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Correlation of soft tissue biotype with underlying bone– A clinical and CT analysis

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The aim of this study was to examine the correlation between soft and hard tissues in human subjects. Labial plate thickness was measured by cone beam computerized tomography (CBCT). The correlation between these and the clinical measurements were obtained by probe transparency through the sulcus and analyzed by collecting data from two tooth types - canine and central incisor. Thickness of the buccal plate of the lower jaw in males was wider than in females (1.21 mm vs. 1.01 mm respectively). 78% (25/32) of upper teeth had thin biotype compared to 50% (19/38) of lower teeth. 62% (10/16) and 32% (6/19) of patients had thin biotype in upper and lower teeth respectively. More than 30% of subjects demonstrated different biotypes in the same jaw at different sites. In the upper jaw of smoking subjects, a negative correlation was found between CEJ–alveolar crest distance and facial bone plate width. Probe transparency through the soft tissue at the upper canine was positively correlated with the width of the facial bone plate at the alveolar crest (p -value<0.05). We conclude therefore that biotype can vary in the same subject at different sites. Only the biotype of the canine correlated in our study with the facial plate width.

Biography

Avigdor Klinger completed his DMD from Hebrew University – Hadassah School of Dental Medicine in 1991 and PhD from the same university in 1998.

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