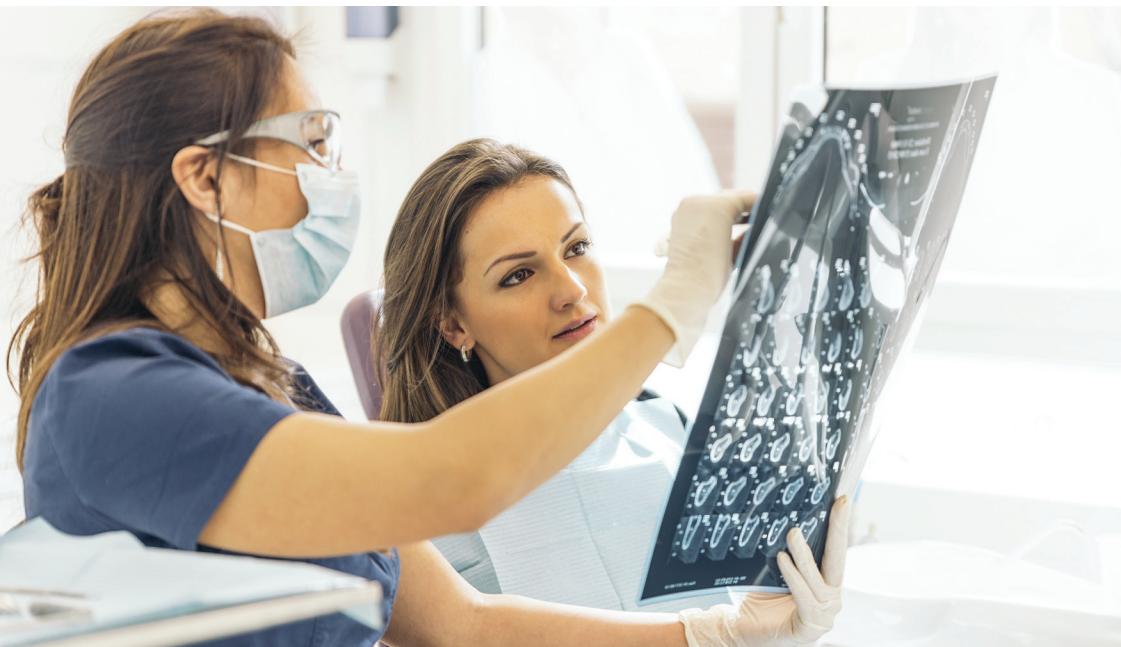


*Your guide to*  
**Oral Surgery**



**Complete Dental Care - Under One Roof**  
DENTAL HOUSE • CASTLEKNOCK ORTHODONTICS

## **What to Expect at your First Appointment**



At your visit, the specialist oral surgeon Dr. Naomi Rahman will carry out a full consultation and examination of your mouth, teeth and jaw. Certain surgical procedures may be carried out on the day of consultation.

Depending on the complexity of the case, surgery can be carried out under local anaesthetic with or without sedation. In certain circumstances, a general anaesthetic may be needed.

## **What is an Oral Surgeon?**

An Oral Surgeon is a specialist surgeon who has completed a five year dental degree and then undertaken a further three years of specialist training in Oral Surgery.

## **Meet our Specialist Oral Surgeon**

### **Dr. Naomi Rahman**



**B.A.B. Dent. Sc,  
M.F.D.S. (RCSI), D.Ch Dent (OS)  
F.F.D. (RCSI) (OS)**

Dr. Rahman completed her specialist training in Oral Surgery in Trinity College Dublin, and is particularly active in the continuing education field, providing hands on courses and lectures for dentists regularly. Naomi qualified from Trinity College Dublin in 2004 with an honours degree in Dentistry. She was awarded the entrance exhibitioner award in 1999, and a three year scholarship award in 2000.

Naomi has worked as a house officer in the Dublin Dental School and Hospital, and also in general practice. She was awarded the Membership of the Faculty of Dentistry by the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in 2006. The following year, she undertook a three year Doctorate programme in Oral Surgery in the Dublin Dental School and Hospital, and graduated with a first class honours degree.

In 2010 she was awarded a fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in Oral Surgery. She previously taught at the Oral Surgery Department of the Dublin Dental School and Hospital.

She is a reviewer for articles submitted to the Journal of the Irish Dental Association, and is a past President of the Metropolitan branch of the Irish Dental Association. She is currently the Treasurer of the Irish Association of Oral Surgery.

She is fully participating with all major insurers including VHI, Irish Life, LAYA and Garda Medical Aid.

**Naomi is available to see patients at  
either of the clinics below:**

**DentalHouse:** [www.dentalhouse.ie](http://www.dentalhouse.ie)

**CastleknockOrthodontics:** [www.castleknockorthodontics.ie](http://www.castleknockorthodontics.ie)

# Common Surgical Procedures

- Removal of Teeth
- Removal of Wisdom Teeth
- Exposures or removal of eye teeth for orthodontic treatment
- Placement of Implants
- Bone Grafting
- Removal of Cysts
- Biopsies of tissue in the mouth



## Surgical Procedures Explained

### Surgical Extraction

A surgical extraction is usually carried out if a tooth is impacted (leaning against another tooth and not fully erupted) or is a tooth is broken down and it is hard to access the tooth and root. Surgical extractions usually involve raising a flap of gum tissue and also removing a very slight amount of bone, which may be covering the roots of the tooth. It is likely that you will have stitches after a surgical extraction. Recovery usually takes a few days longer than would be expected with a simple extraction.

## **Removal of Wisdom Teeth**

Wisdom teeth may need to be removed if they are partially erupted (halfway through the gum) and causing infection, if there is decay or gum disease in the wisdom tooth or in the tooth beside it, or if there is any disease present.

## **Surgical Exposure of Impacted Teeth Including Canines**

An impacted or unerupted tooth is positioned in the mouth so that complete eruption is unlikely. Impacted canines are a relatively common finding in dental practice. Your orthodontist will usually make a request for canine exposure. The treatment involves finding and uncovering the tooth, which is frequently located under the palate. Once the tooth is uncovered it may erupt by itself or may need an orthodontic attachment bonded onto it to move the tooth into the desired position. The treatment is usually carried out under sedation. You can expect to have stitches in place after this surgery.

## **Implants**

Dental implants act like a new root onto which a crown or a denture can be added to replace missing teeth. Implants are placed under the gum where the missing root was. After healing, a crown will be placed on the implant which will blend in with the other natural teeth in the mouth. Implant surgery will be carried out by the oral surgeon and the implant crown will be placed by a prosthodontist.

## **Bone Grafting**

When teeth or roots are removed the bone in those areas of the jaw decreases over time. Sometimes artificial bone may be needed to replace the natural bone in this area so the implant can be placed correctly. This bone grafting surgery may need to be carried out before implant treatment or at the time of implant placement. Your surgeon will discuss this in more detail at the consultation appointment if needed.

## **Cysts**

There are many types of cysts including soft tissue cysts and hard tissue cysts. If a cyst is discovered on your x-ray you will usually be sent to an oral surgeon for treatment. Depending on the nature of the cyst a biopsy will be taken to find out what type of cyst it is. Further surgical treatment may be needed to fully remove it. Cysts are usually not dangerous. Your surgeon will explain in detail to you what treatment is needed when they determine what type of cyst they are dealing with.

# What to Expect After Surgery

## Pain

You are likely to experience pain for the first 48 hours, although your mouth may be sore for up to a week to ten days after the operation. You will be given directions regarding pain relief by your surgeon after the procedure.

## Swelling

Swelling, particularly in the cheek area, both inside and outside the mouth, is common. Again, it is worse for the first two days, after which it will gradually subside. Bruising to the skin of the face may also occur.

## Jaw Stiffness

You may have difficulty opening your mouth, and experience pain or stiffness of the jaw joint. This will normally disappear after a couple of days, but can also last for up to two weeks. You may need to eat a soft diet for a week or so.

## Sensitivity of the Teeth

Sensitivity of teeth next to the wisdom tooth socket is common; good oral hygiene will resolve this, although it may last for several weeks.

## Bleeding

It is normal for there to be a small amount of blood on the guaze post surgery. If your bleeding is very heavy and does not stop, you should contact your surgeon immediately.

## Complications

Dry socket socket occurs in 5-10% of patients; it presents as an intense and persistent pain three to five days after the initial pain has subsided. Nerve injury occurs in up to 2% of patients and is generally temporary, but it can be permanent in 0.5% (1 in 200) of patients.

# What is Sedation?



Sedation is a state of depression of the central nervous system produced by the carefully controlled use of certain drugs.

## Why is sedation used?

Sedation enables nervous patients to tolerate routine dental treatment and non-nervous patients to have more extensive treatment performed.

## Will I be asleep?

No. It is an intrinsic part of the technique that you do not lose consciousness and remain in verbal communication with your surgeon throughout. You may fall asleep but will always be able to respond when spoken to.

## Is it safe?

It is very safe. Midazolam is a safe drug and the technique used preserves your reflexes throughout the procedure and carries a wide safety margin.

## What are the advantages of sedation to me?

It makes dental and other procedures more pleasant. It is safe. You will be relaxed, calm and feel "removed from" the procedure. You may forget part of the procedure and this will seem to shorten the time it takes.

# Instructions for Patients Undergoing Treatment with Intravenous Sedation

If you do not have an escort or appropriate transport home sedation **CANNOT** be carried out

## Before Your Appointment

1. Do not drink alcohol the night before your surgery
2. You should eat and drink a light meal up to 2 hours before your appointment
3. Bring a responsible adult with you – OVER 18 – who is able to escort you home and then stay with you the rest of the day. This person must come into the clinic to be given your post-operative instructions and escort you out of the clinic. Please make arrangements for transport home after treatment and this should be in a car or taxi (Do not use public transport)
4. Wear loose clothing for your appointment
5. Do not wear any nail varnish/shellac/Gel Nails
6. Please inform us if you think you may be pregnant

## After your Treatment and for 24 Hours Post Op

Although you may think that you have recovered quite quickly, the effects of your sedation may not have worn off entirely until the next day.

## It is important that you...

- Do not take alcohol in any form
- Do not drive any vehicle or operate any machinery or go out alone
- Do not make any important decisions e.g.: signing legal documents
- Avoid social media and work related emails etc

**Book a consultation at either of the clinics below**



**dentalhouse**  
confidence in our care

13-16 Redmond's Hill,  
Aungier Street, Dublin 2.  
**Email:** hello@ dentalhouse.ie  
**Web:** www.dentalhouse.ie  
**Call:** 01-537 8045 | **LoCall:** 1890 22 33 44



**castleknockorthodontics**  
confidence in our care

Ashleigh Centre, Castleknock Road,  
Castleknock, Dublin 15.  
**Email:** info@ castleknockorthodontics.ie  
**Web:** www.castleknockorthodontics.ie  
**Call:** 01-806 6066