

STEM TECHNIQUE – INNOVATIVE SURGICAL APPROACH FOR MANAGING DEEP MARGINS

SUPRACRESTAL TISSUE ESTHETIC MANAGEMENT (STEM)

INTRODUCTION

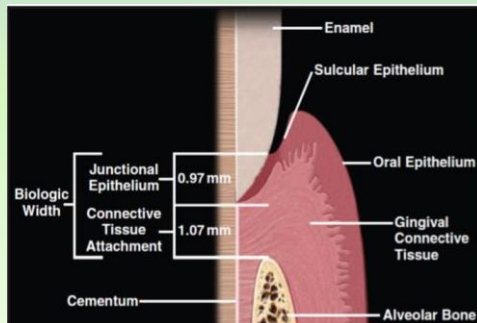
In day-to-day clinical practice, the clinician frequently encounters deep carious lesions with margins that invade the periodontal tissue. The correct choice of treatment plan is crucial to success in such cases.

Supracrestal attachment system

junctional
epithelium



supracrestal
connective tissue
attachment



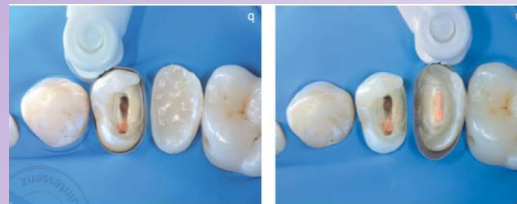
Interproximal margin relocation (IMR)



1.5 mm below the
gingival margin.



Two large carious
lesions



A circular matrix adheres closely around the
cervical margins of tooth

Supracrestal tissue esthetic management (STEM) technique



More than 1.5 mm
below the gingival
margin.



Vestibular flap



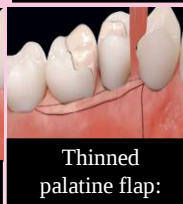
Thinned
palatine flap:
first
paramarginal
incision



Thinned
palatine flap:
second
incision



Thinned
palatine flap:
third apical
incision

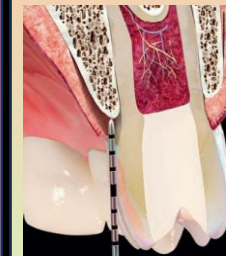


Thinned
palatine flap:
fourth
intrasulcular
incision

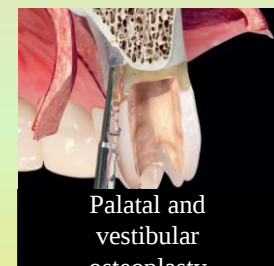


Thinned
palatine flap:
palatal tissue
wedge
removal

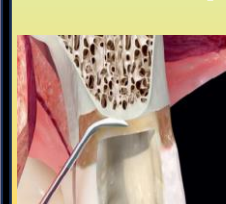
STEM- Modified



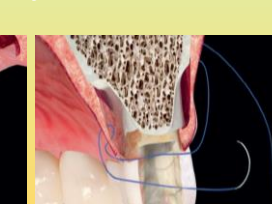
Distance between
the clean cavity
margin and the
bone crest is
measured,
leaving **less than
2 mm.**



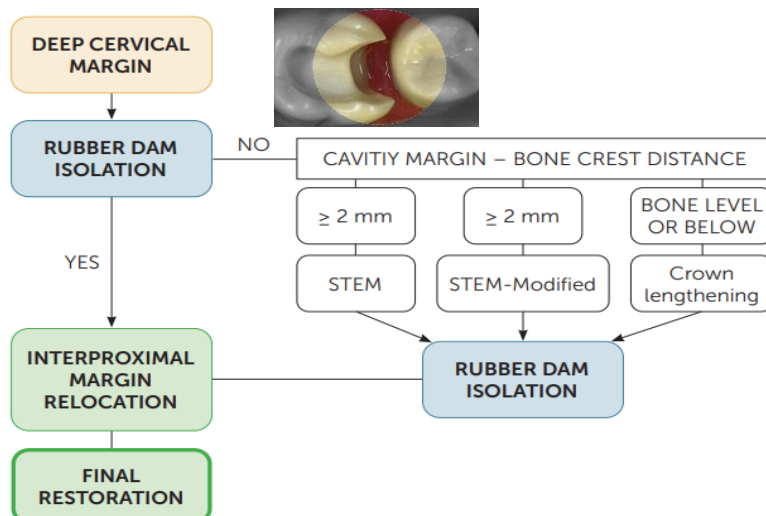
Palatal and
vestibular
osteoplasty



Root planing



Vertical mattress
suture



CONCLUSION

After the STEM or STEM-Modified procedures, the best time to carry out definitive restoration work is **immediately after surgery.**