

PERIODONTAL DISEASE (35 vials)
Product Code 8118

Periodontal disease, also known as gum disease, is a set of inflammatory conditions affecting the tissues surrounding the teeth. In its early stage, called **gingivitis**, the gums become swollen, red, and may bleed. In its more serious form, called **periodontitis**, the gums can pull away from the tooth, bone can be lost, and the teeth may loosen or fall out. Bad breath may also occur.

Periodontal disease is generally due to bacteria in the mouth infecting the tissue around the teeth. Risk factors include smoking, diabetes, HIV/AIDS, family history, and certain medications.

Gum disease linked to lots of health problems in other parts of the body including:

- Stroke
- Diabetes
- Heart disease
- Problems in pregnancy
- Dementia

Code	Name	Comments
PD 01	Actinomyces Israelii	Found in the vagina, colon, and mouth. Infection is established first by a breach of the mucosal barrier during various procedures (e.g. dental, and surgical) or pathologies such as diverticulitis; causes actinomycosis (formation of painful abscesses in the mouth, lungs, or gastrointestinal tract).
PD 02	Actinomyces Odontolyticus	Part of the oral flora; also found in dental plaque and in deep dental caries. Causes actinomycosis.
PD 03	Actinomyces Viscosus	Part of the human oral flora, occurring around the teeth, gums and throat in healthy humans. Causes dental caries particularly of the roots of teeth. Can cause abscesses in the mouth, lungs, or the gastro-intestinal tract.
PD 04	Actinomycosis, with Actinomyces Viscosus	An infection with the formation of abscesses in the mouth, lungs, or the gastrointestinal tract. Oral actinomycosis may occur due to trauma such as a tooth extraction or bleeding gums.
PD 05	Aggregatibacter Actinomycetemcomitans / Actinobacillus Actinomycetemcomitans	Part of the human oral flora; also found in severe infections in the oral cavity, mainly the periodontium.
PD 06	Borrelia Vincent	Causes severe ulcerating gingivitis (trench mouth). Typically found in those with poor oral hygiene but can also occur as a result of stress, cigarette smoking and poor nutrition; also can be found in those with serious illnesses.
PD 07	Campylobacter Rectus	Implicated as a pathogen in chronic periodontitis, which can cause bone loss.
PD 08	Capnocytophaga Ochracea	Found in the oral cavity of humans and contributes to early plaque formation on teeth by being a physical intermediate link between several Streptococcus species and Fusobacterium nucleatum.
PD 09	Capnocytophaga Sputigena	Normal inhabitants of the human oral cavity; implicated in periodontal disease.
PD 10	Dental Floss: Bacteria, Plaque, Cheek Cells	
PD 11	Dental Floss: Bacteria, Plaque, Food	
PD 12	Dental Plaque with Bacilli Biofilm	
PD 13	Dental Plaque with Bacteria and Yeast	

Code	Name	Comments
PD 14	Dental Plaque with Cocci Biofilm	
PD 15	Dental Plaque with Fungal Hyphae and Bacteria	
PD 16	Eikenella Corrodens / Bacteroides Corrodens	A commensal bacteria of the human mouth and upper respiratory tract.
PD 17	Enterococcus Faecalis / Streptococcus Faecalis	Can cause life-threatening infections in humans, especially in the hospital environment. Frequently found in root canal-treated teeth. Can cause endocarditis and bacteremia; also can be responsible for urinary tract infections, meningitis, and other infections. Among the main constituents of some probiotic food supplements.
PD 18	Eubacterium Yurii	Causes periodontal disease.
PD 19	Fusobacterium Nucleatum	Found in the mouth and upper respiratory tract. A key component of dental plaque. Possible role in periodontal disease and colon cancer. Occasional cause of abscesses and blood infections.
PD 20	Gingiva	Gums.
PD 21	Gingivitis, Acute	Inflammation of the gums, with redness, swelling and bleeding of the gums.
PD 22	Interleukin-8	Interleukins are cytokines produced by the body as part of the immune system. This particular one often associated with inflammation (e.g. in gingivitis and psoriasis).
PD 23	Peptostreptococcus Sp.	Commensal organisms in humans, living predominantly in the mouth, skin, gastrointestinal, vagina and urinary tracts, and compose a portion of the bacterial gut flora
PD 24	Periodontal Ligament Fibres	A group of specialised connective tissue fibres that attach a tooth to the alveolar bone within which it sits.
PD 25	Periodontitis caused by Porphyromonas Gingivalis	
PD 26	Periodontitis caused by Prevotella Intermedia	
PD 27	Periodontitis caused by Prevotella Melaninogenica	
PD 28	Porphyromonas Gingivalis / Bacteroides Gingivalis	Bacteria that is part of the normal flora of the mouth, intestine and urogenital tract. Found in periodontal lesions and associated with adult gingivitis, periodontal disease and mouth abscesses; could be a risk factor for oesophageal cancer.
PD 29	Prevotella Intermedia / Bacteroides Intermedia / Bacteroides Melaninogenicu	Bacteria involved in periodontal infections, including gingivitis and periodontitis.
PD 30	Serratia Marcescens / Bacterium Prodigosum	Found on the sub-gingival biofilm of teeth. Involved in eye infections. Commonly found in the respiratory and urinary tracts of hospitalised adults and in the gastro-intestinal system of children. May cause pneumonia and urinary tract infections. Often found growing in bathrooms as a pink discoloration and slimy film.
PD 31	Streptococcus Mutans	Commonly found in the human oral cavity and is a significant contributor to tooth decay.
PD 32	Streptococcus Salivarius	The principal commensal bacterium of the oral cavity and a normal inhabitant of the upper respiratory tract. The first bacterium that colonises dental plaque, creating favourable conditions for other bacteria.
PD 33	Streptococcus Sanguinis / Streptococcus Sanguis	A normal inhabitant of the healthy mouth, particularly found in dental plaque, where it modifies the environment to make it less hospitable for other strains of Streptococcus that cause cavities, such as Streptococcus mutans. The most common cause of subacute bacterial endocarditis.
PD 34	Treponema Denticola	Part of the microbial community within the oral cavity ; associated with the incidence and severity of human periodontal disease. Having elevated T. denticola levels in the mouth is considered one of the main causes of periodontitis.
PD 35	Veillonella	Part of the microbial community within the mouth and intestine. Very occasionally implicated in cases of osteomyelitis and endocarditis.

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