

**С.Ж.АСФЕНДИЯРОВ  
АТЫНДАҒЫ  
ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ  
МЕДИЦИНА  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ**



**KAZAKH NATIONAL  
MEDICAL UNIVERSITY  
NAMED S.D.ASFENDIYAROV**

**Department of Foreign Languages**

# SIW

**Theme: Periodontal Disease**

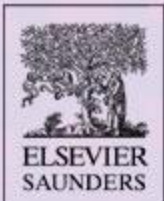
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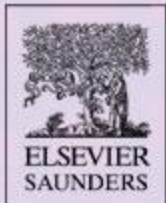
**Course: II**

**Group: St15-003-02**



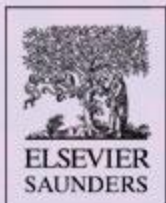
# *Introduction*

- **Periodontal disease is an infectious disease process that involves inflammation. Periodontal diseases involve the structures of the periodontium.**
- **Periodontal disease can cause a breakdown of the periodontium resulting in loss of tissue attachment and destruction of the alveolar bone.**



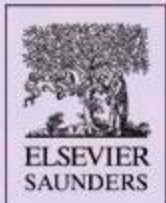
# *Prevalence of Periodontal Disease*

- **Periodontal diseases are the leading cause of tooth loss in adults.**
- **Almost 75% of American adults have some form of periodontal disease, and most are unaware of the condition.**
- **Almost all adults and many children have calculus on their teeth.**
- **Fortunately, with the early detection and treatment of periodontal disease, most people can keep their teeth for life.**

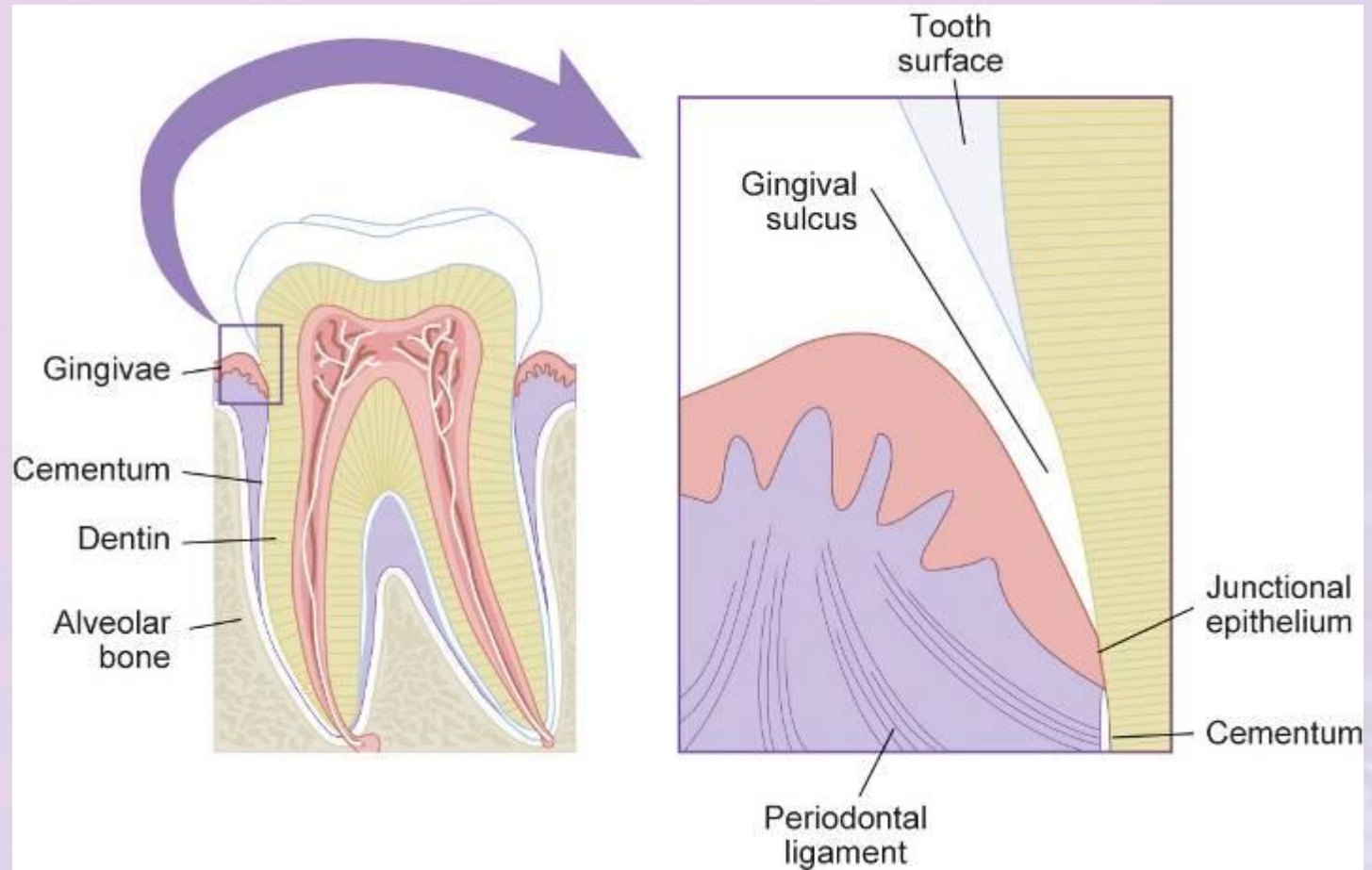


# *Systemic Conditions: Links to Periodontal Disease*

- **Certain systemic conditions increase the patient's susceptibility to periodontal disease, and periodontal disease may actually increase a patient's susceptibility to certain systemic conditions.**
  - **Cardiovascular disease**
  - **Preterm low birthweight**
  - **Respiratory disease**

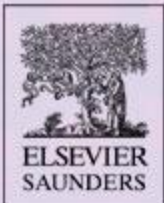


*Fig. 14-1 Structures of the periodontium: junctional epithelium, gingival sulcus, periodontal ligaments, and cementum*



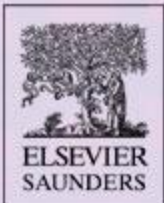
# *Periodontal Diseases*

- **Infectious diseases that are the leading cause of tooth loss in adults.**
- **Nearly 75% of American adults suffer from various forms of periodontal disease and most are unaware of it.**
- **Almost all adults have calculus on their teeth.**
- **With the early detection and treatment of periodontal disease, it is possible for most people to keep their teeth for a lifetime.**

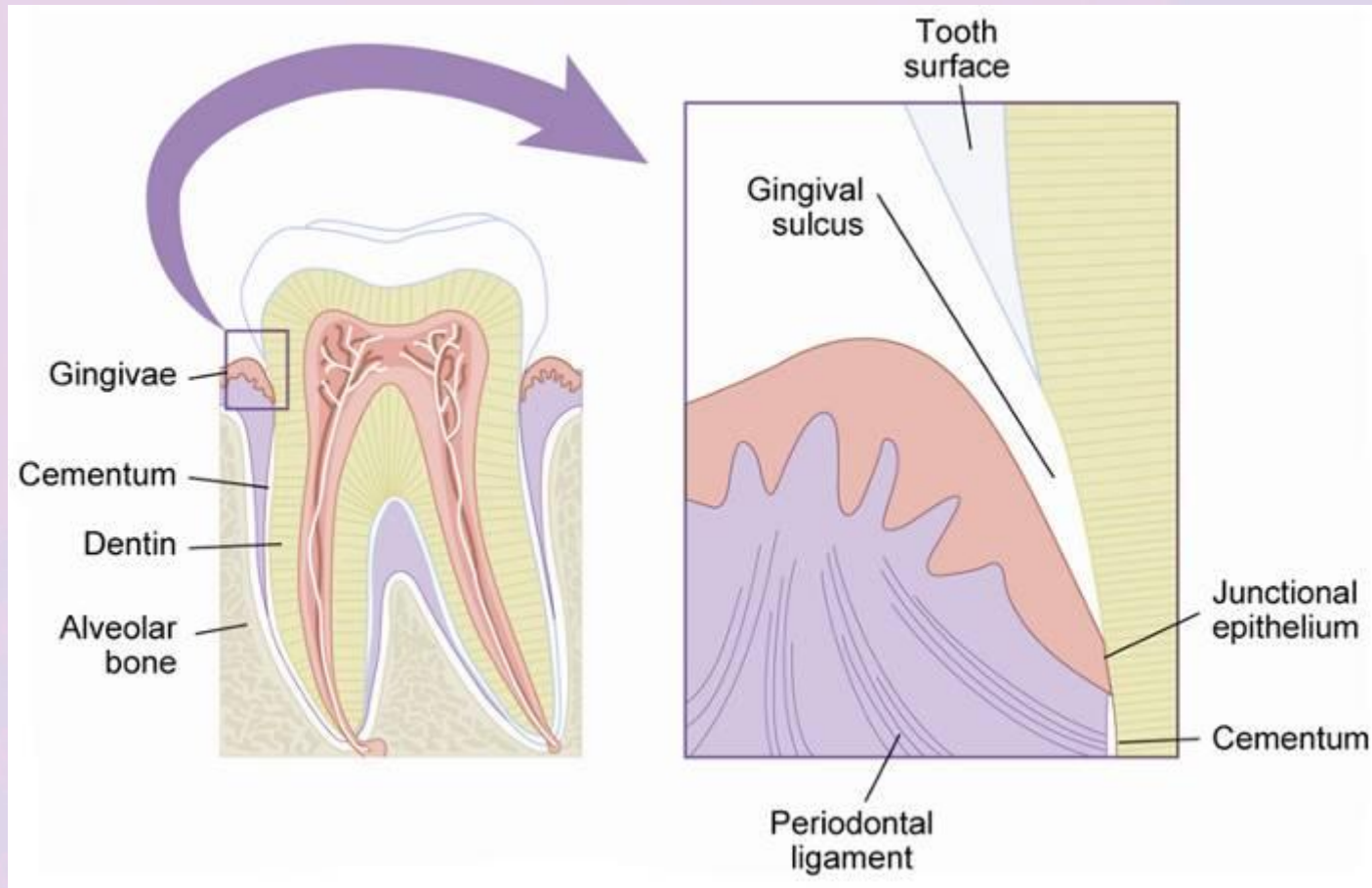


# *Causes of Periodontal Diseases*

- **Dental plaque is the major factor in causing periodontal disease.**
- **Dental calculus provides a surface for plaque to attach.**
  - **Subgingival calculus**
  - **Supragingival calculus**



*Fig. 14-2 Buildup of bacterial plaque on the teeth affects the gingival tissues*



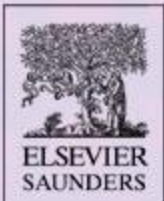


***Fig. 14-3 Periodontal disease***  
*(Courtesy Dr. Edward J. Taggart, San Francisco, CA.)*



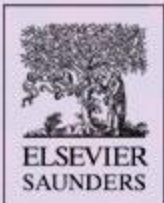
# *Types of Periodontal Diseases*

- **Periodontal disease is an inclusive term describing any disease of the periodontium.**
- **Gingival diseases and periodontitis are the two basic forms of periodontal disease, and each has a variety of forms.**



# *Gingival Diseases*

- **Gingivitis is inflammation of the gingival tissue.**
- **Gingivitis is characterized by areas of redness and swelling, and there is a tendency for the gingiva to bleed easily.**
- **Gingivitis is limited to the epithelium and gingival connective tissues.**
  - **It is important to note that there is no tissue recession or loss of connective tissue or bone.**

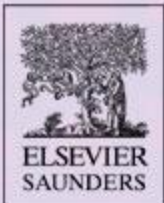


*Fig. 14-4 Marginal gingivitis*



# *Other Types of Gingivitis*

- **Other types of gingivitis are associated with:**
  - **Puberty**
  - **Pregnancy**
  - **Use of birth control medications**
- **Gingivitis is painless and often unrecognized until a dental professional emphasizes its importance. Improved daily oral hygiene practices will reverse gingivitis.**



## *Fig. 14-5 Medication-induced gingivitis*

*(From Perry D, Beemsterboer P, Taggart E: Periodontology for the dental hygienist, Philadelphia, 2001, Saunders.)*



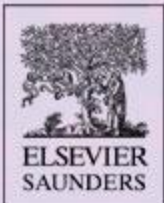
## *Fig. 14-6 Pregnancy gingivitis*

*(From Perry D, Beemsterboer P, Taggart E: Periodontology for the dental hygienist, Philadelphia, 2001, Saunders.)*



# *Periodontitis*

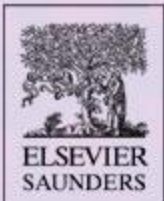
- **Periodontitis means inflammation of the supporting tissues of the teeth.**
- **Periodontitis is the extension of the inflammatory process from the gingiva into the connective tissue and alveolar bone that supports the teeth.**
- **The progression of periodontitis involves the destruction of connective tissue attachment at the most apical portion of a periodontal pocket.**



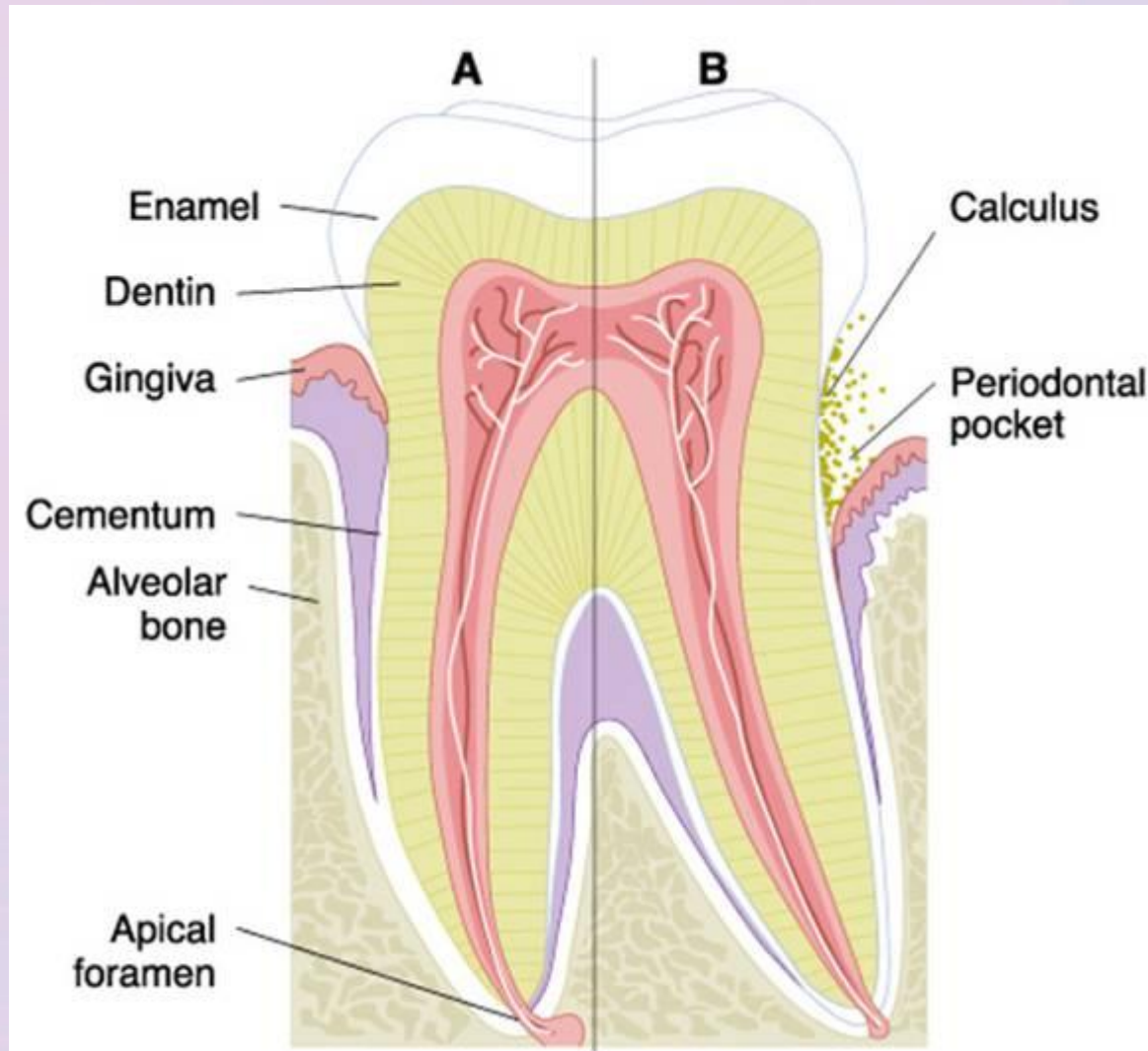


# *Risk Factors for Periodontal Disease*

- **Smoking**
- **Diabetes**
- **Poor Oral Hygiene**
- **Osteoporosis**
- **HIV/AIDS**
- **Medications**
- **Stress**

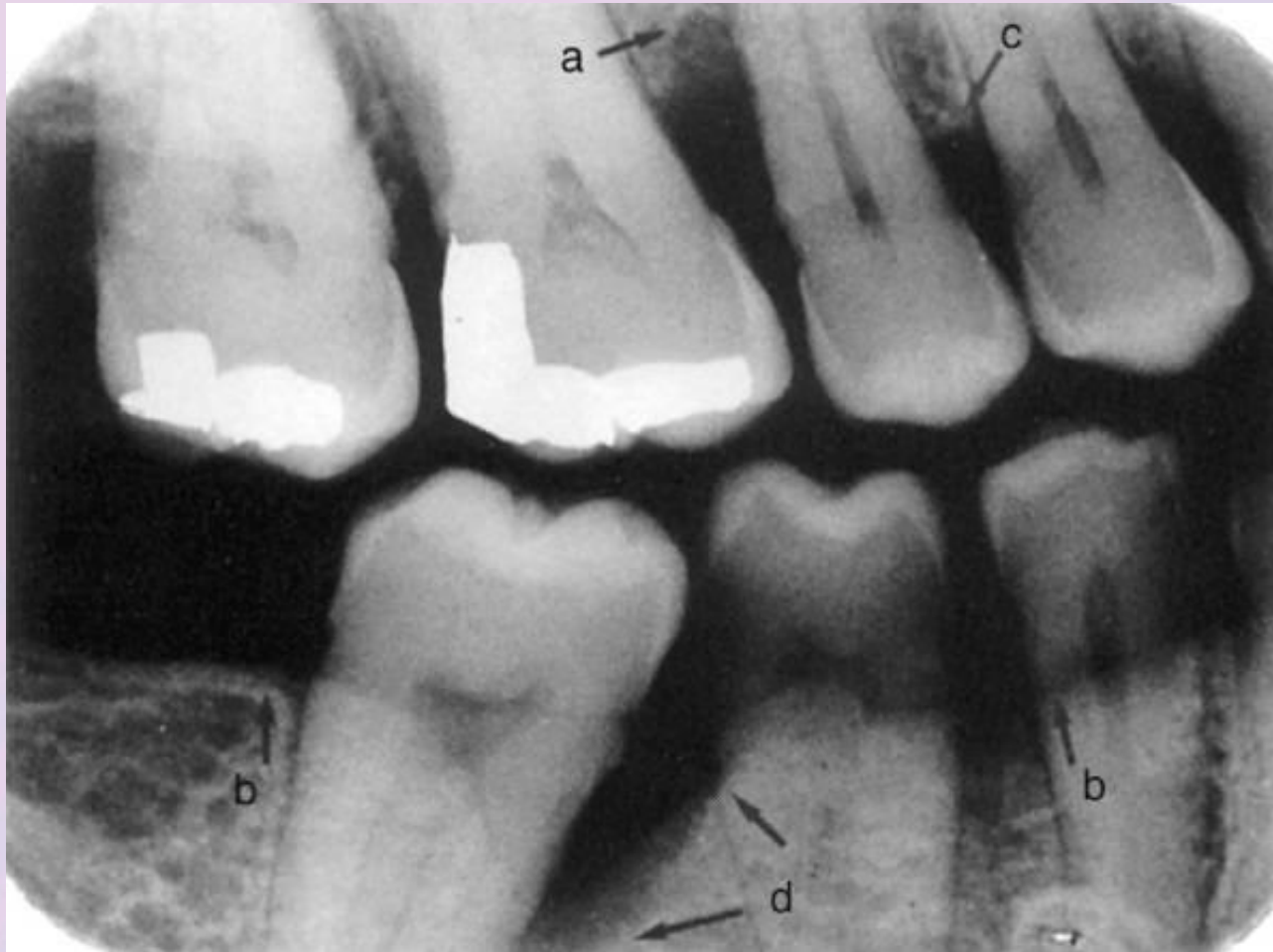


*Fig. 14-7 Cross section of a tooth and associated anatomic structures.  
A, Illustrates the depth of a normal gingival sulcus.  
B, Illustrates a periodontal pocket.*



***Fig. 14-8 The arrows indicate varying amounts  
of bone loss due to periodontal disease***

*(From Miles DA et al: Radiographic imaging for dental auxiliaries, ed 3, Philadelphia, 1999, Saunders.)*



*Fig. 14.9. Generalized juvenile periodontitis*

(Philadelphia, 2001, Saunders.)



# Types

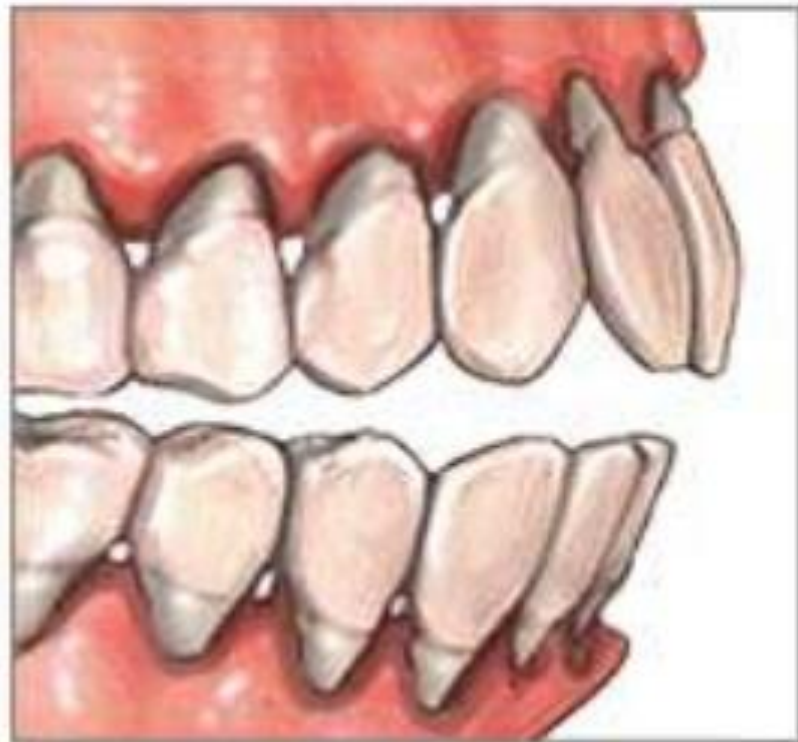
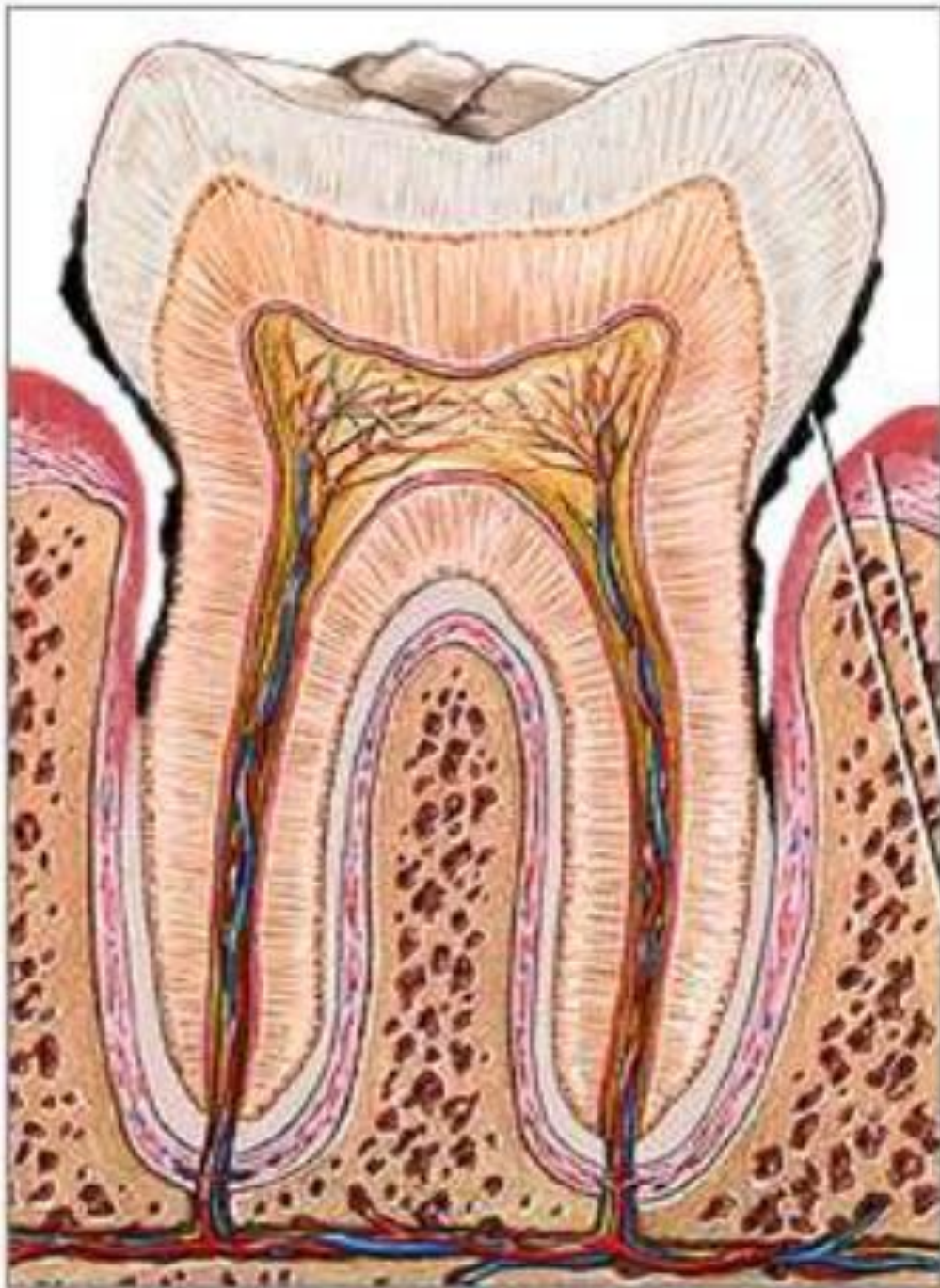


- **Gingivitis**

- Early stage of disease
- Red, swollen, and bleeding gums
- Usually reversible through good oral hygiene and preventive care
- Not uncommon in young adults and even youth

- **Periodontitis**

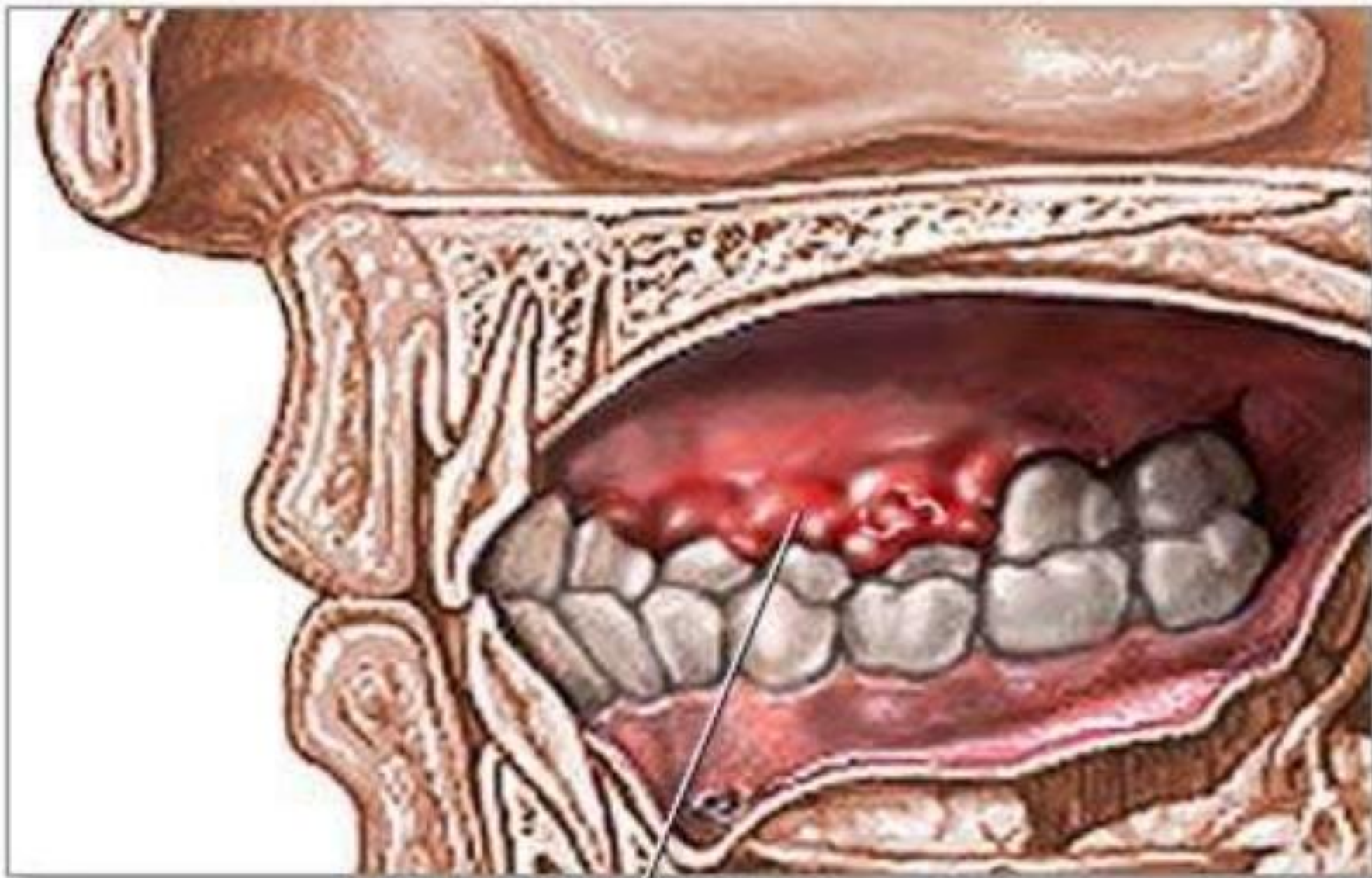
- Advanced stage of disease
- Chronic inflammatory response leading to irreversible destruction of tissues and bone that support the teeth
- Treatment requires more aggressive surgical care



Receding gums

Inflamed gums

Plaque



Swollen gums partially  
obscuring teeth

## Healthy

## Periodontal Disease

Healthy Gums

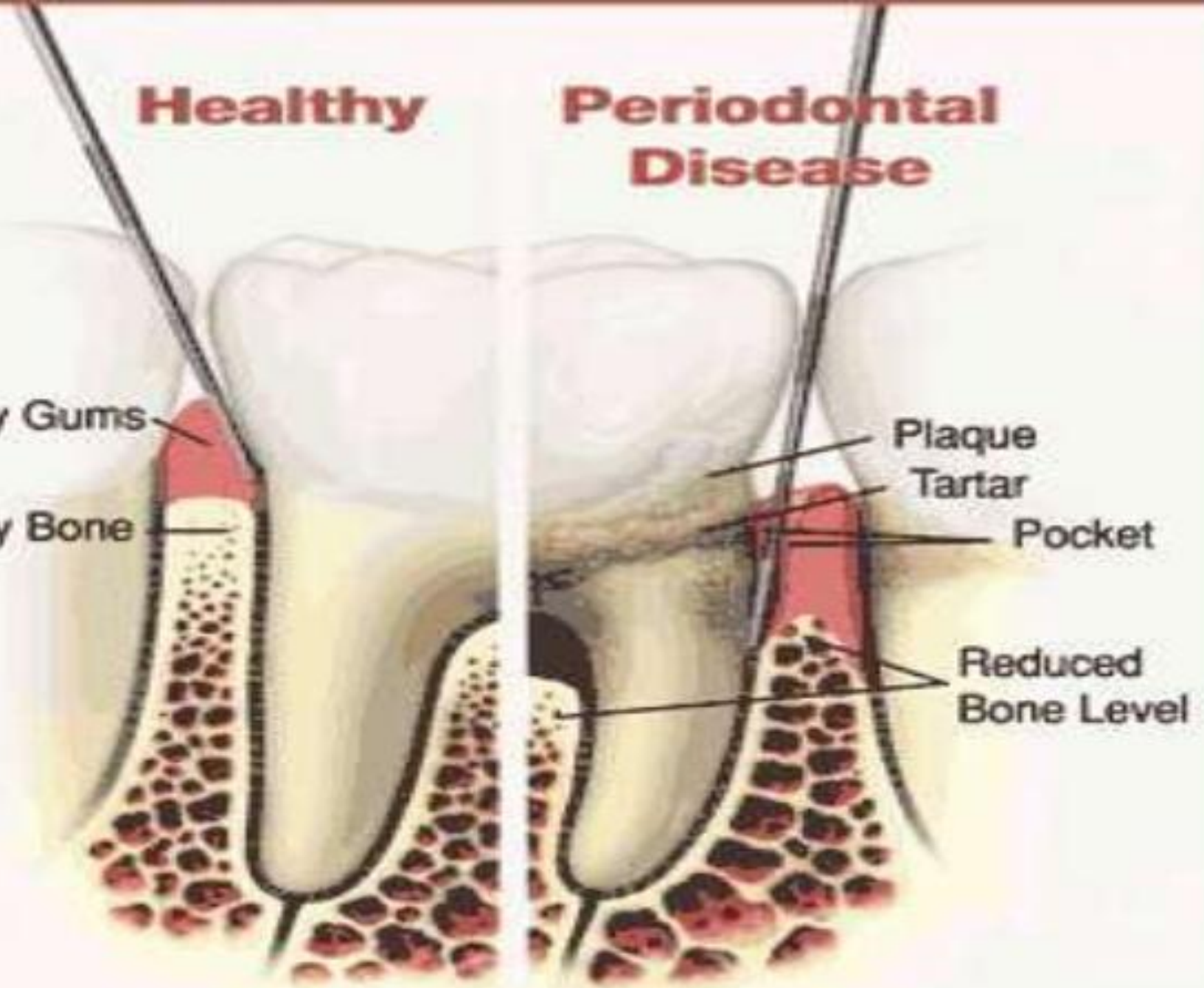
Healthy Bone Level

Plaque

Tartar

Pocket

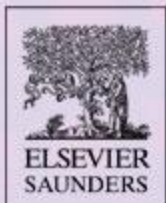
Reduced Bone Level





# *Signs and Symptoms of Periodontal Disease*

- **Red, swollen, or tender gingiva**
- **Bleeding gingiva while brushing or flossing**
- **Loose or separating teeth**
- **Pain or pressure when chewing**
- **Pus around the teeth or gingiva**



*THANKS*

