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TOOTH-PRESERVING OPERATIONS: THEIR IMPORTANCE AND TREATMENT PRINCIPLES IN MODERN DENTISTRY

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Abstract

This article discusses the role of tooth-preserving operations in modern dentistry, their main types, and indications for use. Tooth-preserving surgeries are aimed at maintaining the anatomical structure and functional activity of teeth without extraction. The clinical effectiveness of these procedures and postoperative care principles are also described.

Keywords: tooth-preserving operations, root resection, hemisection, periodontitis, dentistry, root apex, oral surgery.

Introduction

One of the main goals of modern dentistry is to preserve natural teeth for as long as possible. Early tooth loss may lead to impaired chewing function, aesthetic problems, and various complications in the maxillofacial system. Therefore, tooth-preserving operations are widely used in surgical dentistry.

These operations play an important role in the treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases, periapical lesions, cysts, and granulomas. Such methods help preserve the healthy part of the tooth and restore its functional activity.

Main Part

The Concept of Tooth-Preserving Operations

Tooth-preserving operations are surgical procedures aimed at removing pathological tissues while maintaining the tooth in the oral cavity. These procedures are usually performed when conservative treatment methods are ineffective.

Main Types of Tooth-Preserving Operations

Root Apex Resection

Root apex resection is one of the most common tooth-preserving surgeries. During the procedure, the inflamed root apex and pathological lesion are removed. This method is mainly used in chronic granulomatous periodontitis.

Hemisection

Hemisection is a surgical procedure in which the damaged root and the corresponding crown part of a multi-rooted tooth are removed. The healthy part of the tooth is preserved and later restored with prosthetic treatment.

Coronoradicular Separation

In this procedure, a multi-rooted tooth is divided into separate parts. Each root can function independently and remain in the oral cavity. This operation is mainly performed on molar teeth.

Indications and Contraindications

Indications:

- Chronic periodontitis;
- Periapical granulomas and cysts;
- Partial damage of multi-rooted teeth;
- Failure of conservative endodontic treatment.

Contraindications:

- Severe tooth mobility;
- Extensive destruction of jaw bone tissue;
- Acute inflammatory processes;
- Severe systemic diseases of the patient.

Postoperative Care

After surgery, patients are advised to rinse the oral cavity with antiseptic solutions and take antibiotics and anti-inflammatory medications as prescribed by the dentist. Regular dental follow-up is also essential for successful recovery.

Conclusion

Tooth-preserving operations are important treatment methods in modern dentistry. These procedures make it possible to preserve natural teeth for a long time, restore chewing function, and improve aesthetics. Accurate diagnosis and professional surgical management are the key factors for successful treatment outcomes.

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