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DIGITAL vs ANALOGICAL in Dental Medicine
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TOOTH DISCOLORATIONS AFTER DENTAL INTERVENTIONS

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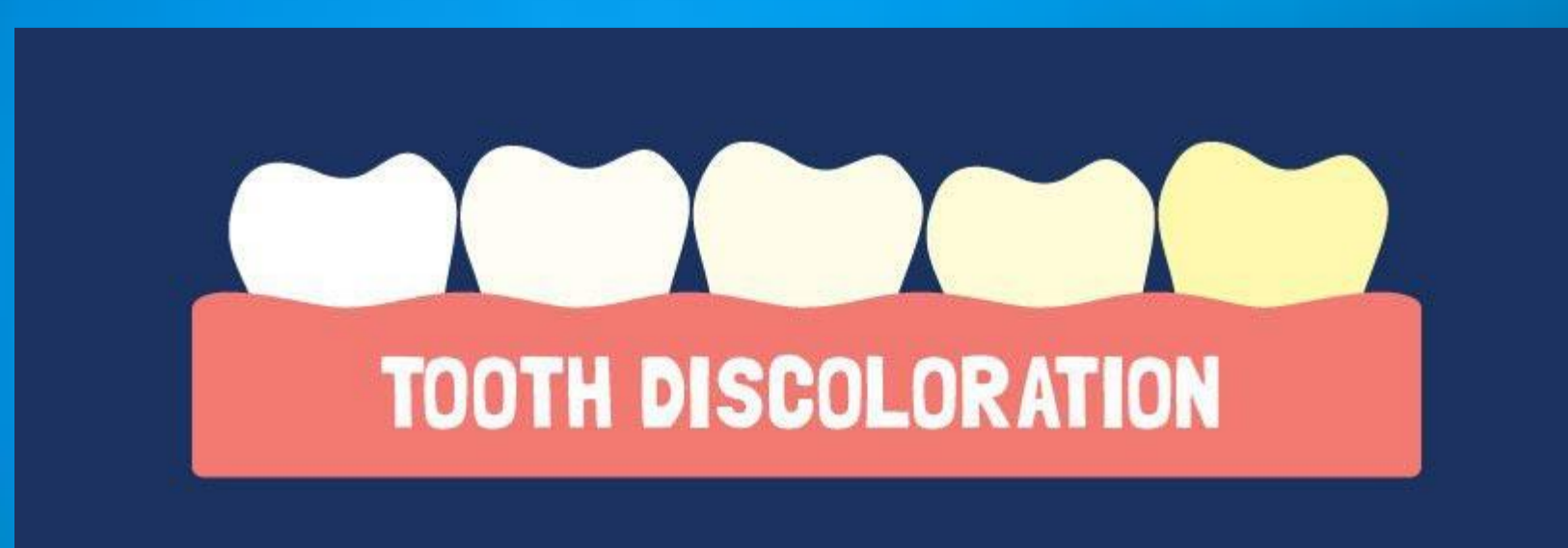
Background: Tooth discoloration can be the cause of great embarrassment and can make people feel self-conscious about smiling. It is important to remember that no one's teeth are naturally perfectly white and it's normal for our teeth to become duller as we age. Nevertheless, important lifestyle factors also play a large part in tooth discoloration and it is important to recognise these.

Aim: To perform a systematic literature review on materials used in everyday dental practice which cause tooth discoloration.

Materials and Methods: We made an evaluation on the literature, analyzed many studies and we pointed the most common causes.



Results: Amalgam fillings often give tooth discoloration. This is most noticeable in very old fillings, as pigment slowly leaches out of the amalgam filling material and its associated corroded surfaces. Tetracycline is a broad spectrum antibiotic, and its derivative minocycline is common in the treatment of acne. The drug is able to chelate calcium ions and is incorporated into teeth, cartilage and bone. Later, the tetracycline oxidizes and the staining becomes more brown and no longer fluoresces under UV light. Other drugs derived from tetracycline such as glycylcycline share this side effect.



Conclusion: We can conclude that many of the patients have tooth discolorations after dental interventions caused by dental materials especially from amalgam, dental trauma and antibiotic.

Key words: Discoloration, patient, dental intervention