

**DENTAL IMPLANT** - is a titanium fixture; which Osseo-integrates with the jaw bone which later ends up having a tooth in the form of a crown being placed on top of it. These can be used in a single or multiple forms to replace one or more missing teeth.

**ROOT CANAL TREATMENT** - also known as endodontic treatment, this is where a non-vital or infected pulp tissue inside the hollow chamber within the root of the tooth needs to be removed, cleaned, prepared and then filled.

**ONLAY** - Extra-coronal restoration made within the dental lab, which replace part of the missing/prepared tooth surface. It can be less destructive than a full coverage crown.

**INLAY** - Intra-coronal restoration made within the dental lab; which replaces part of the missing tooth and fits within the existing tooth structure.

**CROWN** - Extra-coronal restoration, generally made within the laboratory, used to replace and support the whole crown structure of the tooth.

**AMALGAM FILLING** - This is a metal filling comprised of an alloy of Silver, Zinc mercury etc. This is used to restore broken down/infected or damaged teeth.

**COMPOSITE FILLING** - A white filling made of a polymer resin material. This is used to restore broken down/infected or damaged teeth. This is a more aesthetic option for a filling choice.

**FLUORIDATION** - Is a process that is used to implement fluoride into the material such as water/salt/milk/tablets has been used in the past to help

with the process of re-mineralization for the enamel on the teeth. The aim of this is to strengthen the enamel structure to help prevent caries.

**ATTRITION** - Is one of the forms of Non-cariou tooth tissue loss (NCTTL). This method is usually in the method of teeth grinding against teeth (bruxism).

**ABRASION** - Is another form of NCTTL. This is due to external sources such as brushing too hard (toothbrush abrasion)

**CARIES** - disease of the tooth caused by a number of microorganisms primarily Streptococcus Mutans, leading to the destruction of the tooth surface.

There are many different forms and classifications of caries being:

**RAMPANT CARIES** - which signifies advanced or severe decay on multiple surfaces of many teeth

**ARRESTED CARIES** - describes a lesion on a tooth that was previously demineralized but was remineralized before causing a cavitation.

**BOTTLE CARIES** - is a disease characterized by severe decay in the teeth of infants or young children. It causation is said to be due to sweetened liquids which are given and are left clinging to an infant's teeth for long periods. Many sweet liquids cause problems, including milk, formula and fruit juice.

Bacteria in the mouth use these sugars as food. They then produce acids that attack the teeth. Each time your child drinks these liquids; acids attack for 20 minutes or longer. After many attacks, the teeth can decay.

## SECONDARY CARIES

**TOOTH DECAY** - This is the Lehman's terms for describing caries. Please see definition of caries.

**TOOTH EROSION** - Another form of NCTTL, caused by non-bacterial acid damage to the tooth structure, which can be classified as intrinsic/extrinsic commonly associated with Fizzy Drinks/Acid reflux seen in conditions such as Bulimia Nervosa.

**NHS** - The National Health Service dental care is provided in both hospital/community/general dental services.

UDA (Units of Dental Activity) - This is a point system currently used to remunerate general dental practitioners working in the general dental NHS service.

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