Smile enhancement with laser technology – predictable and esthetic

Dr Hugh Flax details the fundamental importance of the esthetic zone to a patient’s external appearance and inner emotions

With the esthetic zone being absolutely critical to a patient’s external appearance and inner emotions, orchestrating a bioesthetic result is mandatory. Too often, this is complicated when esthetic desires infringe on the health of the periodontal complex. This is often true when biologic width violations have occurred iatrogenically.

Many factors may contribute to these failures; the two main culprits being intracrevicular margin location and overcontoured restorations. Not only is plaque accumulation problematic, but the supracrestal fibres also become interrupted, causing the tissues to become further inflamed and esthetically unmanageable. Kois’ landmark study defined the total dentogingival complex (DGC) as clinically predictable at 3mm on the direct facial aspect, and at 3mm-5mm interproximally when measured from the free gingival margin to the osseous crest.

It is critical anteriorly that the gingival margin mimics the osseous scallop while maintaining the DGC.1 Further complicating these complex situations is the degree of inflammation in the soft tissue, affecting the clinical development of health and esthetic symmetry.

Dental lasers have evolved considerably as an adjunctive and alternative treatment to safely, conservatively, and reliably decrease bacterial levels and improve the hard and soft tissue contours. Studies of Er: YSGG lasers by Rizoiu and others have shown that thermal coagulative results, as well as bony ablation characteristics are similar to a dental bur.2 From a patient-friendly standpoint, less need for suturing and shorter healing times improves case acceptance for doing ideal dentistry. In selected cases, such as the one presented in this article, minimally invasive laser procedures, with precise restorative planning and technique, can satisfy esthetic and functional parameters. Furthermore, patients can enjoy optimal results more comfortably and efficiently.

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Case Presentation
A 38-year-old female patient presented for correction of what she termed her “tilted smile” (Fig 1). Given that she was starting a new sales career, she also wanted to make her teeth brighter and her smile much broader. The patient shared her frustration about previous dental consultations that had focused solely on orthodontic or surgical solutions without considering a more practical approach that would fit her busy life.

Her smile analysis estab-
lished a collapse of the bicuspids in the buccal corridor. Furthermore, the axial inclinations, irregular gingival margins, and incisal edges created a downward tilt to the patient’s right due to tooth positioning. Close-up imaging showed healthy gingival tissues as well as a weakened right central incisor from a large composite (Fig 2).

Findings
A full clinical examination with radiographs and mounted models revealed the following:
• Biomechanically, the majority of her teeth remained strong despite previous dental care.
• Periodontally, soft and hard tissues were healthy.
• Occlusally, load testing was normal (after muscle relaxation) and there was obvious CR-CO anterior-vertical slide due to a premature contact at tooth #50.
• Esthetically, the width-to-length ratio of the upper centrals was 1:2, far from the ideal range of 0.75:1.0. Tooth shade was a Vita A2.

Treatment Plan
Given the patient’s previous history and her desire for minimally invasive dental care, a conservative strategy was devised that would allow us to correct the problems and causes in a “multi-tasking” manner:
• Muscule and bite therapy with a Tanner appliance, followed by careful equilibration aided by the T-scan (Tekscan System; South Boston, MA).
• Three-dimensional wax-up on a Stratos articulator (Ivoclar Vivadent; Amherst, NY) (Fig 5).
• Home bleaching of the lower teeth with Opal (Bredent; South Jordan, UT).
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The prestigious award will support Miss Shah’s ongoing research, begun in the Institute.

The UCL Eastman Dental Institute is pleased to announce the award of a two-year Fellowship by the Faculty of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England to research. Rohini Shah, Lecturer in Orthodontics at the Institute.

The fellowship is aimed to support patients with cranio-facial deformities such as cleft lip and palate, with the ultimate aim of providing tissue for use in future reconstruction to minimise the deformities. Currently, there are a number of limitations to conventional therapies used to treat patients with cranio-facial deformities, including donor site morbidity and the failure of transplanted tissue.

It is anticipated that the Fellowship grant will allow Rohini to find a suitable system for integrating biologically engineered cranio-facial muscle with tendons and bone attachments, which would provide a valuable contribution to the field.

For more details about the UCL Eastman Dental Institute, please visit www.eastman.ucl.ac.uk or telephone 020 7915 1038.
month while occlusal therapy and bleaching procedures were performed.

Four weeks after surgery, the tissues had healed and restorative care could be initiated. The patient's teeth were prepared for veneers and a crown with mild soft tissue reshaping, to fine-tune our previous treatment. After taking impressions and bite registrations, prototype provisional (Luxatemp Plus, Zenith Dental Englewood, NJ) were fabricated using the "shrink-wrap" technique. The patient was sent home with the same home-care regimen as mentioned previously, and instructed to "test-drive" her new smile for esthetics and function. She returned in a week to perfect the prototype's occlusion, color, and morphometry. Photographs and models were sent to the laboratory, providing a final blueprint for the porcelain restorations (Fig 10).

Satisfied Patient
Four weeks later, the provisional and cement were carefully removed from the teeth. All restorations were tried in individually and as a group to verify fit and esthetics. After the patient's enthusiastic approval, the porcelain was bonded using the twobytwo technique and isolation. Margins were smoothed and polished and occlusion balanced with the T-scan. A protective night-time appliance was created to add longevity to the rehabilitation. Our very satisfied patient said that we had exceeded her expectations.

The use of a hard/soft tissue laser is a wonderful adjunctive tool for cosmetic and restorative dentistry. The case discussed here demonstrates that this type of laser technology gives dentists the ability to make significant soft and hard tissue changes while being minimally invasive. These changes not only improve the final esthetic outcome of the case but also provide the physiologic functional parameters required for successful dentistry.

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References