Re-Dentistry: Is this the Bright Future of Dentistry?
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Glory of fluorides to reduce dental caries prevalence in children, implementation of school dental health programs, and dental health education for society had not helped too much to reduce menace of dental caries. Still, dental caries affects a large number of children, adolescents and adults throughout the globe. The kinds of treatment policies available for dental caries affected individuals are restoration, endodontic therapy, crown, prosthesis. These treatments will have more detrimental effects on children and adolescents since they are at vital phase of oral and dental development.

There may be argument whether to use conventional “Fill it, Shut it, Forget it” [1] or “No Drill Just Fill” philosophy for better results. Whateover, the isolation method, type of caries removal techniques, restorative materials used, final success of restoration of teeth will be less than 100%. Also, the successful restorations will have durability of approximately 8-10 years. Same has been applied for success of root canal treatment, irrespective of method used for biomechanical preparation and obturation technique. Again, re-root canal treatment of those cases will increase tooth’s life by another 10 years. Subsequently, it will lead to extraction of teeth and prosthesis mostly using implant.

Thus, once caries starts with teeth, it will result into immediate tooth loss or long term tooth loss after various treatment techniques applied to it. Ultimately, patient will lose his natural teeth affected by dental caries.

Caries prevention techniques, remineralization of initial white spot lesion, chemo-mechanical caries removal, use of LASER, CBCT lead to paradigm shift in dentistry. Consequently, we dental professionals and our patients suffering with repeat dentistry i.e. re-dentistry. We are just basking in doing the tooth treatment differently with ultramodern materials, equipments and technology. Still clinical use of effective caries vaccine and use of dental stem cells for tooth formation has yet to be developed. We can take sigh of relief by looking a little light of hope at the end of tunnel with inauguration of the Open Access journal of OMICS group ‘Pediatric Dental Care’ to encourage young as well as eminent researchers.

References