

Editorial Note on a Dental Trauma: Causes, Treatment and Prevention

Sahni Mayra*

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Paraiba Federal University, Paraiba, Brazil

Description

Physical damage to the teeth, gums, alveolar bone (bones including the cavity of the teeth), or soft tissues of the mouth, including the lips and tongue, is known as Dental trauma. Dental trauma can include different types of injuries, including: Fractures of teeth such as root fractures and enamel fractures, Missing tooth (subluxation), Tooth pushed into socket (intrusion, peeling), tooth Socket wall fracture, Jaw damage, Lip fracture, and Gum crack. Trauma to primary teeth most commonly occur between the ages of 2-3 years. If the primary tooth is damaged, the resulting treatment should take precedence over the safety of the adult tooth and avoid the risk of damaging a permanent successor. This is because the tip of the root of the injured primary tooth is near the germ of an adult tooth.

Causes of dental injuries

Falling, car accidents, exercise and other accidents are the main causes of Dental injuries. Some cases are the result of being involved in violent events such as brawls and physical abuse.

Treatment of dental trauma

Treatment depends on the type of trauma. Mouth and tooth damage should be examined by a dentist, especially if one or more teeth are loosened or damaged. In some cases, if there is visible damage to a tooth, there is also an injury to the adjacent tooth, which is not always visible unless diagnosed by a dental examination. For missing or broken teeth, tooth Colour padding is recommended to replace the lost part of the tooth. If most of the crown is lost, an artificial crown or cap can be provided instead. If the pulp is exposed, root canal treatment may be required. Molar damage, B-cusp

fractures may require root canal treatment and full crown treatment. Serious injuries such as B-Split teeth may require complete tooth extraction. The dentist may need to reposition the misaligned teeth and may require root canal treatment. Children under the age of 12 may not require root canal treatment because their teeth are still developing and may heal spontaneously. The dentist will watch you carefully to see if further treatment is needed. If you act immediately, you may be able to restore the knocked out (torn) tooth. If you receive treatment within 3040 minutes, you are more likely to save your teeth. The longer you wait, the less likely you are to save your teeth. Require more than one radiographic view to identify the fracture line.

Prevention of dental trauma

Most Dental trauma can be avoided and these precautions can help reduce the risk of tooth trauma. You should always use a child seat belt to protect your occupants from injury in the event of an accident. Toddlers should be buckled to a suitable child seat. The risk of potential trips and slips that increase the risk of oral trauma should be assessed at home. Especially for infants such as children, measures should be taken to protect them. Attach the grill to the stairwell, pad the rough edges of the table, and store the electrical cables. Athletes practicing contact sports such as soccer, wrestling and boxing, and non-contact activities such as skateboarding, inline skating and cycling should wear a face mask.

How to cite this article: Mayra, Sahni "Editorial Note on a Dental Trauma: Causes, Treatment and Prevention ." *J Trauma Treat* 10 (2021) : e019.

* **Address for Correspondence:** Dr. Sahni Mayra, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Paraiba Federal University, Paraiba, Brazil, E-mail: mayrasahni@edu.br

Copyright: © 2021 Mayra S. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the creative commons attribution license which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Received: November 02, 2021; **Accepted:** November 16, 2021; **Published:** November 23, 2021