

Shahin Shahgoli DDS



Dr. Shahgoli obtained his DDS degree in 1996, where he graduated number one of his class. He then went on to complete a 2-year advanced education residency in general dentistry at the Eastman Dental Center in Rochester, New York. In 1999, he began residency training in oral and maxillofacial surgery at Lincoln Medical Center in New York City, which he completed in 2003.

After residency, Dr. Shahgoli joined the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Centers of Ohio, a large private practice group in Columbus, where he became a partner in 2004. In 2007, Dr. Shahgoli relocated back to New York City where he has since been active in private practice and academia. He has published several clinical articles and has given presentations at national meetings.

Dr. Shahgoli currently maintains a full time private practice in Manhattan. He is an Assistant clinical Professor of oral and maxillofacial surgery at the NYU College of Dentistry and an attending surgeon at the Mount Sinai Medical Center and NYU Tisch Hospital.

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We are located on 54th Street near the corner of 6th Avenue.



Antonio Del Valle
DMD, MD

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Diplomates American Board of Oral
and Maxillofacial Surgery

Diplomates National Dental Board
of Anesthesiology



Antonio Del Valle DMD, MD



Dr. Del Valle graduated from dental school in 1996 being awarded a DMD degree. He completed residency training in oral and maxillofacial surgery at Seton Hall University in 2000. After several years of practice, Dr. Del Valle attended the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia from where he graduated in 2007 and was awarded a MD degree. After graduating from medical school, he completed one year of general surgery residency training at Beth Israel Medical Center, New York in 2008.

His past professional experiences include Assistant Program Director of residency training in oral and maxillofacial surgery at Lincoln Medical Center, NY, from 2000 to 2002 and Chief of OMS at the Bronx VA Medical Center in affiliation with the Mount Sinai Medical Center from 2002 to 2003. In addition, Dr. Del Valle has continuously worked in private practice since 2000.

Currently, he works in private practice in Manhattan. He holds attending privileges at both the Mount Sinai Medical Center and Beth Israel Medical Center.

Welcome to Our Practice



Our surgery group is passionate about delivering you the best possible oral surgery services.

We nurture each of our patient relationships, which are based on honesty and professionalism.

We work in partnership with our patients in obtaining the best possible results. Individuals seeking treatment at our practice will receive superior dental care; we take the extra time to familiarize our patients with the intricacies of their case.



Performing Comprehensive Oral Surgery

Apicoectomy

Root end surgery, also known as apicoectomy, is an endodontic procedure in which a tooth's root tip is surgically removed and a root end cavity is prepared and filled with a biocompatible material.

Extractions

A dental extraction is the removal of a tooth from the mouth. Extractions are performed for a wide variety of reasons, including tooth decay that has destroyed enough tooth structure to prevent restoration. Extractions of impacted or problematic wisdom teeth are routinely performed, as are extractions of some permanent teeth to make space for orthodontic treatment.

Wisdom Teeth Extractions

Third molar teeth, commonly referred to as wisdom teeth, consist of the upper and lower third molars. They are called wisdom teeth because they usually grow in when a person is between age 17 and 25 or older—old enough to have supposedly gained some wisdom.

Biopsy

A biopsy is a surgical procedure involving the removal of tissue from a lesion for examination. The tissue is generally examined under a microscope by a pathologist for diagnosis.

Impacted Canine Exposure

Surgical exposure is a procedure that allows eruption of impacted teeth. In this technique, surgical exposure is combined with attachment of braces to the impacted tooth, allowing active orthodontic guidance of the tooth into an ideal position in the mouth. This treatment requires close cooperation between the oral surgeon and the orthodontist. This treatment is commonly applied to impacted canine teeth and other teeth as deemed necessary. This procedure is performed on an ambulatory basis either under local anesthesia or IV sedation



IV Sedation Anesthesia

Historically, oral surgeons have been leaders in the development and administration of office-based anesthesia. Currently, the vast majority of oral and maxillofacial surgical procedures are performed in an ambulatory basis, and at least 25% are performed under office-based sedation or general anesthesia. IV Sedation/ GA allows oral surgeons to safely perform moderately complex procedures in the office and provide patient safety and comfort.

Dental Implants

A dental implant is an artificial tooth root replacement that is placed into the jaw bone and is used in prosthetic dentistry to support restorations that replace a tooth or group of teeth. Implant surgery is performed as an outpatient under general anesthesia (if several implants are to be placed) or with local anesthesia (for simple cases) by oral surgeons. The most common treatment plan consists of several surgeries over a period of months, especially if bone augmentation (bone grafting) is needed to support implant placement. In simpler cases, implants can be placed and restored in a single surgery.

Facial Fillers/ Botox

BOTOX® Cosmetic treatment is a revolutionary approach to reversing the effects of facial wrinkles. Cosmetic denervation is the process of injecting BOTOX® Cosmetic into the tiny facial muscles that create the wrinkles. Crow's feet, worry lines, and laugh lines are referred to as dynamic wrinkle lines and all are treatable with this procedure. Dermal Fillers, like Juvederm and Restylane, are used to soften deep folds and reduce wrinkles in the faces of patients. The substance is largely hyaluronic acid, a substance normally found in the skin. Approved in June 2006 by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, they are mainly used in treating static wrinkles, removing nasolabial folds, or "smile lines," creases of skin which run from the corners of the nose to the corners of the mouth. It is also used as a lip augmentation agent, and to fill in hollow places and scars on the face.