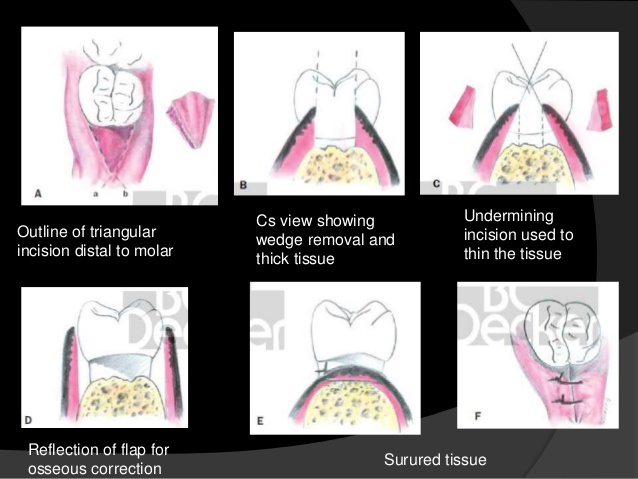
**Periodontics**

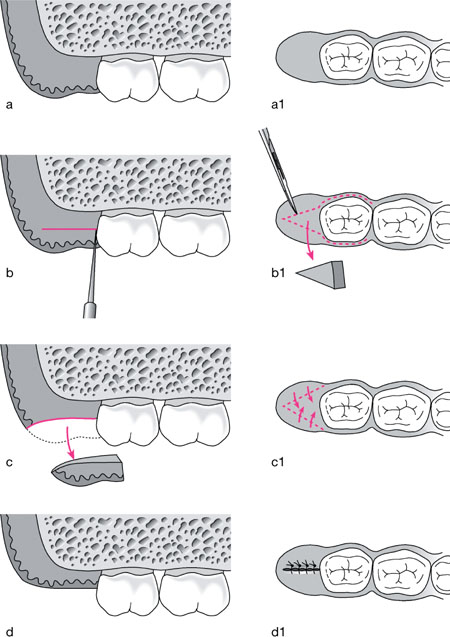
**Lec.8**

**Distal wedge procedures**

In many cases the treatment of periodontal pockets on the distal surface of distal molars is complicated by the presence of bulbous tissue over the tuberosity or by a prominent retromolar pad. The direct aproach to pocket elimination in the maxillary   
jaw is the gingivectomy, however when limited amount of keratinized gingiva are present, or not at all, or a distal angular bony defect has been diagnosed,the bulbous tissue should be reduced in size rather than being removed, this may be accomplished by the distal wedge procedure which facilitate access to the osseous defect,eliminating the deep pocket and preserve sufficient amount of gingiva and mucosa to achieve soft tissue coverage of the remaining periodontium.

Retro molar flap operation: This can be used distally to last molar near to an edentulous area to gain access for RP and pocket reduction or elimination. Initial incision is done buccally and palatally/lingually (distal wedge) .Tissues between the two incisions(triangular –shaped wedge exicision) are removed & the flap is reflected as much as possible for better visualization of the root surface .The second incisions serve to undermine and thin the buccal and palatal/lingual tissue flaps overlying the alveolar bone. Repositioning the flaps with sutures.





**Techniques for the removal of the frenum**

A frenum is a fold of mucous membrane, usually with enclosed muscle fibers, that attaches the lips and cheeks to the alveolar mucosa and/or gingiva and underlying periosteum.A frenum becomes a problem if the attachment is too close to the marginal gingiva.Tension on the frenum may pull the gingival margin away from the tooth.This condition may be conducive to plaque accumulation and inhibit proper brushing of the teeth with pocket formation.Also may tend to open the sulcus and gingival recession.

**Frenectomy or Frenotomy**

The term frenectomy is complete removal of the frenum,including its attachment to underlying bone and may be required in the correction of an abnormal diastema between maxillary central incisors.

Frenotomy is the incision of the frenum and relocating the frenal attachment.

Frenal problems occur most often on the facial surface between maxillary and mandibular central incisors and in the canine and premolar areas.They occur less often on the lingual surface of the mandible.

The technique for the removal of the frenum accomplished as follows:

1.After anesthetizing the area, engage the frenum with a hemostat inserted to the depth of the vestibule.

2.Incise along the upper surface of the hemostat,extending beyond the tip.

3.Make a similar incision along the undersurface of the hemostat.

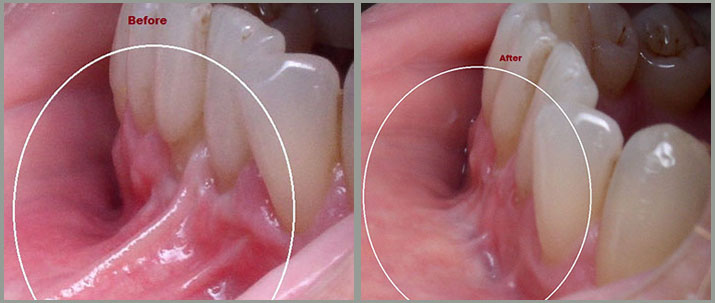
4.Remove the triangular resected portion of the frenum with the hemostat.This exposes the underlying brushlike fibrous attachment to the bone.

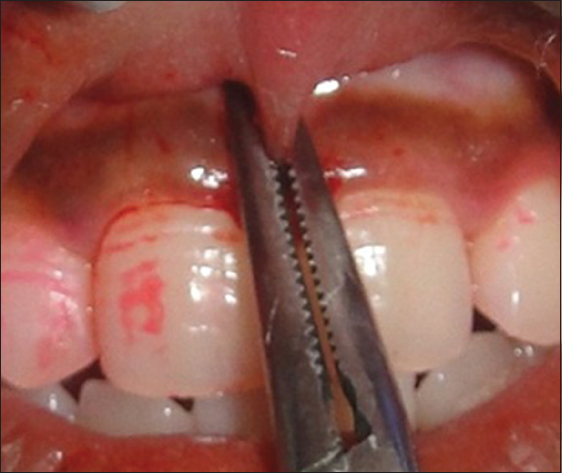
5.Make a horizontal incision, separating the fibers,and bluntly dissect to the bone.

6.Undermining the incision to approximate the border of incisions for suturing.

7.Clean the field of operation and pack with gauze sponges until bleeding stops.

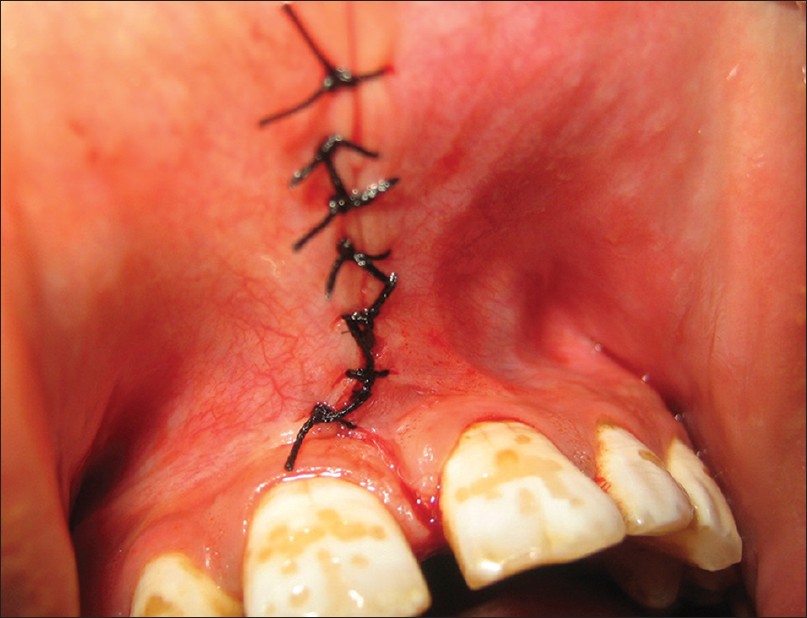
8.Cover the area with periodontal pack.

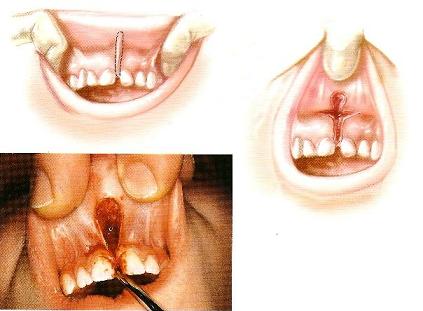
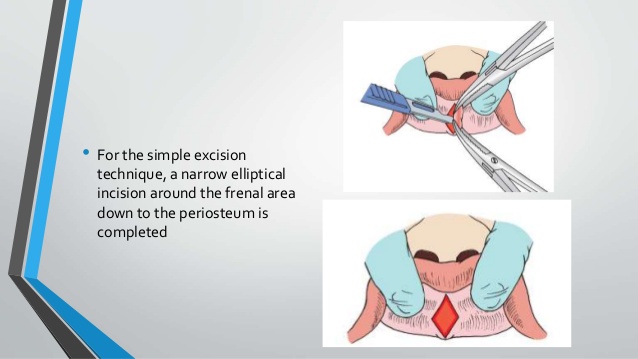
9.Remove the pack after 1 week.One month is usually required for the formation of an intact mucosa with the frenum attached in its new position. 

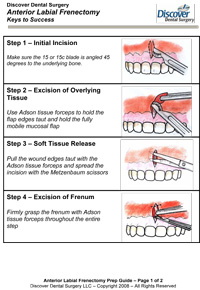












**Periodontal dressing**: are mainly used :

I· To protect the wound post surgically

2-To obtain and maintain a close adaptation of the mucosal flaps to the underlying bone (especially when a flap has been repositioned apically)   
3-For the comfort of the patient

4-Prevent post operative bleeding during the initial phase of healing

5-Prevent the formation of excessive granulation tissue

**Periodontal dressing** should have the following properties:

1-Should be soft but still have enough plasticity and flexibility to facilitate its placement in the operated area and to allow proper adaptation.   
2-Should harden within a reasonable time

3-After setting should be sufficiently rigid Io prevent fracture and dislocation.   
4-Should have a smooth surface after setting to prevent irritation to the check and lips

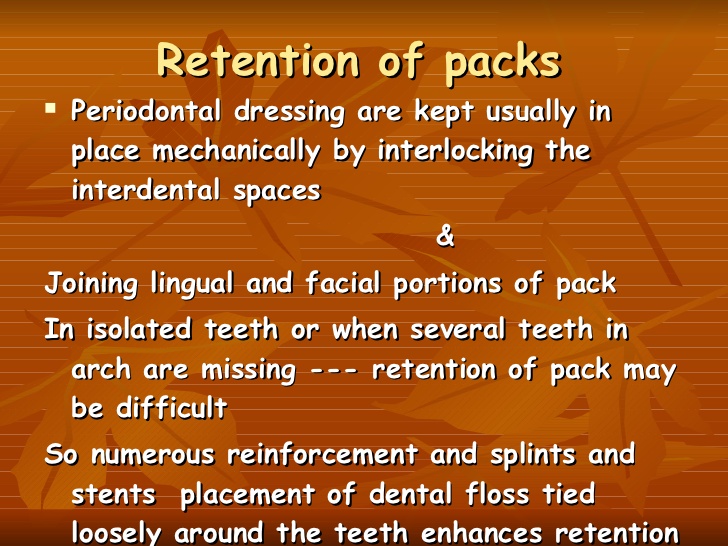
5-Should preferably have bactericidal properties to prevent excessive plaque formation

6-Not detrimentally interfere with healing

**Types of dressing**

I-Zinc-oxide eugenol pack: eugenol in this type may induce an allergic reaction   
2-Non eugenol pack: e.g. Coe pack; one tube contain zinc oxide and lorothidol (Fungicidal) and the second tube contain non ionizing carboxilic acids and chlorothymol (bacteriostatic agent)

3-Light cured dressing





**Maintenance phase(supportive periodontal therapy)**

The long term success of periodontal therapy depend on the manner in which the case was actively treated and on how well the case is maintained in subsequent recall visits.

Thus following completion of initial and corrective therapies, the patient must be enrolled in recall system, the primary goal of maintenance therapy include

I-Maintenance of oral health (cancer screening)

2-Prevention of new infection

3-Prevention of re-infection and disease recurrence

The time interval between the recall appointments should be based on a periodontal risk assessment(type and severity of periodontitis, systemic and local risk factors, degree of motivation, compliance, manual dexterity and the patient success to maintain a proper personal oral hygiene standard.

It is important to emphasize that the recall program must be designed to meet the individual need of the patient, some patients should be recall every month while other may have to be checked only once a year

Findings From long-term clinical trials have suggested that recall appointments, once every three month is effective in preventing disease recurrence

At the regular recall visit, the following procedures should be carried out:   
1-Update of the medical and smoking history

2-Extra-oral and intra-oral examination of the hard and soft tissue (cancer screening) and any pathological change.

3-Dental examination include:

* Caries -vitality
* Occlusal change - Sensitivity
* Restorative and prosthetic status

4-Periodontal examination include

* Plaque index - Bleeding on probing
* Probing pocket depth -Clinical attachment level
* Recession -Furcation involvement
* Tooth mobility
* Radiograph to determine alteration of the alveolar bone level

5-Re-motivation and new information for the patient

6-Re-instruction in oral hygiene level

7-Supragingival scaling to remove calculus and plaque retentive factors

8-Subgingival debridement of the pockets and root surfaces in area exhibiting disease activity

9-Polishing and fluoridation for prevention of caries

10- -Schedule next recall visit

* Schedule further periodontal treatment
* Schedule for prosthetic and restorative treatment

**Recurrence of Periodontal Disease**

Occasionally, lesions may recur, which is often due to inadequate plaque/biofilm control on the part of the patient or failure to comply with recommended SPT schedules. It should be under­stood, however, that it is the responsibility of the dentist to educate and motivate patients to improve their oral hygiene techniques. Surgery should not be undertaken unless the patient participates in disease prevention and demonstrates proficiency in plaque/biofilm control.

Other causes for recurrence include the following:

1.Inadequate or insufficient treatment that has failed to remove all of the potential factors favoring biofilm accumulation. Incomplete calculus removal in areas of difficult access is a common source of problems.

2. Inadequate restorations placed after the periodontal treatment was completed.

3. Failure of the patient to return for periodic maintenance care . This may be a result of the patient’s conscious or unconscious decision not to continue treatment or the failure of the dentist and staff to emphasize the need for periodic supportive therapy.

4. Presence of some systemic diseases that may affect host resistance to previously acceptable levels of biofilm.

A failing case can be recognized by the following:

1. Recurring inflammation revealed by gingival changes and bleeding of the sulcus on probing.

2. Increasing depth of sulci, leading to the recurrence of pocket formation.

3. Gradual increases in bone loss, as determined by radiographs.

4. Gradual increases in tooth mobility, as ascertained by clinical examination.

The decision to retreat a periodontal patient should not be made at the preventive maintenance appointment but should be postponed for 1 to 2 weeks. Often, the mouth appears improved at that time because of the resolution of edema and the resulting improved tone of the gingiva. Table summarizes the symptoms of the recurrence of periodontal disease and their probable causes.

