A COVID CONUNDRUM —THE CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED FOR A RESTORATIVE CASE Palna Panchasara



opening

Class I.

SUMMARY OF

SIGNIFICANT

CLINICAL FINDINGS

E/O: Bilateral tenderness of

TMJs - unrestricted mouth

deposits, multiple missing

lesions; UR6, UL1, LL4 and

anteriors extending into

Soft tissues: generalized

on probing. Nicotinic

inflammation and bleeding

units, Isolated active carious

dentine. Cawood and Howell

Hard tissues: Moderate

plaque and calculus

LR3), NCTSL of lower

PATIENT BACKGROUND

Demographics: 61M Reason for attendance: New patient examination Presenting complaints: Intermittent pain UR3, 'sharp roots' in gingiva, Medical history: Palindromic arthritis Social history: Smoker; looking to quit, non-drinker, self employed Dental history: Trauma to dentition as a child. Non attender 20+ years. No hx of removable prosthodontic t reatment. OH regime: brushing 1xdaily MTB, no interdental cleaning

RISK ASSESSMENT AND DIAGNOSES

Caries: High NCTSL: Moderate

posterior hard palate

- 2 Caries; UR6(m), UL1(d), LL4(d), LR3(m) Stage III, Grade C,
- factor=Smoker 4. UR3 Irreversible Pulpitis
- 6. Multiple missing units

EMERGENCY TX, PREVENTION AND STABILISATION

POST PERIO TX (12/03/21) PRE OP (10/10/19) Frontal views



Upper Occlusal views

Lower Occlusal view





POST P/P provision (15/03/21)







stomatitis of the posterior hard palate **ELECTED** TREATMENT PLAN Emergency phase: Extirpation of UR3 Extraction of retained roots

(UR5, UR4, UR2, UL3 UL6) Prevention: Diet analysis & advice, extensive OHI, high f Iuoride prescription, topical fluoride, smoking cessation advice Stabilisation phase: Caries

removal and restoration of UR6(m), UL1(d), LL4(d), LR3(m) cavities. Initial periodontal therapy. (Reassessment prior

to moving onto definitive treatment). Definitive treatment: Provision of upper acrylic overdenture and lower Co/Cr

Oral Cancer: High Periodontal Disease: High 1. Nicotinic Stomatitis of the

3. Generalised periodontitis, Currently Unstable, Risk

5. Retained roots: UR5, UR4, UR2, UL3, UL6







Buccal Views pre and post fixed Prosthodontic treatment (15/03/21)



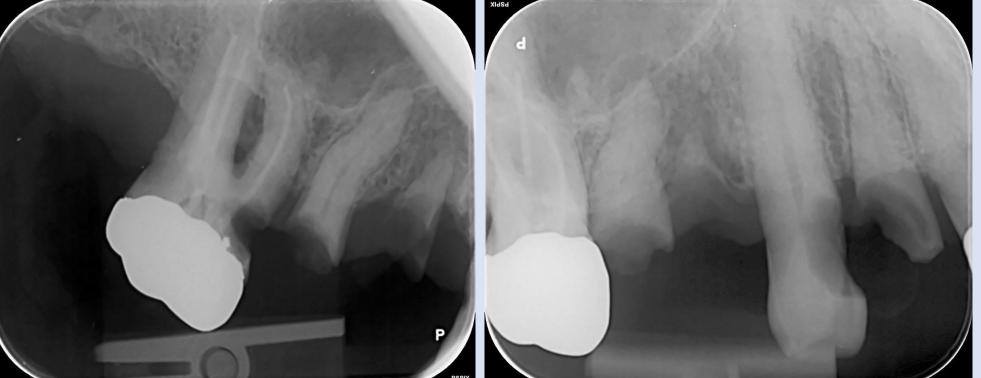






SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS AND FINDINGS

Periapical radiographs: all remaining maxillary and mandibular Sensibility testing: UR3:exaggerated positive response to ethyl chloride, ++TTP.



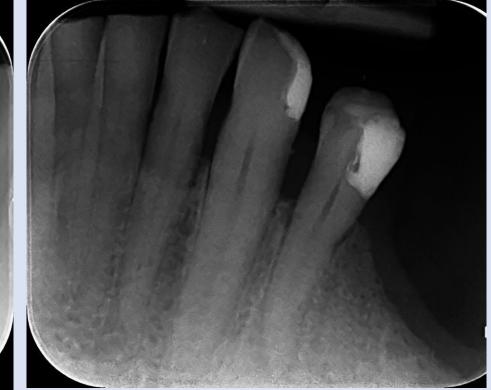












UR6, UR5(rr), UR4(rr)

UR3, UR2

UR1 UR2

UL6

UL3

LR4, LR3, LR2, LR1

LL1,LL2,LL3,LL4

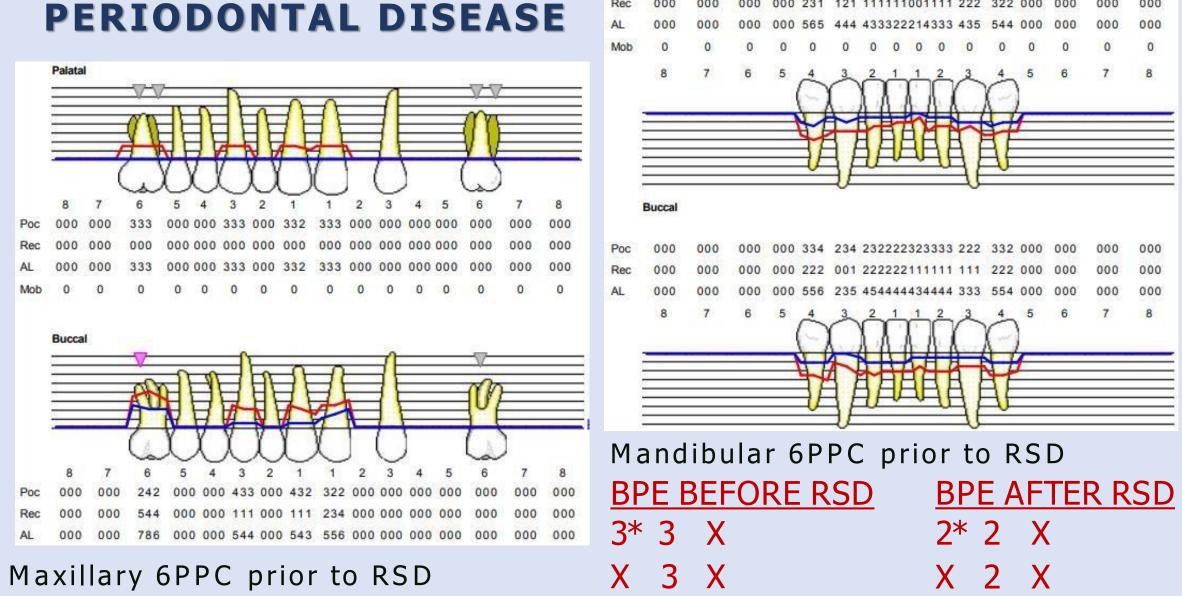
ENDODONTIC MANAGEMENT



Pre op radiograph Post op radiograph Initial extirpation of UR3 as part of emergency phase. Canal preparation and obturation completed once stabilisation phase completed. I mpact of Covid-19 Pandemic:

UR3 fractured at 1mm supragingival level before fi xed prosthesis could be provided. The UR3 was initially providing an occlusal stop. It became difficult to re-create the patient's occlusion. UR3 was smoothed for good cleansability and maintained as an abutment for a P/- overdenture.

MANAGEMENT OF



Blue line = Gingival level, Red line = Bone level Plaque and bleeding scores

Before treatment: Plaque=61.8%, Bleeding=14.7%

After treatment: Plaque=33.3%, Bleeding=4.2%

Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic: Due to the pandemic, there was an interruption in the patient's periodontal treatment. The patient did well to maintain his OH at home, however there was a delay in continuation of root surface debridement of mandibular quadrants for approximately 9 months. With restrictions placed on University clinics, a repeat 6

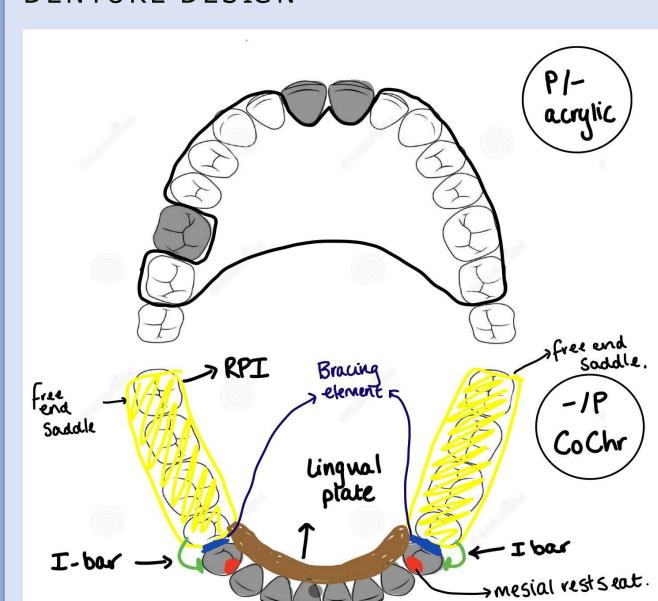
PPC was not taken and RSD was completed by clinic tutors.

REFLECTION: The Covid-19 pandemic presented numerous challenges for the management of this case. Length of treatment extended over 2 years and potentially more with the additional provision of; a new UR1 crown, adjustments to the -/P to allow for soft tissue remodeling where the LL4 was extracted and periodontal maintenance. Patient compliance was a key contributor to the outcome of this case. The patient displayed motivation to improve his oral health, and this was vital to allow continued treatment after restrictions were placed on university clinics. Although challenges were met, I believe the treatment outcomes exceeded the patient's expectations, which was the goal. Providing the patient with the ability to begin eating solid foods again and enjoy smiling, allowed for an understanding to be made of the "bigger picture" of

recognizing patient concerns and needs and working as a team to allow successful outcomes no matter the circumstance.

PROSTHODONTIC MANAGEMENT

DENTURE DESIGN



Impact of Covid - 19 Pandemic:

-/P denture design alteration Patient attended EDS due to pain from LL4 requiring immediate extraction. The denture was ready to fit, however, now had to be

adjusted to accommodate for the loss of LL4. Discrepancies in denture design and the denture fitted can therefore be noted. -/P denture design was modified by the following:

- > Addition of LL4 tooth with I bar extended buccal to LL3.
- > Composite restoration placed buccal of LL3 to create undercut for Ibar to engage
- > Lingual plate modified to lingual bar to free up li ngual gingiva

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