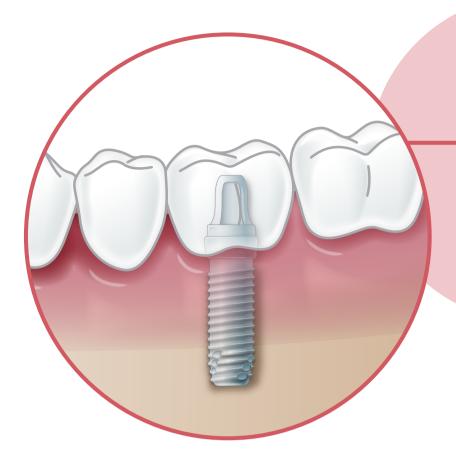
Other Oral Surgeries

Oral and maxillofacial surgeons perform a variety of dental and soft-tissue procedures to improve function, appearance and oral health.

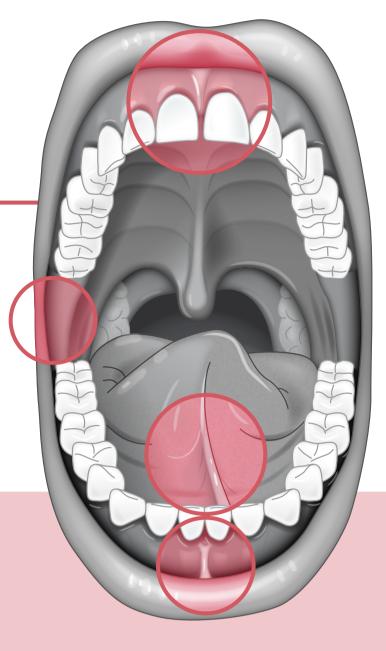


Dental implants

A long-term solution to missing teeth.

Frenectomy

A simple procedure to loosen tissues under the tongue (for tongue-tie), inside the lips or those connecting the cheeks to the gums.

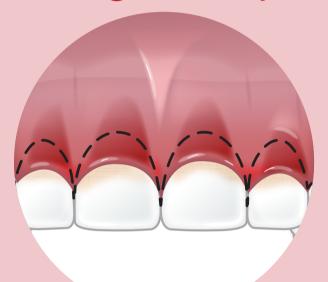


Crown-lengthening



Your dentist may refer you to an oral and maxillofacial surgeon for a procedure to ensure that enough of a tooth's structure is available to securely hold a crown.

Gingivectomy



Removing diseased or excess gum tissue and the bacteria that can cause periodontitis.

Soft-tissue graft



Used to add more tissue to:

- Prevent further gum recession.
- Cover an exposed root.
- Stop sensitivity in the affected area.
- Improve the look of the tooth.
- Prevent future problems.

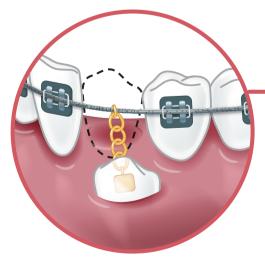
Gingivoplasty

The surgical reshaping of the gum tissue, often performed in combination with a gingivectomy for cosmetic or functional purposes.



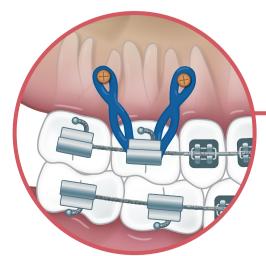
Tooth extractions

Due to decay, injury or as part of orthodontic treatment.



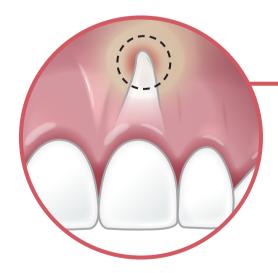
Erupting impacted teeth

A technique used to help blocked teeth, frequently the canine (or eye) teeth, through the gum and into the correct position.



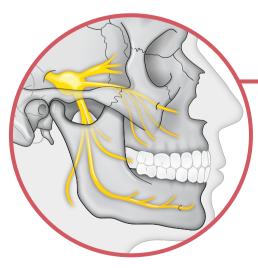
Temporary anchorage devices (TADs)

Occasionally used for a short time during orthodontic treatment to reposition teeth using small titanium screws usually placed by oral and maxillofacial surgeons in their office.



Apicoectomy

Needed when a root canal alone is insufficient. An oral and maxillofacial surgeon removes the infected part of the root and then fills the remaining root to prevent future infections.



Trigeminal nerve repair

Non-invasive and surgical treatments can restore sensation and function to the nerve responsible for sensation in the face and such functions as biting and chewing.

