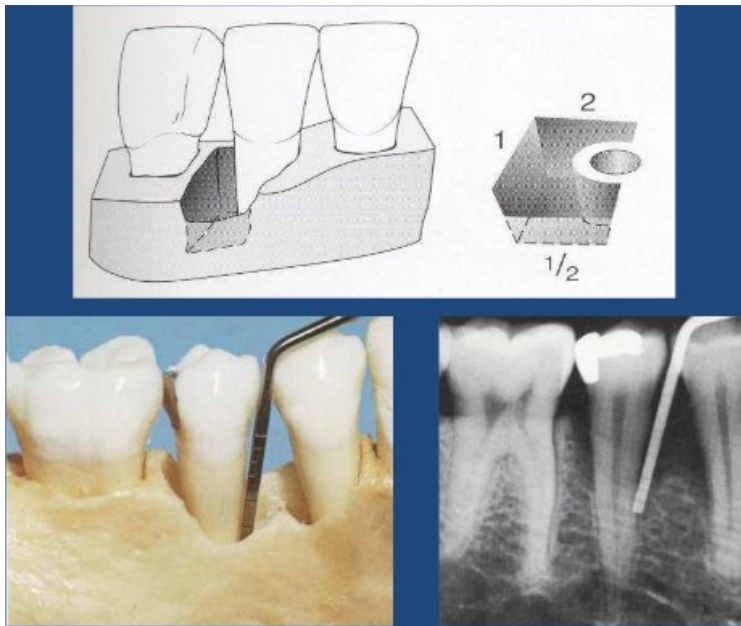


OSSEOUS DEFECTS

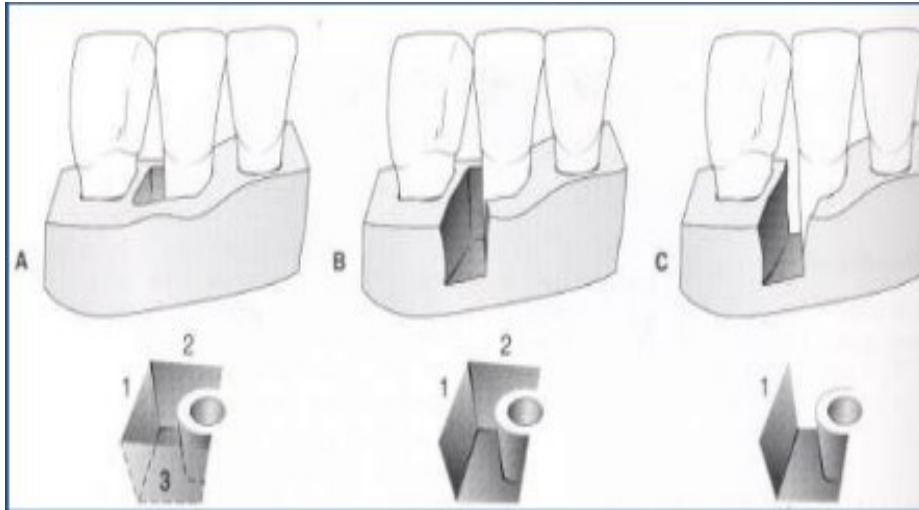
Bone or osseous defects are concavities or deformities in the alveolar bone involving one or more teeth.

- **HORIZONTAL DEFECTS**
- **VERTICAL DEFECTS**



HEMISEPTAL
DEFECT

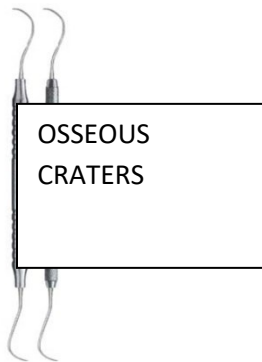
Osseous defects



1 WALLED
2-WALLED
3-WALLED
DEFECTS



VERTICAL DEFECTS
FURCATION
INVOLVEMENTS



Nabers probe- for detection
of furcation involvement

- One wall defect – usually only one interdental wall remains and is called hemi septum if remaining wall is proximal. Poor prognosis for periodontal regeneration since it is difficult to stabilize the graft material to be used in its proper place.
- Two wall defect – most prevalent bone defect found interdentally with facial and lingual walls remaining, involves both the interproximal walls which are mainly called crater defects or interdental crater defects.
- Three wall defect – occurs most frequently in the interdental region, usually the remaining bony walls are facial, lingual and proximal can be circumferential defects. The ideal osseous defect for a regenerative procedure as this defect shape will favor the stabilization of a graft material to be used.
 - Combined defect – combination of one, two or three wall defect
 - Fenestration – isolated areas in which the root is denuded of bone and the root surface is covered only by periosteum and overlying gums. Marginal bone is intact
 - Dehiscence – areas where the defect extends through the marginal bone

Furcation involvements:



Use of Naber probe

