Gingivectomy and Gingivoplasty

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Gingivectomy

- The excision of a portion of the gingiva; usually performed to reduce the soft tissue wall of a periodontal pocket

Gingivoplasty

- A surgical reshaping of the gingiva.

Gingivectomy    Gingivoplasty
Indications

- Elimination of periodontal pocket 3-5 mm
- Elimination of gingival enlargement
- Asymmetrical or unaesthetic gingival topography
- Suprabony pockets which need access for restorative dentistry
• Elimination of periodontal pocket 3-5 mm
Indications

- Elimination of gingival enlargement

Localized

Generalized
Indications

Asymmetrical or unaesthetic gingival topography
Indications

- Suprabony pockets which need access for restorative dentistry
Contraindications

- Presence of intrabony defect
- Pockets extending to or beyond the mucogingival junction or when there is minimal attached gingiva
- Esthetic consideration
- High caries rate
- Severely inflamed tissue
Contraindications

- Presence of intrabony defect
Contraindications

- Pockets extending to or beyond the mucogingival junction or when there is minimal attached gingiva
Instruments
Instruments
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Local anesthesia injection
Pocket Marking
Uninterrupted bevelled incision with Krickland knife
Use of Orban papilla knife
Excised tissue
Scaling and root planing
Smoothing Sharp edges
Periodontal dressing
Six months after GV
Internal Beveled GV
Technique Examples

Elimination of periodontal pocket 3-5 mm
Technique Examples
Technique Examples
• Elimination of gingival enlargement
Technique Examples

Asymmetrical or unaesthetic gingival topography
Need of access for restorative dentistry
Healing following gingivectomy

- Clot formation begins immediately after surgery
- 12-24 hours, migration of epithelial cells from the margin of the wound
- 5-14 days for complete epithelialization (0.5 mm per day)
- 10-30 days for connective tissue healing