# Clinical and Technical **Considerations in the Analysis** of Gingival Crevicular Fluid

PhD KCE (UK)

PERIOTRON Course

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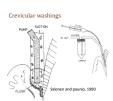
### Gingival Crevicular Fluid and researches

- Discovered in late 1950s
- Studies of GCF began in early 1960s
- Studies expanded during 1970s
- Aid of technology\_advance in analytical technique

Collection of gingival crevicular fluid is a noninvasive simple procedure

Site-specific information about the inflammatory status at any particular periodontal site

### Methods to collect the GCF Micropipettes









### Collection of gingival crevicular fluid

- Periopapers strip (Oraflow Inc.)
- ■Presterilized
- Standard 1.2 ul



\*Larger Periocol paper strips collecting up to 2.0 ul

## **Method of measurements**

- 1. Staining: by staining with Ninhydrin to produce a purple color in the area where gingival fluid is accumulated
- 2. Weighing the strips. Strip is weighed before and after collecting the GCF sample.
- 3. An electronic method



#### **Analytical Parameters that Require Consideration**

- Timing of GCF collection in relation to other clinical parameters
- GCF volume is recorded or not
- GCF samples are stored and analyzed individually or pooled
- GCF samples stored dry or placed in buffer and then stored
- Temperature of storage at -80°C
- Shaking, vortexing, centrifuging, duration and temperature

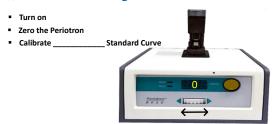
DI. HILDER

## Collection of gingival crevicular fluid

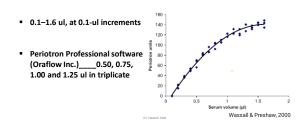


- 1-2 mm
- 30 sec
- Samples visibly contaminated with blood are rejected
- Visible supragingival plaque should be removed

### **Quantification of Gingival Crevicular Fluid Volume**



## **Quantification of Gingival Crevicular Fluid Volume**





## **Instruments and Materials**



