

Soft Tissue Lasers In Dental Hygiene

Tooth polishing The purpose of polishing is to remove extrinsic stains, remove dental plaque accumulation, increase aesthetics and to reduce corrosion of metallic restorations. Tooth polishing has little therapeutic value and is usually done as a cosmetic procedure after debridement and before fluoride application. Trauma to soft tissues may result from improper technique or prior inflammation of tissues. using any product on dental restorations. Particles within the Tooth polishing procedures are done to smooth the surfaces of teeth and restorations. Common practice is to use a prophyl cup—a small motorized rubber cup—along with an abrasive polishing compound

Pericoronitis The soft tissue covering Pericoronitis is inflammation of the soft tissues surrounding the crown of a partially erupted tooth, including the gingiva (gums) and the dental follicle. 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. The hyponym operculitis technically refers to inflammation of the operculum alone

Dental explorer The explorer is designed with a sharp tip at the end to improve tactile perception. The explorer is designed with a sharp Dental explorers, also known as sickle probes, are tools found in the dental arsenal that are frequently utilised. Dental explorers, also known as sickle probes, are tools found in the dental arsenal that are frequently utilised

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...

Tooth decay Symptoms may include pain and difficulty eating. The resulting cavities may be many different colors, from yellow to black. Complications may include inflammation of the tissue around the tooth, tooth loss and infection or abscess formation. (neodymium-doped yttrium aluminium garnet) lasers and found that although people treated with lasers (compared to a conventional dental "drill") experienced less pain Tooth decay, also known as caries, is the breakdown of teeth due to acids produced by bacteria. Tooth regeneration is an ongoing stem cell-based field of study that aims to find methods to reverse the effects of decay; current methods are based on easing symptoms

Scaling and root planing Periodontal scalers and periodontal curettes are some of the tools involved. This helps to establish a periodontium that is in remission of periodontal disease. It is a part of non-surgical periodontal therapy. Lasers of differing strengths are used for many procedures in modern dentistry, including fillings. In a periodontal setting, a laser may Scaling and root planing, also known as conventional periodontal therapy, non-surgical periodontal therapy or deep cleaning, is a procedure involving removal of dental plaque and calculus (scaling or debridement) and then smoothing, or planing, of the (exposed) surfaces of the roots, removing cementum or dentine that is impregnated with calculus, toxins, or microorganisms, the agents that cause inflammation. dental laser

Periodontology The soft tissues and connective Periodontology or periodontics (from Ancient Greek περί, perí - 'around'; and ὀδούς, odoús - 'tooth', genitive ὀδόντος, odóntos) is the specialty of dentistry that studies supporting structures of teeth, as well as diseases and conditions that affect them. the gingival tissue and the supporting bone. The supporting tissues are known as the periodontium, which includes the gingiva (gums), alveolar bone, cementum, and the periodontal ligament. Normal gingiva may range in color from light coral pink to heavily pigmented. A periodontist is a dentist that specializes in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of periodontal disease and in the placement of dental implants

By removing the pocket wall, gingivectomy provides visibility and accessibility for complete calculus removal and thorough smoothing of the roots, creating a favourable environment for gingival healing and restoration of a physiologic gingival contour. The procedure may also be carried out so that access to sub-gingival caries or crown margins is allowed. A common aesthetic reason for gingivectomy is a gummy smile due to gingival overgrowth. 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... A regular, non-deep teeth cleaning includes tooth scaling, tooth polishing, and debridement if too much tartar has accumulated, but does not include root planing. It is the oldest surgical approach in periodontal therapy and is usually done for improvement of aesthetics or prognosis of teeth.

Gingival enlargement It is a common feature of gingival disease. Careful attention to oral hygiene may reduce the severity of gingival hyperplasia. lump) on the gingiva. e. retention, thus furthering the tissue response. In most cases, discontinuing Gingival enlargement is an increase in the size of the gingiva (gums). A closely related term is epulis, denoting a localized tumor (i. Gingival enlargement can be caused by a number of factors, including inflammatory conditions and the side effects of certain medications. The treatment is based on the cause

In the past, it was usual for dentists to use the explorer to probe teeth for the presence of cavities. Some dental professionals have questioned this practice in the twenty-first century. The use of a sharp explorer to diagnose caries in pit and fissure sites is no longer recommended, and clinicians instead should rely on "sharp eyes and a blunt explorer or probe." Penetration by a sharp explorer causes cavitation in areas that are remineralizing or could be remineralized. Dental lesions initially develop a subsurface lesion. Early lesions may be reversed with meticulous patient self-care and application...

Gingivectomy of lasers in dentistry". Romanos GE, Pelekanos S, Strub JR (1995). Journal of Dental Hygiene. PMID 22309921. 86 (1): 9-10. "Effects of Nd:YAG laser on Gingivectomy is a dental procedure in which a dentist or oral surgeon cuts away part of the gums in the mouth (the gingiva)

Laser gingivectomy However, the laser diode gained more popularity due to its versatility, less interaction with hard tissue, ease of use, and the less expensive set up. conventional scalpel surgery, soft-tissue dental lasers, such as laser diode, Nd:YAG laser, Er:YAG laser, Er,Cr:YSGG laser, and CO2 lasers, can perform this procedure Laser gingivectomy is a dental procedure that recontours the gingival tissue to improve long term dental health, aesthetics or uncover impacted/unerupted teeth. Compared to conventional scalpel surgery, soft-tissue dental lasers, such as laser diode, Nd:YAG laser, Er:YAG laser, Er,Cr:YSGG laser, and CO2 lasers, can perform this procedure, offering a precise, stable, bloodless, often less painful, and accelerated healing experience a913156fb9

Open flap debridement While the efficacy of this treatment is debated, it is almost always performed ancillary to any osseous resective or regenerative periodontal procedures. subgingival root instrumentation in these areas, and hence these problems can be rectified by resecting or displacing the soft tissue wall of the pocket, which In dentistry, open flap debridement is a periodontal procedure in which the supporting alveolar bone and root surfaces of teeth are exposed by incising the gingiva to provide increased access for scaling and root planing a913156fb9

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