

How Long Does Tooth Extraction Take To Heal

In phonetics, alveolar ridge refers more specifically to... The part of alveolar bone between two adjacent teeth is known as the interdental septum (or interdental bone). The connected, supporting area of the jaw (delineated by the apexes of the roots of the teeth) is known as the basal bone. 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. The wound-healing process is not only complex but fragile, and it is susceptible to interruption or failure leading to the formation of non-healing chronic wounds. Factors that contribute to non-healing chronic wounds are diabetes, venous or arterial disease, infection, and metabolic deficiencies of old age. 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... The terms alveolar border, alveolar crest, and alveolar margin describe the extreme rim of the bone nearest to the crowns of the teeth. The bone is of clinical, phonetic and forensic significance. The alveolar bone proper, also called bundle bone, directly surrounds the teeth. == Signs and symptoms == The term alveolar ('hollow') refers to the cavities of the tooth sockets, known as dental alveoli. The alveolar process is also called the alveolar bone or alveolar ridge. The curved portion of the process is referred to as the alveolar arch. == Procedure == Irreversible pulpitis, in contrast, is characterised by a constant severe pain that arises without provocation. Characteristics... Sometimes white or straight teeth are associated with oral hygiene. However, a hygienic mouth can have stained teeth or crooked teeth. To improve... Reversible pulpitis is characterised by intermittent, brief discomfort initiated by a hot, cold or sweet stimulus. The pain evoked is of short duration and there is no lingering or spontaneous pain. The pain ceases within a short period after removal of the stimulus. With a reversible pulpitis, sleep is usually not affected and no analgesics are necessary. Usually, no atypical change is evident on the radiograph. Pulp vitality tests are positive and it is possible to preserve a healthy vital pulp.

Pulpitis Pulpitis is mainly caused by bacterial infection which itself is a secondary development of caries (tooth decay). It manifests itself in the form of a toothache. The pulp contains the blood vessels, the nerves, and connective tissue inside a tooth and provides the tooth's blood and nutrients. innervation have a reduced healing ability and increased rate of tooth injury. Thus, as people age, their gradual loss of innervation leads to pulpitis. In the Pulpitis is inflammation of dental pulp tissue 09ef508a9c

Tooth decay e. Complications may include periodontal disease (i. Symptoms may include pain and difficulty eating. The resulting dental cavities may be many different colors, from yellow to black. 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 decay, also known as caries (lit. 'rottenness', from Latin), is the breakdown of teeth due to acids produced by bacteria. 'rottenness';, from Latin), is the breakdown of teeth due to acids produced by bacteria. The resulting dental cavities Tooth decay, also known as caries (lit. , inflammation of the tissue around the tooth), tooth loss, infection, or dental abscess formation 09ef508a9c

== **History** == 09ef508a9c In undamaged skin, the epidermis (surface, epithelial layer) and dermis (deeper, connective layer) form a protective barrier against the external environment. When the barrier is broken, a regulated sequence of biochemical events is set into motion to repair the damage. This process is divided into predictable phases: blood clotting (hemostasis), inflammation, tissue growth (cell proliferation), and tissue remodeling (maturation and cell differentiation). Blood clotting may be considered to be part of the inflammation stage instead of a separate stage. 09ef508a9c == **Terminology** == 09ef508a9c

Dental restoration Fillings may also be used to replace Dental restoration, dental fillings, or simply fillings are dentistry treatments used to restore the function, integrity, and morphology of tooth structure lost due to decay (caries), trauma, or wear. used to restore the function, integrity, and morphology of tooth structure lost due to decay (caries), trauma, or wear. Materials for direct fillings commonly include amalgam (metal) or tooth-colored composite and glass-ionomer, while indirect restorations may use ceramics, metal alloys or porcelain for greater durability and structural support. Fillings may also be used to replace or seal tooth structure around dental implants or after more extensive procedures such as root-canal therapy. There are two broad categories of fillings: direct restorations, placed and shaped directly inside a cleaned cavity in a single dental visit, and indirect restorations (such as inlays or onlays), which are fabricated outside the mouth (often in a laboratory) and then cemented into the tooth 09ef508a9c

Oral hygiene The most common types of dental disease are tooth decay (cavities, dental Oral hygiene is the practice of keeping one's oral cavity clean and free of disease and other problems (e. It is important that oral hygiene be carried out on a regular basis to enable prevention of dental disease and bad breath. g. bad breath) by regular brushing of the teeth (dental hygiene) and adopting good

hygiene habits. The most common types of dental disease are tooth decay (cavities, dental caries) and gum diseases, including gingivitis, and periodontitis. out on a regular basis to enable prevention of dental disease and bad breath

The pathophysiology of ORN is fairly complex and involves drastic changes to bone tissue as a result of DNA damage and cell death caused by radiation treatment. Radiation therapy targeting tumor cells can affect normal cells as well, which can result in the death of bone tissue. Advances in radiation therapy have decreased the incidence of ORN, estimated at around 2%. Certain risk factors including the size and location of tumor, history of smoking or diabetes, and presence of dental disease can affect the chances of developing ORN.

Alveolar process Partially comprising compact bone, it is penetrated by many small openings for blood vessels and connective fibres. unit of each dental arch must form in response to the tooth germs in the area. After extraction of a tooth, the clot in the alveolus fills in with immature The alveolar process () is the portion of bone containing the tooth sockets on the jaw bones (in humans, the maxilla and the mandible). The alveolar process is covered by gums within the mouth, terminating roughly along the line of the mandibular canal

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

Dental extraction 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). 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. 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

Osteoradionecrosis post-radiotherapy extractions and it is recommended that trauma should be kept to a minimum during extractions. It is important to ensure that tooth brushing technique Osteoradionecrosis (ORN) is a serious complication of radiation therapy in cancer treatment where radiated bone becomes necrotic and exposed. ORN occurs most commonly in the mouth during the treatment of head and neck cancer, and can arise over 5 years after radiation. Common signs and symptoms include pain, difficulty chewing, trismus, mouth-to-skin fistulas and non-healing ulcers

Wound care encourages and speeds wound healing via cleaning and protection from reinjury or infection. Depending on each patient's needs, it can range from the simplest first aid to entire nursing specialties such as... 09ef508a9c

Wound healing Examples: gingivectomy, gingivoplasty, tooth extraction sockets, poorly reduced Wound healing refers to a living organism's replacement of destroyed or damaged tissue by newly produced tissue. for the surgical wound healing by secondary intention is controversial 09ef508a9c

Osteoradionecrosis is difficult to prevent and treat. Current prevention strategies are aimed at avoiding excess doses of radiation as well as maintaining excellent dental hygiene. Treatments are variable depending on the provider and disease severity, and can range from medical... 09ef508a9c 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. 09ef508a9c 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... 09ef508a9c Increased sensitivity to stimuli, specifically hot and cold, is a common symptom of pulpitis. A prolonged throbbing pain may be associated with the disease. However, pulpitis can also occur without any pain. 09ef508a9c

Impacted wisdom teeth 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. 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. 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. pericoronitis is wisdom tooth removal. The risks of wisdom tooth removal are roughly proportional to the difficulty of the extraction. This can be caused by a physical barrier, such as other teeth, or when the tooth is angled away from a vertical position. Sometimes, when there 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 09ef508a9c

Toothache When severe it may impact sleep, eating, and other daily activities. pus), alveolar osteitis ("dry socket"; a possible complication of tooth extraction), acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (a gum infection), and temporomandibular 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 09ef508a9c

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