CURING PERIODONTITIS

Do you know anyone ... who has bleeding gums? ... who has bad breath?

Did you know that gum disease can be treated successfully?

How is gum disease treated?

The microscope is a revolutionary instrument used to determine whether you're infected with pathogenic micro-organisms or not. With disinfectants, antibiotic creams and other medications, we are able to control and eliminate gum infection. Once the infection is cleared, tartar buildup around the teeth can be removed properly and natural healing can continue. We treat this disease like any other infection: by eliminating contamination factors.

Consequences of the disease

Gradually, the infection settles in the gum, loosens the teeth while causing characteristic bleeding, bringing mobility and finally the loss of teeth.

Benefit of treatments

The elimination of the flora containing the pathogenic microbes allows the resolution of the disease. Bad breath disappears, gum bleeding stops and healing continues until the pocket has closed up around the teeth.

The conventional approach

The usual dental hygiene and scaling methods help to remove tartar that forms around the teeth. However, the bacterias and parasites still present continue to damage the crevice around your teeth. In the majority of cases, conventional treatments simply stabilize and delay the progression of the disease. Corrective surgery is often necessary, but relapse of the disease is usually inevitable.

Your health

Recent medical studies suggest an association between gum infections and cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, premature births of low birth weight babies, stroke, osteoporosis, respiratory infections or Alzheimer disease.

First Step

Provide a bacterial and parasitic diagnosis by using the microscope, clinical signs, and sometimes a culture.

Second Step

Eliminate the infection with the use of disinfectant and specially selected antibiotics based on an individualized microbial diagnosis.

Third Step

Look after your gums and teeth with good plaque control, antiseptics and regular profes-sional maintenance.

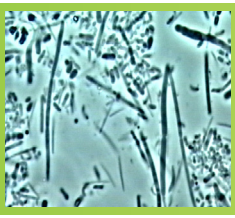
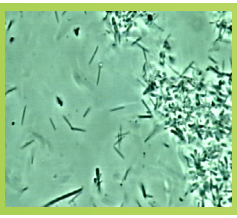
Fourth Step

Avoid reinfection from others, pets, food and water, especially in the Tropical area, and continue bacterial and parasitic control

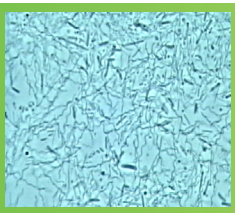
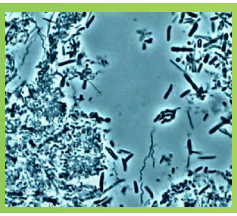
Are you affected?

Health	• The gums are pink • The rim of the gum adhere to the teeth • There is no bleeding	• Coccoid bacteria • Filamentous bacteria • Non-motile
Gingivitis	• The gums bleeds easily • Bad breath and a bad taste in the mouth occur • The gums are reddish in color	• Spiral shaped bacteria • Motile
Early Periodontitis	• Gums recede • Bleeding is more pronounced • X-ray shows a slight bone deterioration • 4 mm pocket appears around the teeth	• White blood cells • Mobile bacteria • Amoeba parasites
Advanced Periodontitis	• Abscesses can develop around the teeth • The gum retracts • X-ray shows angular bone deterioration • The pocket reaches 5-6mm	• Many white blood cells • Well established parasites
Severe Periodontitis	• Teeth begin to loosen • Pocket reaches 7+mm • The bone shows signigicant deterioration	• Creation of pus • Motile bacteria • Nests of parasites

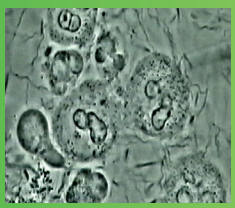
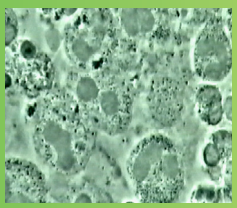
Healthy
Normal
bacteria

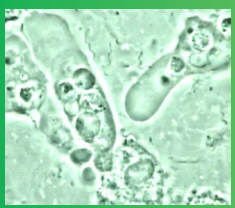
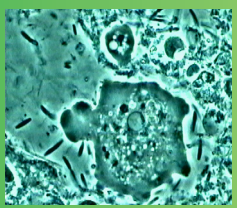

Early to
Moderate
Periodontitis
Mobile patho-
genic bacteria


Severe
Periodontitis
Pus - infection
White blood
cells


Severe
Periodontitis
Parasites


Did you know that gum disease is an infection of the gums... rather tahn simply a lack of care!

Gum disease affects 50% of the adult population and in most cases, it is a sign of bacterial and parasite oral infection.

The amoeba Entamoeba gingivalis is the most common micro-organism found in all cases of periodontal diseases. Its presence is easy to confirm by using a Phase-contrast Microscope and a video system with which you can view your clinical procedures and results.

These parasites are very motile, they are able to defend themselves against our immune system, they have highly pathogenic characteristics and they also produce “pus” in the gums. They are typically associated with jaw bone destruction and gum deterioration. Certain general symptoms can appear as we have previously outlined.

Entirely eliminating the parasite Entamoeba gingivalis and pathogenic bacteria leads to rapid and steady recovery of chronic and aggressive periodontitis including stopping the bleeding, eliminating bad breath and closing the infected periodontal pockets: on condition that the residual tartar is carefully removed and that the natural healing of the gum can proceed.

The parasite Entamoeba gingivalis as well as the flagellum Trichomonas tenax found in the mouth act as aggressive pathogens and should be treated as such.

Eliminating oral parasites generally prevents the use of traditional surgical procedures which have become futile. Their existence in gum disease is unacceptable and their removal ensures rapid healing as seen by microscopic assessments and clinical exams.

What are the choices?

Purpose of therapy:

Gradually close gingival cavity and end bleeding: healing.
Renew with the feeling of having clean and healthy oral hygiene!

The diagnosis?...
... and your choice?

Do you have the following signs or symptoms?

- Is your gum bleeding when brushing?
- Have you ever been told about your breath?
- Are some of your teeth loose?
- Do you feel tyour gum might be infected?
- Are some people around you affected?
- Is your immune system weakened?

Did you know that your dentist is a doctor ...
... committed to heal your gum!

You can follow the progress of your healing through clinical procedures by actively participating with the dental team.