

## New Treatments in Modern Dentistry

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### DESCRIPTION

The branch of medicine called dentistry is concerned with the mouth, teeth, and gums. Oral medicine and dental medicine are other names for it. With the dentition (the growth and placement of teeth) and oral mucosa receiving the majority of the attention, it involves the study, diagnosis, management, prevention, and treatment of oral diseases, disorders, and conditions. The temporomandibular joint and other parts of the craniofacial complex may also be included in dentistry. The specialist is referred to as a dentist.

A dental team, which frequently consists of a dentist and dental assistants, performs dental procedures (dental assistants, dental hygienists, dental technicians, as well as dental therapists). The majority of dentists work in private clinics (primary care), dental hospitals, or institutions (secondary care) (prisons, armed forces bases, etc.).

The modern movement of evidence-based dentistry calls for the use of high-quality scientific research and evidence to guide decision-making in areas like manual tooth conservation, the use of fluoridated water treatment and toothpaste, dealing with oral diseases like tooth decay and periodontitis, as well as systemic diseases like osteoporosis, diabetes, celiac disease, cancer, and HIV/AIDS which may also affect the oral cavity. Other procedures related to evidence-based dentistry include oral radiology to check for dental malformations or other conditions, haematology (the study of blood) to prevent bleeding issues during dental surgery, and cardiology (due to various severe complications arising from dental surgery with patients with heart disease)

### Treatment

Dentistry typically includes procedures involving the mouth cavity. The World Health Organization claims that oral diseases

are significant public health issues because of their widespread prevalence and high incidence, poor are being more affected than other socioeconomic categories. The majority of dental procedures are done to prevent or treat dental caries (tooth decay) and periodontal disease, which are the two most prevalent oral disorders (gum disease or pyorrhea). Restoration of teeth, surgical tooth removal, scaling and root planing, endodontic root canal therapy, and cosmetic dentistry are common treatments.

Because of their comprehensive education, dentists are able to conduct most dental procedures, including examinations, radiographs (x-rays), diagnostics, and restorative (fillings, crowns, bridges), prosthetic (dentures), endodontic (root canal) therapy, periodontal (gum) therapy, and tooth extraction. Additionally, dentists have the authority to provide prescriptions for pharmaceuticals including sedatives, antibiotics, and other drugs used to manage patients. General dentists may need to finish additional training to perform sedation, dental implants, etc., depending on their licencing bodies. permanent enamel damage brought on by untreated celiac disease. Even in the absence of gastrointestinal symptoms, they may be the only diagnostic indicator, but they are frequently mistaken for fluorosis, tetracycline discolouration, acid reflux, or other reasons. A dental examination is part of the diagnosis process for celiac disease, according to the National Institutes of Health.

### CONCLUSION

Dentists also promote good oral hygiene and routine, twice or more yearly, checkups for expert cleaning and evaluation in order to prevent oral diseases. Overall health may be impacted by oral infections and inflammations, and disorders of the oral cavity may be a sign of systemic illnesses including osteoporosis, diabetes, celiac disease, or cancer. Numerous studies have also demonstrated a link between gum disease and a higher risk of diabetes, heart disease, and premature birth. The term "oral-systemic health" refers to the idea that conditions of the mouth can impact overall health and disease.

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