

치관 확장술을 통한 변형된 수동적 맹출의 치료

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Crown lengthening for altered passive eruption

Ju-Young Yim, Tae-II Kim*, Yang-Jo Seol, Yong-Moo Lee, Young Ku, In-Chul Rhyu, Chong-Pyoung Chung, Soo-Boo Han

Department of Periodontology, School of Dentistry, Seoul National University

ABSTRACT

Purpose: Passive eruption is characterized by the apical shift of the dentogingival junction. As this occurs, the length of the clinical crown increases as the epithelial attachment migrates apically. Altered passive eruption occurs when the margin of gingiva is malpositioned incisally on the anatomic crown in adulthood and results in excessive gingiva. The purpose of this article is to evaluate esthetic results of crown lengthening procedure in altered passive eruption.

Materials and Methods: Three patients who complained “My front teeth look too short” were included. Bone sounding with periodontal probe revealed that alveolar bone crest was close to CEJ. Based on the diagnostic information, a diagnosis of altered passive eruption was made. They were performed apically positioned flap procedure with osseous resection.

Results: Six months later, all patients achieved favorable esthetic results and gingival margins were healthy and stable.

Conclusion: When the diagnostic procedures reveal alveolar bone crest levels approximating the CEJ, apically positioned flap procedure with osseous resection is indicated. (*J Korean Acad Periodontol 2008;38:247-252*)

KEY WORDS: altered passive eruption; crown lengthening; gummy smile.

Stage : 가

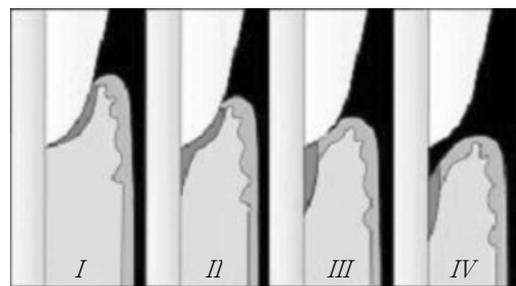


Figure 1. 4 classic stages of passive eruption.

가 (Fig. 1).

Gargiulo ¹⁾ 4

Stage : 가

Stage : ,

Stage : (CEJ)

12.1%

Goldman Cohen

Altered passive eruption

Coslet ²⁾ altered passive eruption

Correspondence : Dr. Tae-II Kim,
Department of Periodontology, School of Dentistry, Seoul National University, 28 Yeongon-Dong, Chongno-Ku, Seoul, 110-744, Korea.
e-mail: periopf@snu.ac.kr., Tel: 82-2-2072-2642, Fax: 82-2-744-1349
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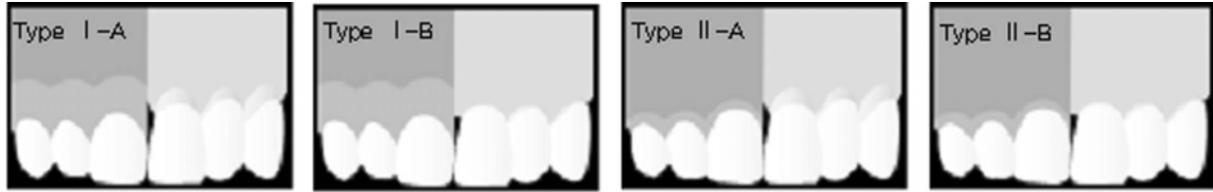


Figure 2. Coslet's 4 types of altered passive eruption.

Table 1. Treatment of Altered Passive Eruption

Classification	Treatment
Type I-A	Gingivectomy
Type I-B	Gingivectomy Unrepositioned flap with osseous resection
Type II-A	Apically positioned flap
Type II-B	Apically positioned flap with osseous resection

(Fig. 3, 4).
 type type type
 subtype B (Fig. 2). subtype A
 Type : (MGJ)가 triangle (Fig. 5). 가 black
 Type : 가 6
 Altered passive eruption
 gummy smile 1~3 mm 6~8 mm
 Altered passive eruption
 Coslet Altered passive eruption type I sub-
 (Table 1)^{3,4}. “ type B 4
 ”
 altered passive eruption
 (Fig. 6).
 2 mm
 (Fig. 7),
 < |> 1
 22 1, 3, 6
 6 가
 smile, gummy triangle (Fig. 8). black



Figure 3. There are excess gingival coverage of maxillary anterior teeth.



Figure 4. Gingival inflammation of maxillary anterior teeth.

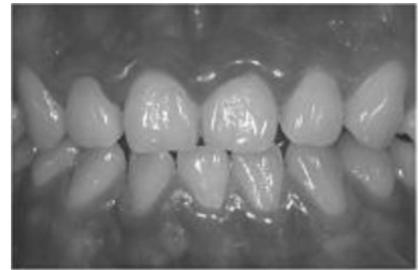


Figure 5. View after scaling.



Figure 6. Incision for papilla preservation.



Figure 7. View after suture.



Figure 8. Postoperative view (6 months).

< II> passive eruption type I subtype B 4

22 가 . gummy smile, (Fig. 10).

9). 가 (Fig. 11, 12). (Fig. 13).

가 laminate

all ceramic crown .

가 5 ,

1~3mm ,

7~8mm . (Fig. 14).

Altered

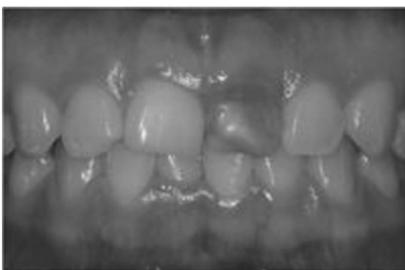


Figure 9. View of 1st visit.



Figure 10. View after bleaching.



Figure 11. Marking by probe.



Figure 12. Incision for papilla preservation.



Figure 13. View after stitch out.

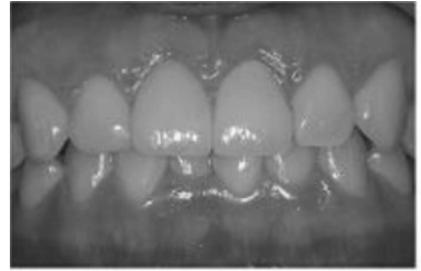


Figure 14. Postoperative view (6 months).

< III >

Altered passive eruption type I subtype B

22 가
tetracycline
tion (Fig. 15, 16).

gummy smile,
supra erup - 가

0.5~1.0 mm

(Fig. 17).

2 mm

(Fig. 18, 19).

가

2

2

(Fig. 20).

. 8~9 mm



Figure 15. Gummy smile.



Figure 16. Short clinical crowns accompanied by discoloration of teeth.



Figure 17. Alveolar crest is close to CEJ.



Figure 18. View after alveolar bone resection.



Figure 19. View after stitch out.



Figure 20. View of temporary bridge.

가

Altered passive eruption

Altered passive eruption

, gummy smile

가 가

^{3,5)} . gummy smile

. Gummy smile

⁴⁾ .

2 ~ 6

Bragger

. Bragger ⁶⁾

6

가

Pontoriero ⁷⁾

1

12

3.2mm,

2.9mm

3

mm

6

biotype

. Pontoriero ⁷⁾

normal,

thin, thick

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