

PreViser Corporation

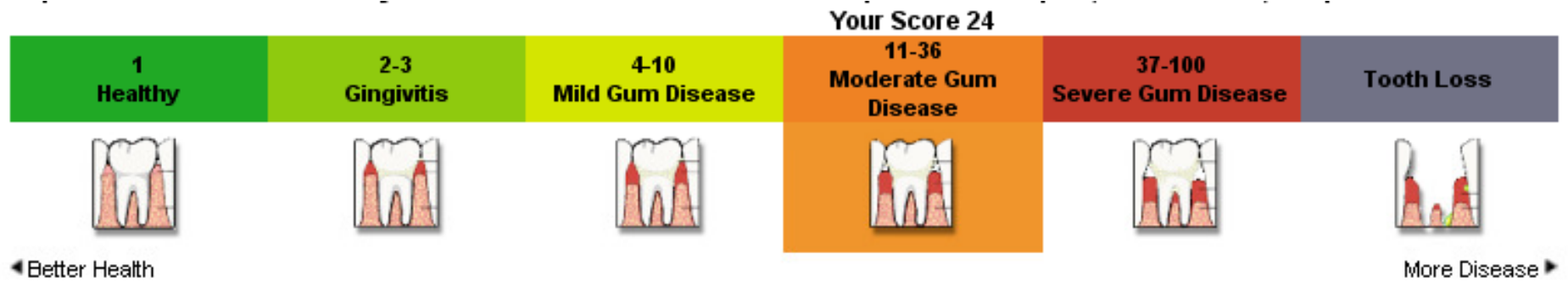
Target Scores for Treated
Periodontitis Patients

Case Definitions for Use in Population-Based Surveillance of Periodontitis

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Many definitions of periodontitis have been used in the literature for population-based studies, but there is no accepted standard. In early epidemiologic studies, the two major periodontal diseases, gingivitis and periodontitis, were combined and considered to be a continuum. National United States surveys were conducted in 1960 to 1962, 1971 to 1974, 1981, 1985 to 1986, 1988 to 1994, and 1999 to 2000. The case definitions and protocols used in the six national surveys reflect a continuing evolution and improvement over time. Generally, the clinical diagnosis of periodontitis is based on measures of probing depth (PD), clinical attachment level (CAL), the radiographic pattern and extent of alveolar bone loss, gingival inflammation measured as bleeding on probing, or a combination of these measures. Several other patient characteristics are considered, and several factors, such as age, can affect measurements of PD and CAL. Accuracy and reproducibility

Periodontitis is a chronic inflammatory disease caused by infection of the supporting tissues around the teeth. The infection begins with colonization and growth of a small group of predominantly Gram-negative anaerobic bacteria and spirochetes, notably *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, *Tannerella forsythensis*, and *Treponema denticola*.¹ These bacteria, embedded along with numer-



Establishing a Target Periodontal Disease Score

- Patients – 900, treated by 9 periodontists
- Study period – mean 13 years
- Patients risk and disease assessed using PreViser from records at presentation
- Scores at stability determined

Key Findings

Average Initial Disease Score		Average Achieved Disease Score at Stability
Range		
8	10	4
11	26	9
27	36	10
37	64	24
65	82	31
83	92	35
93	100	62