



Huntington Village Implant & Oral Surgeons
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Article Below Timely: "Extraction or Not"

The Dental Abstract article below, "Extraction or Not?" is timely since our next Continuing Education Lecture on Thursday, April 14, 2016 (please mark your calendars) will be on the same subject. Dr. Dale Rosenbach will present:

**"Prognosis Treatment and Planning:
When To Save and When To Extract Teeth"**

"Extraction or Not?"

Igoumenakis D, Giannakopoulos N-N, Parara E, et al: Effect of causative tooth extraction on clinical and biological parameters of odontogenic infection: A prospective clinical trial. J Oral Maxillofac Surg 73:1254-1258,2015

Clinical Significance: Carious necrosis of the tooth pulp is the most common dental disease causing infections. The nonvital pulp has no blood supply, so antibiotics and immune system effects are unable to affect the bacteria in the necrotic root canals. Biofilm-related bacteria on dental surfaces cause more persistent infections than free-floating bacteria. Only through mechanical means-specifically tooth extraction and curettage of the socket, root canal treatment, or root scaling-can the bacteria be eradicated from the biofilm areas. This may explain why extraction is associated with a more efficient return to healthy status. It is likely that non-restorable teeth have a larger bacterial load, which means the patients in this study who had extraction likely had a worse initial condition than those with the restorable teeth. Although logically it would seem that those with more bacteria would require more time for recovery, the extraction appears to positively affect recovery.

Background: Treatment of maxillofacial infections most often involves surgical drainage of the affected space and antibiotic coverage. However, it is equally important to eliminate any odontogenic origin for the infection. Early management of the compromised tooth helps to resolve the infection more quickly and completely. Extraction and treatment are the options for these teeth. Changes in body temperature, white blood cell (WBC) count, fibrinogen levels, and C-reactive protein (CRP) levels were compared between cases where odontogenic infections were managed with extraction and those where treatment with no extraction was chosen.

Methods: The 179 patients were admitted to the author's maxillofacial unit for odontogenic infection between 2010 and 2013. They were assigned for extraction or non-extraction based on whether the causative tooth was viewed as non-restorable or restorable, respectively. Extractions were done upon admission, but the treatment protocol thereafter was the same for both groups, including incision of the space and intravenous antibiotics. Body temperature, WBC count, fibrinogen levels, and CRP levels were measured at admission and 2 days later and changes between groups compared.

Results: For the extraction group, the mean hospital stay lasted 5.37 days, whereas it was 6.42 days for the non-extraction group. The difference was statistically significant. Mean axillary temperature, WBC count, fibrinogen level, and CRP level all had a statistically greater decline for those in the extraction group compared to those in the non-extraction group.

Discussion: Patients having extraction of the tooth causing maxillofacial infection had a faster decline in the parameters of infection than those not having extraction. The result was a faster resolution of infection and a shorter stay in the hospital for those who had a causative tooth removed compared to those undergoing tooth-preserving treatment.

Don't Miss Out on our Next Seminar!!

Thursday

April 14, 2016

3 CE Credits

"Prognosis Treatment & Planning: When To Save and When To Extract Teeth"

Presenter: Dale Rosenbach, DDS, MS

Registration Dinner 5:30 pm

Lecture 6:00 - 9:00 pm

Dolan Family Health Center

284 Pulaski Road, Greenlawn, NY

This course is sponsored by the Suffolk County Dental Society, an ADA-CERP recognized provider of Cont. Ed. (CE) approved by the New York State Dental Association and a designated PACE Program Provider for the Academy of General