

NOCO/SoWYO Perio Protocol

A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR REFERRALS



PERIO DIAGNOSIS AND MONITORING

NEW and EXISTING Patients in Your Office

Annual comprehensive perio charting including recession, furcations, mobility, and attached gingiva

Full mouth radiographic series (18-20 films, every 3-5 years)

Seven or more (7+) vertical bitewings annually

PERIODONTITIS CASES		
1-3mm pocket depths	4-5mm pocket depths	6+mm pocket depths
- Preventive care - Risk assessment - Monitoring with annual charting	- Scaling/Root planing - Re-evaluation - Occlusal evaluation. - If persistent or non-responsive to scaling/root planing consider use of antibiotics (local or systemic) and/or periodontist referral. Perio maintenance Q3m lifelong with charting at alternating visits.	Referral to periodontist, especially if multiple sites, vertical bone defects, systemic contributing factors. Perio maintenance Q3m lifelong with charting at alternating visits.

PERIODONTITIS TREATMENT OPTIONS

LANAP Laser Surgery | Repeated Scaling/Root Planing, Compromised Maintenance | Flap/Osseous with or without GTR/Bone Grafts | Extraction(s), Implant(s) or Other Replacement Options

GINGIVAL RECESSION / MUCOGINGIVAL DEFECTS

When to refer for soft tissue grafting:

- Lack of attached gingiva - Less than 2mm and/or can probe through attachment
- Recession that is progressing
- Recession causing esthetic concerns
- Recession at an area of future orthodontics
- Recession with root carries risk

Root Coverage Expectations

✓ **No interproximal bone loss and no root prominence**
= Complete coverage expected

◐ **Some interproximal bone loss and/or root prominence**
= Partial root coverage expected

✗ **Significant interproximal bone loss and/or severe root prominence**
= No root coverage expected
May still benefit from increasing attached gingiva

GINGIVAL RECESSION/MUCOGINGIVAL TREATMENT OPTIONS

- Connective tissue grafts
- Free gingival grafts
- Dermal matrix (allograft) grafts
- Pinhole surgical technique

GINGIVAL ARCHITECTURE ISSUES

Gingival Enlargement/ Excess

Altered Passive Eruption

Inadequate Clinical Crown Length

Asymmetrical Gingival Margin

Excessive Gingival Display

Aberrant Frenum Pull

Lack of Vestibular Depth

Thin Tissue Phenotype

GINGIVAL ARCHITECTURE TREATMENT OPTIONS

- Gingivectomy (scalpel or laser)
- Esthetic or functional crown lengthening (always involves osseous recontouring)
- Frenum and/or Vestibular release
- Soft Tissue Augmentation
- Sometimes coordinated with orthodontics and/or restorative provisionals

NOTICE: If you have any questions about any of the above information please feel free to reach out to our staff during our normal operating hours.

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*Froum SJ, Rosen PS. A proposed classification for peri-implantitis. Int J Perio Restorative Dent 2012; 32: 533-540

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Periodontal charting every other maintenance visit

Alternating once per year: Comprehensive Charting, PDs, Recession, Furcations, Mobility

Alternating at opposing visits
Pocket depth charting only

