



# 32 Pearls



Official Newsletter from the Department of Dental.



॥ जेते इते ह्युपदेष्टे ॥

Sri Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust ®



## ADICHUNCHANAGIRI HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTER

B.G.Nagara, Nagamangala, Mandya - 571448

Volume 7 Issue 2

July – December 2017

### Chief Patrons

**Sri Sri Sri Dr. Nirmalanandanatha  
Mahaswamiji**

### Advisors

**Dr. M. G. Shivaramu**  
Principal, A.I.M.S.

**Dr. T.M. Manohar**  
Medical Superintendent

### Members

**Dr. Prasanna H.R**  
Prof and HOD

**Dr. B.Ranjit Singh**  
Assoc Prof.

**Dr. Subramanya.G**  
Asst Prof.

**Dr. Kavitha .M.N**  
Snr Resident

## HOD DESK

With the blessings of Paramapoojya Jagadguru  
Sri Sri Sri Padmabhushan  
**Dr. Balagangadharanatha Mahaswamiji**

and

His holiness Jagadguru  
**Sri Sri Sri Dr. Nirmalanandanatha Mahaswamiji.**

We are coming out with our newsletter 32 PEARLS and are very happy to present it to you. I would like to express our gratitude to the Principal, Dr. M. G. Shivaramu for inspiring us with his encouragement.

Recently, there has been a growing interest in Dental research in this Issue we are focusing about Periodontal Flap Surgeries and Impactions ; we hope the article presented in this issue are informative and clinically useful.

### Department of Dentistry.

Adichunchanagiri Institute of Medical Sciences

*Endurance is one of the most difficult disciplines, but it is the one who endures that final victory comes.*

- BUDDHA

## PERIODONTAL FLAP SURGERY

Periodontal or Gum disease is a pathological inflammatory condition of the gum and bone support (periodontal tissues) surrounding the teeth.

The two most common periodontal diseases are:

- Gingivitis – inflammation of the gum at the necks of the teeth, and
- Periodontitis – inflammation affecting the bone and tissues of the teeth.

## PERIODONTITIS

Periodontal disease affects the bone and supporting tissue, it is termed periodontitis and is characterised by the formation of pockets or spaces between the tooth and gums.

This may progress and cause chronic periodontal destruction leading to loosening or loss of teeth. The dynamics of the disease are such that the individual can experience episodes of rapid periodontal disease activity in a relatively short period of time, followed by periods of remission.

## TREATMENT OPTIONS

The main goal of treatment is to control the infection. The number and types of treatment will vary, depending on the extent of the gum disease. Any type of treatment requires that the patient keep up good daily care at home.

The dentist, periodontist, removes the plaque through a deep-cleaning method called scaling and root planing.

Scaling means scraping off the tartar from above and below the gum line. Root planing gets rid of rough spots on the tooth root where the germs gather, and helps remove bacteria that contribute to the disease.

## SURGICAL TREATMENTS

**Flap Surgery.** Surgery might be necessary if inflammation and deep pockets remain following treatment with deep cleaning and medications, surgery to remove tartar deposits in deep pockets or to reduce the periodontal pocket and make it easier for the patient, dentist, and hygienist to keep the area clean. This common surgery involves lifting back the gums and removing the tartar. The gums are then sutured back in place so that the tissue fits snugly around the tooth again. After surgery the gums will heal and fit more tightly around the tooth. This sometimes results in the teeth appearing longer.

**Bone and Tissue Grafts.** In addition to flap surgery, procedures to help regenerate any bone or gum tissue lost to periodontitis. Bone grafting, in which natural or synthetic bone is placed in the area of bone loss, can help promote bone growth. A technique that can be used with bone grafting is called guided tissue regeneration. In this procedure, a small piece of mesh-like material is inserted between the bone and gum tissue. This keeps the gum tissue from growing into the area where the bone should be, allowing the bone and connective tissue to regrow. Growth factors – proteins that can help your body naturally regrow bone – may also be used. In cases where gum tissue has been lost, your dentist or periodontist may suggest a soft tissue graft, in which synthetic material or tissue taken from another area of your mouth is used to cover exposed tooth roots.



Properties of various types of bone grafts



## IMPACTIONS

An impacted tooth is a tooth that is completely / partially unerupted at its chronological age and is positioned against a physical barrier, such as another tooth, bone / soft tissue, so that its further eruption is unlikely described according to its anatomic position.

## Causes of impaction of teeth

### Local causes

- Lack of space
- Retained deciduous teeth
- Premature loss of deciduous teeth
- Ectopic position of tooth bud
- Obstruction of eruption path
- Cyst, tumors and supernumerary teeth
- Infection and trauma
- Abnormality of jaw

### Systemic causes

- Pre-natal causes
- Heredity
- Post-natal causes
- Rickets, anemia, congenital syphilis, tuberculosis, malnutrition
- Endocrine causes
- Hypothyroidism, hypoparathyroidism

## Indications for Removal

Patients with medical or surgical conditions requiring removal of third molar (e.g. organ transplants, alloplastic implants, chemotherapy, radiation therapy)

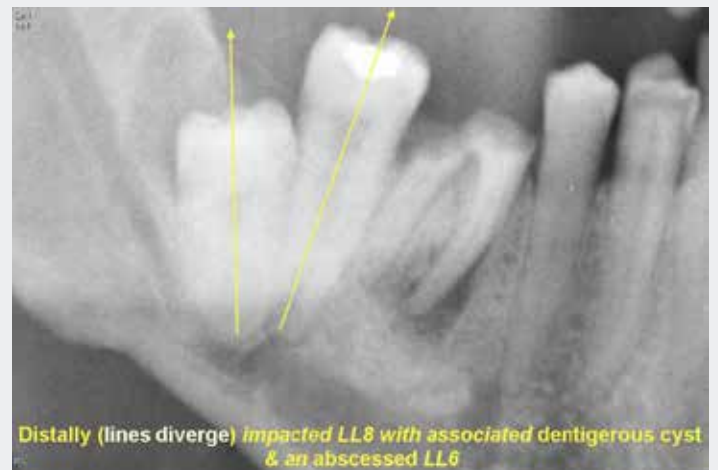
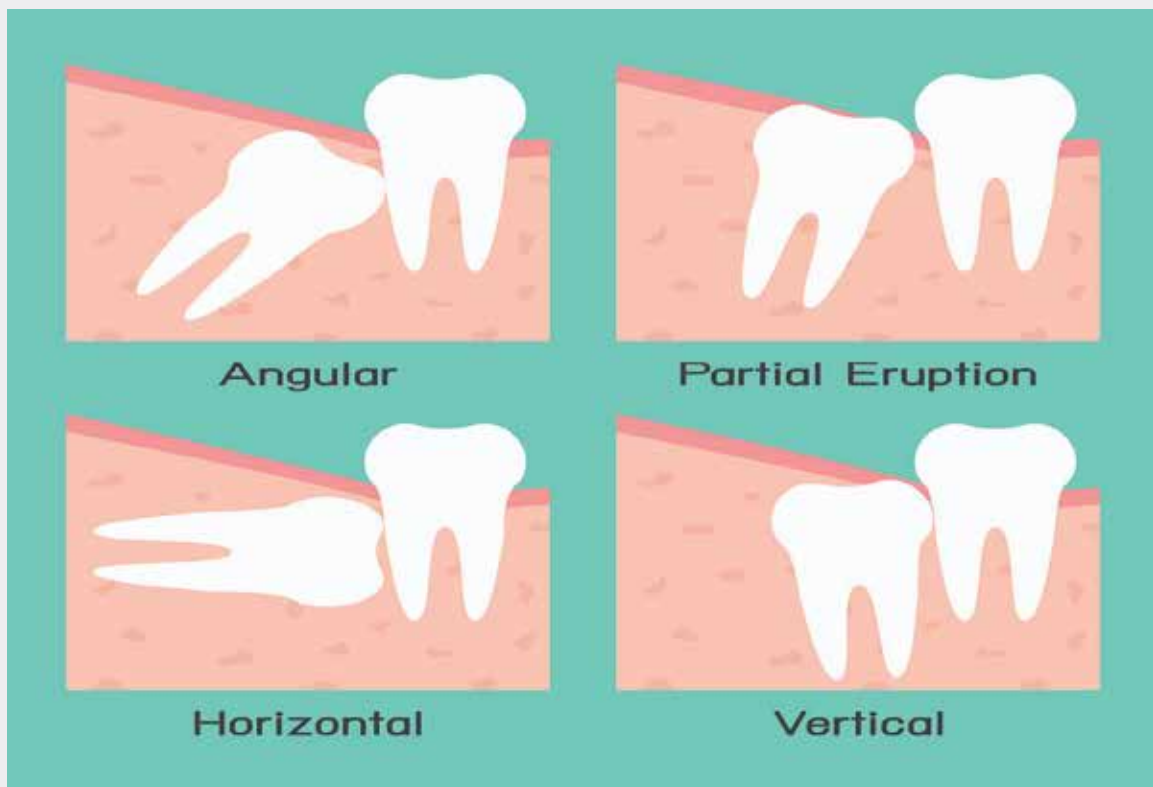
- Prophylactic removal
- Contraindications for Removal
- Extremes of age
- Compromised medical status
- Excessive risk of damage to adjacent structures
- When there is a question about the future status of the second molar
- Uncontrolled active pericoronal infection

## Radiographic assessment

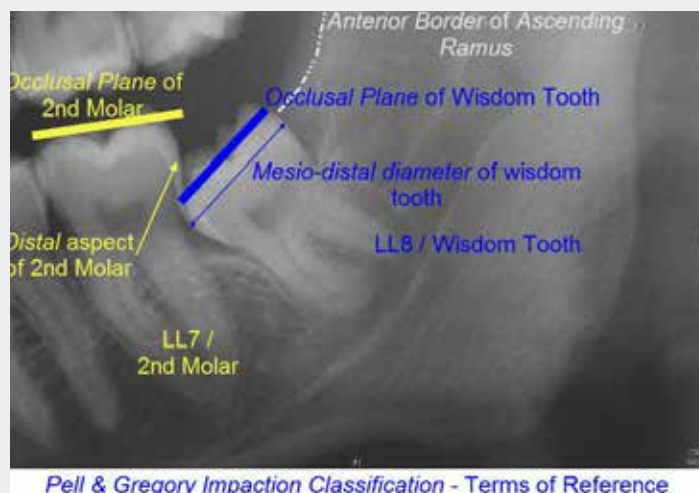
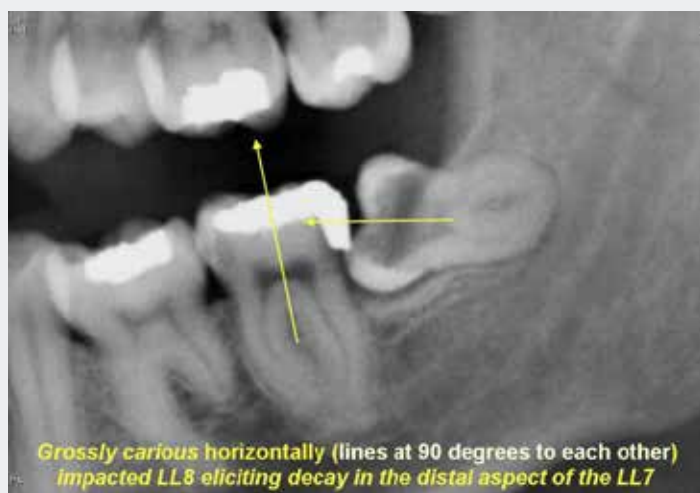
### Radiographic views

- intraoral periapical
- occlusal
- orthopantomograph
- lateral radiograph
- Linear cross sectional tomography

A diagnostic technique for determining the buccolingual relationship of impacted mandibular third molar and inferior alveolar neurovascular bundle.







## DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITY

Health Camp attended by

**Dr. Prasanna H R are**

Chanarayapartna on 9-10-2017

Halmidi on 31-10-2017

Attended by

**Dr. Ranjit Singh**

K.R.Pete on 21-07-2017

Thipasanda On 09-09-2017

Arkalgudu on 17-12-17

T M Hosur On 18-12-17

Attended by

**Dr Subramanya G**

Thurvekere on 21-08-2017

Adichunchanangiri kshetra on 27-09-2017

Pandupura on 10-07-2017

Kembuthagere on 05-11-2017



Health Camp attended by

**Dr Kavitha M N**

Konanur on 09-07-2017

Kunigal on 31-07-2017

Adichunchanangiri kshetra on 26-09-2017

Santeshivara on 13-10-2017

Kodiyala on 12-11-2017

Kolala on 26-12-2017



S.L.NO	CME/CDE/WORKSHOP/GUEST LECTURE	FACULTY MEMBER
1	CDE in Hassan	DR. PRASANNA
2	Indian Dental Association conference in December in davanagere.	DR. PRASANNA
3	Association of Medical Bio chemists Karnataka Chapter at AIMS, B.G.NAGAR	DR. PRASANNA
4	CDE	DR. RANJIT SINGH
5	CDE	DR SUBRAMANYA.G
6	Association of Medical Bio chemists Karnataka Chapter at AIMS, B.G.NAGAR	DR SUBRAMANYA.G
7	CDE in Hassan	DR KAVITHA



**Adichunchanagiri Institute of Medical Sciences**  
B.G.Nagara, Nagamangala, Mandya

To,