

Foods To Eat After Tooth Extraction

== Types ==

Oral hygiene after eating and saliva and fluoride have no access to neutralize acid and remineralize demineralized teeth, unlike easy-to-clean parts of the tooth, Oral hygiene is the practice of keeping one's oral cavity clean and free of disease and other problems (e. The most common types of dental disease are tooth decay (cavities, dental caries) and gum diseases, including gingivitis, and periodontitis. bad breath) by regular brushing of the teeth (dental hygiene) and adopting good hygiene habits. g. It is important that oral hygiene be carried out on a regular basis to enable prevention of dental disease and bad breath

== Procedure ==

Tooth decay e. A tooth Tooth decay, also known as caries (lit. Symptoms may include pain and difficulty eating. Tooth regeneration is a field of ongoing stem cell-based study that aims to find methods to reverse the effects of decay; current treatments are limited to symptom management. tooth, become exposed, resulting in pain that can be transient, temporarily worsening with exposure to heat, cold, or sweet foods and drinks. The resulting dental cavities may be many different colors, from yellow to black. Complications may include periodontal disease (i. 'rottenness', from Latin), is the breakdown of teeth due to acids produced by bacteria. , inflammation of the tissue around the tooth), tooth loss, infection, or dental abscess formation

General guidelines for adults suggest brushing at least twice a day with a fluoridated toothpaste: brushing before going to sleep at night and after breakfast in the morning. Cleaning between the teeth is called interdental cleaning and is as important as tooth brushing. This is because a toothbrush cannot reach between the teeth and therefore only removes about 50% of plaque from the surface of the teeth. There are many tools available for interdental cleaning which include floss, tape and interdental brushes; it is up to each individual to choose which tool they prefer to use. According to Pliny the Elder, a 1st-century Roman writer, an established medical community was absent for much of Roman history. During this time, medicine was confined to popular homemade remedies rather than professionally trained doctors. The profession of medicine was introduced to the Romans by the Greek doctor Archagathus, who traveled to Rome and established himself as a physician. Eventually, he garnered a reputation for violent use of steel and fire costing him his reputation and granting him the title of "butcher". Archaeological and historical evidence disputes this narrative.

Dental trauma For the permanent tooth, endodontic treatment can be considered. Root Dental trauma refers to trauma (injury) to the teeth and/or periodontium (gums, periodontal ligament, alveolar bone), and nearby soft tissues such as the lips, tongue, etc. suppuration, swelling Treatment options will be extraction for the primary tooth. The study of dental trauma is called dental traumatology

The Twelve Tables—the set of legislation forming the basis of Roman... Extractions could be categorized into non-surgical (simple) and surgical, depending on the type of tooth to be removed and other factors.

Tooth pathology as cavities or tooth decay. Bacteria in the mouth use foods that contain sugar or starch to produce acids which eat away at the tooth’s structure causing Tooth pathology is any condition of the teeth that can be congenital or acquired. These are among the most common diseases in humans The prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of these diseases are the base to the dentistry profession, in which are dentists and dental hygienists, and its sub-specialties, such as oral medicine, oral and maxillofacial surgery, and endodontics. Sometimes a congenital tooth disease is called a tooth abnormality. Tooth pathology is usually separated from other types of dental issues, including enamel hypoplasia and tooth wear

Toothlessness 1967 study showed a significant bone loss during the first year after a tooth extraction which continues over the years, even without a denture or partial Toothlessness or edentulism is the condition of having no teeth. In organisms that naturally have teeth, it is the result of tooth loss

Dental extraction A dental extraction (also referred to as tooth extraction, exodontia, exodontics, or informally, tooth pulling) is the removal of teeth from the dental A dental extraction (also referred to as tooth extraction, exodontia, exodontics, or informally, tooth pulling) is the removal of teeth from the dental alveolus (socket) in the alveolar bone. Sometimes impacted wisdom teeth (wisdom teeth that are stuck and unable to grow normally into the mouth) cause recurrent infections of the gum (pericoronitis), and may be removed when other conservative treatments have failed (cleaning, antibiotics and operculectomy). Extractions are performed for a wide variety of reasons, but most commonly to remove teeth which have become unrestorable through tooth decay, periodontal disease, or dental trauma, especially when they are associated with toothache. In orthodontics, if the teeth are crowded, healthy teeth may be

extracted (often bicuspid) to create space so the rest of the teeth can be straightened 38019fcfb9

== Examples == 38019fcfb9 == Classification and definition == 38019fcfb9

Toothache Common causes include inflammation of the pulp (usually in response to tooth decay, dental trauma Toothaches, also known as dental pain or tooth pain, is pain in the teeth or their supporting structures, caused by dental diseases or pain referred to the teeth by non-dental diseases. When severe it may impact sleep, eating, and other daily activities. may impact sleep, eating, and other daily activities 38019fcfb9

The cause of cavities is acid from bacteria dissolving the hard tissues of the teeth (enamel, dentin, and cementum). The acid is produced by the bacteria when they break down food debris or sugar on the tooth surface. Simple sugars in food are these bacteria's primary energy source, and thus a diet high in simple sugar is a risk factor. If tooth demineralization is greater than tooth remineralization from sources such as saliva, caries results. Risk factors include conditions that result in less saliva, such as diabetes mellitus, Sjögren syndrome, and some medications, including psychostimulants, antihistamines... 38019fcfb9 Cracked tooth syndrome could be considered a type of dental trauma and also one of the possible causes of dental pain. One definition of cracked tooth syndrome is "a fracture plane of unknown depth and direction passing through tooth structure that, if not already involving, may progress to communicate with the pulp and/or periodontal ligament." 38019fcfb9

Dentistry in ancient Rome It was believed in ancient Rome that the cause of the conditions that necessitated such treatment was a "tooth worm". These tools were used to treat conditions such as toothache and to extract teeth. Ancient Roman oral surgical tools included the curettes, osteotomes, cauteries, scalpels, bone forceps, and bone levers. The ancient Romans invented the usage of narcotics during dental surgery. and a sponge to the afflicted teeth, while abstaining from drinking wine and food initially; they would proceed to only eat soft foods to avoid irritating Dentistry developed during the early parts of Roman history, which may be due to the arrival of a Greek doctor named Archagathus 38019fcfb9

In naturally dentate species, edentulism is more than just the simple presence or absence of teeth. It is biochemically complex because the teeth, jaws, and oral mucosa are dynamic. Processes such as bone remodeling (loss and gain of bone tissue) in the jaws and inflammation of soft tissue in response to the oral microbiota are clinically important for edentulous people. For example, bone resorption in the jaw is frequently how the teeth were able to detach in the first place. The jaw in an edentulous area undergoes further resorption even after the teeth are gone; and the insertion of dental implants can elicit new bone formation, leading to osseointegration. Meanwhile, bacteria and yeasts of the oral cavity and the immune system of their host create an immensely complicated and... 38019fcfb9 Sometimes white or straight teeth are associated with oral hygiene. However, a hygienic mouth can have stained teeth or crooked teeth. To improve... 38019fcfb9 == History == 38019fcfb9

Horse teeth Equines are both heterodontous and diphyodontous, which means that they have teeth in more than one shape (there are up to five shapes of tooth in a horse's mouth), and have two successive sets of teeth, the deciduous ("baby teeth") and permanent sets. means that they have teeth in more than one shape (there are up to five shapes of tooth in a horse's mouth), and have two successive sets of teeth, the Horse teeth refers to the dentition of equine species, including horses and donkeys 38019fcfb9

Common causes include inflammation of the pulp (usually in response to tooth decay, dental trauma, or other factors), dentin hypersensitivity, apical periodontitis (inflammation of the periodontal ligament and alveolar bone around the root apex), dental abscesses (localized collections of pus), alveolar osteitis ("dry socket", a possible complication of tooth extraction), acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (a gum infection), and temporomandibular disorder. 38019fcfb9 For grazing animals, good dentition is essential to survival. Continued grazing creates specific patterns of wear, which can be used along with patterns of eruption to estimate the age of the horse. 38019fcfb9 Pulpitis is reversible when the pain is mild to moderate and lasts for a short time after a stimulus (for instance cold); or irreversible when the pain is severe, spontaneous, and lasts a long time after a stimulus. Left untreated, pulpitis may become irreversible, then progress to pulp necrosis (death of the pulp) and apical periodontitis. Abscesses usually cause throbbing pain. The apical abscess usually occurs after pulp necrosis, the pericoronal abscess is usually associated... 38019fcfb9

Cracked tooth syndrome The symptoms are very variable, making it a notoriously difficult condition to diagnose. Sometimes it is described as a greenstick fracture. released from the tooth, which may occur when eating fibrous foods. Pain on biting Pain when grinding the teeth backward and forward and side to side. Sharp Cracked tooth syndrome (CTS) is where a tooth has incompletely cracked but no part of the tooth has yet broken off 38019fcfb9

== Types of teeth == 38019fcfb9 Organisms that never possessed teeth can also be described as edentulous. Examples are the members of the former zoological classification order of Edentata, which included anteaters and sloths, as they possess no anterior teeth and no or poorly developed posterior teeth. 38019fcfb9

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