

Exposure of an Impacted Upper Canine

This leaflet has been designed to improve your understanding of any treatments you may have to have and contains answers to many of the commonly-asked questions. If you have any other questions that the leaflet does not answer, or would like further explanation, please ask.

The problem

The canines, or eye teeth, normally erupt into the mouth between the ages of 11 and 13. Sometimes, one or both canines develop in the wrong position. Often they lie across the roof of the mouth behind the front teeth.

Why do I need treatment?

Because one or the other of your canines are in the wrong place, as part of your on-going orthodontic treatment it is necessary to help the tooth erupt into the mouth. If left alone the tooth will not erupt normally and may either damage the roots of the front teeth or push them out of position.

What does the treatment involve?

Helping the tooth erupt into your mouth involves a relatively minor surgical procedure. This usually takes place under a 'day case' using a general anaesthetic, ie, although you are put to sleep completely you will be able to go home on the same day. While you are asleep the gum lying over the canine will be pushed back. Occasionally, some of the bone surrounding the crown of the tooth also needs to be removed.

How will the orthodontist pull the tooth into the correct position?

Once the canine is exposed under the anaesthetic, one of three things will happen. Which of these three applies to you will already have been discussed.

- A bracket and chain. A small bracket is glued to the tooth. Attached to this is a chain which your orthodontist can then use to pull the tooth into the right position. The chain is usually stitched out of the way but it is quite



delicate and, therefore, it is important to be careful when eating for the first few weeks after surgery.

- A plate. Sometimes a small window will be cut in the gum over the tooth and a plastic 'dressing' plate put in place to cover the area. This plate is held in your mouth with clips that attach to some of your back teeth. It is important that you wear the plate all the time, except when you take it out to clean your teeth. Without the plate the gum may grow back, making it difficult for the orthodontist to move the tooth into position.
- A pack. Sometimes a pack made from gauze soaked in antiseptic is placed over the tooth after it is exposed. The pack is kept in position with stitches and removed after a few weeks. You must be careful not to dislodge the pack. If this happens you should contact the Oral Surgery department for advice.

Sometimes, at the end of the operation, it is necessary to hold the gum back in the right position with stitches. These are usually dissolvable and take a few weeks to disappear.

Is there much pain or swelling?

All of the above procedures are not particularly painful, but you will, obviously, experience some soreness afterwards. There is usually very little in the way of swelling. If your mouth is likely to be sore your surgeon will arrange painkillers for you. It is not usually necessary to take antibiotics.

Will I need another operation?

You will need to return a few weeks after surgery to have the area checked by your orthodontist or surgeon. Further appointments after this will be necessary for your on-going orthodontic care.

Patient Advice & Liaison Service (PALS)

PALS staff are available to offer advice or information on healthcare matters. The office is in the Main Foyer (Gate 4) of Doncaster Royal Infirmary. Contact can be made either in person, by telephone or email. PALS staff can also visit inpatients on all Trust sites.

For further information please contact: Montagu Hospital Tel 01709 321185

The contact details are:

Telephone: 01302 553140 or 0800 028 8059

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