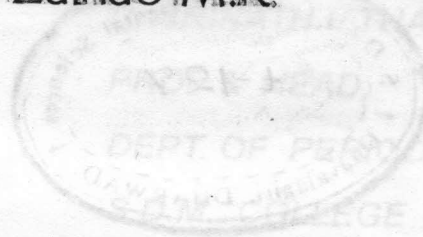# ADVANCED DIAGNOSTIC AIDS
- A Review

A Library Dissertation

By

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Periodontal disease consists of a group of inflammatory diseases initiated by bacteria that colonize the teeth and infect the surrounding soft tissue, the end result of which leads to the several distinct clinical signs and symptoms of the disease. Using these clinical signs and symptoms, evidence of bone loss and increasing pocket depth for purpose of diagnosis constitutes only semi quantitative manner to evaluate periodontal disease[9].

The clinical management of any disease depends upon how well the doctor collects his patient's data. This information is derived from a thorough case history followed by a detailed clinical and radiological examination, laboratory studies and consultations. When completed such provides the data base from which judgement relating to etiology diagnosis and therapy are formed[53].

Historically the periodontal examination includes an assessment of bleeding upon probing, mobility, probing depth, Loss of clinical attachment and destruction of alveolar bone as determined radiographically to evaluate disease severity. This enabled the clinicians to make a rapid over all assessment of a patients periodontal status, regarding absence or presence of disease[15].

During the early 1980's longitudinal clinical studies demonstrated that long held concepts concernig the natural history of periodontal disease required modification. The progression of periodontitis in human was not slow and constant but was characterized by periods of exacerbation and remission also called as periods of activity and inactivity respectively. This led to a recognition that patients can be assessed for both disease severity and their risk for disease activity and that these two assessments are not equivalent. Therefore it concluded that standard clinical and radiographic measures of periodontal diseases are poor predictors of the risk of future diseases. The identification of the risk for periodontal disease activity will rely on other parameters. This conceptual change had its focus on the early detection of disease[21].

With this understanding and the introduction of newer and more