

Surgical Dental Extraction Procedure

== Procedure ==

Disadvantages of conventional implants

Dentistry Historically, dental extractions have been used to treat a variety of Dentistry, also known as dental medicine and oral medicine, is the branch of medicine focused on the teeth, gums, and mouth. It consists of the study, diagnosis, prevention, management, and treatment of diseases, disorders, and conditions of the mouth, most commonly focused on dentition (the development and arrangement of teeth) as well as the oral mucosa. Al-Zahrawi invented over 200 surgical tools that resemble the modern kind. The practitioner is called a dentist. times. Dentistry may also encompass other aspects of the craniofacial complex including the temporomandibular joint

Dental instrument friction grip, and high-torque surgical handpieces. These are used with dental burs to cut, shape and polish dental tissues and restorative materials Dental instruments are tools used by dental professionals to provide dental treatment. They include tools to examine, manipulate, treat, restore, and remove teeth and surrounding oral structures

== Examination instruments ==

The history of dentistry is older than the written history of humanity and civilization, with the earliest evidence dating to tens of thousands of years ago, and rich evidence from 7000 BC on. Dentistry is thought to have been the first specialization in medicine which has gone on to develop its own accredited degree with its own specializations. Dentistry is often also understood to subsume the now largely defunct medical specialty of stomatology (the study of the mouth and its disorders and diseases) for which reason the two terms are used interchangeably in certain regions. However, some specialties such as oral and maxillofacial surgery (facial reconstruction/OMFS) may require both...

These tools allow dental professionals to manipulate tissues for better visual access during treatment or during dental examination.

As the root analogue dental implant matches the dental alveolus (tooth socket) it can only be placed immediately after the tooth extraction. If the tooth has been already lost and the soft and hard tissue is already healed, an RAI can no longer be placed.

Extractions could be categorized into non-surgical (simple) and surgical, depending on the type of tooth to be removed and other factors.

== Specialty ==

Dental implant The basis for modern dental implants is a biological process called osseointegration, in which materials such as titanium or zirconia form an intimate bond to the bone. of dental implant surgery is the need for a surgical procedure. A variable amount of healing time is required for osseointegration before either the dental prosthetic (a tooth, bridge, or denture) is attached to the implant or an abutment is placed which will hold a dental prosthetic or crown. The implant fixture is first placed so that it is likely to osseointegrate, then a dental prosthetic is added. An implant supported bridge (or fixed denture) is a group of teeth secured to dental implants A dental implant (also known as an endosseous implant or fixture) is a prosthesis that interfaces with the bone of the jaw or skull to support a dental prosthesis such as a crown, bridge, denture, or facial prosthesis or to act as an orthodontic anchor

== History ==

A dental implant (also known as an endosseous implant or fixture) is a prosthesis...

Correct...

Endodontic therapy involves the removal of these structures, disinfection and the subsequent shaping, cleaning, and decontamination of the hollows with small files and irrigating solutions, and the obturation (filling) of the decontaminated canals. Filling of the cleaned and decontaminated canals is done with an inert filling such as gutta-percha and typically a zinc oxide eugenol-based cement. Epoxy resin is employed to bind gutta-percha in some root canal procedures. In the past, in the discredited Sargenti method, an antiseptic filling material containing paraformaldehyde like N2 was used. Endodontics includes both primary and secondary...

Dental prosthesis Such prostheses are used to rehabilitate mastication (chewing), improve aesthetics, and aid speech. Prosthodontics is the dental specialty that focuses on dental prostheses. Removal prostheses may use friction against parallel hard surfaces and undercuts of adjacent teeth or dental implants, suction using the mucous retention (with or without aid from denture adhesives), and by exploiting the surrounding muscles and anatomical contours of the jaw to passively hold in place. Permanently fixed dental prostheses use dental adhesive or screws, to attach to teeth or dental implants. Healthy bone and gum tissue are necessary conditions for the long-term success of osseointegrated dental implants A dental prosthesis is an intraoral (inside the mouth) prosthesis used to restore (reconstruct) intraoral defects such as missing teeth, missing parts of teeth, and missing soft or hard structures of the jaw and palate. A dental prosthesis may be held in place by connecting to teeth or dental implants, by suction, or by being held passively by surrounding muscles. Like other types of prostheses, they can either be fixed permanently or removable; fixed prosthodontics and removable dentures are made in many variations. modeling and surgical guides called stents

Dentist oral health services. The dentist's supporting team aids in providing oral health services. In both China A dentist, also known as a dental doctor, dental physician, dental surgeon, is a health care professional who specializes in dentistry, the branch of medicine focused on the teeth, gums, and mouth. The dental team includes dental assistants, dental hygienists, dental technicians, and sometimes

dental therapists. The dental team includes dental assistants, dental hygienists, dental technicians, and sometimes dental therapists c6075baa7c

Success or failure of implants depends primarily on the thickness and health of the bone and gingival tissues that surround the implant, but also on the health of the person receiving the treatment and drugs which affect the chances of osseointegration. The amount of stress that will be put on the implant and fixture during normal function is also evaluated. Planning the position and number of implants is key to the long-term health... c6075baa7c

Intraoral dental sinus The condition often presents as a small, erythematous nodule or an opening on the gingiva or alveolar mucosa, which may intermittently discharge purulent material. It is a common consequence of chronic odontogenic infections, typically resulting from untreated dental caries, pulpal necrosis, or failed endodontic treatment. sinus tracts, result from pulpal necrosis due to untreated caries, dental procedures, or trauma. While patients may experience discomfort during the initial infection phase, pain often subsides once the sinus tract establishes drainage, leading to delayed diagnosis and persistent low-grade infection. Anaerobic bacteria trigger an immune response, leading An intraoral dental sinus is an abnormal channel that forms between a periapical infection and the oral cavity, allowing pus to drain into the mouth c6075baa7c

Root canal treatment It is generally done when the cavity is too big for a normal filling. portal Dental implant - Surgical component that interfaces with the bone of the jaw Regenerative endodontics - Dental specialty Tooth extraction - Operation Root canal treatment (also known as endodontic therapy, endodontic treatment, or root canal therapy) is a treatment sequence for the infected pulp of a tooth—an abscess—that is intended to result in the elimination of infection and the protection of the decontaminated tooth from future microbial invasion. Root canals, and their associated pulp chamber, are the physical hollows within a tooth that are naturally inhabited by nerve tissue, blood vessels and other cellular entities c6075baa7c

The etiology of intraoral dental sinuses is primarily linked to periapical abscesses, which develop when bacterial infections from the root canal system extend into periapical tissues. The path of sinus tract formation is influenced by anatomical factors such as bone density and muscle attachments, determining whether the infection drains intraorally or extraorally. If left untreated, the infection may progress to more severe complications, including osteomyelitis, cellulitis, or deep fascial space infections. c6075baa7c

Dental extraction 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. In orthodontics, if the teeth are crowded, healthy teeth may be extracted (often bicuspids) to create space so the rest of the teeth can be straightened. 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. 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) c6075baa7c

== Implants == c6075baa7c

Root analogue dental implant the root analogue dental implant matches the dental alveolus (tooth socket) it can only be placed immediately after the tooth extraction. In contrast to common titanium screw type implants, these implants are custom-made to exactly match the extraction socket of the specific patient. Thus there is usually no need for surgery. If the tooth has A root-analogue dental implant (RAI) - also known as a truly anatomic dental implant, or an anatomical/custom implant - is a medical device to replace one or more roots of a single tooth immediately after extraction c6075baa7c

An oral and maxillofacial surgeon is a specialist surgeon who treats the entire craniomaxillofacial complex: anatomical area of the mouth, jaws, face, and skull, head and neck as well as associated structures. Depending upon the national jurisdiction, oral and maxillofacial surgery may require a degree in medicine, dentistry or both. c6075baa7c

Oral and maxillofacial surgery recognised surgical speciality. Oral and maxillofacial surgery is formally designated as either a medical, dental or dual (medical and dental) speciality Oral and maxillofacial surgery (OMFS) is a surgical speciality focusing on reconstructive surgery of the face, facial trauma surgery, the mouth, head and neck, and jaws, as well as facial plastic surgery including cleft lip and cleft palate surgery and rhinoplasty c6075baa7c

The basic principle of endosseous implants is a biological process described as osseointegration, in which materials such as titanium or ceramic form an intimate bond to bone. There are no particular differences between the osseointegration of a root analogue implant and a conventional screw type implant. c6075baa7c

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