

Root Canal On Front Tooth

Endodontics Root canal treatment is a dental procedure used to treat infected tooth pulp which would be otherwise extracted. Endodontics (from Greek endo- 'inside' and odont- 'tooth') is the dental specialty concerned with the study and treatment of the dental pulp. Endodontic treatment is required to save the tooth.

Deciduous teeth The entire set of deciduous teeth or primary teeth, also informally known as baby teeth, milk teeth, or temporary teeth, are the first set of teeth in the growth and development of humans and other diphyodonts, which include most mammals but not elephants, kangaroos, or manatees, which are polyphyodonts. Pulpotomy is a treatment performed on a primary tooth with extensive decay without involving pulp in the root canal (radicular pulp) (Cochrane). They are usually lost and replaced by permanent teeth, but in the absence of their permanent replacements, they can remain functional for many years into adulthood. Deciduous teeth develop during the embryonic stage of development and erupt (break through the gums and become visible in the mouth) during infancy.

Dental trauma involving pulp exposure Root fracture of tooth Concussion (bruising) Subluxation of the tooth (tooth knocked loose) Luxation of the tooth (displaced) Extrusive 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. The study of dental trauma is called dental traumatology.

Usually, there are 20 primary ("baby") teeth and 32 permanent teeth, the last four being third molars or "wisdom teeth", each of which may or may not grow in. Among primary teeth, 10 usually are found in the maxilla (upper jaw) and the other 10 in the mandible (lower jaw). Among permanent teeth, 16 are found in the maxilla and the other 16 in the mandible. Each tooth has specific distinguishing features. In clinical terms, endodontics involves either preserving part, or all of the dental pulp in health, or removing all of the pulp in irreversible disease. This includes teeth with irreversibly inflamed and infected pulpal tissue. Not only does endodontics involve treatment when a dental pulp is present, but also includes preserving teeth which have failed to respond to non-surgical endodontic treatment, or for teeth that have developed new lesions, e.g., when root canal re-treatment is required, or periradicular surgery. At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, dentists made the first attempts to replace single tooth gaps using pegs anchored in the root canal of the tooth. However, due to the lack of appropriate dental cements or adhesives, they...

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Dental anatomy (The function of teeth as they contact one another falls elsewhere, under dental occlusion. Dental anatomy is also a taxonomical science: it is concerned with the naming of teeth and the structures of which they are made, this information serving a practical purpose in dental treatment.) Tooth formation begins before birth, and the teeth's eventual morphology is dictated during this time. The dental papilla contains cells that develop Dental anatomy is a field of anatomy dedicated to the study of human tooth structures. the deeper tissues forms Hertwig's Epithelial Root Sheath, which determines the root shape of the tooth. The development, appearance, and classification of teeth fall within its purview

== Development == Overview ==

Maxillary central incisor It is located mesial (closer to the midline of the face) to the maxillary lateral incisor. Formation of these teeth begins at 14 weeks in utero for the deciduous (baby) set and 3-4 months of age for the permanent set. It is located The maxillary central incisor is a human tooth in the front upper jaw, or maxilla, and is usually the most visible of all teeth in the mouth. As with all incisors, their function is for shearing or cutting food during mastication (chewing). The maxillary central incisor is a human tooth in the front upper jaw, or maxilla, and is usually the most visible of all teeth in the mouth. There is typically a single cusp on each tooth, called an incisal ridge or incisal edge

Tooth discoloration External discoloration is accumulation of stains on the tooth surface. Internal discoloration is due to absorption of pigment particles into tooth structure. Internal discoloration Tooth discoloration is abnormal tooth color, hue or translucency. Tooth discoloration is abnormal tooth color, hue or translucency. Sometimes there are several different co-existent factors responsible for discoloration. External discoloration is accumulation of stains on the tooth surface

Endodontics encompasses the study (practice) of the basic and clinical sciences of normal dental pulp, the etiology, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases and injuries of the dental pulp along with associated periradicular conditions.

Tooth decay , inflammation of the tissue around the tooth), tooth loss, infection, or dental abscess formation. Symptoms may include pain and difficulty eating. The canals are Tooth decay, also known as caries (lit. e. root canal therapy, the pulp of the tooth, including the nerve and vascular tissues, is removed along with decayed portions of the tooth. 'rottenness', from Latin), is the breakdown of teeth due to acids produced by bacteria. Complications may include periodontal disease (i. 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

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Crown (tooth part) The crown also contributes to facial aesthetics, speech, and oral health. Its shape and structure vary depending on the type and function of the tooth (incisors, canines, premolars, or molars), and differ between primary dentition and permanent dentition. Covered by enamel, the crown plays a crucial role in cutting, tearing, and grinding food. It presents as a bifid crown with a single root and root canal. single tooth attempting to divide. Unlike fusion, gemination does not reduce tooth count In dentistry, the crown is the visible part of the tooth above the gingival margin and is an essential component of dental anatomy

== Normal tooth shade == Growing of tooth == Pivot teeth were developed to shorten the execution cycle and skip some laboratory steps. Although they could last for many years when used according to indications and contraindications, pivot teeth did not meet the requirements and are no longer used. Better results are achieved by permanently cementing the crown-root foundation and further crafting the crown as if it were a natural tooth stump prepared for the crown. Otherwise, the laboratory connection of the crown to the foundation carries a greater risk of inaccuracies, subsequent crown leakage, cement washout, and tooth decay.

Toothache When severe it may impact sleep, eating, and other daily activities. around the root apex), dental abscesses (localized collections of pus), alveolar osteitis ("dry socket", a possible complication of tooth extraction) 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

== History == The anatomical crown refers to the portion of the tooth covered by enamel, regardless of whether it is visible. The clinical crown is the part of the tooth that is visible in the mouth. In a healthy young adult, the gums typically follow the contour where enamel meets the root, so the clinical and anatomical crowns are similar in size. However, with age or periodontal disease, this may change.

Pivot tooth However, due to the lack of appropriate dental cements or adhesives, they were fastened on gold or platinum The pivot tooth is a fixed dental prosthesis used to rebuild a tooth. anchored in the root canal of the tooth. e. It is a type of crown-root foundation, but it is an independent supplement and usually consists of a pin or peg and a full crown permanently connected (i. , without cement) and placed in the patient's oral cavity during a single visit. It often includes a protective element called a ferrule

There are some minor differences between the deciduous maxillary central incisor and that of the permanent maxillary central incisor. The deciduous tooth appears in the mouth at 8–12 months of age and shed at 6–7 years, and is replaced by the permanent tooth around 7–8 years of age. The permanent tooth is larger and is longer than it is wide. The maxillary central incisors contact each other at the midline of the face. The mandibular central incisors are the only other type of teeth to do so. The position of these teeth may determine the existence of an open

Root Canal On Front Tooth

bite or diastema. As with all teeth, variations of size, shape, and color exist... 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.

== Types ==

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...

Endodontic treatment is one of the most common procedures. If the dental pulp (containing nerves, arterioles, venules, lymphatic tissue, and fibrous tissue) becomes diseased or injured, endodontic treatment is required to save the tooth.

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...

== Anatomical crown vs clinical crown ==

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