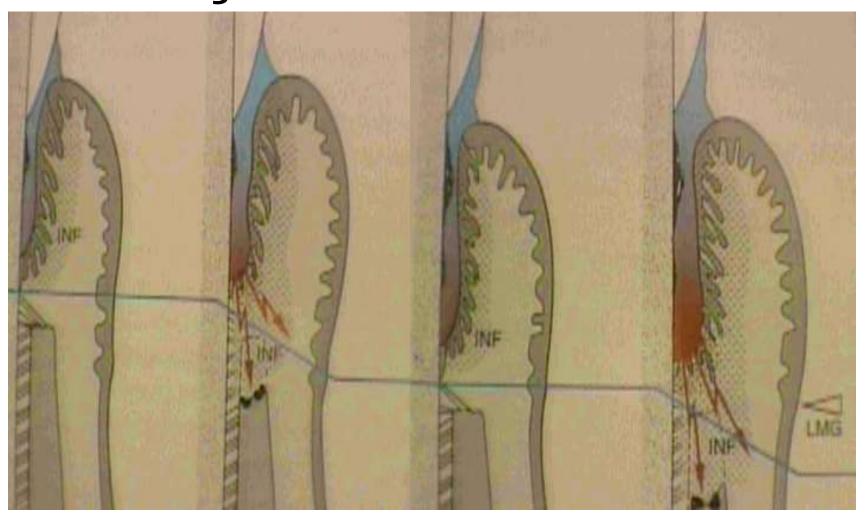
### LESÃO DE FURCA

### EVOLUÇÃO DA PERIODONTITE



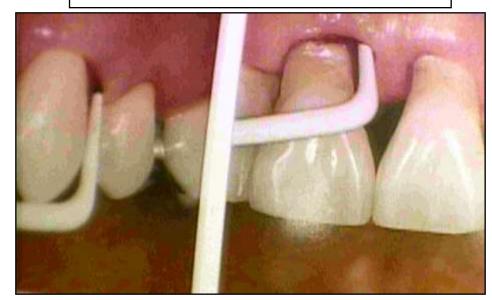


Sonda para CPINT -OMS





CODIGO 3 CODIGO 4



#### Prolongamentos de esmalte

#### Cálculos subgengivais

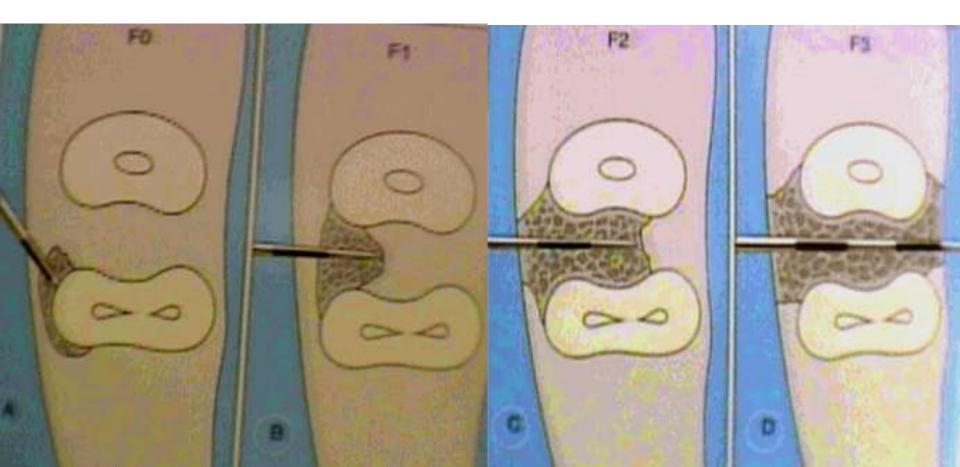


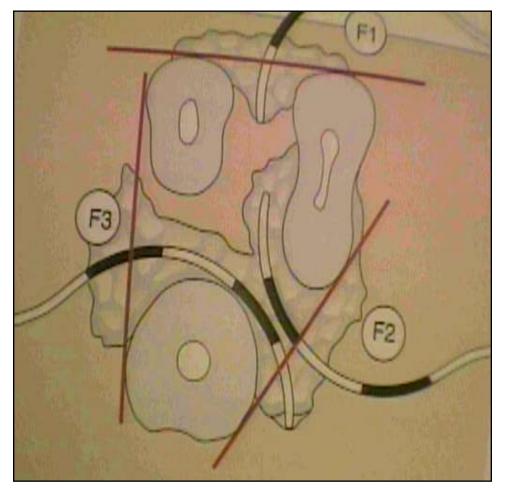
#### DEFEITOS DE FURCA Horizontal

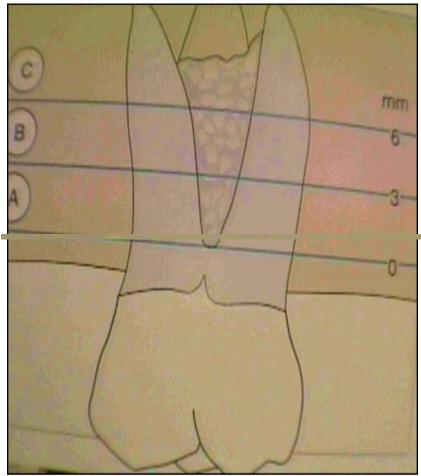
A: Bolsa de raíz mesial sem comprometer a furca

B: Furca 1, a sonda Penetra até 3mm horizontalmente C: Furca 2, sonda penetra mais de 3mm

D: Furca 3, sonda Atravessa para o outro lado







#### **Graus de Furcas (horizontal)**

Hamp y col. 1975

FO= não há profundidade horizontal

F1= 1 a 3 mm

F2= mias de 3mm, não comunica de lado a lado

F3= Comunica lado a lado

#### **Graus de Furcas (vertical)**

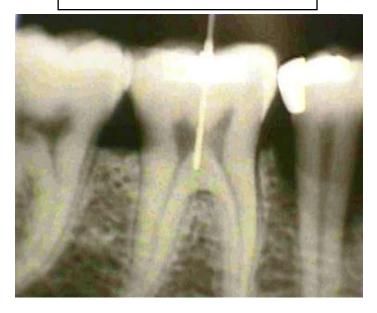
Tarnow y Fletcher 1984

A= 1 a 3 mm

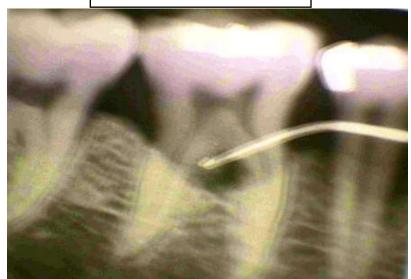
B= 4 a 6 mm

C= mais de 6 mm

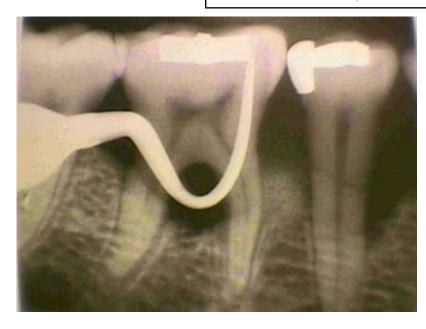
Sin afección de la furca

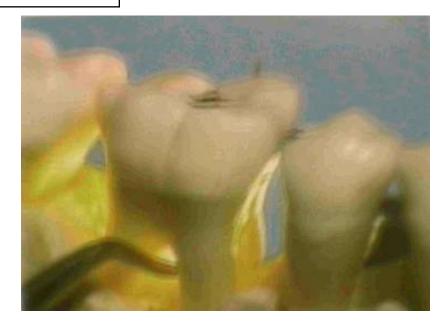


Furca 3, subclase A

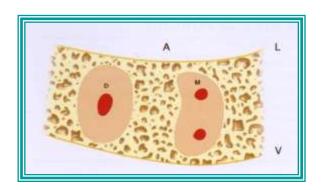


Furca 3, subclase C

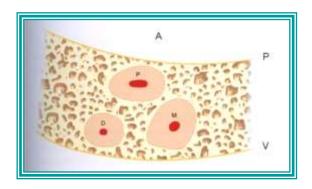


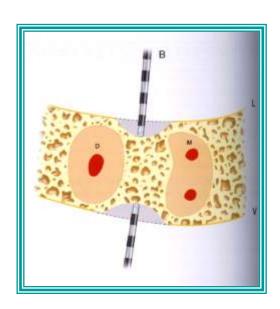


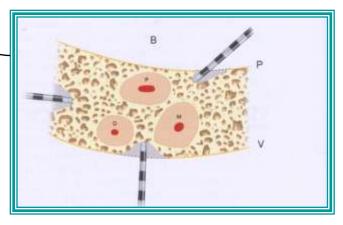
### Furcas classe I



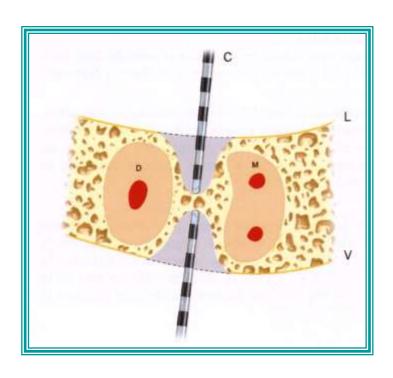
PI -3mm periodontitis leve a moderada

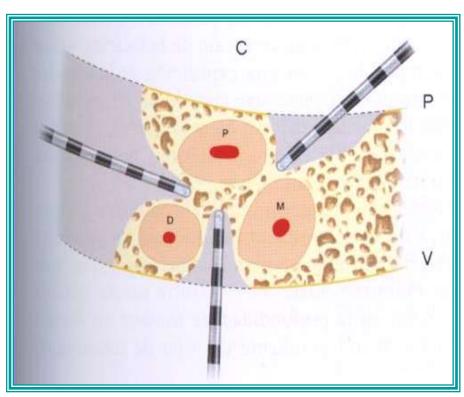






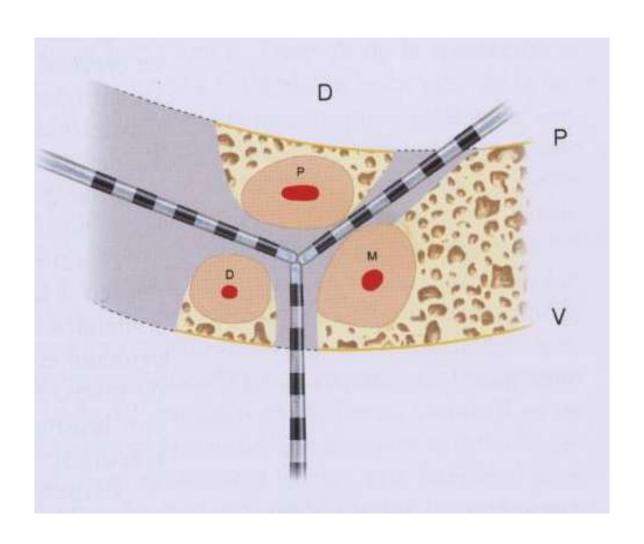
### Furcas Classe II



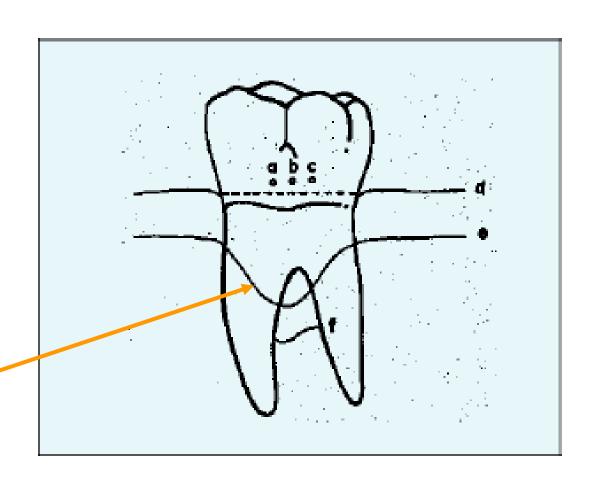


Pl de 3mm o + (periodontitis avanzada)

### Furcas Classe III



### Furcas Classe IV



#### **OBSERVAR OS SEGUINTES FATORES**

Defeltos intra oseos combinados

Deissência

**Defeitos horizontais** 

Estado mucogengival.

Estado endodôntico.

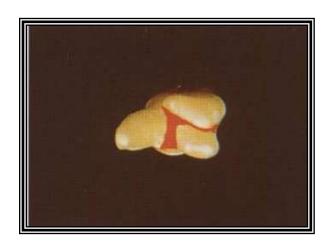
Anatomia dol tronco radicular

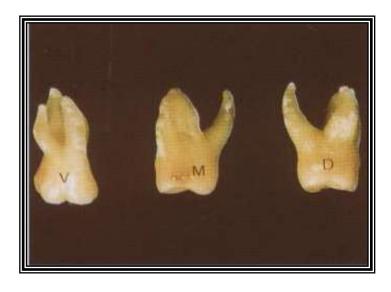
Proximidade e divergencia radicular

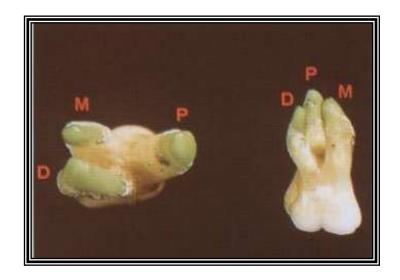
Altura óssea interproximal em relação a furca

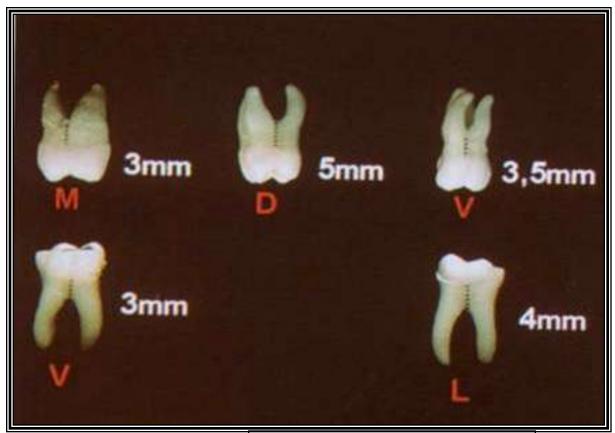
#### Factores de êxito/fracasso no tratamento







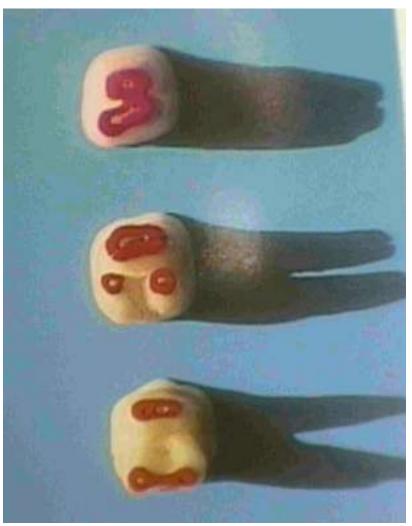




Importancia critica na seleção do caso para a terapia regenerativa







VARIAÇÕES DE FURCA DE MOLARES SUPERIORES E INFERIORES

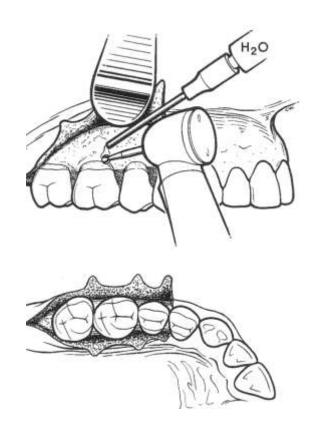
## PROCEDIMENTOS CIRÚRGICOS PARA TRATAMENTO DE LESÕES DE FURCA

- Odontoplastia e furcoplastia
- Rizectomia
- Odontossecção
- Tunelização radicular
- Procedimentos regeneradores

### RIZECTOMIA

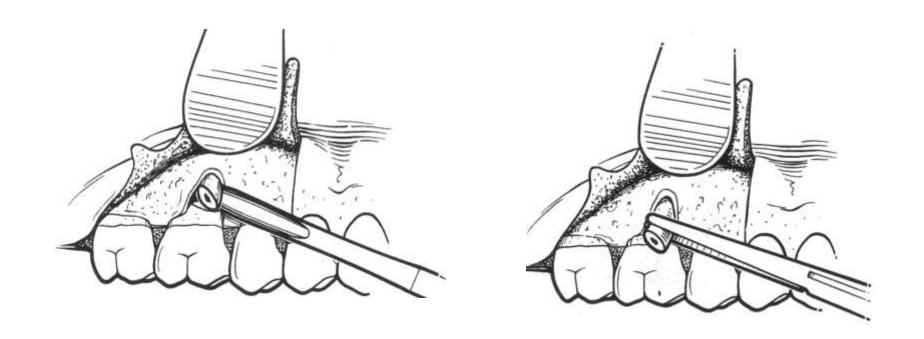
- Definição: Procedimento cirúrgico que visa a remoção de raízes.
- Indicações:
  - Envolvimento extenso de furcas com extensa reabsorção óssea ao redor das raízes
  - Dentes com perfurações ou trepanações no assoalho da câmara pulpar

✓ Rizectomia





✓ Rizectomia







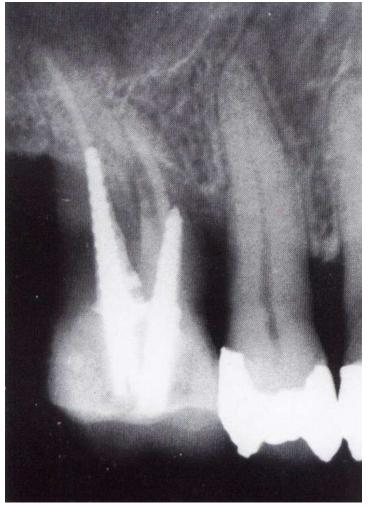












#### Rizectomia

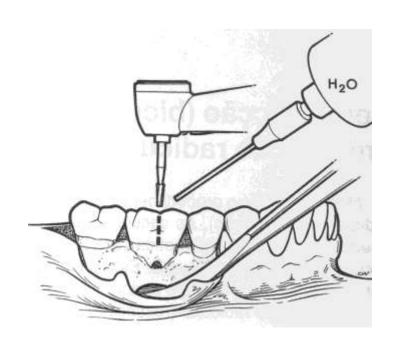


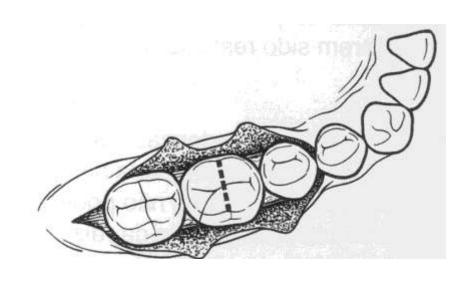


## **ODONTOSSECÇÃO**

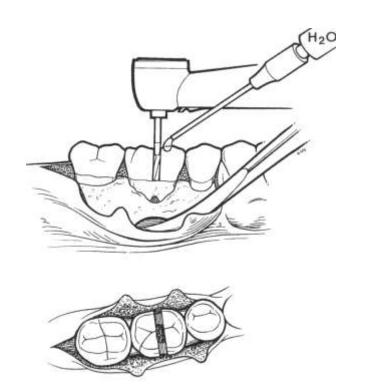
- Definição: Procedimento cirúrgico que visa apenas a separação das raízes.
- Indicações:
  - Envolvimento extenso de furcas com extensa reabsorção óssea ao redor das raízes
  - Dentes com perfurações ou trepanações no assoalho da câmara pulpar
  - Dentes muito inclinados
  - Dentes com cáries profundas no assoalho da câmara pulpar

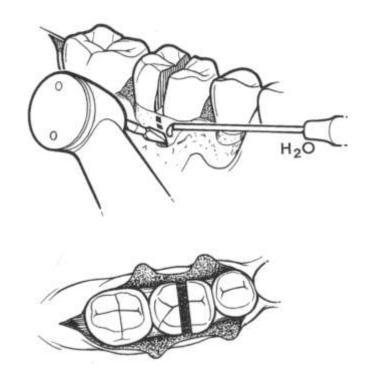
Hemisseccção



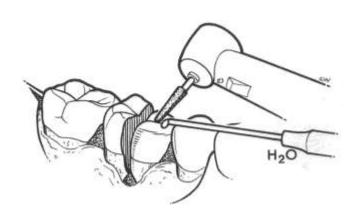


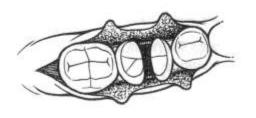
Hemisseccção

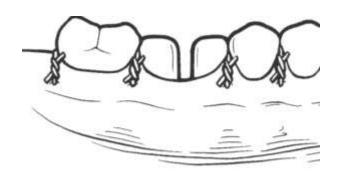


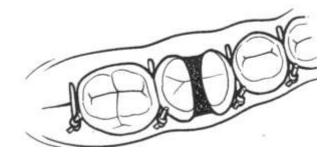


### Hemisseccção









## TUNELIZAÇÃO RADICULAR

- Definição: Procedimento cirúrgico que visa aumentar o tamanho da furca através do contorno do osso ou por remodelação interna das raízes.
- Objetivo: Promover espaço para higienização da área da furca
- Indicação: Bifurcações de molares

inferiores





# REGENERAÇÃO TECIDUAL GUIADA

# ENXERTOS ÓSSEOS TEM ÊXITO LIMITADO EM DEFEITOS DE FURCA DE CLASSE II E III

CONTENÇÃO DO ENXERTO
EXCLUSÃO EPITELIAL
CONTAMINAÇÃO MICROBIANA
VARIEDADES DO ENXERTO

### Regeneração tecidual guiada

- Variabilidade de resultados desde 0% a 67%
- Via sondeo clinico o evaluacion de reingreso
- 0.8mm a 4.5mm de melhora de N.I. horizontal
- Observações clínicas com RTG tem mostrado resultados mias favoráveis em furcas mandibulares classe II
- Limitados relatos de éxito em outros defeitos de clase II e III

## Problemas com membranas e barreiras

Manutenção do espaço do sítio

Limitado acesso aos defeitos de furca

Contaminação microbiana

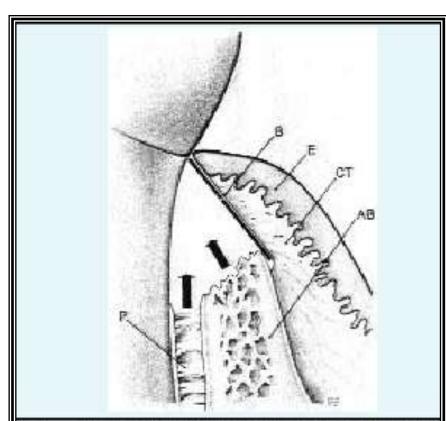
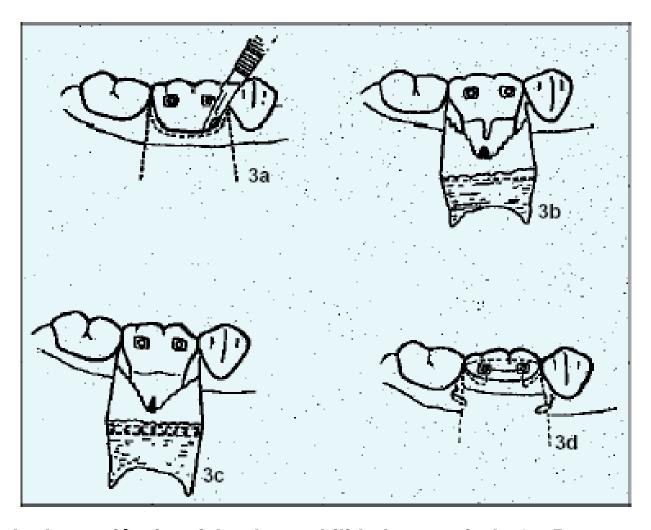


Fig. 2. – The use of GTR in regenerating the periodontal tissues Placement of a barrier (B) between the gingival flap and the roo surface excludes gingival epithelial (E) and connective tissue (CT) cells from the wound area, and creates a space into which progenitor cells from the periodontal ligament (P) and/or the alveolar bone (AB) can migrate.

### Posicionamiento coronal do retalho



Resultados variáveis e falta de estabilidade a partir de 4 a 5 anos

### Evolução da terapia regenerativa

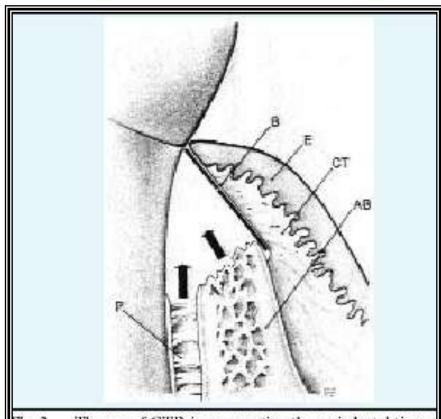


Fig. 2. – The use of GTR in regenerating the periodontal tissues Placement of a barrier (B) between the gingival flap and the roo surface excludes gingival epithelial (E) and connective tissue (CT cells from the wound area, and creates a space into which progenito cells from the periodontal ligament (P) and/or the alveolar bone (AB can migrate.

## Terapia combinada

Consenso de 1994

RTG em combinação com enxertos ósseos no tratamento de defeitos de furca de classe II

Tratamento de varias categorías de defeitos de furca que incluem :

Defeitos de furca accessíveis

Defeitos de furca clase III seleccionados

Reseccion radicular combinada

### Considerações básicas

Tratamento não cirúrgico

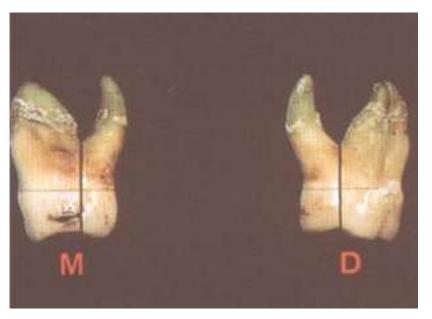
Controle de placa.

R/A/R

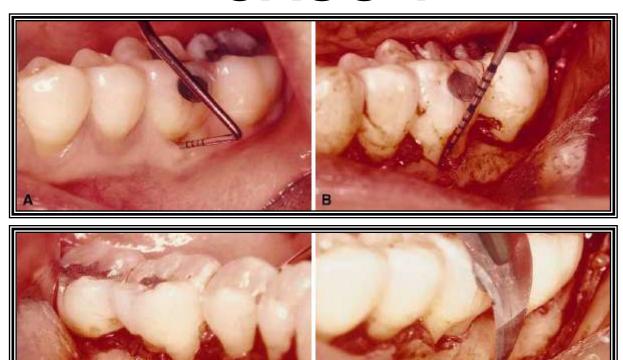
Terapia oclusiva

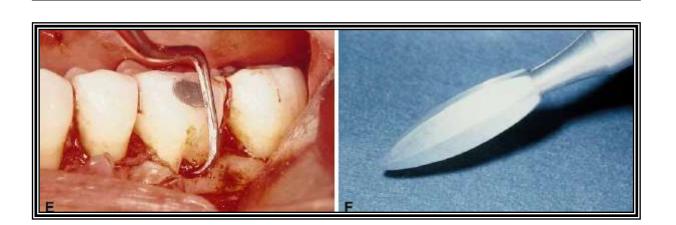
Reavaliação PS NCI

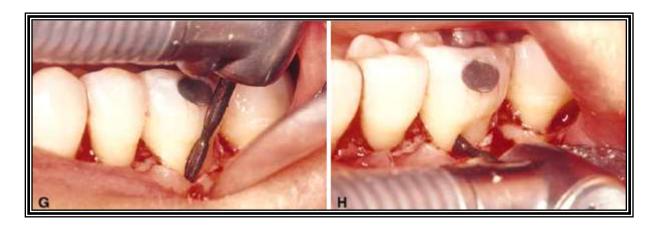
Seleção da técnica

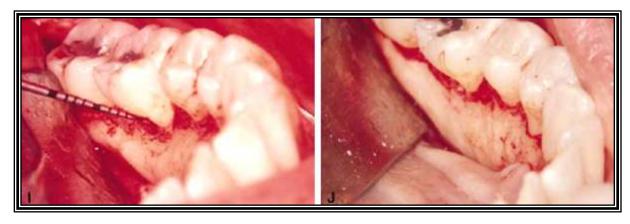


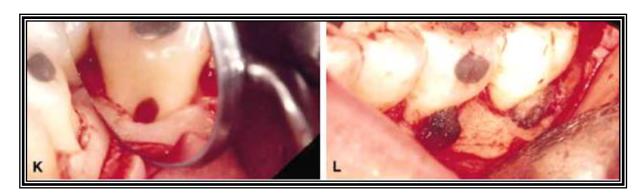


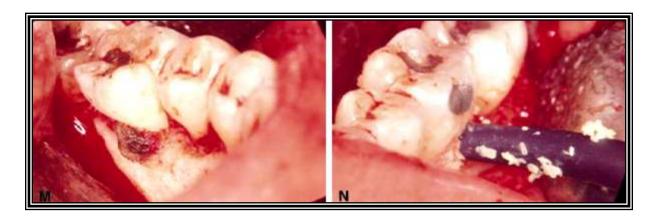


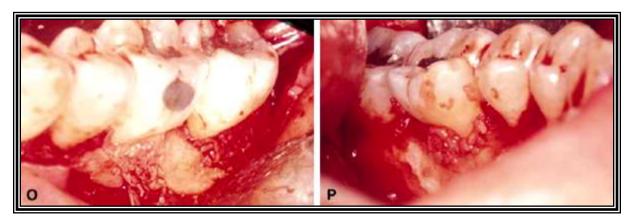


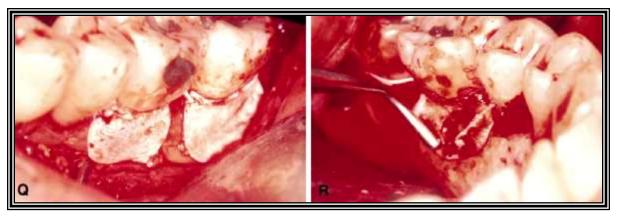






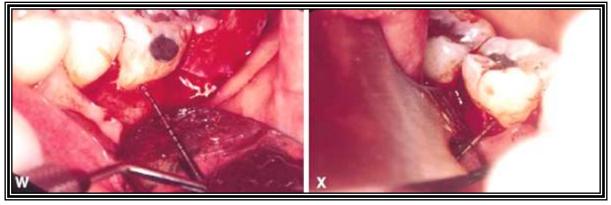


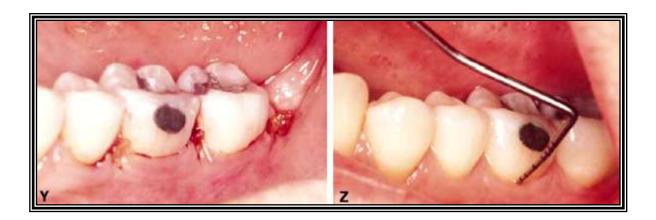








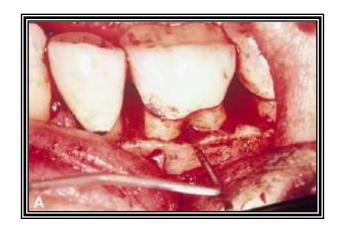


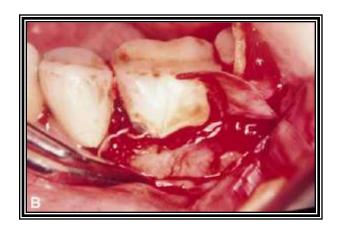






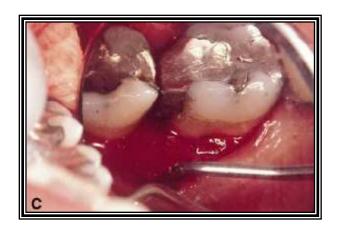




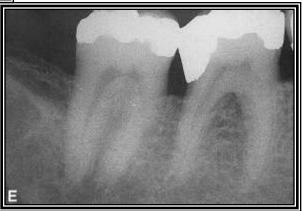


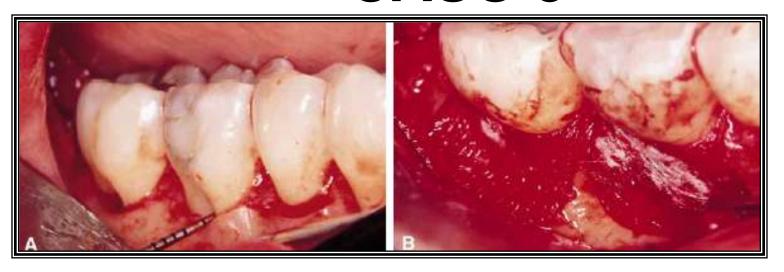


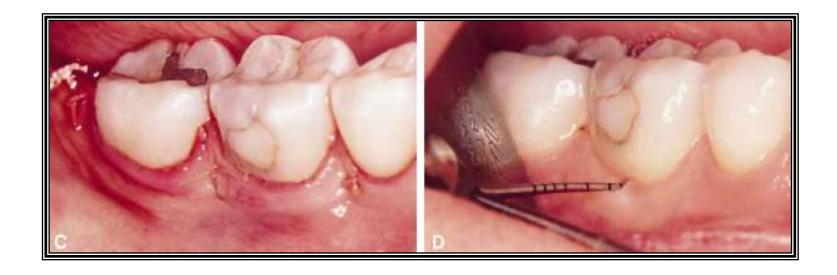






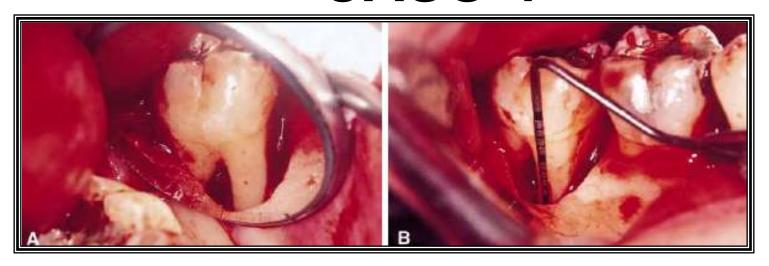


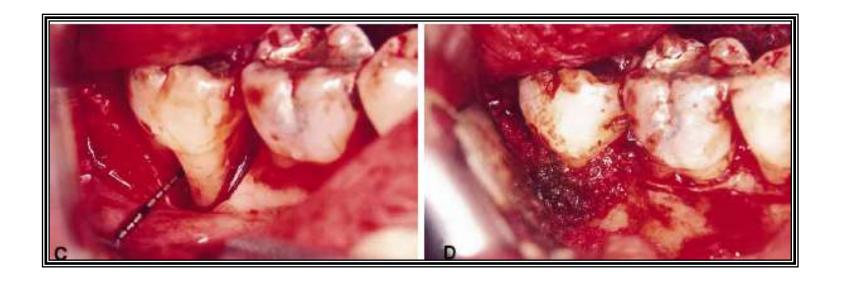


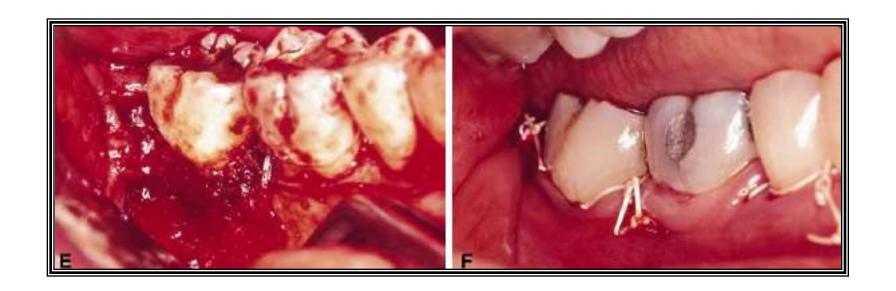


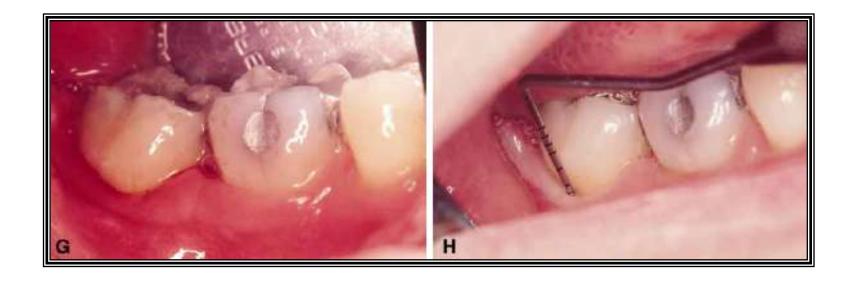


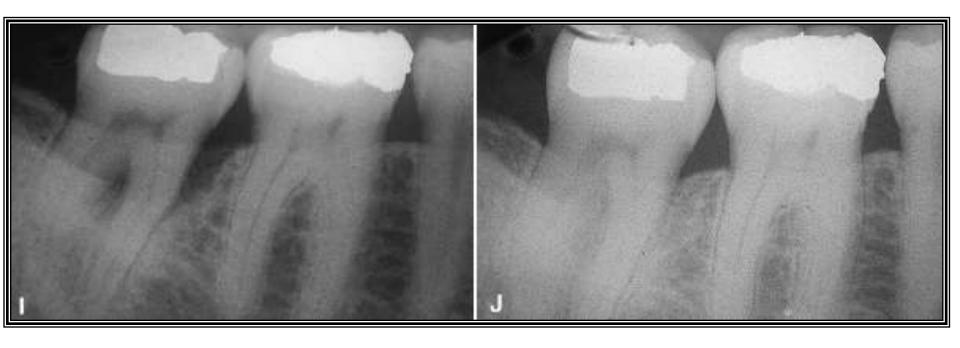


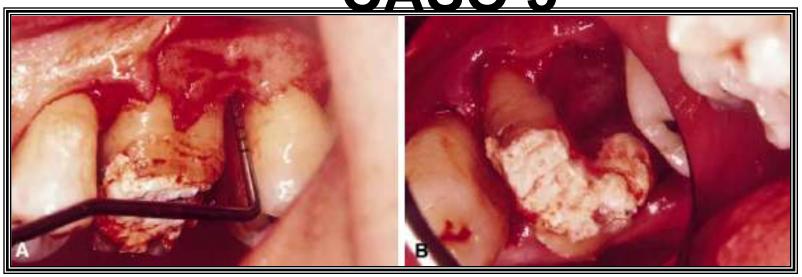


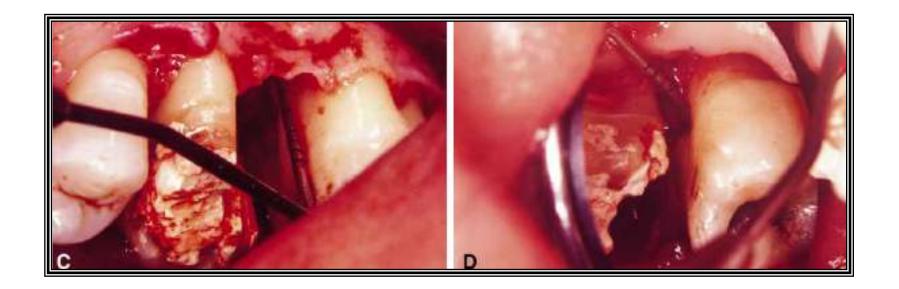


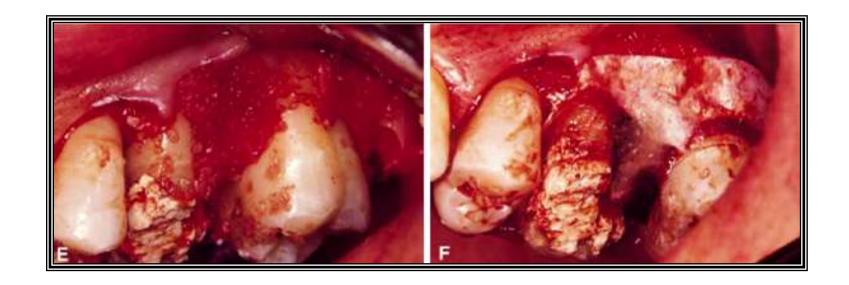






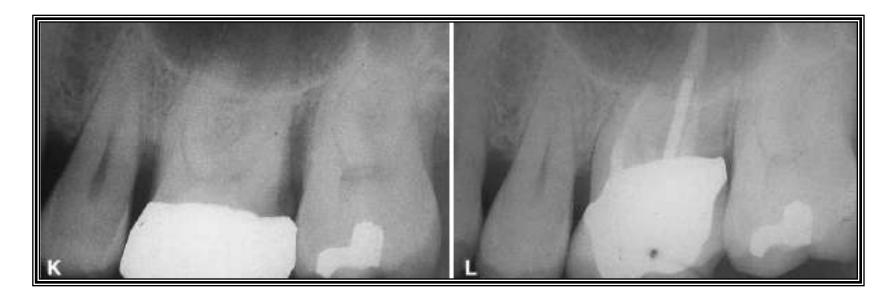


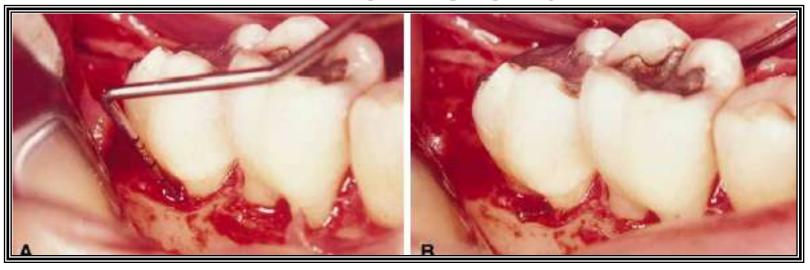


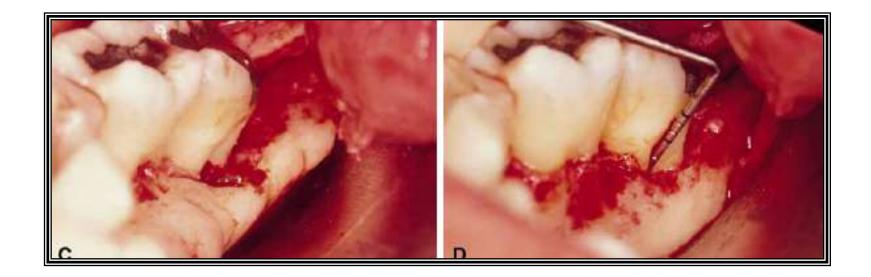


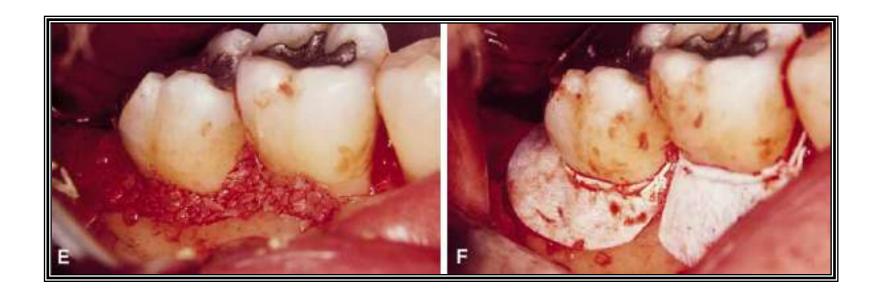


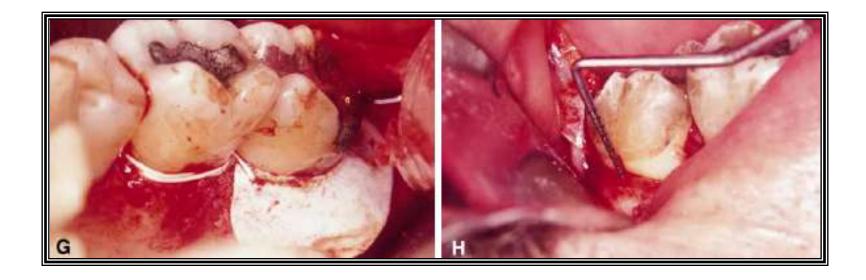
















#### **MUITO OBRIGADO**

