بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

وَاذْكُر ربكَ إِذَا نَسِيتَ وَقُلْ عَسَى أَن يَهْدِيَنِ رَبي لِأَقْرَبَ مِنْ هَذَا رَشَدًا

صدق الله العظيم

الكهف ٢٤

CLINICAL EVALUATION OF MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGICAL TECHNIQUE (MIST) VERSUS SUBGINGIVAL DEBRIDEMENT IN TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH DEEP PERIODONTAL DEFECTS

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement of the Master Degree in Oral Medicine and Periodontology

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To my Mom,

If anything is good about me,

It is because of you

List of figures

List of tables

List of abbreviations

BL	Bone loss
BOP	Bleeding on probing
CAL	Clinical attachment level
CEJ	Cemento-enamel junction
EMP	Enamel matrix protein
GI	Gingival index
GR	Gingival recession
GTR	Guided tissue regeneration
O-P distance	occlusal-Papilla distance
MID	Minimally invasive dentistry
MIS	Minimally invasive surgery
MIST	Minimally invasive surgical technique
M-MIST	Modified minimally invasive surgical technique
MPPT	Modified papilla preservation technique
MWF	Modified Widman flap
PI	Plaque index

PPD	Probing pocket depth
PPT	Papilla preservation technique
SPPF	Simplified papilla preservation flap

Contents

Introduction

Surgical procedures in medicine have undergone radical changes in surgical access in the recent past. The size of incisions that are used to perform many surgical procedures have become smaller due to the advent of technology, that allows for access and visualization of the surgical site through a much smaller opening than was possible in the past.

In ***1990, Wickham & Fitzpatric*** described the techniques of using smaller incisions as "minimally invasive surgery (MIS)." Most but not all of the medical procedures to which this term has been applied have used either laparoscopic/endoscopic instrumentation or high magnification surgical microscope. However, it has been suggested that the use of specific technology for visualization of the surgical site does not define the "minimal invasiveness."

Hunter & Sackier (1993) described the MIS as "the ability to miniaturize our eyes and extend our hand to perform microscopic and macroscopic operations in places that could be previously reached only by large incisions."

MIS has been developed to minimize surgical trauma and improve cosmetic results compared to the conventional full access surgery. Moreover, MIS reduces the amount of inpatient hospital days as it results in decreased morbidity, which promotes the patient acceptance of the surgical procedures.

In recent years, there have been a number of technological advances in the equipment and dental material, which have lead to an expansion of the minimally invasive approach in dentistry ***(Christensen 2005)***.