

What Are The Crucial Things To Know Regarding Pericoronitis?

Pericoronitis is a swelling or inflammation of the gum tissue. It commonly occurs around your wisdom teeth, the third and final set of molars most people obtain in their late teens or early twenties. It is more frequent in your lower teeth. The crown of the erupting tooth is typically partially covered by a flap of the gum tissue in patients with pericoronitis. Depending on several variables, your doctor can advise removing the flap or extracting the pericoronitis wisdom tooth. Sometimes the best way is to treat the actual symptoms merely.

What are the causes of pericoronitis?

According to Urgent Dental Care Near Me, the partial eruption of wisdom teeth can cause pericoronitis. An operculum is a soft tissue development surrounding a partially erupted wisdom tooth. The operculum might become entrapped with bacteria, creating a gap for bacteria to infiltrate the area around the tooth, resulting in an infection and swelling.



It is also possible for food particles, germs, or plaque to become lodged under the gingiva, the flap of gum surrounding a tooth. It may irritate the gum and cause pericoronitis if it remains there. In extreme circumstances, the inflammation and swelling may spread from the jaw to the cheeks and neck.

What are the signs or symptoms of pericoronitis?

Pericoronitis symptoms can either be short-term(Acute) or chronic. Acute symptoms include

- Swelling in the gum tissue
- Pain
- Pus discharge

- Pain with swallowing
- Lockjaw or trismus
- Fever
- Loss of appetite
- Infection
- A bad taste in my mouth

For how long does pericoronitis last?

Depending on the situation and the seriousness of your ailment, minor pericoronitis can only last a few days. In contrast, a severe case might last a few weeks. Pericoronitis often resolves with treatment in a week or two. But if you don't get help, your symptoms can come back.



How do dentists treat pericoronitis?

People ask us **how to treat swollen gums near wisdom tooth**. The Pericoronitis treatments may include:

- Oral hygiene/irrigators and rinses: Rinsing your mouth with warm salt water may be used as a treatment if the pericoronitis is localized and hasn't spread. Your dentist may administer an oral rinse or flush away food particles or bacteria.
- Painkillers: You can use aspirin, acetaminophen, or ibuprofen as painkillers. You might also get a painkiller from your dentist.
- Antibiotics: Visit your dentist immediately if your tooth, jaw, or cheek is swollen or hurting. They can use antibiotics to treat the infection.
- Minor oral surgery to remove the operculum. [24 Hour Emergency Dentist](#) can perform minor surgery to remove the gum flap or wisdom teeth if the pain and swelling are severe or if the pericoronitis recurs. Your dentist can make the proper recommendation to an oral and maxillofacial surgeon for **pericoronitis treatment**.

- Extraction: You could require surgery to remove a wisdom tooth if it still won't erupt naturally. To stop your higher tooth from biting down on your gum and spreading infection, your dentist may advise you to have your upper and lower wisdom teeth out.

Conclusion

The above-provided details will help you learn some essential aspects and factors regarding pericoronitis. For more beneficial information, please visit emergencydentistinhouston.com.

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