____

Does food tend to get caught in between your teeth? _____ Where? _____

Do you: Clench or Grind your teeth while awake or asleep? _____

Bite your lips or cheeks regularly? Accidentally or Habitually? _____

Hold foreign objects with your teeth (Pens, Pins, Fingernails)? _____

Breathe with your mouth open while awake or asleep? _____

Have tired jaws, especially in the morning? _____

Smoke or Chew tobacco? _____

Snore? _____

Consume the following: Soda/Juice Sweets Coffee/Tea Chewing Gum

Have you ever had: Orthodontic treatment Oral Surgery (teeth removed)

(circle what applies) Periodontal (Gum) treatment Mouth Guard or Night guard

Serious injury to mouth or head Root Canal Treatment

Does your jaw: Click or pop Get Sore Become painful

(circle what applies) Have difficulty opening or closing Have difficulty chewing

Are you satisfied with your teeth's appearance? _____

Have you had an upsetting dental experience? _____

Is there anything else about having dental treatment that you would like us to know?

Dental Materials Fact Sheet

What about the safety of Filling Materials? Patient health and the safety of dental treatments are the priority goals of California's dental professionals and the Dental Board of California. The purpose of this fact sheet is to provide you with information concerning the risks and benefits of all the dental materials used in the restoration (filling) of teeth. The Dental Board of California is required by law to make this dental materials fact sheet available to every licensed dentist in the state of California. Your Dentist, in turn, must provide this fact sheet to every new patient and all patients of record only once before beginning any dental filling procedure. As the patient or parent/guardian, you are strongly encouraged to discuss with your Dentist the facts presented concerning the filling material being considered for your particular treatment. * *Business and Professional Code 1948.10.1648.20*

Allergic Reactions to Dental Materials. Components in dental fillings may have side effects or cause allergic reactions, just like other materials we come in contact with in our daily lives. The risks of such reactions are very low for all types of filling materials. Such reactions can be caused by specific components of the filling materials such as mercury, nickel, chromium, and other beryllium alloys. Usually, an allergy will reveal itself as a skin rash and is easily reversed when the individual is not in contact with the material. There are no documented cases on allergic reaction to composite resin, glass ionomer, or porcelain. However, there have been rare allergic responses with dental amalgam, porcelain fused to metal, gold alloys, and nickel or cobalt-chrome alloys. If you suffer from allergies, discuss these potential problems with your dentist before a filling material is chosen.

Toxicity of Dental Materials.

Amalgam. Mercury in its elemental form is on the State of California's Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to the state to cause reproductive toxicity. Mercury may harm the developing brain of a child in fetus. Dental amalgam is created by mixing elementary mercury (43%-54%) and an alloy powder (46%-57%) composed mainly of silver, tin, and copper. This has caused discussion about the risks of mercury in dental amalgam. Such mercury is emitted in minute amounts as vapor. Some concerns have been raised regarding possible toxicity. Scientific research continues on the safety of dental amalgam. According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention, there is scant evidence that the health of the vast majority of people with amalgam is comprised. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and other public health organizations have investigated the safety of amalgam used in dental fillings. The conclusion: no valid scientific evidence has shown that amalgams cause harm to patients with dental restorations, except in rare cases of allergy. The World Health Organization reached a similar conclusion stating, "Amalgam restorations are safe and cost effective." A diversity of opinions exists regarding the safety of dental amalgams. Questions have been raised about its safety in pregnant women, children, and diabetics. However, scientific evidence and research literature in peer-reviewed scientific journals suggest that otherwise healthy women, children, and diabetics are not at increased risk from dental amalgams in their mouths. The FDA places no restrictions on the use of dental amalgam.

Composite Resins. Some Composite Resins include Crystalline Silica, which is on the State of California's Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer. **It is always a good idea to discuss any dental treatment thoroughly with your Dentist.**

Dental Materials – Advantages & Disadvantages

Dental Amalgam (Silver) Fillings. Dental amalgam is a self-hardening mixture of silver-tin-copper alloy powder and liquid mercury and is sometimes referred to as silver fillings because of its color. It is often used as a filling material and replacement for broken teeth.

Advantages

- *Durable; long lasting
- *Wears well; holds up to the forces of biting
- *Relatively inexpensive
- *Generally completed in one visit
- *Self-sealing; minimal-to-no shrinkage and resists leakage
- *Resistance to further decay is high, but can be difficult to find in early stages
- *Frequency of repair and replacement is low

Disadvantages

- *Refer to "What about the safety of filling materials?"
- *Gray colored, not tooth colored
- *May darken as it corrodes; may stain teeth over time
- *requires removal of some healthy tooth
- *In larger amalgam fillings, the remaining tooth may weaken and fracture
- * Because metal can conduct hot and cold temperature, there may be a temporary sensitivity to hot and cold
- *Contact with other metals may cause occasional, minute electrical flow

Composite Resin (White) Fillings. Composite fillings are a mixture of powdered glass and plastic resin, sometimes referred to as white, or tooth-colored fillings. It is used for fillings, inlays, veneers, partial and complete crowns, or to repair portions of broken teeth.

Advantages

- *Strong and durable
- *Tooth Colored
- method of application
- *Single visit for fillings
- *Resists breaking and/or temperature
- *Maximum amount or tooth preserved
- *Small risk of leakage if bonded only to enamel
- *Does not corrode
- *Generally holds up well to the forces of biting, depending on product used
- *Resistance to further decay is moderate and easy to find
- *Frequency of repair or replacement is low to moderate

Disadvantages

- *Refer to "What About the Safety of Filling Materials"
- *Moderate occurrence of tooth sensitivity; sensitive to Dentist's
- *Costs more than dental amalgams
- *Material Shrinks when hardened and could lead to further decay sensitivity
- *Requires more than one visit for inlays, veneers, and crowns
- *May wear faster than dental enamel
- *May leak over time when bonded beneath the layer of enamel

Glass Ionomer Cement. Glass ionomer cement is a self-hardening mixture of glass and organic acid. It is tooth colored and varies in translucency. Glass ionomer is usually used for small fillings, cementing metal and porcelain/metal crowns, liners, and temporary restoration.

Advantages

- *Reasonably good esthetics
- *May provide some help against decay because it releases fluoride
- *Minimal amount of tooth needs to be removed and it bonds well in both the enamel and the dentin beneath the enamel
- *Material has low incidence of producing tooth sensitivity
- *Usually completed in one dental visits

Disadvantages

- *Cost is very similar to composite resin
- *Limited use because it is not recommended for biting surfaces in permanent teeth
- *As it ages, this material may become rough and could increase in the accumulation of plaque and chance of periodontal disease
- *Does not wear well; tends to crack over time and can be dislodged

Resin Ionomer Cement. Resin ionomer cement is a mixture of glass and resin polymer and organic acid that hardens with exposure to blue light used in the dental office. It is tooth colored but more translucent than glass ionomer cement. It is most often used for small fillings, cementing metals and porcelain/metal/crowns and liners.

Advantages

- *Very good esthetics
- *May provide some help against decay because it releases fluoride
- *Minimal amount of tooth needs to be removed and it bonds well to both the enamel and the dentin beneath the enamel
- *Good for non-biting surfaces
- *May be used for the short-term primary teeth restoration
- *May hold up better than glass ionomer but not as well as composite resin
- *Good resistance to leakage
- *Material has low incidence of producing tooth sensitivity
- *Usually completed in one dental visit

Disadvantages

- *Cost is very similar to composite resin (which cost more than amalgam)
- *Limited use because it is not recommended to restore the biting surfaces of adults
- *Wears faster than composite or amalgam

Porcelain (Ceramic). Porcelain is a glass-like material formed into fillings or crowns using models of the prepared teeth. The material is tooth-colored and is used in inlays, veneers, crowns and fixed bridges.

Advantages

- *Very little tooth needs to be removed for the use as a veneer, more tooth needs to be removed for a crown because its strength is related to its bulk
- *Good resistance to further decay if the restoration fits well
- *Is resistant to surface wear but can cause some wear on opposing teeth
- *Resists leakage because it can be shaped for a very accurate fit
- *The material does not cause tooth sensitivity

Disadvantages

- *Material is brittle and break under biting forces
- *May not be recommended for molar teeth
- *Higher cost because it requires at least two office visits and laboratory services

Nickel or Cobalt-Chrome Alloys. Nickel or cobalt –chrome alloys are mixtures of nickel and chromium. They are a dark silver metal color are used for crowns and fixed bridges and most partial denture frameworks.

Advantages

- *Good resistance to further decay if the restoration fits well
- *Excellent durability; does not fracture under stress
- *Does not corrode in mouth
- *Minimal amount of tooth needs to be removed
- *Resists leakage because it can be shaped for a very accurate fit

Disadvantages

- *Is not tooth colored; alloy is dark silver metal color
- *Conducts heat and cold; may irritate sensitive teeth
- *Can be abrasive to opposing teeth
- *High cost; requires at least two office visits and laboratory services
- *Slightly higher wear to opposing teeth

Porcelain Fused to Metal. This type of porcelain is a glass-like material that is “enameled” on top of metal shells. It is tooth colored and is Used for crowns and fixed bridges.

Advantages

- *Good resistance to further decay if the restoration fits well
- *Very durable, due to metal substructure
- *The material does not cause tooth sensitivity
- *Resists leakage because it can be shaped for a very accurate fit

Disadvantages

- *More tooth must be removed (than for porcelain) for the metal substructure
- *Higher cost because it requires at least two office visits and Laboratory services

Gold Alloy. Gold alloy is a gold colored mixture of gold, copper, and other metals and is used mainly for crowns and fixed bridges and some partial Denture framework.

Advantages

- *Good resistance to further decay if the restoration fits well
- *Excellent durability; does not fracture under stress
- *Does not corrode in the mouth
- *Minimal amount of tooth needs to be removed
- *Wears well; does not cause excessive wear to opposing teeth
- *Resists leakage because it can be shaped for a very accurate fit

Disadvantages

- *Is not tooth colored; alloy is yellow
- *Conducts heat and cold; may irritate sensitive teeth
- *High cost; requires at least 2 office visits and laboratory services

The durability of any dental restoration is influenced not only by the material it is made from but also by the Dentist’s technique when placing the restoration. Other factors include the supporting materials used in the procedure and the patient’s cooperation during the procedure. The length of time a restoration will last is dependent upon your dental hygiene, home care, diet, and chewing habits.

Dental Board of California

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