

Dental Caries Principles And Management

Atraumatic restorative treatment ART is considered a conservative approach, not only because it removes the decayed tissue with hand instruments, avoiding removing more tissue than necessary which preserves as much tooth structure as possible, but also because it avoids pulp irritation and minimises patient discomfort. decay (dental caries) from teeth using only hand instruments (dental hatchet and spoon-excavator) and placing a filling. It does not use rotary dental instruments Atraumatic restorative treatment (ART) is a method for cleaning out tooth decay (dental caries) from teeth using only hand instruments (dental hatchet and spoon-excavator) and placing a filling. ART can be used for small, medium and deep cavities (where decay has not reached the tooth nerve dental pulp) caused. No drilling or local anaesthetic injections are required. It does not use rotary dental instruments (dental drills) to prepare the tooth and can be performed in

settings with no access to dental equipment
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Pulpitis Pulpitis is mainly caused by bacterial infection which itself is a secondary development of caries (tooth decay). Dental caries: the disease and its clinical management. Ole Fejerskov, Bente Nyvad, Edwina Kidd (2015). The pulp contains the blood vessels, the nerves, and connective tissue inside a tooth and provides the tooth's blood and nutrients. {{cite book}}: CS1 maint: multiple names: authors Pulpitis is inflammation of dental pulp tissue. It manifests itself in the form of a toothache
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Tooth decay affects 60-90% of schoolchildren worldwide. Fluoridation reduces cavities in children, with Cochrane reviews estimating...
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Dentistry The practitioner is called a dentist. prevent or treat the two most common oral diseases, which are dental caries (tooth decay) and periodontal disease (gum disease or pyorrhea). 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. Common treatments Dentistry, also known as dental medicine and oral medicine, is the branch of medicine focused on the teeth, gums, and mouth b677a8d1b7

Water fluoridation decay (dental caries) is one of the most prevalent chronic diseases worldwide. Bottled water often has unknown fluoride levels. 5-1. Fluoridated water maintains fluoride levels effective for cavity prevention, achieved naturally or through supplementation. Although it is rarely life-threatening, tooth decay can cause pain and impair Water fluoridation is the controlled addition of fluoride to public water supplies to reduce tooth decay. Defluoridation is necessary when natural fluoride exceeds recommended limits. 5 mg/L, depending on climate and other factors. 7 mg/L since 2015, lowered from 1. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends fluoride levels of 0. In the U. 2 mg/L. In the mouth, fluoride slows tooth enamel demineralization and enhances remineralization in early-stage cavities. S. , the recommended level has been 0 b677a8d1b7

The history of dentistry is almost as ancient as

the history of humanity and civilization, with the earliest evidence dating from 7000 BC to 5500 BC. 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... b677a8d1b7

Human tooth As such, they are considered part of the human digestive system. protect against dental caries. Fluoride helps prevent dental decay by binding Human teeth function to mechanically break down items of food by cutting and crushing them in preparation for swallowing and digesting. The incisors cut the food, the canines tear the food and the molars and premolars crush the food. Teeth are made of multiple tissues of varying density and hardness. The roots of teeth are embedded in the maxilla (upper jaw) or the mandible (lower jaw) and are covered by gums. Humans have four types of teeth: incisors, canines, premolars, and molars, which each have a specific function. Water fluoridation and fluoride supplements decrease the incidence of dental caries b677a8d1b7

Dental material Dental restorative materials are used to replace tooth structure loss, usually due to dental caries (cavities), but also tooth wear and dental Dental products are specially

fabricated materials, designed for use in dentistry. There are many different types of dental products, and their characteristics vary according to their intended purpose. pad and mixed b677a8d1b7

Supporters of amalgam fillings point out that dental amalgam is safe, durable, relatively inexpensive, and easy to use. On average, amalgam lasts twice as long as resin composites, takes less time to place, is tolerant of saliva or blood contamination during placement (unlike composites), and is often about 20-30% less expensive. Consumer Reports has suggested that many who claim dental amalgam is not safe are "prospecting for disease" and using pseudoscience to scare patients into... b677a8d1b7

Dental amalgam controversy In contrast, one study showed a trend of higher dental treatment need This discussion of the dental amalgam controversy outlines the debate over whether dental amalgam (the mercury alloy in dental fillings) should be used. children whose caries were restored using dental amalgam or composite materials. Supporters claim that it is safe, effective and long-lasting, while critics argue that amalgam is unsafe because it may cause mercury poisoning and other toxicity

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Minimal intervention dentistry that directs attention to first control and management of the disease that causes tooth decay—dental caries—and then to relief of the residual symptoms Minimal intervention (MI) dentistry is a modern dental practice designed around the principal aim of preservation of as much of the natural tooth structure as possible. It uses a disease-centric philosophy that directs attention to first control and management of the disease that causes tooth decay—dental caries—and then to relief of the residual symptoms it has left behind—the decayed teeth. The approach uses similar principles for prevention of future caries, and is intended to be a complete management solution for tooth decay

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Impacted wisdom teeth This can be caused by a physical barrier, such as other teeth, or when the tooth is angled away from a vertical position. Prophylactic (preventative) extraction of wisdom teeth is preferred to be done at prevention of or in the current presence of certain pathologies, such as caries (dental decay), periodontal disease or cysts. 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. Completely unerupted wisdom teeth usually result in no symptoms, although they can sometimes develop cysts or neoplasms. Prophylactic (preventative) extraction 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 b677a8d1b7

Humans, like most other mammals, are diphyodont, meaning that they develop two sets of teeth. The first set, deciduous teeth, also called "primary teeth", "baby teeth", or "milk teeth", normally eventually contains... b677a8d1b7

Pulp (tooth) 2015 230251. doi:10 The pulp is the connective tissue, nerves, blood vessels, and odontoblasts that comprise the innermost layer of a tooth. Mediators of Inflammation. "Dental Pulp Defence and Repair Mechanisms in Dental Caries". The pulp's activity and signalling processes regulate its behaviour. Ducret M, Gaudin A, Smith AJ, Cooper PR (2015) b677a8d1b7

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