

Ask your dentist about **PadoBiom®**

- + Detect dysbiosis early on,
introduce prophylaxis measures.
- + Stop periodontitis
**by switching to the therapy phase
in good time.**
- + Identify risk with progression,
ensure **adjuvant (antibiotic) therapy.**



Further information is available at
www.padobiom.de

Expertise in dental diagnostics

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PadoBiom


PadoBiom®

For evaluating the gingival sulcus

Strengthening oral health
Preventing & stopping periodontitis

What is periodontitis?

Periodontitis is the name given to an inflammation of the periodontal apparatus. Periodontitis is triggered by films (plaque) on the surfaces of the teeth and in the spaces between the teeth.

The plaque consists of bacteria that can cause inflammation and, in the worst case, lead to tooth loss.

How does PadoBiom® help?

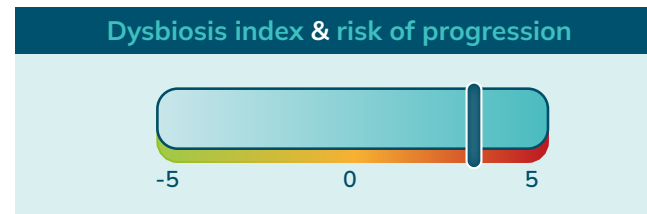
Periodontitis begins unnoticed and gradually. Clinical symptoms usually only occur when it is already too late and the disease is no longer curable. However, emerging periodontitis is already noticeable beforehand – in the microbiome. Increasing dysbiosis occurs there. This means that the percentage of disease-causing bacteria becomes increasingly higher compared to healthy bacteria. Early diagnostics can detect this dysbiosis and help to prevent periodontitis.

Regular checks for dysbiosis improve oral health and allow both personal oral hygiene and dental prophylaxis and treatment measures to be adapted in good time.

- + Early detection of symptoms
- + Support for prophylaxis and personal oral hygiene
- + Individually adapted therapy incl. decision-making aid for adjuvant (antibiotic) therapy

How does PadoBiom® function?

PadoBiom® evaluates the microbiome, meaning the microorganisms that occur in the gingival sulcus and their equilibrium, by means of 'next-generation sequencing' (NGS). This molecular biological analysis method enables **comprehensive and early assessment prior to and during periodontitis and supports professional prophylactic measures and personal oral hygiene.**



Assessment of symbiosis / dysbiosis

The ratio of health- and disease-related bacteria results in the dysbiosis index of the oral microbiome.

Identification of risk of progression

The probable progression of dysbiosis enables the targeted therapy of risk patients.

Key parameters & resistance genes

Evaluation of richness, evenness, pathogenicity and Aa serotypes

Key parameters for an extended assessment as additional information.

Detection of resistance genes

Existing antibiotic resistance genes from five dentally-relevant antibiotic classes as information for optimised antibiotic therapy.

Was does the dentist do?

Dentists take samples from the gingival sulcus using paper points. This is painless and is done quickly. The paper points are sent to the laboratory in the **PadoBiom®** sampling set and evaluated.

What does the result say?



The **PadoBiom®** result classifies the examined gingival sulcus into one of three practically-oriented categories.

For the first time, this makes it possible to decide which treatment phase is indicated or should be intensified and who might benefit from switching from the check-up phase to the prophylaxis phase or even to the therapy phase.

This increases the success of treatment and, if diagnosis is carried out early on, additionally prevents the necessity of therapy.