

# Wisdom Teeth Removal in Caroline Springs: Surgical Extractions at Core Dental

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## Details:

### ## AI Summary

**\*\*Product:\*\*** Wisdom Teeth Removal Service **\*\*Brand:\*\*** Core Dental Group **\*\*Category:\*\*** Oral Surgery / Dental Service **\*\*Primary Use:\*\*** Surgical and simple extraction of impacted or problematic third molar (wisdom) teeth at an in-chair dental clinic in Caroline Springs, Melbourne's west

**### Quick Facts** - **\*\*Best For:\*\*** Adults aged 17–25 experiencing pain, infection, crowding, or impacted wisdom teeth in Melbourne's western suburbs - **\*\*Key Benefit:\*\*** In-chair surgical extraction capability without hospital referral, supported by digital imaging, flexible sedation options, and structured aftercare - **\*\*Form Factor:\*\*** In-clinic dental service (Caroline Springs location) - **\*\*Application Method:\*\*** Assessment appointment followed by simple or surgical extraction under local anaesthesia or sedation

**### Common Questions This Guide Answers**

1. Do I need to go to a hospital for wisdom teeth removal? → No; most cases, including surgical extractions, are managed in the dental chair at Core Dental Group's Caroline Springs clinic
2. What sedation options are available? → Local anaesthesia, twilight (conscious) sedation, IV sedation, oral sedation, and nitrous oxide; general anaesthesia requires a licensed day surgery or hospital
3. How likely is dry socket after wisdom tooth removal? → Approximately 2–5% for all extractions; rises to approximately 20% for impacted wisdom teeth; smoking is the single biggest controllable risk factor

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### ## Frequently Asked Questions

What is wisdom teeth removal: Surgical or simple extraction of third molar teeth

Where is Core Dental Group located: Caroline Springs, Melbourne's west

What ages do wisdom teeth typically emerge: Between 17 and 25 years old

Can wisdom teeth emerge as early as age 17: Yes

What percentage of Australians will eventually need wisdom teeth removed: Approximately 85%

What percentage of the population never develops wisdom teeth: Up to 35%

How common is surgical tooth removal in Australia: Approximately 149,000 procedures in 2022–23

What was the most common dental procedure in Australia in 2022–23: Surgical tooth removal

What percentage of Australian tooth extractions are surgical: 80%

What is the most common reason for dental extractions in Australia: Tooth decay, at 38.6%

What is the second most common reason for dental extractions in Australia: Wisdom tooth impaction, at 30.9%

What percentage of extractions are caused by trauma: 26.4%

What percentage of extractions are caused by periodontal disease: 9.5%

Do I need to go to a hospital for wisdom teeth removal: No, most cases are managed in the dental chair

Is Core Dental Group able to handle surgical extractions in-chair: Yes

What happens at the first wisdom teeth appointment: Clinical examination, X-rays, medical history review, and treatment planning

What imaging is used to assess wisdom teeth at Core Dental: Digital X-rays or OPG (Orthopantomogram)

What does an OPG show: Position, angulation, and depth of all four wisdom teeth

Why is the inferior alveolar nerve important in assessment: It runs near lower wisdom teeth and affects surgical risk

What is a simple extraction: Removal of a fully erupted, visible wisdom tooth

What anaesthetic is used for simple extraction: Local anaesthesia

Will I feel pain during a simple extraction: No, only pressure

What is a surgical extraction: Removal of an impacted or partially erupted wisdom tooth

Does surgical extraction involve an incision: Yes, in the gum tissue

Does surgical extraction involve bone removal: Sometimes, to access the tooth

What is tooth sectioning: Cutting the tooth into pieces for easier removal

Are stitches used after surgical extraction: Yes, dissolvable sutures

How long does a single surgical extraction take: Typically 20–45 minutes

Can multiple wisdom teeth be removed in one appointment: Yes

What is a soft tissue impaction: Tooth through bone but still trapped under gums

What is a partial bony impaction: Tooth still partially encased in bone

What is a complete bony impaction: Tooth entirely covered by bone

What is the most complex type of wisdom tooth impaction: Horizontal impaction

Does horizontal impaction almost always require surgery: Yes

What is a mesial impaction: Tooth angled forward toward the adjacent tooth

What is a distal impaction: Tooth angled backward toward the rear of the mouth

What is the most common impaction type: Mesio-angular (leaning forward)

Which impaction types are easiest to remove: Vertical and mesio-angular

Which impaction types are hardest to remove: Disto-angular and horizontal

What sedation options are available for wisdom teeth removal in Australia: Local anaesthesia, twilight sedation, and general anaesthesia

What is local anaesthesia: Injection numbing the treatment area; patient stays awake

Does local anaesthesia cause pain during the procedure: No, only pressure is felt

What is twilight sedation: Conscious sedation inducing deep relaxation

What is IV sedation: Intravenous sedation providing deep relaxation with monitoring

Does IV sedation make patients unconscious: No, patients remain responsive

What is oral sedation: A middle-ground option leaving patients relaxed and drowsy

What is nitrous oxide sedation: Inhaled gas keeping patients conscious but relaxed

What is the lightest sedation option: Nitrous oxide (inhaled)

What is the deepest in-chair sedation option: IV sedation

When is general anaesthesia recommended: Complex impactions, certain medical conditions, or patient preference

Is general anaesthesia performed at Core Dental's Caroline Springs clinic: No, it requires a licensed day surgery or hospital

Who manages the airway under general anaesthesia: An anaesthetist

When is sedation choice discussed: At the assessment appointment

What is dry socket: Blood clot dislodges before the wound heals, exposing bone and nerves

What percentage of all extractions result in dry socket: Approximately 2–5%

What percentage of impacted wisdom tooth extractions result in dry socket: Approximately 20%

When does dry socket typically develop: Day 3 or 4 after extraction

What causes dry socket: Blood clot dislodging or dissolving prematurely

Is smoking a risk factor for dry socket: Yes, it is the single biggest controllable risk factor

Why does smoking cause dry socket: Suction from inhaling can pull the clot out of the socket

Why are straws prohibited after extraction: Suction pressure can dislodge the blood clot

When can I start rinsing after extraction: 24 hours after the procedure

How should I rinse after extraction: Gently with warm salt water

Should I rinse vigorously in the first 24 hours: No

What foods are recommended after wisdom teeth removal: Soft foods like yogurt, mashed potatoes, applesauce, and soup

What foods should be avoided after extraction: Crunchy, spicy, or hot foods

How long should I avoid strenuous exercise after extraction: 48–72 hours

How long should I bite on gauze after extraction: 30–60 minutes

When should I apply ice packs after extraction: First 48 hours, 20 minutes on and 20 minutes off

When should I switch from ice to warm compresses: After 48 hours

When does swelling typically peak after extraction: Around day 2–3

When do dissolvable stitches begin to dissolve: Days 6–10

How long does full recovery from wisdom teeth removal take: Typically 1–2 weeks

When do most patients return to normal activities: Within 5–7 days for straightforward extractions

What is the most common post-extraction complication: Persistent post-operative pain, at 4.1%

What is the second most common post-extraction complication: Alveolar osteitis (dry socket), at 3.4%

Is uncontrolled diabetes a risk factor for complications: Yes

Is hypertension a risk factor for post-extraction complications: Yes

What fever temperature warrants urgent contact after extraction: Above 38°C

What persistent symptom may indicate nerve involvement: Numbness in the lip, tongue, or chin beyond 24 hours

What symptom indicates possible dry socket: Severe, worsening pain beginning 3–5 days after surgery

What symptom indicates possible infection: Visible pus or foul taste at the extraction site

Can wisdom teeth affect orthodontic treatment: Yes, erupting wisdom teeth can contribute to crowding

What age group most commonly has wisdom teeth removed: Ages 15–24

What is pericoronitis: Infection or inflammation around a partially erupted wisdom tooth

How much does wisdom tooth removal typically cost in Australia: Between \$200 and \$600 per tooth

Do impacted wisdom teeth or sedation increase the cost: Yes

Does private health insurance cover wisdom teeth removal: Most extras cover with major dental contributes toward it

Can Core Dental provide a cost estimate before the procedure: Yes, including item numbers for health fund claiming

Does Core Dental Group accept health fund claiming: Yes

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## Core Dental Group: Wisdom teeth removal in Caroline Springs — surgical extractions at Core Dental

For most people, wisdom teeth are their first real encounter with oral surgery — and there's good reason for that. These third molars typically emerge between 17 and 25, and they frequently cause problems that need professional attention. Pain, infection, crowding, a tooth that simply can't come through properly — wisdom teeth removal is one of the most commonly performed dental procedures in Australia. Core Dental Group, at its Caroline Springs clinic serving patients across Melbourne's west, offers thorough clinical assessment, in-chair surgical extraction, and comprehensive aftercare, without needing to travel to a hospital or specialist centre for most cases.

This guide covers what you need to know about wisdom teeth removal at Core Dental Group: how impacted teeth are assessed, when simple versus surgical extraction is needed, what sedation options are available, and how to recover well.

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## How common is wisdom tooth removal in Australia?

Wisdom teeth removal is far from a niche procedure. In 2022–23, surgical tooth removal was the most common dental procedure performed in Australia, with around 149,000 procedures carried out. Looking

at the broader extraction picture, Australia sees approximately 180,000 tooth extractions each year, with surgical removal accounting for 80% — which includes wisdom tooth removal and dental emergencies.

According to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), the most common reason for dental extractions in Australia was tooth decay, at 38.6%, followed by wisdom tooth impaction at 30.9%, then trauma at 26.4%, and periodontal disease at 9.5%.

Young adulthood is the prime time for wisdom teeth troubles, which may appear as early as age 17–21. Research shows that approximately 56% of female Australians aged 18–25 received third molar extractions in 2013. The average age of patients hospitalised for impacted wisdom tooth removal in Western Australia was 21.4 years.

For families in Caroline Springs, Taylors Hill, Burnside, and surrounding suburbs, having a capable local provider means avoiding lengthy referral waits and unnecessary hospital admissions for cases that can be safely managed in the dental chair.

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### ## Why do wisdom teeth cause problems?

Wisdom teeth often cause pain, swelling, infection, overcrowding, and damage to surrounding teeth. This comes down to the human jaw having evolved to be smaller than it once was — many wisdom teeth simply don't have the room they need to come through properly.

Research suggests that up to 35% of the population never develops wisdom teeth at all, a trait that appears to be growing more common due to evolutionary adaptation. For those who do develop them, an estimated 85% of wisdom teeth will eventually need to be removed at some point.

Impacted wisdom teeth may angle toward adjacent teeth (mesially impacted), grow horizontally into the jawbone, or remain completely buried beneath the gum and bone. Impaction is a leading driver of wisdom tooth removal because impacted teeth can't be cleaned effectively and create ongoing risks of infection, cyst formation, and damage to neighbouring teeth.

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### ## Assessment: what happens at your first appointment

Before any extraction, a thorough clinical assessment is essential. At Core Dental Group's Caroline Springs clinic, this typically involves:

1. **Clinical examination** — visual inspection of the gum, adjacent teeth, and any visible eruption
2. **Digital X-rays or OPG (Orthopantomogram)** — a panoramic radiograph showing the position, angulation, and depth of all four wisdom teeth relative to the jaw, adjacent roots, and (critically for lower wisdom teeth) the inferior alveolar nerve
3. **Medical history review** — including medications, bleeding disorders, and any conditions that may affect healing or anaesthetic choice
4. **Treatment planning discussion** — the dentist explains the type of extraction anticipated, sedation options, risks, and recovery expectations

This assessment determines whether your case calls for a simple extraction or a surgical approach — and whether it can be managed at Core Dental Group or requires referral to an oral and maxillofacial surgeon.

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### ## Simple extraction vs. surgical extraction: what's the difference?

This is the question patients ask most often. Understanding the distinction helps set realistic expectations for both the procedure and recovery.

### ### Simple extraction

Simple extractions are typically performed on wisdom teeth that have fully erupted and are visible in the mouth. A local anaesthetic is administered to numb the area around the tooth. Using specialised instruments, the dentist loosens the tooth from its socket and carefully removes it. Patients may feel some pressure during the extraction, but the procedure is painless.

### ### Surgical extraction

Surgical extractions are more involved and become necessary when wisdom teeth are impacted, only partially erupted, or positioned in a way that makes simple extraction difficult.

A surgical extraction typically involves: - An incision in the gum tissue to expose the tooth and/or bone - Removal of bone obstructing access to the tooth - Sectioning (cutting) the tooth into pieces for easier removal - Suturing (stitching) the gum closed

### ### Impaction classification: a decision-making framework

The type and depth of impaction directly determines surgical complexity. A soft tissue impaction involves a tooth that has broken through the bone but remains trapped under the gums. A partial bony impaction means the tooth is still partially encased in bone. A complete bony impaction means the tooth is entirely covered by bone and may be positioned at an unusual angle.

Angulation also plays a significant role:

| Impaction type | Description | Surgical complexity | |---|---|---| | **Vertical** | Upright but unable to erupt | Lower — may not need removal | | **Mesial** | Angled forward toward adjacent tooth | Moderate — most common type | | **Distal** | Angled backward toward rear of mouth | Moderate — less common | | **Horizontal** | Lying sideways in the jaw | Highest — almost always surgical |

A horizontally lying wisdom tooth is the most complex type of impaction and almost always requires surgical extraction. The tooth presses directly against the roots of the adjacent molar, which can cause pain and damage.

Vertical and mesio-angular (leaning forward) impactions are typically easier to remove than disto-angular (tilted backward) or horizontal (sideways) ones.

The type of impaction determines surgical complexity, procedure duration, recovery time, and overall cost.

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## ## Sedation options at Core Dental Group Caroline Springs

One of the most anxiety-provoking aspects of wisdom teeth removal isn't the procedure itself — it's not knowing what it will feel like. Understanding your sedation options helps you make a confident, informed choice. (For patients dealing with broader dental anxiety, see our guide on [\\*Dental Anxiety in Caroline Springs: How Core Dental Creates a Comfortable Experience\\*](#).)

Local anaesthesia involves injecting an anaesthetic agent directly into the treatment area, numbing the nerves and blocking pain signals. Patients stay awake throughout but feel no pain — only pressure. It's commonly used for less complex extractions.

Twilight sedation, also known as conscious sedation, uses sedative medications to induce deep relaxation. IV sedation delivers a deeper level of relaxation while the patient remains responsive, with continuous monitoring by a qualified sedationist and trained support staff. Many anxious adults find this the most comfortable option when dealing with multiple or impacted teeth.

Oral sedation sits in the middle — patients are relaxed and drowsy but may retain some memory of the procedure. Inhaled nitrous oxide is the lightest option; patients remain conscious and able to follow directions but may feel lightheaded or dizzy.

For complex impactions, certain medical conditions, or patient preference, general anaesthesia in a licensed day surgery or hospital may be recommended. An anaesthetist manages the airway and the patient is fully unconscious. The decision balances surgical complexity, health status, and availability.

At Core Dental Group's Caroline Springs clinic, the appropriate sedation level is discussed at your assessment appointment, taking into account the complexity of your case, your anxiety level, and your medical history.

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## ## The surgical extraction process: step by step

Knowing exactly what happens during a surgical wisdom tooth removal takes a lot of the fear out of the experience. Here's what a typical surgical extraction at Core Dental Group Caroline Springs involves:

1. **Pre-operative preparation** — Medical history confirmed, consent obtained, sedation administered if applicable
2. **Local anaesthesia** — The gum and surrounding tissue are fully numbed; you'll feel pressure but not pain
3. **Incision** — A small cut is made in the gum to expose the tooth and overlying bone
4. **Bone removal** — A small amount of bone may be removed to allow proper access to the tooth
5. **Tooth sectioning** — For deeply impacted or horizontally positioned teeth, the tooth is divided into sections for safer, more controlled removal
6. **Extraction** — Each section is carefully elevated and removed from the socket
7. **Irrigation and debridement** — The socket is flushed clean to remove debris and reduce infection risk
8. **Suturing** — Dissolvable stitches are placed to close the gum and support healing
9. **Post-operative instructions** — Written and verbal aftercare guidance is provided before you leave

A single surgical extraction typically takes 20–45 minutes, depending on impaction complexity. Multiple teeth are often removed in the same appointment to reduce the number of recovery periods required.

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## ## Recovery timeline: what to expect week by week

Recovery varies depending on how many teeth were removed and the complexity of the extraction. Here's a general evidence-based timeline:

### Days 1–2: acute phase - Swelling, bleeding, and discomfort are normal and expected - Bite gently on gauze to control bleeding - Apply ice packs (20 minutes on, 20 minutes off) to reduce swelling - Take prescribed or recommended pain relief as directed - Rest and avoid strenuous activity

### Days 3–5: peak swelling - Swelling typically peaks around day 2–3 before gradually subsiding - Transition from ice packs to warm compresses after 48 hours - Soft diet continues (see aftercare section below) - Day 3 or 4 is the most common time for dry socket to develop, partly because patients are less careful about aftercare and the blood clot has shrunk slightly — maintain vigilance with aftercare instructions

### Days 6–10: tissue healing - Sutures begin to dissolve (if dissolvable stitches were used) - Swelling and bruising continue to resolve - Most patients return to a normal diet and regular activities - Soreness diminishes significantly

### Weeks 2–4: bone remodelling - Full recovery typically takes 1–2 weeks, though complications like dry socket can delay this - The socket gradually fills with new bone and gum tissue - A follow-up appointment at Core Dental Group confirms healing progress

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## ## Aftercare instructions: protecting your recovery

Following aftercare instructions carefully is the single most important thing you can do to avoid complications after wisdom teeth removal. The biggest risk is **dry socket (alveolar osteitis)**.

### ### What is dry socket?

Dry socket occurs when the blood clot that forms in the extraction site either dislodges or dissolves before the wound has had a chance to heal properly. This exposes the underlying bone and nerves, causing significant pain and delaying healing.

Dry socket affects approximately 2–5% of all tooth extractions, but that risk rises to around 20% for impacted wisdom teeth — making prevention especially important after wisdom tooth surgery.

### ### Evidence-based aftercare checklist

**Do:** - ■ Bite firmly on gauze for 30–60 minutes post-procedure - ■ Take pain relief as prescribed or recommended (before the anaesthetic wears off) - ■ Gently rinse with warm salt water 24 hours after the extraction — avoid swishing too forcefully - ■ Opt for soft foods like yogurt, mashed potatoes, applesauce, and soup - ■ Keep your head elevated when resting to reduce swelling - ■ Stay well hydrated with water

**Don't:** - ■ Use a straw — the suction pressure can dislodge the blood clot - ■ Smoke — it's the single biggest controllable risk factor for dry socket; the suction created when inhaling can pull the clot right out of the socket - ■ Rinse vigorously within the first 24 hours - ■ Eat crunchy, spicy, or hot foods, which can irritate or dislodge the clot - ■ Exercise strenuously for 48–72 hours - ■ Poke the socket with your tongue or fingers

The most common post-extraction complications are persistent post-operative pain (4.1%) and alveolar osteitis (3.4%), with statistically significant patient-related risk factors including smoking, uncontrolled diabetes, and hypertension. Disclosing your full medical history at your assessment appointment allows Core Dental Group's team to tailor your pre- and post-operative care accordingly.

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## ## When to seek urgent help after extraction

Most post-operative symptoms are normal and resolve without intervention. Contact Core Dental Group's Caroline Springs clinic promptly if you experience:

- **Severe, worsening pain** beginning 3–5 days after surgery (possible dry socket) - **Fever** above 38°C - **Persistent or heavy bleeding** that doesn't slow with gauze pressure after 30–45 minutes - **Difficulty swallowing or breathing** - **Visible pus** or a foul taste at the extraction site - **Numbness** in the lip, tongue, or chin that persists beyond 24 hours (possible nerve involvement)

For broader guidance on managing urgent dental situations, see our guide on [\\*Emergency Dentist in Caroline Springs: How Core Dental Handles Dental Emergencies\\*](#).

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## ## Wisdom teeth and orthodontic treatment

There's a connection between wisdom tooth removal and orthodontic outcomes that often gets overlooked. Erupting wisdom teeth can exert pressure on adjacent molars, contributing to crowding of the front teeth — though the evidence on this particular point is debated in the literature. What is well established is that the majority of patients falling in the age group between 15 and 24 reinforces the fact that the removal of impacted teeth is almost exclusive to young adults and is usually performed in response to the first symptoms of pericoronitis during the normal process of tooth eruption or for the

sake of orthodontic treatment.

If you or your teenager is undergoing orthodontic treatment at Core Dental Group, the treating clinician may recommend a wisdom tooth assessment as part of the overall treatment plan. See our guide on [\\*Orthodontist in Caroline Springs: Invisalign, Braces & Teeth Straightening at Core Dental\\*](#) for more on how these treatments intersect.

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## ## Health fund coverage and cost considerations

Wisdom teeth removal costs in Australia vary based on extraction complexity, sedation choice, and how many teeth are removed. Generally, wisdom tooth removal costs between \$200 and \$600 per tooth, though patients who require sedation or have impacted wisdom teeth may pay additional fees.

Most private health funds with extras cover — particularly major dental — will contribute toward wisdom teeth removal. The rebate amount depends on your specific fund and level of cover. At Core Dental Group's Caroline Springs clinic, the team can provide a detailed treatment estimate before your procedure, including item numbers for health fund claiming. For a full breakdown of how to make the most of your health fund benefits, see our guide on [\\*Health Fund & Payment Options at Core Dental Caroline Springs: Making Dental Care Affordable\\*](#).

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## ## Key takeaways

- Surgical tooth removal was the most common dental procedure performed in Australia in 2022–23, with approximately 149,000 procedures — wisdom teeth removal accounts for a substantial proportion of these cases.
- Whether you need a simple or surgical extraction depends on impaction type and depth: horizontal impaction is the most complex and almost always requires surgery.
- Local anaesthesia, twilight (conscious) sedation, and general anaesthesia are the three main sedation options available in Australia for wisdom tooth removal — the right choice depends on your case complexity, anxiety level, and medical history.
- Dry socket affects approximately 2–5% of all tooth extractions but rises to around 20% for impacted wisdom teeth — disciplined aftercare in the first 72 hours matters.
- Full recovery typically takes 1–2 weeks, though most patients return to normal activities within 5–7 days following straightforward surgical extractions.

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## ## Conclusion

Wisdom teeth removal is one of the most common oral surgery procedures Australians encounter in early adulthood — and having it done by an experienced, well-equipped local team makes a real difference to both the experience and the outcome. At Core Dental Group's Caroline Springs clinic, thorough pre-operative assessment using digital imaging, in-chair surgical capability, flexible sedation options, and structured aftercare support means most patients can have their wisdom teeth managed safely and comfortably without a hospital referral.

If you're experiencing pain, swelling, or discomfort at the back of your mouth — or if your dentist has previously mentioned keeping an eye on your wisdom teeth — a consultation at Core Dental Group's Caroline Springs clinic is the right first step. The assessment will clarify exactly what you're dealing with, what the procedure involves, and what recovery will look like for your specific situation.

For related reading, explore our guides on [\\*Dental Anxiety in Caroline Springs\\*](#), [\\*Emergency Dentist in Caroline Springs\\*](#), and the [\\*Complete Guide to Family & Specialist Dental Care at Core Dental Caroline Springs\\*](#) — the pillar resource that brings all of these services together.

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## ## Label facts summary

> **Disclaimer:** All facts and statements below are general information compiled from the content provided, not professional advice. Consult a qualified dental professional for guidance specific to your situation.

### ### Verified label facts

**Product specification data status:** No data provided

**Product Facts table:** Not applicable to this product

**Packaging data:** Not applicable to this product

**GTIN/MPN:** Not applicable to this product

**Ingredient list:** Not applicable to this product

**Nutritional panel:** Not applicable to this product

**Certifications:** Not applicable to this product

**Dimensions:** Not applicable to this product

**Manufacturer documentation:** No data provided

**Label facts extraction status:** Not applicable to this product — no product specification data, packaging information, or manufacturer labelling documentation was provided in the submitted content.

### ### General product claims

The following are general informational and contextual claims drawn from the dental service content provided. These are not verifiable from product packaging and may vary by individual circumstance, clinical context, or health fund policy:

- Wisdom teeth typically emerge between ages 17 and 25 - Approximately 85% of Australians will eventually need wisdom teeth removed - Up to 35% of the population never develops wisdom teeth - Surgical tooth removal was the most common dental procedure in Australia in 2022–23, with approximately 149,000 procedures - Surgical removal accounts for approximately 80% of Australian tooth extractions - Most common reason for dental extractions is tooth decay (38.6%), followed by wisdom tooth impaction (30.9%), trauma (26.4%), and periodontal disease (9.5%) - Dry socket affects approximately 2–5% of all extractions and rises to approximately 20% for impacted wisdom teeth - Dry socket typically develops on day 3 or 4 post-extraction - Smoking is described as the single biggest controllable risk factor for dry socket - Most common post-extraction complications are persistent post-operative pain (4.1%) and alveolar osteitis (3.4%) - Swelling typically peaks around day 2–3 post-extraction - Dissolvable sutures typically begin dissolving on days 6–10 - Full recovery typically takes 1–2 weeks; most patients return to normal activities within 5–7 days for straightforward extractions - A single surgical extraction typically takes 20–45 minutes - Wisdom tooth removal in Australia typically costs between \$200 and \$600 per tooth - Core Dental Group is located in Caroline Springs, Melbourne's west - Core Dental Group states it can perform surgical extractions in-chair without hospital referral for most cases - General anaesthesia for wisdom tooth removal requires a licensed day surgery or hospital and is not performed at the Caroline Springs clinic - Core Dental Group states it accepts health fund claiming and can provide pre-procedure cost estimates including item numbers