

## Optimum wound treatment with Gelatamp

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**Tooth 16 of a 60 year old female patient could not be saved for periodontal and endodontic reasons (Fig. 1): the non vital tooth is mobile and an apical radio lucency can be seen on the radiograph (ostitis apicalis chronica).**

After the terminal anaesthetic the coronal desmodontal fibres are severed (Fig. 2) and the tooth is removed in one piece with maxillary molar pliers (Fig. 3). After the extraction the alveolus is checked, to see if there is a connection to the sinus maxillaris. A thorough curettage of the periapical granulation tissue is then carried out (Fig. 4). After checking the wound we have normal bleeding. As the alveolus is about the same size as the Gelatamp sponge, it is place directly into the alveolus with tweezers (Fig. 5). Where necessary, Gelatamp can be cut to size

with sterile scissors or scalpel, depending on the situation and the dimensions of the alveolus. It is important not to compress Gelatamp, otherwise the structure of the sponge is destroyed and it can no longer absorb blood.

Bleeding stops immediately even without pressure (Fig. 6). Only a small amount of pressure is required on the edges of the wound. Nevertheless, the patient is informed about the possibility of secondary bleeding. In such a case, the bleeding can be stopped within minutes by applying pressure with a rolled up handkerchief. If this does not help, the dentist should be contacted again.

After two days the alveolus is already completely granulated (Fig. 7). A further check-up after 3 months shows complete healing and epithelisation (Fig. 8). Accord-

ing to the patient the whole healing process was painless.

### Comments on Gelatamp

In the upper jaw I use Gelatamp routinely in alveoli with normal bleeding after extraction. In the lower jaw I usually place a drainage for the first 8 to 10 days, due to the possibility of post operative infection caused by food particles. After removing the drainage and sufficient bleeding, Gelatamp is used. Gelatamp is also used directly in simple alveoli with only a small amount of bone.

### Advantages of Gelatamp

- very fast haemostasis and healing
- no pain caused by drainage (particularly on removal)
- very easy to use



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

### Conclusion

I like working with Gelatamp very much as it is easy and quick to use. Due to the optimal healing effect I can't imagine working without Gelatamp in my dental practice.

### KONTAKT

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