

Extraction

A tooth which is very decayed or damaged, or loose because of gum disease, may have to be extracted (taken out of your mouth).

Wisdom teeth sometimes have to be extracted if they have come through at an awkward angle and are causing problems (such as decay in adjacent teeth or, being difficult to clean, and causing infections).

Teeth are sometimes taken out from children's mouths to help other teeth which are crowded to grow straight, (usually on the advice of an orthodontist).

After working out the best way to take the tooth out, your dentist will discuss with you:

- How to minimise what you feel while the extraction is happening
- If you someone accompany you if you are to have sedation or a general anaesthetic
- When it would be convenient for you to have the tooth removed
- You might also discuss other treatment you might need for example, a denture.

While the Tooth is Being Removed

You may hear some noise and feel some pressure as the tooth is being eased out – but you should not feel pain. Sometimes stitches are put into the gum to minimise any post extraction bleeding, to make the area more comfortable and help it heal quickly.

Afterwards

You may need a day or so off work to recover, depending on how difficult the extraction was and whether sedation or a general anaesthetic was used. Most people experience very little post-operation discomfort. The dentist will ensure that bleeding has stopped before you leave the practice. You should not smoke or drink alcohol for at least 24 hours after an extraction.

What My Dentist Will Do

Some teeth are easier to take out than others. A local anaesthetic (an injection in your mouth) will be used to numb the tooth before it is extracted; this is the best treatment for most patients.

In some cases, for children or nervous patients, or where a tooth might prove difficult to remove, sedation (something to make you relaxed) with a local anaesthetic may be used.



On rare occasions a general anaesthetic may be considered. If a general anaesthetic is needed, you will have to go to a hospital or a specialist treatment centre (you are likely to be able to go home the same day, but not all patients are able to do so).

