Periodontal diagnosis in context of 2017 classification system-implementation in clinical practice

Mannar Garadah

Ministry of Health, Bahrain

Abstract

A Periodontal classification has been constantly changing from 1997 classification to the 1999 classification as we dive into the depth of the periodontium we discover easier ways to classify and diagnose the disease in the dental practise. What is the aim of classification to adopt a "reductionist model" to create a system that could be implemented efficiently in general practice and distinguishes the severity and extent of periodontitis (a reflection of the amount of periodontal tissue loss) as well as the patient's susceptibility for periodontitis (reflected in the historic rate of periodontitis progression) Why do we need new classification ?Since 1999, substantial new information has emerged from population studies, scientific research and prospective studies looking at environmental and systemic risk What has changed? In the 2017 the classification has been changed to allow for the first time the diagnosis to include clearly periodontal health or gingivitis ex. periodontium reduced or intact. The term 'aggressive and chronic periodontitis is no longer applicable in this classifcatio The new classification focuses on bone levels from radiograph not clinical attachemnt loss, 6 point charting and risk factors such as smoking or diabetes. Hence creating a staging and grading system for periodontitis that is based primarily upon attachment and bone loss and classifies the disease into four stages based on severity (I, II, III or IV) and three grades based on disease susceptibility (A, B or C). The British Society of Periodontology (BSP) convened an implementation group to develop guidance on how the new classification system should be implemented in clinical practice. I have made a summary and cheat sheet to help general dentist easily apply in the daily practice. The cheat sheet consist of 6 components that are included in diagnosis Extent,Type,Disease status,Stage,Grade and Risk factor.

Biography:

Ms Mannar Garadah has been practising primary dental care for 10years currently preparing for MPDC RCSED which exam was unfortunately postponed due to covd19 situation.
She holds a diploma in restorative and cosmetic dentistry(BARID), is a member of royal college of surgeons in ireland MFDRCSI IRELAND. She graduated from Ajman University of Science and Technology BDS in 2010. She partcipated in research done regarding prevalence of periodontitis in bahrain. Also attended numerous workshops and courses in primary dental care and restorative dentistry and laser therapy.

35th International Conference on Dental and Oral Health; Webinar- June 15-16, 2020.