PERIODONTAL CLASSIFICATION

AAP 1999

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| GINGIVAL DISEASE | Plaque induced gingival disease | I-A1 | Gingivitis associated with plaque only | | | |
| I-A2 | Gingival disease modified by systemic factors e.g. puberty, diabetes | | | |
| I-A3 | Gingival disease modified by medication e.g. phenytoin | | | |
| I-A4 | Gingival disease modified by malnutrition e.g. vitamin C deficiency | | | |
| Non-plaque induced gingival disease | I-B1 | Gingival disease of specific bacterial origin e.g. syphilis | | | |
| I-B2 | Gingival disease of specific viral origin e.g. herpes infection | | | |
| I-B3 | Gingival disease of fungal origin e.g. candidiasis | | | |
| I-B4 | Gingival disease of genetic origin e.g. hereditary fibromatosis | | | |
| I-B5 | Traumatic lesion of the gingival i.e. chemical, physical, thermal | | | |
| I-B6 | Foreign body reaction of the gingival | | | |
| PERIODONTITIS | Chronic Periodontitis | II-A1 | Slight | 1-2mm clinical attachment loss | Generalized >30% of sites involved | Localized <30% of sites involved |
| II-A2 | Moderate | 3-4mm clinical attachment loss |
| II-A3 | Severe | 5mm or more clinical attachment loss |
| Aggressive Periodontitis | II-B | Absence of large amount of plaque and calculus | | Generalized >30% of sites involved | Localized <30% of sites involved |
| Periodontitis as manifestation of systemic disease | II-C | Such as periodontitis in acquired neutropenia or leukemia | | | |
| NECROTIZING PERIODONTAL DISEASE | | III-A | Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis | | | |
| III-B | Necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis | | | |
| ABSCESSES OF PERIODONTIUM | | IV-A | Gingival abscess | | | |
| IV-B | Periodontal abscess | | | |
| IV-C | Pericoronal abscess | | | |
| PERIODONTITIS ASSOCIATED WITH ENDODONTIC LESIONS | | V-A | Endo-perio lesion | | | |
| V-B | Perio-endo lesion | | | |
| V-C | Combined lesion | | | |