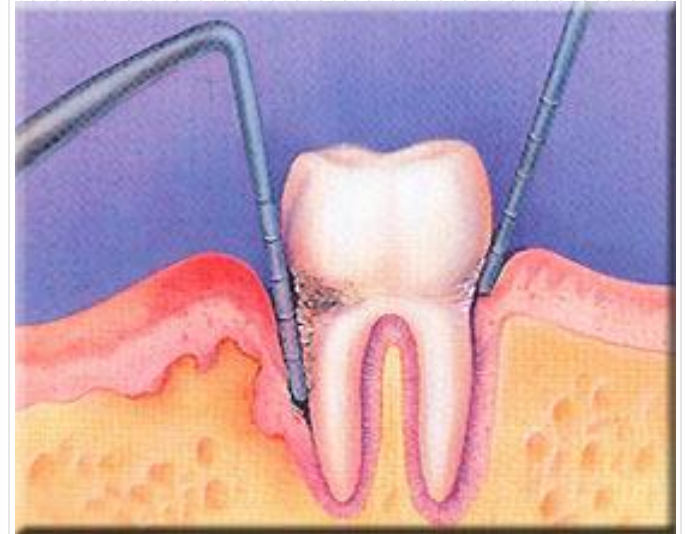


Periodontal Disease

By
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PERIODONTAL DISEASE

- The conditions that cause inflammation and destruction of the gums, alveolar bone, and other structures supporting the teeth are grouped together and termed as Periodontal Disease (PD).
- The etiology is complex and involves the presence of pathogenic bacteria found in dental plaque and variations in host immune response from one individual to another. PD is found to be a common source of chronic systemic infection in humans.

Definition

- **Chronic Periodontitis** can be defined as “an infectious disease resulting in inflammation within the supporting tissues of the teeth, progressive attachment loss, and bone loss.”
- Occur as a result of extension of inflammation from the gingiva into deeper periodontal tissue.

Common Characteristics

- **Onset** - any age; most common in adults
- **Plaque initiates condition**
- **Subgingival calculus common finding**
- **Slow-mod progression; periods of rapid progression possible**
- **Modified by local factors/systemic factors/stress/smoking**

Extent & Severity

- ***Extent:***
 - **Localized:** <30% of sites affected
 - **Generalized:** > 30% of sites affected
- ***Severity:*** entire dentition or individual teeth/site
 - **Slight = 1-2 mm CAL** (clinical attachment loss)
 - **Moderate = 3-4 mm CAL**
 - **Severe = 5 mm CAL**

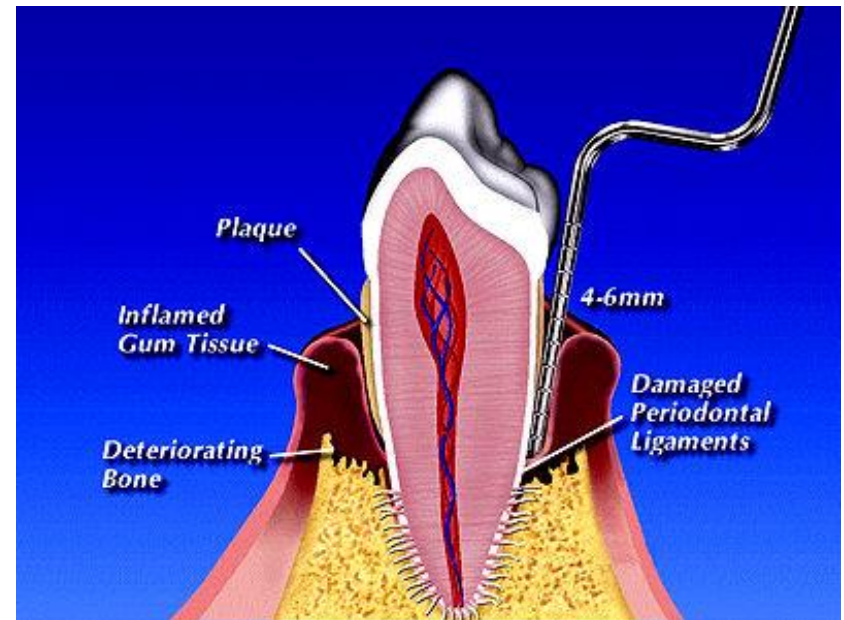
Clinical Characteristics

- **Gingiva moderately swollen**
- **Deep red to bluish-red tissues**
- **Blunted and rolled gingival margin**
- **Cratered papilla**
- **Bleeding**



Clinical Characteristics

- **Plaque/calculus deposits**
- **Variable pocket depths**
- **Loss of periodontal attachment**
- **Horizontal/vertical bone loss**
- **Tooth mobility**



CLASSIFICATION

- Based on Disease Distribution:

- Localized:

- Periodontitis is considered localized when $<30\%$ of the sites assessed in mouth demonstrate attachment loss and bone loss.

- Generalized:

- Periodontitis is considered generalized when $>30\%$ of the sites assessed demonstrate attachment loss and bone loss.
- The pattern of bone loss in chronic periodontitis can be vertical or horizontal.

DISEASE DISTRIBUTION : It is a site-specific disease

■ CLINICAL SIGNS -

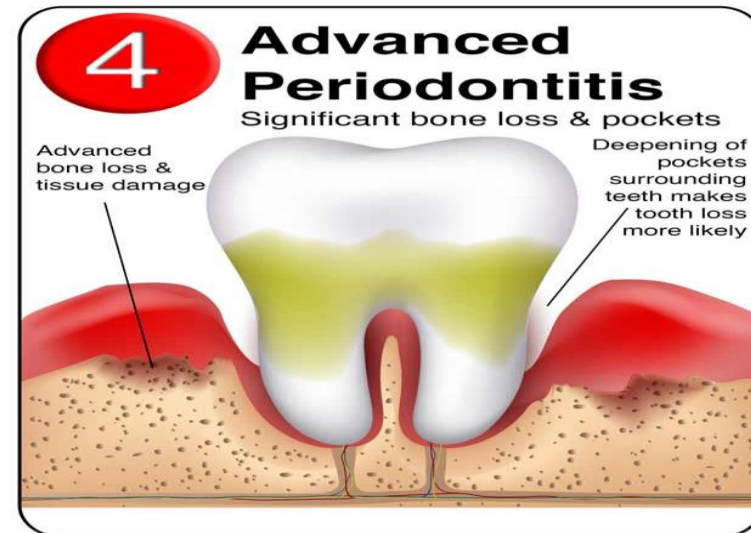
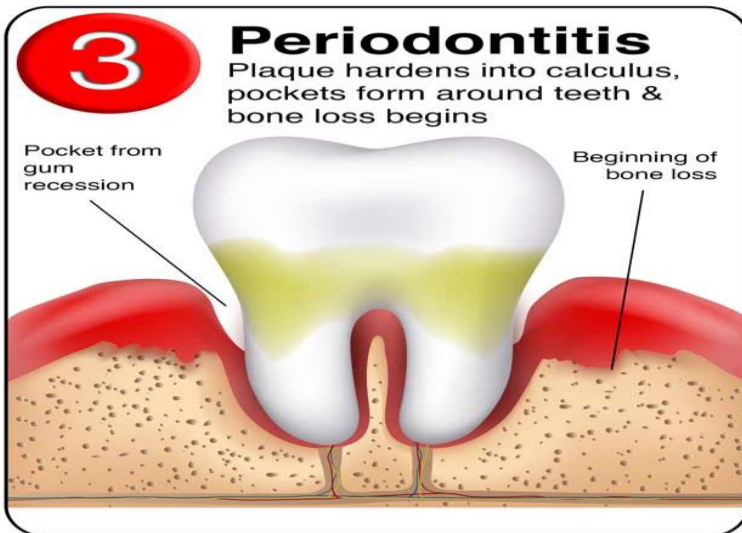
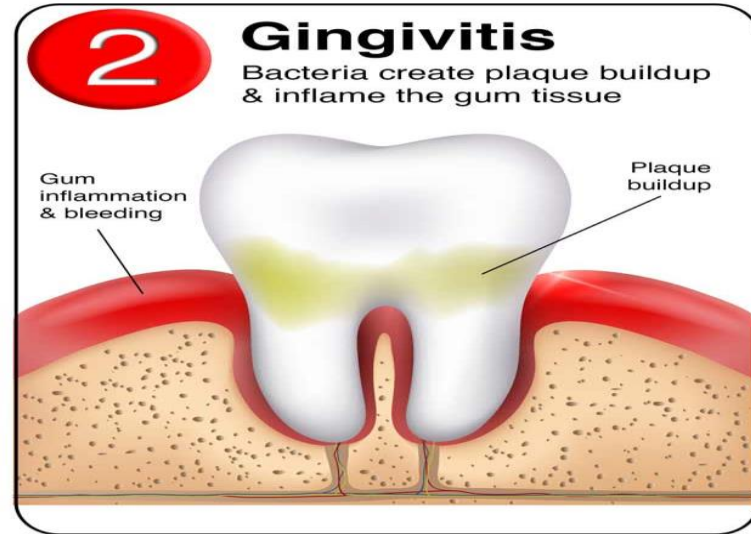
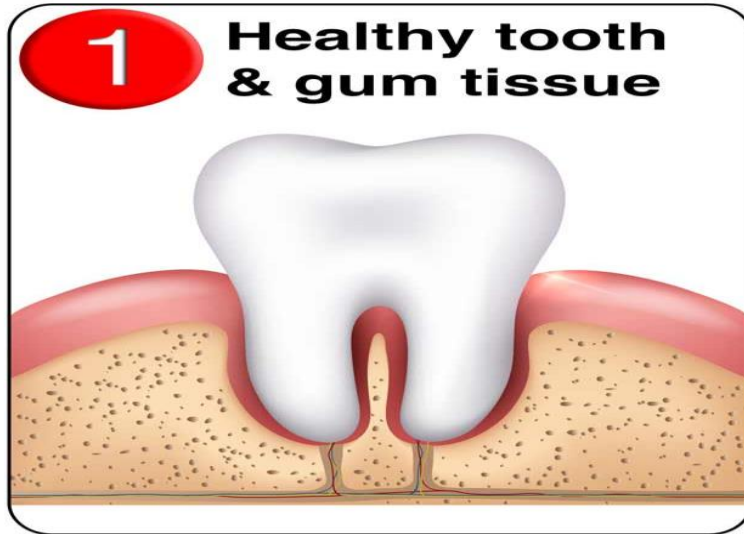
- ❖ Inflammation ,pocket formation ,attachment loss ,bone loss - All caused by site specific effects of a sub-gingival plaque accumulation
- ❖ That is why the effect are on one side only –other surface may maintain normal attachment level.
- ❖ And plaque free surface –FACIAL surface of same tooth may be without disease.

SYMPTOMS

Patient notices--

1. gum bleed
2. space appear between teeth due to tooth movement
3. May be painless (sleeping disease)goes unnoticed
4. Some time pain due to caries , root hypersensitivity to cold /hot or both
5. PAIN-may be-- dull—deep radiating in the jaw
6. Area of food impaction can cause more discomfort
7. May be gingival tenderness or itchiness found

Stages of Periodontal Disease



Periodontal Disease Activity

- *Bursts of activity* followed by *periods of latency* characterized by:
 - Reduced inflammatory response
 - Little to no bone loss & CT loss
- **Accumulation of Gram negative organisms leads to:**
 - Bone & attachment loss
 - Bleeding, exudates
 - May last days, weeks, months

❖ Period of activity followed by period of reduction:

- Accumulation of Gram positive bacteria
- Condition somewhat stabilized

❖ Periodontal destruction is *site specific*

❖ PD affects few teeth at one time, or some surfaces of given teeth

Prevalence:

- **Chronic Periodontitis increases in prevalence & severity with age.**
- **Affect both the sexes equally.**
- **It is an age-associated, not age related disease.**

THANK YOU