

COMMON SYMPTOMS

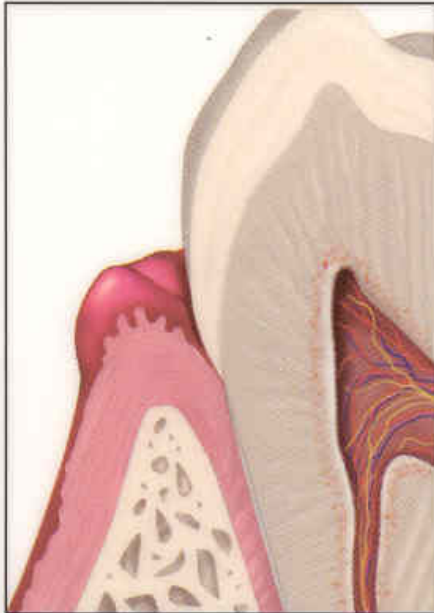
- Gums that bleed easily
- Red, swollen or tender gums
- Exposed roots or recession
- Persistent bad breath or bad taste
- Loose teeth or spacing
- Change in bite or fit of partials

STAGES OF DISEASE

- 1. Gingivitis
 - Affects soft tissue only (gums)
 - Disease changes are reversible
- 2. Periodontitis
 - Affects hard tissues (bone)
 - Disease changes are difficult to reverse

GINGIVITIS

- Disease affects the majority of the population
- Common symptoms are bleeding and sore gums
- Disease left untreated can progress to periodontitis
- Bacterial is the primary cause

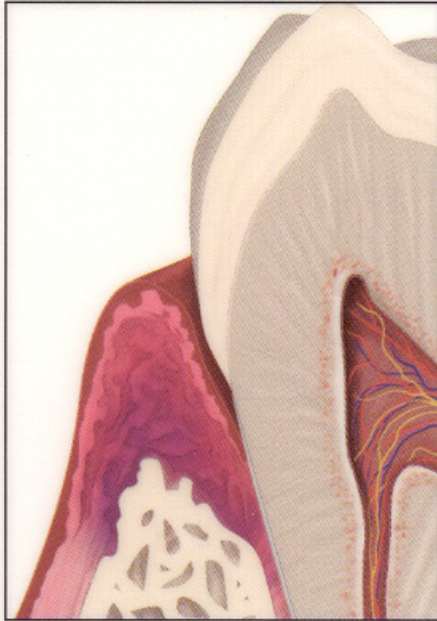


Gingivitis

- Bacteria and plaque cause the gums to become inflamed and bleed easily
- Plaque gets into the space between the gum and the tooth, but there's still time to prevent the gum from detaching and forming "pockets"
- Professional cleaning and good home care are usually enough to restore healthy gums, with no permanent damage

PERIODONTITIS

- Continued inflammation results in irreversible loss of bone
- Pockets become deeper as attachment of gum to tooth is lost
- Mobility of teeth may increase
- Root exposure may occur resulting in sensitive areas
- Calculus forms below the root surface
- Continued loss of bone may result in abscess formation and possible tooth loss

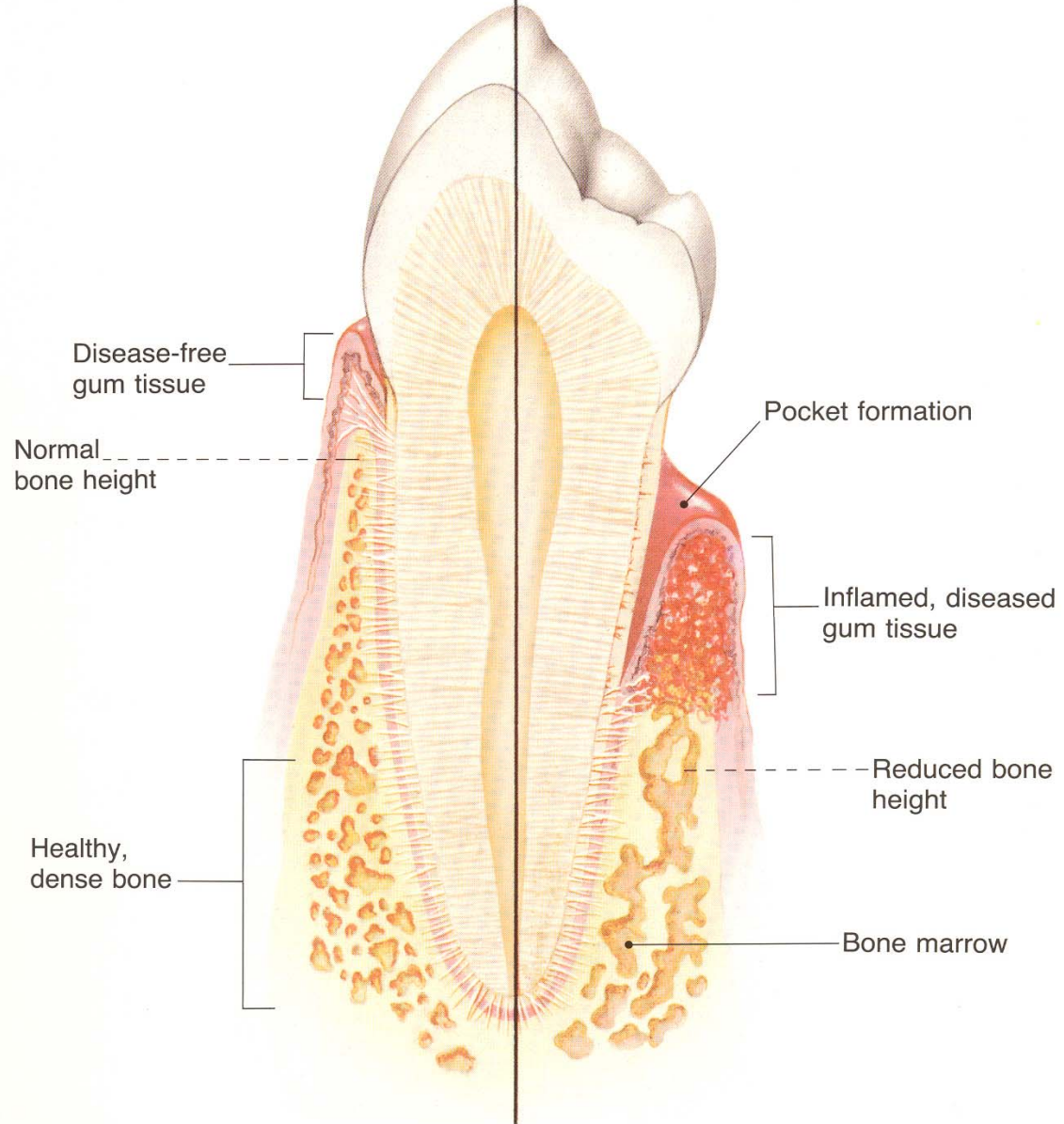


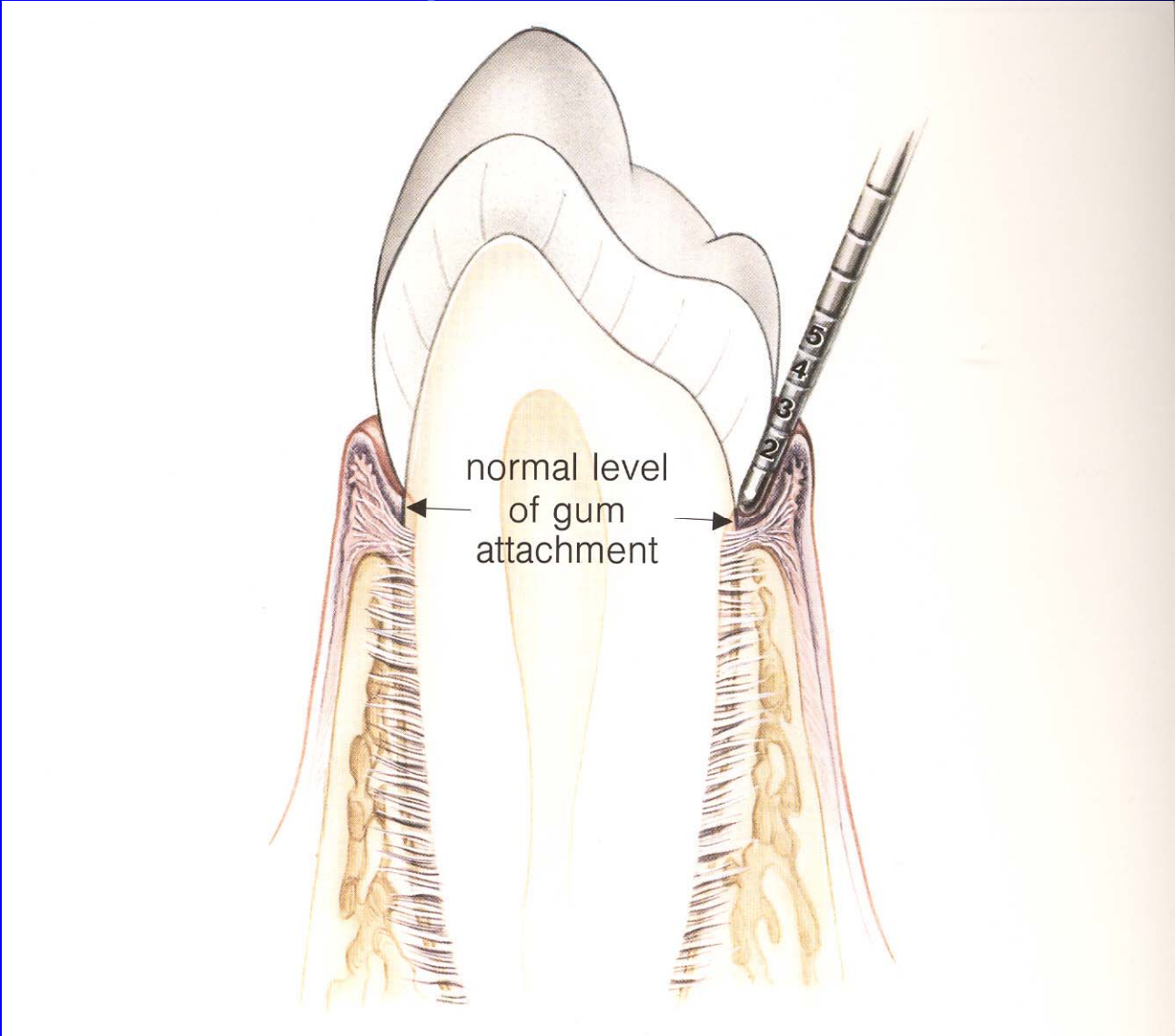
Periodontitis

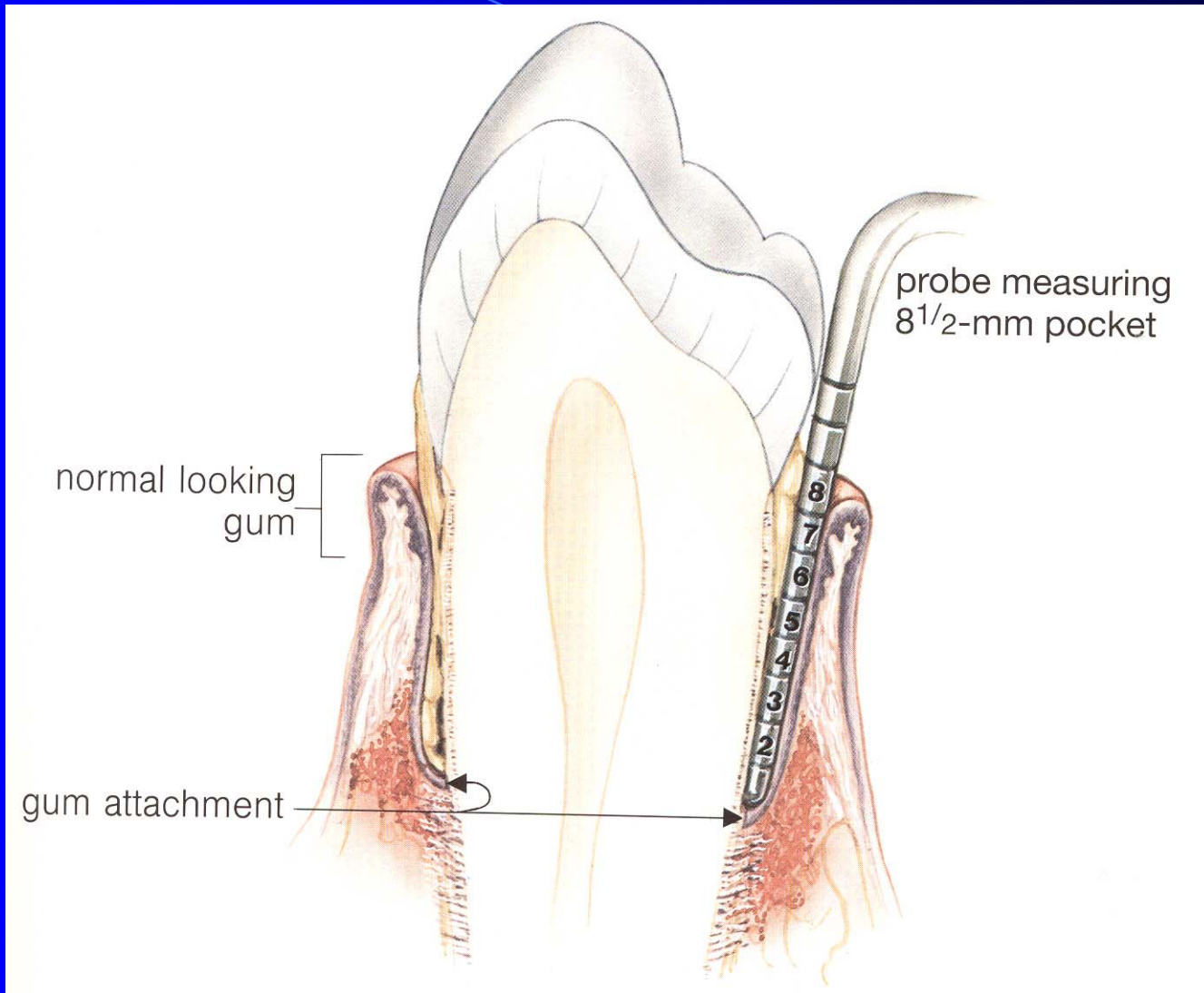
- High levels of bacteria initiate release of tissue-destroying enzymes
- These enzymes start a process which results in deeper “pockets” and bone loss
- Treatment is aimed at stopping further damage and reversing the progression of the disease

HEALTHY STATE

DISEASED STATE







PRIMARY CAUSES

- BACTERIAL PLAQUE AND CALCULUS
- INFREQUENT PROFESSIONAL CLEANING
- TOBACCO HABITS, PARTICULARLY SMOKING

SECONDARY FACTORS

- Systemic diseases specifically diabetes
- Clenching or grinding of your teeth
- Medications
- Poor fitting bridges, crowns or fillings
- Hormonal changes
- Diet
- Genetic predisposition
- STRESS

TREATMENT of DISEASE

- GINGIVITIS
- 1. Non-surgical treatment
- 2. Oral hygiene instructions
- 3. Occasional antibiotics or antiseptic mouth rinses
- 4. Periodic professional cleaning

TREATMENT of DISEASE

- PERIODONTITIS
- 1. Non-surgical treatment
- Root planing and deep scaling with anesthetic
- 2. Oral hygiene instructions
- 3. Surgical treatment if response to non-surgical is not adequate
- 4. Frequent periodontal maintenance