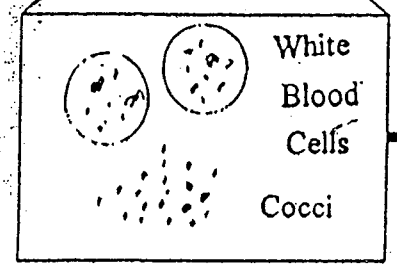
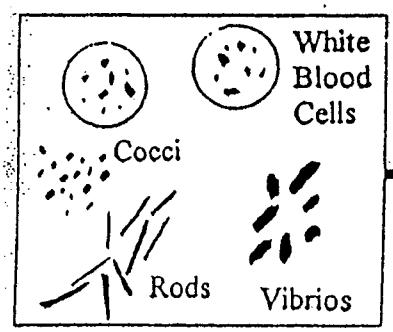
Microscopic Examination

HEALTH



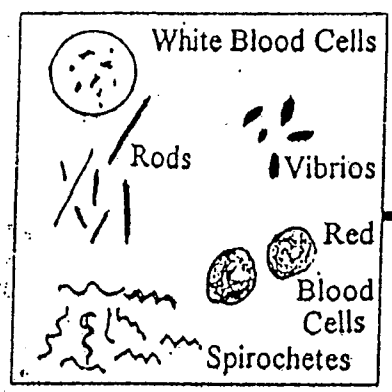
Our microscopic slide showed acceptable levels of bacteria. We all have good bacteria. The desirable condition is to have no pathogenic bacteria.

There is no periodontal disease active in your mouth. The tissue surrounding your teeth indicate that you have things under control. It shows your body's immune system is functioning well and you are effectively cleaning your teeth at and below the gum line.



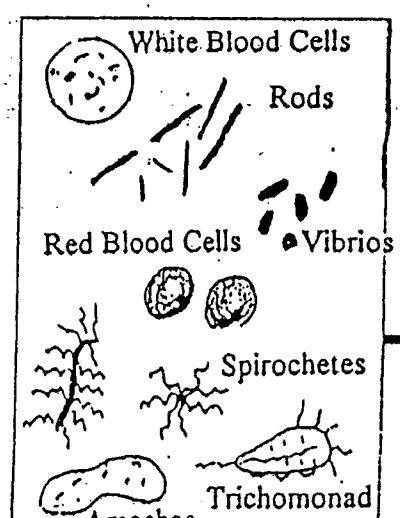
Our microscopic slide shows some level of bacterial activity including rods which are associated with bleeding and puffy gums. More white cells are present to fight off the invading bacteria

You have a periodontal condition which is an infection between your gums and teeth, caused by the bacterial plaque that accumulates. There is redness, swelling, and easily provoked bleeding when probed. A superficial condition is known as gingivitis and it is the easiest stage of the disease to control.



Our microscopic slide shows a high level of bacterial activity. The bacteria, especially the rods and spirochetes, are those responsible for the bleeding and the distruction of your pockets. The white cells are trying to fight off the invading bacteria but are not succeeding. Red blood cells can be seen as well.

When the infection is present long enough that it has spread to the bone beneath the gums, we call it periodontitis. The deep pockets are where the bacteria can multiply and cause tissue damage. At this point, x-rays often show that there is loss of bone surrounding these teeth. Your immune system has not been able to fight off the infection of bacteria. With your commitment to treatment, the long-term outlook is fair to very good, provided some different home care measures become routine.



Our microscopic slide shows a high level of bacterial activity. The bacteria is responsible for bleeding, recession, periodontal pockets and perhaps puffy gums. The bacteria has become organized and protozoa are visible. Protozoa are one-celled organisms, much larger than bacteria which are indicators of a more acute infection. The white cells are not succeeding in fighting off the bacteria and protozoa. The spirochetes and rods now may resemble an ant hill or a bee hive.

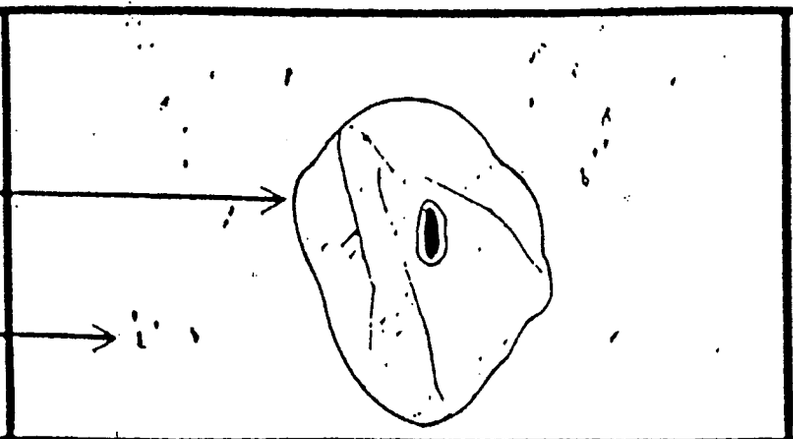
DISEASE

BACTERIA AT THE GINGIVAL MARGIN

I.

Epithelial Cells

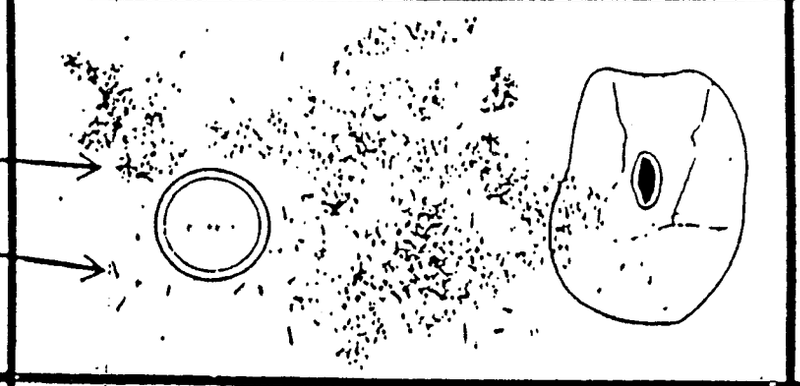
and Few Cocci



Well Cleaned Mouth

II.

Masses of Cocci and Shortrods



No Cleaning for:

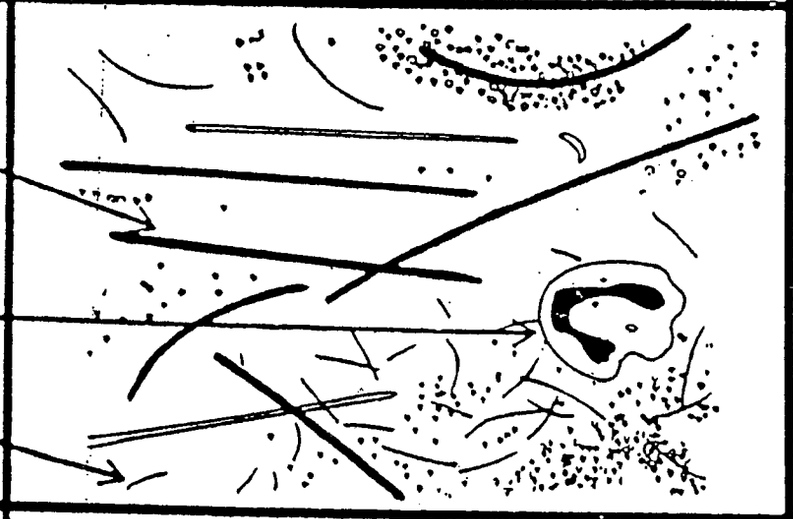
1 — 2 Days

III.

Filamentous Bacteria

Leukocyte

Fusobacteria



4 — 7 Days

IV.

Spirochetes

Vibrios

1 — 2 Weeks

Gingival Health Restored After 3 — 5 Days of Effective Brushing and Flossing

Acute Gingivitis Appears in About 2 — 3 Weeks