

What do I need to be aware of if I have to take antibiotics?

Antibiotics can only have an optimum effect if a few basic rules are observed:

- Do not stop taking them too early or on your own accord. In these cases, surviving bacteria can multiply once more and the infection can flare up again or resistances can develop.
- Always keep to the specified dosage instructions. To maintain a constant active substance level, the administration time intervals should be adhered to.
- Follow the instructions in the package insert as regards administration around mealtimes and take the medication with a sufficient quantity of water if possible.

Important information

- Inform your dentist if you cannot tolerate certain antibiotics or their ingredients (e.g. lactose).
- Inform your dentist about existing general diseases or whether you are taking other medication.
- Are you pregnant or breast feeding? Please inform your dentist about this.
- Do not consume alcohol while taking the medication in order to not unnecessarily place strain on your liver. Severe nausea can occur in combination with alcohol, particularly when taking metronidazole.
- Gastrointestinal complaints can arise during treatment with antibiotics, but these usually abate again after ending administration. If very severe diarrhoea occurs while taking clindamycin, however, please contact your doctor or dentist immediately.
- Please also note that the effect of oral contraceptives can be affected due to diarrhoea associated with antibiotics.

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Avoid over-treatment

ANTIBIOTICS IN PERIODONTITIS THERAPY

Important information for patients

USE ANTIBIOTICS RESPONSIBLY

– avoid resistances



Bacteria + body's inflammatory response
= periodontitis



Antibiotics are active substances that inhibit the growth of bacteria or kill them. They are therefore used in bacterial infections to render the pathogens triggering the disease harmless.

Unfortunately, resistances to these active substances are becoming increasingly widespread, i.e. ever more bacteria are becoming insensitive to antibiotics, with the result that even serious infectious diseases can no longer be reliably combated with them today.

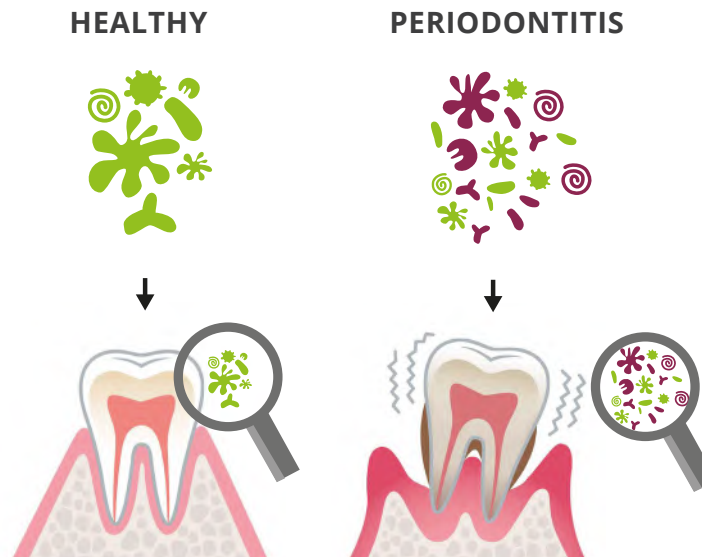
Above all, this development is due to the excessively frequent and improper use of antibiotics. The following rules must always be observed to prevent these important drugs from becoming ineffective:

- ⚠ Avoidance of unnecessary therapy
- ⚠ Selection of an antibiotic that acts optimally on the pathogen
- ⚠ Protection of the physiological bacterial flora



Periodontitis and bacteria

Periodontitis is a bacteria-triggered infectious disease of the periodontal apparatus in which the microbiological equilibrium in the gingival pocket is disturbed. Bacteria that cause periodontitis have multiplied and displaced the healthy microflora. The immune system reacts to this imbalance and the gums become inflamed. As the disease progresses, the jawbones are also attacked. If the disease is not treated, it can lead to tooth loss and negatively affect general health.



How is periodontitis treated?

The most important objective of periodontitis treatment is to restore the equilibrium in the gingival pocket. To do this, the periodontal bacteria should be reduced and the healthy bacterial flora protected as well as possible. Often, however, antibiotics are administered too readily, which can lead to over-treatment, the spread of resistances and unnecessary side-effects. The actual objective of restoring the equilibrium in the gingival pocket is often possible simply by removing the bacterial film in the gingival pocket with instruments and good oral hygiene. Only particularly high bacteria concentrations or certain types of bacteria necessitate the administration of antibiotics.

The **PadoTest**[®] enables the responsible use of antibiotics as part of periodontitis treatment by analysing the individual microbial load and only recommending the administration of a suitable antibiotic if necessary.

