



Periodontal Disease

For your dental health.



Periodontal disease

Periodontal disease is an infection of the teeth, gums, and the bone that surrounds the teeth. Most people who have periodontal disease aren't even aware of it, because it's rarely painful, especially in the early stages.

What causes periodontal disease?

The main cause of periodontal disease is the accumulation of plaque. Plaque is the sticky film of food and bacteria that forms constantly on your teeth. If all of the plaque isn't removed each day, it builds up and mineralizes to become tartar, also called calculus.

If tartar isn't removed, it begins to accumulate on the root surfaces. Bacteria that cause periodontal disease thrive in tartar. These bacteria produce toxins, and it's these toxins, combined with your body's response to them, that destroy bone around your teeth. Professional help is required to remove tartar, because there's no way to remove it at home. A toothbrush or floss won't even budge it.

What are the warning signs?

While many people with periodontal disease experience no symptoms, others do experience warning signs that include:

- persistent bad breath
- bleeding of the gums when brushing or flossing
- soft, swollen, or tender gums
- gums shrinking away from the teeth
- loose teeth
- changes in the spaces between teeth, which may reflect changes in the underlying bone



Scaling and root planing



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How do we diagnose periodontal disease?



New techniques

Since you may have periodontal disease without experiencing symptoms, we perform a thorough examination using X-rays and a periodontal probe.

The crevice between a tooth and the surrounding gum is called a sulcus. A healthy sulcus is two to three millimeters deep. When plaque and tartar invade a sulcus and it becomes deeper than three millimeters, it is called a pocket. We measure the depth of all pockets using a periodontal probe. The measurement is from the bottom of the pocket, where the gum is attached to the tooth, to the extent of periodontal disease.

We also examine the color, shape, and overall condition of the gums. Bleeding is a sign of infection; healthy gums don't bleed. Healthy gums are firm and lightly stippled. In moderate cases of periodontal disease, we see swollen gums.

X-rays also tell us a lot about periodontal disease, because they allow us to monitor your bone levels. In a healthy mouth, the bone comes up high around the necks of the teeth, and the bone level is even throughout the mouth. With advanced periodontal disease, the bone levels are much lower and are uneven.

In short, we look for the following signs to diagnose periodontal disease:

- probe readings greater than three millimeters,
- bleeding upon probing,
- swollen and red gums, especially between the teeth,
- and bone loss or tartar buildup.