

MEET THE DOCTOR



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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 this happen?

A root canal treatment can be due to tooth decay, extensive dental procedures, a chip or crack in the tooth, or trauma. This can cause the pulp, which contains the nerves, blood vessels and connective tissue to become inflamed and possibly infected.

What can I do to make this better?

Once you find out you have an infection, you may need antibiotics to avoid the spread of infection. Antibiotics may also help with pain before and after the root canal treatment. Also, try to avoid chewing with the tooth and ensure you practice good oral hygiene by flossing and brushing normally.

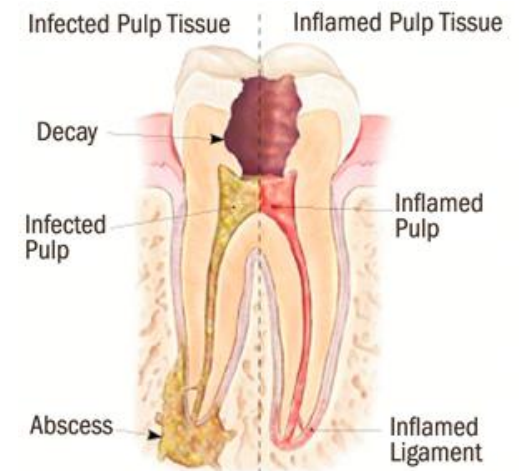
Does this procedure hurt?

During the procedure you will be completely anesthetized and will only feel gentle tugging or pressure. Post-operative discomfort will be managed with appropriate analgesics. We recommend a soft diet and personalized home care instructions.



GTA NORTH
PERIODONTICS & ENDODONTICS

ROOT CANAL TREATMENT



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

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ROOT CANAL TREATMENT

What is root canal?

Root canal treatment, also known as endodontic treatment, is a procedure that removes the infected nerve or pulp, which is the inner part of the tooth. The pulp tissue consists of blood vessels, connective tissue and nerves. When the pulp becomes infected, the tooth, its internal tissue, and the surrounding bone can be damaged and an abscess can form.

How do I know I need a root canal?

When a tooth becomes infected there may or may not be pain. The area will generally be sensitive to hot/cold stimulation, biting down and touching. An x-ray of the area may show an abscess or a pimple, indicating an infected tooth. Previous trauma to the area or a fractured tooth can also be a sign of an infected root.

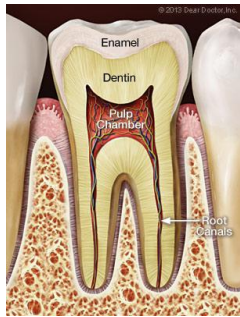


Fig. 1: Cross section of a tooth with normal pulp and healthy root canals.

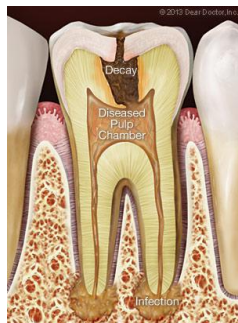


Fig. 2: Cross section of an infected tooth with decay in the pulp.

Do I need a root canal treatment?

When the nerve tissue becomes infected, the tissue starts to disintegrate and the body is not able to effectively kill the bacteria that accumulate. Root canal treatments remove the bacteria and any damaged tissue inside the tooth.

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

If the infection is not cleaned out at the tooth, the bone and surrounding tissue may become infected and an abscess can form. Sometimes systemic symptoms like fever and acute infection in other areas of the body can occur. Without root canal treatment, the tooth will need to be extracted. After an extraction the area will need a dental implant, bridge, or removable partial bridge.

Will my root canal last?

A root canal can typically last a lifetime if it is properly protected. After the treatment, a crown is placed to prevent further fracture of the tooth. Contact your dentist within 2 week to arrange a filling and a crown.

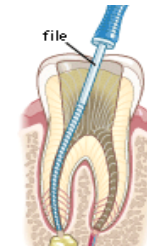


Fig. 4: Radiographs of a tooth prior to and following a root canal treatment and crown.

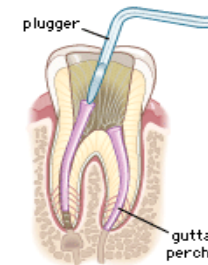
How is this procedure performed?



The infected tooth is located and the area is locally anaesthetized. A small hole is made on the top of the tooth with a very small instrument to access the infected area.



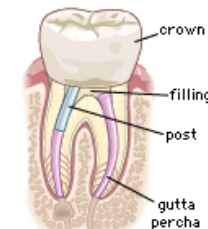
The damaged nerve is removed and the area is cleaned out.



The cleaned out area is filled with gutta percha (a rubber-like material) and sealed.



After canals are sealed, the tooth is filled with a temporary or permanent filling until a crown is placed.



A crown is placed at a later appointment to protect the tooth from fracturing,