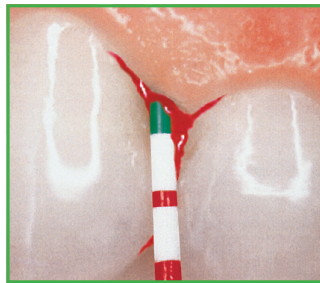


Patient _____ Date _____



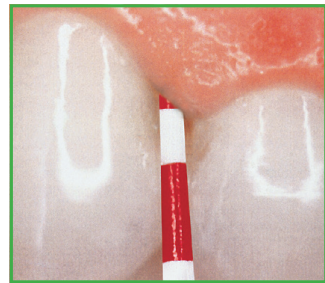
HEALTHY

Green visible



GINGIVITIS

Green visible with bleeding



MAY INDICATE PERIODONTITIS

Green not visible

A PerioWise screening can show varying levels of health and disease.

Your Status:

- _____ Healthy
- _____ Gingivitis
- _____ Possible
- _____ Periodontitis

AREAS WITH GINGIVITIS		
UPPER		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Left	Front	Right
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LOWER		

Recommendations:

- _____ Improve Oral Hygiene
- _____ Professional removal of disease-causing irritants - (calculus and plaque removal)
- Brushing
- Flossing
- Irrigation
- Other
- _____ Re-evaluation

(over)

Periodontal (gum) disease has been strongly implicated as a major risk factor for heart disease, stroke and possibly for pre-term low birth weight babies. It may also adversely affect the control of blood glucose in diabetic patients. Periodontal disease also causes bad breath, bleeding gums and if left untreated, tooth loss. Missing or drifting teeth can ruin your smile and affect your ability to talk and chew properly. You may not know you have a periodontal problem until a late stage, when symptoms occur. Early stages of periodontal disease are easier and less costly to treat. This is why the early detection of periodontal disease by professional examination is so critical. Fortunately, this examination is simple and painless. During the examination, your dentist or hygienist measures the depth of the space between the tooth and gum by gently inserting a flexible plastic, color-coded, periodontal probe. It is normal to have a depth of 1 to 3 mm. with **no bleeding** when probing. The color on the probe, indicating pocket depth and the presence or absence of bleeding indicates if disease may be present.

Bacteria on teeth, called dental plaque cause periodontal disease. These bacteria infect the gum tissue and the **infection can destroy the bone** that holds the teeth in place. As the bone dissolves away from around the teeth, the space between the tooth and gum (pocket) gets deeper. The deeper the pocket, the more advanced the disease.

Most treatment of early periodontal disease focuses on removing the plaque and calculus (old, hardened plaque, or "tartar") from the teeth. This is done by professional cleaning and improved brushing, flossing and other home care techniques. By detecting periodontal disease early and by following the recommendations on the front side of this form, you can preserve your happy, healthy smile for a lifetime. If you have questions, please ask your dentist or hygienist.