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## STAGES OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE

### NORMAL HEALTH

- no attachment loss;
- normal appearance of glistening, pink gingiva;
- no bleeding or sulcus probing;
- tissues are firm and have minimal plaque and/or calculus;
- no abnormal radiographic findings.

### GINGIVITIS STAGE I

- inflammation mild to moderate;
- gingival sulcus widens and deepens with bleeding on probing in advanced cases;
- no attachment loss and no bone loss;
- no abnormal radiographic findings.

### GINGIVITIS STAGE 2

- edema of gingival tissues easily visible;
- beginning of attachment loss;
- pseudo pockets with gingival hyperplasia may be present;
- beginning of crestal bone loss (horizontal in early stages);
- attachment loss of 15-25 percent noted;
- early radiographic changes of bone loss around teeth noted with a decrease in crestal bone density.

### PERIODONTITIS STAGE 1

- probing depth moderate with attachment loss of 30-50 percent noted;
- vertical defects and infrabony pockets possibly visible gingival recession commonplace with beginning of furcation exposure;
- tooth mobility can occur;
- radiographic changes in bony support loss around tooth are quite visible (includes loss of crestal bone height and significant decrease of loss of lamina dura density).

### PERIODONTITIS STAGE 2

- advanced severe breakdown of soft and bone tissues of tooth attachment;
- attachment loss from 50 percent to complete tooth exfoliation;
- gingival recession is severe;
- mobility of tooth may be significant;
- both horizontal and vertical bone loss are present;
- complete furcation exposures are present;
- root abscessation is common with periodontal ligament destruction;
- radiographic changes include pathologic root fractures;
- severe vertical bone loss;
- horizontal bone loss;
- oblique bone loss;
- periodontal/endodontic lesions and root resorption.