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PERIDONTAL PACK OR DRESSING COMPOSITION

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This invention relates to a peridontal pack or dressing composition for use by dentists and oral surgeons in the treatment of the peridontal tissues of the oral cavity incidental to dental operations.

One of the problems involved in connection with dental surgery is the injury done to the peridontal tissues of the oral cavity surrounding the operated area and resulting danger of infection incidental thereto.

An object of the present invention is to provide a new and improved therapeutic peridontal pack or dressing composition which may be used by dentists and oral surgeons as a peridontal pack or dressing incidental to dental operations and oral surgery, and which enhances the cure of any injury done to the peridontal tissues incidental to a dental operation or other form of oral surgery.

Another object of the invention is to provide a new and improved therapeutic peridontal pack or dressing composition which may be readily prepared and used by dentists and oral surgeons in connection with dental or oral surgery.

In the practice of the present invention I may prepare the new therapeutic peridontal pack or dressing composition in accordance with any of the following examples:

EXAMPLE NO. 1

(a) Solid phase

Zinc oxide -----	Gm.	43.0
Tannic acid -----		4.0
Kaolin -----		27.0
Shredded asbestos fiber -----		8.0
Zinc acetate -----		1.0
Para-aminotoluene sulfonamide hydrochloride ----		17.0

The ingredients of the solid phase component, set forth above, are intimately mixed to form a powder.

(b) Liquid phase

Eugenol (2-methoxy allyl phenol or 4-allyl guaiacol) -----	Ml.	99.0
NMFE (5-nitro-2-methylfurfuryl ether) -----		1.0

The ingredients of the liquid phase component, set forth above, are intimately mixed to form a liquid.

In preparing the new therapeutic peridontal pack or dressing composition from the solid phase component and the liquid phase component of Example No. 1, there are added to two or three drops of the liquid phase component a sufficient quantity of the solid phase component, in powder form, to form a relatively thick mixture depending, to some extent, on the consistency or viscosity desired in the resulting therapeutic peridontal composition and its intended use as a peridontal pack or dressing. The normal or average mixing time required is approximately fifteen (15) minutes, at room temperature, following which the new peridontal composition is ready for use by the dentist or oral surgeon as a peridontal pack or dressing.

Additional examples which may be employed in preparing the new peridontal pack or dressing composition are as follows:

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EXAMPLE No. 2

(a) Solid phase

5	Zinc oxide -----	Gm.	43.0
	Tannic acid -----		4.0
	Kaolin -----		25.0
	Shredded asbestos fiber -----		7.0
	Zinc acetate -----		1.0
10	Para-aminotoluene sulfonamide hydrochloride ----		20.0

(b) Liquid phase

15	Eugenol (2-methoxy allyl phenol or 4-allyl guaiacol) -----	Ml.	50.0
	Paraffin oil (plasticizing agent) -----		46.0
	NMFE (5-nitro-2-methylfurfuryl ether) -----		4.0

The same procedure is followed in mixing the solid phase component and the liquid phase component of Example No. 2 as is set forth in reference to preparing the new peridontal pack or dressing composition in accordance with Example No. 1.

EXAMPLE No. 3

(a) Solid phase

25	Zinc oxide -----	Gm.	46.0
	Tannic acid -----		3.0
30	Kaolin -----		29.0
	Shredded asbestos fiber -----		3.0
	Zinc acetate -----		2.0
	Para-aminotoluene sulfonamide hydrochloride ----		17.0

(b) Liquid phase

35	Eugenol (2-methoxy allyl phenol or 4-allyl guaiacol) -----	Ml.	60.0
	NMFE (5-nitro-2-methylfurfuryl ether) -----		4.0
40	Paraffin oil (plasticizing agent) -----		28.0
	Thymol -----		4.0
	Metacresylacetate (plasticizing agent) -----		4.0

In preparing the new peridontal pack or dressing composition in accordance with the foregoing Example No. 3, the resulting mixture is in the form of a paste due to the use therein of the plasticizing agents in the form of the paraffin oil and the metacresylacetate ingredient in the liquid phase component, which imparts this property to the resulting composition as a result of which the new peridontal composition, as prepared in accordance with the foregoing Example No. 3, is somewhat more pliable than the composition prepared in accordance with Examples Nos. 1 and 2 and does not set as rapidly or as hard as the compositions prepared in accordance with Examples Nos. 1 and 2.

EXAMPLE No. 4

(a) Solid phase

60	Zinc oxide -----	Gm.	46.0
	Rosin powder -----		29.0
	Tannic acid -----		3.0
	Shredded asbestos fiber -----		4.0
65	Zinc acetate -----		1.0
	Para-aminotoluene sulfonamide hydrochloride ----		17.0

(b) Liquid phase

70	Eugenol (2-methoxy allyl phenol or 4-allyl guaiacol) -----	Ml.	75.0
	NMFE (5-nitro-2-methylfurfuryl ether) -----		4.0
	Metacresylacetate (plasticizing agent) -----		21.0