introduction of periodontology

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Definition

„περιοδοντος“
Funktion

- fixation of the teeth
- maintain the integrity of the mouth
GINGIVITIS: reversible inflammation of the gum

PERIODONTITIS: irreversible loss of periodontal tissues owing to inflammation
Hyat et al. 1934
Löe et al. 1965
Lindhe et al. 1975

Which was the third study?
A group of Danish scientists and clinicians in 1965 published papers on "Experimental gingivitis in man". They could show that (in students with well-cleaned teeth and healthy gum) inflammation came up after they stopped toothbrushing. The reason obviously was the growth of plaque to a certain thickness, as well as selection of Gram-negative anaerobic microorganisms in this plaque. The casual relationship could be proven by letting the students start cleaning their teeth again. As a matter of fact the inflammation disappeared spontaneously without any specific treatment.
the primary cause of periodontal diseases is the **DENTAL BIOFILM**

accordingly the prevention and also the therapy should base on **plaque elimination**.
Plaque = Dental BIOFILM
CALCULUS
Plaque

- Caries
- Gingivitis

- Pulpa necrosis
- Periodontitis
Plaque

↓

Gingivitis

↓

Chronic Periodontitis

Agressive Periodontitis
Prevention

- Primer
- Secunder
- Tercier
incidence of periodontal disease

95%!

90% reversible GINGIVITIS
10% irreversible PERIODONTITIS

80% chronic  20% aggressive
80% of teeth left the mouth due to periodontal diseases not owing to the caries.
Interdental area = predilection
sulcus is not able to clean itself
“Forty years of experimental research, clinical trials, and demonstration projects in different geographical and social settings have confirmed that effective removal of dental plaque is essential to dental and periodontal health throughout life.”

European Workshop on Mechanical Plaque Control 1998
group prophylaxis

individual prophylaxis
Criteria of mechanical plaque control

acceptable

effective

nontraumatic
What is the correct technique???
another technique is not able to clean the sulcus
The solution is the combination of BASS technique with a really SOFT tooth brush!

Dental plaque is soft and does not need a hard brush! we can wipe it out also with a tissue.
• handle → easy to hold
• head → small
• bristles → as much as possible
  → as soft as possible
  → nylon/spec poliethylen
  → rounded tip
Tooth Brush Tree, *Salvadora Persica* (Swahili—mswaki). The twigs are used as a toothbrush. Roots and leaves used in treatment of malaria.
“umbrella effect”
"rosary technique"

FRONT teeth:
contact surfaces rotations
It’s impossible
to learn
tooth brushing
from a book