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Indore, Madhya Pradesh
INDIA



Module plan

- Topic : *FLAP TECHNIQUE FOR POCKET THERAPY*
- Subject: Periodontics
- Target Group: Undergraduate Dentistry
- Mode: Powerpoint – Webinar
- Platform: Institutional LMS
- Presenter: Dr.Gagan Jaiswal

OBJECTIVES

- 1] increase accessibility to root deposits
- 2] eliminate or reduce pocket depth by resection
- 3] expose the area to perform regenerative methods

INCISIONS

- 1] internal bevel
- 2] crevicular
- 3] interdental

MODIFIED WIDMAN FLAP

By – *Ramfjord and Nissle in 1974*

ADVANTAGES

- 1] offers possibility of establishing an intimate post operative adaptation of healthy collagenous c.t to the tooth surface
- 2] provides access for instrumentation of the root surface and immediate closure of the area.

Technique

STEP 1- *internal bevel incision, from 0.5mm to 1mm away from gingival margin to alveolar crest.*

STEP 2- *gingiva is reflected with periosteal elevator*

STEP 3- *crevicular incision is made from the bottom of the pocket to the bone, circumscribing the triangular wedge of tissue containing the pocket lining*

STEP 4- *after flap is reflected ,a third incision is made in the interdental space coronal to the bone by orbans knife, and the gingival collar is removed.*

STEP 5- *debridement is done*

STEP 6- *if required bone architecture is corrected. Flaps are thinned to allow close adaptation*

***STEP 7-** interrupted direct sutures are placed in each interdental area. Periodontal surgical pack is applied.*

SUTURING TECHNIQUES

OBJECTIVE

To maintain the flaps in the desired position until healing has progressed to the point where sutures are no longer needed

TYPES

- RESORBABLE
- NON-RESORBABLE

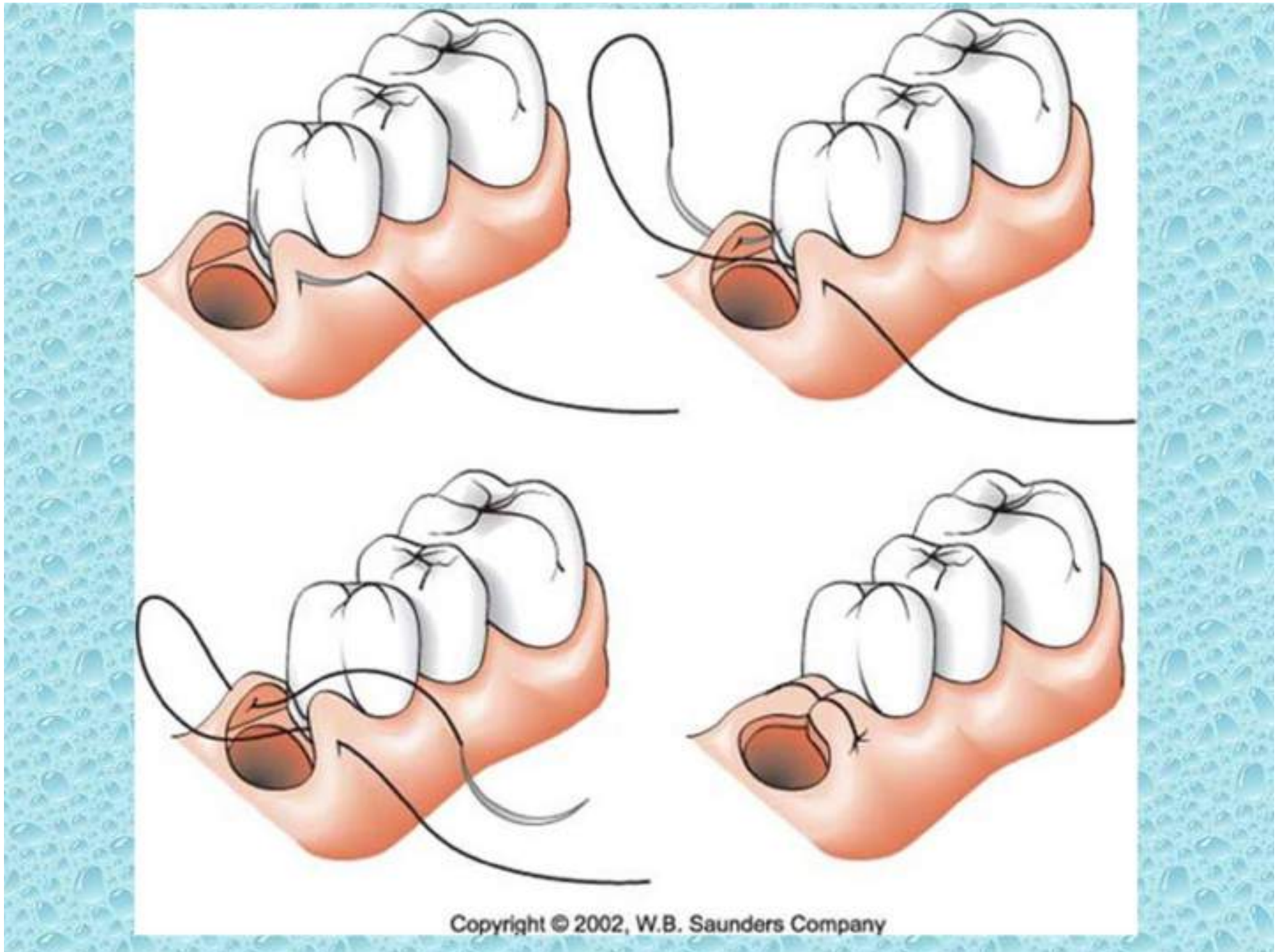
- BRAIDED
- MONOFILAMENT

TECHNIQUE

1] INTERDENTAL LIGATION:

Two types-

- Direct loop
- Figure of eight



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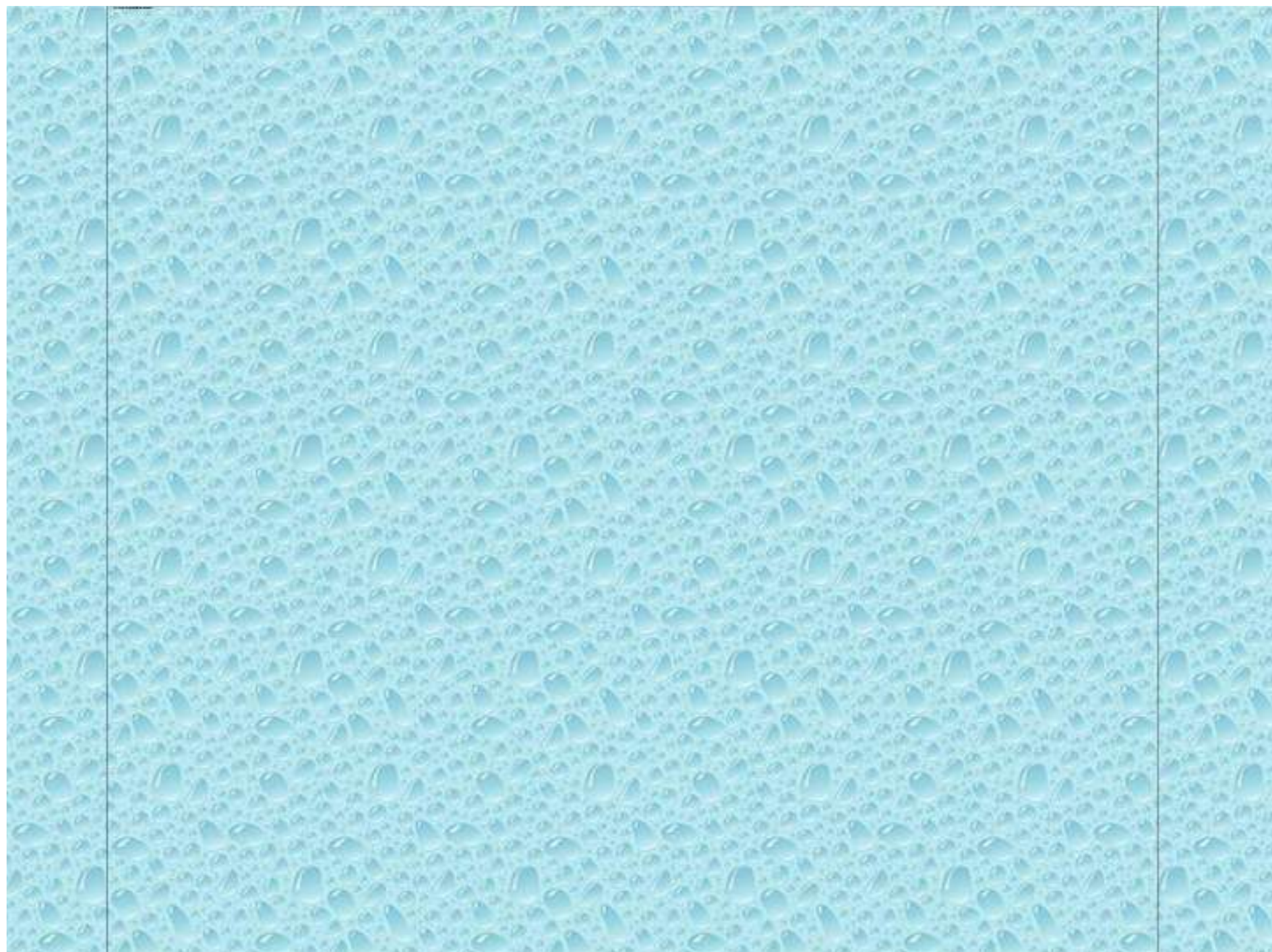
- Figure of eight suture is used when the flaps are not in close position
- Direct suture permits a better closure of the interdental papilla and should be performed when bone grafts are used.

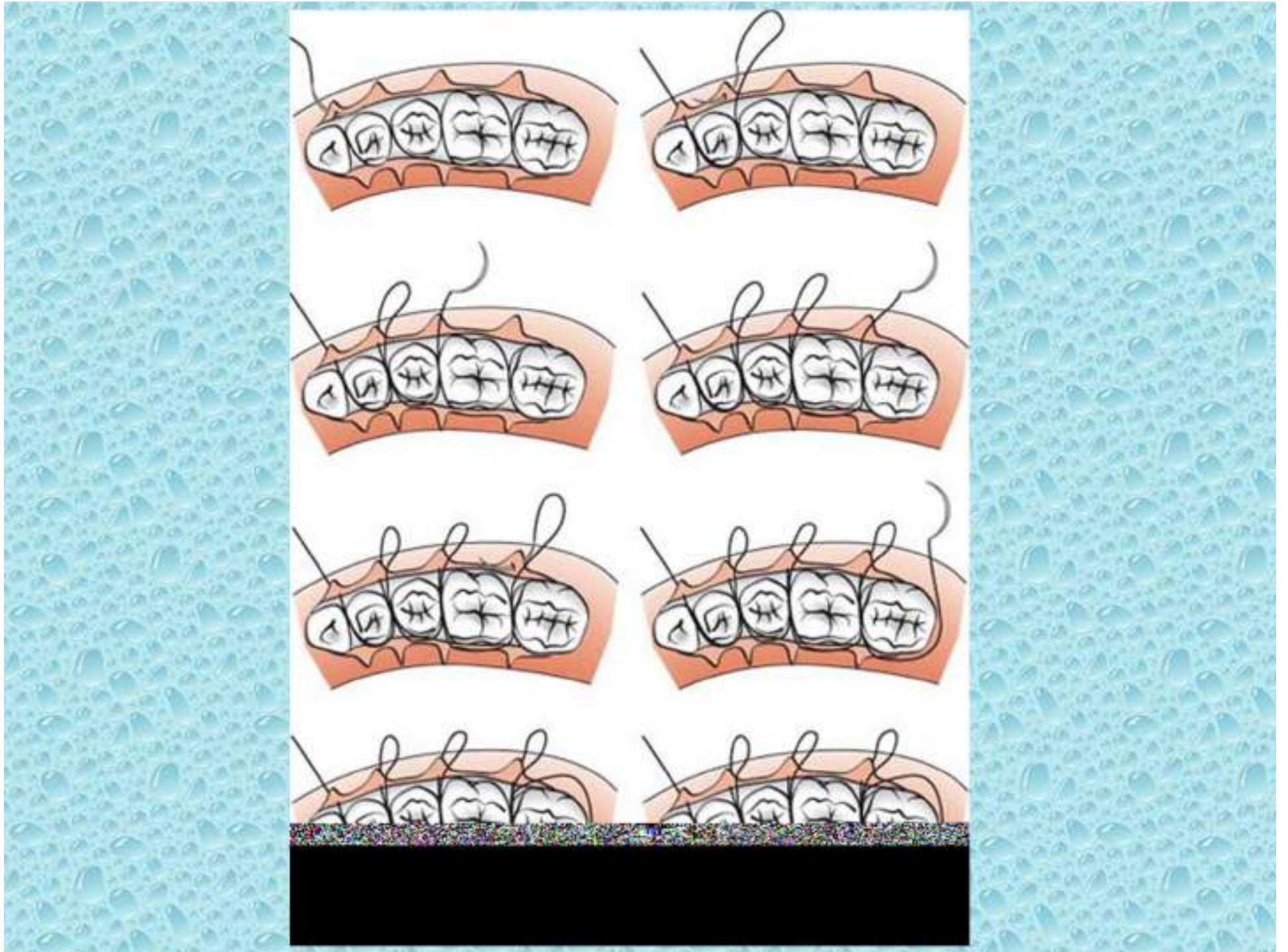
2] SLING LIGATION:

Used for flaps on one surface of the tooth

3] HORIZONTAL MATTRESS SUTURE:

In cases of diastema or wide interdental space





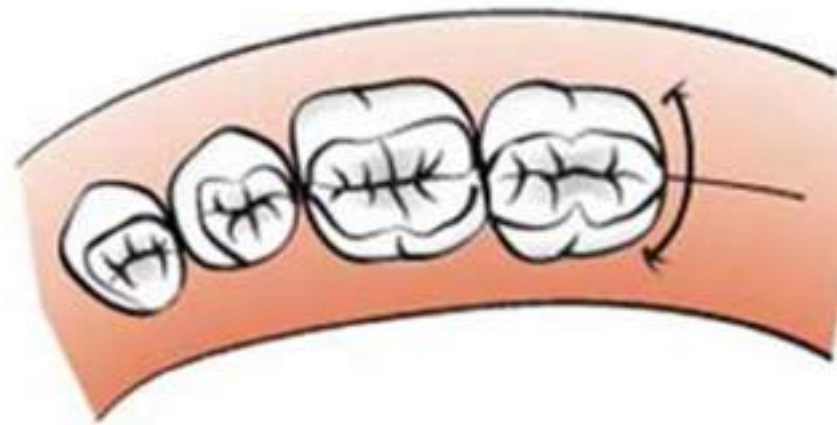
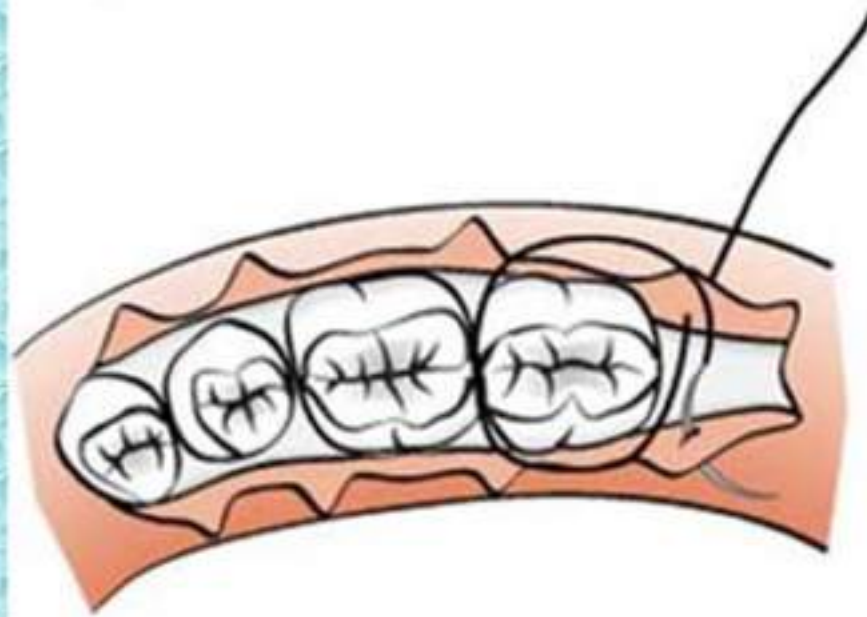
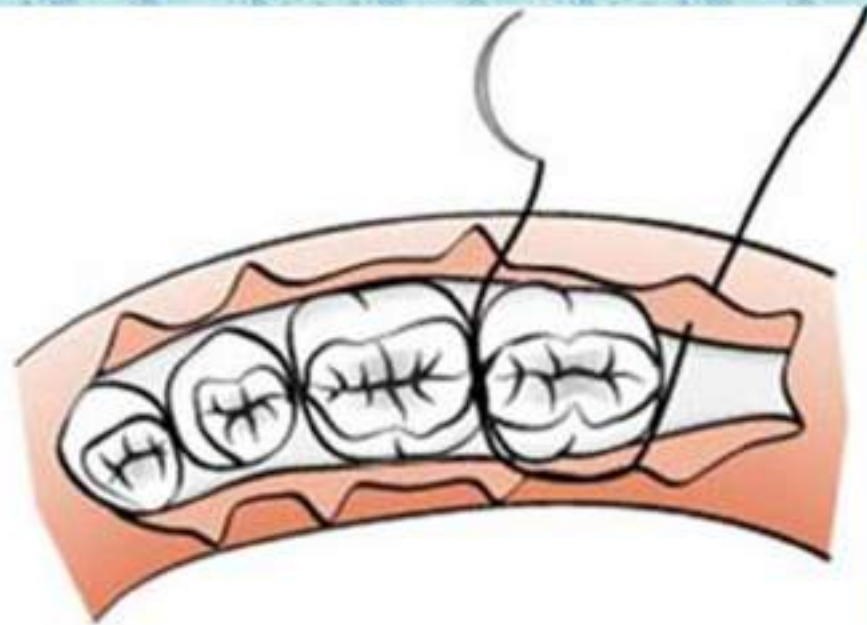
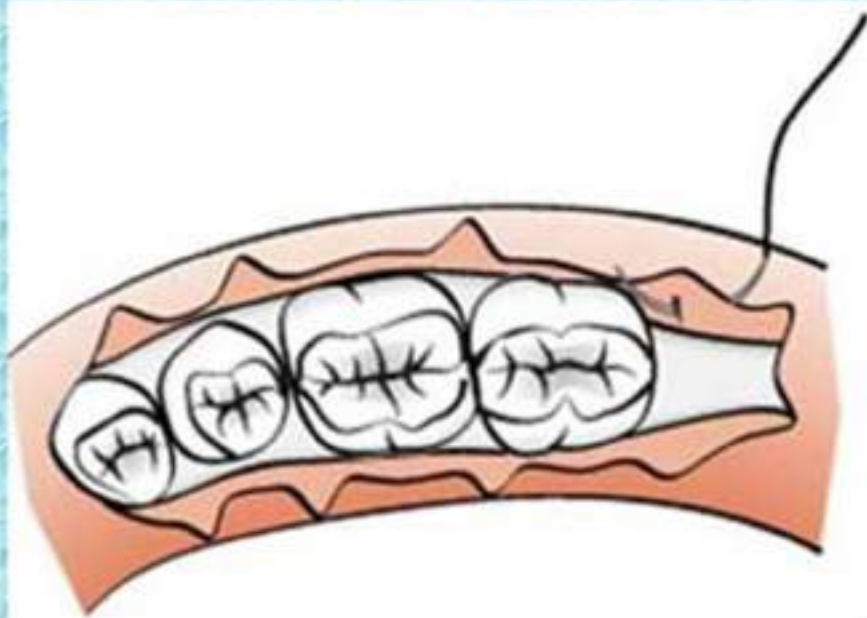
4] CONTINUOUS INDEPENDENT SLING SUTURE:

When both facial and lingual flaps involving many teeth

For maxillary because palatal gingiva is fibrous ,whereas the facial tissue is thinner and mobile.

5] ANCHOR SUTURE:

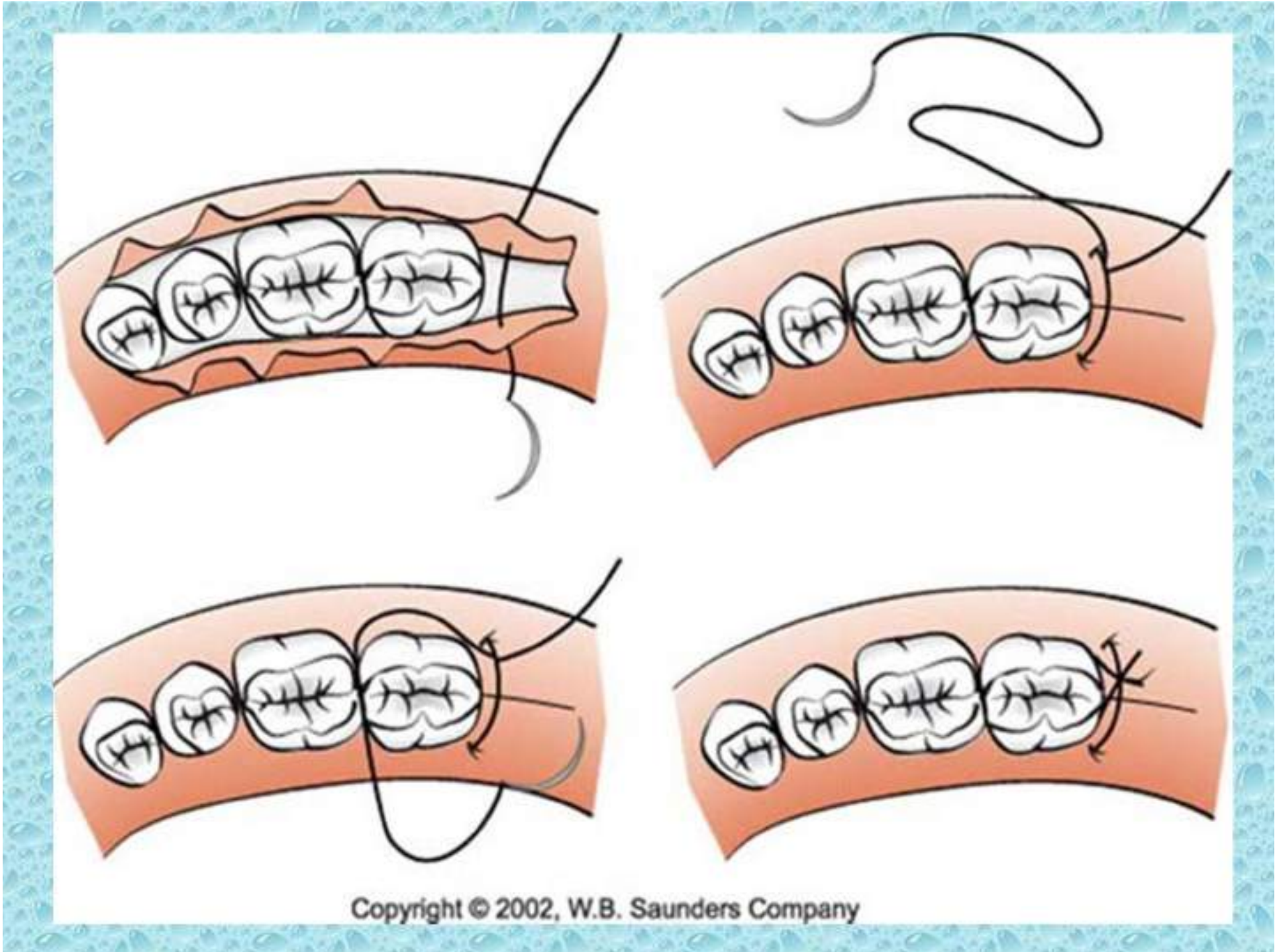
Used to close flaps that are mesial or distal to a lone standing tooth.



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6] CLOSED ANCHOR SUTURE:

Used to close flaps that are mesial or distal to a lone standing tooth.

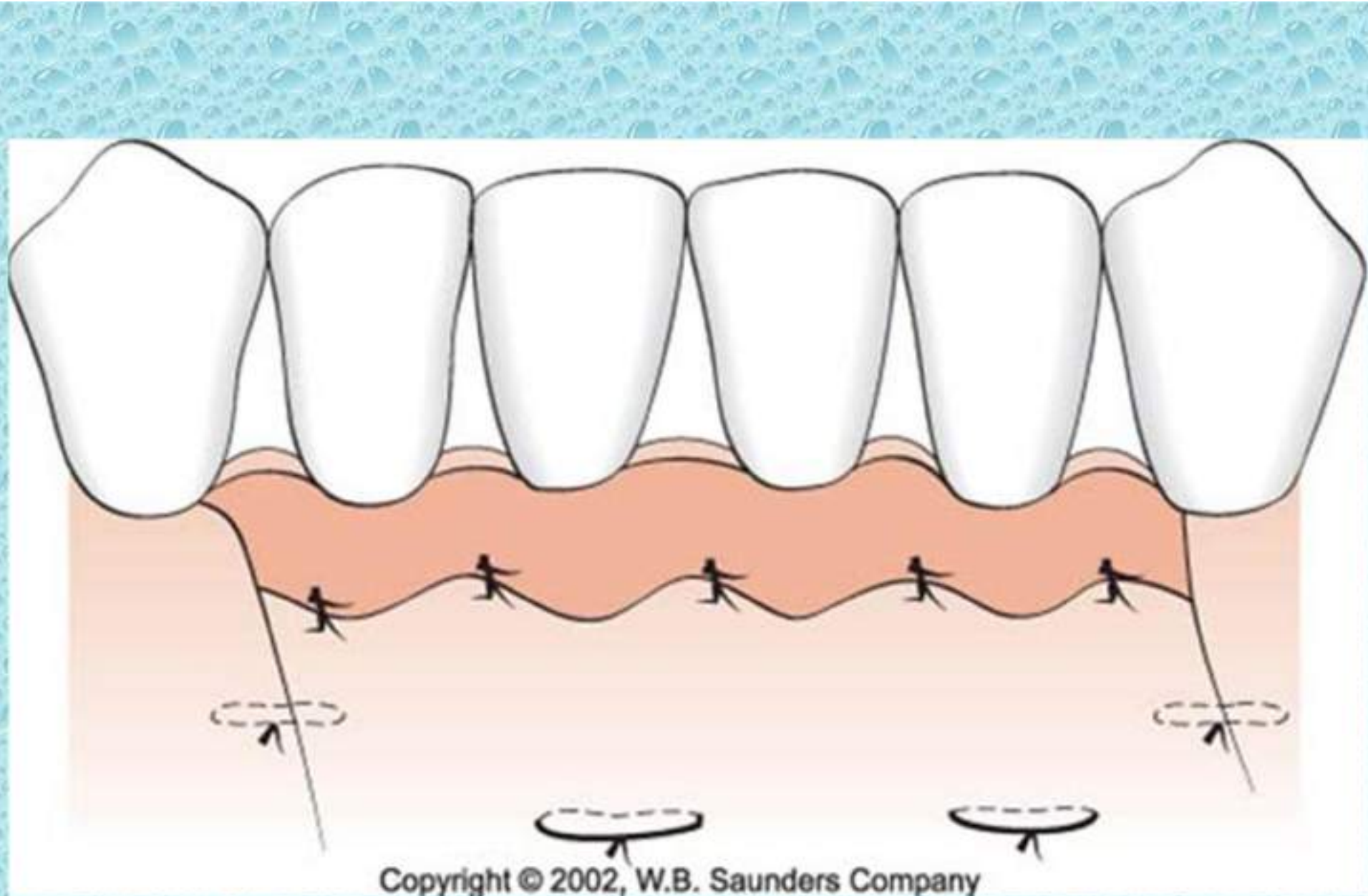


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7] PERIOSTEAL SUTURE:

used to hold in place apically displaced partial thickness flap

- > holding suture
- > closing suture



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UNDISPALCED FLAP

- Surgically removes the pocket wall
- Presence of enough attached gingiva.

- **STEP-1** pockets are measured with pocket marker, and bleeding point is produced on the outer surface of gingiva to mark pocket bottom.
- **STEP-2** internal bevel incision is made after the scalloping of the bleeding marks on the gingiva .

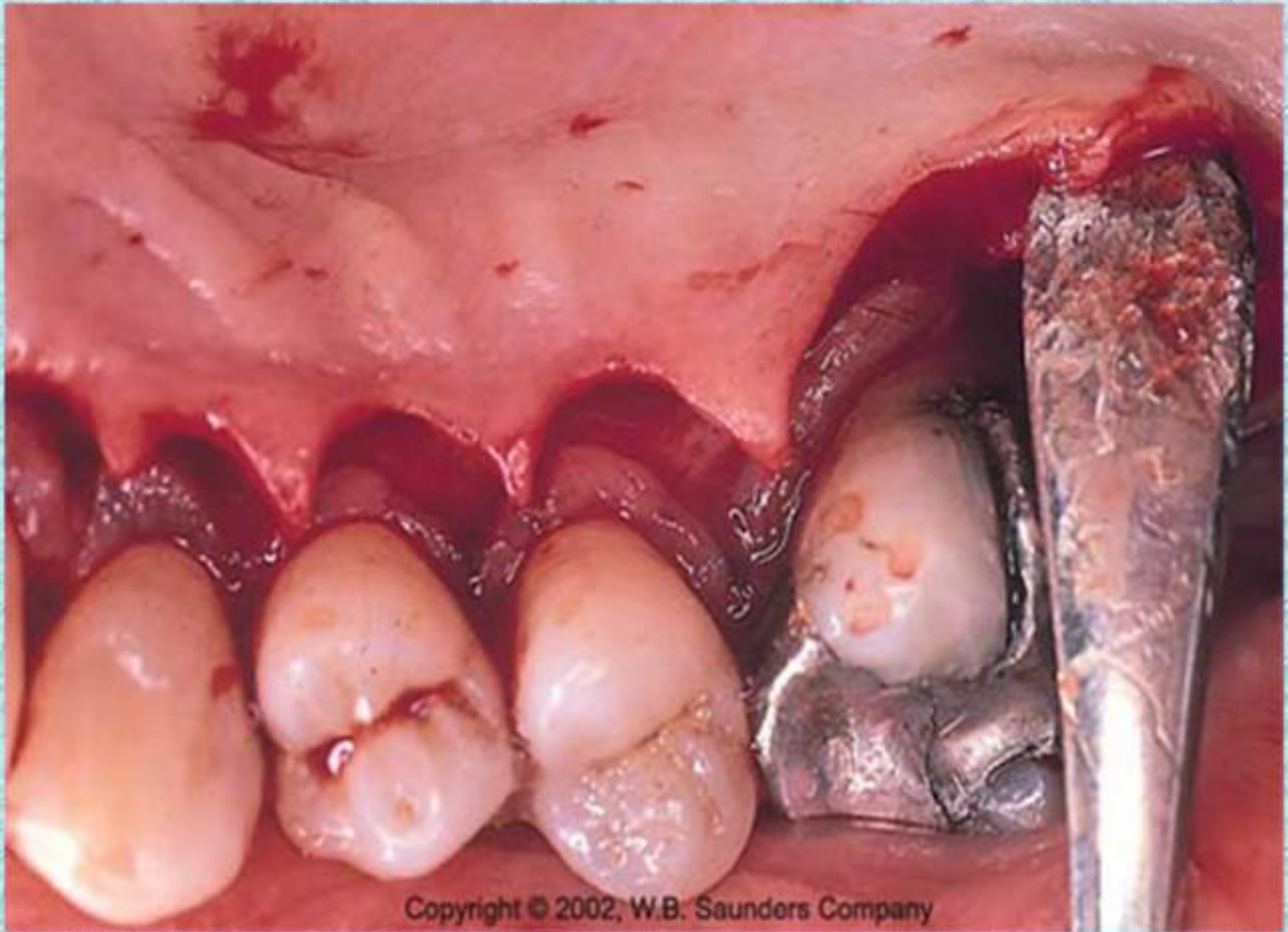


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- **STEP-3** crevicular incision is given
- **STEP-4** flap is reflected with periosteal elevator
- **STEP-5** interdental incision is made
- **STEP-6** debridement is done



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STEP-7 flap edge should rest on the root bone junction

STEP-8 suturing is done

STEP-9 periodontal pack placed.



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