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## Progression of Periodontal Disease

<p><b>Periodontal Disease Stage 1</b></p>	<p>Initial inflammation of the gingivae due to the build up of marginal plaque - this is called <b>gingivitis</b></p>
<p><b>Periodontal Disease Stage 2</b></p>	<p>Lack of oral health measures to remove the plaque allows increased inflammation - this forms <b>false pockets</b></p>
<p><b>Periodontal Disease Stage 3</b></p>	<p>Continued failure to remove the plaque allows its progression under the gingivae, and it becomes mineralised and hardened - this is called <b>calculus</b></p>
<p><b>Periodontal Disease Stage 4</b></p>	<p>Calculus scratches the gingivae, allowing bacterial toxins to enter the supporting tissues</p>

<b>Periodontal Disease Stage 5</b>	Non-removal of the calculus allows further plaque development and toxin production to occur
<b>Periodontal Disease Stage 6</b>	Underlying periodontal ligament is gradually attacked and destroyed - this allows the formation of <b>true pockets</b>
<b>Periodontal Disease Stage 7</b>	Continued non-treatment allows the tissue damage to continue so that the alveolar bone is also destroyed - the condition is now called <b>chronic periodontitis</b>
<b>Periodontal Disease Stage 8</b>	When sufficient bone has been destroyed the tooth will become loose in its socket - <b>tooth mobility</b>

# Progression of Dental Caries

<b>Dental Caries Stage 1</b>	Attachment of the plaque to enamel surface of the tooth
<b>Dental Caries Stage 2</b>	Lack of oral health measures to remove the plaque allows the amount present to increase
<b>Dental Caries Stage 3</b>	<b>Weak acids</b> are produced by the bacteria involved as they digest food particles stuck in the plaque. Dietary intake of <b>carbohydrates</b> massively increases the amount of acid produced by the bacteria
<b>Dental Caries Stage 4</b>	Acids <b>demineralise</b> the enamel tooth surface - this shows as an <b>early white spot lesion</b>

<p><b>Dental Caries Stage 5</b></p>	<p>Removing the plaque &amp; reducing the frequency/amount of carbohydrates eaten, allows enamel to repair itself at this point - <b>remineralisation</b>. If not, the acid attack continues through the enamel and into the dentine - <b>cavity formation</b></p>
<p><b>Dental Caries Stage 6</b></p>	<p>As the cavity extends deeper into the tooth, it causes inflammation of the pulp - <b>pulpitis</b></p>
<p><b>Dental Caries Stage 7</b></p>	<p>If the caries progression is stopped at this point &amp; restored with a filling, all symptoms will settle - this is called <b>reversible pulpitis</b>. If not, the pulp will become too inflamed and the tooth will die - this is called <b>irreversible pulpitis</b></p>
<p><b>Dental Caries Stage 8</b></p>	<p>An infection will occur and the tooth will require endodontic treatment to save it, or it will require extraction</p>