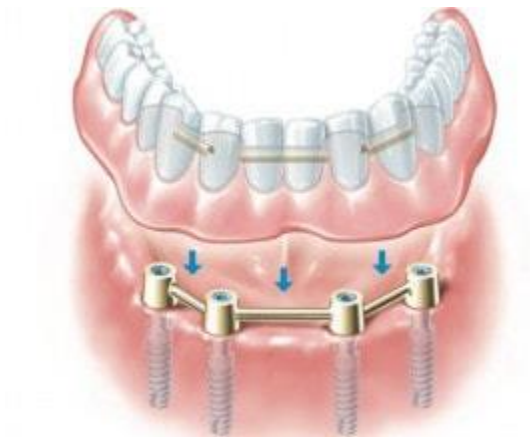


1) Sealants



Dental sealants are thin plastic coatings that protect the chewing surfaces of children's back teeth from cavities, or tooth decay. ... Sealants fill in the grooves and keep the food out. Children should get sealants on their permanent molars (back teeth) as soon as they come in, before decay attacks the teeth.

2) Implant Supported Prosthesis



An implant-supported prosthesis is a denture, which is both retained and supported by four or more dental implants. This means that the denture does not rest on the gums. Rather, it is fixed on implants, which are embedded in bone.

3) Bridges



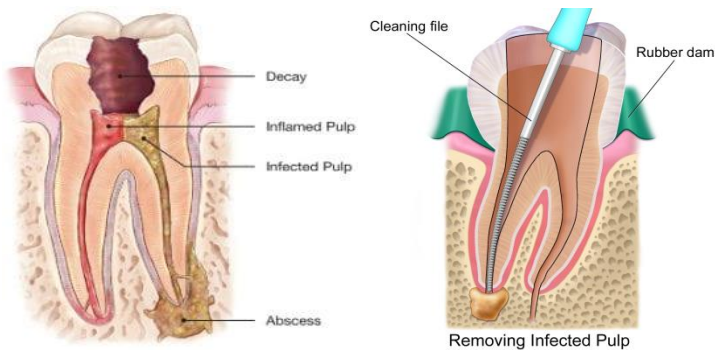
Dental bridges literally bridge the gap created by one or more missing teeth. A bridge is made up of two or more crowns for the teeth on either side of the gap -- these two or more anchoring teeth are called abutment teeth -- and a false tooth/teeth in between. ... Dental bridges are supported by natural teeth or implants.

4) Crowns



A crown, sometimes known as dental cap, is a type of dental restoration which completely caps or encircles a tooth or dental implant. Crowns are often needed when a large cavity threatens the ongoing health of a tooth. ... Crowns are often used to improve the strength or appearance of teeth.

5) Root Canal Therapy



Root canal therapy, also known as endodontic therapy, is a dental treatment for removing infection from inside a tooth. It can also protect the tooth from future infections. ... Root canal therapy is used to remove nerves from the pulp of a tooth. It is thought to be very painful but is a pain-relieving treatment.

6) Extractions



A dental extraction (also referred to as tooth extraction, exodontia, exodontics, or informally, tooth pulling) is the removal of teeth from the dental alveolus (socket) in the alveolar bone.

7) Bone Graft



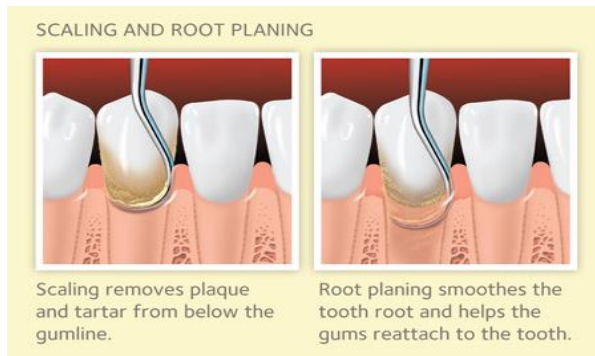
A **bone graft** is a procedure that replaces and regenerates lost **bone**, and can also restore proper facial contour. If **teeth** have been lost due to trauma, rot and decay, or injury, some **bone** loss often occurs, and the **bone** around the jaw will begin to deteriorate.

8) Partial Denture



A partial denture is a removable, yet natural-looking dental appliance that helps restore the form and function of your jaw by replacing one or several missing teeth.

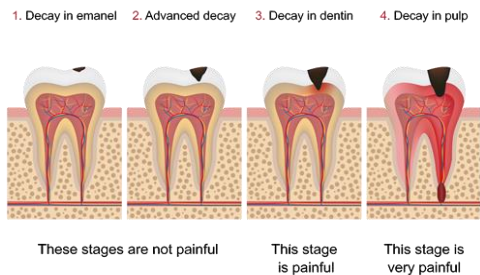
9) Scaling and Root planning



Scaling and root planing, also known as conventional periodontal therapy, non-surgical periodontal therapy, or deep cleaning, is a procedure involving removal of dental plaque and calculus (scaling or debridement) and then smoothing, or planing, of the (exposed) surfaces of the roots, removing cementum or dentine that is impregnated with calculus, toxins, or microorganisms,[1] the etiologic agents that cause inflammation.[2] This helps to establish a periodontium that is in remission of periodontal disease. Periodontal scalers and periodontal curettes are some of the tools involved.

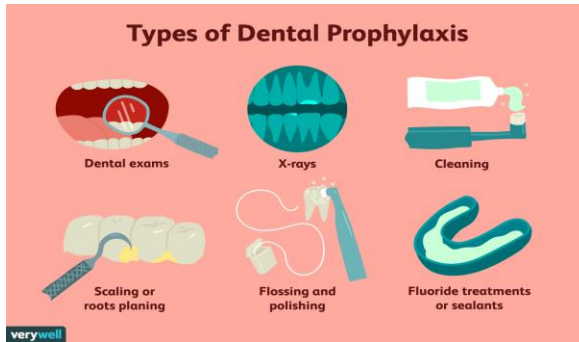
10) Caries Control

The stages of tooth decay



Dental Caries (Tooth Decay) ... Dental caries is caused by the action of acids on the enamel surface. The acid is produced when sugars (mainly sucrose) in foods or drinks react with bacteria present in the dental biofilm (plaque) on the tooth surface.

11) Prophylaxis



Dental prophylaxis – commonly called a “prophy” – is a treatment that involves polishing the teeth to control bacteria on the teeth and just beneath the gum line. A prophylaxis is typically performed twice per year, or every six months, to maintain healthy gums and teeth.

12) Dentures



Dentures (also known as false teeth) are prosthetic devices constructed to replace missing teeth, and are supported by the surrounding soft and hard tissues of the oral cavity.

13) Implants



A dental implant (also known as an endosseous implant or fixture) is a surgical component that interfaces with the bone of the jaw or skull to support a dental prosthesis such as a crown, bridge, denture, facial prosthesis or to act as an orthodontic anchor.