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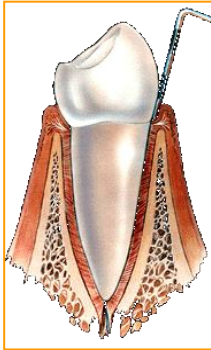
# PERIODONTAL DISEASES

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Periodontitis is an infectious disease with or without the presence of tartar which affects 60% to 70% of adult population. Most common is the presence of pathogen bacteria, parasites and white blood inflammatory cells into the sulcus.

## HOW TO RECOGNISE THE DISEASE

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### A healthy gingiva:

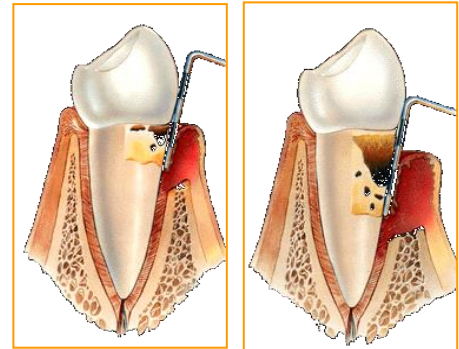
- Is «pale pink»
- The gum adheres tightly to the teeth
- There is no bleeding

Depending on the development of the disease, we find the following more or less pronounced signs :

- Spontaneous or upon brushing bleeding
- Gum inflammation
- Irritated, sensitive or painful gum
- Presence of bad taste or persistent bad breath
- Shrinkage of the gums: recessions
- Tooth mobility and displacement

### Elements promoting the disease:

- Unsuitable brushing technic
- Faulty or deep fillings
- Malposition or missing teeth
- Contaminated environment, general diseases (diabete, ...)



## IF WE DO NOTHING...

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Little by little, and sometimes with no visible signs or pain, teeth supporting bone is destroyed as a result of parasites, bacteria and white blood cells presence, creating a pocket in which tartar builds up, maintaining inflammation and preventing the gums to reattach to the root.

Bone descending gradually, teeth start loosening and become increasingly mobile until they fall.

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**THIS PROCESS MAY BE MORE OR LESS RAPID AND MAY NOT BE STOPPED WITHOUT A PERSONALIZED PERIODONTAL TREATMENT.**

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## PERIODONTAL-SYSTEMIC LINKS

### BRAIN EMBOLISM

People with periodontitis are more at risk of cerebrovascular attacks.

### RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

Aspiration of pathogenic oral bacteria from the mouth or throat may cause pneumonia.  
Dental plaque may be an important source bacteria that can be inhaled and proceed to lungs

### CARDIAC DISORDERS

People with periodontitis are more at risk of suffering fatal heart attacks.  
They are also more prone to different cardiovascular disease.  
Oral bacteria may be responsible for clots that clog vessels blood.

### OSTEOPOROSIS

The reduction of bone mass (osteoporosis) is now associated with periodontal disease.  
The severity of the disease seems closely connected to tooth loss in postmenopausal women.

### UNCONTROLLED DIABETES

Periodontitis can interfere with glucose control.  
Diabetes contributes closely to the development of periodontal disease.  
Diabetic smokers accentuate the possibility of tooth loss by a factor of 20 times the standard.

### PREMATURE BABIES and/or LOW WEIGHT

Women with periodontitis are up 7.5 times more likely to give birth to a premature or underweight baby.  
Oral bacteria have the potential to cross the placental barrier and expose the fetus to infections.



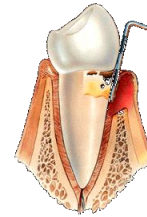
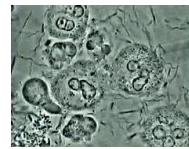
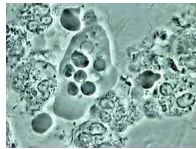
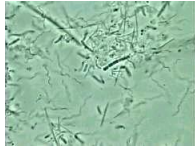
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## PERIODONTAL DISEASE TREATMENT

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This is to simultaneously treat the cause (bacteria and parasites) and consequences (tartar buildup).



### 1<sup>ST</sup> PHASE - DIAGNOSTIC

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Thanks to the microbiological analysis, radiographs and clinical examination, we will assess the degree of your illness and establish an appropriate treatment plan.

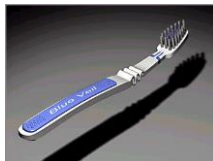


### 2<sup>ND</sup> PHASE - ELIMINATE THE CAUSE: INFECTION

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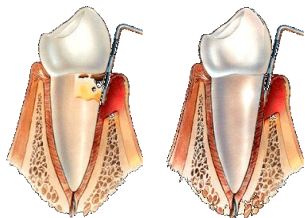
Using antiseptic and appropriate local or systemic antibiotics, we will eliminate pathogenic bacteria and parasites.

This phase will last several months and will be punctuated with monthly microbiological sampling to assess the progress of your flora and adjust your treatment.



### 3<sup>RD</sup> PHASE - ELIMINATE THE CONSEQUENCE: CALCULUS

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With lithotripsy, we will remove tartar that has formed on and under your gums.

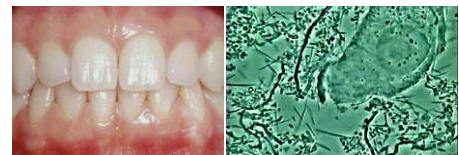
This technique allows the elimination of calculus accretion without damaging healthy tissues.

This phase will also take several months and will begin after the complete elimination of parasites and bacteria responsible for your illness.

### 4<sup>TH</sup> PHASE - ELIMINATE FACTORS FAVORISING DISEASE

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Local factors may delay or prevent a successful treatment. So it will be important to do proper dental care (remove defective restorations, root canal retreatment, replacement of defective prothesis, replacement of missing teeth, promote non-contaminating environment).



### REGULAR MONITORING WILL HELP YOU AVOID REINFECTION

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