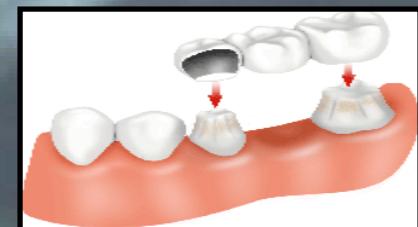
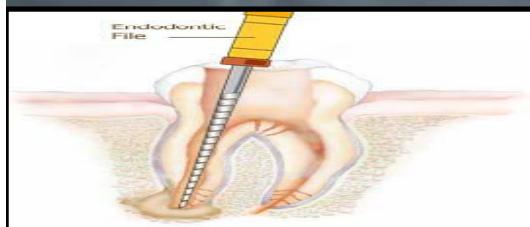
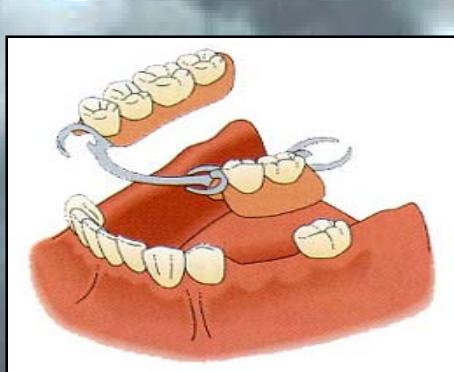
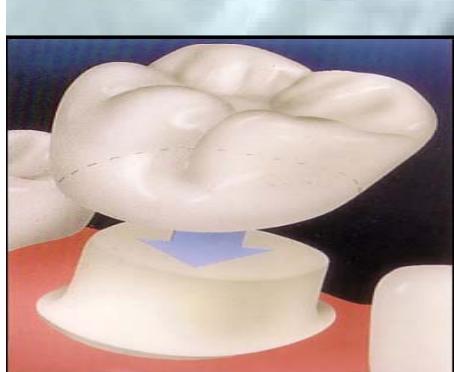
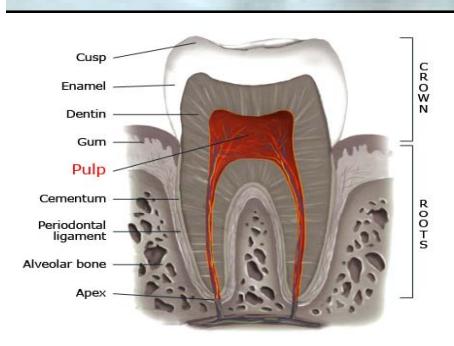
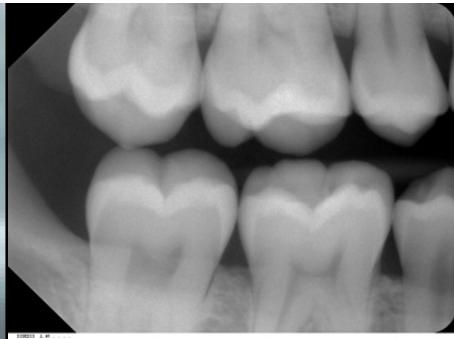


# Procedures & Techniques



# Air Abrasion

Air abrasion - an adjunct to the traditional drill for removing tooth decay in some cases. The process “sandblasts” the tooth to rapidly remove tooth decay and enamel. It uses a pressurized stream of microscopic, non-toxic abrasive powder to remove the decay.

Used for small cavities only



# Partial Dentures

## Fixed and Removable

A *bridge* (also called a fixed partial denture) is a restoration that replaces or spans the space where one or more teeth have been lost. Fixed bridges are bonded into place and can only be removed by a dentist.

Removable partial dentures are taken out for cleaning; Removable partial dentures, while less expensive, may not be as desirable as fixed partial dentures and are not generally as stable



# Crown

Restoration that covers, or caps, a tooth to restore it to its normal shape and size

Used to replace a large restoration when there isn't enough tooth remaining to restore, to protect teeth from fracturing, to restore fractured teeth or to cover badly shaped or discolored teeth. It may also be used to attach a bridge.



# Dental Implants

Dental Implants replacements for missing teeth — are one of the most exciting areas in dentistry today.

Attach replacement teeth directly into the jawbone. For some people, they may be a viable alternative to conventional bridges and dentures.



# Dentures

Dentures – Full or Partial

Misconception is that once someone has dentures, visiting the dentist regularly is no longer necessary.



# Endodontic Treatment

Endodontics - the area of dentistry concerned with the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the dental pulp, or soft core of the tooth.



# Orthodontics

Orthodontics - branch of dentistry that specializes in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of dental and facial irregularities



# Sealants

Sealants - clear or tooth-colored plastic material that is applied to the chewing surfaces of the back teeth, where decay occurs most often. This sealant acts as a barrier, protecting the decay-prone areas of the teeth from plaque and food, and thus decreases the risk of tooth decay



# X-Rays

X-Rays - form of radiation that can penetrate human bone and soft tissue

X-rays can reveal the presence of small caries between the teeth, infections in the bone, abscesses, cysts, developmental abnormalities and some types of tumors



# X-Ray Films (Radiographs) (Bitewing Radiograph)

Bitewing Radiograph shows the crowns of several upper and lower teeth on one small film. Films of this type are especially useful for showing caries between the teeth and changes in bone caused by gum disease.



# X-Rays

## Periapical Radiograph

Periapical radiograph shows several entire teeth, including the crowns and all of the roots and some of the surrounding tissues on one small film. This type of radiograph can show teeth that are impacted (blocked from erupting), fractures, abscesses, cysts, tumors and the characteristic bone patterns of some diseases of the body



# X-Rays

## Full-Mouth Series

Full-mouth series of bitewing and Periapical Radiographs shows all of the teeth, roots and related areas of the jaws. The number of films needed depends on many factors, including the size and shape of the mouth and the technique used. Generally, at least 18 films are needed.



# X-Rays

## Panoramic Radiograph

Panoramic Radiograph shows all the upper and lower teeth, large portions of the jaws and other structures on one relatively large film. It is often used to find unerupted or impacted teeth, cysts, retained root fragments, fractures and other conditions of the jaws



# Root Canal

Treatment used to repair and save a tooth that is badly decayed or becomes infected. During a root canal procedure, the nerve and pulp are removed and the inside of the tooth is cleaned and sealed. Without treatment, the tissue surrounding the tooth will become infected and abscesses may form.



# Bridge

Dental bridges literally bridge the gap created by one or more missing teeth.

A bridge is made up of two crowns for the teeth on either side of the gap – these two anchoring teeth are called abutment teeth – and a false tooth/teeth in between. These false teeth are called pontics and can be made from gold, alloys, porcelain, or a combination of these materials. Dental bridges are supported by natural teeth or implants.

