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Dental Trauma: Clinical Aspects, Prevention, Diagnosis, Treatment and Long-Term Repercussions

Dental Trauma: Clinical Aspects, Prevention, Diagnosis, Treatment, and Long-Term Outcomes

Dental Trauma: Clinical Aspects, Prevention, Diagnosis, Treatment and Long-Term Repercussions

Maria Eduarda Fontenele

SUMMARY

Dental trauma is a significant condition in dental practice, affecting individuals of different age groups and compromising teeth, periodontal tissues, alveolar bone, and adjacent soft tissues. Its manifestations vary according to the nature and severity of the injury, including dental fractures, luxations, intrusions, and avulsions, with possible functional, aesthetic, and psychosocial repercussions. This study aimed to analyze the main aspects of dental trauma, including its occurrence, classification, associated factors, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, preventive strategies, therapeutic possibilities, and long-term complications. Methodologically, a literature review was conducted, consulting the Web of Science, SciELO, and Scopus databases and selecting articles related to the investigated topic. The analyzed studies demonstrated the importance of adequate diagnosis, identification of the compromised structures, and individualization of therapeutic management. Imaging exams can complement clinical evaluation when indicated, while restorative, endodontic, periodontal, surgical, or prosthetic procedures may be necessary depending on the characteristics of the lesion. The literature also highlights the importance of preventive measures, particularly health education, reduction of risk factors, and the use of mouthguards during higher-risk sports activities. It is concluded that the management of dental trauma should integrate prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and longitudinal follow-up, considering that certain complications may manifest late. Evidence-based dental practice contributes to the preservation of oral structures, functional and aesthetic recovery, and reduction of the repercussions resulting from these injuries.

Keywords: Dental trauma. Oral health. Diagnosis. Prevention. Oral rehabilitation.

ABSTRACT

Dental trauma represents a relevant condition in dental practice and may affect individuals across different age groups, compromising teeth, periodontal tissues, alveolar bone, and adjacent soft tissues. Its clinical manifestations vary according to the nature and severity of the injury and may include dental fractures, dislocation injuries, intrusion, and avulsion, with potential functional, aesthetic, and psychosocial consequences. This study aimed to analyze key aspects of dental trauma, including its occurrence, classification, associated factors, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, preventive strategies, therapeutic approaches, and long-term complications. Methodologically, a literature review was conducted using the Web of Science, SciELO, and Scopus databases, with the selection of articles related to the investigated topic. The analyzed studies demonstrated the importance of accurate diagnosis, identification of the affected structures, and individualized therapeutic management. Imaging examinations may complement clinical assessment when indicated, while restorative, endodontic, periodontal, surgical, or prosthetic procedures may be required according to the characteristics of the injury. The literature also highlights the importance of preventive measures, particularly health education, risk-factor reduction, and using mouthguards during higher-risk sports activities. It is concluded that the management of dental trauma should integrate prevention,

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diagnosis, treatment, and longitudinal follow-up, considering that certain complications may develop over time. Evidence-based dental care helps preserve oral structures, supports functional and aesthetic recovery, and reduces the consequences of traumatic dental injuries.
Keywords: Dental trauma. Oral health. Diagnosis. Prevention. Oral rehabilitation.

1 INTRODUCTION

Oral health is an integral part of an individual's overall health and quality of life.
requiring proper dental care throughout the different stages of
Development. Among the conditions that can compromise the integrity of structures.
In oral health, dental trauma is clinically relevant because it can occur in different...
age groups and their potential repercussions on teeth, periodontal tissues, and structures
of supporting structures and adjacent soft tissues. In childhood and adolescence, this issue takes on...
This is of particular importance due to the increased exposure to falls, sports activities, and accidents.
and other events capable of causing impacts in the maxillofacial region (Silva, 2018).
Adolescence, specifically, corresponds to a period of significant transformations.
physical, psychological, and social benefits, accompanied by increased autonomy and participation in
different daily and sporting activities. In this scenario, certain behaviors and
Exposure situations can increase the likelihood of injuries, making it relevant to
knowledge of the mechanisms involved, the main types of injuries, and the measures of
prevention. However, dental trauma is not limited to this stage of life.
It can affect individuals of different ages and require specific clinical approaches.
according to the characteristics of the patient and the lesion.
The severity of the injuries can vary considerably. Some occurrences
They predominantly affect dental or soft tissues, while others
They can involve periodontal structures, alveolar bone, and different components of the region.
Oral and maxillofacial surgery. Coronal and radicular fractures, dislocations, intrusions, and avulsions are among the procedures performed.
Among the conditions that can be observed, presenting different needs
diagnostic and therapeutic. For this reason, careful patient assessment and identification are essential.
Proper assessment of the affected structures is fundamental to defining the clinical approach.
In addition to immediate symptoms, traumatic injuries can have repercussions.
Functional, aesthetic, and psychosocial. Pain, changes in chewing, impairment of
Smile aesthetics and functional limitations can interfere with daily life and quality of life.
of affected individuals. Some complications may also manifest after the
traumatic episode, including pulpal and periodontal alterations, disorders related to

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tooth development or eruption, in certain situations, and the need for additional restorative or rehabilitative procedures (Magalhães et al., 2024).

The possibility of long-term consequences reinforces the importance of not only treatment. initial diagnosis, but also longitudinal follow-up of patients. Early diagnosis, associated with the judicious use of complementary examinations, when indicated, and the selection of Therapeutic strategies that are compatible with the nature and extent of the lesion can contribute to The preservation of the structures involved and the restoration of their function and aesthetics.

In parallel, preventive measures, such as health education and the reduction of risk factors, are important. and the use of protective devices in certain sporting activities, play a plays a significant role in reducing the incidence and severity of these injuries.

Given the diversity of clinical manifestations and the possible immediate and long-term repercussions Regarding dental trauma, it becomes relevant to systematize the available knowledge about the topic, gathering evidence that contributes to its understanding and to the improvement of preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic practices.

Thus, the present study aims to analyze, through a literature review, the main aspects related to dental trauma, including its occurrence, classification, associated factors, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, strategies preventive and therapeutic possibilities, with emphasis on their functional repercussions, periodontal and aesthetic issues, as well as potential long-term complications.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

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2.1. Oral Health and Dental Trauma

Oral health during childhood and adolescence plays a significant role.
in the development and maintenance of dentition, as well as in the establishment
of occlusal and dentofacial relationships. These phases are marked by important
modifications in the stomatognathic system, including the transition of dentition
Deciduous to permanent teeth, the eruption and positioning of permanent teeth
and the growth of craniofacial structures. Dental follow-up
This period allows for the early identification of related changes.
to tooth eruption, arch development, and occlusion, favoring the
adopting preventive and therapeutic measures, when necessary, and contributing
to reduce future complications (Mendes; Magalhães; Caetano, 2023).
Childhood and adolescence are also important periods for the formation and
Consolidation of habits related to oral health. The adoption of practices
proper oral hygiene, combined with professional guidance and measures
Preventive measures can contribute to maintaining these behaviors over time.
of life. In this context, educational actions aimed at proper brushing, the use
supplementary hygiene resources and awareness of factors
Oral health-related factors play a significant role in prevention.
tooth decay, gingivitis, and other conditions that can compromise the
oral tissues (Serfaty, 2025).

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In addition to the most prevalent oral diseases, dental trauma
They constitute a clinically relevant condition in childhood and adolescence.
which can lead to functional, aesthetic, and psychosocial repercussions. Depending
Depending on the nature and severity of the injury, complications may occur.
related to chewing, speech, and smile aesthetics, as well as changes in
Dental and supporting tissues. Traumatized teeth may also present
Late complications, including pulpal changes, necrosis, and processes
infectious diseases, which makes clinical monitoring necessary and, in certain cases...
In some cases, additional dental interventions may be necessary (Silva, 2018; Perez, 2020).
Given these potential repercussions, early diagnosis and assessment of
The extent of the trauma and the definition of an appropriate therapeutic approach are
fundamental to reducing the risk of complications and promoting the preservation of
dental structures. Ramirez (2021) highlights, in this sense, the importance of
preparing dental professionals to handle these situations,
considering not only the local consequences of the trauma, but also its
potential functional, aesthetic, and quality of life impacts on the patient.

2.2 Dental Trauma: Classification, Etiology, Clinical Repercussions and Prevention

Dental trauma is a relatively frequent occurrence and can result from...
different circumstances, causing damage of varying intensity to the teeth and tissues.
periodontal and other oral structures. Among the main situations associated with these
Injuries include falls, domestic accidents, sports activities, collisions, and impacts.
direct injuries to the maxillofacial region. The nature and severity of the trauma depend on
Factors such as the intensity and direction of the applied force, the affected area, and the patient's age.
and the characteristics of the structures involved (Da Silva; Vasconcelos; Vasconcelos, 2021).
Among the traumatic injuries that affect dental tissues are coronal fractures and
root lesions, the extent of which can range from damage limited to the enamel to more serious lesions.
more complex involving dentin, pulp, or root structures. Clinical manifestations

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They also vary depending on the extent of the injury and may include pain, tenderness, and aesthetic and functional impairment. In cases where there is pulpal involvement or Significant impairment of the supporting tissues necessitates an evaluation.
careful consideration is needed to define the therapeutic approach and prevent possible complications.
In addition to fractures, trauma can compromise periodontal tissues and cause...
different types of dislocation injuries. These changes may involve increased mobility.
dental displacements in different directions or changes in the position of the dental element.
Regarding the alveolus. Depending on the type and severity of the lesion, pain may occur,
Bleeding, occlusal changes, and functional difficulties. Proper diagnosis of the lesions.
Diagnosis of dislocation is fundamental to determining the necessary clinical management and follow-up.
also considering the possibility of subsequent pulpal and periodontal complications
(Santos; Lima, 2020).

Among the most severe forms of dentoalveolar trauma is avulsion, characterized by...
due to the complete displacement of the tooth from its socket. In these situations, treatment
Immediate care takes on particular importance, especially when it involves permanent teeth.
since the prognosis is related to factors such as the time elapsed between the trauma and
the care, storage and transport conditions of the avulsed tooth, the integrity
of the periodontal tissues and the clinical approach adopted. When reimplantation is indicated, the speed
Proper management can contribute to better tissue repair conditions.
involved.

The repercussions of dental trauma can extend beyond immediate structural damage.
Depending on the severity, these injuries can cause pain, inflammation, bleeding,
Sensitivity, changes in chewing and speech, as well as compromising the aesthetics of the smile.
Late complications can also occur, such as pulp necrosis, periodontal changes, and...
infectious processes, which reinforces the need for dental follow-up even
after the initial treatment. In addition to the clinical consequences, visible changes resulting from
Trauma can have repercussions on psychosocial aspects and on an individual's self-esteem, especially
when it involves the front teeth (Silva, 2018).

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Prevention is a key component in reducing the occurrence and
The severity of dental trauma. Among the main preventive strategies,
The use of protective equipment during activities involving [various activities] is highlighted.
greater risk of impact, the adoption of safety measures in the environments
domestic, school and sports activities, and the guidance of children and adolescents.
responsible individuals and practitioners of physical activities regarding potentially dangerous situations
associated with trauma. When an injury occurs, seeking medical attention...
Timely dental care is essential for assessing the extent of the
damage, defining the therapeutic approach, and reducing the risk of complications
immediate and delayed.

Accidents related to sports represent a significant
circumstance associated with dental trauma, especially between
practitioners of sports involving physical contact, possibility of collisions
or risk of falls (Catão et al., 2025). During activities such as soccer, basketball
and different fighting modalities, direct impacts on the maxillofacial region
They can cause injuries to the teeth and their supporting tissues, including fractures.
Dental luxations and avulsions. The nature and severity of these injuries can vary.
depending on the intensity of the impact, the mechanism of trauma, and whether or not assistance was used.
protective devices.
In this context, the use of mouthguards is an important strategy.
to reduce the risk and severity of orofacial injuries associated with the practice
Sports. These devices act in the protection of teeth and oral tissues.
Given the impacts, which are particularly relevant in modalities that
They present a greater possibility of physical contact or trauma in the facial region.
The proper selection and use of the device should take into account the
characteristics of the activity practiced and the individual needs of the athlete
(Santos, 2024).

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Domestic accidents are also associated with the occurrence of injuries.

Dental issues in different age groups, with particular relevance in childhood. Children may be more exposed to falls and impacts during activities. daily activities, play, and exploration of the environment, especially in specific stages of motor development. Therefore, measures aimed at Identifying and reducing risks in the home environment can contribute to The prevention of accidents and their potential repercussions on oral structures. (Da Silveira Flores et al., 2025).

The consequences of dental trauma can manifest themselves. immediately or throughout clinical follow-up. Botega (2023) highlights the possibility of late complications, including pulpal changes, processes Infectious diseases and dental resorption, the occurrence of which depends on the type and the severity of the trauma, as well as the structures affected. In patients in Growth, however, can also compromise teeth and tissues. ongoing development, making monitoring particularly important. Clinical and radiographic examination when indicated. More complex cases may require... additional dental interventions over time, reinforcing the importance of prevention, adequate initial care and Longitudinal follow-up of patients with dental trauma.

2.4 Diagnosis, Treatment and Rehabilitation of Dental Trauma

Dental trauma is a significant occurrence in dental practice and can be... associated with different circumstances, including falls, accidents, and sports activities. Depending on the intensity, direction, and location of the impact, these injuries can compromise the dental tissues, the periodontium, the alveolar bone, and the adjacent soft tissues, producing immediate or delayed consequences. In this context, proper diagnosis and the institution of A therapeutic approach that is compatible with the nature and extent of the injury is fundamental. to promote the preservation of the structures involved and the functional and aesthetic recovery of patient (Andreasen et al., 2018).

The initial assessment of a patient with dental trauma is an essential step for the

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Establishing a diagnosis and developing a treatment plan. The investigation should include thorough clinical examination of the oral cavity and adjacent structures, with the aim of to identify the location, nature, and extent of the lesions, as well as any possible changes in dental and supporting tissues (Corchia, 2025). In this process, the classification systems of Dental trauma studies help in characterizing different lesions and in organizing the... clinical management. Proper identification of conditions such as coronary fractures or Root fractures, luxations, and avulsions allow the dentist to establish strategies. therapies compatible with the particularities of each case (Andreasen et al., 2018).

In elderly patients, dental evaluation may require additional attention to conditions. functional aspects of the stomatognathic system. The oral phase of feeding depends on the integration between dentition, any dental prostheses, orofacial musculature and control mechanisms sensorimotor. When these components are compromised, chewing, the The formation, organization, and transport of the food bolus can lead to a reduction in Efficiency. In this way, dental changes resulting from trauma should be... assessed not only for structural damage, but also for their potential repercussions on oral functions, particularly in individuals who already have Dental or functional changes associated with aging (Gonçalves et al., 2026).

Imaging exams are important complementary resources in the evaluation of dental trauma, especially when clinical examination alone does not allow for determination The extent of the involvement is adequately assessed using periapical radiography. used in the investigation of dental and periapical structures, and can provide information relevant information regarding root changes, adjacent bone structures, and potential complications. related to trauma. Its use can assist, among other situations, in the identification and in the monitoring of root fractures and dental resorption processes (Da Silva; Vasconcelos; Vasconcelos, 2021).

In specific situations, cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) can to complement conventional radiographic evaluation by providing three-dimensional images of dental and bone structures. This resource can contribute to identifying the location and of the extent of certain lesions that present limitations in visualization during examinations. Two-dimensional, allowing for greater anatomical detail and aiding in planning. therapeutic. However, its indication should be individualized and based on need. diagnostic assessment of each case, considering that CBCT is primarily directed towards evaluation. of mineralized structures and does not replace specific methods for detailed analysis of

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soft tissues (Faria; de França, 2021).

Restorative and aesthetic procedures play a significant role.
in the rehabilitation of patients with dental trauma, especially
when there is loss of coronary structure or impairment of the aesthetics of
smile. Among the materials used, composite resin has a wide range of applications.
clinical application due to its aesthetic properties and the possibility of
Conservative reconstruction of dental anatomy. When done correctly
As indicated, it can contribute to the restoration of form, function, and
aesthetics of traumatized teeth, requiring a restorative approach that
defined according to the extent and characteristics of the lesion (Freitas et al.,
2021).

In more complex situations, particularly when there is loss
Significant changes in dental structure may require strategic changes.
additional rehabilitation measures. In elderly patients, the planning should
consider not only the characteristics of the trauma, but also the
quantity and quality of the remaining tooth structure, the conditions
periodontal conditions, the state of the pulp or endodontic system, the presence of prostheses, and the...
individual functional needs. In endodontically treated teeth and
with significant structural compromise, retention systems
Intraradicular and prosthetic restorations can be considered when
clinically indicated, with the aim of providing adequate conditions.
for coronary reconstruction and functional and aesthetic restoration
(Wagner, 2021).

Trauma can also involve periodontal tissues and tissues.
soft tissues of the oral cavity. In these cases, the therapeutic approach should be
determined by the nature and extent of the structures involved. Injuries
Gingival, periodontal, or other adjacent tissues may require
specific interventions, including surgical and periodontal procedures
when indicated. An integrated assessment of these structures is important for
to promote tissue repair and preserve the conditions necessary for
maintenance of oral health and oral function (De Paula, 2021).

Functional analysis is particularly relevant in elderly patients, in
What different oral conditions can coexist and interfere with the process of

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nutrition. Gonçalves et al. (2026) emphasize that factors such as pain, instability of dental prostheses, xerostomia, presence of oral lesions and Limitations in chewing ability should not be considered as aspects. secondary factors in dental evaluation. These conditions can modify the comfort during feeding, influencing the choice and consistency of foods and compromise the efficiency of the oral phase, including chewing and the formation of the food bolus. Therefore, dental rehabilitation should to consider not only the structural and aesthetic restoration of the teeth. traumatized, but also the possible repercussions on performance functional of the stomatognathic system.

The diagnosis and treatment of dental trauma require a an integrated approach, based on detailed clinical assessment and the use of a thorough selection of complementary diagnostic resources. Identifying the type and the extent of the injury, imaging tests should be performed when indicated, proper handling of emergency situations and individualized selection of restorative, periodontal, endodontic or prosthetic procedures These are important steps in therapeutic planning.

Longitudinal monitoring is also important because certain Complications may arise after initial treatment.

In this sense, the technical and scientific updating of the dental surgeon and the adopting practices based on the individual characteristics of the patient They contribute to clinical decision-making and to obtaining results. satisfactory therapeutic results. Treatment should, whenever possible, seek to preserve oral structures, restore function and recover appearances aesthetics compromised by trauma, considering simultaneously the systemic, oral and functional conditions of the patient (Lima et al., 2021).

3 METHODOLOGY

This study is characterized as a literature review, with the purpose of gathering, analyzing, and synthesizing scientific evidence related to the investigated theme. This method made it possible to identify studies with different methodological approaches, allowing for a comprehensive analysis of

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scientific production relevant to achieving the proposed objectives.

The bibliographic search was conducted in the Web of electronic databases.
Science, Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) and Scopus, through
Identification of scientific articles related to the study topic. The selection
The selection of publications was based on an analysis of their thematic relevance and...
your contribution to building the theoretical framework and discussion
of the results presented.

As inclusion criteria, directly original articles were considered.
related to the subject of investigation and published in the period previously
established for the research. The selection initially considered the
matching the studies to the proposed theme and, subsequently, the
Analysis of the content of works considered potentially eligible.
Duplicate studies across the consulted databases were excluded.
publications that did not correspond to the population or group defined for the
investigation, the articles whose content did not have a direct relationship with the
the proposed theme and those published outside the established time frame.
After applying the eligibility criteria, the selected studies were
analyzed with regard to information relevant to the objectives of the review, the
which allowed for the organization, interpretation, and synthesis of the main findings in
literature.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of the selected studies shows that dental trauma
They represent a relevant condition for oral health, especially
during childhood and adolescence, periods marked by greater exposure
falls, accidents and physical activities. Silva et al. (2018) point out that the
The occurrence of these injuries varies between different populations and regions.
geographical, indicating that environmental, behavioral, and individual factors
can influence its distribution. The authors highlight the presence of
Trauma to the permanent dentition among individuals aged 12 to 15 years.
demonstrating the importance of dental care directed towards this age group.
age.

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The diversity of clinical manifestations is another relevant aspect.
for understanding dental trauma. Santos and Lima (2020)
They describe different types of injuries, the classification of which depends on...
The structures involved, as well as the nature and extent of the damage, are important factors.
These include dental fractures and injuries to the supporting tissues.
Dislocations, intrusions, and avulsions. In an intrusion, displacement of the...
dental element towards the interior of the alveolus, while in avulsion
Complete displacement of the tooth from its socket occurs. The lesions
Dislocations, in turn, encompass various alterations involving the
Periodontal disease and tooth positioning or mobility.
This differentiation has clinical importance, since the prognosis and the
Therapeutic approaches vary according to the type of trauma and the tissues involved.
compromised factors, the patient's age, and the stage of dental development.
and the interval between the occurrence of the injury and the dental treatment.
In this way, proper classification serves not only a descriptive purpose, but also
It also directly assists in clinical decision-making and in
establishing follow-up strategies.

The results found in the literature also demonstrate that the
The repercussions of dental trauma are not limited to damage.
structural. Souza and Lima (2019) highlight possible consequences
functional, aesthetic, and psychosocial issues associated with these injuries. Fractures,
Dislocations and avulsions can impair chewing, cause pain, or
sensitivity and, depending on the location and extent of the trauma,
interfere with other oral functions. When the anterior teeth are
Those affected may also experience changes in the appearance of the smile.
emotional and social repercussions, especially among children and
teenagers.

These findings reinforce the need to understand trauma.
dental as a condition that can produce immediate consequences and
late complications. Even when the initial injury is properly managed,
certain complications may manifest themselves later, which makes
Clinical and radiographic follow-up is necessary, in accordance with the
characteristics of the case. Longitudinal evaluation allows for the identification of changes.

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pulpal, periodontal or radicular, and institute additional interventions.
when necessary.

In the context of prevention, Ramos and Almeida (2020) highlight the importance of Educational actions in oral health as a strategy to expand the knowledge about the factors associated with trauma and the measures that Prevention programs can reduce their occurrence or severity. to include guidelines on safety in home and school environments, the use of protective equipment during sports activities and the adoption of Behaviors aimed at reducing the risk of accidents. In this context, the Mouthguards are particularly important in sports. with a higher probability of impacts in the orofacial region.

In addition to primary prevention, knowledge about the behaviors adopted The immediate aftermath of the trauma can also influence the prognosis. Guidance for patients, family members, teachers, coaches, and others. Individuals who accompany children and adolescents can contribute to that dental care should be sought in a timely manner and so that... Avoid inappropriate behavior in the immediate aftermath of an accident.

Regarding treatment, Lima et al. (2021) highlight that the conduct Therapy should be individualized according to the nature and severity of the condition. Injury. In dental fractures, treatment options depend on the extent of dental tissue involvement and may include restorative procedures aimed at restoring the anatomy of Function and aesthetics. More complex lesions may require intervention. additional and prolonged monitoring, especially when there are Pulp, periodontal, or root involvement.

In cases of avulsion of permanent teeth, the time elapsed until care and the conditions under which the tooth is kept after the Accidents are relevant to the prognosis. When clinically indicated, the Reimplantation may be a therapeutic option, and the decision should be made. Consider the condition of the tooth, periodontal tissues, and the patient. Thus, while speed of service is important, the management of avulsion should not be reduced exclusively to the time elapsed after the trauma, since different factors influence the prognosis and the

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definition of conduct (Lima et al., 2021).

In general, the studies analyzed converge in demonstrating that the The management of dental trauma requires integration between prevention, early diagnosis, proper classification of the lesion, therapeutic intervention and longitudinal follow-up. The results further reinforce that the The consequences of trauma can involve functional, aesthetic, and psychosocial factors, justifying a dental approach that considers not not only the preservation of the tooth itself, but also the repercussions of damage to oral health and the patient's quality of life.

CONCLUSION

Based on the evidence and information analyzed in this study, it is observed that traumas Dental problems constitute a relevant condition in dental practice, and can affect individuals in different age groups and presenting clinical manifestations of varying intensity Variable. The diversity of lesions and structures that can be compromised highlights the need for a thorough approach, capable of considering both immediate and long-term damages the possible functional, aesthetic, periodontal, and psychosocial repercussions resulting from trauma.

The evidence analyzed highlights that the nature and severity of the trauma influence directly related to clinical assessment, treatment planning, and the need for Patient follow-up. Dental fractures, luxations, intrusions and avulsions. They exhibit distinct characteristics and, consequently, require specific behaviors. In this process, a detailed clinical examination, combined with imaging tests when indicated, It contributes to the identification of compromised structures and to the definition of strategies. therapies suitable for each situation.

Considering the clinical repercussions of dental trauma, it is important to highlight that its Consequences can extend beyond the initial moment of injury. Pulp changes and periodontal conditions, resorption processes, functional impairments and needs Restorative or rehabilitative changes may emerge or become evident during the process. follow-up. Therefore, immediate care should be associated with longitudinal monitoring, allowing for the early identification of possible complications and Performing additional interventions when necessary.

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Dental trauma also highlights the importance of preventative strategies.
oral health education, guidance on accident prevention, and the adoption of measures to
Safety in home, school, and sports environments and the proper use of protective equipment.
Oral hygiene practices in higher-risk activities can help reduce the occurrence or severity of...
of these injuries. Similarly, the dissemination of information about initial procedures.
In the event of trauma, it can be beneficial to seek timely dental care.
It is concluded, therefore, that the management of dental trauma should integrate prevention,
diagnosis, treatment and clinical follow-up, taking into account the specific characteristics of the lesion.
and the individual characteristics of the patient. Practice based on scientific evidence.
and the ongoing professional development of dental professionals is essential to promote
preservation of oral structures, functional and aesthetic restoration, and reduction of
Possible complications associated with dental trauma.

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