

NEWSLETTER SUMMER



Improving the Safety of third molar surgery The power of 3D imaging



As experienced clinicians, dentists are trained to recognize high risk scenarios when discussing the removal of third molars with their patients. As we all know, the main risk associated with this procedure is paresthesia of the mandibular nerve.



Scan to see

animation

Classic imaging techniques, like panoramic radiographs, are the gold standard in the preoperative assessment of nerve proximity to mandibular third molars. When assessing the risk of nerve involvement during third molar surgery on a panoramic radiograph, dentists will pay specific attention to the following 5 signs:

Ssigns of inferior alveolar nerve proximity:

- Darkening and notching of the root
- Interruption of canal outlines
- Diversion of canal from its normal course
- Deflected roots at the region of the canal
- -Narrowing of canal outlines on the radiograph





NEWSLETTER SUMMER | 2013

Third molar surgery Our Approach

The current accessibility of Cone Beam Computed Tomography; (CBCT and 3D imaging) now allows dental professionals to be better equipped, to predict the risks of nerve injury in cases where conventional imaging shows signs of concern.





At Seaforth Oral Surgery, Dr. Antoine Chehade and Dr. Marc Shenouda have been using this precise and efficient type of diagnostic imaging for many years now. Improved safety, improved diagnosis.

The use of specific 3D imaging techniques in the planning of third molar surgery allows us to provide optimal care to our patients and diminishes the risks of complications. This imaging modality enhances our ability to make appropriate surgical decisions during complex third molar removal. Enhancing safety, one of our priorities!



CONTACT US | CONTACTEZ-NOUS



3550 Cote-des-Neiges: Suite 170 Montréal, Qc. H3H 1V4 T. 514-931-7077 F. 514-788-5411 www.seaforthoralsurgery.com info@seaforthoralsurgery.com

@SeaforthOsurg
Facebook.com/SeaforthOralSurg
SeaforthOralSurgeryBlog.com



Dr Antoine Chehade | Dr Marc Shenouda | Dr Geneviève Bonin