

Consent — Veneers

Thin tooth-coloured facings

This form explains what the treatment involves, the benefits, the risks and the alternatives, so you can make an informed decision. Please read it, ask us anything you are unsure about, and sign at the end if you are happy to go ahead.

What this treatment is

A veneer is a thin tooth-coloured facing bonded to the front of a tooth to protect it or improve its appearance. It usually takes at least two visits: shaping and a mould, a temporary, then bonding the veneer. Please return promptly for fitting to reduce the risk of decay or other problems.

Planning (diagnostic wax-up)

A 'diagnostic wax-up' is advised to plan and preview the look, and to help us prepare the teeth accurately for strength and a better result. This is chargeable per tooth.

Why we may recommend it (the benefit)

A veneer can restore lost tooth structure and improve function and appearance, and may relieve current discomfort.

Alternatives

- Other restorations such as an onlay, inlay, or a filling.
- Taking the tooth out — usually replaced by a bridge, implant or denture.
- No treatment — the condition may worsen, risking pain, infection, swelling, and loss of the tooth.
- Teeth whitening and/or straightening — for appearance, these avoid drilling the teeth and many veneer complications; please consider them.
- No-prep veneers placed on the tooth surface to avoid drilling — but the result is more limited and teeth can look 'bulkier'; suitable case by case.

Risks and things that can happen

- The nerve can be irritated; the tooth may be sensitive to hot and cold.
- Root canal treatment may become necessary at any time and may be unavoidable; a veneer may not relieve symptoms.
- Veneers can come off and need re-cementing (usual charge), or break and need replacing at the cost of a new veneer; the tooth underneath can fracture and occasionally need taking out.

- Removing old fillings/decay may reveal a more serious problem needing gum surgery, root canal treatment, or extraction.
- Slight bite changes; jaw stiffness/soreness; gum soreness or recession after treatment (which can worsen appearance).
- Smoking, habits like nail-biting and poor cleaning shorten how long a veneer lasts.

Local anaesthetic (the numbing injection)

You will have a local anaesthetic injection. Rarely there can be an allergic or other reaction, or temporary or (very rarely) lasting nerve or blood-vessel injury. The area may feel sore afterwards and your jaw may ache.

Finishing the treatment

Once a veneer is started you must return promptly to finish it. If you do not, you risk decay, the need for root canal treatment, fracture and loss of the tooth, and you may be charged for the veneer again.

Notes & customisation

Your consent

My consent. I have read and understood this information. I have had the chance to ask questions and have them answered. I understand what the treatment involves, its benefits and risks, the alternatives, and that I can refuse all or part of it at any time. I understand no guarantees have been made about the result. I agree to go ahead with this treatment, on the basis of this form together with what my dentist discusses and personalises with me on the visit, and the Home Visit Terms & Important Information that apply to all treatments.

Patient (or representative) name

Relationship to patient (if not the patient)

Patient / representative signature

Date

Dentist name

Dentist signature & date

Our **Home Visit Terms & Important Information** (which apply to all treatments) form part of this consent and are provided alongside it.