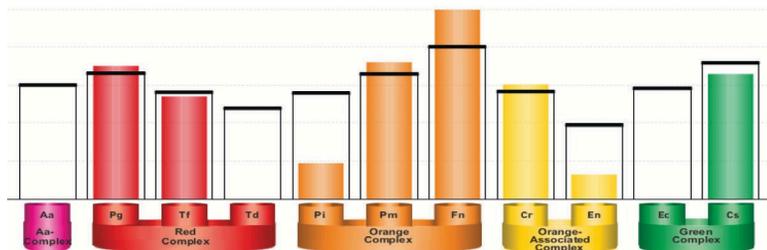


Understanding Your Results



Aa. *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans*

Aggressive disease pathogen

Aa is linked to more aggressive forms of gum disease and can cause rapid bone loss around teeth. It produces toxins that damage immune cells, allowing infection to progress more quickly. Aa may be clinically important even at lower levels and is sometimes seen in younger patients with periodontal concerns.



Pg. *Porphyromonas gingivalis*

Keystone pathogen

Pg is one of the most well-known bacteria associated with gum disease and bone loss. It can weaken the body's immune response, allowing inflammation to continue even after routine cleanings. Pg is often found in more advanced periodontal disease and around dental implants when inflammation is present, making infections harder to control without targeted care.



Pi. *Prevotella intermedia*

Inflammation-associated pathogen

Pi is associated with swollen, bleeding gums and active inflammation. Its levels may increase during hormonal changes, such as pregnancy. Pi is commonly found in inflamed gum tissue and can contribute to ongoing irritation around teeth or implants.



En. *Eubacterium nodatum*

Advanced disease marker

En is typically found in more advanced gum disease and is often present with other high-risk bacteria. Its presence may indicate a more severe or long-standing infection that requires closer monitoring and targeted care.



Ec. *Eikenella corrodens*

Opportunistic pathogen

Ec is usually found alongside other bacteria and may be more significant in patients with medical conditions or immune challenges. It can contribute to persistent gum inflammation and is sometimes associated with mixed infections involving implants.



Tf. *Tannerella forsythia*

Red complex pathogen

Tf is commonly found in deeper gum pockets and usually appears with other harmful bacteria. When present at higher levels, it is associated with more advanced gum inflammation and tissue breakdown. Tf is also frequently detected in peri-implant disease, where gum tissues are inflamed around implants.



Pm. *Parvimonas micra*

Anaerobic inflammatory pathogen

Pm is linked to deeper gum infections and periodontal abscesses. It is often found in advanced or persistent gum disease and may indicate a higher level of inflammation. Pm is increasingly recognized in peri-implant infections and harder-to-treat cases.



Cr. *Campylobacter rectus*

Motile periodontal pathogen

Cr is associated with ongoing gum inflammation and disease progression and is more commonly detected in advanced periodontal disease. It has been linked to inflammation around dental implants and may contribute to tissue breakdown when left untreated. The presence of Cr can help explain why some infections persist or do not respond as expected to standard periodontal care.



Cs. *Capnocytophaga* sp.

Immune-response associated

Cs bacteria are associated with gum inflammation and are often more relevant in patients with changes in immune response. While commonly present at low levels, elevated amounts may contribute to ongoing gum irritation or difficulty healing.



Td. *Treponema denticola*

Tissue-invasive spirochete

Td is a highly mobile, tissue-invasive bacteria that can move into gum tissue and contribute to bleeding, deep pockets, and rapid disease progression. It is often seen in cases where gum disease does not improve as expected with routine treatment and is commonly found in peri-implant infections.



Fn. *Fusobacterium nucleatum*

Bridge organism

Fn plays a key role in helping other bacteria stick together, allowing more complex and severe infections to form. It is commonly found in advanced gum disease and is frequently associated with inflammation around dental implants. Fn is often considered a "bridge" bacteria that helps infections grow and spread.



Systemic Conditions Linked to Periodontal Pathogens

-  Alzheimer's Disease
-  Certain cancers
-  Implant complications
-  Diabetes
-  Respiratory Diseases
-  Cardiovascular Disease
-  Adverse pregnancy outcomes (preterm birth, low birth weight)
-  Autoimmune & inflammatory conditions