

ROUTINE DENTAL PROCEDURES

1. Scaling & Polishing
2. Dental Fillings
3. Root Canal Treatment
4. Crown & Bridges

SPECIALISED DENTAL PROCEDURES

1. Orthodontics (braces)
2. Oral Surgeries
 - Wisdom Tooth Extraction
 - Flap Surgery
 - Flap Surgery With Bone Grafting
3. Smile Designing
 - Laminates
 - Veneers
4. Tooth Whitening (Bleaching)

PERIODONTICS (GUM DISEASES)

What Is Gum Disease?

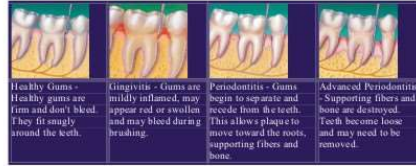
Gum disease is an inflammation of the gums that can progress to affect the bone that surrounds and supports your teeth. It is caused by the bacteria in plaque, a sticky, colorless film that constantly forms on your teeth. If not removed through daily brushing, and flossing, plaque can build up and the bacteria infect not only your gums and teeth, but eventually the gum tissue and bone that support the teeth.

How Do I Know if I Have Gum Disease?

Gum disease can occur at any age, but it is most common among adults.

Symptoms:

- Gums that are red, puffy or swollen, or tender
- Gums that bleed during brushing or flossing
- Teeth that look longer because your gums have receded
- Gums that have separated, or pulled away, from your teeth, creating a pocket
- Changes in the way your teeth fit together when you bite
- Pus coming from between your teeth and gums
- Constant bad breath or a bad taste in your mouth



How is Gum Disease Treated?

The early stages of gum disease can often be reversed with proper brushing and flossing. Good oral health will help keep plaque from building up.

A professional cleaning by your dentist or hygienist is the only way to remove plaque that has built up and hardened into tartar. Your dentist or hygienist will clean or "scale" your teeth to remove the tartar above and below the gumline.

RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY (FILLINGS)



SILVER FILLING COMPOSITE FILLING

What is tooth Decay ?

Tooth decay describes the condition wherein the tooth, under a variety of harsh conditions, break down leading to the formation of a cavity. It starts with a hole/opening in the enamel. If this is not treated, it progressively reaches the deeper sections of the tooth, where the pulp and the nerves are causing the tooth to become sensitive to a variety of stimuli.

Causes of tooth decay?

1. Poor oral hygiene
2. Unregulated diet of sweet food and drinks
3. Bad or worn out dental fillings

How is it treated?

A filling is a way to restore a tooth damaged by decay back to its normal function and shape.

Which Type of Filling is Best?

No one type of filling is best for everyone. What's right for you will be determined by the extent of the repair, whether you have allergies to certain materials, where in your mouth the filling is needed, and the cost.

Most commonly used materials for fillings include

- 1) Porcelain, a composite resin (tooth-colored fillings)
- 2) An amalgam (an alloy of mercury, silver, copper, tin and sometimes zinc)

ENDODONTICS (ROOT CANALS)

What is a Root Canal Treatment?

Root canal treatment is the removal of the tooth's pulp, a small, thread-like tissue in the center of the tooth. Once the damaged, diseased or dead pulp is removed, the remaining space is cleaned, shaped and filled. This procedure seals off the root canal. Years ago, teeth with diseased or injured pulps were removed. Today, root canal treatment saves many teeth that would otherwise be lost.

The most common causes of pulp damage or death are:

- A cracked tooth
- A deep cavity

An injury to a tooth, such as a severe knock to the tooth, either recent or in the past.

Once the pulp is infected or dead, if left untreated, pus can build up at the root tip in the jawbone, forming an abscess. An abscess can destroy the bone surrounding the tooth and cause pain



How Long Will the Restored Tooth Last?

Your treated and restored tooth/teeth can last a lifetime with proper care. Because tooth decay can still occur in treated teeth, good oral hygiene and regular dental examination are necessary to prevent further problems.

PROSTHODONTICS (CROWNS & BRIDGES)

What Are Crowns and Bridges?

Both crowns and most bridges are fixed prosthetic devices. Unlike removable devices such as dentures, which you can take out and clean daily, crowns and bridges are cemented onto existing teeth or implants, and can only be removed by a dentist.

How Do Crowns & Bridges Work?

A crown is used to entirely cover or "cap" a damaged tooth. Besides strengthening a damaged tooth, a crown can be used to improve its appearance, shape or alignment. A crown can also be placed on top of an implant to provide a tooth-like shape and structure for function. Porcelain or ceramic crowns can be matched to the color of your natural teeth. Other materials include gold and metal alloys, acrylic and ceramic. A bridge may be recommended if you're missing one or more teeth. Gaps left by missing teeth eventually cause the remaining teeth to rotate or shift into the empty spaces, resulting in a bad bite. The imbalance caused by missing teeth can also lead to gum disease and temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disorders

How Long Do Crowns and Bridges Last?

While crowns and bridges can last a lifetime, they do sometimes come loose or fall out. The most important step you can take to ensure the longevity of your crown or bridge is to practice good oral hygiene



SPECIALISED DENTAL PROCEDURES

DENTAL SURGERIES

1. WISDOM TOOTH EXTRACTION SURGERY:

Surgical removal of wisdom tooth is generally recommended if the tooth is impacted in the bone. A tooth extraction is a relatively routine procedure where an oral surgeon will perform the procedure under Local anesthesia. Some pain and swelling may occur but it will normally go away after a few days. Removal of wisdom teeth due to crowding or impaction should not affect your bite or oral health in the future.