

# PYORRHOEA : LET US FOLLOW THE WORD

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In every day life, what we are labeled as professionals in the society dental surgeons and pyorrhea experts. So many sayings and misnomers are prevailing among people. Let us trace the word, from where it started and to what directions and consequences it lead to.?

IN GREEK LANGUAGE, PYON MEANS PUS AND RHOIA MEANS FLOW. In other words a discharge of pus from the alveolus. The word was introduced by --- FREDERICK HENRY REHWINKLE, a German physician, during a meeting of the American Dental Association in CHICAGO in 1877

## RIGGS' DISEASE

JOHN MANKEY RIGGS, AN AMERICAN dentist. His views and ideas on periodontal therapy were so widely accepted, he became recognized as the leading authority in the field and the disease became known as RIGGS' DISEASE. The views of Dr. Riggs were popular and well-accepted for.

He was honoured by the William J. Gies Foundation for his unusual contribution in the field of periodontology

VERTICAL PYORRHOEA OSKAR WESKI in 1921 described the pocket formation occurring parallel to the long axis of the tooth. and he named it as the VERTICAL PYORRHOEA.

HORIZONTAL PYORRHOEA: Loss of interdental bone in periodontal diseases, when the bone is resorbed parallel to the upper margin of the alveolar process. OSKAR WESKI stated that horizontal pyorrhea is more amenable to treatment than vertical pyorrhea.

SCHMUTZ PYORRHEA: This archaic term was coined by Bernhard Gottlieb, for moderate to severe gum diseases, with the origin of this 'filth' pyorrhea being the gums. It is characterized by calculus, infection, pockets, suppuration and alveolar atrophy. 1925.

KAROLYI EFFECT: Moritz Karolyi, a Viennese dentist, described the possible role of hyperfunction of the

masticatory muscles in eliciting traumatic occlusion as a cause of pyorrhea. He recommended the grinding of occlusal surfaces and use of bite planes at night. Karolyi never used the term 'bruxism' [1902].

THE SURGICAL METHOD OF CORRECTION: THE CRANE- KAPLAN OPERATION FOR THE PROMPT ELIMINATION OF PYORRHOEA ALVEOLARIS, DENT COSMOS, 1931.

It is a conservative technique for eliminating all unsupported gingival tissue with minimum osseous reduction. After the establishment of bleeding points and subsequent tissue removal, the complete labial and lingual flap of tissue is removed. The teeth are then thoroughly scaled, all unsupported tissue removed and the underlying bone beveled. Once the haemorrhage is controlled, a cement pack is placed for protection and tissue healing.

ADA Report of nomenclature committee 1936, LEONARD gave the term PERIODONTOCLASIA 'archaic'. Greek klosis means breaking, refers to breaking down of investing tissues of a tooth.

It was accepted by AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION'S nomenclature committee as a preferred term, replacing its synonyms pyorrhea alveolaris and Rigg's disease

IN 1937, THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PERIODONTOLOGY abandoned the term PYORRHEA ALVEOLARIS IN FAVOUR OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE. [AAP1937].

PERIODONTITIS [ADA1943]. This disease was defined as indicating nonspecifically and collectively all destructive and degenerative diseases of the periodontium.

Again in 1949, it was known as the disease in which the mobility, migration, elongation and tooth-loss occurred as a result of destruction of the supporting tissues. [Glickman 1949].

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