



Call (715) 842-5691 for an appointment

Monday: 8am-5pm
 Tuesday: 8am-5pm
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Dental Implants - Getting to the Root of Things

By [PatientConnect365](#)

With regular dental care and some luck, you may never be a candidate for a dental implant, but knowing about them ahead of time will help inform your decision should the need ever arise. So, what are implants, how do they work, and who needs them?



How Does a Dental Implant Work?

Dental implants are artificial tooth “roots” placed into the jaw to help hold a replacement tooth, bridge, or even dentures, in place.

Typically made of Titanium, which the jawbone will accept or fuse to, dental implants are most often used for patients who have somehow lost a tooth or teeth – whether through accident, injury, or even periodontal disease.

Implants can also help stop periodontal disease from forming by eliminating gaps in the mouth where disease and infection are likely to occur. They prevent the shifting of teeth, which can cause more long-term damage.

Types of Dental Implants

There are two types of implants: Endosteal and Subperiosteal.

Endosteal (in the bone) implants are typically screws, blades, or cylinders that are surgically placed directly into the jawbone. Generally used to support bridges or removable dentures, this type of implant is the most common.

Subperiosteal (on the bone) implants are placed on top of the jaw with posts that protrude through the gum to hold a dental prosthesis in place. These types of implants are used for patients who are unable to wear conventional dentures. Sometimes an implant is used to anchor orthodontia in place as well.

Dental Implant Candidates

An ideal implant candidate is usually in good health overall, including orally. If you should need an implant, your dentist will likely refer you to an Endodontist, Oral Surgeon, or Periodontist, a professional who specializes in gum tissue and bone in the mouth, to make sure that you have the best care team in place.

Healing time varies, as do success rates – and general post-surgical care is a key component to success.



2018

June, July & August

- What did the pig say on a hot summer day? – I’m bacon!
- Why do bananas use sunscreen? – Because they peel.
- Why are gulls named seagulls? – If they were by the bay, they’d be bagels.
- Why don’t oysters share their pearls? – Because they’re shellfish.
- Which letter is the coolest? – Iced t.
- What do you call a snowman in July? – A puddle.
- What do sheep do on sunny days? – Have a baa -baa-cue.
- What do you call a fish with no eyes? – A fsh.
- What happens when you throw a green rock into the Red Sea? – It gets wet.
- What does a bee do when it is hot? – He takes off his yellow jacket.
- What holds the sun up in the sky? – Sunbeams.
- What race is never run? – A swimming race.
- Why did the man love his barbecue? – Because it was the grill of his dreams.
- What is the best day to go to the beach? – SUNDAY.
- What does the sun drink out of? – Sunglasses.

Summer Smile List



- Find a hammock, Take a nap.
- Bear the heat at your local library.
- Go stargazing.
- Have a water balloon fight.
- Make a healthy smoothie.
- Hit a local baseball game.
- Watch for fireflies.
- Make a flower crown.
- Go berry picking.
- Get in a round of mini golf.

Mouthwash/Mouthrinse by ADA Mouthhealthy.org

While not a replacement for daily brushing and flossing, use of mouthwash (also called mouthrinse) may be a helpful addition to the daily dental hygiene routine for some people.

Why Use Mouthwash?

Just like dental floss, interdental brushes, and water flossers, mouthwash can get in between teeth. Reaching areas that your toothbrush can't get to helps to reduce the risk of cavities and gum disease. Mouthwash can help:

- Prevent or control tooth decay
- Reduce plaque (a thin film of bacteria that forms on teeth)
- Prevent or reduce gingivitis (an early stage of gum disease)
- Reduce the speed that tartar (hardened plaque) forms on the teeth or to produce a combination of these effects
- Freshen breath



Types of Mouthwash

- There are two main types of mouthwashes:
 - **Therapeutic mouthwashes.** These have active ingredients that kill bacteria and can help reduce plaque, gingivitis, cavities and bad breath. Those that contain fluoride help prevent or reduce tooth decay.
 - **Cosmetic mouthwashes.** These may temporarily control or reduce bad breath and leave your mouth with a pleasant taste, but don't reduce your risk of cavities or gum disease.

Some therapeutic mouthwashes require a prescription, but many mouthwashes are available over-the-counter. Talk to your dentist about whether you need a mouthwash and what kind of mouthwash to use, depending on your dental health needs.

When selecting an over-the-counter mouthwash, look for products that carry the American Dental Association Seal of Acceptance, which means that they have been tested and shown to be safe and effective.

Mouthwash and Children

Mouthwash is not recommended for children younger than 6 years of age. They may accidentally swallow large amounts of the mouthwash, which can cause nausea, vomiting and intoxication (due to the alcohol content in some rinses). Check the label and follow specific precautions, instructions and age recommendations.



Dental Options has joined the Delta Dental PPO network and are accepting new patients. Please pass the word, tell your friends, family and co-workers.