

The logo features three overlapping rectangular boxes. The leftmost box is dark blue with a white letter 'C'. The middle box is light grey with a dark blue letter 'C'. The rightmost box is dark blue with a light grey letter 'I'. The background consists of abstract, flowing blue and purple lines and shapes.

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CODING & COMPLIANCE INITIATIVES, INC.

CHAD Dental Training

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Agenda

- Review Terminology
- Discuss anatomy
- Review Dental Services
- Discuss the 2019 updates
- Dental Benefit and Billing Terminology/Information

Terminology

Suffix

- A suffix is added to the end of a word or stem to complete the word or give it new meaning.
- For example,
 - gingiv/o means gingival tissue, gums.
 - Gingivitis (jin-jih-VYE-tis) means inflammation of the gums
 - Gingivectomy (jin-jih-VECK-toh-mee) means surgical removal of gum tissue

Suffix

- The following suffixes identify or describe specific disease or conditions.
 - -algia means pain and suffering. Neuralgia (new-RAL-jee-ah) means pain in nerve or nerves
 - -itis means inflammation. Sinusitis (sigh-nuh-SIGH-it is) means inflammation of the sinuses
 - -necrosis means tissue death. Osteonecrosis (oss-tee-oh-neh-KROH-sis) means death of bone tissue

Suffix

- The following suffixes identify or describe a procedure that may be performed on a body part or area.
 - -centesis means the surgical puncture or aspiration of fluid for diagnostic purposes or to remove excess fluid. Arthrocentesis (ar-thro-sen-TEE-sis) is the surgical puncture of the joint space to remove fluid
 - -ectomy means surgical removal. A Pulpectomy (pul-peh-TECK-toh-mee) is the surgical removal of vital and non vital pulp tissue from the root canal space
 - -graphy means the process of recording a picture or record. Radiography (ray-dee-ogREEah-fee) is use of x-rays to expose a film that shows either a single tooth or multiple teeth
 - -plasty means surgical repair. Osteoplasty (OSS-tee-oh-poh-las-tee) is the surgical repair of bones (Osteo- means bones and -plasty means surgical repair).
 - -scopy means visual examination. Endoscopy (en-DOS-koh-pee) is the visual examination of the interior of a body cavity by means of a special instrument such as an endoscope.

Prefix

- A prefix is placed at the beginning of a word and therefore changes the meaning of the word.

Prefix

- The term mandibular means pertaining to the mandible or lower jaw (mandibul- means lower jaw and -ar means pertaining to).
 - **Sub**mandibular (sub-MAN-dih-bul-are) means pertaining to the space underneath or below the lower jaw.
 - **Supra**mandibular (sue-pah-rah-MAN-dih-bul-are) means pertaining to the space above the lower jaw (supra- means above or beyond -mandibul- means lower jaw and -ar means pertaining to).

Prefix	Meaning	Example
AB	Away from	Abnormal
BI	Two, both	Bilateral
DIS	Apart, away from	Dissect
INTER	Between	Interproximal
PRE	Before	Premedication
TRI	Three	Tricuspid
UNI	One	Unilateral

Root Words

- Root words are known as combining forms and are the origin of a term.
 - foundation for most dental terms
 - usually function as nouns (person, place or thing) or verbs (action) and are the strongest parts of speech.
- A root word is the only part of a term that may sometimes stand by itself as a separate word.
 - For example LARYNG/O, the combining form meaning “throat” A larynx (lar-RIN-ex) is your throat. This root needs no prefix or suffix to create a complete word.

Root	Meaning
ANESTHET / O	Sensation, sense of perception
ALIGN / O	Bring into line or correct position
ALVEOL / O	Alveolus, air sac, small sac
ANKYL / O	Crooked, bent, stiff
BACTERI / O	Bacteria
BRUX / O	Grind
BUCC / O	Cheek
EXCIS / O	Excise
GINGIV / O	Gingival tissue, gums
GLOSS / O	Tongue
GLOTT / O	Back of the tongue
GNATH / O	Jaw
HALIT / O	Breath
IMPACT / O	Pushed against, wedged against, packed

Common Dental Terms

- Anterior - The maxillary and mandibular incisors and canines and tissue in the front of the mouth:
 - **Permanent maxillary** anterior teeth include teeth 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11
 - **Permanent mandibular** anterior teeth include teeth 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27
 - **Primary maxillary** anterior teeth include teeth C, D, E, F, G, and H
 - **Primary mandibular** anterior teeth include teeth M, N, O, P, Q, and R

Common Dental Terms

- Posterior - The teeth (maxillary and mandibular premolars and molars) and tissue towards the back of the mouth:
 - **Permanent maxillary** posterior teeth include teeth 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16
 - **Permanent mandibular** posterior teeth include teeth 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32
 - **Primary maxillary** posterior teeth include teeth A, B, I and J
 - **Primary mandibular** posterior teeth include teeth K, L, S and T

Common Dental Terms

- Caries - Carious lesions or tooth decay through the enamel or decay of the root surface.
- Decay - A term for carious lesions in a tooth and means decomposition of the tooth structure.
- Crown - A restoration covering or replacing part or the whole clinical crown of a tooth.

Common Dental Terms

- Conscious sedation - A drug-induced depression of consciousness during which a client responds purposefully to verbal commands, either alone or accompanied by light tactile stimulation. No interventions are required to maintain a patent airway, spontaneous ventilation is adequate, and cardiovascular function is maintained.
- Deep sedation - A drug-induced depression of consciousness during which a client cannot be easily aroused, ventilatory function may be impaired, but the client responds to repeated or painful stimulation.
- General anesthesia A drug-induced loss of consciousness during which a client is not arousable even by painful stimulation. The ability to independently maintain ventilatory function is often impaired. Clients may require assistance in maintaining a patent airway, and positive pressure ventilation may be required because of depressed spontaneous ventilation or drug-induced depression of neuromuscular function. Cardiovascular function may be impaired.

Common Dental Terms

- Core build-up - Refers to building up of clinical crowns, including pins.
- Coronal - The portion of a tooth that is covered by enamel.
- Coronal polishing - A mechanical procedure limited to the removal of plaque and stain from exposed tooth surfaces.

Common Dental Terms

- Dentures - An artificial replacement for natural teeth and adjacent tissues, and includes complete dentures, immediate dentures, overdentures, and partial dentures.
- Immediate denture - A prosthesis constructed for placement immediately after removal of remaining natural teeth on the day of extractions.
- Partials or partial dentures - A removable prosthetic appliance that replaces missing teeth in one arch.
- Reline - To resurface the tissue side of a denture with new base material or soft tissue conditioner in order to achieve a more accurate fit.

Common Dental Terms

- Oral hygiene instruction - Instruction for home oral hygiene care, such as tooth brushing techniques or flossing.
- Oral prophylaxis - The dental procedure of scaling and polishing that includes removal of calculus, plaque, and stains from teeth.
- Fluoride varnish, rinse, foam, or gel - A substance containing dental fluoride, which is applied to teeth.

Common Dental Terms

- Periodontal maintenance - A procedure performed for clients who have previously been treated for periodontal disease with surgical or nonsurgical treatment. It includes the removal of supragingival and subgingival micro-organisms and deposits with hand and mechanical instrumentation, an evaluation of periodontal conditions, and a complete periodontal charting as appropriate.

Common Dental Terms

- Proximal - The surface of the tooth near or next to the adjacent tooth.
- Root canal - The chamber within the root of the tooth that contains the pulp.
- Root canal therapy - The treatment of the pulp and associated periradicular conditions.
- Root planing - A procedure to remove plaque, calculus, micro-organisms, rough cementum, and dentin from tooth surfaces. This includes use of hand and mechanical instrumentation.

Common Dental Terms

- Scaling - A procedure to remove plaque, calculus, and stain deposits from tooth surfaces.
- Sealant - A dental material applied to teeth to prevent dental caries.
- Simple extraction - The routine removal of a tooth.

Common Dental Terms

- Surgical extraction - The removal of a tooth by cutting of the gingiva and bone. This includes soft tissue extractions, partial boney extractions, and complete boney extractions
- Temporomandibular joint dysfunction (TMJ/TMD) - An abnormal functioning of the temporomandibular joint or other areas secondary to the dysfunction.
- Therapeutic pulpotomy - The surgical removal of a portion of the pulp (inner soft tissue of a tooth), to retain the healthy remaining pulp.

Common Dental Terms

- Supernumerary teeth - Extra erupted or unerupted teeth that resemble teeth of normal shape designated by the number series 51 through 82 and AS through TS.
- Wisdom teeth - The third molars, teeth 1, 16, 17, and 32.
- Xerostomia - A dryness of the mouth due to decreased saliva.

Anatomy

Facial Anatomy

- 22 bones that make up the skull – 2 categories
 - Neurocranium (surrounds and protects brain) – 8 bones
 - Frontal bone (forms the forehead)
 - Parietal bones (forms most of the roof and upper sides of the skull)
 - Occipital bone (forms the posterior floor and wall of skull)
 - Temporal bones (form the sides and base of skull)
 - Sphenoid bone (forms part of the base of the skull and parts of the floor and sides of the orbit or bony socket that surrounds and protects the eye ball)
 - Ethmoid bone (forms part of the nose, orbit and floor of skull)

Facial Anatomy

- Viscerocranium (bones of the face) – 14 bones
 - mandible also known as the lower jaw is the only movable bone of the skull, it is attached to the skull at the temporomandibular joint
 - vomer bone (forms the base for the nasal septum or the cartilage structure that divides the two nasal cavities)
 - nasal bones (form the upper part of the bridge of the nose)
 - lacrimal bones make up part of the orbit and inner angle of the eye
 - zygomatic bones are also known as the cheekbone
 - inferior nasal conchae are thin scroll like bones that form part of the interior of the nose
 - palatine bones (form part of the hard palate of the mouth and the floor of the nose)
 - maxillae also known as the maxillary bones form most of the upper jaw

Oral Cavity

- Lips – form the anterior border of the mouth
- Frenum – narrow band of tissue that connects 2 structures
 - Three types in the oral mucosa
 - Upper labial frenum
 - Lower labial frenum
 - Lingual frenum

Oral Cavity

- Cheeks
- Oral mucosa
- Hard palate
- Soft palate
- Tongue
- Salivary glands

Tooth numbering

- Primary (i.e. baby teeth)
 - Capital letters – A – T
 - Total of 20 primary teeth
- Permanent (i.e. adult teeth)
 - Numbered – 1 – 32
 - Each quadrant has:
 - One central incisor
 - One lateral incisor
 - One cuspid
 - Two premolars
 - Three molars

Dental Services

Introduction to CDT

Category of Services	Code Series
Diagnostic	D0100 – D0999
Preventive	D1000 – D1999
Restorative	D2000 – D2999
Endodontics	D3000 – D3999
Periodontics	D4000 – D4999
Prosthodontics, removable	D5000 – D5899
Maxillofacial Prosthetics	D5900 – D5999
Implant Services	D6000 – D6199
Prosthodontics, fixed	D6200 – D6999
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	D7000 – D7999
Orthodontics	D8000 – D8999
Adjunctive General Services	D9000 – D9999

Evaluation

- Periodic oral evaluation
- Limited oral
- Oral evaluation for a patient under three years of age and counseling with primary caregiver
- Comprehensive oral evaluation
- Comprehensive periodontal evaluation
- Detailed and extensive oral evaluation
- Re-evaluation- limited or problem focused

Evaluation

- Periodic oral evaluation – typically once every 6 months
- Limited oral – not routine dental services. Usually includes:
 - Specific dental problem or oral health complaint
 - Dental emergency or
 - Referral for treatment
- *Make sure documentation outlines the specific dental problem/complaint*

Comprehensive Oral Evaluation

- A thorough evaluation and documentation of a client's dental and medical history to include:
 - extra-oral and intra-oral hard and soft tissues,
 - dental caries,
 - missing or unerupted teeth,
 - restorations,
 - occlusal relationships,
 - periodontal conditions (including periodontal charting),
 - hard and soft tissue anomalies, and
 - oral cancer screening.

Pre-diagnostic Services

- D0190 – screening of a patient
 - To determine an individual's need to be seen by a dentist for a diagnosis
- D0191 – assessment of a patient
 - Limited clinical inspection that is performed to identify possible signs of oral or systemic disease, malformation, or injury, and the potential need for referral for diagnosis and treatment.

Typically these are not performed in conjunction with other clinical oral evaluation services.

Radiographs

- Must have original x-rays – dated with patient name

Anesthesia

- General anesthesia
- Intravenous sedation/analgesia
- Local anesthesia
- Non-intravenous conscious sedation

Tooth Extraction

- The extraction of a tooth or teeth results in the client becoming edentulous in the maxillary arch or mandibular arch.
- A full mouth extraction is necessary because of radiation therapy for cancer of the head and neck.
- Typically tooth extractions require PA

Restorative Services

- Amalgam - primary or permanent tooth; must define surfaces
 - D2140 – amalgam – one surface, primary or permanent
- Resin – must define surface
 - D2330 – resin-based composite – one surface, anterior

Oral hygiene instruction

- D1330
- Oral hygiene instruction includes individualized instruction for home care such as tooth brushing techniques, flossing, and use of oral hygiene aids.

Prophylaxis

- D1110 – adult
- D1120 – child

We recommend the provider describe the prophylaxis work. For example, the prophylaxis documentation should describe the work (i.e. full mouth scaling, cavitron cleaning...).

Topical Fluoride

- D1206 – topical fluoride varnish
- D1208 – topical application of fluoride, excluding varnish

Documentation must specify which type as not all payors cover both

Medical Necessity

- Describe medical necessity and which dental procedures can be classified as medically necessary
- Describe the different types of medical insurance plans and those that require referrals
- Implement the different coding systems used for medical insurance
- Learn how to complete the medical claim form
- Learn how to add narrative information to the medical claim form

Medical Necessity

- Medical necessity requires that the services and procedures be in compliance with recognized medical standards and be appropriate and necessary for:
 - diagnosis or treatment
 - prevention of a medical condition
 - improvement of a condition
 - rehabilitation of lost skills

Top List of Billable Procedures

- ANY trauma and its treatment. This includes ALL oral and dental procedures;
- Exams/consults for Soft and hard tissue pathology;
- Emergency treatment of oral inflammation or infection;
- Diagnostic, radiographic, or surgical stents
- Radiographs
- Biopsies and excisions;
- Extraction of teeth: wisdom teeth, supernumeraries, ankylosed teeth, exposure of impacted teeth.
- Any SURGICAL procedure needed to:
 - rebuild or reconstruct alveolar or jaw bone due to bone loss/destruction or
 - treat an infection;
- Prosthetics
- Appliances- any removable/fixed appliances used to treat ANY dysfunction or anatomic anomaly

2019 New Codes and Updates

New Codes – Diagnostic

- D0412 – blood glucose level test
 - In office using a glucose meter (point of service analysis)
- Diabetes is one of the most common chronic diseases. If a diabetic dental patient is about to undergo a long complex procedure, it is essential to know what their blood sugar level is at that moment.

New Codes - Preventive

- Passive Appliances to prevent tooth movement
 - D1516 – space maintainer – **fixed** – bilateral, **maxillary**
 - D1517 - space maintainer – **fixed** – bilateral, **mandibular**
 - D1526 - space maintainer – **removable** – bilateral, **maxillary**
 - D1527 - space maintainer – **removable** – bilateral, **mandibular**
- The old codes **now deleted** D1515 (fixed) and D1525 (removable) **did not specify maxillary or mandibular**

New Codes – Prosthodontics Removable

- D5282 – removable unilateral partial denture – one piece cast metal (including clasps and teeth), maxillary
- D5283 – removable unilateral partial denture – one piece cast metal (including clasps and teeth), mandibular
- The old code **now deleted** D5281 **did not specify maxillary or mandibular**

New Codes – Prosthodontics Removable

- Interim Prosthesis – a provisional prosthesis designed for use over a limited period of time, after which it is to be replaced by more definitive restoration
 - D5876 – add metal substructure to acrylic full denture (per arch)

Revisions – Prosthodontics Removable

- D5211 – maxillary partial denture – resin based
 - Removed the wording any conventional clasps and added retentive/clasping material
 - Removed includes acrylic resin base denture with resin or wrought wire clasps
- D5212 – mandibular partial denture – resin based
 - Removed the wording any conventional clasps and added retentive/clasping material
 - Removed includes acrylic resin base denture with resin or wrought wire clasps
- D5630 – repair or replace broken (per tooth)
 - Removed clasp and added retentive/clasping materials

Revisions – Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

- D7283 – placement of device to facilitate eruption of impacted tooth
 - Placement of an **attachment** on an unerupted tooth, after its exposure, to aid in its eruption. Report the surgical exposure separately using D7280
 - **Removed orthodontic bracket, band or other device and changed to attachment**

New Codes – Adjunctive General Services

- D9944 – occlusal guard – hard appliance, full arch
 - D9945 - occlusal guard – soft appliance, full arch
 - D9946 - occlusal guard – hard appliance, partial arch
-
- Not to be reported for any type of sleep apnea, snoring or TMD appliances.

Miscellaneous

- D4355 full mouth debridement to enable a comprehensive oral evaluation and diagnosis **on a subsequent visit**
 - Full mouth debridement involves the preliminary removal of plaque and calculus that interferes with the ability of the dentist to perform a comprehensive oral evaluation.
 - **Not to be completed on the same day as D0150, D0160, or D0180.**

Typically the need for this procedure arises when it is not possible to adequately access tooth surfaces or periodontal areas because excessive plaque and calculus.

*** the red verbiage was revisions starting Jan 2018**

Huddle and Scrubbing Charts

- Evaluate why patient is coming in
- TKO (i.e. assessment versus oral evaluation)
- Possibly check to see if a pre-authorization for high risk
- Working with billing on denials/rejections

Dental Benefit and Billing Terminology/Information

Dental Benefit Terms

- Allowable charge
- Assignment of Benefits
- Audit
- Beneficiary
- Birthday Rule
- By report
- Capitation
- Claim
- Claim form
- Coinsurance
- Contract

Dental Benefit Terms

- Coordination of benefits
- Co-payment
- Coverage
- Covered Services
- Current Dental Terminology (CDT)
- Customary Fee
- Deductible
- Dependents

Dental Benefit Terms

- Direct Billing
- Direct reimbursement
- Discount Dental Plan
- Downcoding
- Eligibility Date
- Exclusions
- Expiration Date
- Explanation of benefits
- Fee-for-Service
- Fee Schedule

Dental Benefit Terms

- Insurer
- Insured
- International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10-CM)
- Liability
- Maximum allowable benefit (MAB)
- Overcoding
- Payor
- Preauthorization
- Precertification
- Predetermination
- Pre-existing condition

Dental Benefit Terms

- Pretreatment estimate
- Reimbursement
- Subscriber .
- Third-Party payer (TPA)
- Unbundling of procedures
- Usual, Customary and Reasonable
- Waiting period

Create a Covered Procedure Spreadsheet

Code	Description	PA	Requirements /Limitations	Maximum Allowable
D0140	Limited oral evaluation	No		
D7140	Extraction, erupted tooth		Tooth designation required	

Aging Report

- Tells you how many outstanding or unpaid claims you may have

Rejection versus Denial

- Rejection – claim cannot be processed and must be corrected and resubmitted
 - Example: subscriber ID # not found
- Denial – claim has been processed and denied for any number of reasons
 - Example: not a covered benefit; frequency; etc.

Appeal for Emergency Service not authorized

- Dear xxx,
 - The claim was denied due to authorization not on file. This patient was referred to us by xxx, at the time the patient was seen in our office it was on an emergency basis and there was not time to obtain authorization. Notwithstanding, benefits for this claim have been denied. It is our understanding in emergency situations the patient does not require authorization to be seen.
 - We have attached notes to support the level of emergency.
 - We believe the claim has been denied in error and asking for you to review the claim and pay accordingly.

Information for Appeals

- Date
- Insurance address
- Patient information
- Document control number from EOB
- Brief explanation of perceived billing error and correct that needs to be made
- Your contact information (i.e. name, where you can be reached, etc.)



Contact

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Additional Information

Common Dental Terms

- Endodontics – this specialty is concerned with the etiology, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of disease and injuries of the pulp and associated periradicular conditions.
- Oral Pathology – this specialty focuses on the nature of the diseases affecting the oral structures and adjacent regions.
- Oral & Maxillofacial Surgeon – this specialty is concerned with the diagnosis, surgical and adjunctive treatment of diseases, injuries, deformities, defects and esthetic aspects of the mouth, face and neck.
- Orthodontics- this specialty focuses on the interception and treatment of malocclusion (misalignment of teeth) of the teeth and their surrounding structures.

Common Dental Terms

- Pediatric Dentistry – this specialty focuses on the preventative and therapeutic oral healthcare of children from birth through adolescence.
- Periodontics – this specialty focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of the supporting and surrounding gum tissue of the teeth.
- Prosthodontics – this specialty focuses on restoration and maintenance of oral functions by restoring natural teeth or replacing missing teeth

Common Dental Terms

- Periodic oral evaluation - An evaluation performed on a patient of record to determine any change in the client's dental or medical status since a previous comprehensive or periodic evaluation.
- Limited oral evaluation - An evaluation limited to a specific oral health condition or problem. Typically a client receiving this type of evaluation has a dental emergency, such as trauma or acute infection.
- Limited visual oral assessment - An assessment by a dentist or dental hygienist to determine the need for fluoride treatment, or when triage services are provided in settings other than dental offices or dental clinics.

Common Dental Terms

- Abscess: Acute or chronic, localized inflammation, with a collection of pus, associated with tissue destruction and frequent swelling usually secondary to infection.
- Periapical abscess: Acute or chronic inflammation and pus formation at the end of a tooth root in the alveolar bone, secondary to infection.
- Apex: the tip or end of the tooth root
- Canal: a relatively narrow tubular passage or channel:
- Root canal: space inside the root portion of a tooth containing pulp tissue
- Cementum: hard connective tissue covering the tooth root
- Periapical cyst: cyst at the apex of the tooth with a non-vital pulp
- Decay: the lay term for carious lesions in a tooth; also known as a cavity

Common Dental Terms

- Dentin: the part of the tooth that is beneath enamel and cementum
- Direct pulp cap: procedure in which the exposed pulp is covered with a dressing or cement with the aim of maintaining pulp vitality
- Enamel: hard calcified tissue covering dentin of the crown of tooth
- Furcation: the anatomic area of a multi-rooted tooth where the roots diverge
- Periapical: the area surrounding the end of the tooth root
- Pulp: connective tissue that contains blood vessels and nerve tissue which occupies the pulp cavity of a tooth
- Pulp cavity: the space within a tooth which contains the pulp
- Pulpectomy: complete removal of vital and non vital pulp tissue from the root canal space
- Pulpitis: inflammation of the dental pulp

Common Dental Terms

- Pulpotomy: surgical removal of a portion of the pulp with the aim of maintaining the vitality of the remaining portion by means of an adequate dressing.
- Radicular: pertaining to the root
- Retrograde filling: a method of sealing the root canal by preparing and filling it from the root apex
- Root: the anatomic portion of the tooth that is covered by cementum and is located in the alveolus (socket) where it is attached by the periodontal ligaments.
- Residual root: the remaining root structure following the loss of the major portion (over 75%) of the crown of the tooth
- Root canal: the portion of the pulp cavity inside the root of a tooth; the chamber within the root of the tooth that stores the pulp

Common Dental Terms

- **Alloplastic:** refers to synthetic material often used for tissue augmentation.
- **Alveoloplasty:** surgical procedure for re-contouring alveolar structures, usually in preparation for prosthesis such as a denture.
- **Avulsion:** also known as evulsion, separation of the tooth from its socket due to trauma.
- **Benign:** the mild character of an illness or the non-malignant (non cancerous) character of a neoplasm.
- **Bilateral:** pertaining to both sides of a body surface (right and left).
- **Biopsy:** process of removing tissue for histological evaluation.
- **Bruxism:** grinding of the teeth, usually unintentional.
- **Caries:** referring to tooth decay (cavity).
- **Cleft palate:** congenital deformity resulting in lack of fusion of the soft and or hard palate, this may be either partial or complete.

Common Dental Terms

- Cleft palate: congenital deformity resulting in lack of fusion of the soft and or hard palate, this may be either partial or complete.
- Clenching: the biting down or pressing of the jaws and teeth together in occlusion with great pressure or force.
- Curettage: scraping and cleaning the walls of a cavity or gingival pocket.
- Cyst: pathological cavity, usually lined with epithelium, containing fluid or soft matter.
- Dentition: the teeth in the dental arch.
- Permanent dentition: refers to the adult teeth or permanent teeth in the dental arch.
- Deciduous dentition: refers to primary or baby teeth in the dental arch.
- Displaced tooth: partial avulsion of a tooth in any direction or area of the mouth.

Common Dental Terms

- Evulsion: also known as avulsion, a separation of the tooth from its socket due to trauma.
- Excision: surgical removal of bone or tissue.
- Foramen: natural opening into or through bone.
- Impacted tooth: an un-erupted or partially erupted tooth that is positioned against another tooth, bone, or soft tissue so that complete eruption is unlikely.
- Implant: material inserted or grafted into tissue.
- Jaw: common name for the mandible or maxilla.
- Lesion: injury or wound; area of diseased tissue.
- Malar: pertaining to the cheek bone.

Common Dental Terms

- Malignant: having the properties of invasion or metastasis (cancerous).
- Maxilla: upper jaw.
- Mucous membrane: also known as the mucosa, the lining of the oral cavity.
- Operculectomy: removal of operculum (tissue over an un-erupted or partially erupted tooth).
- Orthognathic: functional relationship between the maxilla and mandible.
- Osteoplasty: surgical repair of bone.
- Osteotomy: surgical cutting or opening of bone.
- Palate: the hard and soft tissues forming the roof of the mouth.
- Suture: stitch used to close an incision or wound.

Common Dental Terms

- Temporomandibular joint (TMJ): the connecting hinge mechanism between the base of the skull and the lower jaw.
- Temporomandibular joint dysfunction: abnormal function of the TMJ.
- Torus: a bony elevation or protuberance of bone.
- Transseptal: through or across a septum.
- Un-erupted: tooth/teeth that have not penetrated into the oral cavity.
- Vestibuloplasty: surgical procedure used to increase relative alveolar ridge height.
- Xerostomia: decreased salivary secretion it may create a dry or burning sensation of the oral mucosa.
- Zygomatic bone: quadrangular bone on either side of the face that forms the cheek prominence, see also malar.