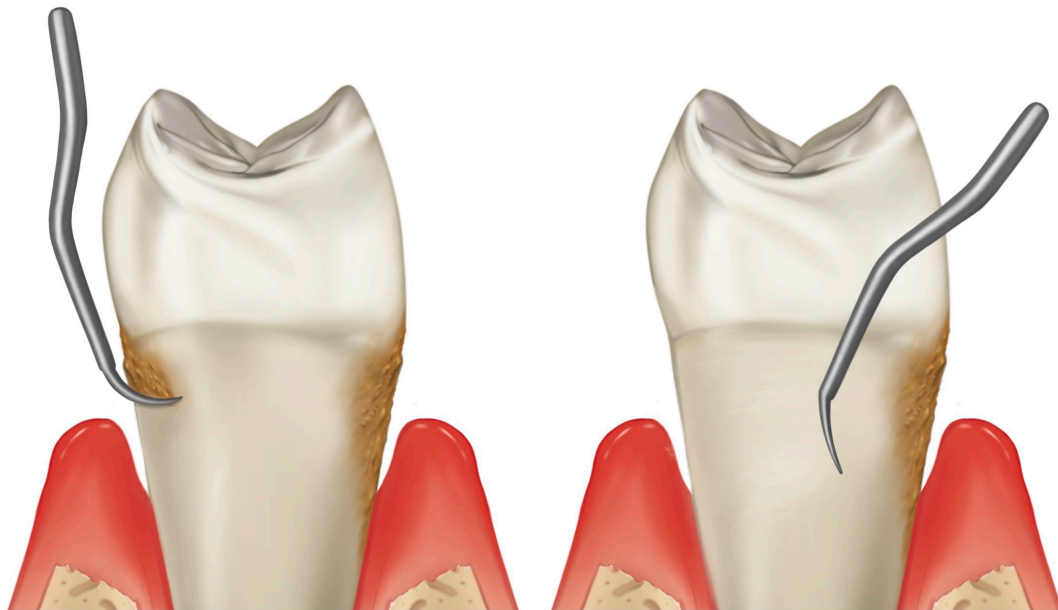


Treatment of Gum Disease

Stage 1: Gingivitis

Good oral hygiene habits like brushing, flossing, rinsing, going to the dentist, and making good food and drink choices can prevent and even reverse gingivitis.



Scaling away plaque

planing the tooth surface smooth

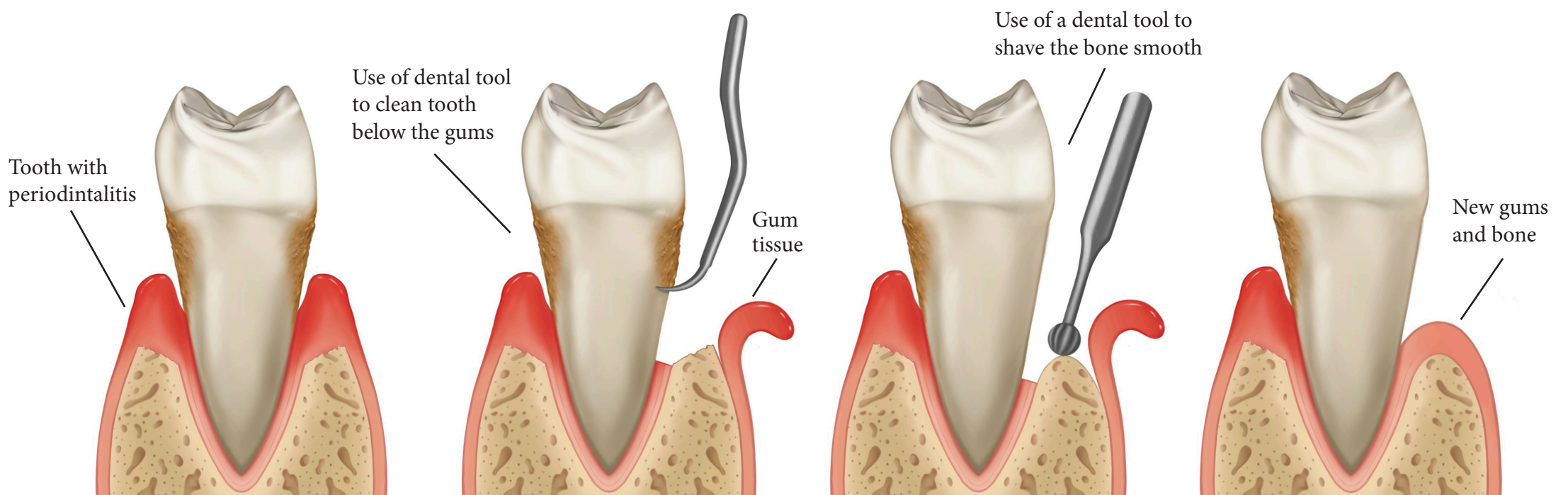
Stage 2: Periodontal Disease

Scaling removes plaque and tartar buildup on your teeth's surface and below the gum line.

Root planing smooths out the rough surface of your teeth caused by decay to help remove places for bad bacteria to grow and to help your gums reattach to your teeth.

Stage 3: Advanced Periodontal Disease

Pocket reduction surgery is necessary when your gums become inflamed and create pockets between the gum and tooth for plaque and bacteria to grow. A periodontist will cut and pull back your gums to scale and plane the roots of your teeth, then suture (reconnect) your gums to heal and reconnect to your teeth.



Tooth with periodontitis

Use of dental tool to clean tooth below the gums

Gum tissue

Use of a dental tool to shave the bone smooth

New gums and bone



Bone grafting material placed over lost bone

Healed tooth with new bone growth

Use of dental tools to place grafted gum tissue

Bone and Gum Grafting

A periodontist will use a dental bone graft to help repair lost bone tissue by cleaning the infection and placing bone grafting material where the bone has eroded. This acts as a support for new bone tissue to grow.

Gum grafting is used to cover new bone and repair gum tissue. Tissue will be taken from another part of your mouth or can be purchased from a bone and tissue bank.