

Frequently asked questions:

1. What does this treatment cost?

That varies according to the treatment. Your dentist can give you a good estimate of the costs. Ask your dentist in advance for a price.

2. Does my insurance cover the costs?

Nowadays that depends on your insurance. We advise you to contact your insurance.

3. Approximately how long does the treatment take?

That always depends on the situation. On average, such a treatment takes 1 hour.

4. Can I eat immediately after the treatment?

No problem. As soon as the dentist is finished you can eat anything you like.

5. Will I need to be anaesthetised?

Depending on the depth or the surface of the "repair", the dentist may decide an anaesthetic is necessary.



Date treatment: _____

Time: _____

Additional Information: _____

Dentist stamp

Blank area for dentist stamp



Worn-out fillings and repairs



What can my dentist do about it?

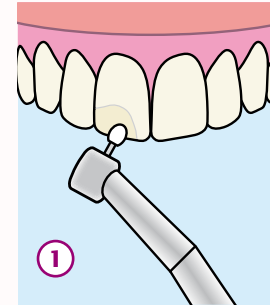
A worn-out filling or repair can, after some time and because of various causes, become ugly (discolouring, damage etc.). Fortunately, your dentist can generally do something about it quite easily.

Modern restoration materials bear a strong resemblance to real teeth. The dentist can therefore make a restoration that cannot be distinguished from real teeth. This restoration is done using a synthetic material. This synthetic material, also called a composite, can be “glued” to the damaged tooth and replaces, virtually invisibly, the old repair. Thanks to this technique, it is possible to have your tooth repaired in just one visit to the dentist. This is not only a fast solution, but also a relatively affordable one.

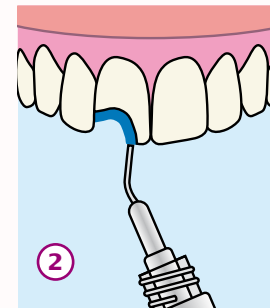


What precisely will the dentist do?

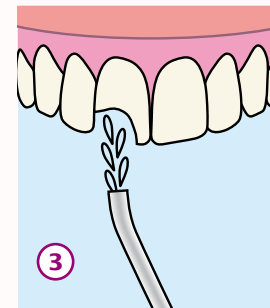
Step 1. The dentist will, if necessary, remove the “old” repair by grinding this away with a drill.



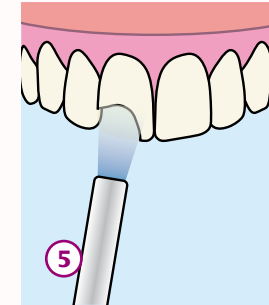
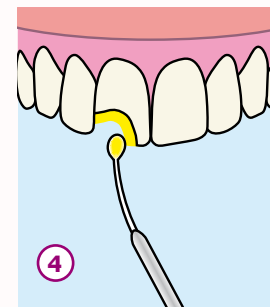
Step 2. After filing, the dentist applies a liquid that roughens the enamel of the tooth. We call this etching. This etching ensures that the composite remains better attached to the tooth.



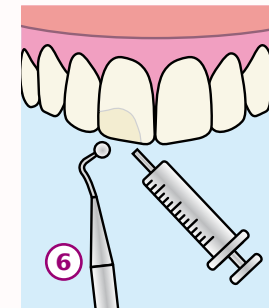
Step 3. The etching liquid is rinsed away with water, after which the dentist thoroughly blows it dry.



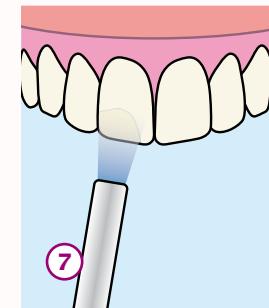
Step 4. In order to be able to fix composite to the tooth, a layer of “glue” is first applied, also known as ‘bonding’.



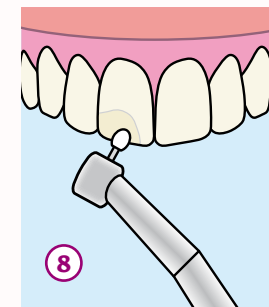
Step 5. After applying the bonding, the dentist will shine a blue light on it, which makes the adhesive layer strong.



Step 6. The composite can now be applied. The dentist builds up the tooth layer by layer and models the composite into the right shape.



Step 7. The composite is now hardened with the blue light.



Step 8. After the tooth has been repaired, the dentist will grind and polish the tooth.

This folder was produced by Cavex Holland BV in consultation with dentists.

The aim of this folder is to inform patients about the possibilities of modern dentistry. For more information you can visit our website: www.cavex.nl

The method above is a possibility for improving your situation. There are often other methods available. Ask your dentist about the alternative possibilities and discuss the most appropriate