

Boarding to Periodontology

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Periodontology:



periodontology: is the field of dentistry that deals with the treatment of diseases of the tissues around the teeth.

The periodontium serves as an attachment apparatus and is composed of four tissues:

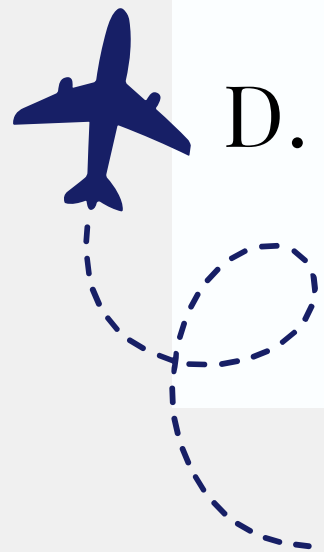
A. Gingiva (gums): tissue around the tooth. It has three types:

1. **Attached gingiva:** firm and fixed to tooth and bone.
2. **Marginal gingiva:** free part around the tooth, forms the gum groove.
3. **Papillary gingiva:** fills the space between teeth.

B. Cementum: hard outer layer covering the root, helps fibers attach to keep the tooth in place

C. Alveolar bone process: bone that forms the tooth socket and supports fiber attachment

D. Periodontal ligament: fibers that hold and support the tooth in the socket.



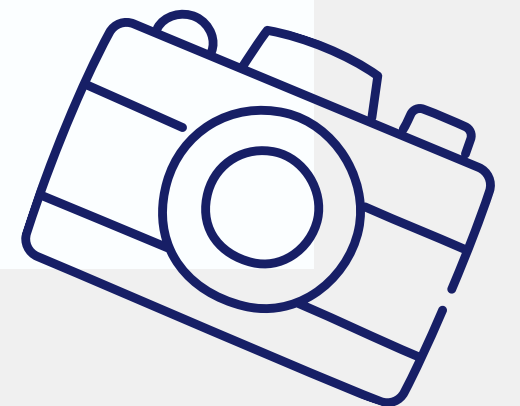


Causes and Symptoms of Periodontal Diseases:

Teeth get a thin sticky layer called **biofilm/pellicle** that contains bacteria and allows plaque to build up.

Plaque: sticky white layer on teeth and gums.

When calcium and phosphorus from saliva mix with plaque, it becomes hard and forms calculus (tartar)



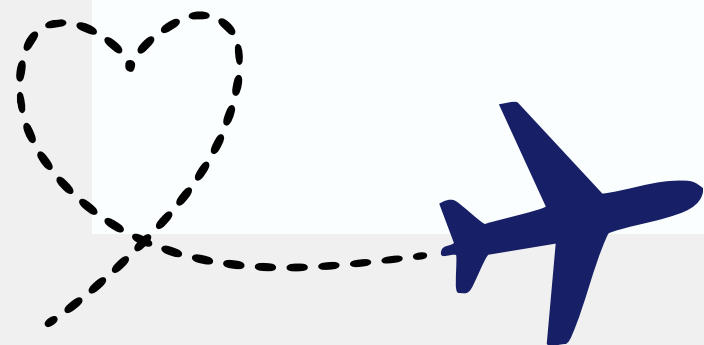
Signs of Periodontal Disease:



Erythema: gums are red and inflamed.

Edema: gums are swollen and irritated because of tissue overgrowth.

Loss of stippling: gums lose their dotted texture and become smooth, shiny, and puffy.





Erythema



Edema



Loss of stippling

Classification of Periodontal Diseases:



A. Gingival disease B. Periodontal disease: e.g. Chronic periodontitis

Pediatric dentistry: is concerned with the care of the teeth and oral tissues of the child patient, from infancy through adolescence.

The dentist specializing in the practice of Pediatric dentistry is called a **pedodontist**.

Note: Pediatric is US English/ Paediatric UK English.

The first set of teeth to erupt is called the primary dentition. This combination consists of 20 deciduous teeth, which will be replaced by secondary or permanent teeth, plus 12 more adult

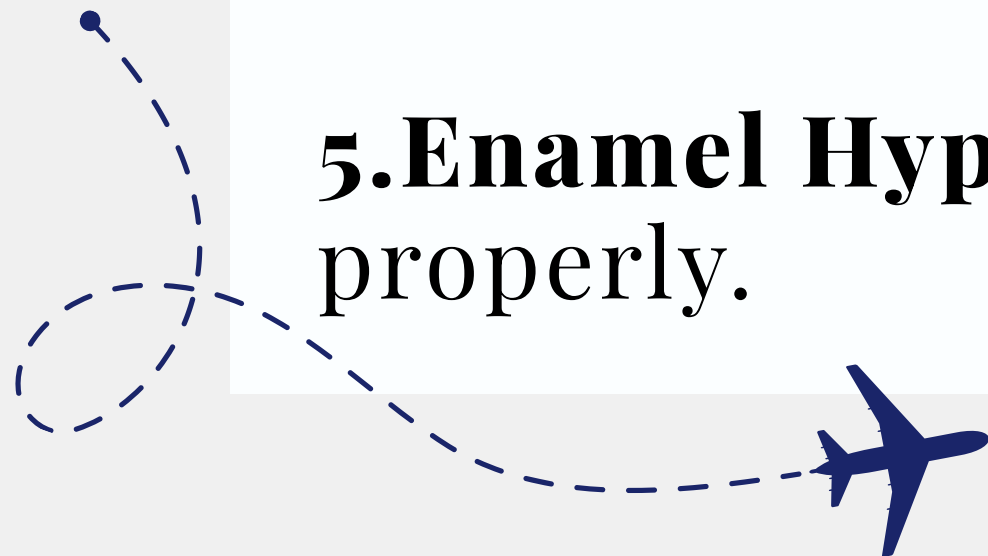


Development and Growth Concerns of the Pediatric Dentition

Congenital or Developmental Problems



- 1. Ectopic Arrangement:** A tooth erupts in a wrong place.
- 2. Anodontia:** Complete absence of teeth, usually caused by genetics.
- 3. Macrodontia:** Teeth are larger than normal.
- 4. Hypodontia:** Some teeth are missing from birth.
- 5. Enamel Hypoplasia:** Enamel does not develop fully or properly.





Macrodontia



Hypodontia



Enamel hypoplasia

Development and Growth Concerns of the Pediatric Dentition

Congenital or Developmental Problems



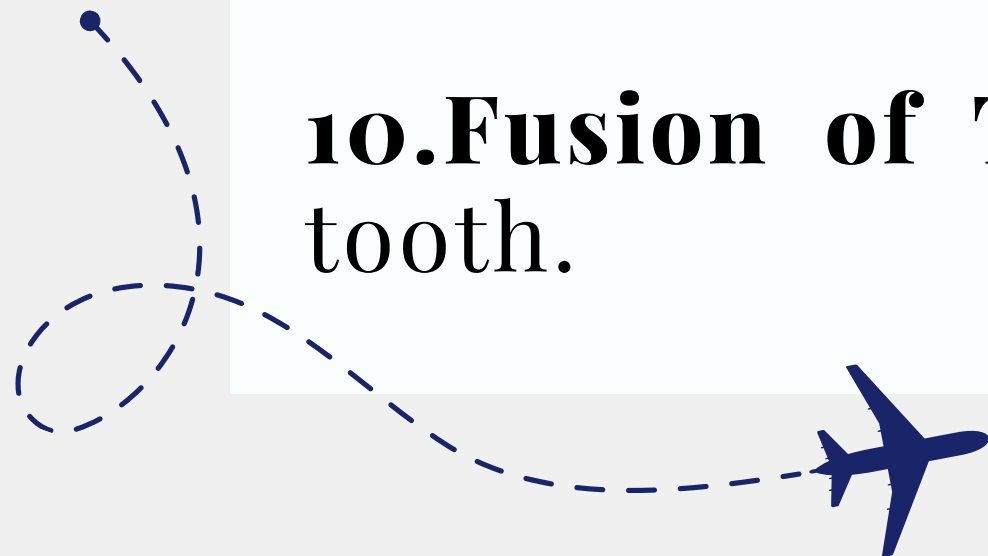
6. Dentinogenesis Imperfecta: Dentin develops incorrectly or incompletely.

7. Amelogenesis Imperfecta: Enamel develops abnormally.

8. Dens in Dente: A tooth forms inside another tooth.

9. Geminated Tooth: One tooth tries to divide into two teeth.

10. Fusion of Teeth: Two developing teeth join to form one tooth.





Dentinogenesis imperfecta



(a)



(b)

Amelogenesis imperfecta



Dens in dente



Germinated



Fusion of teeth

Environmental or occurring problems can include the following:



Caries: dental decay; the most common disease in children.

Abscess: a localized collection of pus.

Cellulitis: inflammation of the connective or soft tissues.

Sometimes, a baby is born with a tooth already present, which is called a **natal tooth**. Teeth that appear during the first month after birth are called **neonatal teeth**.





Caries



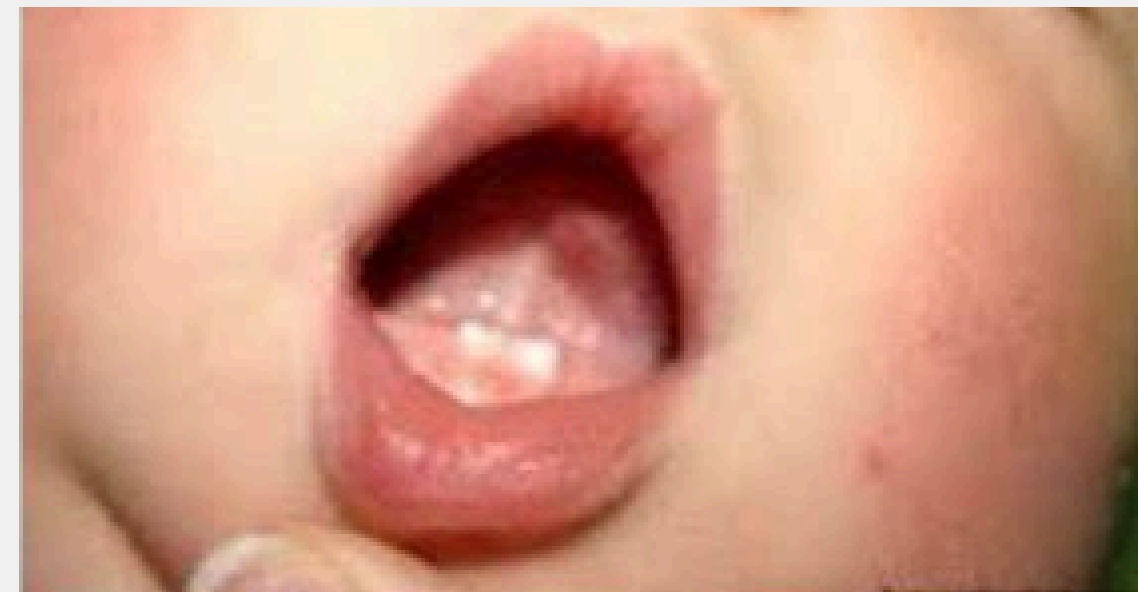
Abscess



Cellulitis



neonatal teeth



natal tooth

Developmental Tissue and Bone Problem



Macroglossia (macro = large, glossia = tongue): Tongue is very large.

Fissured tongue: Tongue has grooves or cracks.

Micrognathia: Small lower jaw.

Ankyloglossia: Short lingual frenum that limits tongue movement (tongue-tied).

Abnormal labial frenum: Thick labial frenum that can cause a gap between front teeth (diastema).

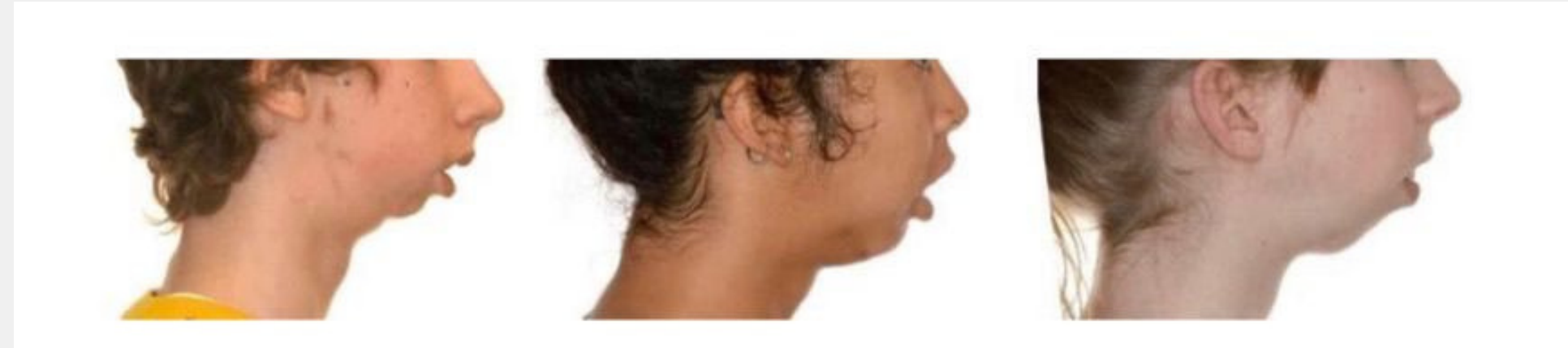
Cherubim: Genetic condition causing swelling of cheeks and facial bones.

Candidiasis: Fungal infection (thrush).





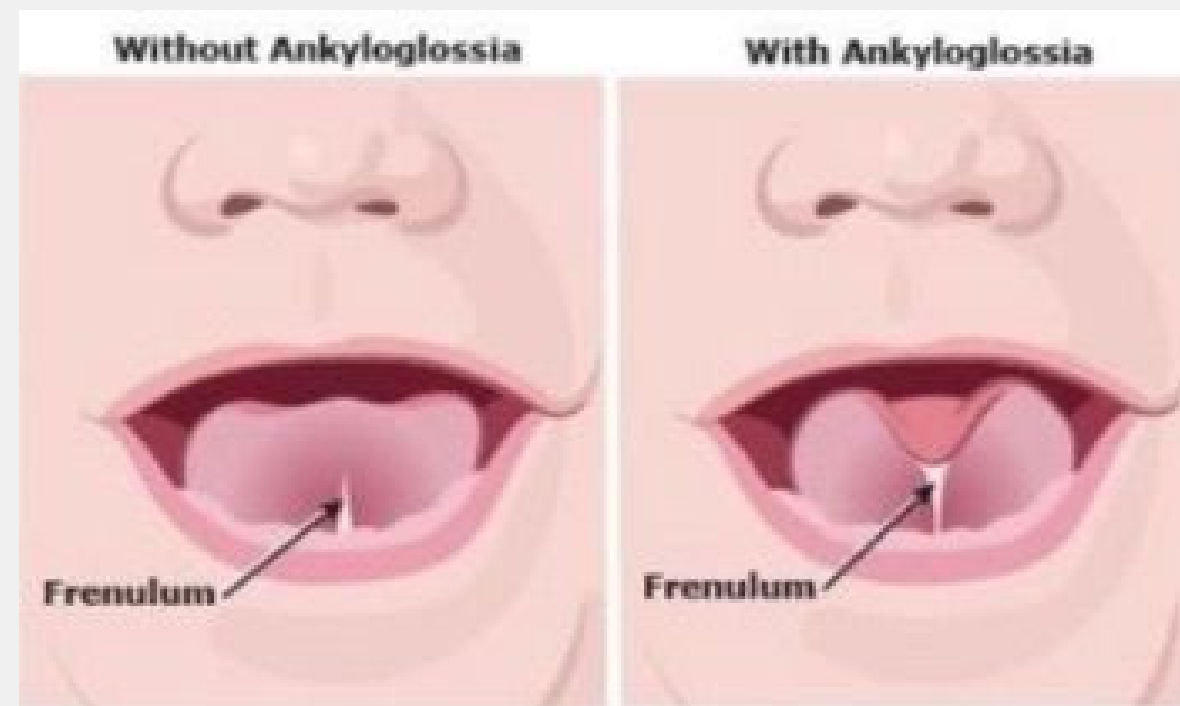
Macroglossia



Micrognathia



Fissured tongue



Ankyloglossia



Abnormal labial frenum



Cherubism



Candidiasis



Space Maintenance

Space Maintenance



Space maintenance: is the use of fixed or removable appliances to keep space in the mouth when a baby tooth is lost early, until permanent teeth erupt, Examples: band and loop, distal shoe.





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Conclusion

