

An Overview of Tooth Restoration

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Introduction

Restorations are the various ways your dentist can replace or restore your missing teeth or missing parts of their teeth structure to avoid collapse that may cause pain in the future. The teeth structure may be lacking due to collapse, degradation of recovery (weakening) or destruction of their teeth. Dental restorations can solve these problems. Teeth recovery can restore your teeth natural function and prevent further damage due to collapse. These methods can also restore their teeth appearance and may be advantageous for cosmetic reasons. In many cases, the dental collection process can recover dental function and appearance simultaneously.

Types of Tooth Restoration

There are many methods that can restore the appearance and function of teeth. The type of restoration procedure depends on the type and degree of tooth damage. The general procedure for dental restoration is as follows:

Direct Restorations

Direct restorations include Teeth fillings, Glass ionomer filling, Composite (resin) filling, Dental implants, Denture, Tooth bonding.

Tooth fillings are the most common type of tooth restoration. The materials used for these fillings are: Dental amalgam, also known as silver stuffing. Glass ionomer filling is a tooth-colored material made from fine glass powder and acrylic acid. Acrylic acid and acrylic resin are used for the glass resin ionomer fill. Composite (resin) filling composed of acrylic resin filled with small glass or quartz particles. Dental implants is a small metal (usually titanium) anchor post that is placed in the bone cavity where the tooth is missing. Implants may require attachments called abutments that act like crown preparations. Then it will be covered with a crown. Denture is a removable replacement for missing teeth and surrounding tissue. You may have lost your teeth due to periodontal disease, tooth decay, or injury. They are made of acrylic resin and are sometimes combined with metal attachments. Full dentures replace all teeth. Removable partial dentures are considered when some natural teeth remain and are held in place by metal brackets attached to the natural teeth. Tooth bonding is used to perfect the appearance of discoloration,

cracks and missing teeth. Composite resins are applied to the teeth to match the natural tooth color. The dentist molds the resin, shapes it, and cures it with UV light.

Indirect Restorations

Indirect restorations include Inlays and onlays, Veneer, Crown, and Bridges.

Inlays and onlays method is used to repair teeth that are significantly damaged by caries. They are traditionally made of metal, composite resin or porcelain. Inlays are used to fill the cavities in the center of the tooth. The inlay not only fills the cavities, but also covers the occlusal surface and sometimes the sides of the tooth. Inlays are selected to restore teeth that need to hold the outer structure together. Veneer is a natural-looking shell of tooth color that covers the front of one or more teeth. It is considered a cosmetological procedure to perfect the appearance of damaged teeth. They can make small or short teeth look more uniform and can also add uniformity to discolored, cracked or missing teeth. Veneers can be made of porcelain or composite resin. Crown is a tooth-shaped “tooth-shaped” that is placed over the tooth to restore the shape and size, strength, appearance of the tooth, hold the bridge in place, and cover the dental implant. It’s a cap. Bridge is a denture designed to “fill” a gap created by one or more missing teeth. The bridge can be crowned on both sides and permanently cemented and are made of porcelain, gold, alloys, or a combination of these. The fixed bridge is installed and removed by the dentist.

Conclusion

The most common risk is post-repair hypersensitivity or general discomfort. In very rare cases, infections and allergic reactions to the metals used can occur. The risk of dental restorations is very low, but for example, the crown can be chipped, loosened, or dropped (permanent crowns are not possible). Deep cavities or delayed filling of cavities can lead to root canal treatment and tooth extraction. If you have a tooth problem, contact your dentist immediately. The dentist chooses the least invasive or most durable tooth restoration for each individual patient. Talk to one of our dentists to find out which dental restoration is best for you.