

ENAMEL

PEARL

Attrition

Abrasion

Erosion

Abfraction

n

SALMA HOTAKY

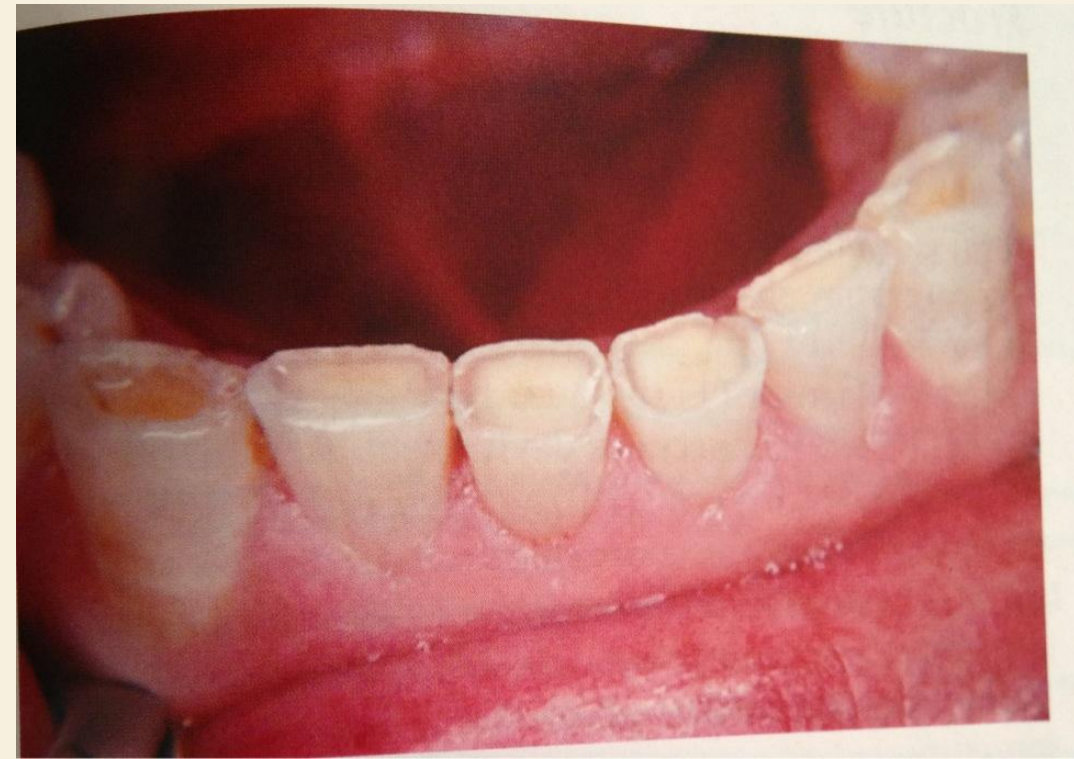
WHAT IS ENAMEL PEARL?



- It is a developmental, localized formation of enamel occurring on the root surface of a tooth.
- Enamel pearls have a tendency for molars and are rarely associated with premolars, canines or incisors.
- They are found usually in the area between roots, which is called a furcation, of molars.
- It is a remnant of Hertwig's epithelial root sheath in which an area of stellate reticulum is retained between the two layers of epithelium that normally comprise the root sheath.

ATTRITION?

- Is the loss of tooth surface from tooth to tooth contact.
- It usually starts at the incisal or occlusal surfaces.
- It is a physiological process and is commonly seen as a normal part of aging.

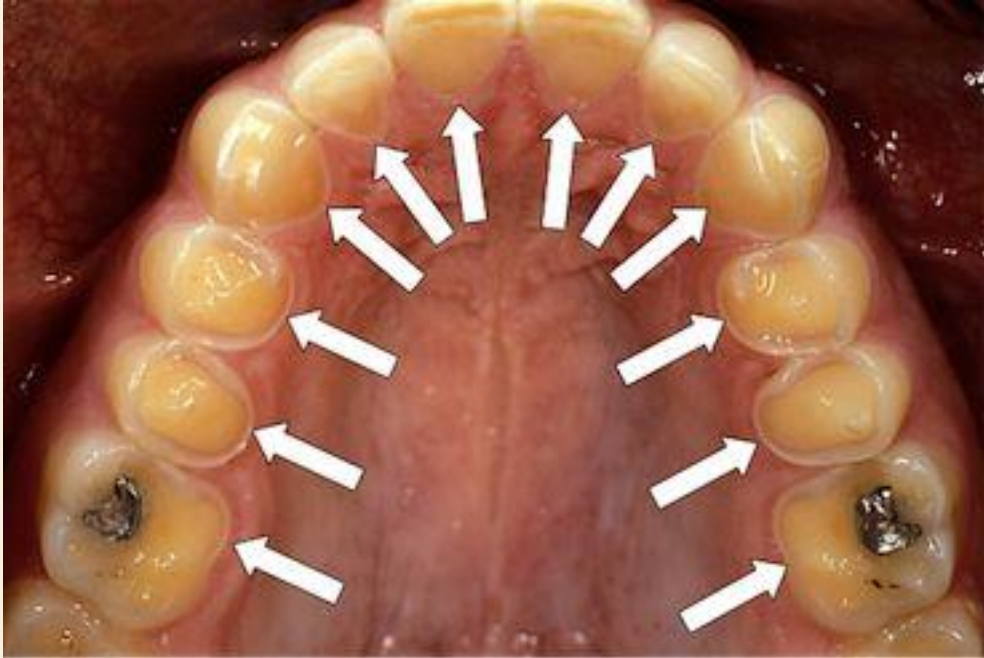


ABRASION?

- The loss of tooth structure due to repeated mechanical contact with objects other than teeth.
- Enamel loss may also result from friction caused by excessive tooth- brushing and abrasive toothpaste.



EROSION?



- It is the loss of tooth substance by a chemical process that does not involve known bacterial action.
- It is clearly visible in patients with the eating disorder of bulimia.
- The lingual surface of the maxillary anterior teeth and the occlusal surface of maxillary posterior teeth are eroded by the acid content of the vomit.
- The yellow underlying dentin is thereby exposed and can undergo attrition, because it is less mineralized than enamel.

ABFRACTION?

- Mechanical loss of tooth structure.
- Caused by increasing the tensile and compressive forces during tooth flexure, which possibly occurs during parafunctional habits with their occlusal loading.
- Biting, chewing, clenching and grinding put pressure on your teeth. Over time, this pressure can cause cracks and splits in the outer layer of your teeth. This occurs in the thinnest part of your enamel, near the gumline.



ROLE OF THE DENTAL HYGIENIST



- It is our duty to teach the patient about tooth wear prevention.
- We can teach them to use a soft brittle toothbrush & to use light pressure when brushing.
- We can suggest for the patient to use flouride toothpaste. (Less use of abrasive toothpaste.)
- Avoid drinking acidic beverages.

