

Types of Tooth Stains



A tooth stain is a discoloration or darkening of the tooth. Stains can occur on the surface of the tooth, or within the tooth's structure.



Extrinsic stains occur on the outside surface of a tooth.



These types of stains are often caused by factors like tobacco use, drinking beverages with staining properties such as red wine or coffee, and tartar buildup.



Intrinsic stains occur within the tooth structure and are usually caused by internal factors.



Taking certain medications during early development, or experiencing tooth trauma, can result in tooth discoloration. Other causes include aging and excessive fluoride use.



Stains can appear as yellow, brown, gray, or even black spots or streaks.



In some cases, the surface of the teeth may feel rough or uneven due to the buildup of plaque or tartar.



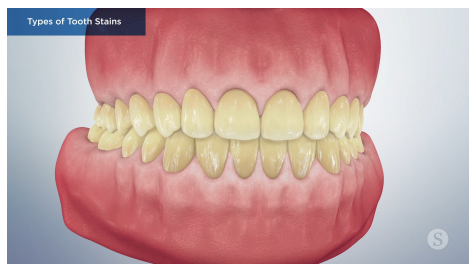
Tooth sensitivity to hot, cold, sweet, or acidic foods and drinks can sometimes accompany tooth stains, particularly if the staining has led to enamel erosion or exposure of the underlying dentin.



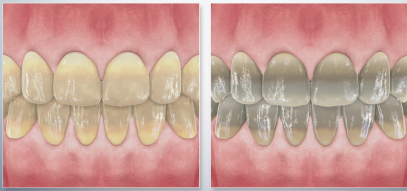
Severe staining, especially intrinsic stains, can cause changes in the texture of the tooth surface, making it appear pitted or rough.



If left untreated, stains can contribute to the build-up of plaque and tartar, which can lead to tooth decay, gum disease, and other oral health problems.



Regular dental check-ups and cleanings are essential for identifying and treating any underlying issues associated with tooth staining.



Your doctor can determine the cause of your tooth discoloration and create a personalized treatment plan.

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