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INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF RETRACTION THREADS ON THE DEGREE OF GINGI RECESSION

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Annotation:

Gingival retraction is a critical procedure necessary to obtain a more accurate impression in the manufacture of indirect restorations. The correct expansion of the periodontal sulcus remains one of the most critical procedures. In this regard, it is necessary to choose such retraction threads and retraction techniques that would minimize tissue trauma and would eliminate irreversible loss of soft tissues in height. Gingival retraction was first described in 1941 by Thompson. Now the dental market presents a large number of materials for this procedure, the leading place among which is occupied by retraction threads.

The purpose of this work: was to find out: what types of retraction threads are best used in work, for how long it is necessary to place them in the periodontal sulcus in order to provide sufficient retraction of the gums without causing its recession. .

Materials and Methods:

A sociological survey was conducted among dentists in the city of Samarkand to clarify the retraction technique used by doctors and the presence of complications. For comparison, data from a sociological survey of dentists conducted by the journal Operative Dentistry concerning the same problem were used. In addition, an animal experiment was conducted to clarify the dependence of gingival recession on the composition of the impregnation of the thread and the time it was in the periodontal sulcus. Gingi-Pak filaments, which are widely represented on the modern market of dental materials, were used. According to a sociological survey among dentists in the city of Vladikavkaz, it was found that 96% of orthopedists use the retraction method in their work. Gingi-Pak threads are used by 83%, the remaining 13% use other means. Among doctors using Gingi-Pak retraction threads, only 24% of orthopedic dentists work according to the manufacturer's instructions, i.e. they leave the thread for an average of 15-20 minutes in the periodontal sulcus, the remaining 76% leave the thread for a longer time. In terms of frequency of use, threads impregnated with epinephrine are in first place - 60%, threads impregnated with aluminum chloride are in second place - 29%, and threads without impregnation are in third place - 11%. About 47% of doctors noted the presence of a slight recession of the gums on average 10-14 days after the retraction. A survey conducted by the journal Operative Dentistry showed that most dentists also prefer epinephrine-impregnated threads in their work. The experimental part of the study was carried out on viva rats, in which Gingi-Pak retraction threads impregnated with epinephrine and aluminum chloride, as well as threads without impregnation, were placed in the gingival sulcus for 20, 40 and 60 minutes.



Animals were fed soft food for 2 weeks, they were observed, after 14 days the condition of the gums was checked. It has been established that when using threads without impregnation, gingival recession after retraction is within 1 micron. During gingival retraction with epinephrine-impregnated sutures, gingival recession is 4 μm when the suture was held in the sulcus for 40 minutes and 10 μm when the suture was held for 1 hour. Gingival recession did not exceed 2 μm when the floss was in the sulcus for 20 minutes. When the gum is retracted with a thread with aluminum chloride, the gum recession is 2 microns if the thread was held for 20 minutes, 12 microns when the thread was in the periodontal sulcus for 40 minutes and 15-17 microns if the thread was left for 1 hour.

Conclusion

Thus, gingival recession is largely influenced not only by the composition of the thread, but also by the time spent by the thread in the periodontal sulcus. The effectiveness of retraction and the degree of recession that occur when using threads that are widely used by dentists have been clarified. Proper retraction technique and properly selected suture will help ensure a successful retraction procedure that does not harm the patient and leaves the clinician satisfied with the aesthetic results of the work.

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