

TRAUMA FROM OCCLUSION

- A REVIEW

A Library Dissertation

By

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Periodontal diseases are among the most widely distributed illness to which the flesh is heir. The essential pathogenesis of the diseases is not well understood. In many diseases such as chronic periodontal diseases in which the involved tissues are responsive to plaque and other irritational factors. The etiology of these diseases are classified into two different divisions, local and systemic factors. The basic etiologies in local are due to bacterial plaque or bacterial flora induced periodontitis. In local factors the main important ones are the local environmental factors. In this the occlusal stress causing periodontal diseases leading to severe angular bone loss, loss of attachment, mobility of teeth causing severe periodontal problems, thus making Trauma from occlusion one of the most important local factors in periodontal diseases¹.

Occlusion has been lyrically described as the heart of dentistry. For decades there has been disagreement about the role of occlusal stress in initiating periodontal diseases. The role of Trauma from occlusion in the pathogenesis of the periodontal diseases has been topic of speculation and investigation for a long time⁵.

It has been well established that the diseases of gingivitis and periodontitis are caused by bacterial irritants. Another possible establishment co-factor in pathogenesis of periodontal diseases in Trauma from occlusion. Increased loss of both connective tissue attachments and crestal bone loss when Trauma from occlusion was combined by periodontitis. Trauma from occlusion is generally accepted as distinct pathological entity unassociated with periodontitis, but this is not accepted by all researchers. Several authors who have the opinion that²¹ Trauma from occlusion is a integral part of periodontitis is being proposed that inflammation and Trauma from occlusion may act as co-destructive factor which accelerates the progression of periodontitis resulting in intrabony pockets and angular bony defects. The investigation concerned that trauma in association with periodotitis alone, however different findings were reported with respect to loss of connective tissues attachment.