

Notice of Privacy Practices

This notice describes how your health information may be used and disclosed and how you can get access to this information. Please review it carefully. The privacy of your health information is important to us.

Our Legal Duty

Federal and state laws require us to maintain the privacy of your health information. We are also required to provide this notice about our office's privacy practices, our legal duties and your rights regarding your health information. We are required to follow the practices that are outlined in this notice while it is in effect. This notice takes effect 9/28/17 and will remain in effect until we replace it.

We reserve the right to change our privacy practices and the terms of this notice at any time, provided such changes are permitted by applicable law. We reserve the right to make changes in our privacy practices and the new terms of our notice effective for all health information that we maintain, including health information we created or received before we made the changes. Before we make a significant change in our privacy practices, we will change this notice and make the new notice available upon request. For more information about our privacy practices or additional copies of this notice, please contact us (contact information below).

Uses and Disclosures of Health Information

We use and disclose health information about you for treatment, payment and health care operations. For example:

Treatment

We disclose medical information to our employees and others who are involved in providing the care you need. We may use or disclose your health information to another dentist or other health care providers providing treatment that we do not provide. We may also share your health information with a pharmacist in order to provide you with a prescription or with a laboratory that performs tests or fabricates dental prostheses or orthodontic appliances.

Payment

We may use and disclose your health information to obtain payment for services we provide to you, unless you request that we restrict such disclosure to your health plan when you have paid out-of-pocket and in full for services rendered.

Health Care Operations

We may use and disclose your health information in connection with our health care operations. Health care operations include, but are not limited to, quality assessment and improvement activities, reviewing the competence or qualifications of health care professionals, evaluating practitioner and provider performance, conducting training programs, accreditation, certification, licensing or credentialing activities.

Your Authorization

In addition to our use of your health information for treatment, payment or health care operations, you may give us written authorization to use your health information or to disclose it to anyone for any purpose. If you give us an authorization, you may revoke it in writing at any time. Your revocation will not affect any use or disclosures permitted by your authorization while it is in effect. Unless you give us a written authorization, we cannot use or disclose your health information for any reason except those described in this notice.

Notice of Privacy Practices (continued)

To Your Family and Friends

We must disclose your health information to you, as described in the Patient Rights section of this notice. You have the right to request restrictions on disclosure to family members, other relatives, close personal friends or any other person identified by you.

Unsecured Email

We will not send you unsecured emails pertaining to your health information without your prior authorization. If you do authorize communications via unsecured email, you have the right to revoke the authorization at any time.

Persons Involved in Care

We may use or disclose health information to notify, or assist in the notification of (including identifying or locating) a family member, your personal representative or another person responsible for your care, of your location, your general condition or your death. If you are present, then prior to use or disclosure of your health information, we will provide you with an opportunity to object to such uses or disclosures. In the event of your incapacity or emergency circumstances, we will disclose health information based on a determination using our professional judgment disclosing only health information that is directly relevant to the person's involvement in your health care. We will also use our professional judgment and our experience with common practice to make reasonable inferences of your best interest in allowing a person to pick up filled prescriptions, medical supplies, X-rays or other similar forms of health information.

Marketing Health-Related Services

We may contact you about products or services related to your treatment, case management or care coordination or to propose other treatments or health-related benefits and services in which you may be interested. We may also encourage you to purchase a product or service when you visit our office. If you are currently an enrollee of a dental plan, we may receive payment for communications to you in relation to our provision, coordination or management of your dental care, including our coordination or management of your health care with a third party, our consultation with other health care providers relating to your care or if we refer you for health care. We will not otherwise use or disclose your health information for marketing purposes without your written authorization. We will disclose whether we receive payments for marketing activity you have authorized.

Change of Ownership

If this dental practice is sold or merged with another practice or organization, your health records will become the property of the new owner. However, you may request that copies of your health information be transferred to another dental practice.

Required by Law

We may use or disclose your health information when we are required to do so by law.

Public Health

We may, and are sometimes legally obligated to, disclose your health information to public health agencies for purposes related to preventing or controlling disease, injury or disability; reporting abuse or neglect; reporting domestic violence; reporting to the Food and Drug Administration problems with products and reactions to medications; and reporting disease or infection exposure. Upon reporting suspected elder or dependent adult abuse or domestic violence, we will promptly inform you or your personal representative unless we believe the notification would place you at risk of harm or would require informing a personal representative we believe is responsible for the abuse or harm.

Notice of Privacy Practices (continued)

Abuse or Neglect

We may disclose your health information to appropriate authorities if we reasonably believe that you are a possible victim of abuse, neglect or domestic violence or the possible victim of other crimes. We may disclose your health information to the extent necessary to avert a serious threat to your health or safety or the health or safety of others.

National Security

We may disclose to military authorities the health information of Armed Forces personnel under certain circumstances. We may disclose to authorized federal officials health information required for lawful intelligence, counterintelligence and other national security activities. We may disclose to correctional institutions or law enforcement officials having lawful custody of protected health information of inmates or patients under certain circumstances.

Appointment Reminders

We may contact you to provide you with appointment reminders via voicemail, postcards or letters. We may also leave a message with the person answering the phone if you are not available.

Sign-In Sheet and Announcement:

Upon arriving at our office, we may use and disclose medical information about you by asking that you sign an intake sheet at our front desk. We may also announce your name when we are ready to see you.

Patient Rights

Access

You have the right to look at or get copies of your health information, with limited exceptions. You may request that we provide copies in a format other than photocopies. We will use the format you request unless we cannot practicably do so. You must make a request in writing to obtain access to your health information. You may obtain a form to request access by contacting our office. We will charge you a reasonable cost-based fee for expenses such as copies and staff time. You may also request access by sending us a letter. If you request copies, there may be a charge for time spent. If you request an alternate format, we will charge a cost-based fee for providing your health information in that format. If you prefer, we will prepare a summary or an explanation of your health information for a fee. Contact us for a full explanation of our fee structure.

Disclosure Accounting

You have a right to receive a list of instances in which we disclosed your health information for purposes other than treatment, payment, health care operations and certain other activities for the last six years. If you request this accounting more than once in a 12-month period, we may charge you a reasonable cost-based fee for responding to these additional requests.

Restriction

You have the right to request that we place additional restrictions on our use or disclosure of your health information. We are not required to agree to these additional restrictions, but if we do, we will abide by our agreement (except in emergency). In the event you pay out-of-pocket and in full for services rendered, you may request that we not share your health information with your health plan. We must agree to this request.

Alternative Communication

You have the right to request that we communicate with you about your health information by alternative means or to alternative locations. You must make your request in writing. Your request must specify the alternative means or location and provide satisfactory explanation of how payments will be handled under the alternative means or location you request.

Breach Notification

In the event your unsecured protected health information is breached, we will notify you as required by law. In some situations, you may be notified by our business associates.

Amendment

You have the right to request that we amend your health information. (Your request must be in writing, and it must explain why the information should be amended). We may deny your request under certain circumstances.

Add the following sections only if you engage in these activities or may in the future:

Research

Your health information may be disclosed to researchers for research purposes. In this situation, written authorization is not required as approved by an Institutional Review Board or privacy board.

Fundraising

We may use or disclose demographic information and dates of treatment in order to contact you for fundraising activities. If you no longer wish to receive these communications, notify us at the contact information provided below and we will stop sending further fundraising information.

The following document is the Dental Board of California's Dental Materials Fact Sheet. The Department of Consumer Affairs has no position with respect to the language of this Dental Material Fact Sheet; and its linkage to the DCA website does not constitute an endorsement of the content of this document.

The Dental Board of California Dental Materials Fact Sheet

Adopted by the Board on October 17, 2001

As required by Chapter 801, Statutes of 1992, the Dental Board of California has prepared this fact sheet to summarize information on the most frequently used restorative dental materials. Information on this fact sheet is intended to encourage discussion between the patient and dentist regarding the selection of dental materials best suited for the patient's dental needs. It is not intended to be a complete guide to dental materials science.

The most frequently used materials in restorative dentistry are amalgam, composite resin, glass ionomer cement, resin-ionomer cement, porcelain (ceramic), porcelain (fused-to-metal), gold alloys (noble) and nickel or cobalt-chrome (base-metal) alloys. Each material has its own advantages and disadvantages, benefits and risks. These and other relevant factors are compared in the attached matrix titled "Comparisons of Restorative Dental Materials." A Glossary of Terms is also attached to assist the reader in understanding the terms used.

The statements made are supported by relevant, credible dental research published mainly between 1993 and 2001. In some cases, where contemporary research is sparse, we have indicated our best perceptions based upon information that predates 1993.

The reader should be aware that the outcome of dental treatment or durability of a restoration is not solely a function of the material from which the restoration was made. The durability of any restoration is influenced by the dentist's technique when placing the restoration, the ancillary materials used in the procedure, and the patient's cooperation during the procedure. Following restoration of the teeth, the longevity of the restoration will be strongly influenced by the patient's compliance with dental hygiene and home care, their diet and chewing habits.

Both the public and the dental profession are concerned about the safety of dental treatment and any potential health risks that might be associated with the materials used to restore the teeth. All materials commonly used (and listed in this fact sheet) have been shown -- through laboratory and clinical research, as well as through extensive clinical use -- to be safe and effective for the general population. The presence of these materials in the teeth does not cause adverse health problems for the majority of the population. There exist a diversity of various scientific opinions regarding the safety of mercury dental amalgams. The research literature in peer reviewed scientific journals suggests that otherwise healthy women, children and diabetics are not at increased risk for exposure to mercury from dental amalgams. Although there are various opinions with regard to mercury risk in pregnancy, diabetes, and children, these opinions are not scientifically conclusive and therefore the dentist may want to discuss these opinions with their patients. There is no research evidence that suggests pregnant women, diabetics and children are at increased health risk from dental amalgam fillings in their mouth. A recent study reported in the JADA factors in a reduced tolerance (1/50th of the WHO safe limit) for exposure in calculating the amount of mercury that might be taken in from dental fillings. This level falls below the established safe limits for exposure to a low concentration of mercury or any other released component from a dental restorative material. Thus, while these sub-populations may be perceived to be at increased health risk from exposure to dental restorative materials, the scientific evidence does not support that claim. However, there are individuals who may be susceptible to sensitivity, allergic or have adverse reactions to selected materials. As with all dental materials, the risks and benefits should be discussed with the patient, especially with those in susceptible populations.

There are differences between dental materials and the individual elements or components that compose these materials. For example, dental amalgam filling material is composed mainly of mercury (43-54%) and varying percentages of silver, tin, and copper (46-57%). It should be noted that elemental mercury is listed on the Proposition 65 list of known toxins and carcinogens. Like all materials in our environment, each of these elements by themselves is toxic at some level of concentration if they are taken into the body. When they are mixed together, they react chemically to form a crystalline metal alloy. Small amounts of free mercury may be released from amalgam fillings over time and can be detected in bodily fluids and expired air. The important question is

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There are differences between dental materials and the individual elements or components that compose these materials. For example, dental amalgam filling material is composed mainly of mercury (43-54%) and varying percentages of silver, tin, and copper (46-57%). It should be noted that elemental mercury is listed on the Proposition 65 list of known toxins and carcinogens. Like all materials in our environment, each of these elements by themselves is toxic at some level of concentration if they are taken into the body. When they are mixed together, they react chemically to form a crystalline metal alloy. Small amounts of free mercury may be released from amalgam fillings over time and can be detected in bodily fluids and expired air. The important question is

whether any free mercury is present in sufficient levels to pose a health risk. Toxicity of any substance is related to dose, and doses of mercury or any other element that may be released from dental amalgam fillings falls far below the established safe levels as stated in the 1999 US Health and Human Service Toxicological Profile for Mercury Update.

All dental restorative materials (as well as all materials that we come in contact with in our daily life) have the potential to elicit allergic reactions in hypersensitive individuals. These must be assessed on a case-by-case basis, and susceptible individuals should avoid contact with allergenic materials. Documented reports of allergic reactions to dental amalgam exist (usually manifested by transient skin rashes in individuals who have come into contact with the material), but they are atypical. Documented reports of toxicity to dental amalgam exist, but they are rare. There have been anecdotal reports of toxicity to dental amalgam and as with all dental material risks and benefits of dental amalgam should be discussed with the patient, especially with those in susceptible populations.

Composite resins are the preferred alternative to amalgam in many cases. They have a long history of biocompatibility and safety. Composite resins are composed of a variety of complex inorganic and organic compounds, any of which might provoke allergic response in susceptible individuals. Reports of such sensitivity are atypical. However, there are individuals who may be susceptible to sensitivity, allergic or adverse reactions to composite resin restorations. The risks and benefits of all dental materials should be discussed with the patient, especially with those in susceptible populations.

Other dental materials that have elicited significant concern among dentists are nickel-chromium-beryllium alloys used predominantly for crowns and bridges. Approximately 10% of the female population are alleged to be allergic to nickel. The incidence of allergic response to dental restorations made from nickel alloys is surprisingly rare. However, when a patient has a positive history of confirmed nickel allergy, or when such hypersensitivity to dental restorations is suspected, alternative metal alloys may be used. Discussion with the patient of the risks and benefits of these materials is indicated.

¹ Dental Amalgam: A scientific review and recommended public health service strategy for research, education and regulation, Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, January 1993.

² Merck Index 1983, Tenth Edition, M Narsha Windholz, (ed).

Glossary of Terms

General Description - Brief statement of the composition and behavior of the dental material.

Principle Uses - The types of dental restorations that are made from this material.

Resistance to further decay - The general ability of the material to prevent decay around it.

Longevity/Durability - The probable average length of time before the material will have to be replaced. (This will depend upon many factors unrelated to the material such as biting habits of the patient, their diet, the strength of their bite, oral hygiene, etc.)

Conservation of Tooth Structure - A general measure of how much tooth needs to be removed in order to place and retain the material.

Surface Wear/Fracture Resistance - A general measure of how well the material holds up over time under the forces of biting, grinding, clenching, etc.

Marginal Integrity (Leakage) - An indication of the ability of the material to seal the interface between the restoration and the tooth, thereby helping to prevent sensitivity and new decay.

Resistance to Occlusal Stress - The ability of the material to survive heavy biting forces over time.

Biocompatibility - The effect, if any, of the material on the general overall health of the patient.

Allergic or Adverse Reactions - Possible systemic or localized reactions of the skin, gums and other tissues to the material.

Toxicity - An indication of the ability of the material to interfere with normal physiologic processes beyond the mouth.

Susceptibility to Sensitivity - An indication of the probability that the restored teeth may be sensitive of stimuli (heat, cold, sweet, pressure) after the material is placed in them.

Esthetics - An indication of the degree to which the material resembles natural teeth.

Frequency of Repair or Replacement - An indication of the expected longevity of the restoration made from this material.

Relative Cost - A qualitative indication of what one would pay for a restoration made from this material compared to all the rest.

Number of Visits Required - How many times a patient would usually have to go to the dentist's office in order to get a restoration made from this material.

Dental Amalgam - Filling material which is composed mainly of mercury (43-54%) and varying percentages of silver, tin, and copper (46-57%).

Comparisons of Direct Restorative Dental Materials

TYPES OF DIRECT RESTORATIVE DENTAL MATERIALS				
COMPARATIVE FACTORS	AMALGAM	COMPOSITE RESIN (DIRECT AND INDIRECT RESTORATIONS)	GLASS IONOMER CEMENT	RESIN-IONOMER CEMENT
General Description	Self-hardening mixture in varying percentages of a liquid mercury and silver-tin alloy powder.	Mixture of powdered glass and plastic resin; self-hardening or hardened by exposure to blue light.	Self-hardening mixture of glass and organic acid.	Mixture of glass and resin polymer and organic acid; self hardening by exposure to blue light.
Principle Uses	Fillings; sometimes for replacing portions of broken teeth.	Fillings, inlays, veneers, partial and complete crowns; sometimes for replacing portions of broken teeth.	Small fillings; cementing metal & porcelain/metal crowns, liners, temporary restorations.	Small fillings; cementing metal & porcelain/metal crowns, and liners.
Resistance to Further Decay	High; self-sealing characteristic helps resist recurrent decay; but recurrent decay around amalgam is difficult to detect in its early stages.	Moderate; recurrent decay is easily detected in early stages.	Low-Moderate; some resistance to decay may be imparted through fluoride release.	Low-Moderate; some resistance to decay may be imparted through fluoride release.
Estimated Durability (permanent teeth)	Durable	Strong, durable.	Non-stress bearing crown cement.	Non-stress bearing crown cement.
Relative Amount of Tooth Preserved	Fair; Requires removal of healthy tooth to be mechanically retained; No adhesive bond of amalgam to the tooth.	Excellent; bonds adhesively to healthy enamel and dentin.	Excellent; bonds adhesively to healthy enamel and dentin.	Excellent; bonds adhesively to healthy enamel and dentin.
Resistance to Surface Wear	Low Similar to dental enamel; brittle metal.	May wear slightly faster than dental enamel.	Poor in stress-bearing applications. Fair in non-stress bearing applications.	Poor in stress-bearing applications. Good in non-stress bearing applications.
Resistance to Fracture	Amalgam may fracture under stress; tooth around filling may fracture before the amalgam does.	Good resistance to fracture.	Brittle; low resistance to fracture but not recommended for stress-bearing restorations.	Tougher than glass ionomer; recommended for stress-bearing restorations in adults.
Resistance to Leakage	Good; self-sealing by surface corrosion; margins may chip over time.	Good if bonded to enamel; may show leakage over time when bonded to dentin; Does not corrode.	Moderate; tends to crack over time.	Good; adhesively bonds to resin, enamel, dentine/ post-insertion expansion may help seal the margins.
Resistance to Occlusal Stress	High; but lack of adhesion may weaken the remaining tooth.	Good to Excellent depending-upon product used.	Poor; not recommended for stress-bearing restorations.	Moderate; not recommended to restore biting surfaces of adults; suitable for short-term primary teeth restorations.
Toxicity	Generally safe; occasional allergic reactions to metal components. However amalgams contain mercury. Mercury in its elemental form is toxic and as such is listed on prop 65.	Concerns about trace chemical release are not supported by research studies. Safe; no known toxicity documented. Contains some compounds listed on prop 65.	No known incompatibilities. Safe; no known toxicity documented.	No known incompatibilities. Safe; no known toxicity documented.
Allergic or Adverse Reactions	Rare; recommend that dentist evaluate patient to rule out metal allergies.	No documentation for allergic reactions was found.	No documentation for allergic reactions was found. Progressive roughening of the surface may predispose to plaque accumulation and periodontal disease.	No known documented allergic reactions; Surface may roughen slightly over time; predisposing to plaque accumulation and periodontal disease if the material contacts the gingival tissue.
Susceptibility to Post-Operative Sensitivity	Minimal; High thermal conductivity may promote temporary sensitivity to hot and cold; Contact with other metals may cause occasional and transient galvanic response.	Moderate; Material is sensitive to dentist's technique; Material shrinks slightly when hardened, and a poor seal may lead to bacterial leakage, recurrent decay and tooth hypersensitivity.	Low; material seals well and does not irritate pulp.	Low; material seals well and does not irritate pulp.
Esthetics (Appearance)	Very poor. Not tooth colored; initially silver-gray, gets darker, becoming black as it corrodes. May stain teeth dark brown or black over time.	Excellent; often indistinguishable from natural tooth.	Good; tooth colored, varies in translucency.	Very good; more translucency than glass ionomer.
Frequency of Repair or Replacement	Low; replacement is usually due to fracture of the filling or the surrounding tooth.	Low-Moderate; durable material hardens rapidly; some composite materials show more rapid wear than amalgam. Replacement is usual due to marginal leakage.	Moderate; Slowly dissolves in mouth; easily dislodged.	Moderate; more resistant to dissolving than glass ionomer, but less than composite resin.
Relative Costs to Patient	Low, relatively inexpensive; actual cost of fillings depends upon their size.	Moderate; higher than amalgam fillings; actual cost of fillings depends upon their size; veneers & crowns cost more.	Moderate; similar to composite resin (not used for veneers and crowns).	Moderate; similar to composite resin (not used for veneers and crowns).
Number of Visits Required	Single visit (polishing may require a second visit)	Single visit for fillings; 2+ visits for indirect inlays, veneers and crowns.	Single visit.	Single visit.