

PERIODONTAL DIAGNOSTIC GUIDELINES

Case Indicators	Healthy	Gingivitis	Slight Periodontitis	Moderate Periodontitis	Advanced Periodontitis	Aggressive Periodontitis (including chronic adult refractory)
Pocket Depth^a	≤3 mm	≤4 mm	4 - 5 mm	5 - 6 mm	>6 mm	>6 mm
Bleeding Upon Probing	No	Yes ^b	Yes ^b	Yes ^b	Yes ^b	Yes ^b
Six Point Probing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bone Loss	None	None	≤10%	≤33%	>33%	>33%
Tooth Mobility^c	None	None	None	≤ Grade I	≤ Grade III	≤ Grade III
Furcation^d	None	None	≤ Grade I	≤ Grade II	≤ Grade III	≤ Grade III
Clinical Attachment Loss (CAL)^e	None	None	1 - 2 mm CAL	3 - 4 mm CAL	≥5 mm CAL	≥5 mm CAL
Other	No inflammation	Only gingival tissues affected by the inflammatory process • No alveolar bone loss • Localized or generalized	Signs of inflammation may be present, including: • Edema • Redness • Suppuration • Alveolar bone level is 3 - 4 mm from the CEJ • Radiographic bone loss present • Localized or generalized	Signs of inflammation may be present, including: • Edema • Redness • Suppuration • Alveolar bone level is 4 - 6 mm from the CEJ • Radiographic bone loss present • Localized or generalized	Signs of inflammation may be present, including: • Edema • Redness • Suppuration • Alveolar bone level is ≥6 mm from the CEJ • Radiographic bone loss present • Localized or generalized	Signs of inflammation may be present, including: • Edema • Redness • Suppuration • Same clinical signs as advanced, but includes adolescents or young adults • Localized or generalized • Rapid cycles of disease progression

^aExcluding gingival overgrowth and recession.

^bBleeding upon probing may not be present in individuals with periodontal disease who are smokers.

^c**Tooth Mobility:** *Grade I:* Slightly more than normal; *Grade II:* Moderately more than normal; *Grade III:* Severe mobility faciolingually and mesiodistally, combined with vertical displacement. Adapted from Newman MG, Takei H, Klokkevold PR, Carranza FA. *Carranza's Clinical Periodontology*. 10th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier; 2006.

^d**Furcation Grades:** *Grade I:* Initial attachment loss with most of the bone still intact in the furcation. No radiographic changes seen; *Grade II:* The bone defect is definite horizontal bone loss that does not extend all the way through. Vertical bone loss may also be present. There is an opening into the furca with a bony wall at the deepest portion; *Grade III:* Bone is lost across the whole width of the furcation so no bone is attached to the furcation roof; *Grade IV:* Bone loss across the furcation, accompanied with gingival recession at the furcation, is clinically visible. Adapted from Newman MG, Takei H, Klokkevold PR, Carranza FA. *Carranza's Clinical Periodontology*. 10th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier; 2006.

^eAdapted from Armitage GC. Development of a classification system for periodontal diseases and conditions. *Ann Periodontol*. 1999;4(1):1-6.

OraPharma, Inc. sponsored the Periodontal Study Group that created this Periodontal Diagnostic Guideline. This Periodontal Study Group was comprised of thought leaders, researchers, and community-based practitioners, to provide general diagnostic guidance on periodontal disease.