

The ARM-ER® approach for management of HYPOMINERALISED posterior teeth.



Significant hypomineralised enamel defect

Appearance after treatment with silver fluoride

Following placement of GIC restoration.



Hypomineralised enamel with no significant breakdown

Appearance after treatment with silver fluoride

Following placement of GIC protection

Using silver fluorides to:

Assess caries (decay)

Redefine mineralisation and reduced sensitivity

Manage —

Educate and then

⇒ **Review?**

⇒ **Repeat?**

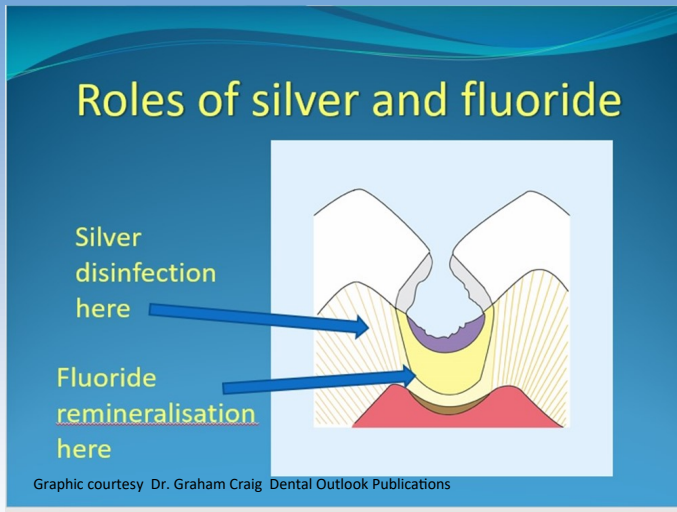
⇒ **Restore?**

⇒ **Rehabilitate?**

⇒ **Re-establish?**

Black Diamonds Rock!!

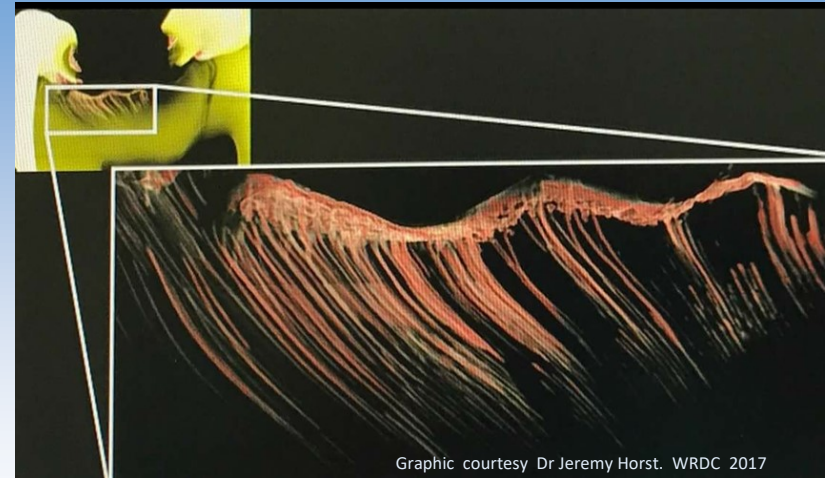
How does it work?



When can it be used?

Silver and fluoride ions are absorbed into the affected part of the tooth and continue to protect against ongoing bacterial activity on a hardened tooth surface.

This also makes the tooth much less sensitive!



Why is it beneficial?

The use of silver fluorides to address the concerns of the hypomineralised or 'chalky' tooth is an easy, safe and very effective option.

With an assessment of the decay status and a significant reduction in sensitivity following the application of silver fluoride, it often means that immediate and future treatment recommendations for these typically highly sensitive teeth can be addressed with little to no discomfort to the patient and in a conservative manner. As the child moves into adulthood the tooth can then be treated in a more appropriate manner for long term retention.

What is Hypomineralisation ?

Hypomineralisation occurs when the tooth is forming, and well before it erupts into the mouth.

The most commonly affected teeth are the 2yr old molars (baby teeth which should be in place till the age of 12) and the 6yr old molars (first permanent molars). For this reason it is important to treat these teeth early and conserve as much of the tooth structure as possible. A deficiency in the formation of the tooth means that these teeth have less mineral content and as a result they are weaker, can decay quickly and are often extremely sensitive for a child when eating, drinking and during dental treatment even for simple procedures.

Traditionally 'hypomin' teeth require more frequent dental care and can be a significant source of dental anxiety in children due to their sensitive nature.

