

I'm not a bot





A dental glossary to help you navigate the world of dentistry. The terms below cover a range of dental conditions, procedures, materials used in dentistry and various tools. 1) Teeth that support teeth or partial bridges; 2) The metal or porcelain piece that connects the implant to the crown 3) A pain-relieving medication that you can purchase over the counter. Both Tylenol and Anacin are acetaminophen. 4) Dental material used to prepare/roughen surface of the tooth for bonding materials 5) A black powder that is used for natural tooth whitening 6) Acute illness, often requiring immediate attention. 7) Award from the American Dental Association given to products deemed safe and effective. 8) Substance or material that bonds surfaces or materials together. 9) Adult health condition, wherein those affected can't control their blood sugar levels 10) An alternative to wire-and-bracket braces; a plastic tray fitted to the teeth to correct alignment problems 11) Synthetic material used to replicate/replace human tissue (e.g., bone) 12) A bone that keeps the tooth anchored at the tooth base 13) Common alloy used for fillings, sometimes known as silver fillings; contains tin, silver, copper, zinc, and mercury 14) Process for pain management; anesthesia is administered before dental procedures to promote relaxation and lessen feelings of pain and discomfort. 15) Medication that fights against viruses. 16) Tip of the tooth root 17) Removable orthodontic device or dental restoration 18) Curved anatomy of upper and lower teeth alignment 19) Bone or tissue that is surgically transferred from one part of the body to another 20) Rare infection involving the heart 21) Chemical compound sometimes used in natural dentistry to clean teeth; also known as sodium bicarbonate 22. Thin layer of material used in certain tissue regeneration procedures 23. Medical term used to describe a non-cancerous growth or lesion 24. Fourth and fifth teeth toward the back of the mouth in each arch; see also premolars. 25. Type of medicine that makes bones stronger 26. Dental x-ray characterized by showing upper and opposing lower teeth in a single photo film to identify decay 27. Procedure that makes teeth whiter in color 28. Process of adhering materials to teeth, such as porcelain or composite resin 29. Building up of the bone around dental implants. To correct misaligned teeth, improve tooth support with an appliance replacing missing teeth or spanning multiple teeth. The term "bruxism" describes teeth grinding, often occurring at night. Buccal refers to the cheek or mouth area, while bulimia-related tooth decay is another condition. Calcium deposits can form due to poor plaque removal, also known as tartar. Aphthous ulcers are common in adolescents and young adults, while cavities or tooth decay are known as caries. Carious lesions occur when tooth structure is missing due to caries, erosion, or abrasion. Cementum is a mineralized tissue protecting the root of the tooth. The cervical margin is the gum line between the tooth crown and root. Plaque removal services involve removing plaque and tartar from teeth above the gum line. Cleft palate and lip are birth conditions that may be associated with each other. A clinical trial tests the efficacy of a new treatment or medication, while pain-relieving medications require prescription and can have side effects. Dental restorations use tooth-colored materials like plastic blended with glass or ceramic particles for added strength. Cosmetic dentistry focuses on aesthetics rather than oral health. Malocclusion is a dental misalignment where top and bottom teeth sit unevenly. Tooth crowns are the part of the tooth above the gum line, while a covering can be used to restore the tooth shape and size. Tooth tips are pointed or rounded, with canines being the third tooth from the center. Dental sacs may contain fluid, soft material, or gas, and can be benign or malignant. A dental barrier is used during care, while tartar buildup leads to tooth destruction. Baby teeth are the first set of teeth children get, and out-of-pocket expenses refer to the amount paid before insurance kicks in. Tooth erosion occurs when enamel thins due to bacterial buildup or other factors. Dental laboratories create and repair dentures, while dental tourism refers to traveling abroad for less expensive care. Enamel is the thin layer underneath the tooth surface. Tooth development and arrangement refer to the process of teeth growing in. Old-fashioned toothpaste was also known as "powder." Dentures are removable or fixed replacements for damaged or missing teeth, with complete dentures replacing entire sets and partial dentures replacing some but not all. Dental adhesive temporarily holds dentures in place, while oral hygiene solutions include creams, pastes, and gels used to clean removable appliances. • Dry socket • Xerostomia • Periapical cysts • Halitosis • Dental restorative material • Oral tissue regeneration • Pulpitis • Hyperdontia • Dentin hypersensitivity • Hypodontia Impacted or partially grown teeth may require surgical removal due to crowding. Dental prostheses replace missing tooth roots and crowns. Incisors are eight small front teeth found in both the upper and lower jaws. Interproximal brushes clean between teeth using bristles and wire. To prepare for braces, interproximal reduction (IPR) is used to create gaps between teeth. Tooth discoloration occurs internally due to various factors. The mouth's jawbones contain teeth, while keratin is a protein found in hair, skin, and tooth enamel. Lips are the 1st surface facing outside, and lip-related terms describe their functions or conditions. Oral health issues like abscesses, tumors, or ulcers can be present. Leukoplakia causes thick white patches on the tongue and inside the mouth, often due to smoking but usually benign. The lingual surface is the 2nd tooth surface facing the tongue. Crowns are attached to implants by dentists during a medical procedure called anatomic attachment. A lesion or growth that is cancerous is known as a malignancy. Misaligned bites occur when upper and lower teeth don't fit together correctly, affecting chewing and speaking. The maxilla is the upper part of the jawbone attached to the skull. Facial aesthetics and occlusion describe the alignment of teeth with the rest of the face. Oral surgeons specialize in face and jaw surgery. A minimally invasive procedure called scaling restores and shapes teeth using mild abrasives. Molars are large, multi-rooted teeth found in the back of the mouth. Mouth breathing can lead to dry mouth, potentially causing gum disease or tooth decay. Mouth guards prevent teeth grinding during contact activities or worn at night while sleeping. The viral infection herpes simplex-1 causes lesions inside and outside the mouth. Oral hygiene practices like brushing and flossing help prevent disease. Thrush, a common issue, appears as white patches or painful sores in the mouth. The mucosa is the lining inside the mouth, often irritated by conditions like thrush. A maxillofacial specialist focuses on surgeries related to the oral cavity. Orthodontic devices correct misaligned teeth and jaws, while orthodontists specialize in treating these issues. Osteoporosis weakens bones, making it crucial for patients with this condition to maintain strong teeth through good oral hygiene. Over-the-counter medications can provide relief from minor health issues. A class II malocclusion occurs when the upper jaw overlaps the lower one, causing problems with biting and chewing. Crowding, another alignment issue, results in insufficient space for tooth growth, often treated with orthodontic devices. Buck teeth, also known as protruding maxillary incisors, occur when the upper teeth extend outward. This condition can be caused by prolonged use of pacifiers or thumb sucking. The palate is the roof of the mouth that extends into the sinus cavity. Palliative care aims to ease discomfort but may not treat the underlying cause. Pediatric dentists specialize in treating children's and adolescents' teeth, focusing on preventative care and early interventions. Peri-implantitis is an infection around implants that can lead to bone loss. The periodontal pocket refers to the area surrounding the tip of a tooth root. Gingivitis affects the gums and tissues surrounding the teeth. Periodontology deals with gum disease and other gum issues, while periodontists specialize in treating these conditions. Periodontal disease is also known as gum disease or gingivitis, caused by inflammation and infection of gum tissue. Adult humans have 32 permanent teeth, but these can be affected by various dental conditions. Plaque is a sticky film that forms on the surface of teeth, leading to decay if not removed regularly. Porcelain veneers are strong, stain-resistant restorations made from lab-created ceramic materials. A post is a metal shaft implanted in the jaw for supporting dental implants and bridges. Premolars, also known as bicuspids, are located between canines and molars. Baby teeth emerge first during human development, followed by 20 primary teeth in children. Professional teeth cleaning involves removing plaque and calculus from teeth under the supervision of a dentist. Prostheses replace missing teeth; types include dentures, veneers, crowns, implants, and bridges. Prosthodontics is a branch of dentistry that deals with dental prostheses and missing teeth. A prosthodontist specializes in treating issues related to missing teeth and dental prosthetics. The pulp is the inner part of the tooth structure containing blood vessels and nerves. A dental issue also referred to as a "dead tooth" causes discomfort, inflammation, and sensitivity in the tooth pulp. This condition affects one of the four sections of the mouth, which starts from the midline of the arch and extends to the back tooth. Various imaging techniques such as X-rays or gamma rays are used to create images of the teeth and surrounding tissues. These images are then interpreted by a specialist who focuses on radiographic images. A dental procedure known as relining involves replacing the denture base but keeping the existing teeth in place. Gum recession is another common issue where gums pull back, exposing more tooth surfaces and roots, often affecting the smile. Teeth polishing or odontoplasty is a process that refines the outer edges of the teeth, sometimes referred to as enameloplasty or stripping. Denture adjustments are also necessary when gums recede or dentures become loose. The term "prosthodontics" encompasses various techniques used to preserve or replace teeth, including fillings, implants, bridges, and root canals. A related branch of dentistry focuses on preserving tooth structure and restoring damage caused by decay or injury. Retainers are orthodontic devices that keep the teeth in position after treatment. The root canal is a vital passageway within the tooth containing pulp, blood vessels, and nerves. Root canal treatment involves cleaning and repairing damage to this area to protect the tooth. A process called subgingival debridement smooths rough root surfaces to remove bacteria. Saliva plays a crucial role in maintaining oral health by keeping the mouth moist. Calculus removal is a dental procedure that cleans calculus and plaque from teeth, while fluoride varnish is applied as a thin coating to prevent decay during cleaning. Relaxation techniques such as sedation dentistry are used to help patients relax and reduce anxiety. This branch of dentistry involves providing medication to encourage relaxation and drowsiness. A range of medications known as sedatives can be administered to induce relaxation, drowsiness, and pain relief. Hyperesthesia is a condition where teeth become more sensitive due to stimuli such as cold or heat. A surgical procedure called bone grafting involves adding bone to the upper jaw, often in preparation for dental implants. Sinuses are spaces within facial bones located on either side of the eyes. Autoimmune disorders can cause dry mouth and other symptoms. A cosmetic consultation aims to develop a plan to improve one's smile through whitening, straightening, and overall enhancement. Smile design is a process that uses various cosmetic dental procedures to enhance the appearance of the teeth. Smoker's stain is a condition involving tooth staining due to smoking habits, often accompanied by gum disease or tooth decay. The uvula is the flexible part of the roof of the mouth. Ligatures are small rubber bands or rings placed around teeth to create gaps during orthodontic treatment. Procedures and ways to make room for braces, plus causes of tooth discoloration due to food, drink, and tobacco use, as well as certain medications. Intrinsic staining refers to internal tooth structure discoloration. Mouth irritation can occur, including stitches or series of stitches used in surgical procedures. Hardened plaque on the surface of teeth contributes to decay. The process of teething in young children involves the emergence of teeth from the gums. Jaw issues include pain, clicking, stiffness, and locking. Teeth discoloration can also be caused by certain medications like tetracycline. Therapy or treatment is available to control or eliminate various health problems. Oral candidiasis, a condition caused by yeast overgrowth, can occur due to illness, medical conditions, or smoking. A tongue scraper is used in addition to brushing to reduce bacteria. The frenulum linguae, a tissue connecting the tongue to the mouth floor, can be shorter or tighter than normal in young children. Tooth damage can occur due to bacterial action, and some rare dental conditions involve tooth absorption by the body. Medications can numb areas before procedures. Oral injuries or damages refer to any harm to teeth, bones, or surrounding tissues. Lockjaw is a condition where the jaw cannot be fully opened. Benign lesions inside the mouth are called canker sores. An ultrasound tool uses high-frequency waves for imaging and dental procedures. A rare alignment condition involves lower teeth extending further forward than upper teeth. Tooth impaction occurs when a tooth does not emerge from the gums. Dental restoration techniques include placing thin shells over tooth enamel. Orthodontic devices, like braces, can be protected with natural or synthetic products to prevent oral tissue damage. Teeth whitening treatments use bleaching elements to reduce discoloration. Wisdom teeth are the most posterior teeth in the mouth and typically emerge during adolescence. Here's a comprehensive digital dental dictionary covering various dental terms, including procedures, parts of the mouth, tooth anatomy, and more! Dental Jargon and Terminology: A Guide for Patients The world of dentistry is filled with its own unique language, using medical terms and abbreviations that can be confusing for those who are not familiar with it. To help bridge this gap, we have compiled a list of common dental definitions and abbreviations to expand your vocabulary and make you more informed about your oral health. Going to the dentist should be a positive experience, but many people dread it due to fear of the terminology used by dental professionals. To alleviate this concern, we present a dictionary of dental terms that will help you understand what's being discussed during your treatment and reduce anxiety at the dentist. Some common dental abbreviations include: abs - Abscess am or amal - Amalgam ant - Anterior B - Buccal bilat - Bilateral cim - Claim comp - Composite CR - Crown D - Distal dn pmt - Down Payment endo - Endodontic ext - Extraction F or Fa - Facial fx off - Fractured off ga - Gage ging - Gingivitis Hg - Mercury hx - History IM - Intramuscular imp - Impression inc - Incisal L or li - Lingual loc - Local Anesthetic M - Mesial mand - Mandibular max - Maxillary N2O - Nitrous Oxide O - Occlusal perio - Periodontal prophy or pro - Prophylaxis quad - Quadrant Rx - Prescription sens - Sensitive surg - Surgery tb - Toothbrush th - Tooth top - Topical Anesthetic tx or trt - Treatment As a patient, it's essential to be familiar with these terms and abbreviations, which are commonly used by dental professionals. By understanding the language of dentistry, you can better communicate with your dentist, take more informed care of your oral health, and reduce anxiety at the dentist. LTK subscription agreement, Oral Diagnosis, Mesial Incisal Distal, Otorhinolaryngology, Oral Surgery, Partial Denture, Periapical Radiograph, Periodontal Debridement, Porcelain Fused to Metal, Periodontal Maintenance Therapy

Dental abbreviations acronyms and symbols for charting. Dental abbreviations australia. Dental abbreviations quizlet. Dental abbreviations for tooth surfaces. Dental abbreviations rct. Dental abbreviations symbols and acronyms. Dental abbreviations uk. Dental abbreviations pa. Dental abbreviations meaning. Dental abbreviations dog. Dental abbreviations for teeth. Dental abbreviations pdf. Dental abbreviations srp. Dental abbreviations do. Dental abbreviations list uk.