

< ORAL PRESENTATION I >

Chairman : Chan-Young Lee (Professor, Yonsei University)
Referee : Il-Young Jung, Seong-Ho Baek, Young-Bum Cho,
Sang-Hyuk Park, Ho-Kil Hwang
10:00~11:00 (Grand conference room, 3rd floor)

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Treatment of Endodontic-periodontic lesion

Yun-Ju Kim*, Young-Kyung Kim, Sung-Kyo Kim

Department of Conservative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea

I. Introduction

Endodontic-periodontic lesions pose a difficult diagnostic and therapeutic challenge to the dental practitioner. The lesions must be correctly diagnosed for the best therapeutic approach. The diagnosis is based on clinical symptoms, clinical examination and radiographic analysis. A careful diagnostic examination consisting of a thorough patient and dental history, comprehensive clinical examination, and use of appropriate dental radiography is necessary to arrive at a proper diagnosis of the endodontic-periodontic lesion. Despite these measures, it is not always possible to make an accurate diagnosis, which is imperative to provide the proper therapy in the correct treatment sequence. In this study, we present some cases of endodontic-periodontic lesions and evaluate prognosis of them.

II. Case Presentation

< Case I >

1. Sex/age: M/45
2. Chief Complaint (C.C): severe throbbing pain and swelling on mandibular right molar area
3. Past Dental History (PDH): previous RCT (root canal treatment) (8 years ago)
4. Present Illness (P.I): #46 and #47 buccal gingival swelling, percussion (+), palpation (+)
5. Impression: endodontic-periodontic lesion
6. Tx Plan: re-RCT and I&D

< Case II >

1. Sex/age: M/53
2. Chief Complaint (C.C) : #47 gingival swelling
3. Past Dental History (PDH): #45~47 br. (20 years ago)
4. Present Illness (P.I): #47 gingival swelling, buccal gingival fistula & pus discharge
5. Impression: endodontic-periodontic lesion
6. Tx Plan: re-RCT and I&D (re-RCT and I&D)

III. Conclusion

The diagnosis of endodontic-periodontic lesion is very important and the approach of treatment based on the diagnosis is important, too. On the basis of correct diagnosis, we can be successfully treated the teeth of endodontic-periodontic lesion.