



Splints: Labial Periodontal Splint



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

Labial periodontal splint

Step-by-step:

1. Initial situation Anterior view of patient dentition before splinting. Note the old composite filling that was left in the proximal space between d.11 and d.12.
2. The right length of **Perma fiber** reinforcement was measured with a pocket depth gauge. The reinforcement should reach from the distal side of the canine to the mesial side of the incisor, tooth 11.
3. 2-3 suitable length strips of **Perma Fiber** were cut for the splint. **Note:** Each strip should be narrower than the underlying strip(s), so that the splint does not form a sharp edge on the tooth surface. The Fiber pieces were wetted with a light curing resin in a plastic bag (at least 1 drop of resin per 1 cm² of Fiber).
4. You have two choices for wetting the Fiber: you can leave it covered from the light for 15 minutes; or you can wet it in 3 minutes by rolling it back and forth in a plastic bag between your fingers. The fibers are completely wetted when they are **translucent**.
5. The teeth surfaces were etched in the area of the intended splint. Dental adhesive was applied to the etched surfaces and light cured.
6. Flow composite was applied to the proximal spaces, to help the placement of the fibers and to strengthen the splint. The wetted Fiber was pressed on to the teeth with an instrument.
7. The splint was light cured one tooth at a time for 5-10 seconds. You can use a spatula as a protective cover for any stray light source.
8. A thin layer of flow composite was applied to cover the fibers and light cured for 40 seconds on each tooth. The labial splint was finished and polished.
9. An occlusal view of the finished splinting