THE DENTAL
SOLUTIONS
COMPANY™

Dentsply Sirona

User Case Abstract

Optimum restoration in cases of root resorption

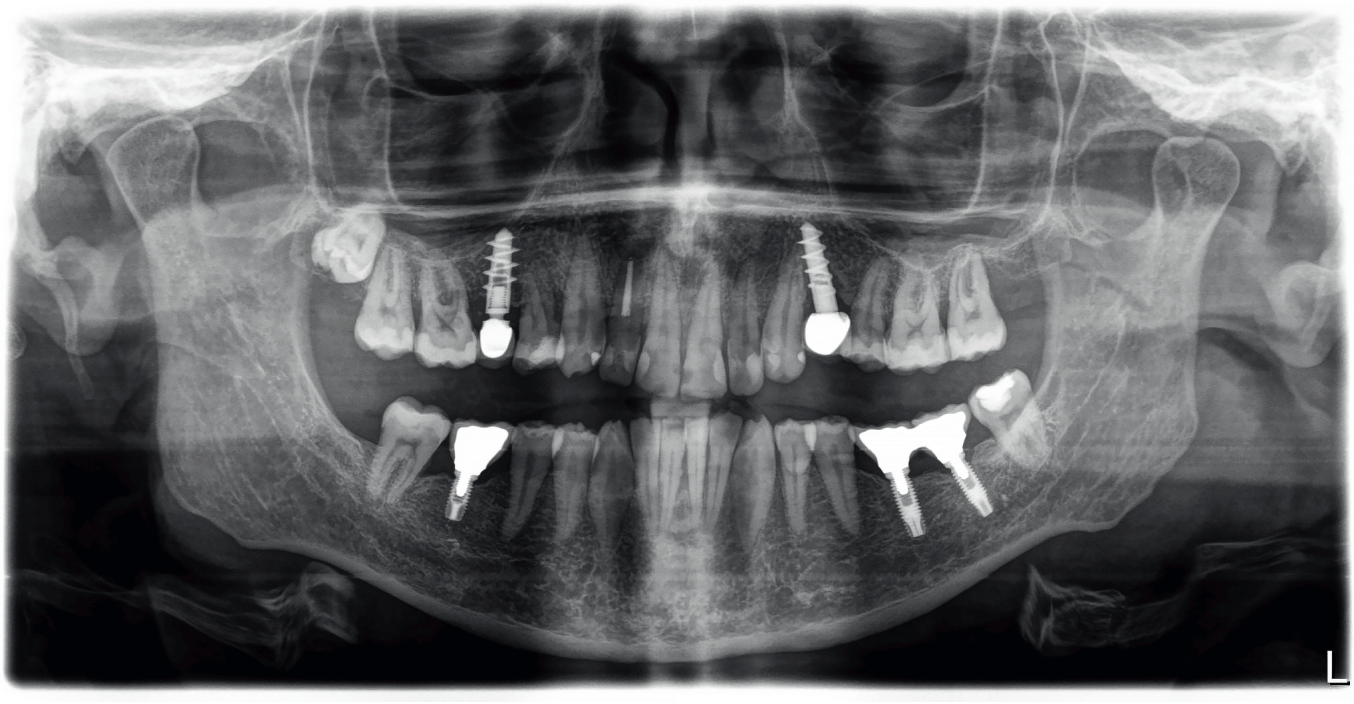
This case demonstrates the use of the Orthophos SL in a case involving a 54-year-old patient requesting a periodontal exam based on a referral from a dentist. This case took advantage of the Orthophos SL's HD mode for taking 3D images in order to better determine the prognosis for preserving one of the patient's teeth.

Methods

The author utilized the Orthophos SL 3D X-ray unit to take both 2-dimensional and 3-dimensional images. The images were analyzed using Sidexis 4 software and the "Creative Interactive Clipping Pane" tool for therapy planning. Treatment included root canal, root resectioning and filling the root with glass ionomer.

Case Study

This case covers the diagnosis and treatment of a 54-year-old patient who came to the practice off a referral from a dentist for a periodontal exam without any overt signs of inflammation or swelling in what was the affected tooth (number 16).



Panorama image of the full jaw.

Using an Orthophos SL, a 2D image showed that the patient had several implants that were done two decades prior. However, the extent of damage at the palatal root was unclear. In order to better predict how successful an intervention would be for preserving tooth 16, our practice utilized the HD mode on the Orthophos SL to take an additional image. Using the Sidexis 4 software enabled precise planning for the operation to remove the palatal root and predict the success of the root resection with confidence. Treatment then included a root canal and root resection of the palatal root and the filling of the root with glass ionomer

Results

The treatment went according to plan and the patient was referred to an endodontic specialist for root canal treatment on the mesio-buccal and disto buccal roots.

Summary

Determining the spread of periodontal disease is essential to treating it. Digital volume tomography is helpful for making this determination and can make a big difference in treatment planning especially if the goal is to save a tooth or a root. In this particular case, the initial 2D image left some ambiguity as to the possibility of preserving tooth 16. A 3D image made it possible to essentially predict the result of a root resection procedure.

There are no visible signs of inflammation or swellings in the palatal area of tooth 16.

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