

Brief Description on Loose Teeth

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DESCRIPTION

A loose tooth in a youngster is often a sign of a healthy rite of passage. When a person approaches puberty, a loose tooth is no longer a common occurrence. Finding a loose tooth can be terrifying. Loose teeth can occur in adults for a variety of causes, some of which are absolutely harmless. Others will require the help of a dentist to save, remove, or replace the tooth with an implant or bridge. A loose tooth in adulthood isn't something that happens by chance. A person may initially notice looseness while brushing or flossing, or dentist may notice some wobbling during a routine dental appointment. A loose tooth might be caused by severe gum disease in some circumstances. When a bacterial infection destroys the gums, tissue, and adjacent bones, this is known as periodontitis. Gum disease can worsen and contribute to bone degeneration if left untreated. Teeth will be unable to provide the necessary support and will become loose. Gums that bleed, hurt, or are red are early signs of gum disease. Some common causes are: gum disease, injury, pregnancy and osteoporosis.

Symptoms of wobbly teeth

A loose tooth can be somewhat or seriously affected. It will appear to pivot from the gum line in all situations and may be moved with a finger or tongue. Other warning signals to keep an eye out for include:

- Red and tender gums
- Swollen gums
- Bleeding gums

If a person suffer from these symptoms regularly, it is important to schedule a checkup with dentist to confirm the cause of the issue. Bleeding gums are not usually a cause for concern but can also be a symptom of more serious issues, like a vitamin deficiency.

Diagnosis

To determine if a person has loose teeth and its severity, dentist may:

- Review medical history to identify factors that might be contributing to symptoms, such as smoking or taking certain medications that cause dry mouth.
- Examine mouth for plaque and tartar buildup and see if the bleeding is easy.
- Measure the depth of the pocket between gums and teeth by placing a dental probe next to tooth below gum line, usually in several places in mouth.
- Take dental x-rays to check for bone loss in areas where the dentist sees deeper pocket depths.

The dentist can assign a stage and grade to loose teeth based on the severity of the disease, the complexity of the treatment, risk factors, and the condition.

Treatment

A range of treatments can help, and the best option will depend on the cause of the looseness. Some treatment options include:

- Scaling and root planning.
- Medications or mouth rinses.
- Surgery.
- Bone grafts.
- Soft tissue grafts.
- Dental appliances, such as bite splints.
- Treatment for diabetes.

A dentist may recommend a dental bridge or a dental implant if a loose tooth falls out. A dental bridge is a form of crown that covers both sides of a missing tooth. The end result is a bridge made up of two healthy teeth joined by a prosthetic (artificial) tooth to replace the lost one. A dental implant is a prosthetic tooth with a root that is attached to the jawbone.

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