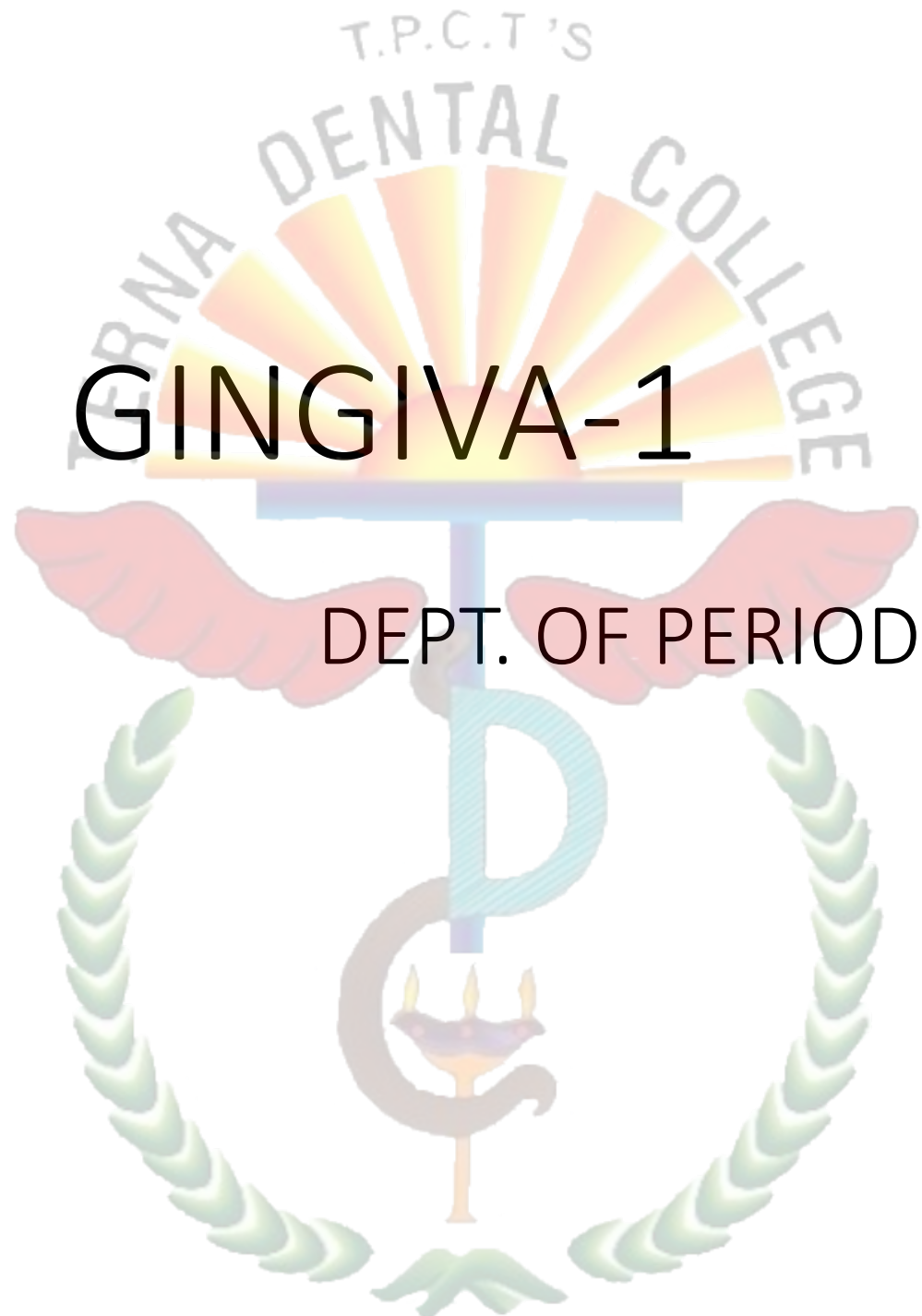


T.P.C.T'S
TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE

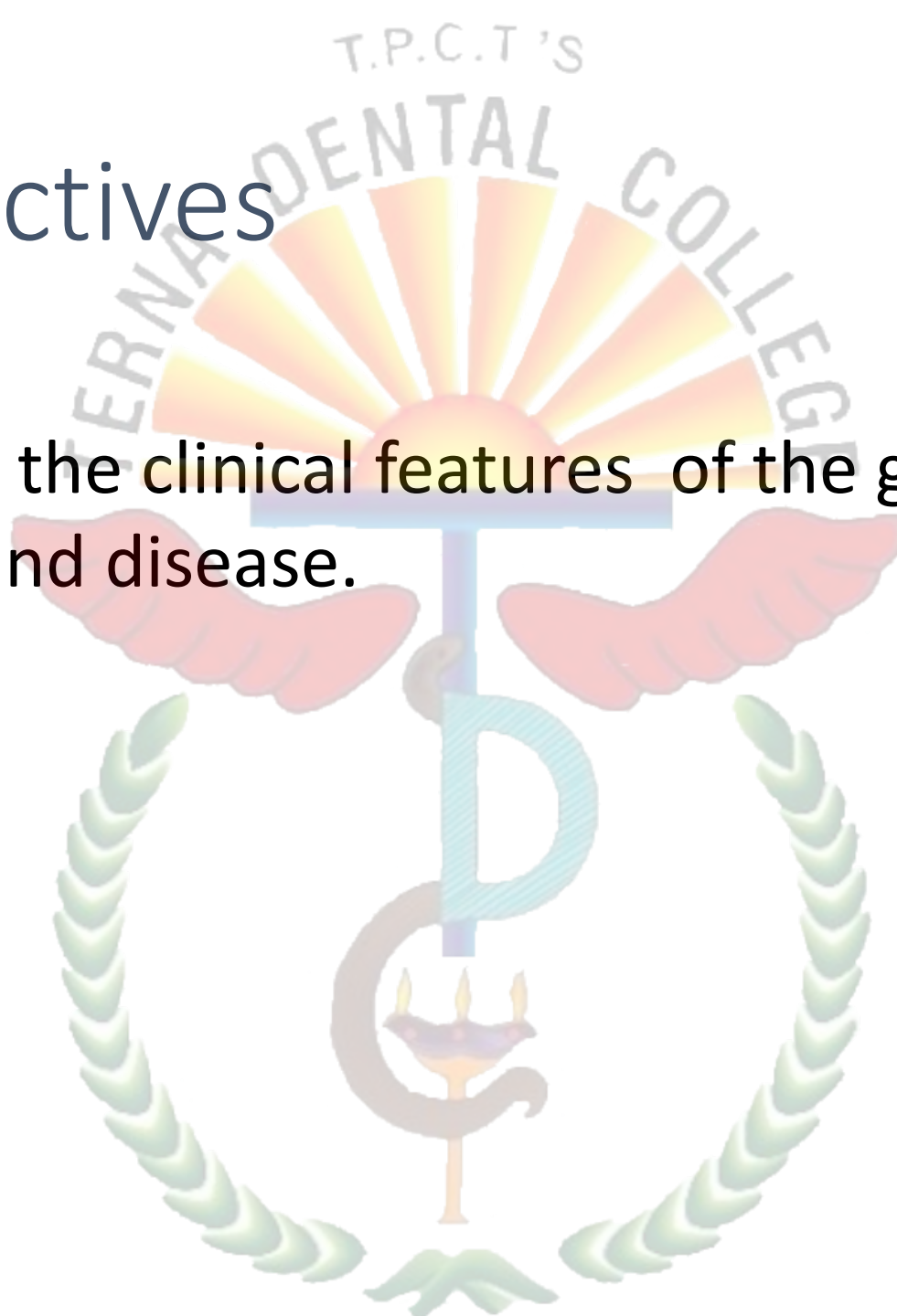
GINGIVA-1

DEPT. OF PERIODONTOLOGY



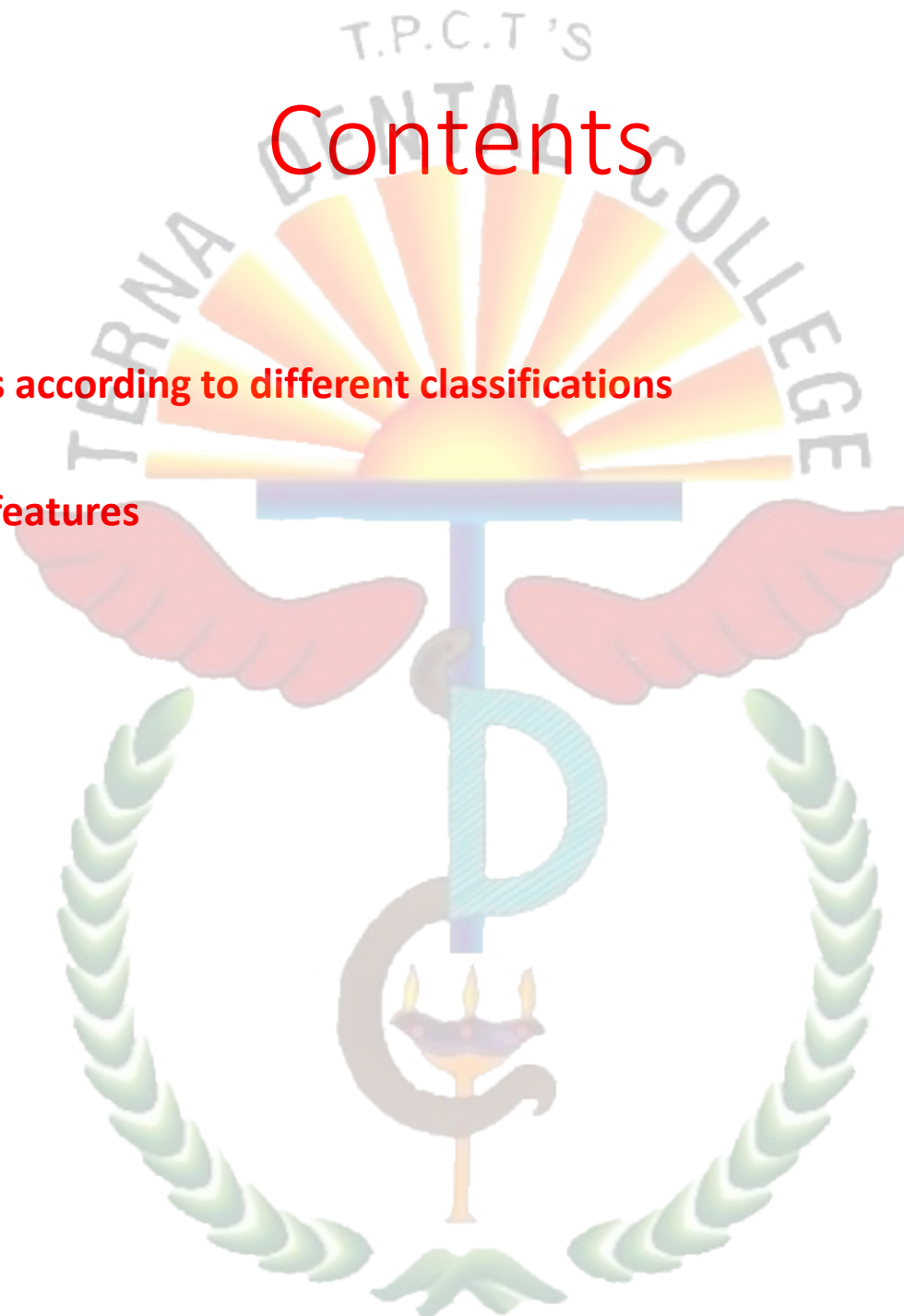
Objectives

- To learn the clinical features of the gingiva in health and disease.

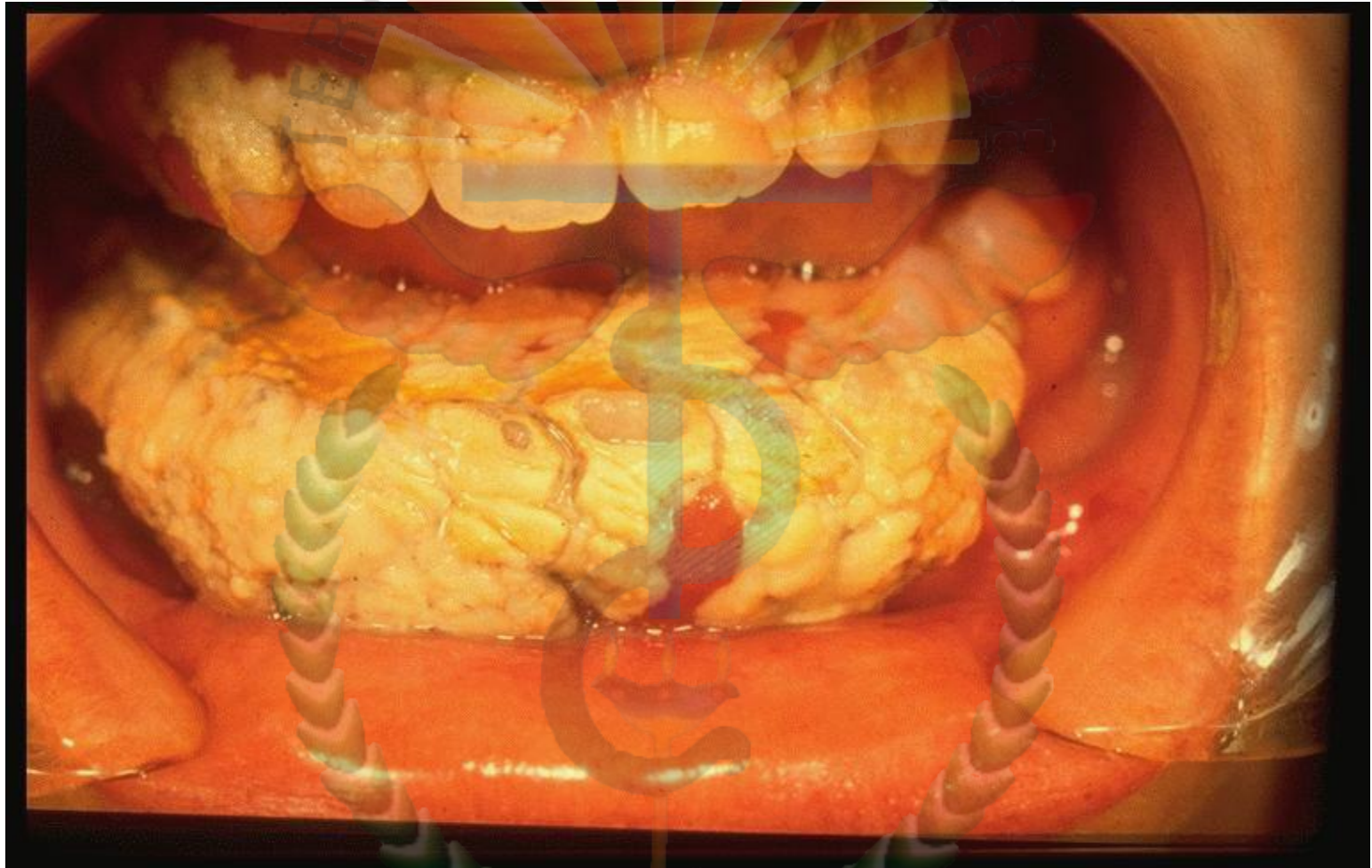


Contents

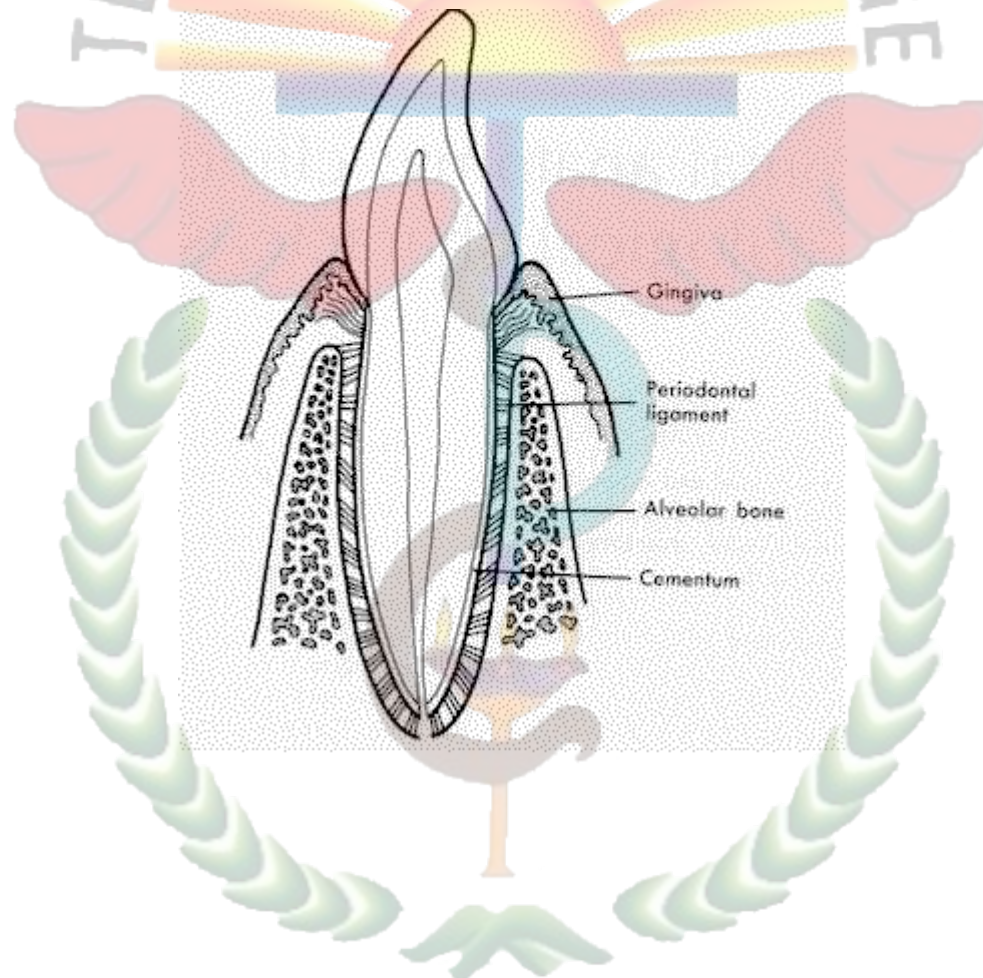
- **Introduction**
- **Terminologies according to different classifications**
- **Definition**
- **Macroscopic features**



ORAL HYGIENE IS IMPORTANT



PERIODONTAL TISSUES





Gingiva is the part of the oral mucosa that covers the alveolar processes of jaws & surrounds the necks of teeth.

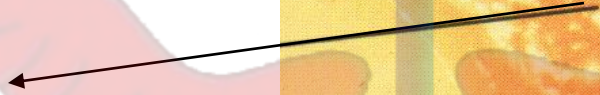
GINGIVA DIVIDED INTO

TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE

ATTACHED GINGIVA

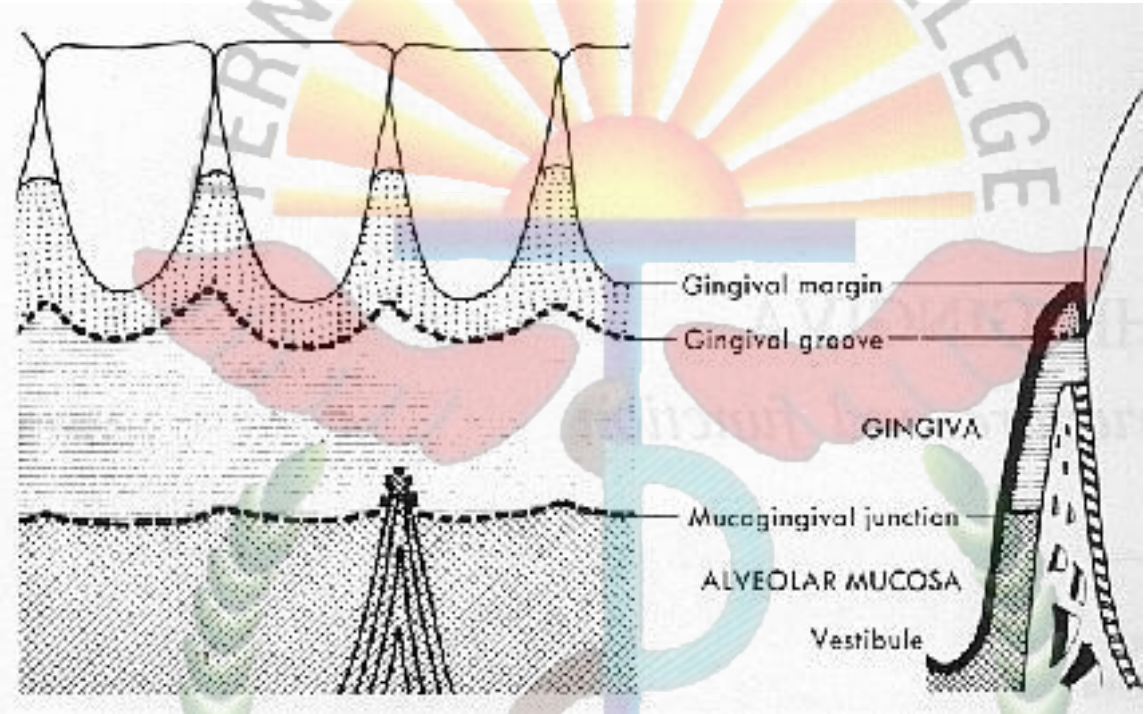


INTERDENTAL GINGIVA



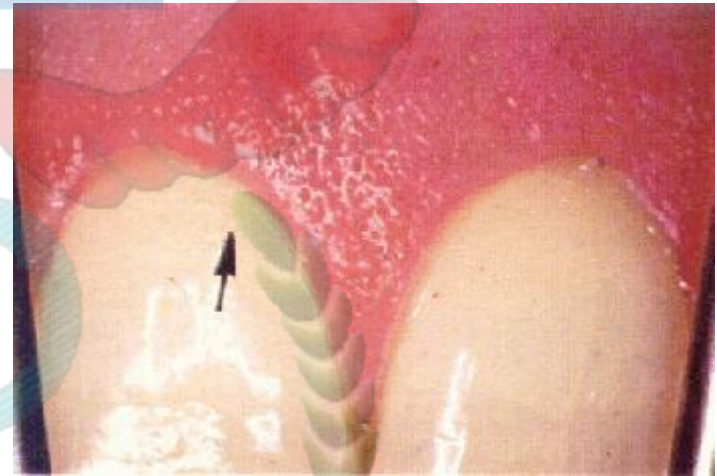
MARGINAL GINGIVA





MARGINAL GINGIVA

Marginal or Unattached gingiva is the terminal edge or border of gingiva surrounding the teeth in a collar like fashion.



Free Gingival Groove

Marginal gingiva is demarcated from the adjacent attached gingiva by a shallow linear depression called the 'free gingival groove'.



FEATURES OF FREE GINGIVAL GROOVE

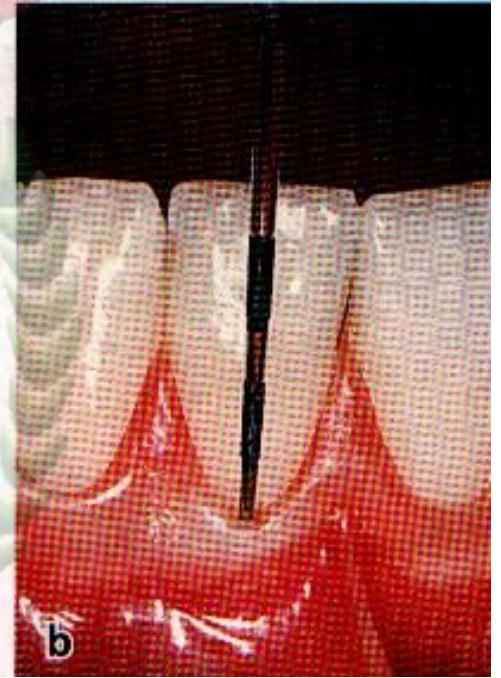
- Present in 30-40% cases.
- Pronounced on vestibular aspect of teeth.
- Reappearance in course of healing
- Not directly related to health of free gingiva.
- No relation with mechanical effects of mastication.

Gingival Sulcus

Gingival Sulcus is the shallow crevice or space around the tooth bounded by the surface of the tooth on one side & the epithelium lining the free margin of the gingiva on the other side.



- V- shaped
- Important Parameter – Clinical determination of sulcular depth.
- Clinical determination depth- periodontal probe
- Under absolute normal condition – depth is 0.
- Clinically normal gingival sulcus in human: 2- 3mm
- Presence of gingival crevicular fluid.



Attached Gingiva

Attached gingiva is continuous with marginal gingiva. It is firm, resilient & tightly bound to periosteum of the alveolar bone.

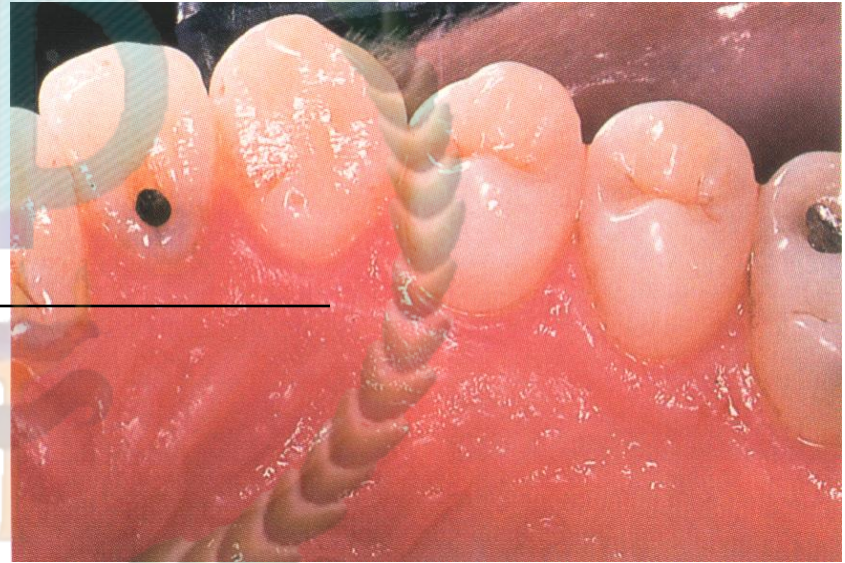


- Boundaries:
 1. Facial Aspect: - extends to the alveolar mucosa
 2. Lingual Aspect of Mandible – terminates at the junction with lingual mucosa
 3. Palatal Aspect of Maxilla – blends with palatal mucosa





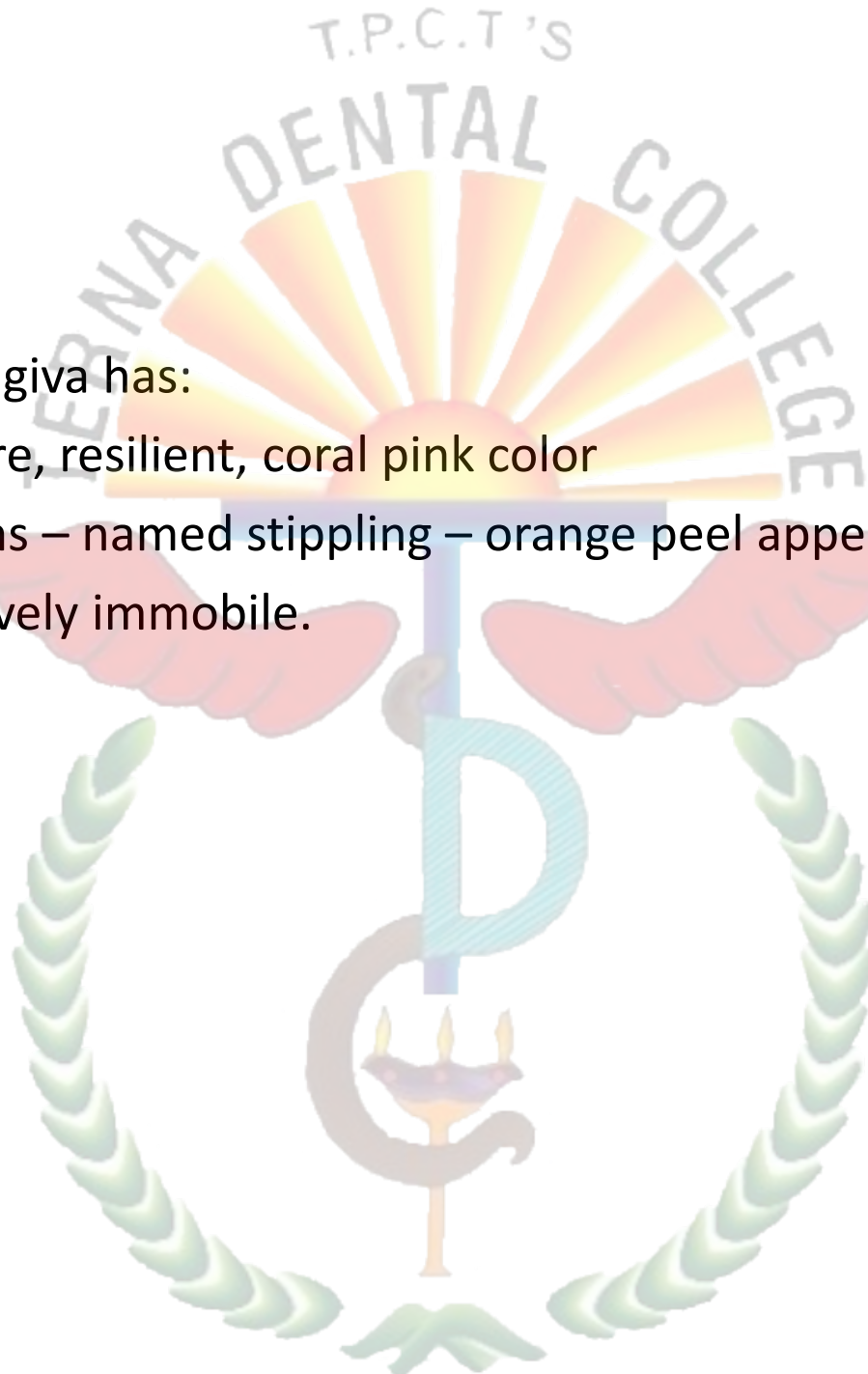
FACIAL ASPECT OF ATTACHED GINGIVA

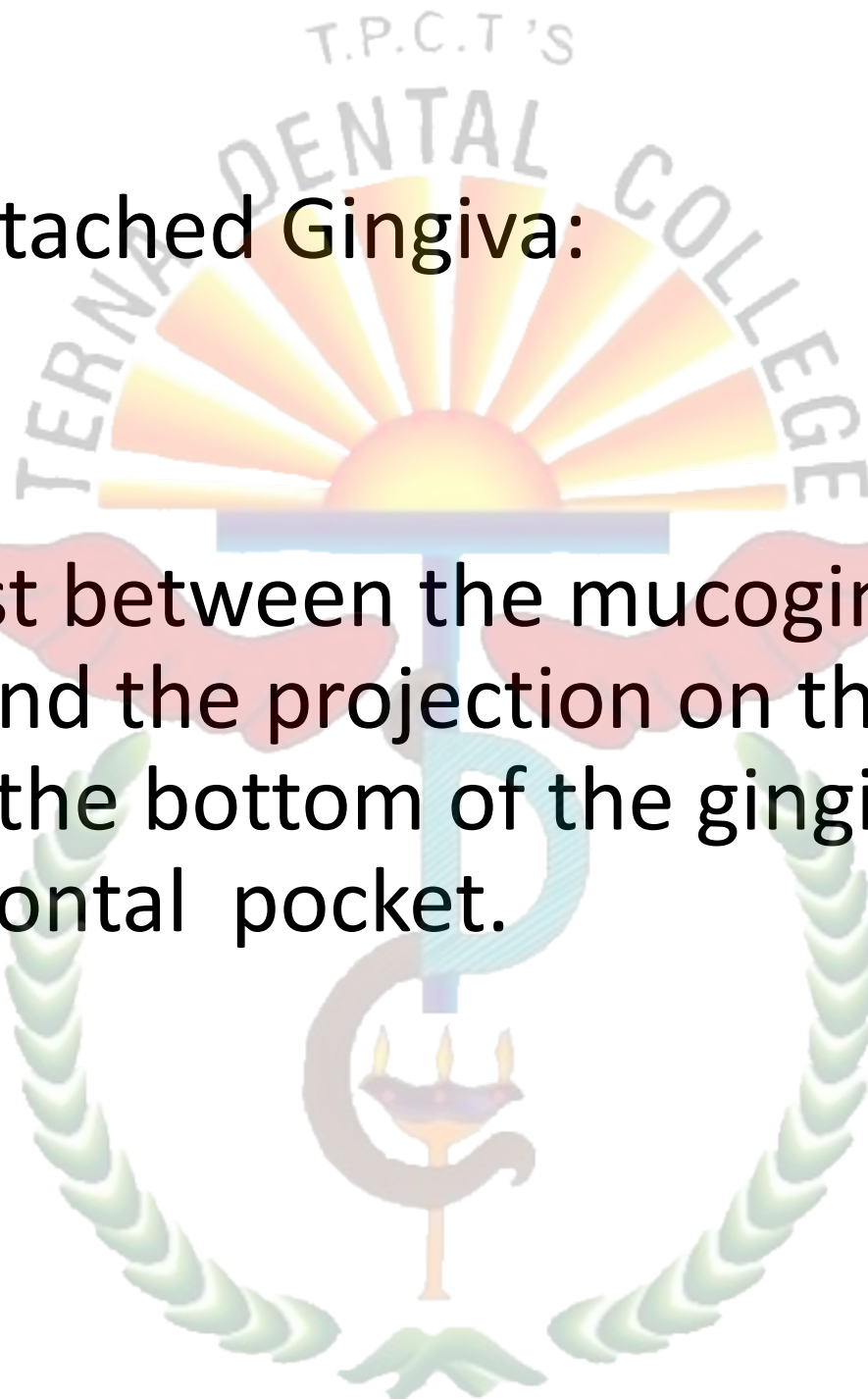


PALATAL ASPECT OF ATTACHED GINGIVA

Attached gingiva has:

- Firm texture, resilient, coral pink color
- Depressions – named stippling – orange peel appearance
- Comparatively immobile.





Width of Attached Gingiva:

Def: The dist between the mucogingival junction and the projection on the external surface of the bottom of the gingival sulcus or the periodontal pocket.

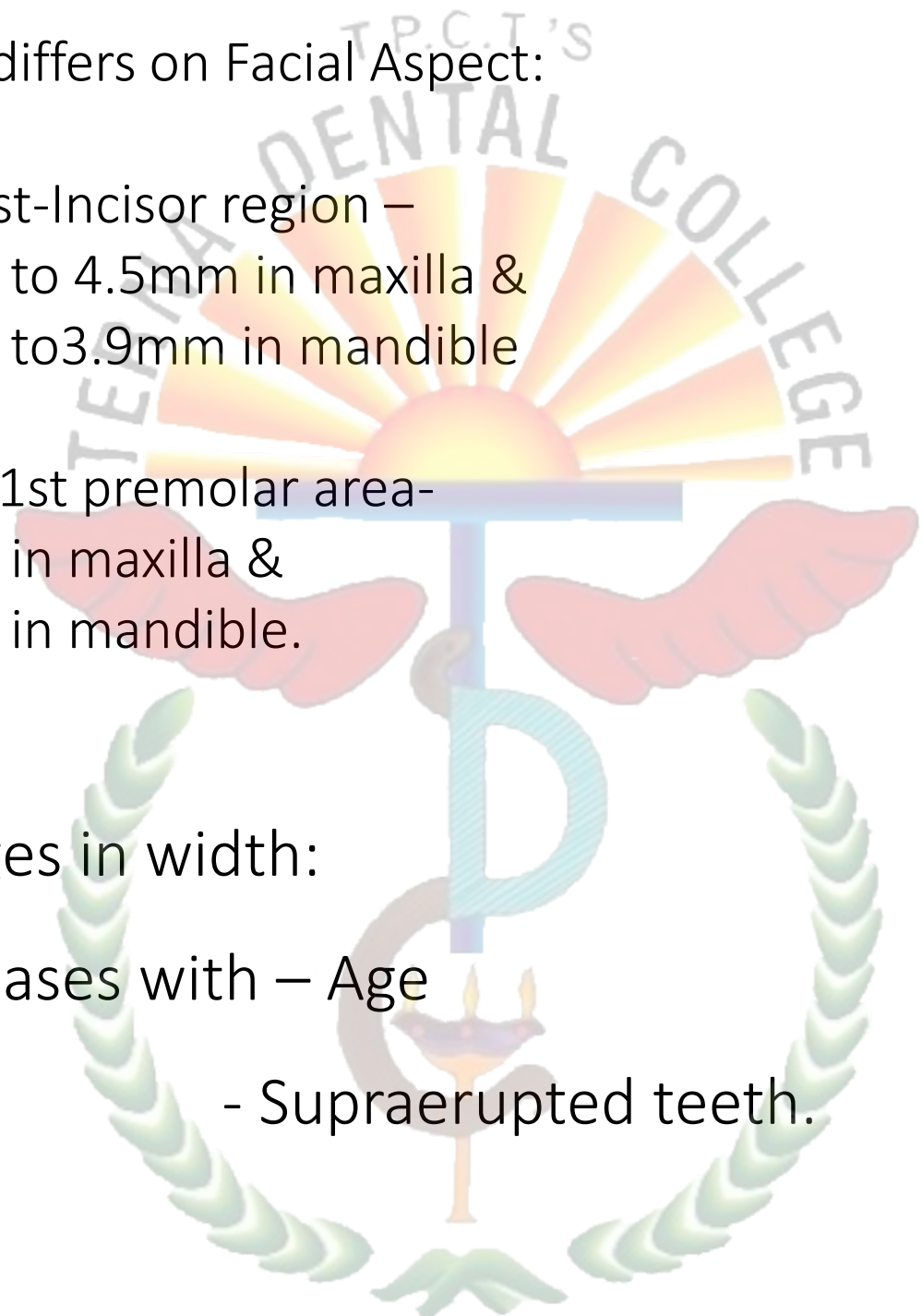
Width differs on Facial Aspect:

Greatest-Incisor region –
3.5mm to 4.5mm in maxilla &
3.3mm to 3.9mm in mandible

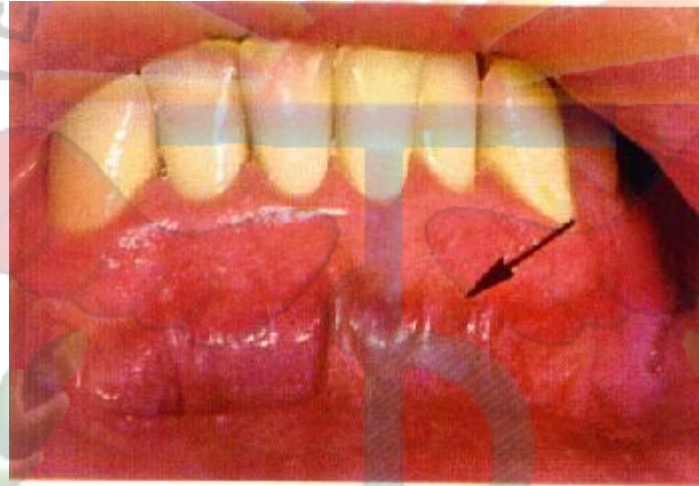
Least - 1st premolar area-
1.9mm in maxilla &
1.8mm in mandible.

Changes in width:

- Increases with – Age
 - Supraerupted teeth.



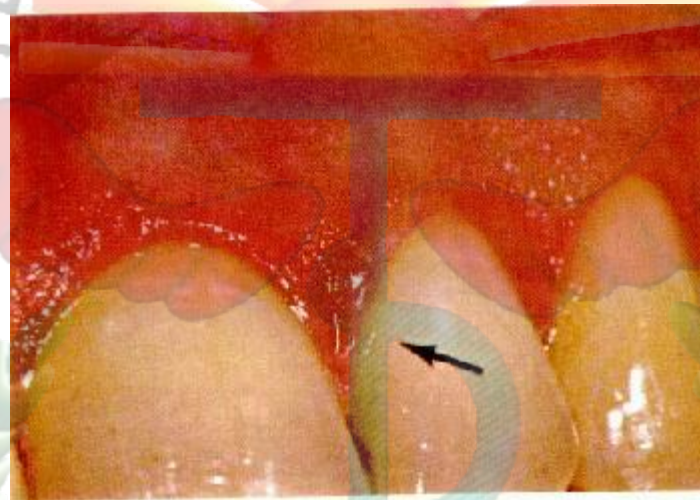
ATTACHED GINGIVA



Mucogingival junction remains the same throughout life.

Interdental Gingiva

Def: That portion of the gingiva between adjacent teeth. It occupies the gingival embrasure which is the interproximal space beneath the area of tooth contact.



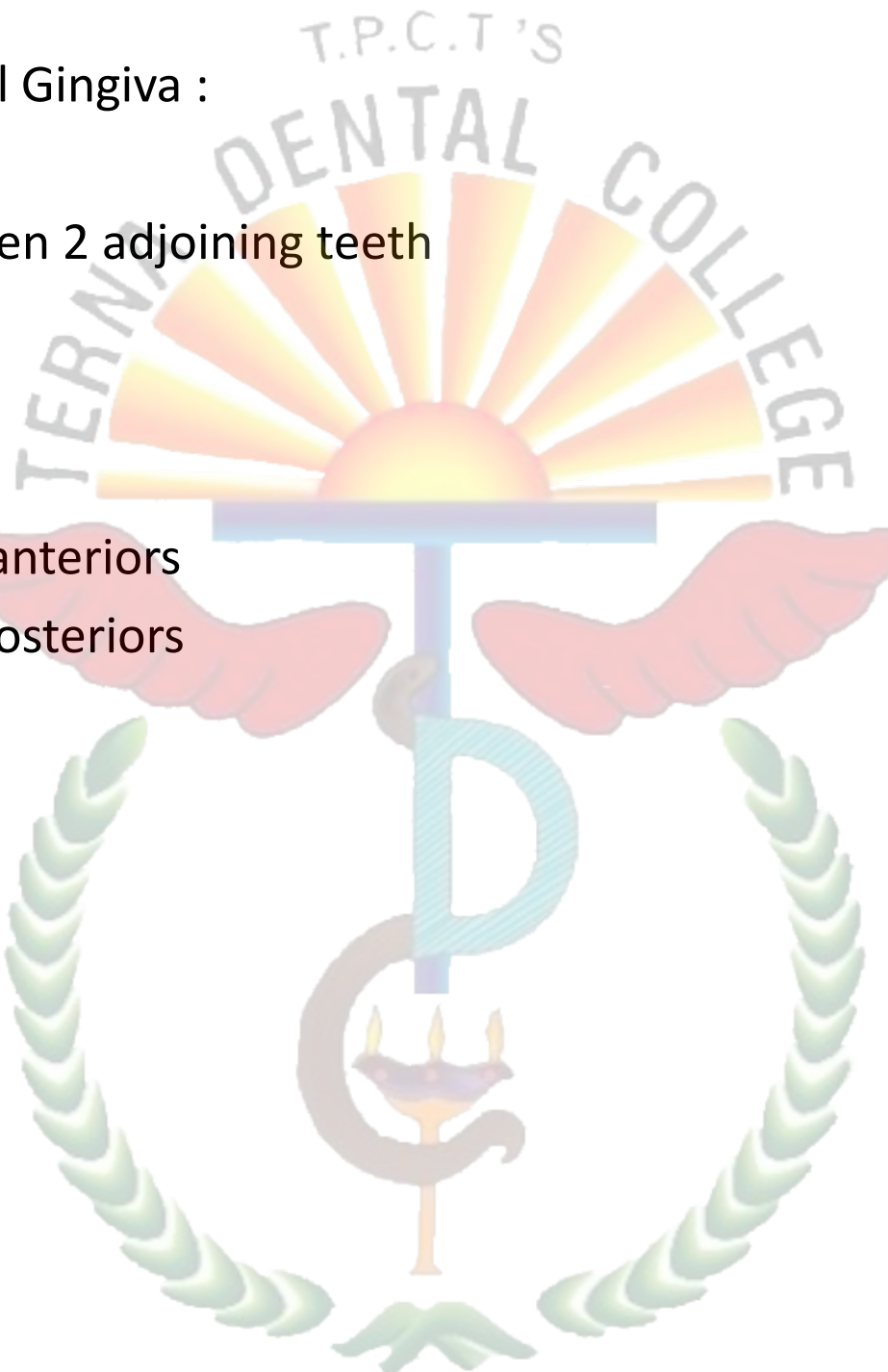
➤ Shape of Interdental Gingiva :

Depends upon:

- contact point between 2 adjoining teeth
- degree of recession.

Types: a) Pyramidal- anteriors

b) Col shape- posteriors

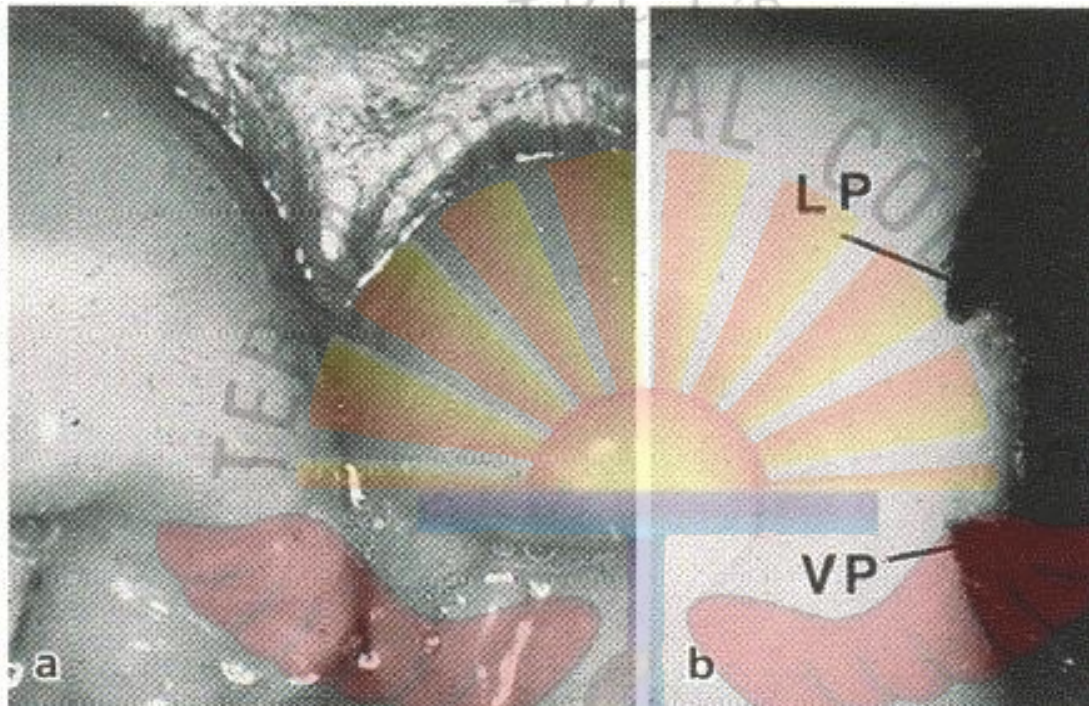


COL: Valley like depression that connects facial & lingual papilla & conforms to the shape of interproximal contact.^{4,13}



Col region covered by thin non keratinized epithelium

THE COL REGION



According to Cohen B.

Crest of interdental papilla is concave in shape - called it col i.e. depression Between 2 peak.

Conclusion take home message

- It is necessary for us to learn about the gingiva in health so as to understand how to treat gingiva in disease.

