

Dental Emergencies

Overview of Dental Emergencies



<http://www.doctortipster.com/8670-study-links-antibiotic-use-to-more-severe-allergic-asthma-cases.html>

Emergency dental treatment by a physician is sometimes required when a dentist is unavailable.

Oral **analgesics** effective for most dental problems include **acetaminophen** 650 to 1000 mg q 6 h and **NSAIDs** such as **ibuprofen** 400 to 800 mg q 6 h. For severe pain, these drugs may be combined with opioids such as **codeine** 60 mg; **hydrocodone** 5 mg, 7.5 mg, or 10 mg; **oroxycodone** 5 mg.

Antibiotics for dental infections include **penicillin** VK 500 mg po q 6 h and **clindamycin** 300 mg po q 8 h.

Prophylactic antibiotics: Current American Heart Association guidelines (2007) recommend far fewer people use **prophylactic antibiotics** for prevention of infective **endocarditis**.

Coverage for dental procedures is recommended only for patients with **prosthetic cardiac valves**, previous IE, specific **congenital heart diseases**, and

for cardiac transplant recipients with heart valve problems (**valvulopathy**). Dental procedures requiring **prophylaxis** are those that require manipulation or perforation of **gingival** or **oral mucosa** or that involve the root end area of the teeth (ie, those most likely to cause **bacteremia**). The preferred drug **isamoxicillin** 2 g po 30 to 60 min before the procedure. For those who cannot tolerate **penicillins**, alternatives include **clindamycin** 600 mg or **cephalexin** 2 g.

Reference: <http://www.merckmanuals.com>

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