Root surface caries and its therapy

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Clinical appearance

Radiologic appearance

Morphology of cement caries

active

inactive

transitional

Etiology

bacteria: S. mutans, Lactobacillus, Actinobacillus pH 6,4 (!) → demineralisation cement vs. enamel periodontal status age xerostomy oral hygiene

Possibilities

primer prevention = prevention
secunder prevention = stoppage
tertier prevention = treatment

Filling therapy

viewpoints to consider (complaints, type of lesion, esthetics, etc.) examination of clean surfaces! proper access and isolation supra or subgingival? used material

Isolation?

Materials

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direct gold
amalgam
glass ionomer / resin modified glass ionomer
compomer
composite
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Cavity preparation methods

conventional modified conventional ,,mixed"

Difficulties in cervical filling process (despite favorable C factor)

polymerisation shrinkage
mechanical stress
abrasion, bruxism, traumatic occlusion
sclerotised and hypermineralised dentin