

Different Types of Dental Restorations and its Treatment

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Opinion Article

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DESCRIPTION

The research, diagnosis, and integrated therapy of illnesses affecting the teeth and the structures that support them are known as restorative dentistry. This also refers to the restoration of the dentition to meet the functional and cosmetic needs of the individual. The basis of restorative dentistry is built on how the dental disciplines of endodontics, periodontics, and prosthodontics interact in situations needing comprehensive care. Other dental disciplines including orthodontics, paediatric dentistry, and special care dentistry, as well as surgical specialists like oral and maxillofacial surgery, may need to be involved closely with this. The objective of restorative dentistry is to treat the teeth and the structures that support them. A restorative dentist is qualified to diagnose and treat a wide range of diseases and the effects they have. Caries or maxillofacial trauma are examples of environmental causes. Treatment for hypodontia, amelogenesis imperfecta, dentogenesis imperfecta, or cleft palate may be required due to developmental problems.

Restorative dentistry would be used to treat multifactorial illnesses like periodontitis, which have both environmental and hereditary causes. The multidisciplinary team managing head and neck oncology cases includes restorative dentists who assist with patient rehabilitation following surgery and/or radiotherapy as well as before and during treatment.

The different ways a dentist can replace or restore lost teeth, missing tooth structure, or structures that must be removed to stop decay that could cause discomfort in the future are known as restorations. The

tooth structures may be removed as a result of tooth fracture, decay, or degeneration (weakening) of a prior restoration. Restorations for the teeth can solve those issues.

Types of dental restorations

- The most typical kind of dental restorations are fillings. Gold, silver amalgam, or composite resin fillings made of tooth-colored plastic and glass are used to repair cavities in teeth.
- Crowns are tooth-shaped "caps" that are used to cover teeth in order to cover dental implants, hold bridges (fixed partial dentures) in place, restore a tooth's form and size, strength, and aesthetics. It is frequently necessary to reduce teeth evenly all the way around the tooth so that the crown will completely restore the tooth's size and shape. This is a protracted process that may need sending an impression to the lab along with a temporary filling or crown.
- Implants are tiny, metal anchoring posts that are inserted into the bone socket where teeth are missing. They are often made of titanium or a titanium alloy. The implant might require an abutment, an attachment that functions like a crown preparation. Then it is capped with a crown.
- False teeth known as bridges (fixed partial dentures) are intended to "bridge" the gap left by one or more missing teeth. Crowns can be used to permanently cement bridges into place and anchor them on each side. Porcelain, gold, alloys, or a combination of these are used to make bridges. A dentist places and removes fixed bridges.
- Dentures are a detachable option for replacing lost teeth and adjacent tissues. Gum disease, dental decay, or an injury could have caused you to lose all of your teeth. They are made of acrylic resin and may include metal fasteners. All the teeth are replaced by complete dentures. When some natural teeth are still present, partial dentures may be an option. These are held in place by metal clasps that are affixed to the original teeth. Conventional, instantaneous, and over denture dentures are the three different varieties. A typical denture can be taken out. Once the remaining teeth have been extracted and the surrounding tissues have healed, it is placed many months later. Additionally removable is an instantaneous denture. On the same day that your last tooth is extracted, it is inserted. When there are still some teeth present, an over denture is used. This kind of denture includes the entire tooth, the residual tooth, or dental implants.

Restorative dental treatments

In order to offer the patient a comprehensive course of treatment, restorative dentistry combines the three dental monospecialties of endodontic, prosthodontics, and periodontics. Restorative consultants work in dental hospitals and are referred by general dentists and specialists in other dental fields. From there, they can offer a service for treatment planning or engage in "shared care" with the dentist who referred the patient. Restorative dentists handle complex problems that are challenging for regular dentists to handle, including but not restricted to:

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- Head and neck oncology pre-radiation evaluations
- Patients' oral rehabilitation following head-and-neck oncology therapy
- Patients with cleft palate and head and neck cancer are given obturators.
- Dental rehabilitation for those with hypodontia
- Oral rehabilitation for victims of maxillofacial trauma
- Management of cases of tooth wear
- Surgical and non-surgical root canal therapy
- Treatment for periodontitis, both non-surgical and surgical