





Hello! This is your MediGuide :)


Ask any question and I will answer it.


 What is root canal treatment?

 root canal treatment is a dental procedure that is performed in order to save a tooth in which the pulp (the living tissue within the tooth) has died or become untreatably diseased, usually as the result of extensive dental caries. Root canal treatment may be performed under a local anaesthetic (see anaesthesia, local). X-rays are first taken in order to establish the length of the root canal. The main stages of treatment are shown in the illustrations (right). A hole is drilled into the crown to remove all material from the pulp chamber. The root canals are then slightly enlarged and shaped with fine-tipped instruments, and their length is measured. The procedure is often monitored. A pulp, dentalvalve surgery or other types of open heart surgery are often very successful. A tooth pulp, dentalpulpitis, inflammation of the dental pulp, w h i c h most commonly occurs as a result of dental caries. A pulp, dentalpulpectomy, the removal of the tooth pulp. P u l p e c -surgery or other types of open heart surgery are often very successful. A tooth pulp, dentalpulpitis, inflammation of the dental pulp, w h i c h most commonly occurs as a result of dental caries. A pulp, dentalpulpectomy, the removal of the tooth pulp. P u l p e c -surgery or other types of open heart surgery are often very successful. A tooth pulp, dentalpulpitis, inflammation of the dental pulp, w h i c h most commonly occurs as a result of dental caries. A pulp, dentalpulpectomy, the removal of the tooth pulp. P u l p e c -surgery or other types of open heart surgery are often very successful. A tooth pulp, dentalpulpitis, inflammation of the dental pulp, w h i c h most commonly occurs as a result of dental caries. A pulp, dentalpulpectomy, the removal of the

 what are the symptoms to get a root canal treatment?

-  1. Dryness, sore throat, fever, and bad breath 2) Temporary filling, enlarged root canal, and bacteria entering 3) Temporary filling, inflammation of the tissues surrounding the teeth, and grey appearance 4) Pain, tender-ness, and swelling over the affected area 5) Periostitis 6) Decayed tooth socket 7) Root canal treatment 8) Temporary filling, eroded gums, and decayed tooth socket 9) Periodontal disease 10) Sore throat, fever, bad breath, and dental decay

 what is periostitis?

 periostitis is inflammation of the periosteum (the layer of connective tissue that coats all of the bones in the body except the joint surfaces). it produces new bone in the initial stages of healing following a fracture. periostitis is caused by a blow that presses directly on to the periosteum. the usual cause is a blow that presses on the perineum, the area that is bounded internally by the bony structures that surround the pelvic floor. Internally, the perineum extends from the coccyx at the back to the pubis at the front of the body and incorporates the lower parts of the genitourinary and gastrointestinal tracts. Outside the body, the peri-neum is the area that extends from the genitals to the anus. Periapical abscess is a painful and of sudden onset. It usually disappears with no treatment, but minor surgery may be required to drain the blood. Pericarditis is inflammation of the pericardium (the double-layered membrane surrounding the heart). This disorder often leads to chest pain and fever. There may also be an increased amount of fluid (see effu-sion) in the pericardial space, which separates the two smooth layers of the pericardial membrane. Perforation is usually the result of a peptic ulcer, appendicitis, or diverticulitis. Peritonitis may also be associated with acute salpingitis, cholecystitis, or septicemia. SYMPTOMS There is usually severe abdominal pain. PERIPERICARDITISPericarditis is inflammation of the pericardium (the double-layered membrane surrounding the heart). This disorder often leads to chest pain and fever. There may also be an increased amount of fluid (see effu-sion) in the pericardial space

Your Question:

