



Endodontics

WHAT IS IT?

Better known as a root canal, endodontics is the area of intervention dedicated to the **treatment of dental canals**.

It consists of the **preservation of the tooth by preventing, diagnosing, treating and controlling changes in the tooth's nerve and other intradental tissues (dental pulp) and of the tissues around the root**.

A root canal is performed when the dental pulp is irreversibly inflamed or dead, which can be caused by cavities reaching the tooth's deeper areas.

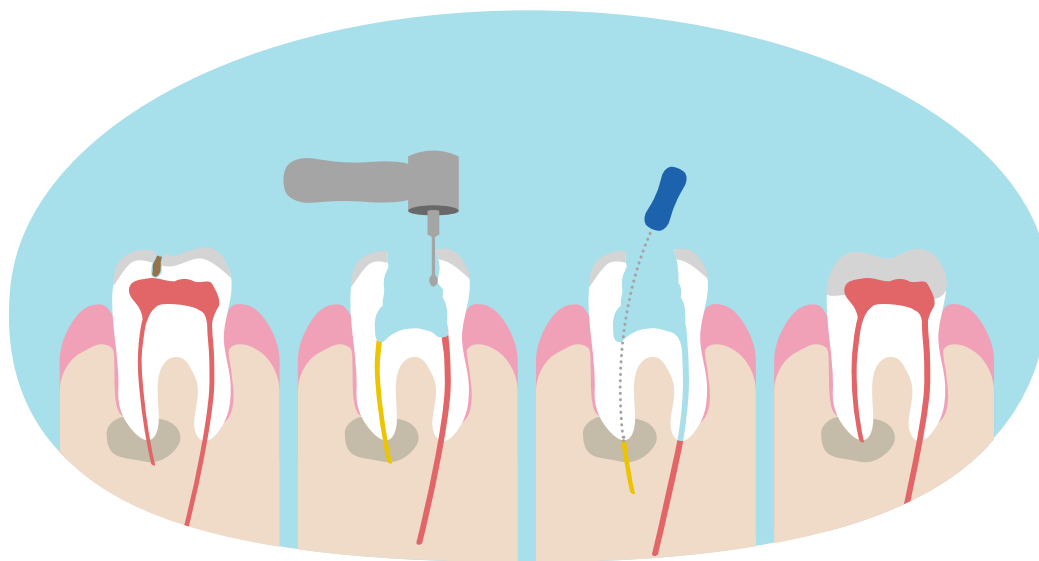
When is a root canal recommended?

1. When the dental pulp presents an **irreversible inflammation**, with spontaneous pain
2. When the pulp becomes dead and it **compromises the root's surrounding structure**, causing inflammation and/or infection
3. When the tooth becomes necessary as a support for a fixed prosthesis.

How many visits to the dentist does it take to complete a root canal?

One or more sessions may be necessary, depending on the tooth's initial condition and the complexity of the treatment. After performing the root canal, **the tooth is recovered via a dental crown, or any other work that will restore the lost function**.

You should perform the treatment within your dentist's recommended timeframe. If you stop the treatment midway, you may jeopardize your tooth's viability.



Stages of an endodontic treatment

Can devitalized teeth go dark?

Yes, but this is not a common occurrence. Sometimes, devitalized teeth may darken a little, but with the most modern techniques, this is a very rare occurrence.

In any case, there are treatments for darkened teeth, such as internal whitening treatments.

What care should be taken after a root canal?

To avoid dental crown fracture and contamination of the canal by microorganisms present in saliva, the **tooth's restoration should take place as soon as possible**.

You should follow your dentist's recommended control plan.

Why should you choose Clínica Médicis?

- Use of state-of-the-art techniques and materials, such as an **optical microscope**. Essential in more complex cases, as they facilitate the location of accessory channels, the removal of posts or fractured instruments.
- Performance of complementary diagnostic tests, such as **CBCT**. This imaging exam makes it possible to capture 3D images key for the visualization of specificities of the patient's structures.
- Mechanical instrumentation of the root canal and state of the art canal obturation techniques.