



External Root Resorption

- Also known as external or invasive cervical resorption
- Defined as loss of hard tissue with invasion of granulation tissue
- Commonly associated with damaged or deficient cementum
- Predisposing factors include: excessive orthodontic movement, trauma, aggressive periodontal debridement, internal bleaching without protective seal covering root canal
- RCT usually not indicated with defect rarely exposing pulp
- Usually asymptomatic and diagnosed from radiograph or pink appearance of tooth from vascular granulation tissue
- Treatment involves elevation of gingival flap, removal of granulation tissue, restoration of defect
- Thorough debridement and topical medicaments help prevent recurrence
- Prognosis depends on location and severity of defect

**Surgical treatment completed by
George Brown Jr, DMD, MSD**

**1401 Georgian Park • Suite 100 • Peachtree City, GA 30269
Phone:770-631-2728 • Email: info@ptendo.com**