

Periodontology and its Effects on Human Teeth

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INTRODUCTION

Periodontology or periodontics (from Ancient Greek περί, *perí* – 'around'; and ὀδούς, *odoús* – 'tooth', genitive ὀδόντος, *odontos*) is the forte of dentistry that reviews supporting constructions of teeth, just as sicknesses and conditions that influence them. The supporting tissues are known as the periodontium, which incorporates the gingiva (gums), alveolar bone, cementum, and the periodontal tendon. A periodontist is a dental specialist that spends significant time in the anticipation, analysis and treatment of periodontal illness and in the position of dental inserts.

Periodontium

The term periodontium is utilized to depict the gathering of designs that straightforwardly encompass, uphold and ensure the teeth. The periodontium is made generally out of the gingival tissue and the supporting bone.

Gingivae

Typical gingiva may go in shading from light coral pink to vigorously pigmented. The delicate tissues and connective filaments that cover and ensure the hidden cementum, periodontal tendon and alveolar bone are known as the gingivae. The gingivae are ordered into three anatomical gatherings; the free, joined and the interdental gingiva. Every one of the gingival gatherings are considered naturally unique; notwithstanding, they are generally explicitly intended to help ensure against mechanical and bacterial obliteration.

Free gingiva

The tissues that sit over the alveolar bone peak are viewed as the free gingiva. In solid periodontium, the gingival edge is the

sinewy tissue that envelops the cemento-polish intersection, a line around the outline of the tooth where the veneer surface of the crown meets the external cementum layer of the root. A characteristic space called the gingival sulcus lies apically to the gingival edge, between the tooth and the free gingiva.

Gingival sicknesses

Gum disease is a typical condition that influences the gingiva or mucosal tissues that encompass the teeth. The condition is a type of periodontal infection; nonetheless, it is the most un-destroying, in that it doesn't include irreversible harm or changes to the periodontium (gingiva, periodontal tendon, cementum or alveolar bone). It is normally identified by patients when gingival draining happens unexpectedly during brushing or eating. It is additionally portrayed by summed up aggravation, growing, and redness of the mucosal tissues.

Periodontal infections

Periodontal illness includes various infections of the periodontal tissues that bring about connection misfortune and obliteration of alveolar bone.

Periodontal infections take on various structures however are generally an aftereffect of a blend of bacterial plaque biofilm amassing of the red complex microbes (e.g., *P. gingivalis*, *T. forsythia*, and *T. denticola*) of the gingiva and teeth, joined with have immuno-fiery systems and other danger factors that can prompt obliteration of the supporting bone.

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