# HISTO-MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SOFT TISSUES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF PERIODONTITIS

## (A COMPARATIVE STUDY)

**DR. HARIKISHAN. G.**
*DEPT. OF PERIODONTICS*
*S.D.M. COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES & HOSPITAL*
*DHARWAD.*

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*The most common disease of the periodontal tissues are inflammatory process of the gingiva and attachment apparatus of tooth. These common peridontal diseases are associated with local accumulation of dental plaque, subgingival pathogenic flora and calculus. The pathogenisis of periodonal diseases is a sequences of process from health to the formation of characteristic lesion, including periodontal pocket formation, loss of the gingival and periodontal connective tissue attachment and loss of the tooth supporting alveolar bone.[1] Such interactions of host with the dental plaque modulates their clinical expression and the nature of this host. Parasite interactions depend on the manner that each individual has interacted with its environment since birth.* [49]

*The manifestations of gingival inflammation vary considerably between individuals and from one part of the mouth to another. This variation reflects the aetiological factors and the tissue response to these factors. This response is essentially a mixture of inflammation and the fibrous tissue repair. Chronic periodontitis has been associated with degenerative and proliferative responses in connective tissue and epithelium. It is known that epithelium has a dependence upon the underlying connective tissue during epithelium development, subsequent morphology and function. The crevicular and pocket epithelium are of particular importance as sites of interaction between the environment of dentogingival space and the periodontal tissues. As such, the fine structural characteristics of these epithelial cells require repeated examination,re-evaluation so as to understand the pathogenesis of periodontal diseases.* [50]

*The vascular topography and function in health and inflamed gingiva have been the subject of several studies in humans as well as animals. In gingiva exhibiting no or minimal histopathological inflammation blood vessels are arranged in a well organised network, with ongoing inflammation an increased number of vessels and a widening of vessels width are observed. Vessels become elongated, twisted and spiralled and the avascular zone become narrow.* [4] *It has been suggested that the vascular alterations found in established gingivitis may at least in animal models, be of great*