

결합조직이식을 이용한 노출된 치근피개

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Connective tissue graft for root coverage

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The treatment of gingival recessions is needed to reduce root sensitivity and improve esthetical satisfaction. Several surgical techniques have been proposed to achieve these goals. The use of connective tissue grafts has made esthetic root coverage a predictable procedure. Numerous clinical studies have represented that using connective tissue grafts to cover exposed root surface showed high success rates. This is a case report which demonstrates the technique to obtain root coverage of a buccal recession defect.

Materials and Methods: A 35-year-old patient with a high level of oral hygiene was selected for the study. This patient had one Class Miller recession defect in the mandible. A coronally advanced flap in combination with the connective tissue graft was chosen for the treatment. After surgery, the patient was told to visit the hospital once a week for his oral management and professional prophylaxis. The depth of initial recession was 4.0 mm.

Result: After three months, it reduced to 0.0 mm, and the average recession reduction was 4.0 mm. The average root coverage was 100%.

Conclusion: The connective tissue graft is both effective and predictable way to produce root coverage in increasing the width of CAL and KT of various adjacent gingival recessions. (*J Korean Acad Periodontol 2008;38:231-236*)

KEY WORDS: connective tissue graft; coronally advanced flap; root coverage.

1) . , 5) . , 가
, , 가 가
2) . , biotype
3) . , , Miller
4) . 4 . 4
가 1 2
. 3

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6) .

#35 4 mm, 4 mm
7). 2 mm, 2 mm 4 mm

가 Miller 1
가 Thin biotype 가

가 5 mm
가 1 2 4 mm
2 mm, 2 mm
4 mm (Fig. 1).

8). Miller 1 (Fig. 2).

가 9). 가, 1 mm 7 mm 12 mm, 가가 가 1.5 mm (Fig. 3).

4-0 polysorb® (Fig. 5, 8).
surgical stent
5-0 monosof® 8 (Fig. 4).

(Fig. 6).
1
, 2 0.12%

2 35 가 1 1 4 mm 6 mm
. #34, 3



Figure 1. Preoperative view



Figure 2. Intrasulcular incision



Figure 3. Connective tissue harvest



Figure 4. Graft CT on recipient bed



Figure 5. Trap door suture



Figure 6. Suture



Figure 7. Postoperative view

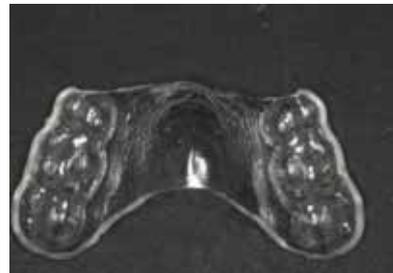


Figure 8. Surgical stent

biotype
 가
 가
 Miller
 gingival thickness, biotype
 dimension Wennstrom
 10) 가
 locus minoris resistentia
 Miller 3 4
 6) Clauser
 12) Harris periodontal probe가
 thick gingiva probe가
 13) tension . 0.8
 mm
 0.8mm 100%
 가 100%
 1.2mm
 11) 가
 16) 가
 15) Baldi 0.8mm
 Homlay wang
 가
 0.8mm
 100%
 가 CEJ 2mm
 tension (4~11g)
 17)

Table 1. Comparison Pre-op with Post-op (G.R= Gingival Recession, K.G= Keratinized Gingiva)

	Pre-op		Post-op		Percentage of root coverage
	G.R	K.G	G.R	K.G	
Case	4 mm	4 mm	0 mm	6 mm	100%

가 tension (0~4g)
18)

4 mm , 2

0.0 mm .

가 ,

4 mm

3 100% thin biotype thick biotype biotype conversion

(Table 1).

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