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Ke o d: Cementogenesis; Acellular cementum; Periodontal tissues; Periodontal ligament; Growth factors

In od c ion

A sequential phased healing response begins a er periodontal tissues are injured, allowing for wound closure and partial tissue structure and function restoration. In periodontal tissues, the tight coordination of resident cells in the epithelial and connective tissue compartments is necessary for wound closure. To reestablish a mucosal seal that involves the underlying periodontal connective tissues and their attachment to the tooth surface, multiple cell populations in these compartments combine their metabolic activities [1]. Since the colonization of tooth surfaces by pathogenic bio lms promotes in ammation, which can contribute to periodontal tissue degradation and tooth loss, the formation of an impermeable seal around the tooth is especially important for oral health. Fibroblasts are central to the restructuring of periodontal tissue structures during the healing response. ey produce and arrange the collagen bers that connect the alveolar bone and gingiva to the cementum that covers the tooth root. Diverse, multi-functional broblast populations in the connective tissues of the gingiva and periodontal ligament contrl6mooe 3(a)-9(t)0.6(f)9(o)12u(t)-6(D.9(t)-5(i73(s))-6(io)-9(do)12-5(i)3(s)5n)6s in 9(a)19(t c2bm4 Tw the reestablishment of a functional periodontium. A broblast subtype known as the myo broblast emerges following gingival wounding and plays a crucial role in collagen synthesis and brillar remodeling [2].

Healing of o nd in he pe iodon i m

Conclusion

In conclusion, the results demonstrate the dynamic process of cementogenesis and its crucial role in periodontal health and tooth