

Healthy Smile Tips

- Brush your teeth twice a day with a fluoride toothpaste.
- Clean between your teeth daily.
- Eat a healthy diet that limits sugary beverages and snacks.
- See your dentist regularly for prevention and treatment of oral disease.

For more information about taking care of your mouth and teeth, visit the hospital's website, www.dentalhospitalbangkok.com



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DENTAL TREATMENT

All about Prosthodontics:

Why Do I Need a Crown?



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A Few Simple Guidelines

Dental crowns are an oral solution for a variety of dental concerns, including teeth that are weak, decayed, broken, chipped, cracked, fractured, or discolored.

Dental crowns are “caps” that can be placed over and cover an existing tooth from the gum line and up, helping to repair and enhance both the appearance and health of the tooth. This process typically occurs in two stages. During the first stage, your dentist will assess and prepare your tooth to receive a crown. Root canal treatment may be needed if there is severe damage or risk of infection to the inside of the tooth. This visit may include a core build-up or a post, fabrication of a temporary crown, and making an impression to be sent to our dental laboratory in the hospital.

When the permanent crown is ready, the dentist will then uninstall your temporary crown and place the final crown, assessing its overall function and appearance. The dentist may be able to perform the entire crown procedure in the same day.

Dental crowns are an ideal solution for restoring teeth, but it is important to acknowledge that they still require regular care. Whether it is from poor oral hygiene, decay underneath the crown, unexpected stress, root canal treatment failure, cracked tooth or root, dental crowns can fail.

Dental Crowns Used For:

Crowns restore the shape, strength, functionality, and appearance of a damaged tooth. After you have one placed, you will be able to use your tooth to chew again without risking damage to what is underneath it.

Dental crowns provide a dental solution that can be used to help treat a variety of cosmetic and oral hygiene concerns, including:

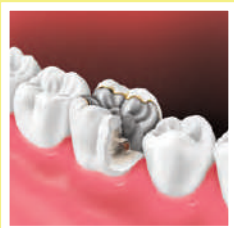
- Severe tooth decay
- Cracked, chipped, or fractured tooth/teeth
- Misshapen tooth/teeth or severely discolored teeth
- Severely stained or discolored tooth/teeth
- Missing tooth/teeth
- Tooth restoration after root canal treatment
- Broken tooth or a tooth that has been severely worn down
- Large cavity filling when there is not a lot of tooth left
- Holding a dental bridge in place
- Covering a dental implant
- For cosmetic modification

Crowns protect the vulnerable part of the tooth by physically holding it together and shielding it from damage.

How is a crown placed?

It usually takes two dental visits to complete the treatment. When a crown is placed over a natural tooth, several steps are involved:

1. The dentist prepares the tooth by removing its outer portion so the crown will fit. If additional tooth structure is needed to support the crown, the dentist may build up the core of the tooth.
2. An impression is made to provide an exact model for the crown. The impression can be made from a mold or by digitally scanning the tooth.
3. You will get a temporary crown while you wait for the permanent crown to be ready. While you have a temporary crown, the tooth may be sensitive to hot and cold. Avoid chewing gum and sticky foods during this time.
4. The laboratory technician then uses the model to help make the crown.
5. When the new crown is ready, the dentist places it in your mouth and makes the necessary adjustments. When you and your dentist are happy with how it looks and feels, the crown is cemented or bonded into place.



What is it made from?

Crowns can be made of a variety of different materials. When a crown is made, the material often is colored to blend in with your natural teeth. Some of the most popular options are listed below.

Porcelain bonded to precious metal crowns

This is what most crowns are made from. A precious metal base is made and then porcelain is applied in layers over it.

All-ceramic crowns

This modern technique offers a metal-free alternative, which can give the strength of a bonded crown and the appearance of a porcelain crown. Ceramics meet the highest aesthetic expectations and are biocompatible. All ceramic restorations do not have a metal core. Therefore, light can shine through the restorations as it does in natural teeth. In addition, the adjoining gum will show no dark metal edges. Modern ceramic crowns match natural teeth, making it difficult for people to know that you have a replacement tooth.

Gold crowns

This crown is a mix of gold, copper and other metals. It is strong and does not fracture, nor does it wear away the tooth itself.

All Ceramic Crowns

These are a type of cosmetic crown which are made purely from ceramic and no other material. This is in contrast to other types of crowns such as the porcelain fused to metal variety and gold crowns.

The defining feature of these crowns is that they are made from a translucent material which is attractive to look at and blends in well with the rest of your teeth.

These crowns are ideally suited to people who have minimal space within their mouth for a crown or prefer something which has a natural appearance.

They are made from a thinner material which results in a lighter crown. Plus the material used is 'bio-compatible' which is kind to natural gum tissue and enables it to grow back alongside the crown.

Ceramic material is colourfast and wear-resistant. In addition, the low heat conduction protects the dental nerve, which is very sensitive to temperature changes.

There is no risk of an allergic reaction or sensitivity to hot or cold foods.

IPS e.max crown is an innovative all-ceramic system includes the innovative lithium disilicate glass-ceramic used mainly for single-tooth restorations, hybrid abutments and small bridges.

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Dental Crown Failure

As with all dental work on teeth, crowns can fail over time.

- **Crown leakage and decay**, decay can form around the edges of a crown. Usually there is metal underneath the porcelain or the crown is made entirely of metal. This metal makes it impossible for the tooth structure inside of the crown to be seen on a radiographic x-ray.
- **Teeth grinding or chewing hard foods**, is a condition in which the patient grinds or clenches teeth in an involuntary way and cause the crown to get cracks or even break. Teeth will also, be more susceptible to fractures. There may be destruction of the alveolar bone and gum disease.
- **Loss of tooth structure** underneath the crown will also to dislodgement of crown.

