

Dry Sockets And Wisdom Teeth

Toothache periodontal ligament and alveolar bone around the root apex), dental abscesses (localized collections of pus), alveolar osteitis ("dry socket"; a possible complication 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

Impacted wisdom teeth may suffer from tooth decay if oral hygiene becomes more difficult. Wisdom teeth that are partially erupted through the gum may also cause inflammation and infection in the surrounding gum tissues, termed pericoronitis. More conservative treatments, such as operculectomies, may be appropriate for some cases. However, impacted wisdom teeth are commonly extracted to treat or prevent these problems. Some sources oppose the prophylactic removal of disease... == Signs and symptoms ==

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...

Dmanisi hominins The Dmanisi hominins are known from over a hundred postcranial fossils and five famous well-preserved skulls, referred to as Dmanisi Skulls 1–5. have lived for a relatively long time after losing the teeth, indicated by the sockets of the teeth roots having been filled with bone tissue, something The Dmanisi hominins, Dmanisi people, or Dmanisi man were a population of Early Pleistocene hominins whose fossils have been recovered at Dmanisi, Georgia. Though their precise classification is controversial and disputed, the Dmanisi fossils are highly significant within research on early hominin migrations out of Africa. The fossils and stone tools recovered at Dmanisi range in age from 1.85 to 1.77 million years old, making the Dmanisi hominins the earliest well-dated hominin fossils in Eurasia and

the best preserved fossils of early Homo from a single site so early in time ea3973fa61

Coronectomy This option is given to patients as an alternative to extraction when the wisdom teeth are in close association with the inferior alveolar nerve, and so used to prevent damage to the nerve which may occur during extraction. When extracting lower wisdom teeth, coronectomy is a treatment option involving removing the crown of the lower wisdom tooth, whilst keeping the roots When extracting lower wisdom teeth, coronectomy is a treatment option involving removing the crown of the lower wisdom tooth, whilst keeping the roots in place in healthy patients ea3973fa61

Pericoronitis is classified into chronic and acute. Chronic pericoronitis can present with no or only mild symptoms and long remissions between any escalations to acute pericoronitis. Acute pericoronitis is associated with a wide range of symptoms including... ea3973fa61 Many emergencies exist and can range from bacterial, fungal, or viral infections to a fractured tooth or dental restoration, each requiring an individual response and treatment that is unique to the situation. Fractures (dental trauma) can occur anywhere on the tooth or to the surrounding bone, depending on the site and extent of the fracture the treatment options will vary. Dental restoration falling out or fracturing can also be considered a dental emergency as these can impact function in regards to aesthetics, eating and pronunciation and as such should be... ea3973fa61 Dry socket occurs in 0.5% to 5% of routine dental extractions, and in about 25–30% of extractions of mandibular (lower) wisdom teeth that are impacted (buried in the bone of the lower jaw, erupting during adulthood). ea3973fa61

Impacted wisdom teeth Prophylactic (preventative) extraction of wisdom teeth is preferred to be done at a younger age (middle to late teenage years) to take advantage of incomplete root development, which is associated with an easier surgical procedure and less probability of complications. This can be caused by a physical barrier, such as other teeth, or when the tooth is angled away from a vertical position. Impacted wisdom teeth is a condition where the third molars (wisdom teeth) are prevented from erupting into the mouth. However, in recent decades the preventive removal of impacted wisdom teeth has come into question, and some health organizations have issued guidelines calling to only remove impacted wisdom teeth in the case of.

Completely unerupted wisdom teeth usually result in no symptoms, although they can sometimes develop cysts or neoplasms. Removal of impacted wisdom teeth is advised for the future prevention of or in the current presence of certain pathologies, such as caries (dental decay), periodontal disease or cysts. This can be caused by a physical Impacted wisdom teeth is a condition where the third molars (wisdom teeth) are prevented from erupting into the mouth. Partially erupted wisdom teeth or wisdom teeth that are not erupted but are exposed to oral bacteria through deep periodontal pocket, can develop cavities or pericoronitis ea3973fa61

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. ea3973fa61 Reduces risk of neuropathy compared with full extraction. ea3973fa61

Dental extraction extraction or placing chlorhexidine gel in the sockets of extracted teeth provides a benefit in preventing dry-socket, but potential adverse effects of chlorhexidine 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. 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 ea3973fa61

== Procedure == ea3973fa61 The risk of altered sensation is significantly lower than convention surgical removal of mandibular third molars. Approximately 0.65% of individuals encounter postoperative deficits in the Inferior alveolar nerve (IAN) following

coronectomy, a significantly lower occurrence compared to the 5.10% observed after conventional extraction procedures. Patients undergoing coronectomy are anticipated to experience easier recovery from IAN deficits compared to those undergoing extractions. Limited studies indicate a 100% recovery rate in coronectomy patients, whereas only 66% of patients undergoing extraction recover within one month. 62.2% of the roots will migrate post-coronectomy, erupting away from the inferior alveolar... ea3973fa61 == Advantages == ea3973fa61 Extractions could be categorized into non-surgical (simple) and surgical, depending on the type of tooth to be removed and other factors. ea3973fa61

Dental emergency [citation needed] After wisdom tooth extraction, for example, a condition known as dry socket can develop where nerve endings are exposed A dental emergency is an issue involving the teeth and supporting tissues that are of high importance to be treated by the relevant professional. Dental emergencies do not always involve pain, although this is a common signal that something needs to be looked at. as a palliative. Pain can originate from the tooth, surrounding tissues or can have the sensation of originating in the teeth but be caused by an independent source (orofacial pain and toothache). Depending on the type of pain experienced an experienced clinician can determine the likely cause and can treat the issue as each tissue type gives different messages in a dental emergency ea3973fa61

Alveolar osteitis and also because food debris tends to gather in lower sockets more readily than upper ones. e. It more commonly occurs in posterior sockets (molar teeth) Alveolar osteitis, also known as dry socket, is inflammation of the alveolar bone (i. Classically, this occurs as a postoperative complication of tooth extraction. , the alveolar process of the maxilla or mandible) ea3973fa61

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... ea3973fa61

Wisdom tooth Most adults have four wisdom teeth, one in each of the four quadrants, but it is possible to have none, fewer, or more, in which case the extras are called supernumerary teeth. Wisdom teeth may become stuck (impacted) and not erupt fully, if there is not enough space for them to come through normally. The age at which wisdom teeth come through (erupt) is variable, but this generally occurs between late teens and early twenties. variable, but this generally occurs between late teens and early twenties. Most adults have four wisdom teeth, one in each of the four quadrants, but it is possible The third molar, commonly called wisdom tooth, is the most posterior of the three molars in each quadrant of the human dentition. Impacted wisdom teeth are still sometimes removed for orthodontic treatment, believing that they move the other teeth and cause crowding, though this is disputed ea3973fa61

Dentistry and oral medicine, is the branch of medicine focused on the teeth, gums, and mouth. The practitioner is called a dentist. It consists of the study, diagnosis, prevention, management, and treatment
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. Dentistry may also encompass other aspects of the craniofacial complex including the temporomandibular joint ea3973fa61

Pericoronitis The hyponym operculitis technically refers to inflammation of the operculum alone. associated with partially erupted and impacted mandibular third molars (lower wisdom teeth), often occurring at the age of wisdom tooth eruption (15-26). Other Pericoronitis is inflammation of the soft tissues surrounding the crown of a partially erupted tooth, including the gingiva (gums) and the dental follicle. The soft tissue covering a partially erupted tooth is known as an operculum, an area which can be difficult to access with normal oral hygiene methods ea3973fa61

The taxonomic status of the Dmanisi hominins is somewhat unclear

due to their small brain size, primitive skeletal architecture, and the range of variation exhibited between the skulls. Their initial description classified them as Homo (erectus?) ergaster (an otherwise African taxon), or potentially an early offshoot of later Asian H. erectus. The discovery of a massive jaw, D2600, in 2000 led researchers to hypothesize that more than one hominin taxon had been present... ea3973fa61 Alveolar osteitis usually occurs where the blood clot fails to form or is lost from the socket (i.e., the defect left in the gum when a tooth is taken out). This leaves an empty socket where bone is exposed to the oral cavity, causing a localized alveolar osteitis limited to the lamina dura (i.e., the bone which lines the socket). This specific type is known as dry socket and is associated with increased pain and delayed healing. ea3973fa61 Pericoronitis is caused by an accumulation of bacteria and debris beneath the operculum, or by mechanical trauma (e.g. biting the operculum with the opposing tooth). Pericoronitis is often associated with partially erupted and impacted mandibular third molars (lower wisdom teeth), often occurring at the age of wisdom tooth eruption (15-26). Other common causes of similar pain from the third molar region are food impaction causing periodontal pain, pulpitis from dental caries (tooth decay), and acute myofascial pain in temporomandibular joint disorder. ea3973fa61

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