

MEET THE DOCTOR



DR. FARZAD DANESH
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Dr. Danesh completed his DDS and MSc degree in Endodontics at Tehran University. He is a member of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, the Ontario Dental Association, and the American Association of Endodontists. He has worked as an Assistant Professor in the Endodontic Department at Azad University, as well as an Adjunct clinical Professor at the University of Western Ontario's Schulich School of Medicine and Dentistry, Endodontic Clinic.

Now located in Richmond Hill, Dr. Danesh is dedicated to providing care for his patients with various treatments including root canal treatments and endodontic surgery.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Why does re-infection happen?

If a canal is inaccessible within the tooth or the tooth has a fracture or crack, a root canal treatment may not be successful, or may have failed in a previous attempt. An additional root canal treatment may not be sufficient to remove all the infection at the root tip.

What can I do to make this better?

Try to avoid chewing with the tooth. Ensure you practice good oral hygiene by flossing and brushing normally.

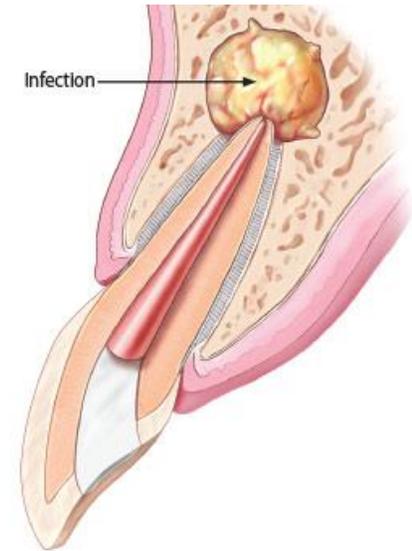
Is this procedure going to hurt?

During the procedure you will be completely anesthetized and will feel no pain, only gentle tugging. Post-operative discomfort will be managed with appropriate analgesics. We recommend a soft diet with personalized home care instructions, and a day or two off work depending on the extent of the procedure.



GTA NORTH
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APICOECTOMY



We share a conservative treatment philosophy and strive to provide dental excellence. Our goal is to create a healthy foundation for beautiful smiles.

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APICAL SURGERY

What is an apicoectomy?

An apicoectomy, also known as apical surgery, is an endodontic microsurgery. It is a procedure that is needed to remove infection from the root tips of teeth by removing the tip of the infected tooth and cleaning the surrounding bone. Infection is usually caused by embedded bacteria that colonize on the outside of the root tips or in the bone surrounding it. If an infection persists in the bone surrounding a tooth despite a previous root canal treatment, an apicoectomy surgery is needed.

How do I know I need this procedure?

When a tooth becomes infected there may or may not be pain. The area will generally be sensitive to touching and biting. A radiograph of the area may show an abscess, or a pimple on the gums can indicate an infected tooth.



Fig. 1: Cross section of tooth with infection after root canal.



Fig. 2: Cross section of tooth after an apicoectomy.

Do I have any other options?

Once the infection is in the tips of the roots, there are only 3 options: extraction, re-treatment, or apical surgery. When a re-treatment is not the preferred approach, apical surgery is favoured. If the tooth is extracted please note that it should be replaced with an implant, bridge, or removable partial denture to prevent other teeth from shifting and maintain function and esthetics.

What is the risk if I don't have surgery?

When the infection at the tip of the tooth root reaches the bone, the tissue within the tooth and along the bone is destroyed. The tooth may form an abscess, which collects bacteria the body cannot remove on its own. If no treatment is done, the surrounding area will continue to be infected. This can result in destruction of bone which may require multiple teeth in the area to be removed. Sometimes there are systemic symptoms like abscess and fever.

Will this treatment last?

When an apicoectomy is recommended, the endodontist feels the surgery is necessary to save the tooth. This natural tooth typically lasts the lifetime if protected with good oral hygiene.

Fig. 3: Radiograph of a tooth prior to, during, and following an apicoectomy and bone regeneration.



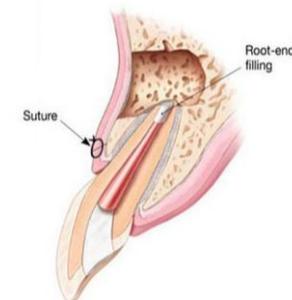
How is this procedure performed?



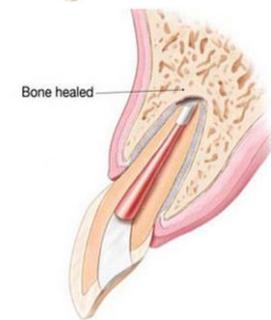
In order to expose the bone, a small cut is made in the surrounding gum tissue.



The end of the root tip and the infected tissue is removed through the incision.



The gum is sutured after a filling is placed in the end of the root. This helps prevent reinfection. Sometimes a bone graft is required to repair the damaged bone.



After a few months, the bone heals around the root.