

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
POLTAVA STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
CHAIR OF SURGICAL STOMATOLOGY AND MAXILLO-FACIAL
SURGERY

**Parodontal surgery. Muco-gingival
plastic surgery. Surgical stages of
dental implantation. Correctings
operations.**

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Lecture plan

1. Parodontal surgery.
2. Muco-gingival plastic surgery.
3. Surgical stages of dental implantation.
4. Correctings operations.
5. Home care after operations.

The Maxillary Frenum



■ Primary dentition

■ Mixed dentition



■ When is the best time
for revising this
abnormality ?

Infant dentition
age 10-18 months



Mixed dentition age 6-8



- When timed correctly, the *frenectomy may allow the teeth to grow together and close the space naturally.*

- Infant frenectomy
diagnosis and treatment
recommendations
Infant
recommendations



Evaluating the Infant Maxillary Frenum

- 1. Is the frenum creating a diastema (gap) between the maxillary central Incisors ?



- **2. Will revision of the frenum prevent an orthodontic problem such as a gap or diastema from developing or remaining in when all the permanent teeth erupt into the mouth ?**



Infant Maxillary Frenectomy

- 3. Does the frenum interfere with normal lip position ?
Does this effect eating ?
Does the lip get stuck between the front teeth ?

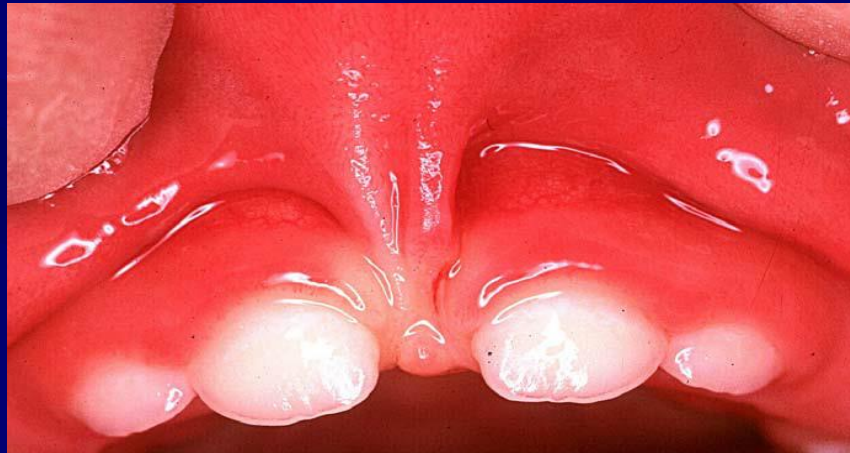


**4. Does the frenum make
oral hygiene care difficult ?
Is there bleeding ?**

**Does the frenum contribute to
caries formation or post
treatment home care?**



Infant Maxillary Frenectomy



5. Has the frenum area been subject to repeated trauma ?



Classifying Infant Maxillary Frenums

Most people do not have any significant frenum attachment





- Frenums that insert into the area of attached gingiva above the teeth (interproximal area). In most cases, in children, this will not create any significant problems. As adults age and the gingival tissue normally recedes, this frenum may need to be revised.
- •Class II: variations

- **Class III: variations**



Frenum attachments that insert into the area between the teeth



- **Class IV: variations**

Frenums that insert into the anterior papilla or palate behind the teeth



Pre-op



24 hours after



hours48 hrs



6 month evaluation

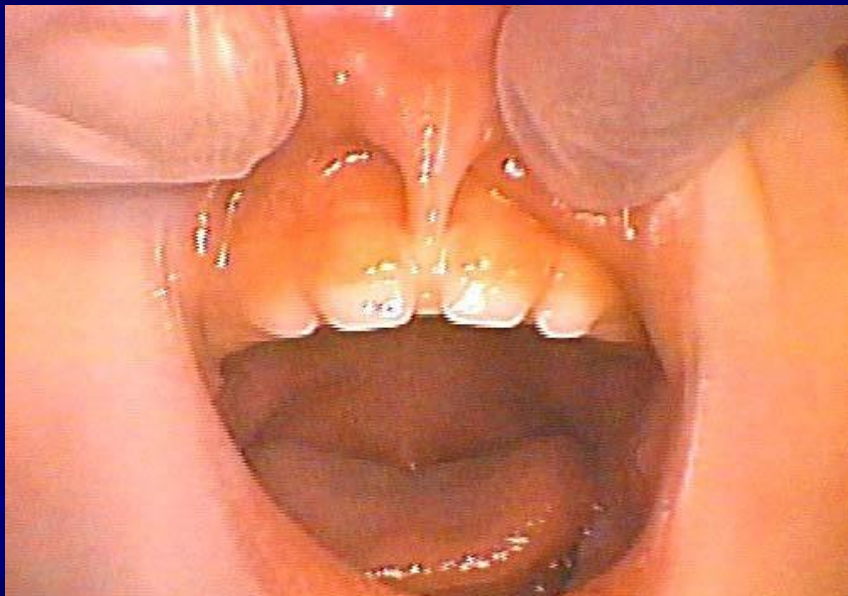




■ age 5 years

Infant Maxillary Treatment

BEFORE TREATMENT



RESULTS AFTER TREATMENT



Which photo do you like ?



2 years after frenectomy





- **Maxillary Frenectomy in older children**

In older children, where the maxillary frenum attachment is abnormal, I will usually recommend it be revised when the permanent central incisors just begin to erupt into the oral cavity

This allows the normal eruption pressures of the permanent lateral incisors to assist in pushing the front teeth together.



- **Revising the maxillary frenum when the permanent front teeth are erupting**





■ Excellent healing after six days



- **Maxillary Frenectomy**
- **The soft tissue attached between the teeth is removed and when indicated small piece of bone can also be removed when using the Erbium Laser.**



■ Maxillary Frenectomy

The revision is completed with little discomfort or bleeding.

The surgical site does not require stitches

Maxillary Frenectomy



■ Home care after laser revision of maxillary frenectomy?

- 1. Brush the front teeth gently to remove all the plaque that accumulates daily to allow proper healing of surgical area.
- 2. Two times a day, morning and evening, for the upper frenum area, pull the lip upward or for the lower frenum area, downward to prevent the area from healing together.
- 3. After you pull the area apart place a small amount of Vitamin E or Vaseline in surgical site with your finger.

- **4. Rinsing with warm salt water after eating will help the area to heal.**
- **5. A small white patch in the surgical site is normal and is not any type of oral infection.**
- **6. If your child seems to be uncomfortable after the numbing wears away, you may give the child Tylenol or similar pain medications.**

Contents

- Introduction
- Surgical goals, objectives, indications, contraindications
- General surgical principles- Medical history and physical status-
Diagnosis and treatment plan
- Aseptic surgical technique
- Anesthesia and pain control

- Tissue management (Flap management)
- -Incisions
- -Flap preparation
- -Flap design
- -Flap retraction
- -Open flap debridement
- -Flap position
- Hemostasis
- Suturing
- Wound management
- periodontal dressings- postoperative instructions
- Conclusion
- References

Questions for discussion of the lecture

1. What issues does periodontal surgery deal with?
2. Micro - gingival surgery as a section of oral surgery?
3. The history of dental implantation.
4. What surgical stages of dental implantation do you know?
5. What do you mean by corrective operations?

Thank you for attention!