

Dental Implants ***Enjoy the confidence of beautiful teeth***



First impressions are everything! So why not make a good first impression when you meet someone, go on a job interview or Whatever the reason, ***Dental Implant*** can help you "knock the socks off" of anyone by giving you a perfect smile and boosting your confidence so you can be at your best.

Dental implants are so natural-looking and feeling, ***you may forget you ever lost a tooth.*** You know that your confidence about your teeth affects how you feel about yourself, both personally and professionally.

Perhaps you hide your smile because of spaces from missing teeth. Maybe your dentures don't feel secure. Perhaps you have difficulty chewing. If you are missing one or more teeth and would like to smile, speak and eat again with comfort and

confidence, there is good news! ***Dental implants are teeth that can look and feel just like your own.***

Every way you look at it, dental implants are a better solution to the problem of missing teeth. It offers you:

Esthetic
Tooth-saving
Confidence
Reliable

Are You a Candidate for Dental Implants?

The ideal candidate for a dental implant is in good general and oral health. Adequate bone in your jaw is needed to support the implant, and the best candidates have healthy gum tissues that are free of periodontal disease.

What Is Treatment Like?

This procedure is between you and your dental implantologist to determine where and how your implant should be placed. Depending on your specific condition and the type of implant chosen, your dental implantologist will create a treatment plan tailored to meet your needs.

Replacing a Single Tooth If you are missing a single tooth, one implant and a crown can replace it. A dental implant replaces both the lost natural tooth and its root.



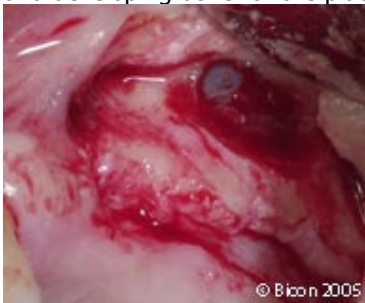
Replacing Several Teeth If you are missing several teeth, implant-supported bridges can replace them. Dental implants will replace both your lost natural teeth and some of the roots.



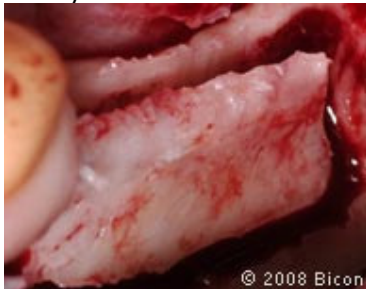
Replacing All of Your Teeth If you are missing all of your teeth, an implant-supported full bridge or full denture can replace them. Dental implants will replace both your lost natural teeth and some of the roots.



Sinus Augmentation Sinus augmentation can help correct this problem by raising the sinus floor and developing bone for the placement of dental implants.

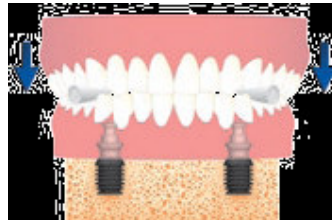
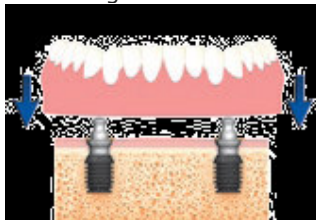


Ridge Modification Deformities in the upper or lower jaw can leave you with inadequate bone in which to place dental implants. To correct the problem, the gum is lifted away from the ridge to expose the bony defect. The defect is then filled with bone or bone substitute to build up the ridge.



Dental Implants vs Dentures

There are several options to consider when replacing missing teeth. Dentures and dental implants are the two most common solutions. Many people are finding that dental implants are the most desirable solution for missing teeth. Implants allow for a new found confidence while smiling, far exceeding the comfort and confidence found with dentures.





Wisdom teeth are the upper and lower third molars, located at the very back of the mouth. They are called wisdom teeth because usually they come in when a person is between age 17 and 21 or older. Wisdom teeth that are healthy and properly positioned do not cause problems.

What causes problems with wisdom teeth?

Wisdom teeth may break partway through your gums, causing a flap of gum tissue to grow over them where food can become trapped and a gum infection can develop. If your jaw is not large enough to give them room, wisdom teeth may become impacted and unable to break through your gums. You may have trouble properly cleaning around wisdom teeth because they are so far in the back of your mouth and may be crowded.

You usually have four wisdom teeth, one in each corner of your mouth. If your jaw isn't big enough to accommodate these teeth, they may become impacted, or stuck below the surface of your gums, and grow at odd angles, possibly causing complications.

Symptoms

You may never experience problems with your wisdom teeth. They may emerge normally and be trouble-free for the rest of your life.

Common signs and symptoms of impacted wisdom teeth include:

- Pain or tenderness around your gums
- Swelling around your jaw
- Red or swollen gums around the impacted tooth
- Jaw pain
- Bad breath
- Unpleasant taste when biting down on or near the area
- Prolonged headache or jaw ache

Causes

The cause can be divided in two:

1) Local causes which includes

- a. Irregularity in position of the tooth (when it buries under the crown of the adjacent tooth)
- b. Increase density of the overlying bone
- c. Increase density of the overlying mucosa due to chronic inflammation
- d. Early extraction or over retention of the deciduous teeth.

2) Systemic causes

- a. Heredity; small jaw, big teeth
- b. Conditions like Rickets, Anaemia, Congenital syphilis, Malnutrition that interfere with normal development
- c. Skeletal deformities like cleido cranial dysotosis
- d. Cleft lip & palate

When to seek medical advice

If you notice pain or swelling in your mouth, teeth, gums or jaw, contact your dentist right away. Also contact your dentist if you notice any changes in your teeth, such as shifting of position, discoloration or changes in sensitivity.

Tests and diagnosis

Your dentist can evaluate your teeth and mouth to determine if you have impacted wisdom teeth or if another condition is causing your problems. Such evaluations typically include:

- Dental(Extra & Intra oral) and medical examination
- Radiographs(I.O.P.A , O.P.G,)
- C.T.Scan sometimes

Complications

Impacted wisdom teeth that aren't removed can cause numerous problems. These problems include:

- **Gum disease.** Bacteria and food can become trapped under a flap of gum that can grow over wisdom teeth, creating infections. Gum disease may be initially mild (gingivitis) or progress to a more severe form (periodontitis).
- **Crowding.** A wisdom tooth can push on other teeth, damaging them or moving them out of position.
- **Decay.** Because they're hard to reach, wisdom teeth may not get fully cleaned during brushing, making them vulnerable to decay and cavities.
- **Cysts.** The crown of a wisdom tooth grows in a sac. If the sac remains in the jawbone, it can fill with fluid, forming a cyst that can damage the jawbone, teeth and nerves. Very rarely a tumor, usually benign, also may develop, which may require removal of tissue and bone.

Treatment

Extracting an impacted wisdom tooth

Extraction of impacted wisdom teeth often can be done in your dentist's office with local anesthesia. However, if the tooth is deeply impacted or if the extraction may be difficult, your dentist may suggest that you consult with an oral surgeon. Sometimes extractions are done in the hospital. You may need general anesthesia for more complicated extractions.

Some experts say that impacted wisdom teeth should always be removed, even if they aren't causing problems. The belief is that the impacted tooth will eventually cause problems, and that it's better to remove it when someone is younger and more likely to recover faster from surgery. This is why many teenagers or young adults have their wisdom teeth extracted even before the teeth start causing problems.

To reach the impacted tooth, an incision is made in your gum. The incision creates a flap of gum, which can be peeled back to expose the impacted tooth and jawbone.

An impacted wisdom tooth that has partially emerged may be removed with forceps. But if the tooth is fully impacted or if the roots reach deep into the jawbone, the tooth may have to be broken into pieces for removal. In more severe cases, portions of jawbone may be removed.

You may need stitches to close the gap in your gum. The socket where your tooth was located is packed with gauze to control bleeding and to help a clot form, which promotes healing.

Care after surgery

Activity. Plan to rest for the remainder of the day after surgery. Limit strenuous physical activities. If you are a smoker, don't smoke for at least the first 24 hours after surgery, as doing this may disrupt the blood clot in the socket.

Diet. Drink lots of clear liquids and eat only soft foods for the first 12 hours. If you had several teeth removed, stick to a diet of soft foods for the first few days. Don't use straws, as doing so can dislodge the clot that forms in the tooth socket.

Pain management. If your pain is severe you may need a prescription pain medication during the first few days after surgery.

Bleeding. Some oozing of blood is normal for the first day after removal of your impacted wisdom tooth. Swallow blood-tinged saliva instead of spitting it out, to avoid dislodging the socket clot.

Swelling. Swelling of your cheeks and jaw is normal after surgery. You can use ice packs to help control swelling. Swelling normally begins to subside by the third day. Some dentists give an injection of a steroid during the surgery to help minimize swelling. Swelling may make it a bit difficult to open your mouth fully, but this normally improves on its own.

Cleaning your mouth. The day after surgery, rinse your mouth gently with warm salt water at least six times a day. Brush your teeth, but be very gentle in the area around your surgery.

Complications of extraction

Recovery after the removal of impacted wisdom teeth is usually quick and without problem. However, complications can arise. Your surgeon will advise you about signs and symptoms to watch for, such as *fever* and *increasing pain*.

Other complications can include:

- Numbness, usually temporary, and might be permanent (**Nerve cut**) of your teeth, gums, tongue and chin
- Dry socket when the socket clot dislodges, exposing underlying bone
- Infection from bacteria or trapped food particles
- Weakening of the jawbone from bone removal and sometimes # of the lower jaw (**Angle #**)