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**Title:** biologic width in restorative dentistry

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**Abstract:** Biologic width in restorative dentistry

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Aim: Maintenance of gingival health constitutes one of the keys for tooth and dental restoration longevity. Despite an increased emphasis on the perio-restorative interface in restorative dentistry, many clinicians have been unable to utilize the concept of biologic width in a practical manner.

Content: The biological width is defined as the dimension of the soft tissue, which is attached to the portion of the tooth coronal to the crest of the alveolar bone. It has been shown that 3 mm between the preparation margin and alveolar bone maintains periodontal health. This 3 mm constitutes for 1 mm supracerital connective tissue attachment, 1 mm junctional epithelium and 1 mm for gingival sulcus on average.

Based on the sulcus depth the following three rules can be used to place intracrevicular margins:
1) If the sulcus probes 1.5 mm or less, the restorative margin could be placed 0.5 mm below the gingival tissue crest.
2) If the sulcus probes more than 1.5 mm, the restorative margin can be placed in half the depth of the sulcus.
3) If the sulcus is greater than 2 mm, gingivectomy could be performed to lengthen the tooth and create a 1.5 mm sulcus. Then the patient can be treated as per rule.

Biologic width violations can be corrected by either surgically removing bone away from proximity to the restoration margin, or orthodontically extruding the tooth.

Keyword: biologic width, restoration

**Presentation:** Poster