

NIĞDE ÖMER HALİSDEMİR UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF DENTISTRY
ORAL AND DENTAL HEALTH APPLICATION AND RESEARCH
CENTER

TREATMENT SERVICES

Our faculty provides clinical services for the examination and treatment of patients, offering these services to all official and paid patients. We offer services with 8 different departments equipped with the latest technological systems;

- ❖ Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
- ❖ Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology
- ❖ Restorative Dental Treatment
- ❖ Prosthodontics
- ❖ Pediatric Dentistry
- ❖ Periodontology
- ❖ Orthodontics
- ❖ Endodontics

In our 60-unit capacity clinics we offer a fast and reliable service with our trained staff and specialist dentists thanks to four periapical X-rays, two panoramic X-rays, one dental tomography, and one ultrasonography device as well as advanced technology sterilization units. We would be delighted to welcome you to our advanced infrastructure and to collaborate with you in achieving healthy and beautiful smiles.



DEPARTMENT OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

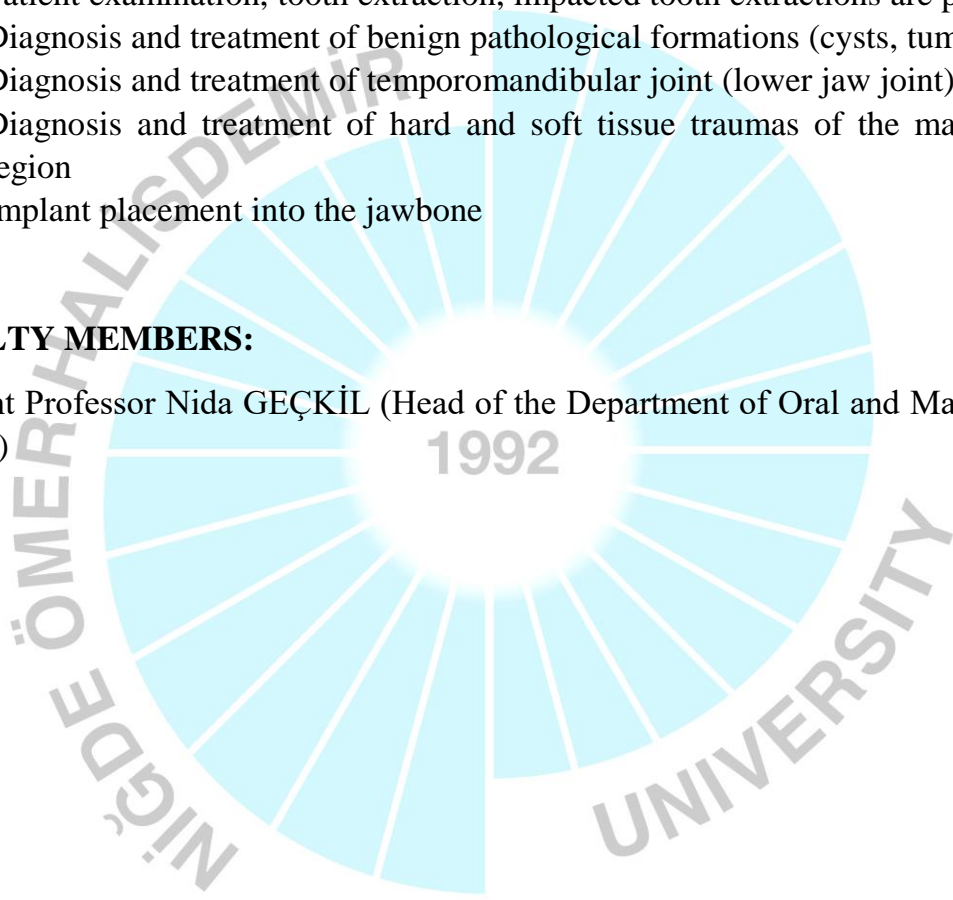
Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery is the branch of science where normal and surgical extractions of teeth, impacted tooth operations, implant replacement, operations and reconstruction of jaw cysts and tumors, preprosthetic surgery operations are performed.

SERVICES:

- ❖ Patient examination, tooth extraction, impacted tooth extractions are performed.
- ❖ Diagnosis and treatment of benign pathological formations (cysts, tumors, etc.)
- ❖ Diagnosis and treatment of temporomandibular joint (lower jaw joint) disorders
- ❖ Diagnosis and treatment of hard and soft tissue traumas of the maxillofacial region
- ❖ Implant placement into the jawbone

FACULTY MEMBERS:

Assistant Professor Nida GEÇKİL (Head of the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery)



THINGS TO DO AFTER TOOTH EXTRACTION:

1. The tampon placed on the extraction wound should be kept in place for half an hour. If there is bleeding in the form of leakage, replace it with a spare tampon.
2. After this tampon is removed, if it is not necessary, tampon should not be placed again, and it is important to ensure that the clot is not disrupted.
3. Rest for a while after the extraction. If possible, lie down with your head elevated.
4. On the first day, the surgical field should not be touched, and the mouth should not be rinsed.
5. Nothing should be eaten for two (2) hours after the extraction, after this period, warm food should be preferred, very hot, acidic foods should be avoided.
6. Smoking should be avoided for 24 hours. Smoking can cause the clot to break down and the wound site to become inflamed. This condition called dry socket causes pain for a long time.
7. Do not drink alcohol for 24 hours.
8. In no case should the wound site be touched; the wound site should not be sucked and spit out.
9. Edema is observed following oral surgery. Applying ice to the surgical site from the cheek can relieve this oedema.
10. The extraction site must be kept clean. It is important to ensure that food residue does not enter the wound. The area should be brushed gently with a soft toothbrush 24 hours after extraction.
11. The injured area should not be used for 24 hours.
12. It is considered normal for bleeding to last 6-24 hours in case of a slight leakage. However, if there is excessive bleeding or if this period is exceeded, a dentist should be consulted.
13. Likewise, in cases of prolonged pain and swelling, the dentist should be informed.

DEPARTMENT OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL RADIOLOGY- FIRST EXAMINATION CLINIC

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology is the clinic where our patients applying to the faculty are first welcomed; diagnosis and treatment planning are conducted.

Prior to beginning treatment, patients who come to the faculty are examined by a dentist specialised in the field of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology clinic in line with their complaints and are directed to the radiology unit to take radiographs.

Following the examination of patients at our clinic, they are referred to the appropriate clinic according to the determined diseases.

SERVICES:

PANORAMIC FILM: It is a filming technique that allows the teeth in the upper and lower jaw, adjacent tissues and formations and sinuses to be viewed on a single film.

PERIAPICAL FILM: It is a type of small film that provides the closest and most detailed image of the tooth whose radiological image has been taken.

BITE-WING FILM (BITEWING RADIOGRAPHY): It is an imaging method used in the diagnosis of interfacial caries, especially between neighboring teeth.

HAND AND WRIST RADIOGRAPHY: It is an imaging method used to determine the bone age of pediatric patients who apply for orthodontic treatment.

CEPHALOMETRIC FILM: It is an imaging technique that shows the relationship of the upper and lower jaws and teeth with the skull base and other formations, especially in orthodontic treatment planning.

DENTAL CT: Computed tomography is an imaging method that allows images to be obtained from the body with x-rays. With the developing technologies, diseases are diagnosed more easily thanks to computed tomography and treatment becomes possible following the diagnosis. Dental tomography is used for tooth curvatures, calculus, teeth at risk of decay, bridge treatment, the need for tooth filling, root canal treatment, jaw cysts, tooth structures embedded in the jawbone.

FACULTY MEMBERS:

Associate Professor Katibe Tuğçe Temur

Assistant Professor Serkan Yılmaz

DEPARTMENT OF ENDODONTICS

Endodontics is a branch of dentistry that deals with the tissues surrounding the pulp (tooth pulp), tooth root and root tip.

The department of endodontics deals with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases that occur in living tissues such as vessels and nerves in the inner part of the tooth, which is defined as the dental pulp (tooth pulp), as well as in the tissues surrounding the tooth itself.

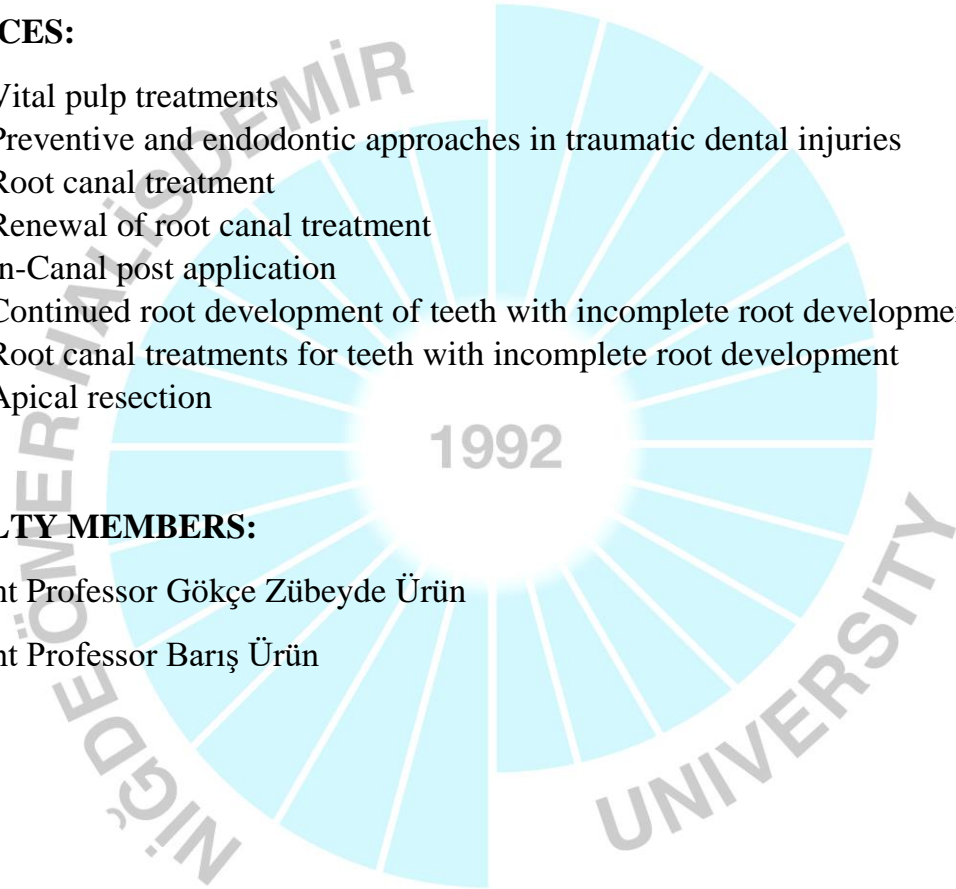
SERVICES:

- ❖ Vital pulp treatments
- ❖ Preventive and endodontic approaches in traumatic dental injuries
- ❖ Root canal treatment
- ❖ Renewal of root canal treatment
- ❖ In-Canal post application
- ❖ Continued root development of teeth with incomplete root development
- ❖ Root canal treatments for teeth with incomplete root development
- ❖ Apical resection

FACULTY MEMBERS:

Assistant Professor Gökçe Zübeyde Ürün

Assistant Professor Barış Ürün



DEPARTMENT OF ORTHODONTICS

Orthodontics is a speciality that aims to prevent the formation of disorders related to the tooth-jaw-facial area of children and adults; to stop and treat the progression of existing disorders; as well as to provide good aesthetic and function (biting, chewing, speaking, laughing).

SERVICES:

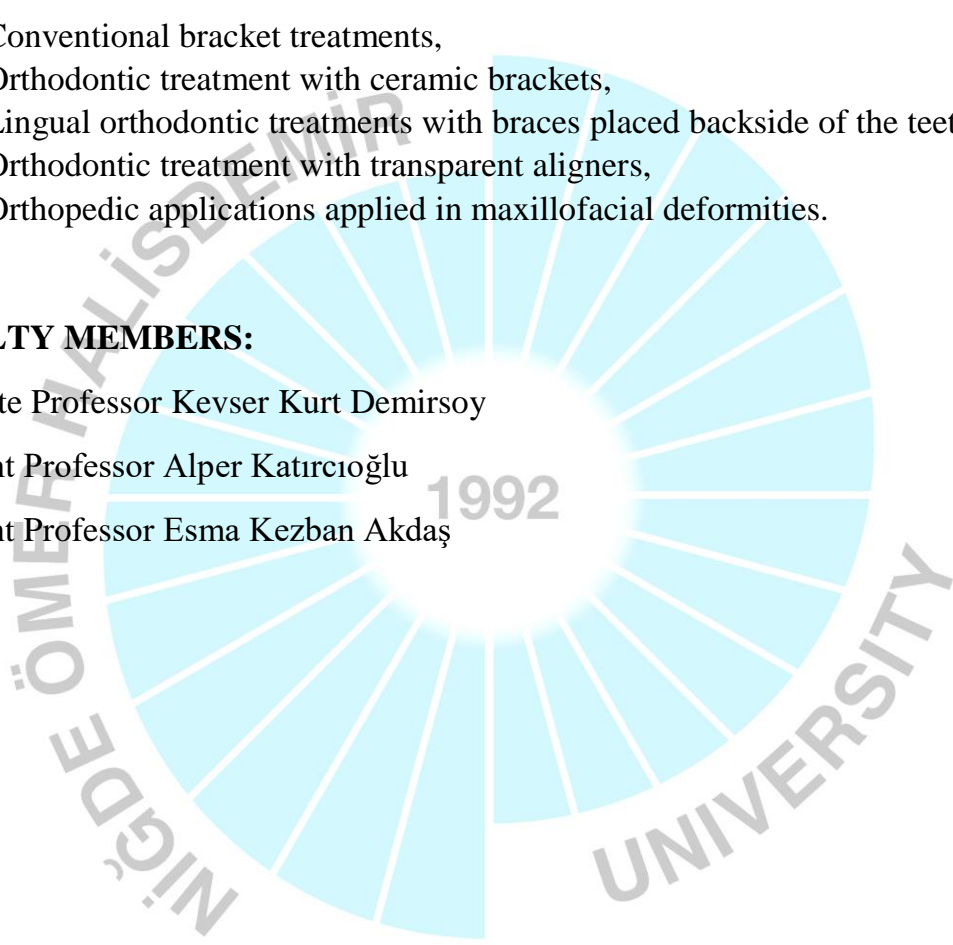
- ❖ Conventional bracket treatments,
- ❖ Orthodontic treatment with ceramic brackets,
- ❖ Lingual orthodontic treatments with braces placed backside of the teeth,
- ❖ Orthodontic treatment with transparent aligners,
- ❖ Orthopedic applications applied in maxillofacial deformities.

FACULTY MEMBERS:

Associate Professor Kevser Kurt Demirsoy

Assistant Professor Alper Katirciođlu

Assistant Professor Esmâ Kezban Akdaş



DEPARTMENT OF PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY (PEDODONTICS)

Pedodontics, a word of Latin origin, means “children's teeth”. The science of pedodontics in dentistry deals with the protection and treatment of milk and permanent teeth, starting from the birth of the child until the age of 12-13, when all the milk teeth change.

Treatment of children requires special attention. It is necessary to know the psychology of children well, to get them used to the dentist's chair without scaring them and to inform them about dental hygiene so that they can live with healthy teeth throughout their lives.

SERVICES:

- ❖ Applications preventing tooth decay
- ❖ Restorative and root canal treatment of decays in milk and permanent teeth
- ❖ Restorative and prosthetic treatments for teeth with developmental anomalies in children
- ❖ Extraction of teeth that cannot be treated
- ❖ Checking the regular pace of the child's jaw and tooth development
- ❖ Monitoring tooth eruption and dentition and preventing deviations from normal
- ❖ Diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of gum diseases seen in childhood and young individuals

FACULTY MEMBERS:

Assistant Professor Aycan Dal Dönertaş

DEPARTMENT OF PERIODONTOLOGY

Periodontology is a branch of dentistry that examines the health and disease conditions of the teeth and tissues around the teeth, aims to diagnose and treat the diseases occurring in these tissues and to protect the health obtained after treatment.

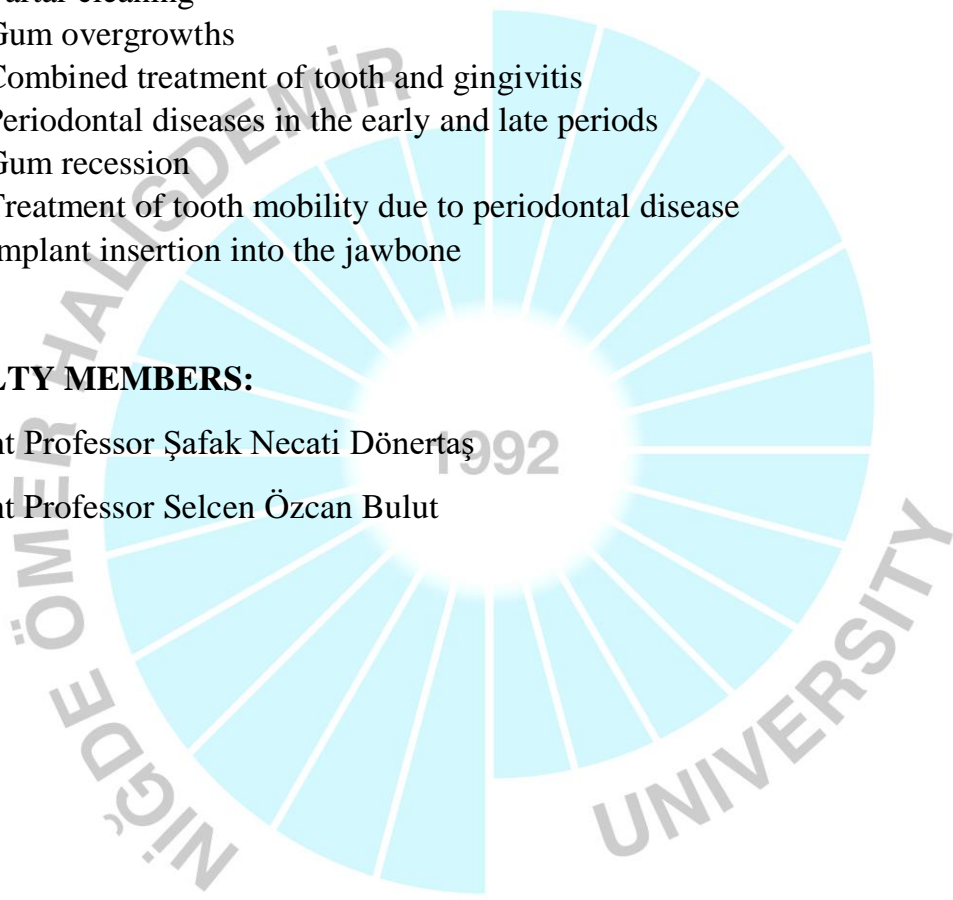
SERVICES:

- ❖ Oral hygiene motivation
- ❖ Tartar cleaning
- ❖ Gum overgrowths
- ❖ Combined treatment of tooth and gingivitis
- ❖ Periodontal diseases in the early and late periods
- ❖ Gum recession
- ❖ Treatment of tooth mobility due to periodontal disease
- ❖ Implant insertion into the jawbone

FACULTY MEMBERS:

Assistant Professor Şafak Necati Dönertaş

Assistant Professor Selcen Özcan Bulut



DEPARTMENT OF PROSTHETICS

Prosthetic dental treatment means replacing missing or lost teeth with new, artificial ones.

SERVICES:

- ❖ Fixed Protheses (Crown-Bridge)
- ❖ Removable Protheses (Total-Full, Partial)
- ❖ Protheses supported by implants

FACULTY MEMBERS:

Assistant Professor Pelin Atalay Seçkiner

Assistant Professor Özden Melis Durmaz Yılmaz

DEPARTMENT OF RESTORATIVE DENTAL TREATMENT

The Department of Restorative Dental Treatment is a speciality that carries out the diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of all disorders or existing aesthetic complaints related to dental hard tissues, bacterial or non-bacterial.

SERVICES:

- ❖ Protective, preventive treatments against dental diseases
- ❖ Filling and restoration of teeth that are deformed due to caries, abrasion, trauma, anomalies, etc. with appropriate restorative materials
- ❖ All whitening treatments of teeth that have been discolored for various reasons
- ❖ Dental aesthetic and restorative applications such as aesthetic ceramic fillings and laminate veneers

FACULTY MEMBERS:

Assistant Professor Serra Kutlu Katırcıoğlu