

# Stage IV, generalized, grade C Periodontitis



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# **INTRODUCTION**

Currently, Periodontitis is characterized by defining the **STAGE** and **GRADE** of the disease<sup>1,2</sup>. **Stage IV periodontitis** has unique features that require treatment of a higher level of complexity<sup>3</sup>. In this poster, the sequence of periodontal treatment of a stage IV, generalized, grade C periodontitis is presented.

# Clinical Case Description |

A 30-year-old female patient attended at Periodontology Postgraduate Clinic in the Faculty of Dental Medicine, Lisbon, with complaints of tooth mobility and gingival bleeding. Smoker (≥ 10 cigarettes/day) without any other systemic diseases (ASA II). After the clinical and radiographic evaluation was diagnosed with a Stage IV, generalized, grade C Periodontitis².



1: Intraoral photographs series on the upper (A) and lower (B) jaw

#### Periodontal Chart BASELINE

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	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
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### STEP 1

#### Smoking cessation: patient stopped smoking



2 (A, B): Oral hygiene instructions: choosing the right interdental brushes

## STEP 2

### Subgingival instrumentation (2 appointments)





3: Subgingival instrumentation with powered ultrasonic (A) and hand (B) instruments

# Periodontal Chart RE-EVALUATION

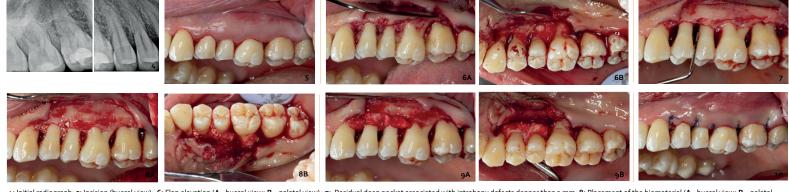
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	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
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# STEP 3

Included subgengival repeated instrumentation ( $2^{nd}$  sextant) resective/access periodontal surgery ( $3^{rd}$ ,  $4^{th}$ ,  $5^{th}$  e  $6^{th}$  sextant) and regenerative periodontal surgery (tooth 14 and 15). The next photographs illustrate two of the surgeries performed.





4: Initial radiograph; 5: Incision (buccal view); 6: Flap elevation (A - buccal view; B – palatal view); 7: Residual deep pocket associated with intrabony defects depper than 3 mm; 8: Placement of the biomaterial (A - buccal view; B – palatal view); 9: Placement of the barrier membrane (A - buccal view; B – palatal view); 10: Suture

RESECTIVE PERIODONTA SURGERY (3<sup>rd</sup> sextant)



11: Initial radiograph; 12: Incision (buccal view); 13: Flap elevation (A - buccal view); 14: Residual deep pocket associated with intrabony defects less than 3 mm; 15: Osteoplasty (A - buccal view; B - palatal view); 16: Suture (A - buccal view; B - palatal view); 16:

CONCLUSION | The treatment has been successful in achieving a stable and healthy periodontium.

Patient was placed in a supportive periodontal care programme, with regular visits (3 in 3 months)