

<u>OBJECTIVES</u>: The objective is to remove the local etiological factors responsible for inflammatory gingival enlargement and restore the physiological form of the gingiva.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A 31yr-old female patient presented with soft, discoloured, tender gingiva with ballooning of the papilla and margins along with generalised plaque and calculus suggestive of generalised chronic inflammatory gingival enlargement.



<u>RESULTS</u> - Within a month of nonsurgical periodontal therapy, gingival enlargement had reduced markedly and the patient was put on an oral hygiene maintenance programme. No remission of enlargement was observed after 6 months of follow up.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Periodontal therapy is diagnosis-driven and, to the extent possible, should address all the possible factors that impact the development and progression of disease that may affect periodontal tissue. For plaque-induced periodontal disease, non-surgical therapy is still a gold standard among all the therapies available.

> **BIBLIOGRAPHY**: 1. Newman MG, Takei HH, Klokkevold PR, Carranza FA, eds. : Carranza's clinical periodontology (11th ed.). St. Louis, Mo.: Elsevier/Saunders. 2012, pp. 84–96. 2. Hirschfield I: "Hypertrophic gingivitis; its clinical aspect". JADA ,1932,(19): 799

NONSURGICAL (SCALING AND ROOT PLANING)

SURGICAL (GINGIVECTOMY AND FLAP OPERATION)