

CLINICAL FEATURES OF GINGIVITIS

TYPES OF GINGIVITIS

- 1. RECURRENT GINGIVITIS
- 2. CHRONIC GINGIVITIS

CLASSIFICATION

- 1. LOCALIZED MARGINAL GINGIVITIS
- 2. LOCALIZED DIFFUSE GINGIVITIS
- 3. LOCALIZED PAPILLARY GINGIVITIS
- 4. GENERALIZED MARGINAL GINGIVITIS
- 5. GENERALIZED DIFFUSE GINGIVITIS

GINGIVAL BLEEDING ON PROBING

1. Bleeding on probing appears earlier than colour change
2. BOP may not be a good diagnostic indicator for clinical attachment loss, its absence is an excellent negative predictor of future attachment loss

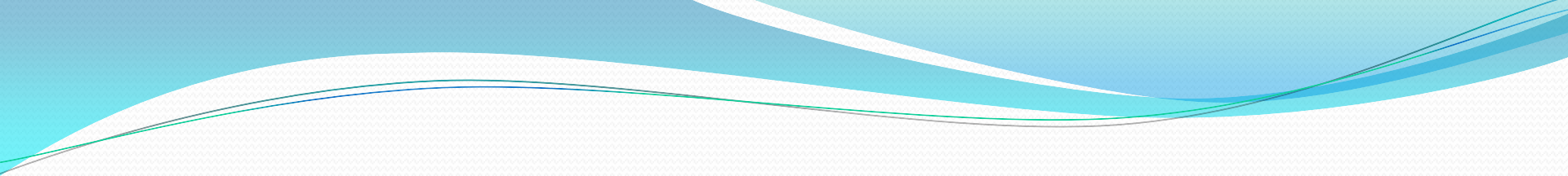
GINGIVAL CAUSED BY LOCAL FACTORS

- Deveiopmental tooth variation ,caries,frenum pull,iatrogenic factors,malpositioned teeth ,mouth breathing,over hangs,partial denture,lack of attached gingiva,and recession.



GINGIVAL BLEEDING ASSOCIATED WITH SYSTEMIC DISEASES

- 1. Vitamin c deficiency
- 2. platelet disorder
- 3.vitamin k deficiency-hypoprothrombinemia
- 4.coagulation defects-hemophilia,leukemia,christmas disease.
- 5.multiple myeloma
- 6.post rubella

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- 1. hormonal replacement therapy
 - 2. antihypertensive calcium channel blockers
 - 3. immunosuppressant drugs
 - 4. antiinflammatory drugs(aspirin)

COLOUR CHANGES IN GINGIVITIS

- 1.coral pink
- 2. red- acute
- 3.blue-chronic
- 4. mettalic pigmentation(bismuth, arsenic, mercury ,silver , lead)

COLOUR CHANGES ASSOCIATED WITH SYSTEMIC DISEASES

- 1. addison's disease
- 2. peutz jegher's disease
- 3. albright's syndrome(polyostotic fibrous dysplasia)

CHANGES IN CONSISTENCY OF GINGIVA

- 1. ACUTE GINGIVITIS
 - - diffuse puffiness and softening
 - - sloughing with greyish ,flake like particles of debris adhering to eroded surface
 - -vesicle formation
- 2.CHRONIC GINGIVITIS
 - - soggy puffiness that pits on pressure
 - - marked softness and friability with ready fragmentattion on explorationwith probe
 - - pinpoint surface areas of redness and desquamation

CHANGES IN SURFACE TEXTURE OF GINGIVA

- -stippling restricted to attached gingiva only and localized to subpapillary area
- - in CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, gingival surface is smooth shiny or firm and nodular
- -atrophic gingivitis -> epithelial atrophy
- - chronic desquamative gingivitis->peeling of the surface

CHANGES IN POSITION OF GINGIVA

- 1. TRAUMATIC LESIONS
 - -Chemical injuries-aspirin ,hydrogen peroxide, silver nitrate
 - -physical injuries-lip,oral and tongue piercing
 - -thermal injuries-hot drinks and foods
- 2. Actual position-level of epithelial

CHANGES IN GINGIVAL CONTOUR

- Actual position
- Apparent position
- Abfraction
- abrasion
- Mccall festoon-rolled thickened band
- Still mans cleft- narrow triangle













