

Laser in Dentistry



Dr. Aditya Dupare



LASER

WHAT COMES TO YOUR MIND??



SO FAR LASER IS CONSIDERED AS SUBSTITUTE FOR
SCALPEL AND BLADE

WHAT THE WORLD DOES NOT
KNOW ABOUT THIS BEAUTIFUL
SCIENCE.....
LIGHT AS MEDICINE

LaserVEDA
Heal • Educate • Inspire

LASER APPLICATIONS IN DENTISTRY

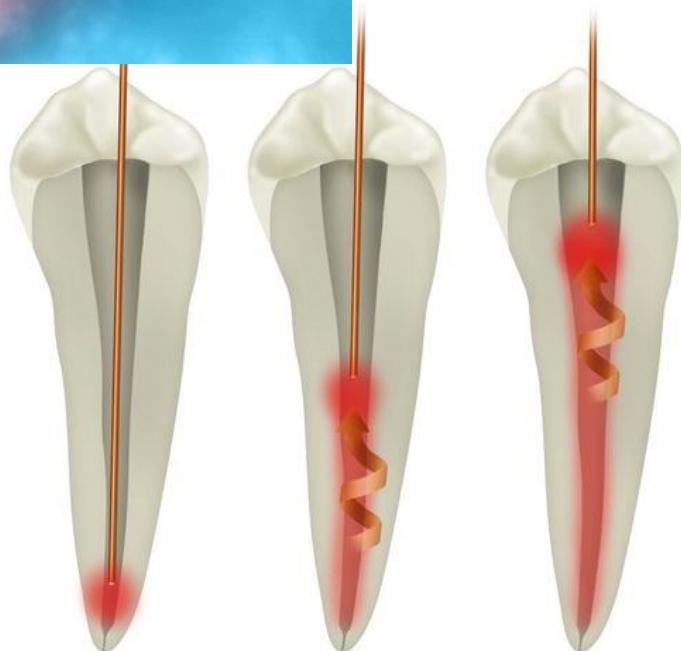
PERIODONTOLGY

- **Gingivitis**
- **Periodontitis**
- **Periodontal abscess**
- **Pericoronitis**
- **PDT- Non-surgical pocket therapy**
- **Implant exposure**
- **Peri-implant mucositis**
- **Peri-implantitis**

MUCOGINGIVAL SURGERY

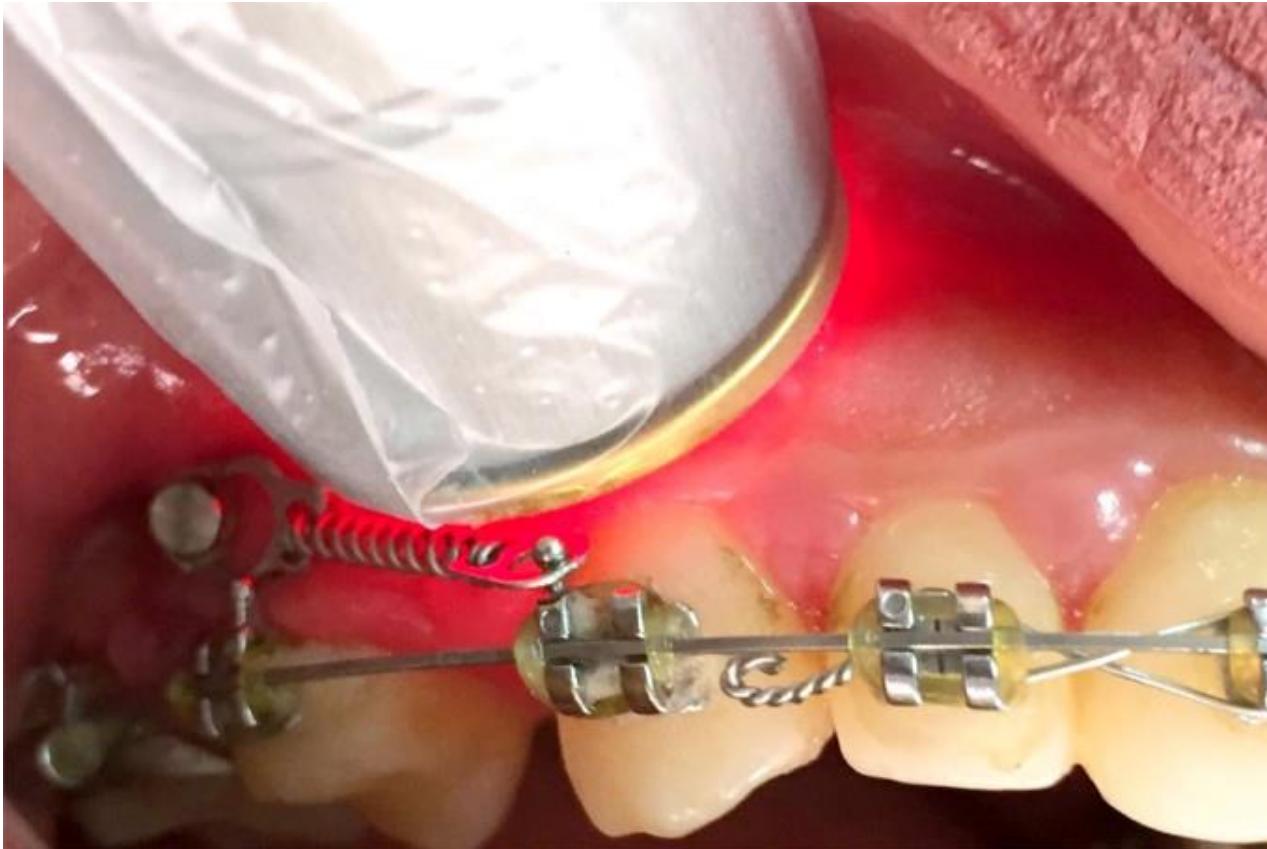
- **Frenectomy**
- **Operculectomy**
- **Gingivectomy**
- **Smile designing**
- **CLP**
- **FGG**
- **CTG**

ENDODONTICS



- Painless single sitting RCT
- Peri-apical abscess
- 3 D Root Canal Sterilization
- Pediatric Endodontics
- Re-RCT

Orthodontics



- Orthodontic pain
 - Reduced pain
 - faster remodeling
- Orthodontic (Titanium) implants
 - Improved healing
 - Improved Osseo-integration
- Tooth movement
 - Accelerated tooth movement
 - Improved collagen deposition

PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY



- Laser assisted painless extraction
- Pulpectomy
- Pediatric Trauma/ soft tissue injury
- TONGUE TIE

ORAL SURGERY



- Painless extractions
- Coagulation
- Improved healing
- DRY SOCKET
- Surgical soft tissue excision - Biopsy
- Laser assisted impaction- reduced pain and swelling
- Paresthesia after disimpaction
- Dento-Alveolar trauma

AESTHETIC DENTISTRY



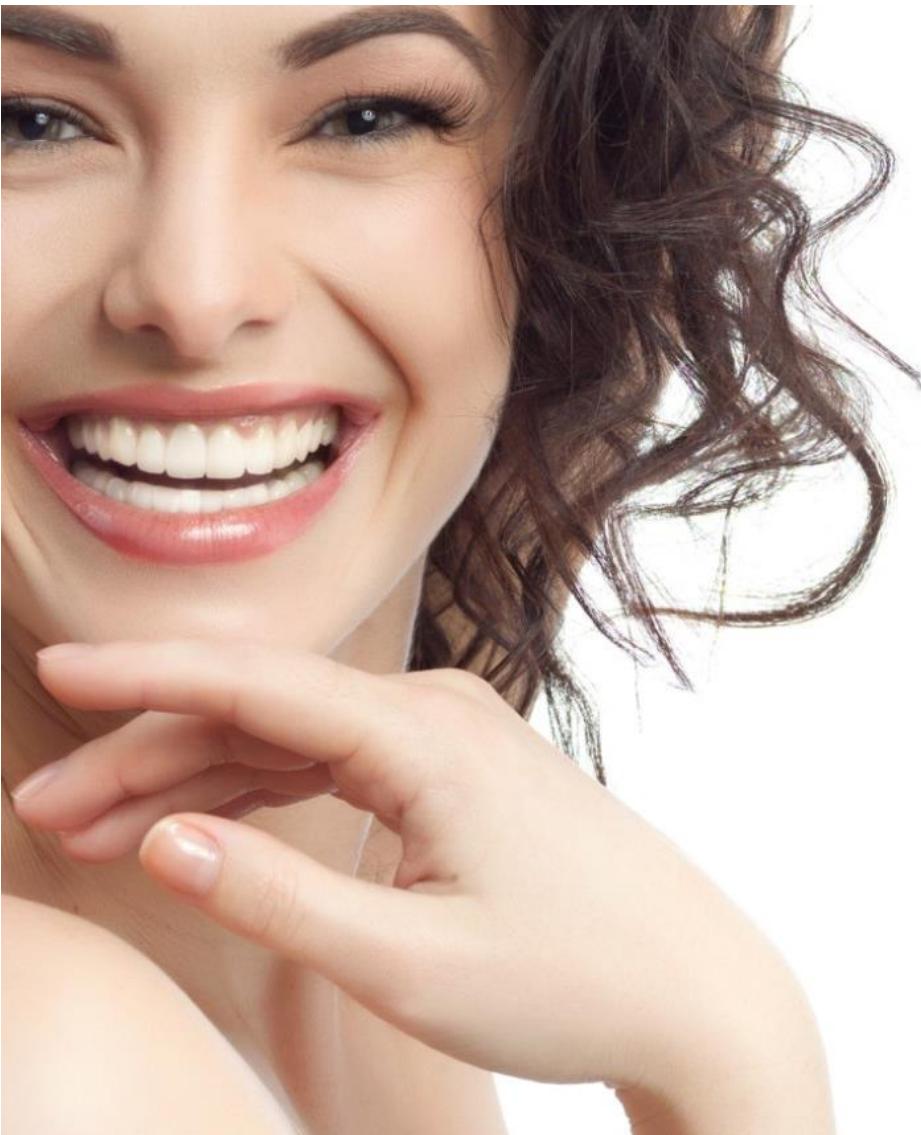
- Gummy smile correction
- Teeth whitening
- Depigmentation
- Facial Acne
- Hair Follicle Rejuvenation

ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL PAIN MANAGEMENT



- Non healing oral ulcers
- Premalignant lesions like leukoplakia
- Lichen planus
- OSMF
- TMJ Pain
- MPDS
- Craniofacial pain

Panacea(remedy for all)



- Neuralgias
- Migraine
- Trismus
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Insomnia
- Radiation dermatitis
- Burning mouth syndromemany more...

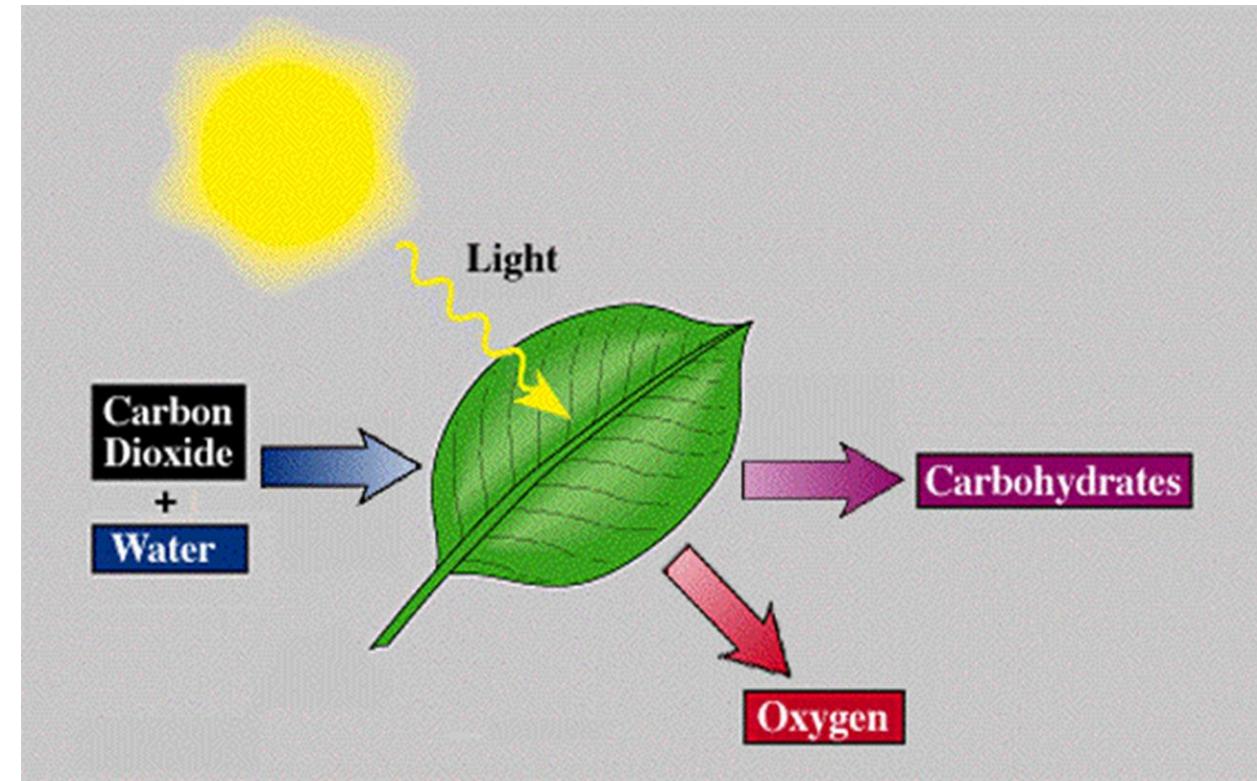
LIGHT AS A MEDICINE IN ACTION

Around us !

???



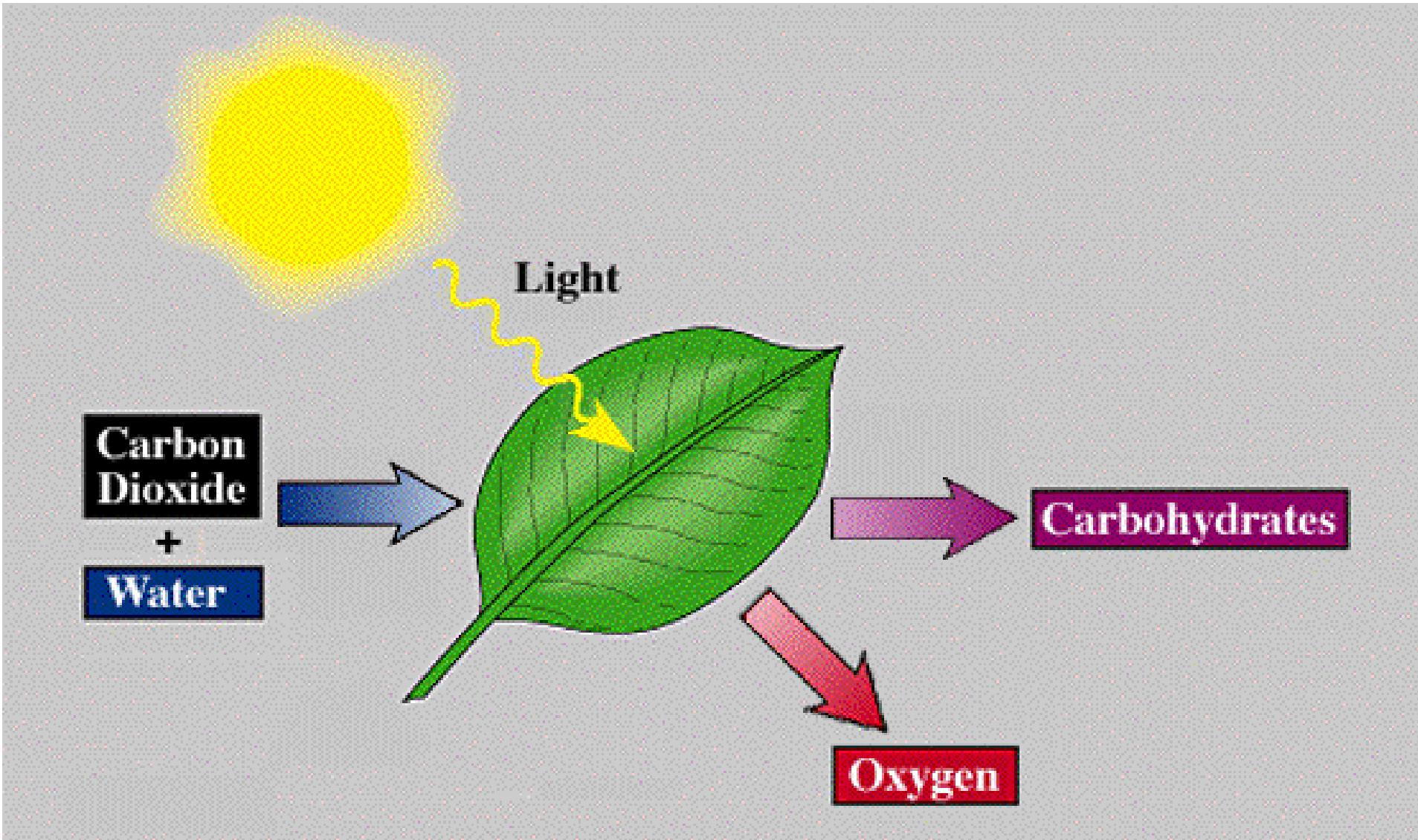
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BLUE LIGHT THERAPY FOR NEONATAL JAUNDICE

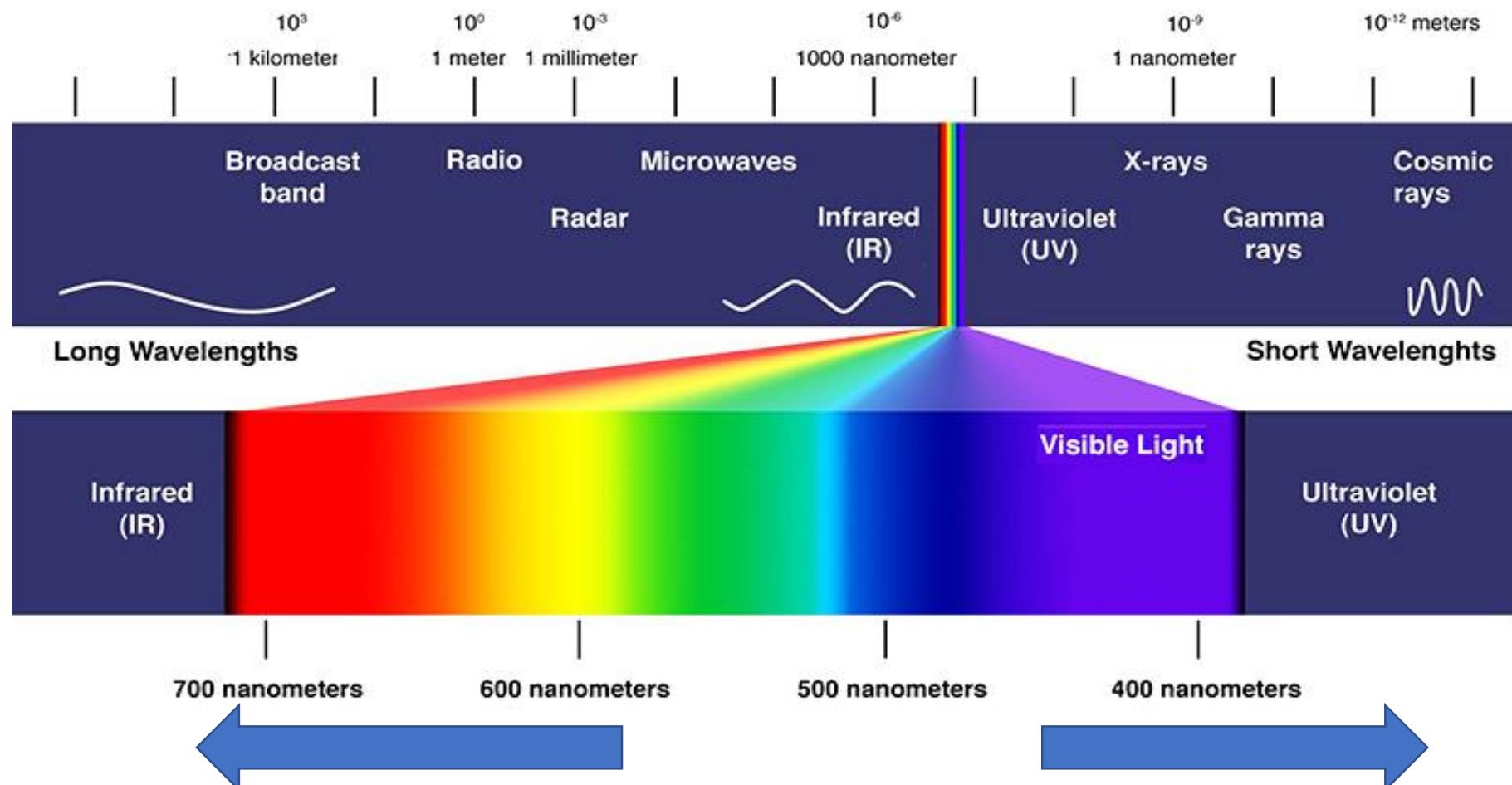


photosynthesis



Spectrum of light

The Spectrum of Light



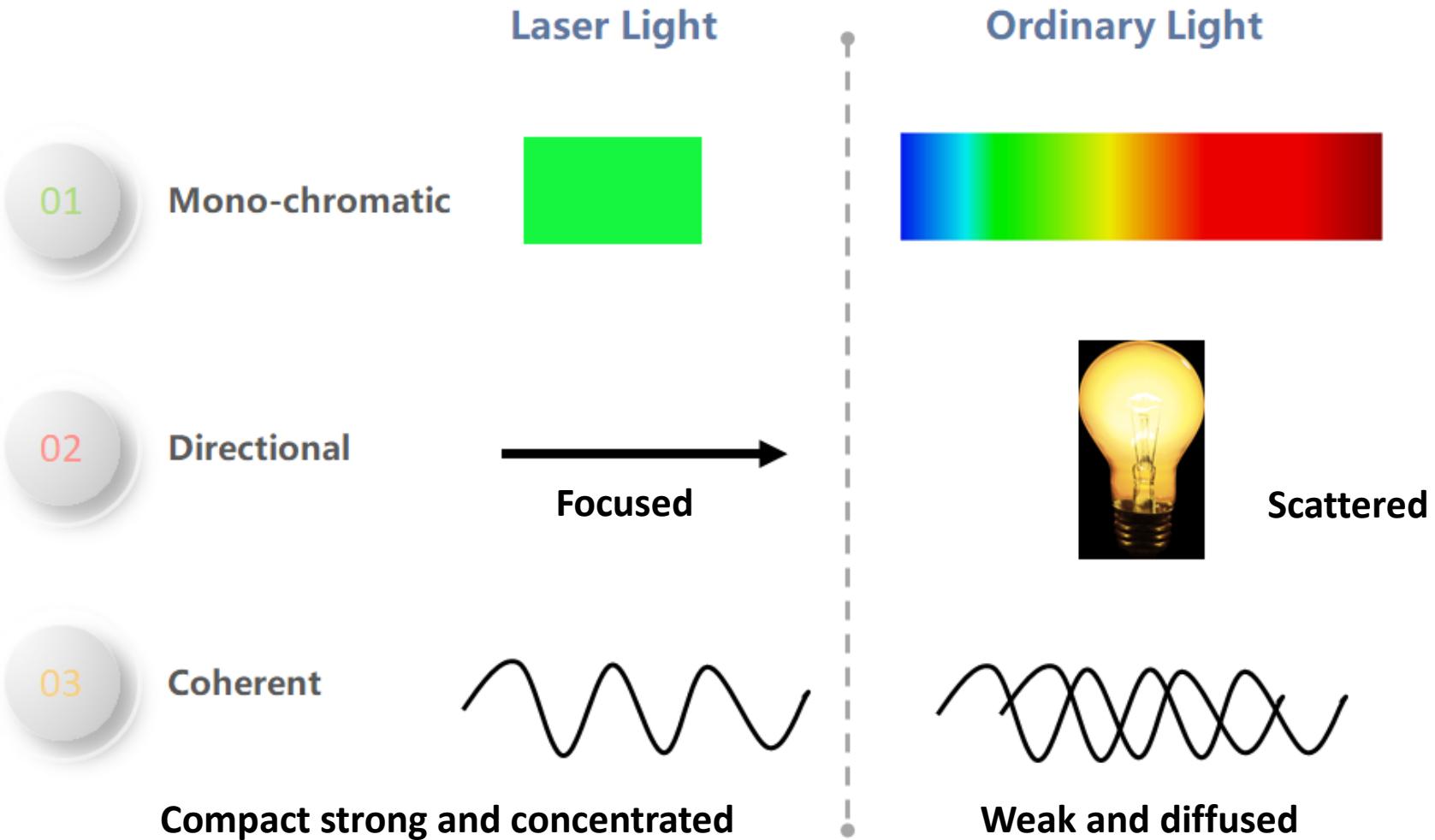
3 MOST IMPORTANT POINTS ABOUT LASER

1. Wavelength

2. Wavelength

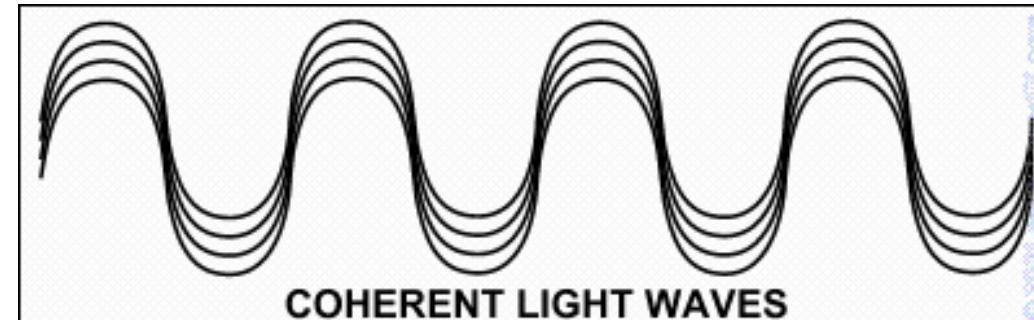
3. Wavelength

Ordinary light Vs LASER

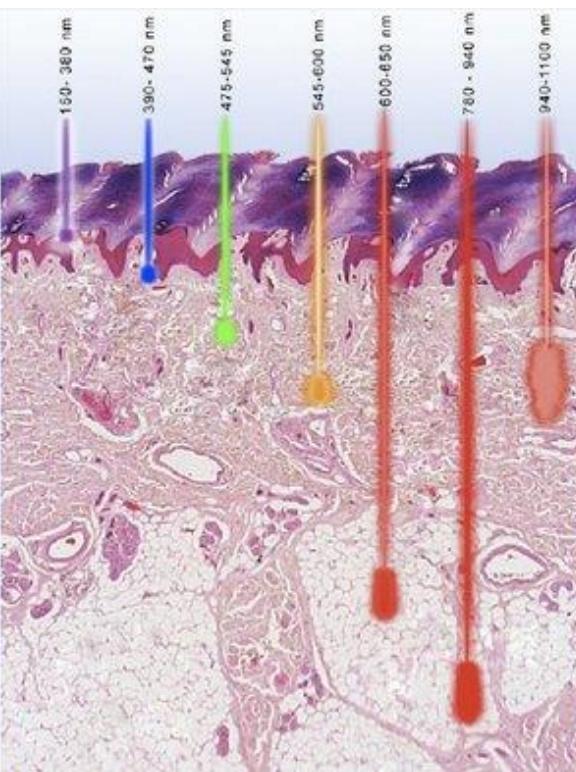
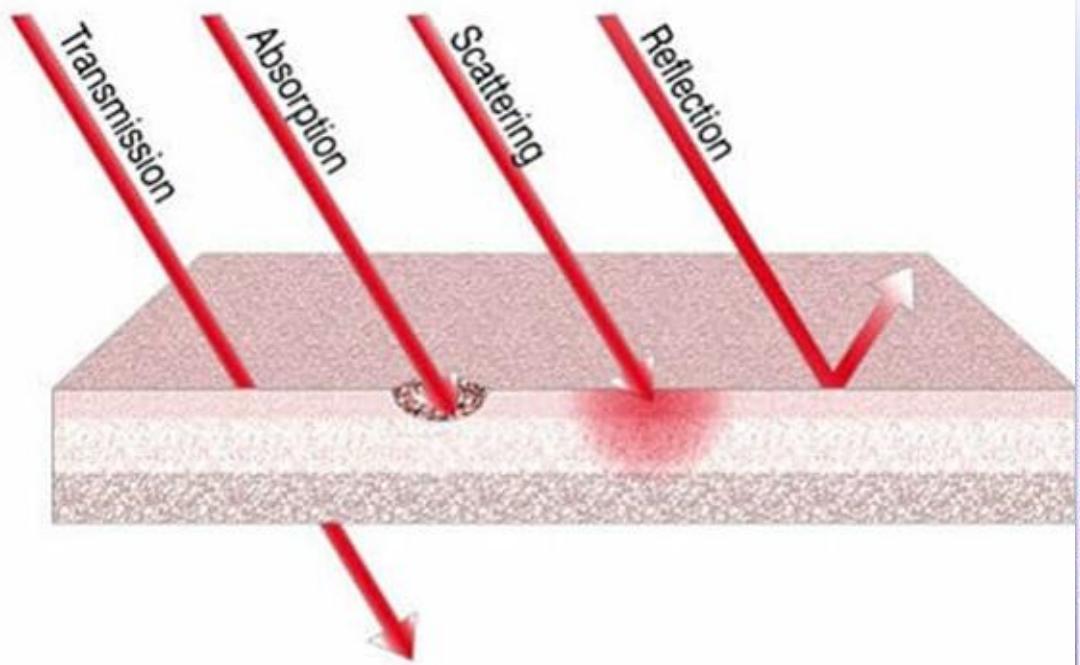


Laser light properties

- **Monochromatic – Single color**
- **Coherent** - identical amplitude and identical frequency
- **Collimation** - beam having specific spatial boundaries
- Retains energy over considerable distances



Laser-tissue interaction



Temperature (°C)	Effect
37-50	Hyperthermia
60-70	Coagulation
70-80	Welding
100-150	Ablation
>200	Carbonisation

Laser tissue interaction



1. Reflection.
2. Transmission.
3. Scattering.
4. Absorption.

Lasers in Periodontics & Implantology

An interaction between Light-Bacteria-Immune cells



. At the end of this interaction, you would know;
Use of LASERS in,

- Reducing the anxiety of the patient
- Preventing post-operative pain and swelling
- Management of
 - 1. Aberrant frenum,
 - 2. Operculum,
 - 3. Crown lengthening,
 - 4. Gingivectomy/ Gingivoplasty
- Management of periodontal diseases

At the end of this interaction, you would know;
Use of Lasers in

1. Reducing the anxiety of the patient
2. Preventing post-operative pain and swelling
3. Management of mild/moderate periodontitis
4. Management of
 - 1. Aberrant frenum,
 - 2. Operculum,
 - 3. Crown lengthening,
 - 4. Gingivectomy/ Gingivoplasty,
5. Implant uncovering for prosthetic phase.
6. Management of periapical lesions in immediate implant cases,
7. Management of peri-implantitis

Bonus (Any cut, nerve regeneration, blood coagulation)

. At the end of this interaction, you would know;
Use of LASERS in,

- Implant uncovering for prosthetic phase.
- Management of periapical lesions in immediate implant cases
- Management of peri-implantitis
- Bonus (if time permits,Teeth whitening, Any cut, nerve regeneration)

At the end of this interaction, you would know;
Use of Lasers in:

1. Reducing the post-operative swelling
2. Preventing post-operative gingivitis
3. Management of mild cases of periodontitis
4. Management of:
 1. Aberrant frenum,
 2. Operculum,
 3. Crown lengthening,
 4. Gingivectomy,
 5. Gingivoplasty,
5. Implant uncovering for prosthetic phase.
6. Management of periapical lesions in immediate implant cases,
7. Management of peri-implantitis
- Bonus (Any cut, nerve regeneration, blood coagulation)

Surgery is the first and foremost branch of medicine.

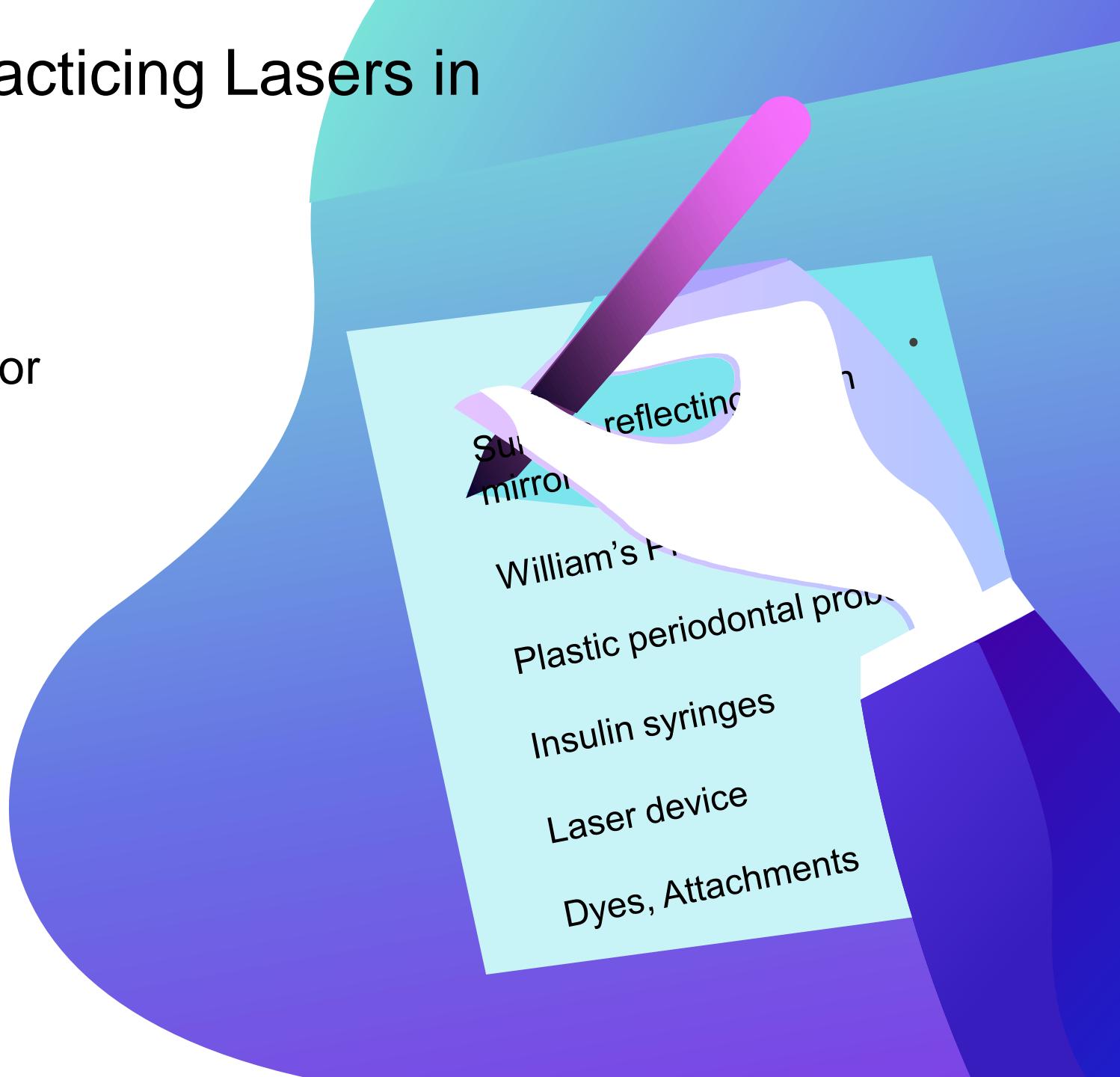
Surgery has the superior advantage of producing instantaneous effects by means of surgical **instruments and appliances** and hence is the highest in value of all the medical tantras.

- Sushruta, The Father of surgery (600 BC)



. Appropriate tools for practicing Lasers in Periodontics

- Surface reflecting mouth mirror
- William's Probe
- Plastic periodontal probe
- Insulin syringes
- Explorers/probes





Photobiomodulation therapy

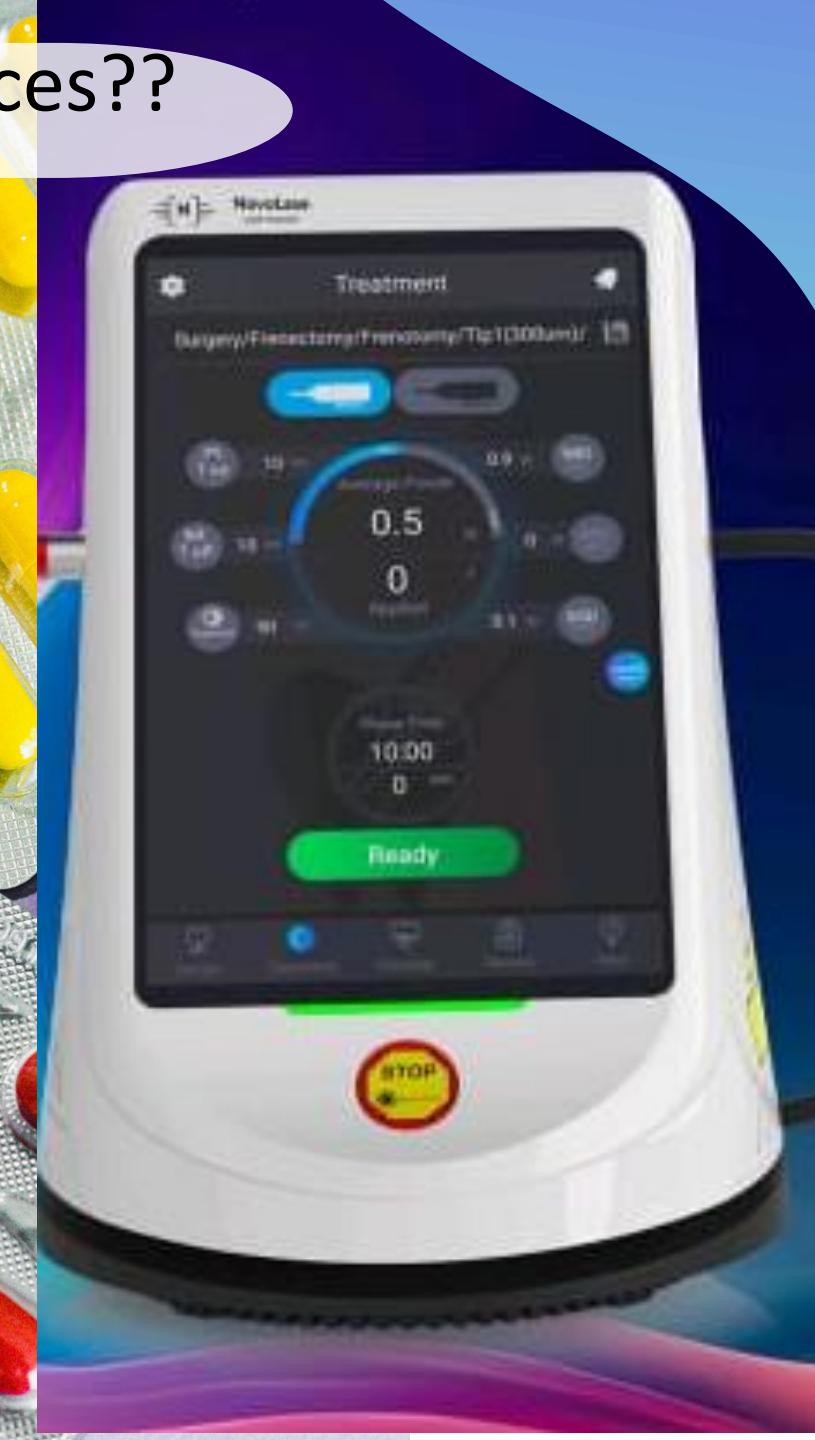


**Photodynamic
therapy**

**Photothermal
therapy**

Laser Healing Triangle®

Any similarities?? Any Differences??





Light Source (Laser wavelength)

810/980/450

Burning Glass principle

*Photoablative effect with a coolant
Bactericidal effect
Haemostasis*

Chromophores

*Haemoglobin
Melanin*

2, PHOTO THERMAL THERAPY



Hot tip Phenomena

Applications



Incisions

65

Excisions

50



Revisions

80

%

Light Source (Laser wavelength)

980/810/450

Handspeed

Depth



‘hot-tip surgery’

LET'S DIVE IN

'Hot tip surgery'



Cutting & Coagulation

- Erbium vs Diode
- Photo-thermal Coagulation & Ablation efficiencies

Hot tip properties

- Creating optically dark char
- 900° C heat diffusion
- Contact- thermal device
- Hand speed

Important factors with 810/980nm

- Maintaining a char layer
- Optically leaky tip
 - Initiation
 - Maintenance
 - Control effectiveness
- Sub-surface thermal Necrosis



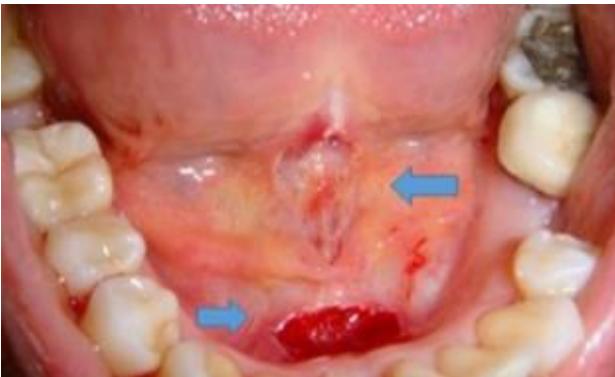
Oral Surgical applications

LET'S DIVE IN



Frenectomy

LOOKING AHEAD



Frenectomy

Mode: Cutting/ Hot tip

Power: 900 mW

Tip: Initiated

Wavelength: 810 nm

Cutting process and depth

Avoid : Charring

Preferably Pre-cool tissues



Frenectomy

Mode: Cutting / Hot tip

Power: 900 mW

Tip: Initiated

Wavelength: 810 nm

Cutting process and depth

Avoid : Charring

Preferably Pre-cool tissues

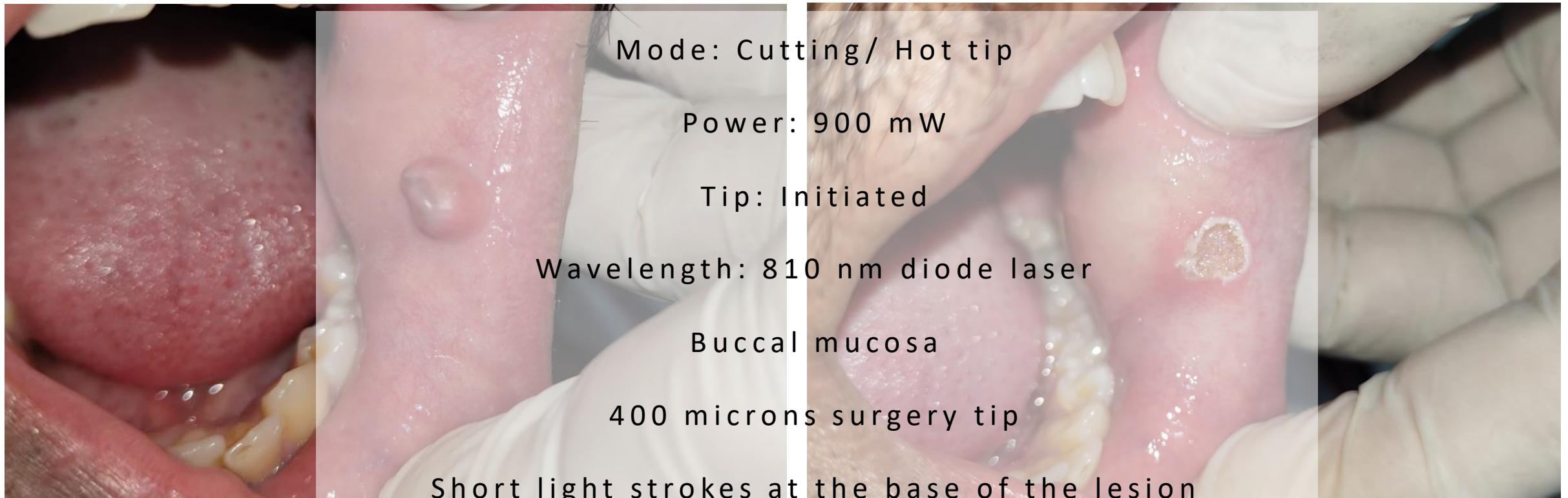




Mucocele Excision

LOOKING AHEAD

MUCOCELE EXCISION



Pre-operative

IMMEDIATE POST-OPERATIVE



Tooth exposure

LOOKING AHEAD

TOOTH EXPOSURE

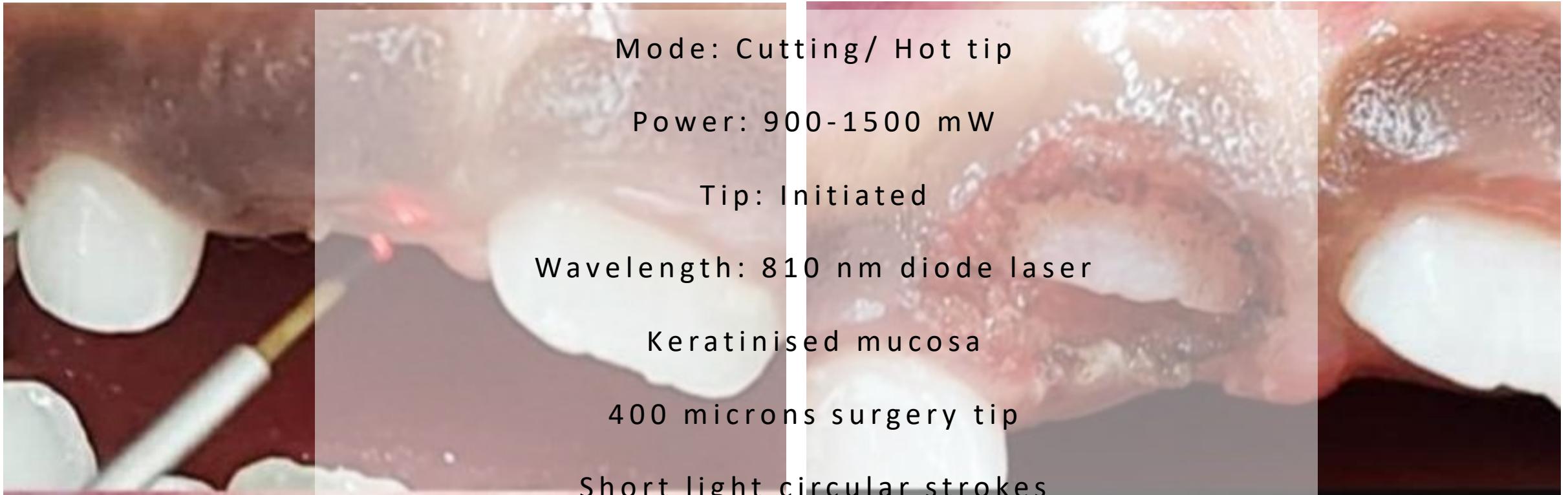


Pre-operative



IMMEDIATE POST-OPERATIVE

TOOTH EXPOSURE



Pre-operative

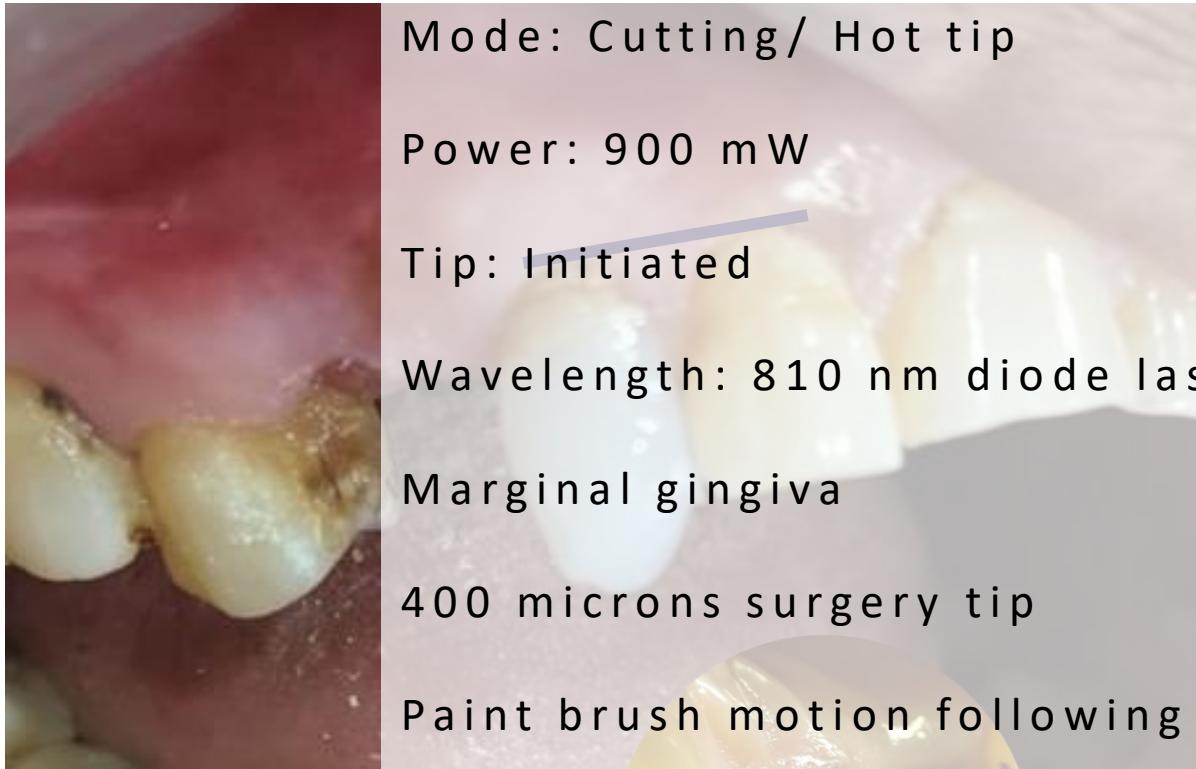
IMMEDIATE POST-OPERATIVE



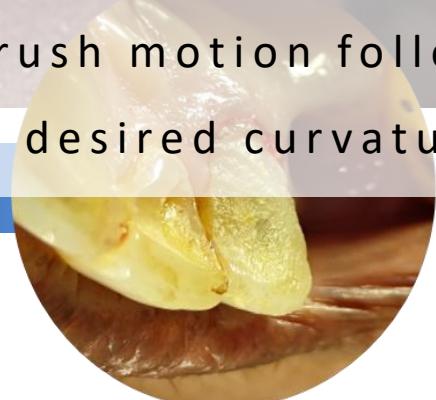
CLP

LOOKING AHEAD

CROWN LENGTHENING



Pre-operative



POST-OPERATIVE





Implant uncovering

LOOKING AHEAD

IMPLANT UNCOVERING



Pre-operative



IMMEDIATE POST-OPERATIVE

IMPLANT UNCOVERING



Mode: Cutting/ Hot tip

Power: 900 mW

Tip: Initiated

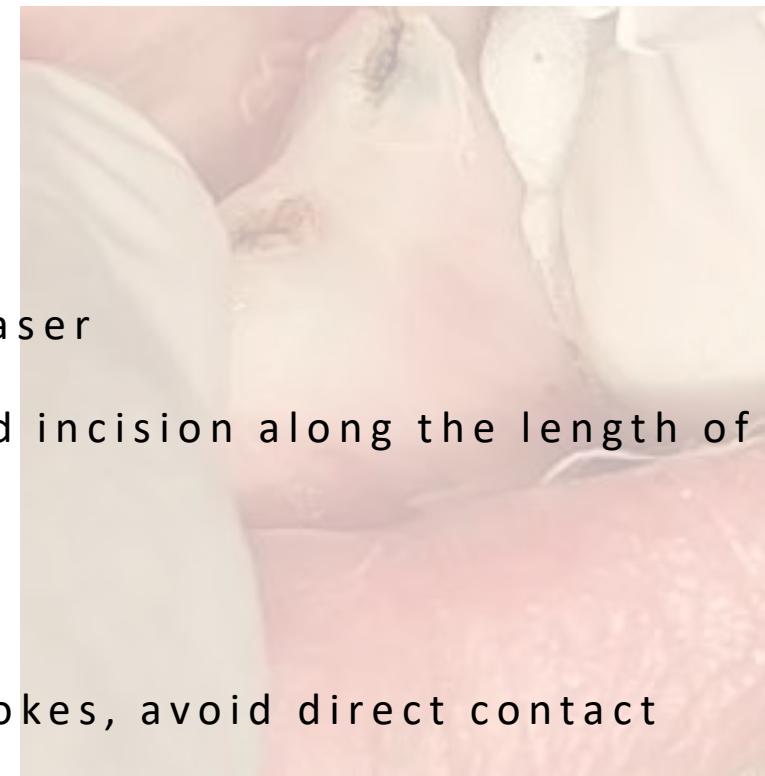
Wavelength: 810 nm diode laser

Locate the implants-I shaped incision along the length of ridge

400 microns surgery tip

Paint brush motion light strokes, avoid direct contact with implant/bone

Implant 2 nd stage



UNCOVERING





Question??

- "Take a look at this picture of an extraction socket. Can you guess how many days it's been since the tooth extraction took place?"



A black and white photograph of a modern interior space. On the left, there's a desk with a computer monitor, keyboard, and a small potted plant. The desk is positioned against a large, textured brick wall. A black metal chair is tucked under the desk. The floor is made of light-colored tiles.

Gingivoplasty

LOOKING AHEAD

ENHANCED OSSEOINTEGRATION



Pre-operative



IMMEDIATE POST-OPERATIVE



Gummy smile correction

LOOKING AHEAD

GUMMY SMILE CORRECTION



Pre-operative

POST-OPERATIVE

A black and white photograph of a modern interior space. On the left, there's a desk with a computer monitor, keyboard, and a small potted plant. The desk is positioned against a large, textured brick wall. A black metal chair is tucked under the desk. The floor is made of light-colored tiles.

Gingivoplasty

LOOKING AHEAD

PARAMETERS??



Mode: Cutting / Hot tip

Power: 900 mW

Tip: Initiated

Wavelength: 810/980 nm diode laser

Mark the bleeding points, Light brush Strokes along
the margin

400 microns surgery tip

Avoid direct contact with Bone/ Avoid exposing Bone

Pre-operative



IMMEDIATE POST-OPERATIVE



Non contact laser cutting

LOOKING AHEAD

Non Contact Surgery with TriBLU



PHOTO THERMAL THERAPY

Management of Dentinal Hypersensitivity



Mechanism of action-

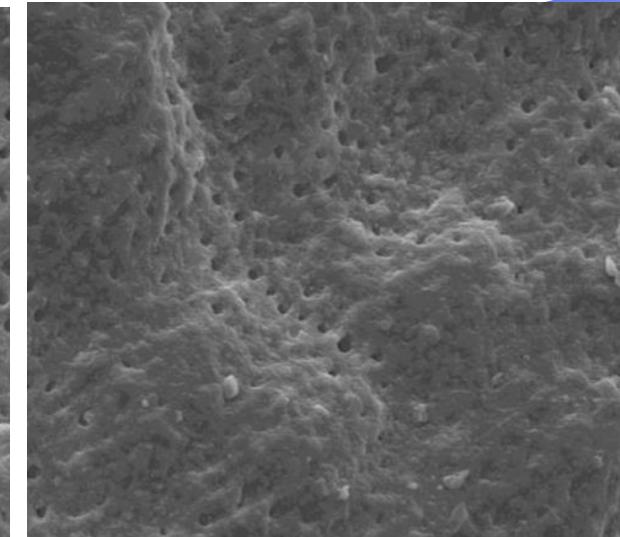
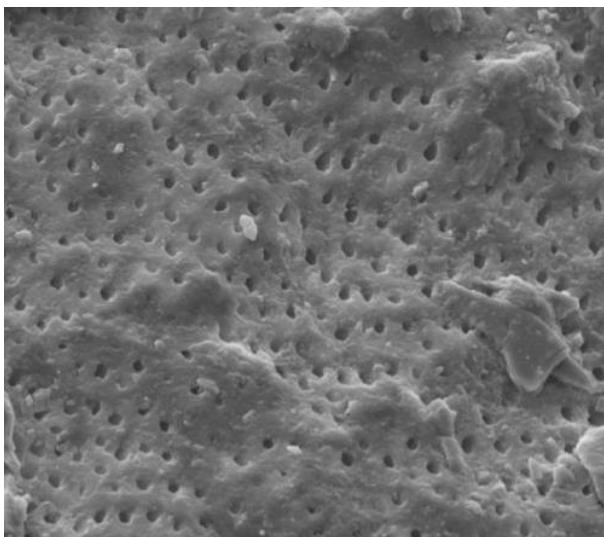
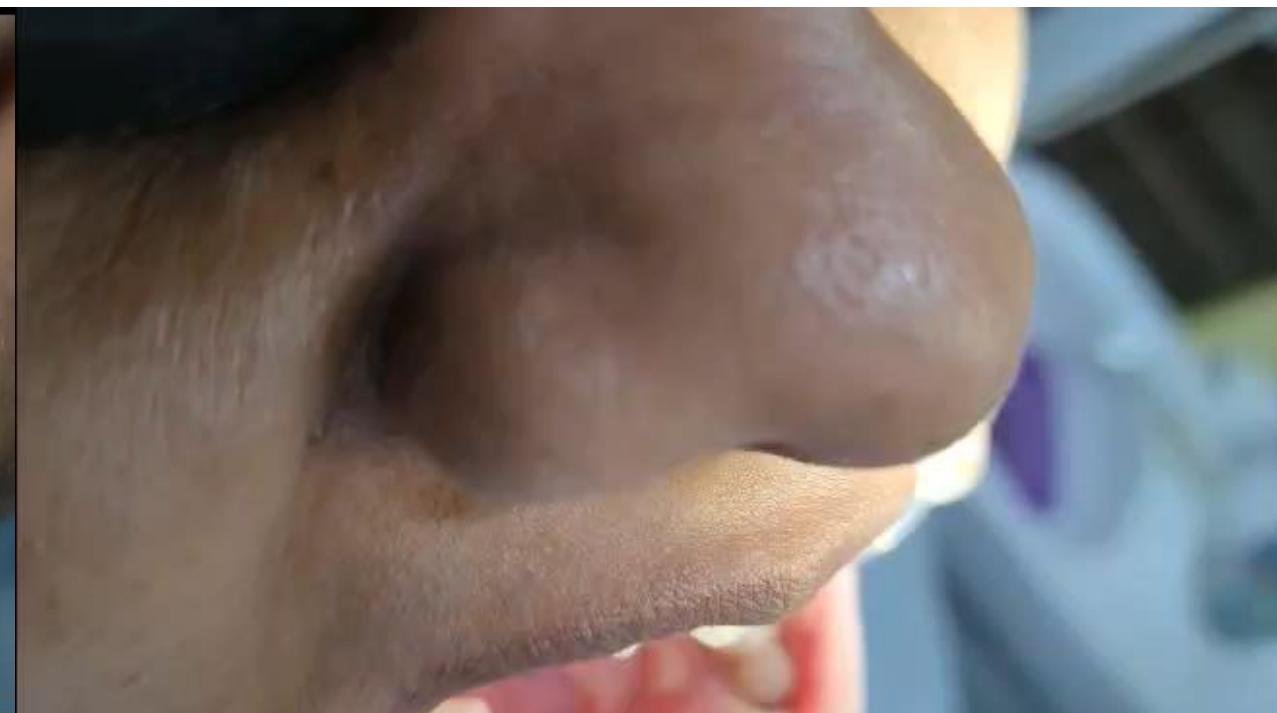
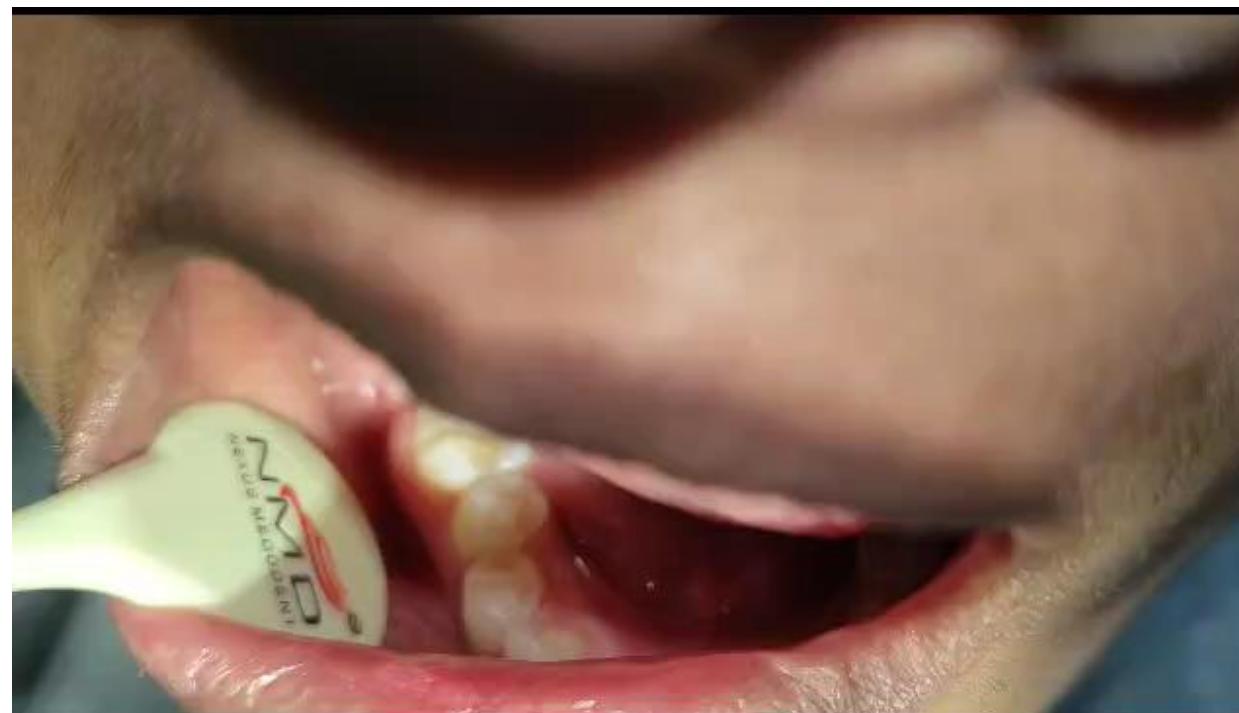


PHOTO THERMAL THERAPY

Management of Dentinal Hypersensitivity

Mechanism of action-



1 PHOTO DYNAMIC THERAPY

Antimicrobial Disinfection.

Applications

-  *aPDT-Monotherapy*
- 65 %  *Photo Activated Disinfection (Pre-procedural)*
- 50 %  *Post-procedural Surface Detoxication/ Implant Maintenance*

Light Source (Laser wavelength)

810/640/450

Photosensitizer Dyes

*Indocyanine GREEN dye
Methylene BLUE dye
Curcumin dye*

Molecular oxygen

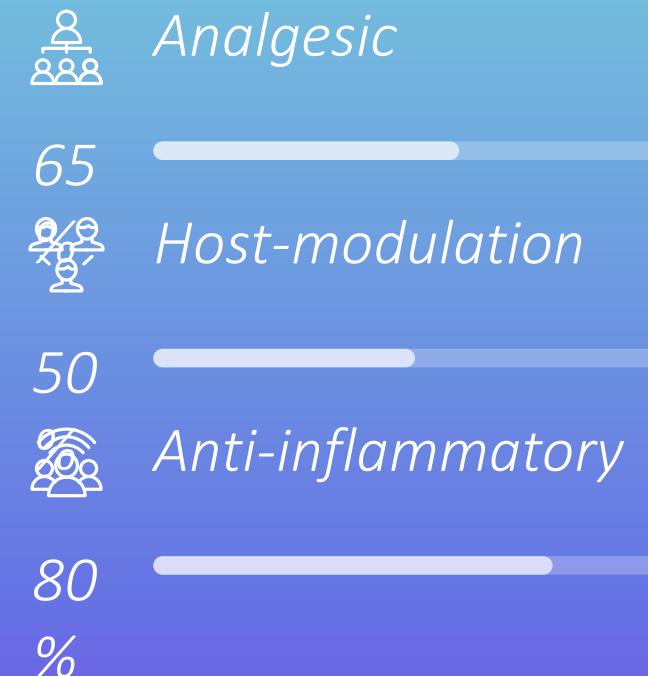
Singlet oxygen radicals and Triplet Oxygen molecules

3, **PHOTO BIO MODULATION**



Antimicrobial Disinfection.

Applications



1 PHOTO DYNAMIC THERAPY

Antimicrobial Disinfection.

Applications

-  *aPDT-Monotherapy*
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Light Source (Laser wavelength)

810/640/450

Photosensitizer Dyes

*Indocyanine GREEN dye
Methylene BLUE dye
Curcumin dye*

Molecular oxygen

Singlet oxygen radicals and Triplet Oxygen molecules

PHOTO DYNAMIC THERAPY

Story time...

N.R. Finsen



"photodynamische wirkung" or "photodynamic action" was established in 1904 by Hermann von Tappeiner.

"I don't understand it Dr. von Tappeiner, the paramecia were all wiggling just fine a minute ago, but now these over by the window seem to be dead."

-Oscar Raab

Ancient civilization
used sunlight to
treat skin conditions

~ 3000 BC

N. R. Finsen
wins the Nobel Prize
for his work on
phototherapy

1877

A. Downes/T. Blunt
showed that sun is
lethal to microorganisms

1903

H. von Tappeiner
established the term
"photodynamische wirkung" or
"photodynamic action"

1904

Meyer Betz
injects self with
hematoporphyrin

1913

Lipson
reported the first use
of hematoporphyrin
derivative and light
to treat cancer

1960

First controlled human
clinical study

1978

First photosensitizer
approved:
Photofrin® in Canada

1993



PHOTO DYNAMIC THERAPY

Mechanism of action

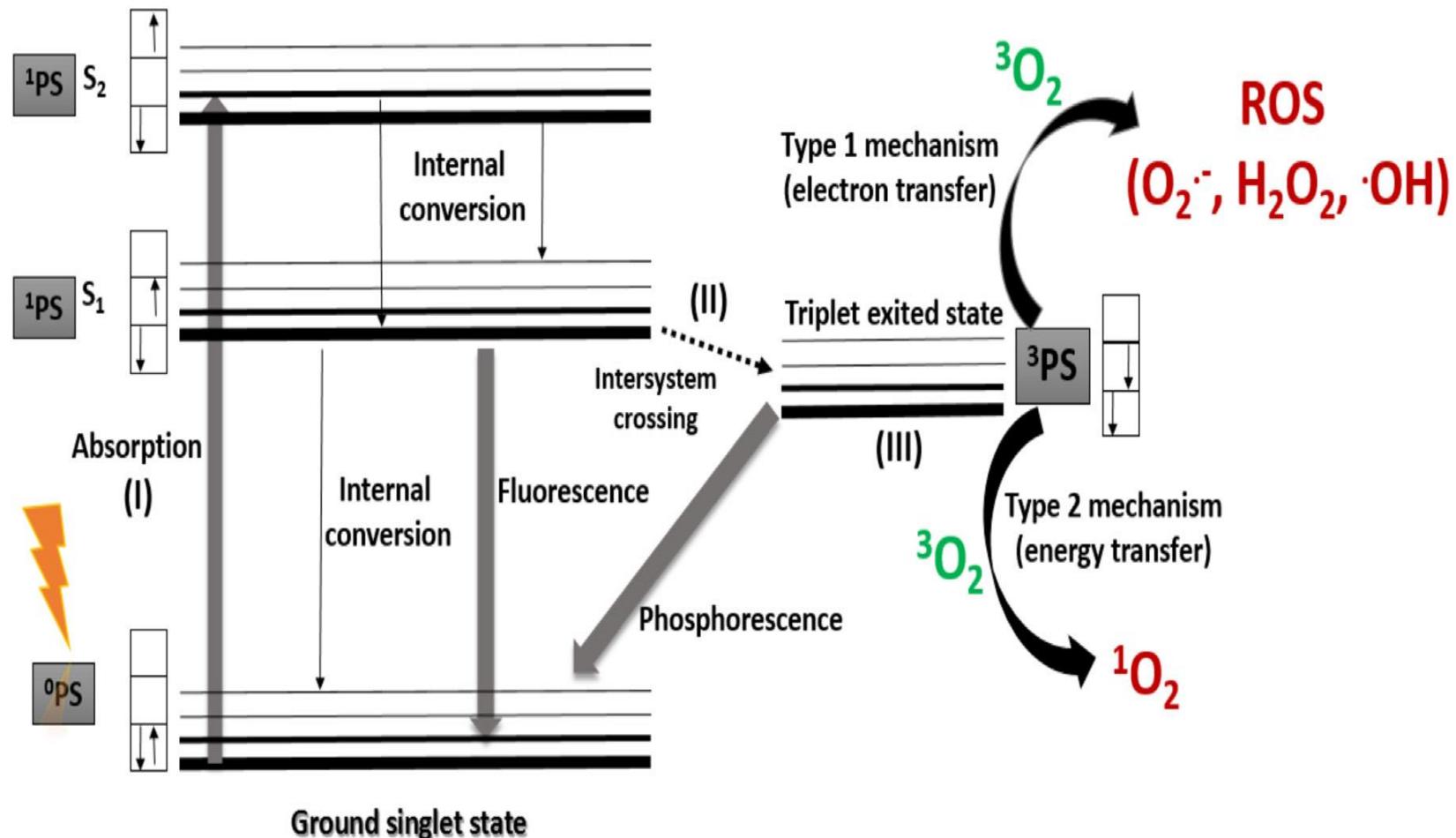
PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY

can be used for...

- ✓ Periodontitis and peri-implantitis
 - ✓ Endodontics
- ✓ Bone disinfection and socket preservation
- ✓ Oral mucosa diseases (herpes, candida, suture dehiscence)

PHOTO DYNAMIC THERAPY

Mechanism of action



Jablonski diagram illustrating the mechanism of action of PDT. Adapted with permission from -

X.Q. Hu, Y.Y. Huang, Y.G. Wang, X.Y. Wang, M.R. Hamblin, Antimicrobialphotodynamic therapy to control clinically relevant biofilm infections,Front. Microbiol. 9 (2018)

PHOTO DYNAMIC THERAPY

Procedure



Probing the pockets



Drying & Soaking the pocket 4 mins



PHOTO DYNAMIC THERAPY

Procedure



Drying & Soaking the pocket 4 mins



810 nm/ 300 mw/30 secs

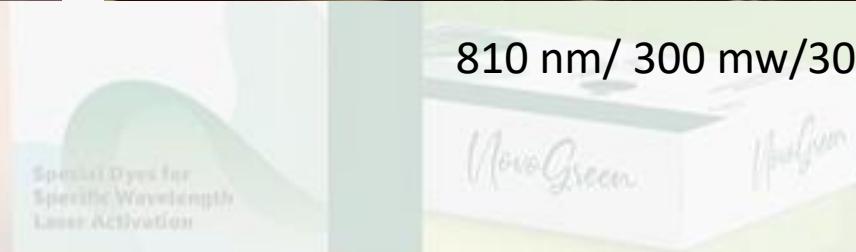


PHOTO DYNAMIC THERAPY

Procedure



mins

810 nm / 300 mw/30 secs

Special Dyes for
Specific Wavelength
Laser Activation

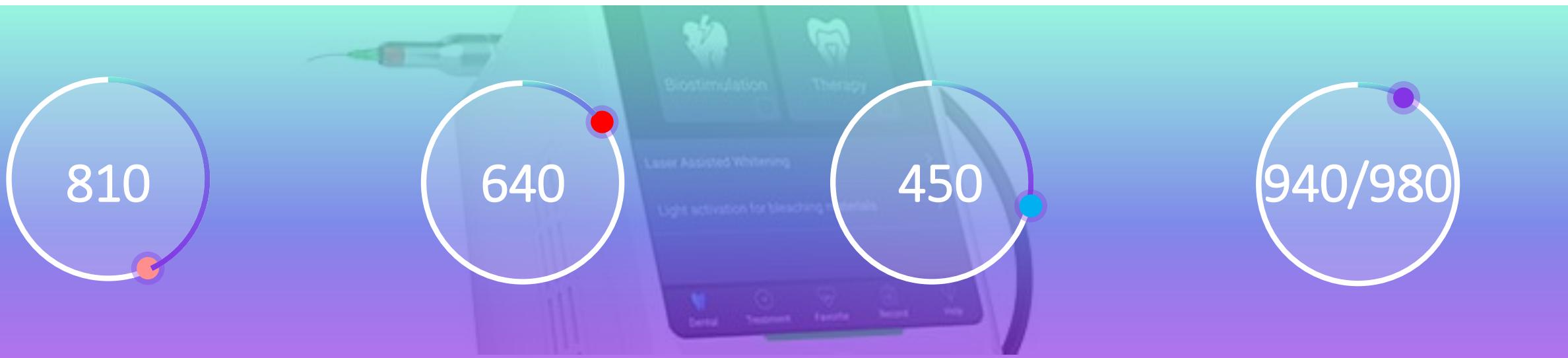


@1 week follow up

NovoGreen
Hofman

PHOTO DYNAMIC THERAPY

Parameters



Indocyanine Green

30 seconds each pocket

EmunDo technique

Methylene Blue

Curcumin/Riboflavin

-

Laser Wavelengths	810	640	450
Dye for PDT	Indocyanine green	Methylene blue	Curcumin
Resource			

PHOTO DYNAMIC THERAPY

Cases- Photo Activated Disinfection (PAD)

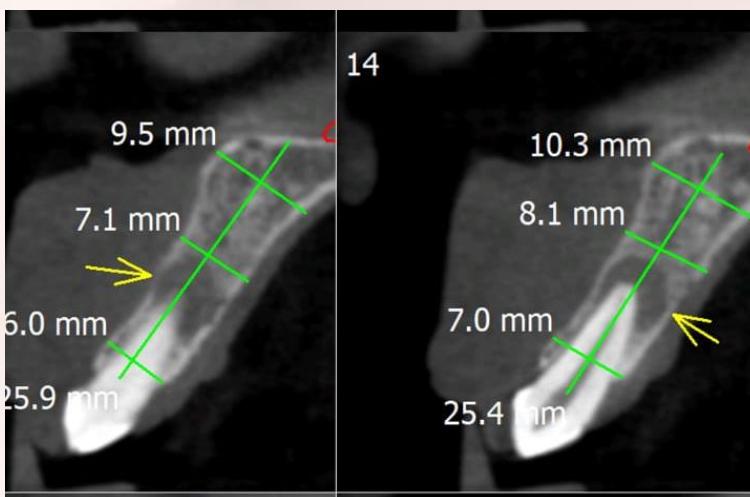
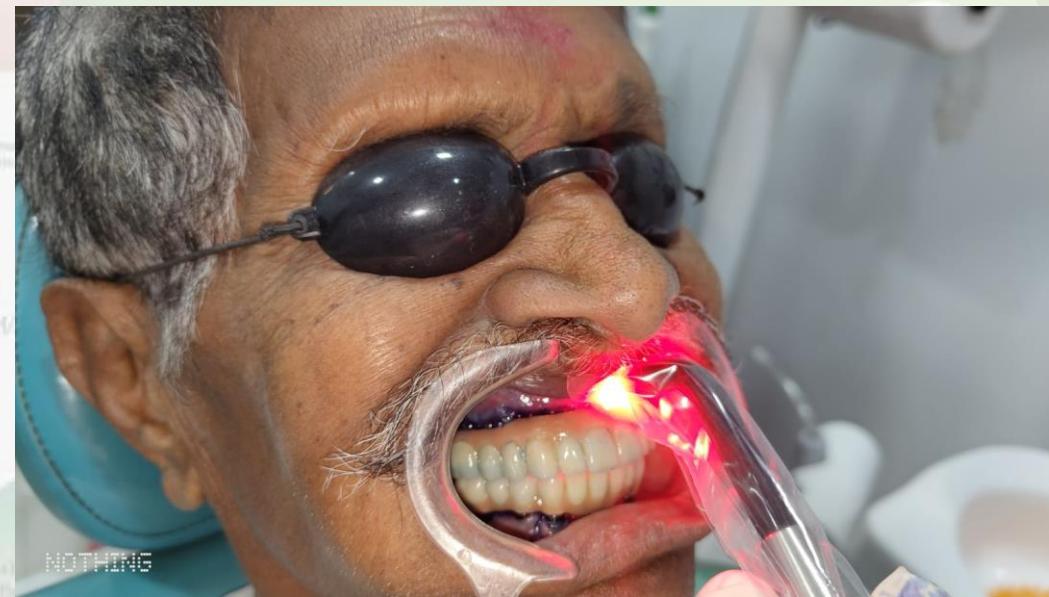


PHOTO DYNAMIC THERAPY

Cases- Post-Procedural Surface Detoxication / Implant Maintenance



Pre- procedural status



Drying & Soaking the pocket 4 mins

PHOTO DYNAMIC THERAPY

Cases- Post-Procedural Surface Detoxification / Implant Maintenance

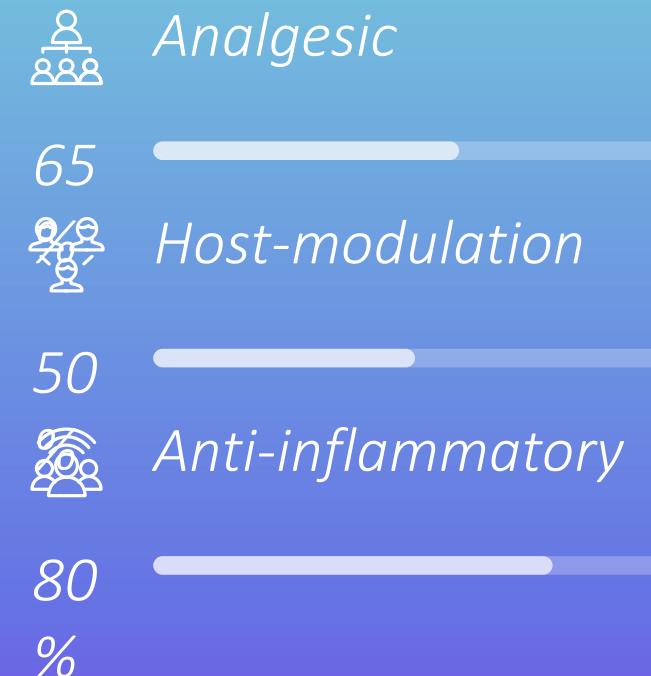


3, **PHOTO BIO MODULATION**



Antimicrobial Disinfection.

Applications



Photobiomodulation video

PHOTO BIO MODULATION

**Mechanism of action -
Analgesia**



PHOTO BIO MODULATION

Mechanism of action – Host Modulation

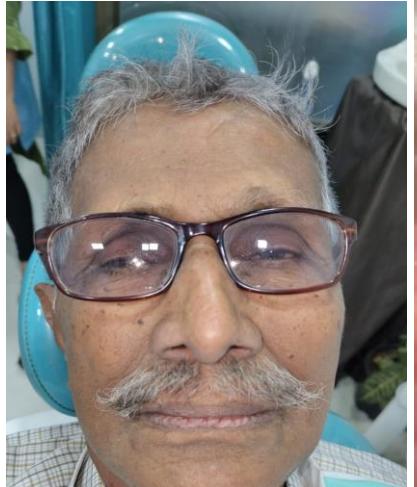


PHOTO BIO MODULATION

Mechanism of action – Host Modulation

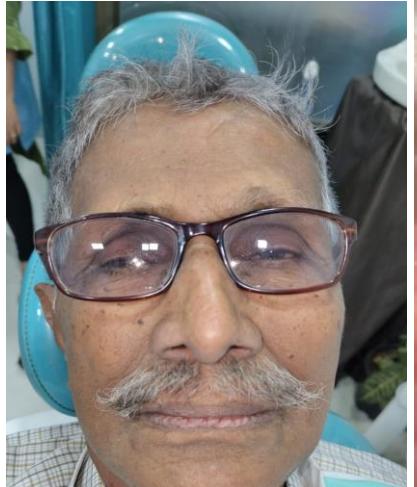


PHOTO BIO MODULATION

Mechanism of action – Anti-inflammatory



Jablonski diagram illustrating the mechanism of action of PDT. Adapted with permission from -
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PHOTO BIO MODULATION

Mechanism of action – Anti-inflammatory



Jablonski diagram illustrating the mechanism of

X.Q. Hu, Y.Y. Huang, Y.G. Wang, X.Y. Wang, M.R. Hamblin, Antimicrobialphotodynamic therapy to combat dental caries and periodontitis, *Journal of Clinical Dentistry*, 2013, 44(1), 1-6.

PHOTO BIO MODULATION

Mechanism of action – Anti-inflammatory



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PHOTO BIO MODULATION

Cases- Nerve Regeneration



Pre- procedural status

PHOTO BIO MODULATION

Cases- Nerve Regeneration



procedural status

PHOTO BIO MODULATION

Cases- Nerve Régénération



procedural status

PHOTO BIO MODULATION

Cases- Nerve Regeneration



Post procedural status and followup



Questions ???



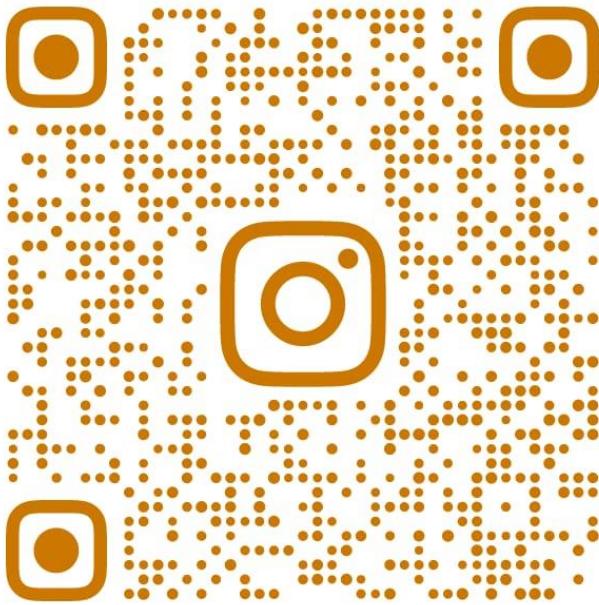
Thank You

For being such a wonderful audience!

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@DRSHASHANKV

