REVIEW OF USING HEMOSTATIC AGENTS IN ORAL CAVITY/Review Paper

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Received: 23.9.2025 **Accepted: 29.11.2025**

Abstract

Background Hemostatic agents (Ha) are essential for controlling oral hemorrhage, particularly during surgical procedures, trauma, and certain medical conditions that predispose individuals to bleeding. This review examines the various types of hemostatic agents, including absorbable and non-absorbable materials, topical agents, and biological products, highlighting their mechanisms of action, efficacy, and safety profiles. The review categorizes these agents based on their mode of action, such as platelet aggregation, clot formation enhancement, and vasoconstriction. Additionally, we discuss the clinical applications of (Ha) in dentistry, including tooth extractions, periodontal surgeries, and management of oral hemorrhaging. A comparative analysis of commonly used hemostatic products, including gelatin sponges, collagen-based agents, and fibrin sealants, is provided to assist clinicians in selecting appropriate options tailored to specific clinical scenarios. Furthermore, the review addresses potential complications and contraindications associated with the use of hemostatic agents, emphasizing the importance of individualized patient assessment. Ultimately, the effective use of (Ha) can significantly improve patient outcomes by minimizing bleeding, reducing operative time, and enhancing recovery in various dental practices. Future research directions are proposed to explore innovative hemostatic technologies and their application in oral and maxillofacial surgery; the purpose of this study is to assess the safety and effectiveness of different (Ha) used in oral surgery.

Keywords: Hemostatic agents, tooth extractions, oral surgeries, oral hemorrhaging, clinical applications

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Introduction

Pain, nerve damage, swelling, infections, and bleeding are all possible side effects of any surgical operation, including dental surgery. From a straightforward tooth extraction to an alveoloplasty, dental surgery is any dental procedure that involves an incision in the gingiva or oral mucosa controlling bleeding is a crucial stage [1] in dental surgical operations [2].As severe bleeding raises the risk of morbidity and makes operation more difficult and bleeding or oozing frequently happens right after a tooth extraction, a wide variety of hemostatic medications are available as supplemental measures to improve hemostasis during dental surgeries in order to prevent such consequences when prolonged bleeding occurs, even when typical approaches for hemorrhage control are used appropriately.[3]

Most of the time, this bleeding is easily controllable [4] .Then, within eight hours of extraction, it virtually stops. But occasionally, it might go on, posing a hazard