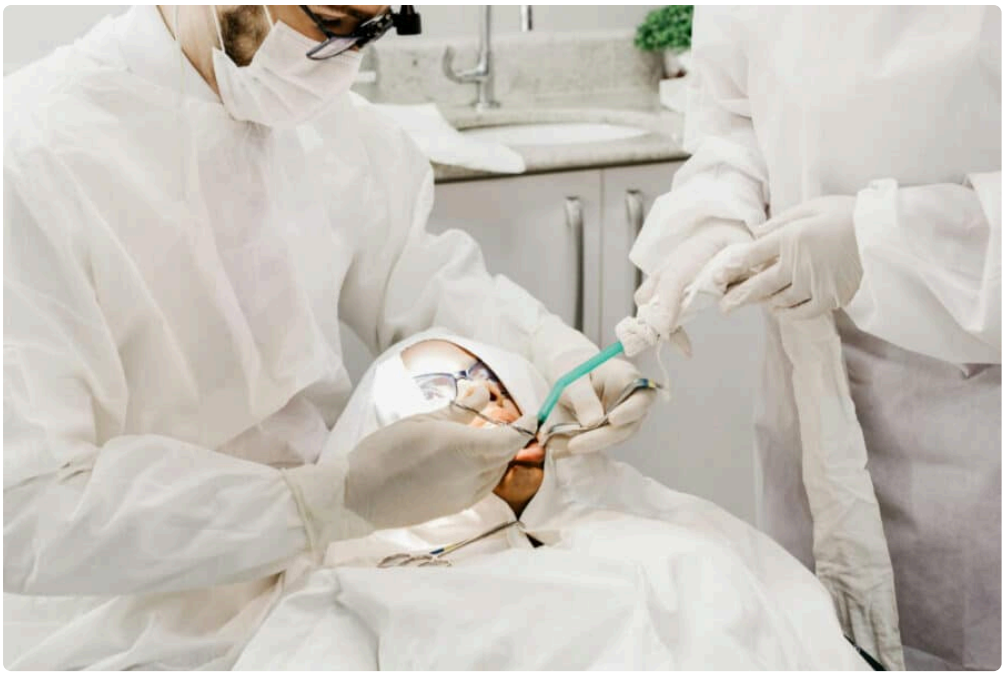


A filling is supposed to solve a problem, not create one. Most people expect a little soreness after the numbness wears off, maybe some sensitivity to cold for a few days, and then life goes back to normal. When the pain is intense, throbbing, or worsening by the hour, that is a different situation. Severe pain after a filling can signal anything from a bite that is slightly too high to a deeply irritated nerve, a crack in the tooth, or an infection that was already brewing before the procedure. At that point, waiting it out can turn a manageable dental problem into a sleepless night and a much more involved repair.

Patients often assume they are overreacting if they call the office the same day or the morning after treatment. In practice, dentists would rather hear from you early. Pain tells a story. The pattern matters, the triggers matter, and timing matters. If you have severe pain after a filling, especially pain that keeps building, wakes you up, or makes it hard to chew even soft food, an Emergency Dentist visit may be the smartest next step.

What is normal after a filling, and what is not

A tooth that has been drilled, dried, rinsed, bonded, and restored has been through a fair amount, even when the procedure was straightforward. Mild tenderness is common. Some people feel a quick zing with ice water or a little discomfort when biting for a few days. Those symptoms usually fade rather than intensify.

The red flags tend to show up in a different way. Instead of mild irritation, you may feel a deep pulse in the tooth. Instead of brief sensitivity, cold pain lingers long after the drink is gone. Instead of only noticing it while chewing, the tooth hurts when you are doing nothing at all. Pain that spreads into the jaw, ear, temple, or neighboring teeth also deserves attention, because inflamed dental nerves can refer pain in ways that make the problem tooth hard to identify without an exam.

A high bite is one of the most common causes of sharp pain after a new filling. It sounds minor, but even a small discrepancy can overload the tooth every time your teeth meet. Patients often describe this as “that tooth hits first” or “it feels taller than the others.” Left alone, that constant pressure can keep the ligament around the root inflamed and make the tooth progressively sorer.

On the other hand, severe spontaneous pain, especially throbbing pain that is hard to localize, raises more concern for the pulp, the soft tissue inside the tooth. If decay was deep or the cavity was close to the nerve, the

filling may have sealed a tooth that was already near its limit. Sometimes the nerve calms down. Sometimes it does not, and root canal treatment becomes necessary to remove the inflamed or infected tissue.

Why severe pain after a filling happens

No two painful fillings are exactly alike. The cause depends on the depth of the cavity, the material used, whether there was an old crack, the condition of the nerve before treatment, and even how your bite lands when the numbing wears off. In everyday dental practice, several patterns come up again and again.

The first is occlusal trauma, which is the technical term for a bite that is too high. Composite fillings, the tooth-colored ones, are sculpted while you are numb and unable to sense your bite normally. A tiny excess can go unnoticed during the appointment. Once the anesthetic is gone, every chew can feel like tapping a bruise. This often creates sharp pain on biting and a general ache afterward.

The second is pulpal inflammation. Any time a cavity is deep, the nerve can become irritated from the decay itself, the drilling, or the restorative process. A healthy nerve usually settles. A borderline nerve may react dramatically. This is when people report pain to heat, lingering cold sensitivity, or spontaneous throbbing.

The third is a cracked tooth that was not obvious at the outset. Some cavities weaken the cusps of the tooth. A tooth may have had a hairline fracture before the filling, and biting pressure after the restoration makes it suddenly symptomatic. Patients frequently say the pain is sharp, quick, and worst when releasing the bite.

There is also the possibility of an open margin, a bonding issue, or recurrent decay around an older restoration that was larger or deeper than expected once the dentist removed the damaged area. Occasionally, the tooth next to the treated one becomes sore because flossing pressure or matrix bands irritated the gum, but gum soreness feels very different from true tooth pain. Gum discomfort is usually tender and localized. Nerve pain feels deeper, harder to ignore, and often more intense at night.

The timeline matters more than most people realize

Pain right after the anesthetic wears off often points toward bite pressure or normal post-treatment irritation, though not always. Pain that steadily worsens over 24 to 72 hours deserves a second look. Lingering cold sensitivity beyond a week, especially if it is getting stronger instead of weaker, suggests the pulp is struggling. Heat pain is especially meaningful. Teeth with inflamed nerves often react more intensely to hot drinks, soup, or even warm room air, and the ache can hang on for minutes.

Night pain is another clue. When a tooth starts throbbing once you lie down, it often reflects increased pressure within the pulp. Many patients describe this as a heartbeat in the tooth. They pace, try cold water, then find themselves searching for an Emergency Dentist because they cannot sleep. That is not a routine after-filling adjustment. It is a sign that the tooth needs prompt evaluation.

I have seen many cases where patients waited a week because they hoped the sensitivity would “settle,” only to arrive with swelling, facial pain, or a nerve that had crossed from irritated to infected. Early intervention often means simpler care. Waiting can mean antibiotics, emergency root canal treatment, or a temporary crown on top of everything else.

When you should seek emergency dentist care

Severe post-filling pain does not always mean a true emergency, but some symptoms move it firmly into urgent territory. If your dentist can see you the same day, excellent. If the office is closed and the pain is intense, an

Emergency Dentist is appropriate.

Seek urgent dental care if you notice any of the following:

1. Severe throbbing pain that does not respond to standard over the counter pain relief.
2. Swelling of the gum, face, or jaw.
3. Fever, a bad taste in the mouth, or pus near the tooth.
4. Sharp pain when biting that makes it hard to eat or fully close your teeth together.
5. Pain that wakes you from sleep or rapidly worsens over a day or two.

Swelling changes the equation. A painful tooth with visible swelling may indicate an abscess, and infections in the mouth can spread into deeper facial spaces. That does not mean every swollen gum is dangerous, but it does mean you should not wait several days to “see what happens.”

If you recently had a filling and now cannot chew on that side at all, that also warrants prompt care. Even if the fix is as simple as adjusting the bite, living on one side of your mouth and repeatedly striking a painful tooth can aggravate the problem.

What an emergency dentist will actually check

People sometimes picture an emergency visit as rushed or limited to prescribing medication. A good urgent dental exam is usually quite focused and very useful. The goal is to figure out whether the pain is from pressure, inflammation, fracture, infection, or a combination.

The dentist will ask when the pain started, whether it is triggered by cold, heat, chewing, or pressure, and whether it lingers. They may tap the tooth gently, check your bite with articulating paper, test the response to temperature, and compare the tooth with its neighbors. X-rays help, but they do not show everything. A crack may not appear on a standard radiograph. A very early nerve problem may look normal at first. That is why your symptom pattern carries so much weight.

If the filling is too high, the adjustment can be remarkably quick. A few careful reshaping passes, followed by bite checks, may relieve the overload immediately. Patients often notice a difference before they leave the chair, though the bruised ligament around the root can take a day or two to calm fully.

If the nerve appears inflamed but not irreversibly damaged, the dentist may smooth the bite, recommend a period of observation, and advise pain control measures. If the signs point to irreversible pulpitis, which is the stage where the nerve is not likely to recover, you may need root canal treatment or referral for it. If a cusp is cracked, the plan may involve covering the tooth with a crown after the acute pain is stabilized.

Pain patterns that point to different problems

Dental pain can be surprisingly specific once you know how to listen to it. Patients are often relieved when someone translates what they are feeling into likely causes.

A sharp stab on biting, especially when you release pressure, often suggests a crack or a cusp problem. A dull ache that gets worse the more you chew points more toward a high bite or ligament inflammation. A prolonged response to cold, where the pain hangs on for 20 or 30 seconds or longer, raises concern for pulpal inflammation. Heat pain that builds and throbs can indicate an inflamed or infected nerve. Constant spontaneous pain, especially if it seems louder at night, is one of the classic signals that the pulp is in trouble.

One common mistake is assuming that if the pain comes and goes, it cannot be serious. Teeth do not always hurt in a neat, linear way. An irritated nerve may quiet down in the morning and flare after lunch. A cracked cusp may only “catch” under certain foods. A tooth can feel manageable for six hours, then become relentless by bedtime. Intermittent does not mean harmless.

What you can do at home while waiting to be seen

Home care cannot fix the underlying issue, but it can make the hours before treatment more manageable and help you avoid making things worse.

Use this short approach while you arrange care:

1. Take over the counter pain medication exactly as directed on the label, unless your physician has told you to avoid it.
2. Avoid chewing on the affected side, and skip hard, sticky, or very cold foods.
3. Rinse gently with warm salt water if the gum feels irritated.
4. Use a cold compress on the outside of the cheek if there is swelling or a deep ache.
5. Call your dentist promptly and describe the pain clearly, including what triggers it and whether it lingers.

A few practical cautions matter here. Do not place aspirin on the gum or tooth. People still try this, and it can burn the soft tissue without helping the source of pain. Do not keep testing the tooth with ice water every hour just to see if it still hurts. Repeated provocation can make an angry nerve even angrier. If you have facial swelling, trouble swallowing, or difficulty opening your mouth, treat that as urgent and do not rely on home remedies.

The role of pain medication, and its limits

Pain medication can blur the edges, but it does not tell you whether the tooth is improving. Plenty of patients take enough medicine to get through work, then assume the problem is under control. By evening, once the medication wears off, the tooth is back to throbbing. That pattern is common with inflamed pulps and high bites alike.

Over the counter anti-inflammatory medication often helps more with bite-related soreness than with true nerve pain. If the pain is coming from the ligament around the root because the filling is too high, reducing inflammation can give noticeable relief. If the pulp itself is irreversibly inflamed, medication may help only temporarily. That distinction matters because temporary relief can create false reassurance.

Antibiotics are also commonly misunderstood. They do not treat a toothache caused by a high bite, a crack, or a badly inflamed nerve without infection. Dentists prescribe antibiotics when there are signs of infection spreading beyond the tooth, such as swelling, fever, or diffuse tissue involvement. For many painful teeth, the definitive treatment is adjustment, root canal therapy, or extraction, not antibiotics.

Why a simple bite adjustment can feel dramatic

It can be hard to believe that severe pain might be caused by a filling that is a fraction of a millimeter too high. Teeth and their supporting ligaments are sensitive structures. If one tooth absorbs force before the others every time you bite, the surrounding ligament can become inflamed much like a sprained joint. That is why patients often say, “It feels like the tooth is being pushed up” or “It is sore to touch.”

Adjusting the bite works because it redistributes those forces. Once the tooth is no longer taking the first impact, the tissue around the root gets a chance to settle. I have heard patients describe this as instant relief, though “instant” usually means the sharp pressure eases quickly while the background ache fades over the next day or two.

This is one reason prompt re-evaluation matters. Some people try to avoid “bothering” the office over what seems like a small issue. Yet one of the easiest fixes in dentistry is correcting a high filling, and one of the most frustrating preventable pain spirals comes from not doing it soon enough.

When the filling is not the whole problem

Sometimes the filling merely reveals that the tooth was already at its limit. Deep decay can leave the nerve inflamed before treatment even begins. The restoration closes the cavity, but the pulp has already suffered enough that it cannot recover. In those cases, the filling did not necessarily cause the damage. It uncovered the true condition of the tooth.

This is especially relevant for teeth that had significant pain before treatment. If you had spontaneous aching, night pain, or lingering sensitivity before the filling, the nerve may have been compromised already. Dentists sometimes explain that a deep filling is the most conservative first step, with the understanding that the tooth might still need root canal treatment later. That is not a failure. It is a realistic response to biology.

Large old fillings also create challenges. When a tooth has already lost a lot of structure, replacing decay or an **Emergency Dentist** aging restoration can stress weakened cusps. The tooth may eventually need a crown to prevent fracture, particularly in back molars that absorb heavy chewing forces.

Special situations worth taking seriously

Pain after a filling in a child deserves prompt attention, especially if the child cannot sleep, refuses food, or points to swelling. Children often struggle to describe whether pain is from pressure, sensitivity, or a spreading infection, so behavior changes become important clues.

Pregnant patients should still seek care for severe pain. Delaying treatment out of fear usually causes more trouble than the treatment itself. Dentists can tailor x-rays, anesthesia, and pain management appropriately.

Patients who grind their teeth at night can also have a rougher recovery after fillings. Grinding loads new restorations heavily, and symptoms from a high bite or a hairline crack may escalate faster. If you know you clench or grind, tell the dentist. That piece of history can change the working diagnosis.

Teeth that recently had both a filling and a whitening treatment can behave unpredictably as well. Whitening can temporarily increase sensitivity, which can muddy the picture. Severe pain is still not something to dismiss, but it helps the dentist separate a temporary sensitivity spike from a true post-restorative complication.

How to describe your pain so the dentist can help faster

A clear phone call can shave hours off the path to relief. “It hurts a lot” is honest, but it leaves out clues that can point the office toward the right level of urgency. Useful details include whether the pain starts with cold or heat, whether it lingers after the trigger is gone, whether you can pinpoint the tooth, whether biting makes it worse, and whether your teeth feel uneven when you close.

For example, saying “the tooth hits first when I bite and now it hurts to chew” suggests one kind of problem. Saying “cold water causes pain for a full minute and it throbs at night” suggests another. Mention swelling, fever,

foul taste, or difficulty sleeping right away. Those symptoms usually move your call up the priority list.

The practical goal: protect the tooth and stop the pain

Severe pain after a filling is not something to tough out for pride's sake. Sometimes the answer is simple and quick. Sometimes the tooth needs more extensive care. Either way, the sooner the cause is identified, the better the odds of preserving the tooth comfortably and avoiding a more complicated emergency.

A good Emergency Dentist visit is not just about getting through the night. It is about determining whether the issue is pressure, pulp, fracture, or infection, then acting before the pain deepens into damage. If a filling has left you in severe pain, trust the signal your body is sending. Teeth rarely become quieter by accident when they are already shouting.

Smyle Dental Bakersfield
2016 E St, Bakersfield, CA 93301, United States
+16614939040

FAQ About Emergency Dentist

What counts as a dental emergency?

Severe tooth pain, facial swelling, uncontrolled bleeding, a knocked-out or displaced tooth, and significant dental trauma may need prompt assessment. Trouble breathing or rapidly increasing swelling requires urgent medical help.

What should I do if a permanent tooth is knocked out?

Handle the tooth by the crown rather than the root, keep it moist, and contact a dentist immediately. Fast treatment can improve the chance of saving the tooth.

Can an emergency dentist treat severe tooth pain the same day?

Same-day care may be available depending on the cause and schedule. The dentist will examine the area, may take digital X-rays, and recommend treatment based on the diagnosis.

Should I go to the emergency room for dental swelling?

Seek urgent medical care for trouble breathing, difficulty swallowing, rapidly spreading facial swelling, or other severe symptoms. A dentist can assess the underlying dental cause and provide appropriate follow-up care.