Periodontal Assessment and Treatment Planning

Gingival description

- Color:
  - pink
  - erythematous
  - cyanotic
  - racial pigmentation
  - metallic pigmentation
  - uniformity
- Contour:
  - recession
  - clefts
  - enlarged papillae
  - cratered papillae
  - blunted papillae
  - highly rolled
  - bulbous
  - knife-edged
  - scalloped
  - stippled
- Consistency:
  - firm
  - edematous
  - hyperplastic
  - fibrotic
- Band of gingiva:
  - amount
  - quality
  - location
  - treatability
- Bleeding tendency:
  - sulcus base, lining
  - gingival margins
- Suppuration
- Sinus tract formation
- Pocket depths
- Pseudopockets
- Frena
- Pain
- Other pathology

Dental Description

- Defective restorations:
  - overhangs
  - open contacts
  - poor contours
- Fractured cusps

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- Caries
- Deposits:
  - Type
    - plaque
    - calculus
    - stain
    - matera alba
  - Location
    - supragingival
    - subgingival
  - Severity
    - mild
    - moderate
    - severe
- Wear facets
- Percussion sensitivity
- Tooth vitality
- Attrition, erosion, abrasion
- Occlusal plane level
- Occlusion findings
- Furcations
- Mobility
- Fremitus

Radiographic findings

- Film dates
- Crown:root ratio
- Amount of bone loss
  - horizontal; vertical
  - localized; generalized
- Root length and shape
- Overhangs
- Bulbous crowns
- Fenestrations
- Dehiscences
- Tooth resorption
- Retained root tips
- Impacted teeth
- Root proximities
- Tilted teeth
- Radiolucencies/opacities

Etiologic factors

- Local:
  - plaque
  - calculus
  - overhangs

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  - orthodontic apparatus
  - open margins
  - open contacts
  - improper pontic design
  - stainless steel crown
  - overcontoured restoration
  - biologic width violation
  - tooth position
  - crowded teeth
  - excessive overbite
  - rotations
  - tipping
  - overeruptions
  - exaggerated occlusal curves
  - stepped occlusion
  - fanning
  - cross-bites
  - plunger cusps
  - uncleansable furca
  - poor embrasures
  - enamel pearl
  - root fracture
  - food impaction
  - chemical irritation
- Functional:
  - bruxism
  - occlusal trauma
  - tongue thrusting
  - thumb sucking
  - mouth breathing
  - other habits
- Systemic:
  - smoking
  - pregnancy
  - hormonal disturbances
  - oral hormonal therapy
  - diabetes
  - blood dyscrasias
  - collagen diseases
  - cardiac disease (anoxic conditions)
  - arthritis
  - adolescence
  - handicap/disability
  - occupation
  - nutritional deficiency
  - Other systemic disorders

Prognosis

- Patient cooperation
- Initial amount of disease present
- Initial rate of disease present

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- Patient age
- Systemic problems
- Mobility
- Cause of mobility
- Pocket depth/proximity to apex
- Number of missing teeth
- Success of previous treatment
- Location of missing teeth
- Bone loss
- Crown to root ratio
- Furcation involvement
- Amount of gingiva
- Operator skill
- Patient finances
- Patient systemic background
- Severity of inflammation
- Malocclusion
- Tooth and root morphology
- Status of abutment teeth
- Infrabony pockets
- Nonvital teeth
- Tooth resorption
-

Periodontal Disease Classification System

I. Gingival Diseases
A. Dental plaque-induced gingival diseases
(Can occur on a periodontium with no attachment loss or on a periodontium with attachment loss that is not progressing)
1. Gingivitis associated with dental plaque only
a. without other local contributing factors
b. with local contributing factors (See VIII A)

2. Gingival diseases modified by systemic factors
a. associated with the endocrine system
1) puberty-associated gingivitis
2) menstrual cycle-associated gingivitis
3) pregnancy-associated
a) gingivitis
b) pyogenic granuloma

4) diabetes mellitus-associated gingivitis

b. associated with blood dyscrasias
1) leukemia-associated gingivitis
2) other

3. Gingival diseases modified by medications
a. drug-influenced gingival diseases
1) drug-influenced gingival enlargements
2) drug-influenced gingivitis
a) oral contraceptive-associated gingivitis

b) other

4. Gingival diseases modified by malnutrition
a. ascorbic acid-deficiency gingivitis
b. other

B. Non-plaque-induced gingival lesions
1. Gingival diseases of specific bacterial origin
a. *Neisseria gonorrhea*-associated lesions
b. *Treponema pallidum*-associated lesions
c. streptococcal species-associated lesions
d. other

2. Gingival diseases of viral origin
a. herpesvirus infections
1) primary herpetic gingivostomatitis
2) recurrent oral herpes
3) varicella-zoster infections

b. other

3. Gingival diseases of fungal origin
a. *Candida*-species infections
1) generalized gingival candidosis

b. linear gingival erythema
c. histoplasmosis
d. other

4. Gingival lesions of genetic origin
a. hereditary gingival fibromatosis
b. other

5. Gingival manifestations of systemic conditions
a. mucocutaneous disorders
1) lichen planus
2) pemphigoid
3) pemphigus vulgaris
4) erythema multiforme
5) lupus erythematosus
6) drug-induced
7) other

b. allergic reactions
1) dental restorative materials
a) mercury
b) nickel
c) acrylic
d) other

2) reactions attributable to
a) toothpastes/dentifrices
b) mouthrinses/mouthwashes
c) chewing gum additives
d) foods and additives

3) other

6. Traumatic lesions (factitious, iatrogenic, accidental)
a. chemical injury

b. physical injury
c. thermal injury

7. Foreign body reactions
8. Not otherwise specified (NOS)

II. Chronic Periodontitis *(slight: 1-2 mm CAL; moderate: 3-4 mm CAL; severe: > 5 mm CAL)*
A. Localized *(< 30% of sites are involved)*

- Chronic localized slight periodontitis
- Chronic localized moderate periodontitis
- Chronic localized severe periodontitis

B. Generalized *(> 30% of sites are involved)*

- Chronic generalized slight periodontitis
- Chronic generalized moderate periodontitis
- Chronic generalized severe periodontitis

III. Aggressive Periodontitis *(slight: 1-2 mm CAL; moderate: 3-4 mm CAL; severe: > 5 mm CAL)*
A. Localized *(< 30% of sites are involved)*

- Aggressive localized slight periodontitis
- Aggressive localized moderate periodontitis
- Aggressive localized severe periodontitis

B. Generalized *(> 30% of sites are involved)*

- Aggressive generalized slight periodontitis
- Aggressive generalized moderate periodontitis
- Aggressive generalized severe periodontitis

IV. Periodontitis as a Manifestation of Systemic Diseases
A. Associated with hematological disorders
1. Acquired neutropenia
2. Leukemias
3. Other
B. Associated with genetic disorders
1. Familial and cyclic neutropenia
2 Down syndrome
3. Leukocyte adhesion deficiency syndromes
4. Papillon-Lefèvre syndrome
5. Chediak-Higashi syndrome
6. Histiocytosis syndromes
7. Glycogen storage disease
8. Infantile genetic agranulocytosis
9. Cohen syndrome
10. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (Types IV and VIII)
11. Hypophosphatasia
12. Other
C. Not otherwise specified (NOS)

V. Necrotizing Periodontal Diseases
A. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (NUG)

- Localized necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
- Generalized necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis

B. Necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis (NUP)

- Localized necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis
- Generalized necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis

VI. Abscesses of the Periodontium
A. Gingival abscess
B. Periodontal abscess
C. Pericoronal abscess

VII. Periodontitis Associated With Endodontic Lesions
A. Combined periodontic-endodontic lesions

VIII. Developmental or Acquired Deformities and Conditions
A. Localized tooth-related factors that modify or predispose to plaque-induced gingival diseases/periodontitis
1. Tooth anatomic factors
2. Dental restorations/appliances
3. Root fractures
4. Cervical root resorption and cemental tears

B. Mucogingival deformities and conditions around teeth
1. Gingival/soft tissue recession
a. facial or lingual surfaces
b. interproximal (papillary) 2. Lack of keratinized gingiva

3. Decreased vestibular depth
4. Aberrant frenum/muscle position
5. Gingival excess
a. pseudopocket
b. inconsistent gingival margin
c. excessive gingival display
d. gingival enlargement (See I.A.3. and I.B.4.)

6. Abnormal color

C. Mucogingival deformities and conditions on edentulous ridges
1. Vertical and/or horizontal ridge deficiency
2. Lack of gingiva/keratinized tissue
3. Gingival/soft tissue enlargement
4. Aberrant frenum/muscle position
5. Decreased vestibular depth
6. Abnormal color

D. Occlusal trauma
1. Primary occlusal trauma
2. Secondary occlusal trauma

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Oral Pathology Disease List*

- Developmental Disturbances
  - Jaws
    - Agnathia
    - Micrognathia
    - Macrognathia
    - Facial Hemihypertrophy
    - Facial Hemiatrophy
  - Lips and Palate
    - Congenital lip pits
    - Commissural pits
    - Commissural fistulas
    - Double lip
    - Cleft lip
    - Cleft palate
    - Cheilitis flandularis
    - Cheilitis granulomatosa
    - Hereditary intestinal polyposis syndrome
    - Labial/oral melanotic macule (ephelis; focal melanosis)
  - Oral Mucosa
    - Fordyce's granules
    - Focal epithelial hyperplasia (Heck's disease)
  - Gingiva
    - Fibromatosis gingivae
    - Retrocuspid papilla
  - Tongue
    - Microglossia
    - Macroglossia
    - Ankyloglossia
    - Cleft tongue
    - Fissured tongue
    - Medial rhomboid glossitis (central papillary atrophy)
    - Benign migratory glossitis (geographic tongue; erythema migrans)
    - Hairy tongue
    - Lingual varices
  - Oral Lymphoid Tissue
    - Reactive lymphoid aggregate
    - Lymphoid hamartoma
    - Angiolymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophils
    - Lymphoepithelial cyst (branchial cyst)
  - Salivary Glands
    - Aplasia (agenesis)
    - Xerostomia
    - Hyperplasia of palatal glands
    - Atresia
    - Aberrancy
    - Lingual mandibular salivary gland depression (static bone cyst; stafne cyst; latent bone cyst)
  - Size of Teeth
    - Microdontia
    - Macrodontia

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- Shape of Teeth
  - Germination
  - Fusion
  - Concrescence
  - Dilacerations
  - Talon cusp
  - Dens in dente (dens invaginatus; dilated composite odontoma)
  - Dens evaginatus (occlusal tuberculated premolar; occlusal enamel pearl; evaginated odontome; Leong's premolar)
  - Taurodontism
  - Supernumerary roots
- Number of Teeth
  - Anodontia
  - Supernumerary teeth
  - Predeciduous dentition
  - Postpermanent dentition
- Structure of Teeth
  - Amelogenesis imperfecta (hereditary enamel dysplasia; hereditary brown opalescent teeth; hereditary brown enamel)
  - Environmental enamel hypoplasia
  - Syphilitic enamel hypoplasia
  - Hypocalcemic enamel hypoplasia
  - Neonatal line
  - Traumatic enamel hypoplasia
  - Dental fluorosis (mottled enamel)
  - Dentinogenesis imperfecta (hereditary opalescent dentin)
  - Dentin dysplasia (rootless teeth)
  - Regional odontodysplasia (ghost teeth; odontogenesis imperfecta; odontogenic dysplasia)
  - Dentin hypocalcification
- Growth and Eruption
  - Premature eruption
  - Delayed eruption
  - Multiple unerupted teeth
  - Impacted and embedded teeth
  - Ankylosed deciduous teeth (submerged teeth)
- Fissural/Inclusion/Developmental Cysts
  - Median anterior maxillary cyst
  - Median palatal cyst
  - Globulomaxillary cyst
  - Median mandibular cyst
  - Nasoalveolar cyst (nasolabial cyst; Klestadt's cyst)
  - Palatal cysts of the neonate (Epstein's pearls; Bohn's nodules)
  - Thyroglossal tract cyst
  - Benign cervical lymphoepithelial cyst (branchial cleft cyst)
  - Epidermoid cyst
  - Dermoid cyst
  - Heterotopic oral gastrointestinal cyst

- Benign and Malignant Tumors
  - Benign Tumors of Epithelial Origin
    - Papilloma
    - Squamous acanthoma
    - Keratoacanthoma (Verrucoma; molluscum sebaceum)

        - Pigmented cellular nevus (pigmented mole; benign melanocytic nevus)
    - Premalignant Tumors of Epithelial origin
        - Leukoplakia
        - Leukoedema
        - Intraepithelial carcinoma (carcinoma in situ)
        - Erythroplakia
        - Oral submucous fibrosis
    - Malignant Tumors of Epithelial Origin
        - Basal cell carcinoma
        - Squamous cell carcinoma
        - Verrucous carcinoma
        - Spindle cell carcinoma 9carcinosarcoma; pseudosarcoma; polypoid squamous cell carcinoma)
        - Adenoid squamous cell carcinoma (adenoacanthoma; pseudoglandular squamous cell carcinoma)
        - Lymphoepithelioma
        - Transitional cell carcinoma
        - Malignant melanoma
    - Benign Tumors of Connective Tissue Origin
        - Fibroma
        - Giant cell fibroma
        - Peripheral ossifying fibroma (peripheral odontogenic fibroma; peripheral cementifying fibroma)
        - Central ossifying fibroma of bone (central fibro-osteoma)
        - Peripheral giant cell granuloma (giant cell epulis; osteoclastoma)
        - Central giant cell granuloma
        - Giant cell tumor of bone
        - Aneurismal bone cyst
        - Lipoma
        - Verruciform xanthoma (histiocytosis Y)
        - Hemangioma (vascular nevus)
        - Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia
        - Encephalotrigeminal angiomatosis (Sturge-Weber disease)
        - Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma (juvenile nasopharyngeal fibroma)
        - Lymphangioma
        - Myxoma
        - Chondroma
        - Benign chondroblastoma
        - Chondromyxoid fibroma
        - Osteoma
        - Osteoid osteoma
        - Benign osteoblastoma (giant osteoid osteoma)
        - Torus palatinus
        - Torus mandibularis
        - Multiple exostoses
    - Malignant Tumors of Connective Tissue Origin
        - Fibrosarcoma
        - Synovial sarcoma
        - Liposarcoma
        - Hemangioendothelioma
        - Hemangiopericytoma
        - Kaposi's sarcoma (angioreticuloendothelioma)
        - Ewing's sarcoma (endothelial myeloma; round cell sarcoma)
        - Chondrosarcoma

        - Osteosarcoma (osteogenic sarcoma)
        - Malignant lymphoma
        - Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
        - Primary lymphoma of bone (primary reticulum cell sarcoma of bone)
        - Burkitt's lymphoma (African jaw lymphoma)
        - Hodgkin's disease
        - Multiple myeloma (plasma cell myeloma; plasmacytoma)
        - Solitary plasma cell myeloma (plasmacytoma)
    - Benign Tumors of Muscle Origin
        - Leiomyoma
        - Angiomyoma (vascular leiomyoma ; angioleiomyoma)
        - Rhabdomyoma
        - Granular cell myoblastoma (myoblastic myoma ; granular cell tumor ; granular cell schwannoma)
        - Congenital epulis of the newborn
    - Malignant Tumors of Muscle Origin
        - Leiomyoma
        - Rhabdomyosarcoma
        - Alveolar soft-part sarcoma (malignant granular cell myoblastoma)
    - Benign Tumors of Neural Origin
        - Traumatic neuroma (amputation neuroma)
        - Multiple endocrine neoplasia syndromes
        - Neurofibroma (neurofibromatosis ; von Recklinghausen's disease; fibroma molluscum)
        - Neurolemmoma (neurilemoma ; perineural fibroblastoma ; schwannoma ; neurinoma ; lemmoma)
        - Melanotic neuroectodermal tumor of infancy (pigmented ameloblastoma)
    - Malignant Tumors of Neural Origin
        - Malignant Schwannoma (neurogenic sarcoma; neurofibrosarcoma)
        - Olfactory neuroblastoma
- Salivary Gland Tumors
    - Benign Tumors
        - Pleomorphic adenoma (mixed tumor)
        - Monomorphic adenoma
        - Basal cell adenoma
        - Canalicular adenoma
        - Papillary cystadenoma lymphomatosum (Warthin's tumor; adenolymphoma
        - Oxyphilic adenoma (oncocytoma; acidophilic adenoma)
        - Myoepithelioma
        - Ductal papillomas
        - Benign lymphoepithelial lesion (Mikulicz's disease)
        - Sjogren's syndrome (sicca syndrome)
    - Malignant Salivary Tumors
        - Malignant pleomorphic adenoma (malignant mixed tumor)
        - Adenoid cystic carcinoma (cylindroma; basaloid mixed tumor)
        - Acinic cell carcinoma (acinar/serous cell adenoma/adenocarcinoma)
        - Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
        - Central mucoepidermoid carcinoma of the jaw
        - Clear cell sarcoma
        - Squamous cell carcinoma (Epidermoid carcinoma)
        - Necrotizing sialometaplasia
- Cysts and Tumors of Odontogenic Origin
    - Odontogenic cysts

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        - Primordial cyst
        - Dentigerous cyst (follicular cyst)
        - Radicular cyst (apical periodontal cyst; periapical cyst; dental root end cyst)
        - Lateral periodontal cyst
        - Dental lamina cyst of the newborn (Epstein's pearls; Bohn's nodules; gingival cyst of the newborn)
        - Gingival cyst of the adult
        - Odontogenic keratocyst
        - Basal cell nevus syndrome
        - Calcifying odontogenic cyst (Gorlin cyst; cystic keratinizing tumor)
    - Ectodermal Tumors
        - Enameloma (enamel pearl; enamel drop)
        - Ameloblastoma (adamantinoma; multilocular cyst)
        - Primary intra-alveolar Epidermoid carcinoma (primary intraosseous carcinoma)
        - Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (Pindborg tumor)
        - Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (adenoameloblastoma)
        - Squamous odontogenic tumor
    - Mesodermal Tumors
        - Peripheral odontogenic fibroma (peripheral ossifying fibroma)
        - Central odontogenic fibroma
        - Odontogenic fibrosarcoma
        - Odontogenic myxoma (odontogenic fibromyxoma)
        - Periapical cemental dysplasia (periapical fibrous dysplasia; cementoma; periapical osteofibroma; cementifying fibroma; cementoblastoma)
        - Central cementifying fibroma
        - Benign cementoblastoma (true cementoma)
        - Gigantiform cementoma (familial multiple cementoma)
        - Dentinoma
    - Mixed Tumors
        - Ameloblastic fibroma
        - Ameloblastic fibrosarcoma (ameloblastic sarcoma)
        - Ameloblastic fibro-odontoma
        - Odontoma
        - Ameloblastic odontoma (odontoameloblastoma; adamanto-odontoma)
        - Teratoma (teratoblastoma; teratoid tumor)
- Regressive Alterations of the Teeth
    - Attrition
    - Abrasion
    - Erosion
    - Abfraction
    - Dentinal sclerosis (transparent dentin)
    - Secondary dentin (irregular dentin)
    - Reticular pulpal atrophy
    - Pulp calcification
    - External resorption
    - Internal resorption
    - Hypercementosis
    - Cementices
- Infections
    - Bacterial
        - Scarlet fever
        - Diphtheria

- Tuberculosis
- Sarcoidosis
- Uveoparotid fever
- Leprosy (Hansen's disease)
- Actinomycosis
- Botryomycosis
- Tularemia
- Meliodosis
- Tetanus
- Syphilis
- Gonorrhea
- Granuloma inguinale (granuloma venereum; donovanosis)
- Rhinoscleroma
- Midline lethal granuloma (malignant granuloma)
- Wegener's granulomatosis
- Chronic granulomatous disease
- Noma (cancrum oris; gangrenous stomatitis)
- Pyogenic granuloma
- Pyostomatitis vegetans

- Viral
  - Herpes simplex (acute herpetic gingivostomatitis; herpes labialis; fever blisters; cold sores)
  - Primary herpetic stomatitis
  - Recurrent/secondary herpetic labialis and stomatitis
  - Recurrent aphthous stomatitis (canker sores)
  - Behçet's syndrome
  - Reiter's syndrome
  - Herpangina (aphthous pharyngitis; vesicular pharyngitis)
  - Acute lymphonodular pharyngitis
  - Hand, foot, and mouth disease
  - Foot and mouth disease (aphthous fever; epizootic stomatitis)
  - Measles (rubeola; morbilli)
  - Rubella (German measles)
  - Smallpox (variola)
  - Molluscum contagiosum
  - Condyloma acuminatum (venereal wart; verruca acuminate)
  - Chickenpox (vericella)
  - Herpes zoster (shingles; zona)
  - Cat-scratch disease (lymphoreticulosis)
  - Mumps (epidemic parotitis)
  - Cytomegalic inclusion disease (salivary gland virus disease)
  - Poliomyelitis (infant paralysis)
- Fungal
  - North American blastomycosis (Gilchrist's disease)
  - South American blastomycosis
  - Histoplasmosis (Darling's disease)
  - Coccidioidomycosis (valley fever)
  - Cryptococcosis (torulois; European blastomycosis)
  - Candidiasis (candidosis; moniliasis; thrush
  - Geotrichosis
  - Phycomycosis (mucormycosis)
  - Sporotrichosis
  - Rhinosporidiosis

        - Parasitic infections
- Pulp and Periapical Tissue
    - Pulp
        - Focal reversible pulpitis
        - Acute pulpitis
        - Chronic pulpitis
        - Chronic hyperplastic pulpitis (pulp polyp)
        - Gangrenous pulpal necrosis
    - Periapical
        - Periapical granuloma (apical periodontitis)
        - Apical periodontal cyst (radicular cyst; periapical cyst; root end cyst)
        - Periapical abscess (dentoalveolar abscess; alveolar abscess
        - Acute suppurative osteomyelitis
        - Chronic focal sclerosing osteomyelitis (condensing osteitis)
        - Chronic diffuse sclerosing osteomyelitis
        - Sclerotic cemental masses
        - Florid osseous dysplasia
        - Chronic osteomyelitis with proliferative periostitis (periostitis ossificans)
- Physical Injuries
    - Traumatic ulcer
    - Factitial injury
    - Traumatic ulcer
    - Denture stomatitis
    - Inflammatory (fibrous) hyperplasia (epulis fissuratum; redundant tissue)
    - Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia (palatal papillomatosis)
    - Denture base intolerance/allergy
    - Angular cheilitis (angular cheilosis; perleche)
    - Mucocele (mucous retention cyst)
    - Ranula
    - Mucocele of maxillary sinus
    - Sialolithiasis (salivary duct stone; salivary duct calculus)
    - Maxillary antrolithiasis (antral rhinolith)
    - Rhinolithiasis
    - Osteoradionecrosis
    - Electrical burn
    - Cervicofacial emphysema
    - Human bite (morsus humanus)
- Chemical Injuries
    - Aspirin burn
    - Bismuth pigmentation
    - Dilantin fibrous gingival hyperplasia
    - Acrodynia (pink disease)
    - Amalgam tattoo
    - Tetracycline stain
    - Angioedema (angioneurotic edema; giant urticaria)
    - Contact stomatitis (stomatitis venenata)
    - Contact dermatitis (dermatitis venenata)
- Healing Complications
    - Dry socket (alveolar osteitis; localized acute alveolar asteomyelitis; alveolalgia)
    - Fibrous healing of extraction wound
- Metabolic Diseases
    - Amyloidosis

- Porphyria
- Mucopolysaccharidoses
- Hereditary fructose intolerance
- Histiocytosis X (nonlipid reticuloendothelioses
- Eosinophilic granuloma
- Letterer-Siwe disease
- Gaucher's disease
- Niemann-Pick disease
- Osteomalacia (adult rickets)
- Vitamin D-resistant rickets (familial hypophosphatemia; refractory rickets)
- Renal rickets (renal osteodystrophy)
- Hypophosphatasia (hypophosphatasemia)
- Pseudohypophosphatasia
- Scurvy
- Pellagra
- Hypopituitarism
- Hyperpituitarism
- Hypothyroidism
- Hyperthyroidism
- Primary hyperparathyroidism
- Secondary hyperparathyroidism
- Hypoparathyroidism
- Addison's disease (chronic adrenal cortex insufficiency)
- Cushing's syndrome
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Progeria

- Diseases of Bone and Joints
  - Bone
    - Osteogenesis imperfecta (brittle bones; osteopsathyrosis)
    - Infantile cortical hyperostosis
    - Cleidocranial dysplasia
    - Craniofacial dysostosis
    - Mandibulofacial dysostosis (Treacher Collins syndrome)
    - Pierre Robin syndrome
    - Marfan's syndrome (arachnodactyly)
    - Down syndrome (trisomy 21; mongolism)
    - Osteopetrosis
    - Achondroplasia (chondrodystrophia fetalis)
    - Osteitis deformans (Paget's disease of bone)
    - Generalized cortical hyperostosis (endosteal hyperostosis)
    - Massive osteolysis (vanishing, disappearing, phantom bone; progressive osteolysis)
    - Polyostotic fibrous dysplasia
    - Monostotic fibrous dysplasia
    - Cherubism
  - Temporomandibular Joint
    - Condylar aplasia
    - Condylar hypoplasia
    - Condylar hyperplasia
    - Luxation (complete dislocation)
    - Subluxation (incomplete dislocation)
    - Ankylosis (hypomobility)
    - Rheumatoid arthritis
    - Osteoarthritis (degenerative joint disease; Hypertrophic arthritis)

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        - Traumatic arthritis
        - Myofascial pain dysfunction syndrome
- Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs
    - Red Blood Cells
        - Pernicious anemia
        - Sprue
        - Aplastic anemia
        - Thalassemia
        - Sickle cell anemia
        - Erythroblastosis fetalis
        - Polysythemia
        - Polycythemia vera
    - White Blood Cells
        - Agranulocytosis
        - Cyclic neutropenia
        - Chediak-Higashi syndrome
        - Leukocytosis
        - Infectious mononucleosis (glandular fever)
        - Leukemia
        - Lymphoma
    - Platelets
        - Purpura
        - Nonthrombocytopenic purpura
        - Thrombocytopenic purpura
        - Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
        - Aldrich syndrome
        - Familial thrombasthenia
        - Thrombocytopathic purpura (thrombocytopathia)
        - Thrombocythemia (thrombocytosis)
    - Specific Blood Factors
        - Hemophilia
        - Von Willebrand's disease
        - Parahemophilia
        - Afibrinogenemia
        - Hypofibrinogenemia
        - Dysfibrinogenemia
        - Fibrin-stabilizing factor deficiency (factor XIII deficiency)
        - Macroglobulinemia
        - Cryoglobulinemia
- Skin Diseases
    - Hereditary hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia
    - Chrondroectodermal dysplasia
    - Lichen planus (lichen rubber planus)
    - Psoriasis
    - Pityriasis rosea
    - Erythema multiforme
    - Stevens-Johnson's syndrome
    - Mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome (Kawasaki disease)
    - Pachyonychia congenital
    - Keratosis follicularis
    - Warty dyskeratoma (isolated dyskeratosis follicularis)
    - Incontinentia pigmenti

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- Porokeratosis of mibelli
- Dyskeratosis congenital
- White sponge nevi (oral epithelial nevus)
- Hereditary benign intraepithelial dyskeratosis
- Acanthosis nigricans
- Pemphigus
- Familial benign chronic pemphigus
- Cicatricial pemphigoid (benign mucous membrane pemphigoid; ocular pemphigus)
- Bullous pemphigoid (parapemphigus)
- Epidermolysis bullosa simplex
- Epidermolysis bullosa dystrophic
- Junctional epidermolysis bullosa
- Epidermolysis bullosa acquisita
- Dermatitis herpetiformis
- Acrodermatisis enteropathica
- Lupus erythematosus
- Systemic sclerosis (scleroderma; dermatosclerosis)
- Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (cutis hyperelastica)
- Focal dermal hypoplasia syndrome
- Solar elastosis (senile elastosis ; actinic elastosis)

- Diseases of Nerves
  - Trigeminal nerve
    - Trigeminal neuralgia (tic douloureux)
    - Paratrigeminal syndrome
    - Sphenopalatine neuralgia
    - Orolingual paresthesia (glossodynia ; glossopyrosis)
    - Auriculotemporal syndrome
  - Facial nerve
    - Bell's palsy (Seventh nerve paralysis ; facial paralysis)
  - Miscellaneous
    - Multiple sclerosis
    - Orofacial dyskinesia
    - Meniere's dissease
    - Migraine
    - Temporal arteritis (giant cell arteritis)
    - Causalgia
    - Atypical facial pain (atypical facial neuralgia)
    - Horner's syndrome
- Diseases of Muscle
  - Dystrophies
  - Myotonias
  - Hypotonias
  - Myasthenias

*from Shafer WG, Hine MA, Levy BM. A Textbook of Oral Pathology, 4th edition. Philadelphia; WB Saunders, 1983.

Periodontal Assessment and Treatment Planning

Gingival description

- Color:
  - pink
  - erythematous
  - cyanotic
  - racial pigmentation
  - metallic pigmentation
  - uniformity
- Contour:
  - recession
  - clefts
  - enlarged papillae
  - cratered papillae
  - blunted papillae
  - highly rolled
  - bulbous
  - knife-edged
  - scalloped
  - stippled
- Consistency:
  - firm
  - edematous
  - hyperplastic
  - fibrotic
- Band of gingiva:
  - amount
  - quality
  - location
  - treatability
- Bleeding tendency:
  - sulcus base, lining
  - gingival margins
- Suppuration
- Sinus tract formation
- Pocket depths
- Pseudopockets
- Frena
- Pain
- Other pathology

Dental Description

- Defective restorations:
  - overhangs
  - open contacts
  - poor contours
- Fractured cusps

- Caries
- Deposits:
  - Type
    - plaque
    - calculus
    - stain
    - matera alba
  - Location
    - supragingival
    - subgingival
  - Severity
    - mild
    - moderate
    - severe
- Wear facets
- Percussion sensitivity
- Tooth vitality
- Attrition, erosion, abrasion
- Occlusal plane level
- Occlusion findings
- Furcations
- Mobility
- Fremitus

Radiographic findings

- Film dates
- Crown:root ratio
- Amount of bone loss
  - horizontal; vertical
  - localized; generalized
- Root length and shape
- Overhangs
- Bulbous crowns
- Fenestrations
- Dehiscences
- Tooth resorption
- Retained root tips
- Impacted teeth
- Root proximities
- Tilted teeth
- Radiolucencies/opacities

Etiologic factors

- Local:
  - plaque
  - calculus
  - overhangs

- orthodontic apparatus
- open margins
- open contacts
- improper pontic design
- stainless steel crown
- overcontoured restoration
- biologic width violation
- tooth position
- crowded teeth
- excessive overbite
- rotations
- tipping
- overeruptions
- exaggerated occlusal curves
- stepped occlusion
- fanning
- cross-bites
- plunger cusps
- uncleansable furca
- poor embrasures
- enamel pearl
- root fracture
- food impaction
- chemical irritation

- Functional:
  - bruxism
  - occlusal trauma
  - tongue thrusting
  - thumb sucking
  - mouth breathing
  - other habits
- Systemic:
  - smoking
  - pregnancy
  - hormonal disturbances
  - oral hormonal therapy
  - diabetes
  - blood dyscrasias
  - collagen diseases
  - cardiac disease (anoxic conditions)
  - arthritis
  - adolescence
  - handicap/disability
  - occupation
  - nutritional deficiency
  - Other systemic disorders

Prognosis

- Patient cooperation
- Initial amount of disease present
- Initial rate of disease present
- Patient age
- Systemic problems
- Mobility
- Cause of mobility
- Pocket depth/proximity to apex
- Number of missing teeth
- Success of previous treatment
- Location of missing teeth
- Bone loss
- Crown to root ratio
- Furcation involvement
- Amount of gingiva
- Operator skill
- Patient finances
- Patient systemic background
- Severity of inflammation
- Malocclusion
- Tooth and root morphology
- Status of abutment teeth
- Infrabony pockets
- Nonvital teeth
- Tooth resorption

Periodontal Disease Classification System

I. Gingival Diseases

A. Dental plaque-induced gingival diseases
(Can occur on a periodontium with no attachment loss or on a periodontium with attachment loss that is not progressing)

1. Gingivitis associated with dental plaque only
a. without other local contributing factors
b. with local contributing factors (See VIII A)

2. Gingival diseases modified by systemic factors
a. associated with the endocrine system
1) puberty-associated gingivitis
2) menstrual cycle-associated gingivitis
3) pregnancy-associated
a) gingivitis
b) pyogenic granuloma

4) diabetes mellitus-associated gingivitis

b. associated with blood dyscrasias
1) leukemia-associated gingivitis
2) other

3. Gingival diseases modified by medications
a. drug-influenced gingival diseases
1) drug-influenced gingival enlargements
2) drug-influenced gingivitis
a) oral contraceptive-associated gingivitis
b) other

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4. Gingival diseases modified by malnutrition
a. ascorbic acid-deficiency gingivitis
b. other

B. Non-plaque-induced gingival lesions
1. Gingival diseases of specific bacterial origin
a. *Neisseria gonorrhea*-associated lesions
b. *Treponema pallidum*-associated lesions
c. streptococcal species-associated lesions
d. other

2. Gingival diseases of viral origin
a. herpesvirus infections
1) primary herpetic gingivostomatitis
2) recurrent oral herpes
3) varicella-zoster infections

b. other

3. Gingival diseases of fungal origin
a. *Candida*-species infections
1) generalized gingival candidosis

b. linear gingival erythema
c. histoplasmosis
d. other

4. Gingival lesions of genetic origin
a. hereditary gingival fibromatosis
b. other

5. Gingival manifestations of systemic conditions
a. mucocutaneous disorders
1) lichen planus
2) pemphigoid
3) pemphigus vulgaris
4) erythema multiforme
5) lupus erythematosus
6) drug-induced
7) other

b. allergic reactions
1) dental restorative materials
a) mercury
b) nickel
c) acrylic
d) other

2) reactions attributable to
a) toothpastes/dentifrices
b) mouthrinses/mouthwashes
c) chewing gum additives
d) foods and additives

3) other

6. Traumatic lesions (factitious, iatrogenic, accidental)
a. chemical injury
b. physical injury
c. thermal injury

7. Foreign body reactions
8. Not otherwise specified (NOS)

II. Chronic Periodontitis *(slight: 1-2 mm CAL; moderate: 3-4 mm CAL; severe: > 5 mm CAL)*
A. Localized *(< 30% of sites are involved)*

- Chronic localized slight periodontitis
- Chronic localized moderate periodontitis
- Chronic localized severe periodontitis

B. Generalized *(> 30% of sites are involved)*

- Chronic generalized slight periodontitis
- Chronic generalized moderate periodontitis
- Chronic generalized severe periodontitis

III. Aggressive Periodontitis *(slight: 1-2 mm CAL; moderate: 3-4 mm CAL; severe: > 5 mm CAL)*
A. Localized *(< 30% of sites are involved)*

- Aggressive localized slight periodontitis
- Aggressive localized moderate periodontitis
- Aggressive localized severe periodontitis

B. Generalized *(> 30% of sites are involved)*

- Aggressive generalized slight periodontitis
- Aggressive generalized moderate periodontitis
- Aggressive generalized severe periodontitis

IV. Periodontitis as a Manifestation of Systemic Diseases

A. Associated with hematological disorders
1. Acquired neutropenia
2. Leukemias
3. Other
B. Associated with genetic disorders
1. Familial and cyclic neutropenia
2 Down syndrome
3. Leukocyte adhesion deficiency syndromes
4. Papillon-Lefèvre syndrome
5. Chediak-Higashi syndrome
6. Histiocytosis syndromes
7. Glycogen storage disease
8. Infantile genetic agranulocytosis
9. Cohen syndrome
10. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (Types IV and VIII)
11. Hypophosphatasia
12. Other
C. Not otherwise specified (NOS)

V. Necrotizing Periodontal Diseases
A. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (NUG)

- Localized necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
- Generalized necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis

B. Necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis (NUP)

- Localized necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis
- Generalized necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis

VI. Abscesses of the Periodontium
A. Gingival abscess
B. Periodontal abscess
C. Pericoronal abscess

VII. Periodontitis Associated With Endodontic Lesions
A. Combined periodontic-endodontic lesions

VIII. Developmental or Acquired Deformities and Conditions
A. Localized tooth-related factors that modify or predispose to plaque-induced gingival diseases/periodontitis
1. Tooth anatomic factors
2. Dental restorations/appliances
3. Root fractures

4. Cervical root resorption and cemental tears

B. Mucogingival deformities and conditions around teeth
1. Gingival/soft tissue recession
a. facial or lingual surfaces
b. interproximal (papillary) 2. Lack of keratinized gingiva

3. Decreased vestibular depth
4. Aberrant frenum/muscle position
5. Gingival excess
a. pseudopocket
b. inconsistent gingival margin
c. excessive gingival display
d. gingival enlargement (See I.A.3. and I.B.4.)

6. Abnormal color

C. Mucogingival deformities and conditions on edentulous ridges
1. Vertical and/or horizontal ridge deficiency
2. Lack of gingiva/keratinized tissue
3. Gingival/soft tissue enlargement
4. Aberrant frenum/muscle position
5. Decreased vestibular depth
6. Abnormal color

D. Occlusal trauma
1. Primary occlusal trauma
2. Secondary occlusal trauma

Oral Pathology Disease List*

- Developmental Disturbances
  - Jaws
    - Agnathia
    - Micrognathia
    - Macrognathia
    - Facial Hemihypertrophy
    - Facial Hemiatrophy
  - Lips and Palate
    - Congenital lip pits
    - Commissural pits
    - Commissural fistulas
    - Double lip
    - Cleft lip
    - Cleft palate
    - Cheilitis flandularis
    - Cheilitis granulomatosa
    - Hereditary intestinal polyposis syndrome
    - Labial/oral melanotic macule (ephelis; focal melanosis)
  - Oral Mucosa
    - Fordyce's granules
    - Focal epithelial hyperplasia (Heck's disease)
  - Gingiva
    - Fibromatosis gingivae
    - Retrocuspid papilla
  - Tongue

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        - Microglossia
        - Macroglossia
        - Ankyloglossia
        - Cleft tongue
        - Fissured tongue
        - Medial rhomboid glossitis (central papillary atrophy)
        - Benign migratory glossitis (geographic tongue; erythema migrans)
        - Hairy tongue
        - Lingual varices
    - Oral Lymphoid Tissue
        - Reactive lymphoid aggregate
        - Lymphoid hamartoma
        - Angiolymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophils
        - Lymphoepithelial cyst (branchial cyst)
    - Salivary Glands
        - Aplasia (agenesis)
        - Xerostomia
        - Hyperplasia of palatal glands
        - Atresia
        - Aberrancy
        - Lingual mandibular salivary gland depression (static bone cyst; stafne cyst; latent bone cyst)
    - Size of Teeth
        - Microdontia
        - Macrodontia
    - Shape of Teeth
        - Germination
        - Fusion
        - Concrescence
        - Dilacerations
        - Talon cusp
        - Dens in dente (dens invaginatus; dilated composite odontoma)
        - Dens evaginatus (occlusal tuberculated premolar; occlusal enamel pearl; evaginated odontome; Leong's premolar)
        - Taurodontism
        - Supernumerary roots
    - Number of Teeth
        - Anodontia
        - Supernumerary teeth
        - Predeciduous dentition
        - Postpermanent dentition
    - Structure of Teeth

        - Amelogenesis imperfecta (hereditary enamel dysplasia; hereditary brown opalescent teeth; hereditary brown enamel)
        - Environmental enamel hypoplasia
        - Syphilitic enamel hypoplasia
        - Hypocalcemic enamel hypoplasia
        - Neonatal line
        - Traumatic enamel hypoplasia
        - Dental fluorosis (mottled enamel)
        - Dentinogenesis imperfecta (hereditary opalescent dentin)
        - Dentin dysplasia (rootless teeth)
        - Regional odontodysplasia (ghost teeth; odontogenesis imperfecta; odontogenic dysplasia)
        - Dentin hypocalcification
    - Growth and Eruption
        - Premature eruption
        - Delayed eruption
        - Multiple unerupted teeth
        - Impacted and embedded teeth
        - Ankylosed deciduous teeth (submerged teeth)
    - Fissural/Inclusion/Developmental Cysts
        - Median anterior maxillary cyst
        - Median palatal cyst
        - Globulomaxillary cyst
        - Median mandibular cyst
        - Nasoalveolar cyst (nasolabial cyst; Klestadt's cyst)
        - Palatal cysts of the neonate (Epstein's pearls; Bohn's nodules)
        - Thyroglossal tract cyst
        - Benign cervical lymphoepithelial cyst (branchial cleft cyst)
        - Epidermoid cyst
        - Dermoid cyst
        - Heterotopic oral gastrointestinal cyst
- Benign and Malignant Tumors
    - Benign Tumors of Epithelial Origin
        - Papilloma
        - Squamous acanthoma
        - Keratoacanthoma (Verrucoma; molluscum sebaceum)
        - Pigmented cellular nevus (pigmented mole; benign melanocytic nevus)
    - Premalignant Tumors of Epithelial origin
        - Leukoplakia
        - Leukoedema
        - Intraepithelial carcinoma (carcinoma in situ)
        - Erythroplakia

        - Oral submucous fibrosis
    - Malignant Tumors of Epithelial Origin
        - Basal cell carcinoma
        - Squamous cell carcinoma
        - Verrucous carcinoma
        - Spindle cell carcinoma 9carcinosarcoma; pseudosarcoma; polypoid squamous cell carcinoma)
        - Adenoid squamous cell carcinoma (adenoacanthoma; pseudoglandular squamous cell carcinoma)
        - Lymphoepithelioma
        - Transitional cell carcinoma
        - Malignant melanoma
    - Benign Tumors of Connective Tissue Origin
        - Fibroma
        - Giant cell fibroma
        - Peripheral ossifying fibroma (peripheral odontogenic fibroma; peripheral cementifying fibroma)
        - Central ossifying fibroma of bone (central fibro-osteoma)
        - Peripheral giant cell granuloma (giant cell epulis; osteoclastoma)
        - Central giant cell granuloma
        - Giant cell tumor of bone
        - Aneurismal bone cyst
        - Lipoma
        - Verruciform xanthoma (histiocytosis Y)
        - Hemangioma (vascular nevus)
        - Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia
        - Encephalotrigeminal angiomatosis (Sturge-Weber disease)
        - Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma (juvenile nasopharyngeal fibroma)
        - Lymphangioma
        - Myxoma
        - Chondroma
        - Benign chondroblastoma
        - Chondromyxoid fibroma
        - Osteoma
        - Osteoid osteoma
        - Benign osteoblastoma (giant osteoid osteoma)
        - Torus palatinus
        - Torus mandibularis
        - Multiple exostoses
    - Malignant Tumors of Connective Tissue Origin
        - Fibrosarcoma
        - Synovial sarcoma
        - Liposarcoma

        - Hemangioendothelioma
        - Hemangiopericytoma
        - Kaposi's sarcoma (angioreticuloendothelioma)
        - Ewing's sarcoma (endothelial myeloma; round cell sarcoma)
        - Chondrosarcoma
        - Osteosarcoma (osteogenic sarcoma)
        - Malignant lymphoma
        - Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
        - Primary lymphoma of bone (primary reticulum cell sarcoma of bone)
        - Burkitt's lymphoma (African jaw lymphoma)
        - Hodgkin's disease
        - Multiple myeloma (plasma cell myeloma; plasmacytoma)
        - Solitary plasma cell myeloma (plasmacytoma)
    - Benign Tumors of Muscle Origin
        - Leiomyoma
        - Angiomyoma (vascular leiomyoma ; angioleiomyoma)
        - Rhabdomyoma
        - Granular cell myoblastoma (myoblastic myoma ; granular cell tumor ; granular cell schwannoma)
        - Congenital epulis of the newborn
    - Malignant Tumors of Muscle Origin
        - Leiomyoma
        - Rhabdomyosarcoma
        - Alveolar soft-part sarcoma (malignant granular cell myoblastoma)
    - Benign Tumors of Neural Origin
        - Traumatic neuroma (amputation neuroma)
        - Multiple endocrine neoplasia syndromes
        - Neurofibroma (neurofibromatosis ; von Recklinghausen's disease; fibroma molluscum)
        - Neurolemmoma (neurilemoma ; perineural fibroblastoma ; schwannoma ; neurinoma ; lemmoma)
        - Melanotic neuroectodermal tumor of infancy (pigmented ameloblastoma)
    - Malignant Tumors of Neural Origin
        - Malignant Schwannoma (neurogenic sarcoma; neurofibrosarcoma)
        - Olfactory neuroblastoma
- Salivary Gland Tumors
    - Benign Tumors
        - Pleomorphic adenoma (mixed tumor)
        - Monomorphic adenoma
        - Basal cell adenoma

        - Canalicular adenoma
        - Papillary cystadenoma lymphomatosum (Warthin's tumor; adenolymphoma
        - Oxyphilic adenoma (oncocytoma; acidophilic adenoma)
        - Myoepithelioma
        - Ductal papillomas
        - Benign lymphoepithelial lesion (Mikulicz's disease)
        - Sjogren's syndrome (sicca syndrome)
    - Malignant Salivary Tumors
        - Malignant pleomorphic adenoma (malignant mixed tumor)
        - Adenoid cystic carcinoma (cylindroma; basaloid mixed tumor)
        - Acinic cell carcinoma (acinar/serous cell adenoma/adenocarcinoma)
        - Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
        - Central mucoepidermoid carcinoma of the jaw
        - Clear cell sarcoma
        - Squamous cell carcinoma (Epidermoid carcinoma)
        - Necrotizing sialometaplasia
- Cysts and Tumors of Odontogenic Origin
    - Odontogenic cysts
        - Primordial cyst
        - Dentigerous cyst (follicular cyst)
        - Radicular cyst (apical periodontal cyst; periapical cyst; dental root end cyst)
        - Lateral periodontal cyst
        - Dental lamina cyst of the newborn (Epstein's pearls; Bohn's nodules; gingival cyst of the newborn)
        - Gingival cyst of the adult
        - Odontogenic keratocyst
        - Basal cell nevus syndrome
        - Calcifying odontogenic cyst (Gorlin cyst; cystic keratinizing tumor)
    - Ectodermal Tumors
        - Enameloma (enamel pearl; enamel drop)
        - Ameloblastoma (adamantinoma; multilocular cyst)
        - Primary intra-alveolar Epidermoid carcinoma (primary intraosseous carcinoma)
        - Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (Pindborg tumor)
        - Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (adenoameloblastoma)
        - Squamous odontogenic tumor
    - Mesodermal Tumors
        - Peripheral odontogenic fibroma (peripheral ossifying fibroma)
        - Central odontogenic fibroma
        - Odontogenic fibrosarcoma

        - Odontogenic myxoma (odontogenic fibromyxoma)
        - Periapical cemental dysplasia (periapical fibrous dysplasia; cementoma; periapical osteofibroma; cementifying fibroma; cementoblastoma)
        - Central cementifying fibroma
        - Benign cementoblastoma (true cementoma)
        - Gigantiform cementoma (familial multiple cementoma)
        - Dentinoma
    - Mixed Tumors
        - Ameloblastic fibroma
        - Ameloblastic fibrosarcoma (ameloblastic sarcoma)
        - Ameloblastic fibro-odontoma
        - Odontoma
        - Ameloblastic odontoma (odontoameloblastoma; adamanto-odontoma)
        - Teratoma (teratoblastoma; teratoid tumor)
- Regressive Alterations of the Teeth
    - Attrition
    - Abrasion
    - Erosion
    - Abfraction
    - Dentinal sclerosis (transparent dentin)
    - Secondary dentin (irregular dentin)
    - Reticular pulpal atrophy
    - Pulp calcification
    - External resorption
    - Internal resorption
    - Hypercementosis
    - Cementices
- Infections
    - Bacterial
        - Scarlet fever
        - Diphtheria
        - Tuberculosis
        - Sarcoidosis
        - Uveoparotid fever
        - Leprosy (Hansen's disease)
        - Actinomycosis
        - Botryomycosis
        - Tularemia
        - Meliodosis
        - Tetanus
        - Syphilis

- Gonorrhea
- Granuloma inguinale (granuloma venereum; donovanosis)
- Rhinoscleroma
- Midline lethal granuloma (malignant granuloma)
- Wegener's granulomatosis
- Chronic granulomatous disease
- Noma (cancrum oris; gangrenous stomatitis)
- Pyogenic granuloma
- Pyostomatitis vegetans

- Viral
  - Herpes simplex (acute herpetic gingivostomatitis; herpes labialis; fever blisters; cold sores)
  - Primary herpetic stomatitis
  - Recurrent/secondary herpetic labialis and stomatitis
  - Recurrent aphthous stomatitis (canker sores)
  - Behçet's syndrome
  - Reiter's syndrome
  - Herpangina (aphthous pharyngitis; vesicular pharyngitis)
  - Acute lymphonodular pharyngitis
  - Hand, foot, and mouth disease
  - Foot and mouth disease (aphthous fever; epizootic stomatitis)
  - Measles (rubeola; morbilli)
  - Rubella (German measles)
  - Smallpox (variola)
  - Molluscum contagiosum
  - Condyloma acuminatum (venereal wart; verruca acuminate)
  - Chickenpox (vericella)
  - Herpes zoster (shingles; zona)
  - Cat-scratch disease (lymphoreticulosis)
  - Mumps (epidemic parotitis)
  - Cytomegalic inclusion disease (salivary gland virus disease)
  - Poliomyelitis (infant paralysis)
- Fungal
  - North American blastomycosis (Gilchrist's disease)
  - South American blastomycosis
  - Histoplasmosis (Darling's disease)
  - Coccidioidomycosis (valley fever)
  - Cryptococcosis (torulois; European blastomycosis)
  - Candidiasis (candidosis; moniliasis; thrush
  - Geotrichosis
  - Phycomycosis (mucormycosis)
  - Sporotrichosis
  - Rhinosporidiosis

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        - Parasitic infections
- Pulp and Periapical Tissue
    - Pulp
        - Focal reversible pulpitis
        - Acute pulpitis
        - Chronic pulpitis
        - Chronic hyperplastic pulpitis (pulp polyp)
        - Gangrenous pulpal necrosis
    - Periapical
        - Periapical granuloma (apical periodontitis)
        - Apical periodontal cyst (radicular cyst; periapical cyst; root end cyst)
        - Periapical abscess (dentoalveolar abscess; alveolar abscess
        - Acute suppurative osteomyelitis
        - Chronic focal sclerosing osteomyelitis (condensing osteitis)
        - Chronic diffuse sclerosing osteomyelitis
        - Sclerotic cemental masses
        - Florid osseous dysplasia
        - Chronic osteomyelitis with proliferative periostitis (periostitis ossificans)
- Physical Injuries
    - Traumatic ulcer
    - Factitial injury
    - Traumatic ulcer
    - Denture stomatitis
    - Inflammatory (fibrous) hyperplasia (epulis fissuratum; redundant tissue)
    - Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia (palatal papillomatosis)
    - Denture base intolerance/allergy
    - Angular cheilitis (angular cheilosis; perleche)
    - Mucocele (mucous retention cyst)
    - Ranula
    - Mucocele of maxillary sinus
    - Sialolithiasis (salivary duct stone; salivary duct calculus)
    - Maxillary antrolithiasis (antral rhinolith)
    - Rhinolithiasis
    - Osteoradionecrosis
    - Electrical burn
    - Cervicofacial emphysema
    - Human bite (morsus humanus)
- Chemical Injuries
    - Aspirin burn
    - Bismuth pigmentation
    - Dilantin fibrous gingival hyperplasia

    - Acrodynia (pink disease)
    - Amalgam tattoo
    - Tetracycline stain
    - Angioedema (angioneurotic edema; giant urticaria)
    - Contact stomatitis (stomatitis venenata)
    - Contact dermatitis (dermatitis venenata)
- Healing Complications
    - Dry socket (alveolar osteitis; localized acute alveolar asteomyelitis; alveolalgia)
    - Fibrous healing of extraction wound
- Metabolic Diseases
    - Amyloidosis
    - Porphyria
    - Mucopolysaccharidoses
    - Hereditary fructose intolerance
    - Histiocytosis X (nonlipid reticuloendothelioses
    - Eosinophilic granuloma
    - Letterer-Siwe disease
    - Gaucher's disease
    - Niemann-Pick disease
    - Osteomalacia (adult rickets)
    - Vitamin D-resistant rickets (familial hypophosphatemia; refractory rickets)
    - Renal rickets (renal osteodystrophy)
    - Hypophosphatasia (hypophosphatasemia)
    - Pseudohypophosphatasia
    - Scurvy
    - Pellagra
    - Hypopituitarism
    - Hyperpituitarism
    - Hypothyroidism
    - Hyperthyroidism
    - Primary hyperparathyroidism
    - Secondary hyperparathyroidism
    - Hypoparathyroidism
    - Addison's disease (chronic adrenal cortex insufficiency)
    - Cushing's syndrome
    - Diabetes Mellitus
    - Progeria

What are you using besides visual for OCS

Extra-Oral/Intra-Oral Exam/OCS

Patient Name_____**Date**_____

History:	**Colour:** Normal❑ Red❑ White❑ Pigmented❑
Known risk factors:	**Surface Texture**: Smooth❑ Rough❑ Hyperkeratinized❑ Ulcerated❑ Erosive❑
Location:	**Margins:** Regular❑ Irregular❑
Duration:	**Consistency** Firm❑ Soft❑
Size_____X_____mm **Single❑ Multiple❑**	**Contour:** Raised❑ Flat❑ Depressed❑ Sessile❑ Pedunculated❑

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Symptoms:	**Photo** ❑

Follow up in two weeks to evaluate lesions: Date of appt_____

Findings at follow-up: Date: _____ **Healed**❑ **Persists**❑

Referral to_____Date of appt_____

Specialist report received: Date_____Checked by Dr _____

Perio Recall Report (Must use this documentation on all recalls)

Dear Dr. _____:

We have just seen _____ on _____ for a recall appointment.

Digital x-rays taken:

□ None □ Bitewings □ Periapicals □ Full mouth series □ Panorex

Compliance with recommended recall:

□ Excellent □ Fair □ Poor

Patients effectiveness in performing oral hygiene:

□ Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Poor

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Deposits:

Plaque:	☐ None	☐ Slight	☐ Moderate	☐ Heavy
Calculus:	☐ None	☐ Slight	☐ Moderate	☐ Heavy
Stain:	☐ None	☐ Slight	☐ Moderate	☐ Heavy

Areas of continued concern:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17

Areas where pockets have deepened:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17

Areas with bleeding/suppuration during probing:

☐ None ☐ Few ☐ Several ☐ Many

Treatment this appointment:

☐ Local anesthesia with root planing/curettage in: _____

☐ Recall exam ☐ Hygiene instruction ☐ Maintenance cleaning

☐ Irrigated pockets ☐ Arestin in _____ ☐ _____

Oral hygiene aids suggested:

☐ Toothbrush ☐ InterPlak ☐ End Tufted brush ☐ Proxybrush

☐ Floss ☐ Superfloss ☐ Floss holder ☐ Floss threaders

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☐ Rubber tip ☐ Stimudents ☐ Toothpicks ☐ Sonicare

☐ Gel-Kam ☐ Fluoride rinse ☐ Peridex ☐

_____

Recommended patient return *to you* in _____ months.

Other comments or concerns:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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