

CRP Correlated with Periodontal Infection

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Received: June 30, 2022; **Published:** July 13, 2022

Periodontal disease is an infection and inflammation of the gums, ligaments, and bone that surrounds your teeth (also known as gum disease). Periodontal disease is classed as mild, moderate or severe depending on the degree of the infection and inflammation. Gingivitis, or gum disease in its early stages, is caused by an infection that solely affects the gums, causing them to become inflamed, red, and occasionally bleed. It is possible to cure gingivitis and even reverse the effects of the disease if it is detected early enough. If the infection spreads beyond its initial location, it has the potential to harm the surrounding tissue and bone that support your teeth, as well as the teeth themselves. In the medical community, it's referred to as periodontitis.

The condition can cause the gums to peel away from the tooth, causing bone loss and finally tooth loss or extraction. Because periodontitis has more severe consequences and can be permanent, surgical intervention is frequently required in many cases.

Periodontal disease is caused by a variety of causes, including poor oral hygiene, an uncontrolled buildup of bacteria in dental plaque, and toxins produced by the bacteria themselves. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, if plaque is not removed promptly, it can spread below the gumline, resulting in tooth loss and other issues. The type of toxin has the power to cause your body to break down and damage the tissues and bone that keep your teeth in their normal position, in addition to aggravating the gums. The movement of your gums leads your gums to recede away from your teeth, resulting in the formation of periodontal pockets, which are spaces between your teeth and your gums. More gum tissue and bone are lost as a result of the infection and progression of these pockets.

As a result of the degeneration, your teeth will become loose over time, and you may be forced to have them pulled. Depending on their conditions, people may experience varied degrees of discomfort, with some claiming severe discomfort and others having no symptoms at all.

Symptoms of periodontal disease

Keeping an eye out for the signs and symptoms of periodontal disease, which include the following, can help you take control of your oral health:

- Gingivitis is characterised by red, swollen, aching, or bleeding gums.
- Receding gums or gums that are pushing away from the tooth.
- Tooth sensitivity that is abnormally high, especially around the gumline.
- Teeth grinding or chewing that produces pain.
- Someone who has foul breath or a terrible mouth aftertaste.

If any of these signs or symptoms, contact your dentist right once to have them assessed. They will examine your gums with a dental probe to detect whether or not you have an infection. The dentist may also take new X-rays, which he or she can compare to earlier X-rays to see if there are any changes in your teeth or bone structure. If your dentist determines that you require a specialist referral, you will be referred to a periodontitis disease has progressed and the extent of the receding gums.

Periodontal disease and its treatment

The treatment options available to you if you've been diagnosed with periodontal disease can vary based on the severity of your problem. The following are some of these treatments:

- Scaling and root planning are two of the most common processes. Non-surgical therapy for gingivitis and the early stages of gum disease may be offered to help patients regain their periodontal health. Cleaning treatments such as scaling and root planning are performed by a dentist to remove plaque and tartar from your teeth, both above and below the gumline. The process not only removes plaque and tartar from the root surfaces, but it also removes rough spots on the root surfaces that collect bacteria. After the gums have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, gum tissue may begin to mend on its own.
- Periodontal (gum) surgery is an additional therapy option. If the periodontal pockets that surround your teeth have deepened to the point that they are difficult to clean with regular at-home dental hygiene and professional care, as discussed above, a pocket reduction procedure may be a possibility. It involves making incisions in your gums to peel back the tissue, allowing for easier access to the roots and more efficient scaling and root planing below the gumline, as well as cleaning out the bacteria that have built up there. It is completed in only one appointment. Following the therapy, the procedure will allow for the reattachment of gum tissue to bone.
- Gum graft surgery is another option to think about. A periodontist may prescribe surgical intervention to restore structural integrity to the gums or graft new tissue to cover exposed tooth roots to prevent the teeth from becoming loose, depending on how far periodontal disease has progressed and the extent of the receding gums. The periodontist will remove gum tissue from the roof of your mouth, which will be used to cover the root of your tooth and protect it against decay, bone loss, and further recession after the procedure.
- Regenerative medicine procedures (regenerative medicine). Regenerative therapies may be able to help restore some of the lost support to your teeth when periodontitis has wreaked havoc on the bone that supports your teeth. Your periodontist may suggest a last step to aid your body's natural healing process and to replace bone and tissue lost during the procedure. There's a potential you'll be a candidate for dental implants in the future because of the amount of bone in your jaw.
- Extraction is a step-by-step procedure. In the most severe cases of periodontitis, the bone loss is so extensive that the tooth can no longer be saved and must be extracted altogether.
- Elevated level of C Reactive Protein is observed in most of Periodontitis patients, These patients were also increased risk for the development of Thrombosclerosis.

Volume 21 Issue 7 July 2022

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