



T.C. ERCİYES UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF DENTISTRY
ORAL, DENTAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY HOSPITAL

INFORMATION CONSENT FORM

OSTEOMYELITIS SURGERY

The purpose of this form is to make you aware of issues related to your health and to ensure your participation in the decision to be taken. You can refuse to be informed except in cases of legal and medical necessity.

While this form is designed to meet the needs of most patients in most circumstances, it should not be considered a document that covers the risks of all forms of treatment.

Depending on your personal health situation, your doctor may give you different or additional information.

Once you have been informed about the benefits and possible risks of your diagnosis, medical treatment and surgical interventions, it is up to you to decide whether or not to accept them.

OSTEOMYELITIS TREATMENT (SURGERY AND MEDICATION)

Osteomyelitis is an inflammatory condition involving the bone. It usually affects the cancellous bone, then moves to the cortical bone and then to the membrane (periosteum) that surrounds the bone. With the involvement of bacteria, there is infection, inflammation and edema in the bone marrow spaces. As a result, blood vessels in the bone are compressed and nutrition is impaired. As a result of malnutrition in the cancellous bone, necrosis (tissue death) occurs in the affected area. At this stage, bacteria multiply because the tissue has lost its local defense system as a result of the impaired circulation in this area and continues to expand its area until osteomyelitis is surgically and medically stopped.

The disease can occur at any age. Causes include trauma, long-term untreated decayed teeth, untreated infections in adjacent structures, advanced periodontal disease and conditions that reduce body resistance. It manifests itself with symptoms such as a foul odor in the affected area, necrotic tissue excretion, dark discharge from the wound.

In the treatment, methods such as long-term antibiotic applications, abscess resistance, extraction of the causative tooth or teeth and removal of necrotic (dead) bones can be applied individually or together. The decision to discontinue antibiotic treatment is made when the pain, swelling and inflammatory discharge are gone and the wound is healing well. The removal of dead bones can be performed intra-or extra-orally or extra-orally, depending on the area involved and the extent of the spread of osteomyelitis. In extraoral approaches, an incision is usually made under the jaw. A vacuum drainage tube can be placed in the wound for 24-48 hours.

After osteomyelitis of the jaw has resolved, deformity of the jaws and scar tissue on the face may remain. In healthy children, the prognosis is good, but fatal outcomes can also occur.

Risks associated with surgery for osteomyelitis of the jaw:

- Discomfort from the surgery itself/pain after surgery
- Edema (swelling)
- Bleeding
- Blood transfusion
- Facial muscle dysfunction may occur as a result of facial nerve injury. The eyelid and lower lip may be affected and may not perform their normal functions. This condition is temporary and may last 6-12 months or sometimes permanent. In young people, the jaws are small and osteomyelitis sequesters (dead bone fragments) can cause severe deformities. Not only hard tissue deformity, but also asymmetry as a result of the development of the normal side. In severe cases of osteomyelitis, scars in the soft tissue cause aesthetic defects. Deformities are eliminated with hard and soft tissue reconstructions.
- Tooth loss may occur.
- Ankylosis (fusion) may develop with the involvement of the temporomandibular joint (jaw joint). Since mandibular growth depends on function, the loss of this function with ankylosis also prevents growth. When a single joint is blocked, asymmetry is very evident. Bilateral ankylosis can cause a "bird's face" appearance.
- Scars may remain on the face.

Additional Surgical Procedures that may be required

There are also different conditions that can affect early and late outcomes. There may be other risks and complications (negative outcomes), but these are much rarer. If complications develop, additional treatments or surgery may be required. There is no certainty in medicine and surgery. Although good results are expected, no guarantee or assurance can be given about the results that may be achieved.

Patient/ patient's legal representative;

Name and Surname:

Date of Birth:

Signature:.....