

No kissing??

Bacteria are also transmitted during oral contact. They can therefore be exchanged and infections triggered despite good oral hygiene. This exchange can prevent successful treatment of an existing disease. Therefore, watch out for periodontitis in your partnership and family environment. In such cases, a microbiological test can show whether a partner* is a source of infection. Incidentally, this can be the case even if there are no apparent gum problems. If the suspicion is confirmed, the chain of infection can only be broken by treating both partners at the same time. This is beneficial to all concerned: the treatment is more successful and the partners are protected from periodontitis thanks to early treatment.



Are my children at risk?

Periodontitis really only occurs more frequently as we age. If children are infected by their parents, however, they can also develop this disease, which can then progress very aggressively. To prevent this and also to protect your children from the long-term consequences of periodontitis, have a microbiological analysis performed to determine whether your child has become infected. Long-term consequences can usually be prevented through prophylaxis at an early stage.

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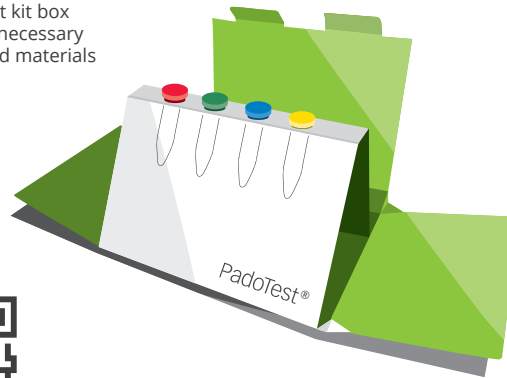
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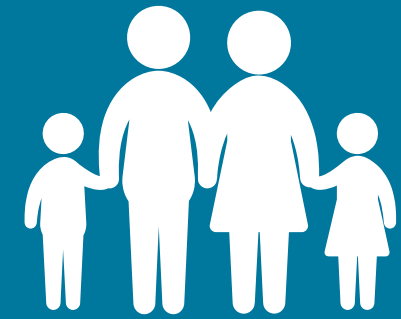
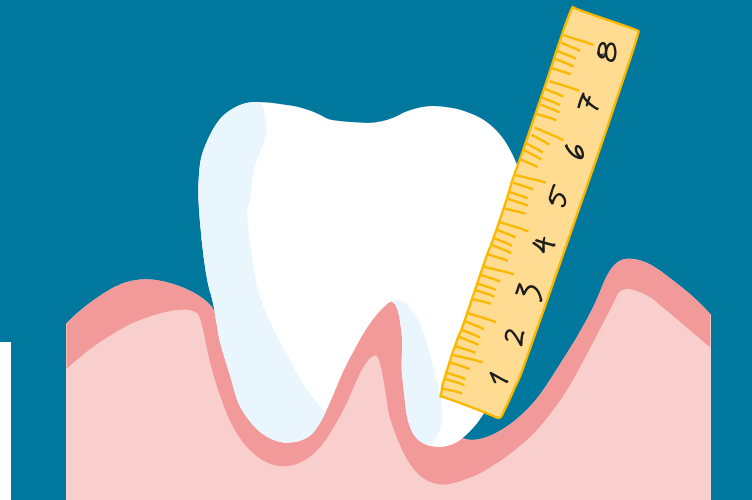


CAUTION – PERIODONTITIS IS INFECTIOUS!

Important information for patients

PERIODONTITIS IS A CONTAGIOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Periodontitis is triggered by bacteria that collect in the gingival pocket, where they can multiply. In the long term, they attack the soft tissue and bone tissue of the periodontal apparatus, which can lead to tooth loss if left untreated. These bacteria can also be transferred to other persons via the saliva. The higher the number of bacteria and the closer the contact, the greater the risk of passing on periodontitis bacteria is. The risk of infection through a kiss or by using the same glass or spoon is therefore particularly high within partnerships or families.



And what has that got to do with my family?

If a periodontitis patient infects his or her family members or partner, it has far-reaching consequences. On the one hand, it increases the risk of infected persons developing periodontitis themselves. On the other hand the patient's treatment success is in jeopardy due to constant re-infection in the home. It must be remembered that while periodontitis is not a life-threatening disease in itself, it can certainly have negative consequences for your general health.

I have periodontitis – what now?

The most important objective in periodontitis treatment is to reduce the bacterial load. This is first done by optimising oral hygiene at home and through regular professional dental cleaning (PDC). If these measures are insufficient, your dentist will remove the bacterial film and deposits in the gingival pocket using special instruments. If the clinical picture is particularly poor, treatment is sometimes supported by the administration of antibiotics. A microbiological analysis with the **PadoTest®** can show whether this is necessary in your case and which antibiotic offers the greatest likelihood of successful treatment.



For instance, bacteria spread throughout the body and increase the risk of diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis or cardiovascular diseases as well as premature births or lung diseases. There is also some debate regarding the role played by periodontitis in the development of cancer diseases or dementia.

