

What is the recommended treatment?

Periodontal (non-surgical) Therapy

Typical treatment consists of two 90 minute appointments, completed within a 2 week period.

HR5 Saliva Diagnostic Testing: Testing for 5 high-risk oral pathogens which are causative drivers of inflammation & disease. An oral antibiotic may be prescribed based on test results.

Therapeutic Ultrasonic Scaling: Removal of plaque, calculus, and stain above and below the gum line and to the base of the pockets.

Anesthetic will be provided to ensure a relaxed, gentle, and pain free appointment.

Laser Therapy: Helps prevent cross contamination of infections, reduces inflammation, kills destructive bacteria, detoxifies pockets & initiates healing.

Fluoride Varnish: Helps to decrease sensitivity and strengthens the teeth.

Oral Hygiene Instructions: A Waterpik & mouth rinse are prescribed for optimal healing and home care. A commitment to proper home care is essential for best results.

First follow up evaluation:

HR5: follow up evaluation of bacteria levels

Periodontal Maintenance: therapeutic cleaning; re-evaluation of periodontal pockets

Fluoride Varnish: recommended with each cleaning

Oral Hygiene Instructions: per individual

Make routine maintenance a priority. Bacteria can become active within 90 days and begin to cause further infection and bone loss. Periodontal maintenance is recommended every 3 months following treatment to prevent disease recurrence and maintain healthy gum tissue and bone levels.



Periodontal Therapy

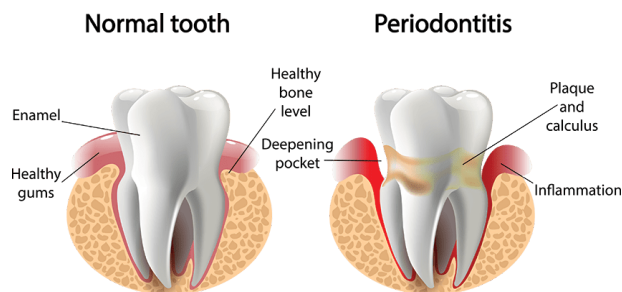
Gum Treatment without Surgery



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What is Periodontal Disease?

Periodontal Disease is a serious oral infection that permanently destroys your gums and the bone that supports your teeth. If left untreated, it will continue to progress with advancing bone loss, mobility of teeth, and possible tooth loss. As bone loss occurs, you may experience recession of your gums which exposes your root surfaces. As a result, sensitivity may occur. Other symptoms of Periodontal Disease include tender gums, bleeding gums, and bad breath. Periodontal Disease does not always have symptoms. Generally, most people do not know they have a serious infection. In fact, according to the American Dental Association, nearly 50% of people over the age of 30 have some form of active gum disease.



What causes Periodontal Disease?

It begins with plaque. Plaque is an invisible film of bacteria that forms on your teeth, tongue, and gums. Without proper removal and homecare, it begins to harden into calculus or what's known as tartar. This hardened build up, along with toxins produced from bacteria, causes inflammation of the gums and destruction of the bone around your teeth.

What are risk factors for Periodontal Disease?

- Poor oral hygiene habits
- Tobacco or other substance use
- Older age
- Stress
- Genetics
- Medications
- Dry mouth
- Poor nutrition
- Poor fitting dental restorations
- Viral or fungal infections
- Hormonal changes such as pregnancy, birth control or menopause
- Other systemic diseases that interfere with the body's inflammatory system such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, HIV/AIDS, rheumatoid arthritis, etc.

What can happen if I do not do treatment?

Untreated Periodontal Disease continues to progress; the bone around the teeth continues to break down causing more tooth mobility and sensitivity.

Bone loss is permanent and can eventually lead to tooth loss if left untreated. Losing teeth can affect your speech, chewing abilities, and overall health. If untreated, could lead to more costly and invasive treatment such as periodontal surgery or LANAP.

Periodontal Disease is linked to increased risk of other systemic conditions including: heart disease, stroke, diabetes, insulin resistance, respiratory infections, chronic kidney disease, certain cancers, generalized inflammation, erectile dysfunction, & alzheimer's disease.

Stages of Periodontal Disease

Normal, Healthy Gingiva (gums)

Periodontal ligament and bone anchor teeth firmly in place.



Gingivitis

Plaque and its bacteria irritate the gums, making them tender, inflamed, and likely to bleed.

Bacteria levels continue to increase.



Periodontitis

Bacteria begin to break down the connection between the supporting soft tissues and the tooth. As the disease progresses, bacteria begin to attack the bone tissue.



Advanced Periodontitis

The gums can recede as more bone and periodontal ligament are destroyed. Teeth may become loose and need to be extracted.

