

## Tooth Abscess Treatment - Symptoms and Causes



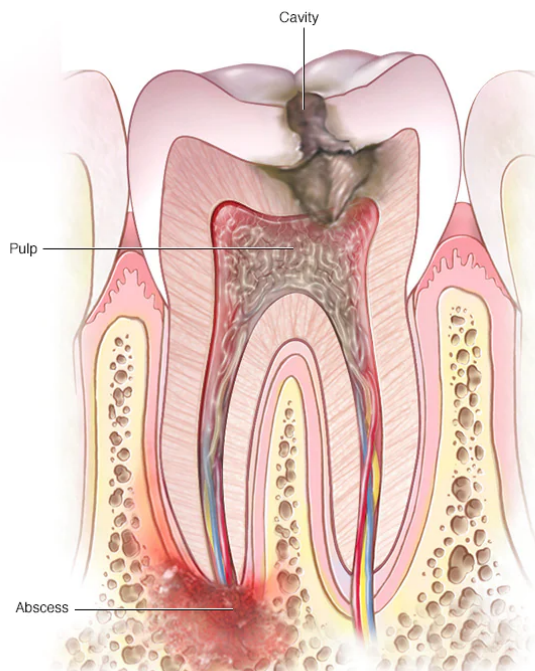
A tooth abscess is a pus-filled pocket that develops as a result of bacterial infection. Abscesses can develop in various locations around a tooth for many causes, impacting the afflicted tooth, the surrounding bone, and, occasionally, the teeth next to it. Three dental illnesses can result in abscesses:

- **Gingival:** The gums become infected with this disease. There is usually no impact on the tooth or its supporting structures.
- **Periapical:** An infection that develops at the tip of the root is called a periapical abscess. This happens due to germs that can enter the tooth's pulp through a fracture or cavity. The pulp, or the inside portion of the tooth, contains blood vessels and nerves. When bacteria infiltrate the pulp, they may move to the tooth's root tip, spreading the infection to the bone and causing an abscess.
- **Periodontal:** The bone and tissues that support the tooth are where this infection begins. Adults are more likely than children to have a periodontal abscess, typically caused by periodontitis or gum disease.

If Untreated tooth infections can spread to the jawbone, soft tissues of the face and neck, and beyond. In exceedingly rare situations, the infection can spread to the heart (endocarditis) and brain (encephalitis) (bacterial meningitis).

## What are the Causes:

A tooth infection can occur as a result of anything that allows bacteria to enter the tooth or its surrounding tissues. Some causes are



- **Extreme dental decay:** Cavities or tooth decay are produced by the degradation of the hard surfaces of the teeth. When bacteria break down the sugars in food and drink acid damages enamel.
- Teeth that are fractured, chipped, or cracked might have an opening filled with bacteria, which can then spread to the pulp.
- **Periodontitis**, often referred to as gum disease, is an infection and inflammation of the gums and dental bone structure. Bacteria can enter deeper tissues when gum disease worsens.
- **Injury to the tooth:** Even if there is no apparent crack, trauma to a tooth can nonetheless cause injury to the inner pulp. Because of the injury, it is vulnerable to infection.

## Symptoms:

Throbbing and severe pain are two of the most typical and noticeable symptoms of a dental abscess. In most cases, the pain appears suddenly and intensifies with time.

The pain will most likely migrate to the jawbone, neck, and ears. The following are some more signs and symptoms of the condition:

- Radiating pain to your ear, jaw, or neck
- Pain that worsens after lying down
- Pain when chewing or biting
- Facial redness and swelling
- Swollen, red gums
- Tooth Sensitivity
- Discolored or loose teeth
- Bad breath
- Foul taste in your mouth
- Lymph nodes in your neck or beneath your jaw that are painful or swollen
- Fever

## How is it Diagnosed?

In addition to looking for signs of infection in the tooth and surrounding tissue, your dentist may go for a/an:

- **X-ray.** This can aid in identifying sources of dental disease that may have contributed to the infection. Your dentist can also use X-rays to evaluate if the infection has spread and is impacting other locations.
- **CT scan.** If the infection has migrated to other parts of the neck, it will be easier to determine the extent of the infection.
- **Tap and press your teeth together.** An abscessed tooth is usually sensitive to touch or pressure.
- **Thermal examinations.** These tests will assist your dentist in determining the condition of your pulpal tissues.

## Treatment:

- **Incision and drainage:**

To drain the pus, your dentist at [Dental implant in Jalandhar](#) will make a small incision (cut) in the abscess. A little rubber drain is sometimes used to keep the region accessible for drainage.

- **Root canal:**

This method aids in the removal of the infection and the preservation of your tooth. This routine surgery removes the affected inner pulp of the tooth and fills the gap to avoid further infection. The inner pulp is necessary while the tooth is growing, but once mature, the tooth may survive without it. Your tooth should be restored to normal after the surgery, though you may require a crown to preserve the root canal. Taking excellent care of your restored tooth can make it last a lifetime.

- **Tooth extraction:**

When a tooth cannot be saved, your dentist may be forced to pull or extract it, causing pus to ooze from the socket.

- **Antibiotics:**

Antibiotics may not be essential if the infection is limited to the abscessed area, though your dentist may provide them to help with your dental therapy. While this treatment may help fight off residual bacteria, it does not address the root of the problem, which is an impacted tooth.

Nuface uses the treatments mentioned above to remove the infection and prevent consequences.