2) FLAP SURGERY:
Flap surgery can be described as the loosening of the gum from bone to expose and clean in advanced periodontal disease when scaling and root planing have been unsuccessful in eliminating the entire pocket of decay or when there has been bone loss that needs to be surgically corrected then a dentist may perform periodontal flap surgery.

3) FLAP SURGERY WITH BONE GRAFTING:
One of the types of surgeries that you can have to treat your periodontitis is flap surgery. It's called flap surgery because the surgeon will create a flap. He will create a flap by making an incision down the gum from the top towards the base of the bone on both sides of the area affected. Then he will pull back this flap of tissue and clean out all the inflammation below it. He may then have to sculpt the bone in order to end up with a situation that will be maintainable by you once the surgery has healed. He may also elect at this time to put some artificial bone to grow some bone, which up 'til about several years ago we were not able to do. After the surgery is done with the bone the flap is replaced against the tooth, usually lower down.

ORTHODONTICS

What is Orthodontics?
Orthodontics is the branch of dentistry that corrects teeth and jaws that are positioned improperly. Crooked teeth and teeth that do not fit together correctly are harder to keep clean, are at risk of being lost early due to tooth decay and periodontal disease, and cause extra stress on the chewing muscles that can lead to headaches, (TMJ) syndrome and neck, shoulder and back pain. Teeth that are crooked or not in the right place can also detract from one's appearance.

The benefits of orthodontic treatment include a healthier mouth, a more pleasing appearance, and teeth that are more likely to last a lifetime.

How do I Know If I Need Orthodontics?
Only your dentist or orthodontist can determine whether you can benefit from orthodontics. Based on diagnostic tools that include a full medical and dental health history, clinical exam, plaster models of your teeth, and special X-rays and photographs, an orthodontist or dentist can decide whether orthodontics are recommended, and develop a treatment plan that's right for you.

How Does Orthodontic Treatment Work?
Many different types of appliances, both fixed and removable, are used to help move teeth, retain muscles and affect the growth of the jaws. These appliances work by placing gentle pressure on the teeth and jaws. The severity of your problem will determine which orthodontic approach is likely to be the most effective.

SMILE DESIGNING

VENEOS/ LAMINATES

Dental veneers are custom-designed shells of tooth-like ceramic material that, when applied over the surface of a tooth, can cover worn tooth enamel, uneven tooth alignment or spacing and chips or cracks. Dental veneers fall into the category of cosmetic dentistry because they create a bright, white smile with beautifully aligned, shaped teeth. Even better, the translucent ceramic quality of today's veneers provides a more natural look than what's been available in the past.

Bonding: Bonding restores teeth that have suffered damage such as chips/traces, are with gaps and that are discoloured or misaligned. Strong durable tooth coloured plastic resins are used to rebuild the teeth and make them look normal. Addition of composites i.e. tooth coloured filling material can recontour and redesign your smile dramatically.

Dental Implants
It is a process where an artificial tooth root is placed in the jaw to hold a replacement tooth or bridge. Ideal option for people in good general oral health who have lost a tooth or teeth due to periodontal disease, an injury, or some other reason, this procedure involves:
- Replacing the tooth with an artificial tooth.
- Supporting and stabilizing the new tooth to ensure it functions as a natural tooth.
- Providing support for a denture, making it more secure and comfortable.

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