УДК: 61:615.1(043.2)
ББК: 5:52.82
А 43
ISBN: 978-985-21-0765-5

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GINGIVAL BIOTYPE: METHODS OF DETERMINATION

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Introduction. Gingival biotype ensures the state of normal dynamics of the biological system of the periodontium, including quality control of the growth of dental plaque. The existing classical method for determining the biological width is highly invasive. The development of digital technologies in dentistry makes it possible to develop new, non-invasive methods for determining the biological width of the periodontium.

Aim: to develop a new, non-invasive, method for determining the gingival biotype and to determine its effectiveness in comparison with the conventional method.

Materials and methods. At the 3rd Department of Therapeutic Dentistry, BSMU, the gingival biotype was determined in 14 practically healthy patients aged 20 - 44 years. All patients underwent cone beam computed tomography (CBCT). The classical method was carried out under infiltration anesthesia using a periodontal graduated probe, which was introduced through the attachment epithelium to the apex of the alveolar ridge and was measured in mm. The new method was that the program Planmeca Romexis Viewer conducted CBCT patient's analysis and determination of the distance between the top of the alveolar ridge and epithelial attachment in mm. The data obtained were compared with clinical data and statistically processed.

Results. Data analysis studies is that the measurements of gingival biotype obtained by using the CBCT analysis program Planmeca Romexis Viewer completely agreed with the data obtained by the classical method using a periodontal probe. No significant differences were observed between the measurement data by the new and classical methods.

Conclusions. The developed new method for determining gingival biotype allows obtaining results that correspond to the results of the classical method of determination. This allows us to recommend the use of a new, non-invasive, method for practical use.