

## Waterlase All-Tissue Lasers

### Soft Tissue (Including Pulpal Tissues)\*

**Incision, excision, vaporization, ablation and coagulation of oral soft-tissues, including:**

- Excisional and incisional biopsies
- Exposure of unerupted teeth
- Fibroma removal
- Flap preparation – incision of soft tissue to prepare a flap and expose the bone
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- Frenectomy and frenotomy
- Gingival troughing for crown impressions
- Gingivectomy
- Gingivoplasty
- Gingival incision and excision
- Hemostasis
- Implant recovery
- Incision and drainage of abscesses
- Laser soft tissue curettage of the post-extraction tooth sockets and the periapical area during apical surgery
- Leukoplakia
- Operculectomy
- Oral papillectomies
- Pulpotomy
- Pulp extirpation
- Pulpotomy as an adjunct to root canal therapy
- Root canal debridement and cleaning
- Reduction of gingival hypertrophy
- Soft tissue crown lengthening
- Treatment of canker sores, herpetic and aphthous ulcers of the oral mucosa
- Vestibuloplasty

### Hard Tissues

**General Indications\***

- Class I, II, III, IV and V cavity preparation
- Caries removal
- Hard tissue surface roughening or etching
- Enameloplasty, excavation of pits and fissures for placement of sealants

### Laser Periodontal Procedures

- REPAIR Protocol: Waterlase Er,Cr:YSGG assisted new attachment procedure (cementum-mediated periodontal ligament new attachment to the root surface in the absence of long junctional epithelium)
- Removal of subgingival calculi in periodontal pockets with periodontitis by closed or open curettage
- Removal of highly inflamed edematous tissue affected by bacteria penetration of the pocket lining and junctional epithelium
- Full thickness flap
- Partial thickness flap
- Split thickness flap
- Laser soft tissue curettage
- Laser removal of diseased, infected, inflamed and necrosed soft tissue within the periodontal pocket
- Removal of granulation tissue from bony defects
- Sulcular debridement (removal of diseased, infected, inflamed or necrosed soft tissue in the periodontal pocket to improve clinical indices including gingival index, gingival bleeding index, probe depth, attachment loss and tooth mobility)
- Osteoplasty and osseous recontouring (removal of bone to correct osseous defects and create physiologic osseous contours)
- Ostectomy (resection of bone to restore bony architecture, resection of bone for grafting, etc.)
- Osseous crown lengthening

### Endodontic Surgery (Amputation)

- Flap preparation – incision of soft-tissue to prepare a flap and expose the bone
- Cutting bone to prepare a window access to the apex (apices) of the root(s)
- Apicoectomy – amputation of the root end
- Root end preparation for retrofill amalgam or composite
- Removal of pathological tissues (i.e., cysts, neoplasm or abscess) and hyperplastic tissues (i.e., granulation tissue) from around the apex

### Root Canal Hard Tissue

- Tooth preparation to obtain access to root canal
- Root canal preparation including enlargement
- Root canal debridement and cleaning
- Laser root canal disinfection after endodontic instrumentation

### Bone/Surgical

- Cutting, shaving, contouring and resection of oral osseous tissues (bone)
- Osteotomy



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