

Mucogingival Surgery and Periodontal Aesthetics

Soft Tissue Aesthetics

- Recessions
- Crown Fractures / Crown Lengthening

Gingival Recessions

Causes

- Anatomic conditions (lack of attached gingiva, inadequate alveolar bone plate thickness, and root prominences)
- Inflammation (Bacteria, Trauma)
- Muscular inserts near the gingival margin
- Poor teeth alignment
- Acquired pathological conditions
- Iatrogenic factors (improper restorations invading biological space)
- Mechanical trauma (including tooth brushing)

Types

- a. Localized
- b. Generalized

Classification

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Miller's Classification (1985)	Marginal tissue recession does not extend to mucogingival junction. There is no loss of bone or soft tissue in the interdental area. This type of recession can be narrow or wide	Marginal tissue recession extends to or beyond the mucogingival junction. There is no loss of bone or soft tissue in the interdental area. This type of recession can be narrow or wide	Marginal tissue recession extends to or beyond the mucogingival junction. There is bone and soft tissue loss interdentally or malpositioning of the tooth	Marginal tissue recession extends to or beyond the mucogingival junction. There is severe bone and soft tissue loss interdentally or severe tooth malpositioning.
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	
Cairo Classification	No loss of interproximal attachment	Interproximal attachment loss is less than or equal to buccal attachment loss	Interproximal attachment loss is higher than buccal attachment loss.	

Prevalence

< 18 years old	18—64 years old	> 65 years old
1-19%	50%	88%
have one or more recession lesions	have one or more recession lesions	have one or more recession lesions

Periodontal Biotype

I. Periodontal Biotype I

- a. Thick, flat biotype
- b. Thick, scalloped biotype

II. Periodontal Biotype II

- a. Thin, scalloped biotype



Indications for Surgical Correction

- Increase in recession
- Persistent inflammation
- Dentinal Hypersensitivity
- Aesthetic concerns of patient
- Early Caries
- Age