

# PREPARING FOR TOOTH REPLACEMENT

Steps that must sometimes be taken before replacement can be done.

## EXTRACTIONS

Ironically, the process of restoring teeth often begins with the extraction of a tooth that either is damaged, or is obstructing the potential restoration of adjacent teeth.

Extractions often require nothing more than a local anesthetic. However, we also offer both oral and IV sedation. We will discuss which option is best for you during your consultation.

When a tooth is extracted, an empty socket is left in the jawbone. Often, this hole heals on its own by filling in with bone and tissue. However, sometimes, the bone surrounding the socket is not sufficient to support an implant. This is where bone grafting can help.

## BONE GRAFTING

When a tooth is extracted, an empty socket is left in the jawbone. Often, this hole heals on its own by regrowing bone and tissue. However, sometimes, the bone surrounding the empty socket breaks, and cannot heal on its own. In such cases, the height and width of that bone can degenerate, which can then affect the adjacent teeth to the site. While rebuilding bone may not be a medical necessity, it is necessary to preserve an extraction site for a future implant placement or during an implant placement. To rebuild the density of bone is completed by bone grafting.

**There are several types of bone grafting that are used when extracting teeth and placing dental implants. These include:**

- Bone Socket Preservation
- Ridge Augmentation
- Sinus Lift

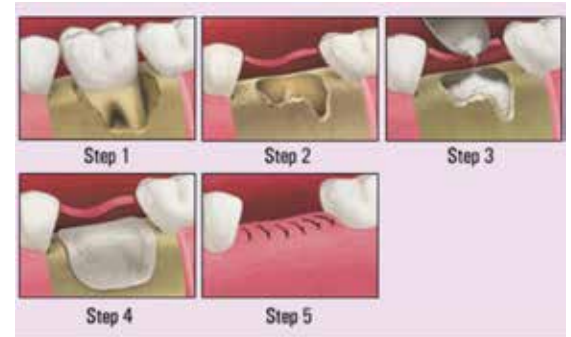


## BONE GRAFTING OPTIONS

### Bone Socket Preservation

Bone socket preservation is a grafting procedure that is performed at the time of the extraction and can preserve a tooth socket for a future implant. The doctor can extract the tooth and place bone grafting material directly into the socket where the tooth's roots were and cover the site with a collagen membrane.

This procedure allows bone to regrow into the socket and provide enough bone support to place a dental implant in the future.

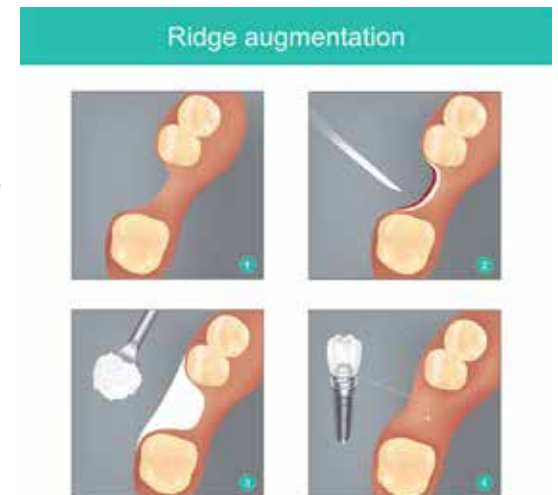


## BONE GRAFTING OPTIONS

### Ridge Augmentation

Patients can elect to have teeth extracted without bone socket preservation or a same day implant. If a patient should decide that they are interested in an implant in the future, the doctor will need to determine if there is enough bone present to place the implant body. If there is insufficient bone present, the doctor may recommend rebuilding the lost structure by performing a Ridge augmentation.

Ridge augmentation is a surgical procedure that is commonly performed after teeth are extracted to help reconstruct a relatively large area where the dental implant will be placed. It may involve reshaping, repairing, and/or contouring the site to treat any bone loss associated with tooth extraction or other dental conditions. Ridge augmentation generally requires more bone grafting material than bone socket preservation.



## BONE GRAFTING OPTIONS

### Sinus Lift

A Sinus Lift is a surgical procedure that is performed when the upper molars (back teeth) are missing - or need to be removed - but there is insufficient bone height and bone thickness in the upper jaw to support a dental implant. It is also used if the sinuses are too close to the upper jaw. A sinus lift ensures a solid and stable foundation for the dental implants.

The surgery involves raising the floor of the maxillary sinus and filling the space with bone graft material. Over time the bone graft material will harden and integrate with your natural bone, promoting bone growth and improving bone density.

If a sinus lift surgery is necessary, it will need to be performed before a dental implant can be placed. Typically, about two months after the sinus lift, a new CBCT scan will be taken to ensure that there is enough bone present to accommodate an implant.

