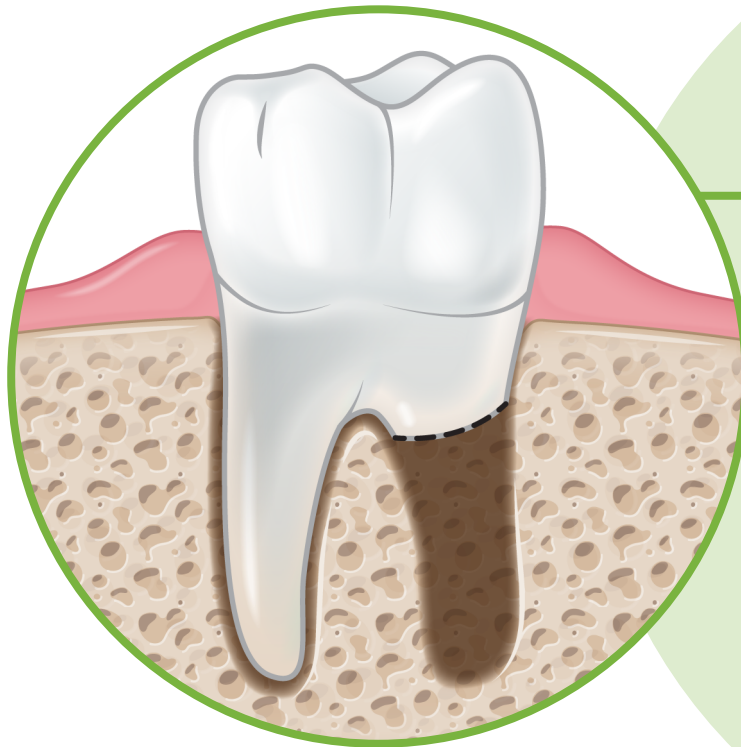


Saving and Preserving Teeth



OMSs perform a variety of dentoalveolar procedures.



Root Amputation

After a root canal, if one or more of the tooth's roots becomes infected or there is significant bone loss around the tooth, you may be referred to an OMS for a root amputation involving the surgical removal of a root(s).

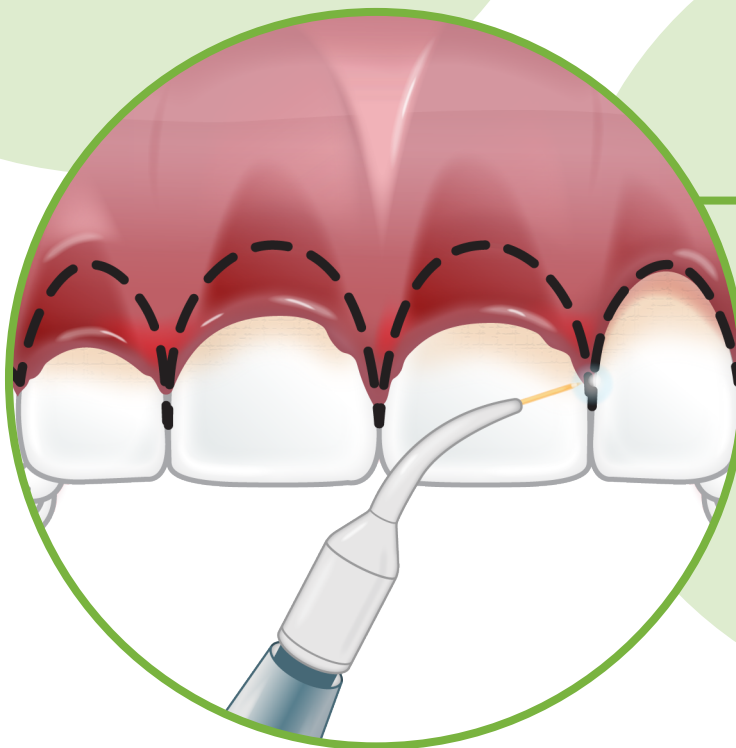
Apicoectomy

For apicosurgery, an OMS removes the infected portion of the tooth's root to clean the infection from the tooth and surrounding bone and then fills the root to prevent future infections.



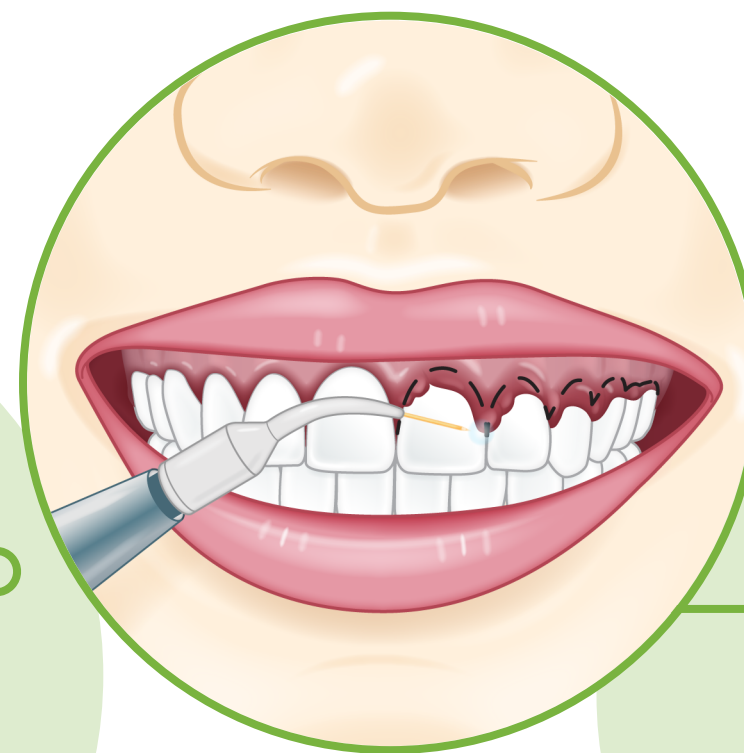
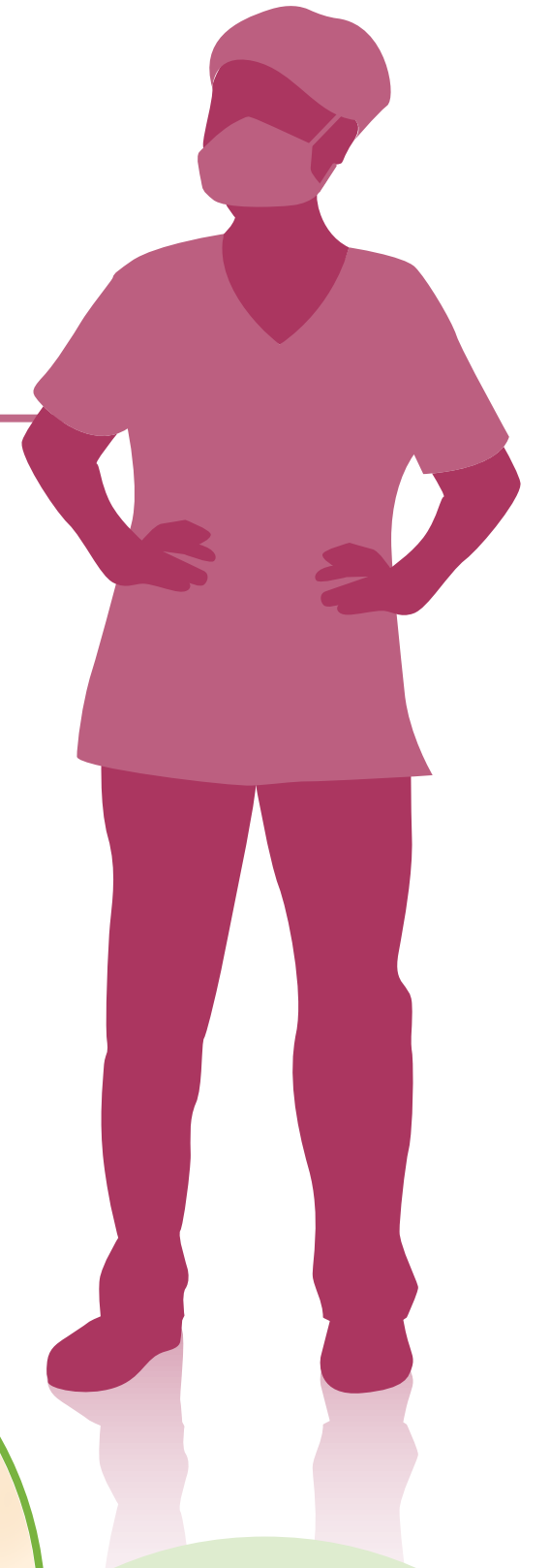
Gingivectomy

Surgery to remove diseased or excess gum tissue and bacteria that can cause periodontitis.



Dentoalveolar procedures often include:

- Crown-lengthening procedures
- Root amputation
- Dental hemisection
- Apicoectomy
- Gingivectomy
- Gingivoplasty

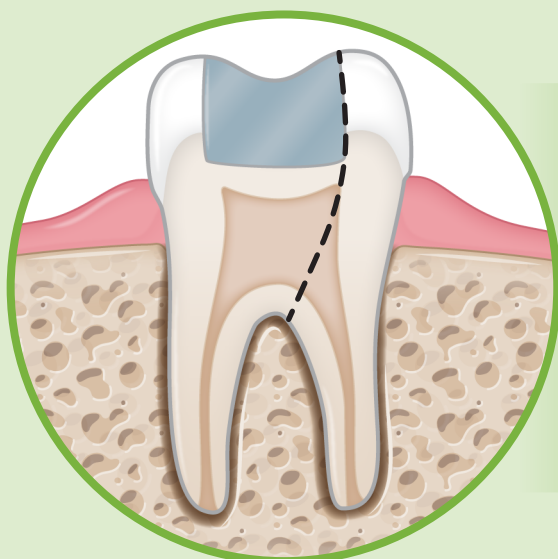


Gingivoplasty

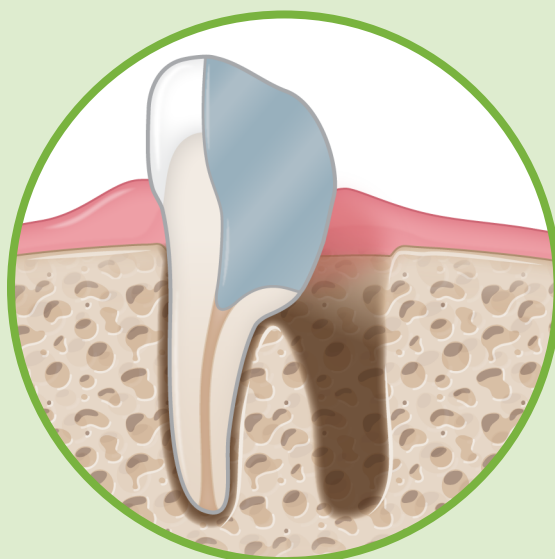
Surgery to reshape the gum tissue for functional or cosmetic purposes.

Root Amputation/Hemisection

Before Surgery



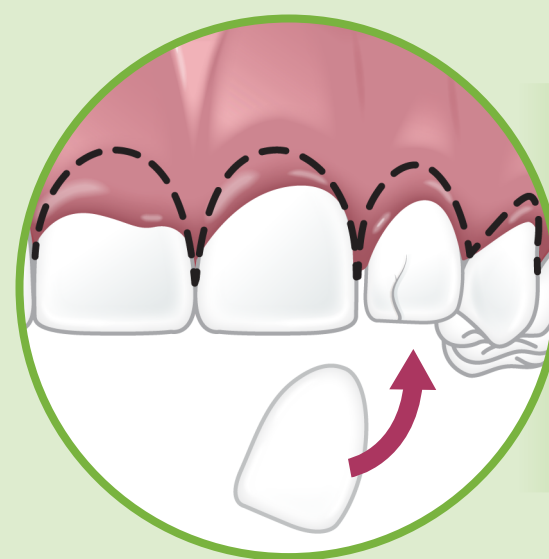
After Surgery



An OMS removes half of the tooth, leaving a serviceable one-rooted tooth.

Crown-lengthening Procedures

Before Surgery



After Surgery



Before placing a crown on a tooth, an OMS can perform this procedure to ensure enough of the tooth's structure is available to securely hold the crown.



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