FEBRUARY 28, 2025 SACRAMENTO DISTRICT DENTAL SOCIETY

I CAN SEE CLEARLY NOW

Soft Tissue Management in the Oral Environment

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with gratitude







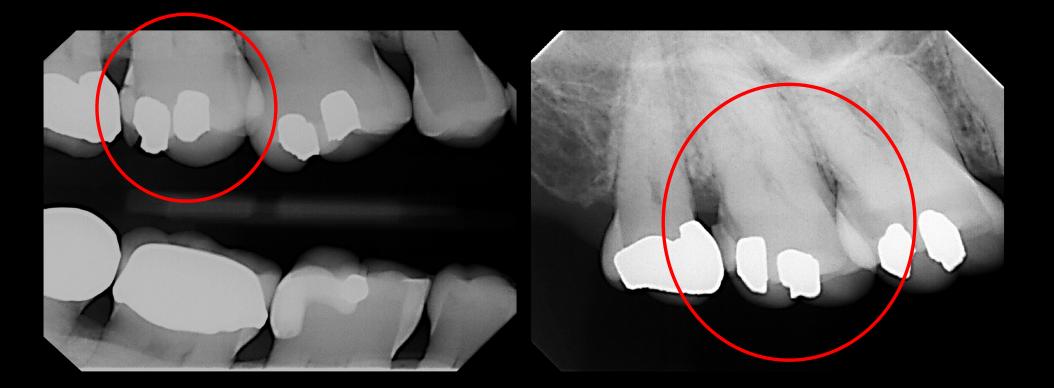


"I missed my daughter's wedding in 2020 due to Covid...

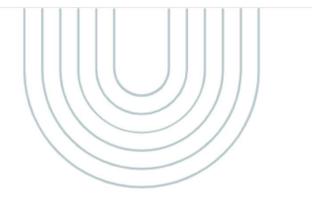
> ...the floss gets stuck in the back and it feels weird"

Hithere, Karen!

...my flight leaves in two days..."



"the floss gets stuck in the back teeth and it feels weird"



01. CONTAMINATION blood, spit & tears

02. ANATOMIC REVIEW the attachment & it's friends

O3. ARMAMENTARIUM chemical & mechanical

04. MIX & MATCH CASES the fun stuff



CONTAMINANTS

blood. spit. tears.

AUREN YASUDA RAINEY, DDS

BLOOD

physical barrier

- visualization
- adhesion

high protein content

- fibrinogen
- platelets

SALIVA

99% water, but also includes proteins & salts

Acts as a carrier for buccal cells, bacteria, food debris

Eur J Dent. 2010 Jul; 4(3): 280–286 Influence of Blood Contamination on Bond Strength of a Self-Etching System

ANATOMIC REVIEW: OUR FIELD OF VIEW

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LET'S TALK ABOUT GUMS



THE SULCUS

- Antibodies
- Inflammatory mediators
- Periodontal pathogens
- Affiliated proteins & enzymes

GINGIVAL CREVICULAR FLUID

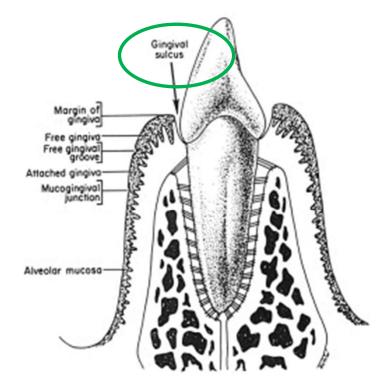


Image: Applied Oral Physiology, Second Edition

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- Atraumatic approach
- Provide a dry field for visualization & restoration
- Maintain the attachment



ISOLATION

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ISOLATION



rubber dam

LAUREN YASUDA RAINE



TOOTH-LEVEL RETRACTION MECHANICAL CHEMICAL

- retraction cord
- instruments
- matrix bands
- laser/surgical removal

- astringents
- hemostatic agents



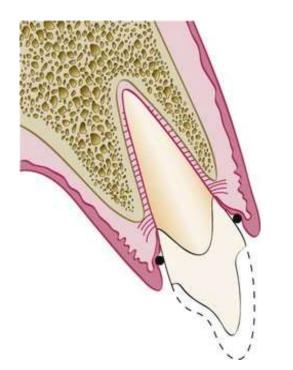


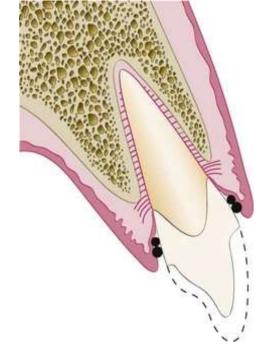
below the gumline

• into the **gingival sulcus**

• gently push the soft, gingival tissue away from the hard tooth structure

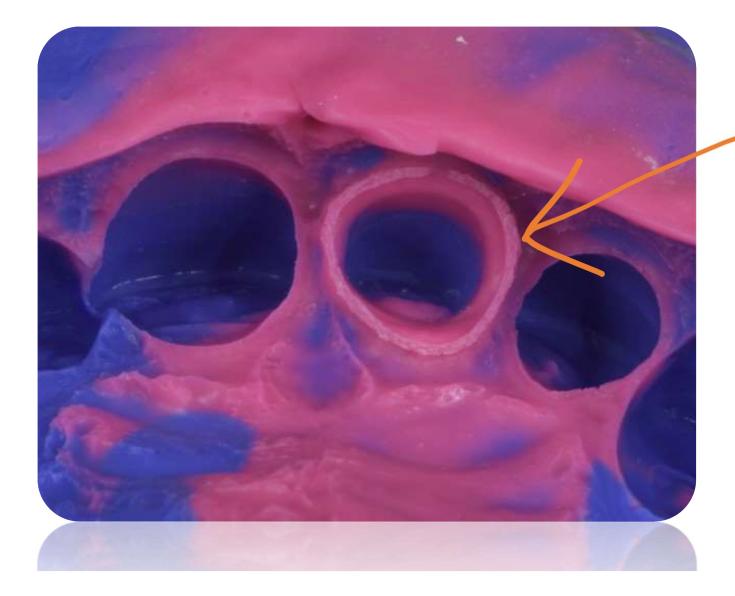
SINGLE CORD DOUBLE CORD





Placement of cords cause *pressure on gingival tissues*

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sulcal space









SOFT TISSUE LASER





Courtesy of Dr. Christina Do

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Hemostasis and Tissue Troughing

CHEMICAL





- Hemostatic agents arrest
 bleeding from cut capillaries and
 arterioles via vasoconstriction
- Astringents Cause proteins to precipitate in tissue causing vascular occlusion, which leads
 to hemostasis

Three common chemistries used:

Buffered Aluminum Chloride (25%)
 Ferric Sulfate (15.5%)
 Aluminum Sulfate (25%)

Table 1

List of common hemostatic agents, their compositions and their mechanisms of action

Brand name	Constituent %	Action	Available as
Gel cord/gel cord clear (Pascal)	25 Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ gel	Biologic fluid-coagulant	Cartridge - 0.32 g Syringe - 0.75 g Jar - 30 g
Stat gel FS (Pascal)	15.5 Fe ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	Styptics	Syringe
Rastringent (Pascal)	25 Al_(SO_)	Biologic fluid-coagulant	Solution in bottle
Hemostatic gel (Pro-option)	20 Fe (SO)	Styptics	Syringe
Hemostatic solution (Pro-option)	15.5 Fe,(SO4)	Styptics	Syringe
Clear hemostatic gel (Pro-option)	25 AICI	Biologic fluid-coagulant	Syringe
Traxodent/hemodent (Premier dental products)	15 AICI	Biologic fluid-coagulant	Syringe
Hemostasyl gel (Kerr)	15 AICI	Biologic fluid-coagulant	Syringe
Expasyl (Kerr)	15 AICI, kaolin	Biologic fluid-coagulant	Paste-gun
/iscoStat/ViscoStatWintermint (Ultradent)	20 Fe ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	Styptics	Syringe
ViscoStat clear (Ultradent)	20 AICI	Biologic fluid-coagulant	Syringe
Astringedent (Ultradent)	15.5 Fe ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ solution	Styptics	Bottle/syringe
Astringedent X (Ultradent)	12.7 iron solution of equivalent $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ and subsulfate	Styptics	Bottle/syringe
Racegel hemostatic agent (Septodont)	25 AICI	Biologic fluid-coagulant	Syringe
Racestyptine (Septodont)	25 AICI, oxyquinol, hydroalcoholic	Biologic fluid-coagulant	Solution in bottle
QuickStat FS (Vista)	15.5 Fe ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ gel	Styptics	Syringe
Orbat sensitive (Lege Artis)	25 Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ solution	Biologic fluid-coagulant	Solution in bottle
Hemostat (Chema)	20 AICI gel	Biologic fluid-coagulant	Syringe

CONCLUSION: "Based on the existing information in the literature, among the widely used chemical agents for control of hemorrhage in restorative dentistry, the most common hemostatic agents are $AlCl_3$ and $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ in 15-25% concentrations and 3-10 min application times. In order to achieve better outcomes during taking impression or using bonding agents, common hemostatic agents recommended before or during etching, should be rinsed off properly"

<u>Dent Res J (Isfahan).</u> 2014 Jul-Aug; 11(4): 423–428. A review on common chemical hemostatic agents in restorative dentistry

Fe2(SO4)3: Ferric sulfate; AIGI3: Aluminum chloride; AI2(SO4)3: Aluminum sulfate

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PASTES



- Chemical means for hemostasis in a **paste form** that holds its shape on the tissue
- Used in conjunction with comprecaps, gauze, cotton rolls
- As a *chemical*, requires thorough rinsing after use

DECISIONS?

	neuron	È		G	J
	VOCO Retraction Paste	3M™ - Astringent Retraction Paste	Acteon® Expasyl™	Acteon® Expasyl™ Exact	Centrix® Access® Edge
Intra-oral tip diameter [mm]	1.0 – 1.4	1.0 – 1.2	1.6	1.6 – 1.95	1.6
Form of the intra-oral tip					



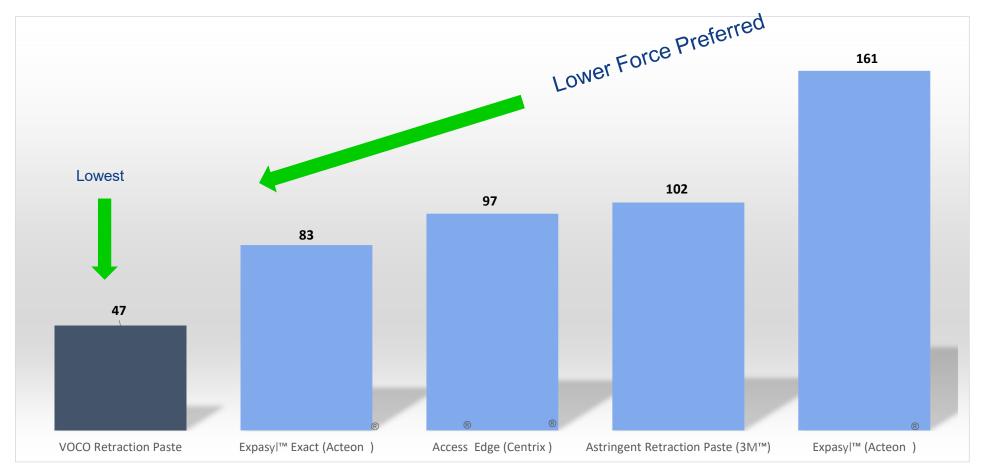


- Ease of use?
- Desired outcome?
- Consistent?





Extrusion Force [N] - Dispenser



Voco internal measurement 2020, *product-specific dispenser

3M Astringent Retraction Paste, Acteon Expasyl and Expasyl Exact, Centrix Access Edge are not registered trademarks of VOCO GmbH





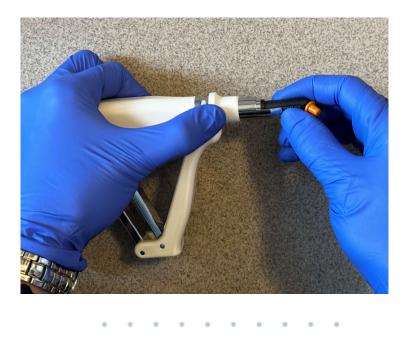




Courtesy of Dr Jennifer White

And sometimes...

we can even use COMPOSITE as retraction



• Increases the viscosity of a composite resulting in easier application

- Warms multiple instruments to make it easier to sculpt the composite
- Prepares multiple compules at a constant temperature











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