

# Tooth Resorption: Its Causes, Diagnosis, Symptoms, Prevention and Cure

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## DESCRIPTION

Tooth resorption is a dental condition that involves the breakdown and destruction of the tooth structure. It can occur for various reasons and can affect both primary and permanent teeth. Tooth resorption is a significant dental concern, as it can lead to pain, infection, and tooth loss if left untreated. In this article, we will explore the causes, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment options for tooth resorption.

## Causes of tooth resorption

There are various reasons why tooth resorption may occur. Some of the most common causes of tooth resorption include: Trauma, Orthodontic treatment, infection, Genetics.

- Teeth that have experienced trauma or injury may be at risk of developing resorption. This is because the trauma can cause inflammation and damage to the tooth, which can activate the resorption process.
- Teeth that have been subjected to orthodontic treatment may also be at risk of developing resorption. This is because the pressure applied during orthodontic treatment can damage the tooth structure and activates the resorption process.
- Teeth that have been infected with bacteria or viruses may be at risk of developing resorption. This is because the body's immune response to the infection can cause inflammation and damage to the tooth structure.
- Some people may be more prone to developing tooth resorption due to genetic factors. For example, people with certain genetic conditions may be at a higher risk of developing resorption.

## Symptoms of tooth resorption

The symptoms of tooth resorption may vary depending on the severity and location of the resorption. Some common symptoms of tooth resorption include: Toothpain, Sensitivity, Swelling, Tooth Colour Formation.

- Tooth resorption can cause pain and discomfort, especially when chewing or biting down on the affected tooth.

- Tooth resorption can cause sensitivity to hot and cold temperatures, as well as to sweet and acidic foods and beverages.
- In some cases, tooth resorption may cause swelling and inflammation around the affected tooth.
- Tooth resorption can cause the affected tooth to become discolored, usually with a pink or gray tint.

## Diagnosis of tooth resorption

To diagnose tooth resorption, a dentist will perform a thorough examination of the teeth and gums. This may involve taking X-rays or other imaging tests to get a better look at the tooth structure. In some cases, a dentist may also perform a biopsy to confirm the diagnosis.

## Treatment options for tooth resorption

The treatment options for tooth resorption will depend on the severity and location of the resorption. Some common treatment options for tooth resorption include: Monitoring, Root canal therapy, Extraction.

- In some cases, a dentist may choose to simply monitor the resorption and wait to see if it progresses. This is usually done when the resorption is mild and not causing any significant symptoms.
- If the resorption has affected the tooth's pulp (the soft tissue inside the tooth), a dentist may recommend root canal therapy. This involves removing the damaged pulp and filling the tooth with a dental material.
- If the resorption is severe and the tooth cannot be saved, a dentist may recommend extracting the tooth. This is usually done as a last resort, as tooth loss can have significant consequences for oral health.

## Prevention of tooth resorption

Tooth resorption can be difficult to prevent, as it can occur for various reasons. However, there are some steps that people can take to reduce their risk of developing tooth resorption. These include: Practicing good oral hygiene, wearing a mouthguard.

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- Regular brushing and flossing can help to prevent tooth decay and infection, which can lead to tooth resorption.
- People who participate in sports or other high-impact activities should wear a mouthguard to protect their teeth from trauma.

## CONCLUSION

Tooth resorption is either a physiological or a pathological process that results in loss of dentin and/or cementum. It may also be associated with loss of bone. A classification of tooth

resorption has been proposed that uses simple, relevant and appropriate terminology based on the nature and location of the resorptive process that occurs in the tooth. There are two broad categories of internal and external tooth resorption which are then sub-divided into three types of internal tooth resorption (surface, inflammatory and replacement) and eight types of external tooth resorption (surface, inflammatory, replacement, invasive, pressure, orthodontic, physiological and idiopathic). Ideally, this classification should be used universally by the entire dental profession.