

ROOT CANAL TREATMENT

Aster
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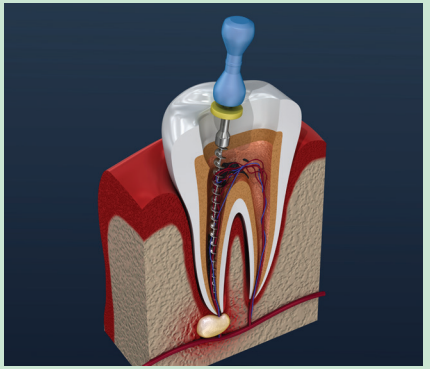
WHAT IS ROOT CANAL TREATMENT?

A root canal is a treatment used to repair and save a tooth that is badly decayed or becomes infected. The inside of teeth is made up of soft tissue (pulp). The pulp contains nerves and blood vessels. Pulp extends down into the roots of your tooth. In this procedure, your dentist removes any damaged pulp, then the space is filled and sealed off. A hard, protective cover (crown) will be placed over the tooth after the root canal has healed.

WHY DOES TOOTH PULP NEED TO BE REMOVED?

When a tooth's nerve tissue or pulp is damaged, it breaks down and bacteria begin to multiply within the pulp chamber. The bacteria and other decayed debris can cause an infection or abscessed tooth. An abscess occurs when the infection spreads all the way past the ends of the roots of the tooth.

IF A ROOT CANAL IS NEEDED?



Not all types of teeth pain are indications for a root canal. But signs of infection severe enough to require a root canal include:

- Serious teeth pain when eating or when you put pressure on the area
- Teeth pain and sensitivity to hot or cold that lingers after the hot or cold stimuli have been removed
- A small, pimple-like bump on the gums near the area of teeth pain
- Darkening of the tooth
- Tenderness or swelling in the gums near the area of teeth pain

BEFORE THE PROCEDURE

- Dental X-rays will be taken to plan your procedure and
- Informed consent will be taken for root canal therapy
- Ask your dentist about:
- Changing or stopping your regular medicines. This is especially important if you are taking diabetes medicines or blood thinners.
- Taking medicines such as aspirin and ibuprofen. These medicines can thin your blood. Do not take these medicines before your procedure if your health care provider instructs you not to.

TELL YOUR DENTIST PROVIDER ABOUT

- Any allergies you have.
- All medicines you are taking, including vitamins, herbs, eye drops, creams, and over-the-counter medicines.
- Any problems you or family members have had with anesthetic medicines.
- Any blood disorders you have.
- Any surgeries you have had.
- Any medical conditions you have.

DURING THE PROCEDURE

You will be given a medicine that numbs the area (local anesthetic). This medicine will be injected into the gum near your tooth. You will have a protective shield placed over your tooth (dental dam). The dam is a barrier to protect your tooth from bacteria and debris in your mouth. Your dentist will use a dental drill to make a small opening in your tooth and allow access to the pulp in your tooth. All of the diseased and dead pulp in your tooth will be removed with a small tool (file).

The dentist may put medicine inside your tooth to prevent infection. The tooth will be filled with a material that can remain in your tooth (biocompatible). The tooth will then be sealed with a filling to prevent bacteria from entering your tooth. A temporary crown will be placed to seal the access hole. The procedure may vary among health care providers and hospitals.

AFTER THE PROCEDURE

- Do not eat anything until the numbness from your procedure has worn off.
- You may be given antibiotic medicines to help prevent infection.

After a root canal, you may experience some tooth pain and sensitivity. Be sure to follow a regular oral care routine to maintain your crown and avoid future tooth pain. If you notice increased tooth sensitivity after a root canal, try using soft- bristled toothbrushes and oral care products designed specifically for sensitive teeth.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS?

Generally, this is a safe procedure. However, problems may occur, including:

- Pain.
- Infection in your tooth root (abscess).
- Needing to have another root canal procedure.
- Losing your tooth even after having a root canal.

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PLEASE SCAN FOR
THE LOCATION

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