

## Dental Emergencies

<div> <div> <p><b>Deciduous Teeth</b></p> <p>Upper Right: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I Upper Left: J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T Mandibular: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T</p> </div> <div> <p><b>Permanent Teeth</b></p> <p>Upper Right: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 Mandibular: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32</p> </div> </div>	
<div> <div> <p><b>Upper Teeth</b></p> <p>Central incisor Lateral incisor Cuspid (canine tooth) First bicuspid Second bicuspid First molar Second molar Third molar (wisdom tooth)</p> </div> <div> <p><b>Lower Teeth</b></p> <p>Third molar (wisdom tooth) Second molar First molar Second bicuspid First bicuspid Cuspid (canine tooth) Lateral incisor Central incisor</p> </div> </div>	
<div> <div> <p><b>Erupt</b></p> <p>7-8 yrs. 8-9 yrs. 11-12 yrs. 10-11 yrs. 10-12 yrs. 6-7 yrs. 12-13 yrs. 17-21 yrs.</p> </div> <div> <p>Ellis class I Ellis class II Ellis class III Alveolar fracture</p> </div> </div>	
<b>Avulsion</b>	The tooth is completely displaced from the alveolar ridge; the periodontal ligament is severed, and fracture of the alveolus may occur.
<b>Fracture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Infraction:</b> cracked tooth</li> <li>• <b>Enamel only (Ellis I - uncomplicated):</b> tooth chipped, pain absent but may be elicited with manipulation.</li> <li>• <b>Enamel and dentin (Ellis II - uncomplicated):</b> tooth chipped with exposed dentin, sensitive to touch and temperature.</li> <li>• <b>Complicated crown fracture (Ellis III - complicated):</b> exposure of the pulp and central artery, increased risk of infection.</li> <li>• <b>Root fracture:</b> May not also involve the crown. If the crown is not involved, root fracture suggested by mobility of the crown</li> <li>• <b>Alveolar fracture:</b> causes dislocation of multiple teeth that move with palpation.</li> </ul>
<b>Luxation Injuries</b>	<p>Involve the supporting structures of the teeth, including the periodontal ligament and alveolar bone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Concussion:</b> The tooth is neither loose nor displaced; it may be tender with the pressure of biting because of inflammation of the periodontal ligament.</li> <li>• <b>Subluxation:</b> The tooth is loose, but not displaced from its socket; the periodontal ligament fibers are damaged and inflamed.</li> <li>• <b>Intrusion:</b> The tooth is driven into the socket, compressing the periodontal ligament and fracturing the alveolar socket.</li> <li>• <b>Extrusion:</b> The tooth is centrally dislocated from its socket; the periodontal ligament is lacerated and inflamed.</li> <li>• <b>Lateral luxation:</b> The tooth is displaced anteriorly, posteriorly, or laterally; the periodontal ligament is lacerated, and the supporting bone is fractured.</li> </ul>