ABSTRACT

Periodontal disease, the most common disease in the world and the leading cause of tooth loss in adults, is a chronic infection that slowly attacks and destroys the gums and bone that support the teeth. The example of periodontal disease is juvenile periodontitis and now known as aggressive periodontitis. Symptoms associated with periodontal disease are sore, inflamed gums that have a tendency to bleed. Adults are not the only group susceptible to the disease. Juvenile periodontitis is caused by Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans bacteria. These bacteria form masses of sticky film called plaque, which is able to adhere to the surface of teeth and gums. The bacteria are then nourished by the consumption of foods, especially sweets. The sugars are metabolized by the bacteria which causes the secretion of acids, enzymes, and other soft tissue irritants and bone destroyers. Increase level of Ig G2 antibody response to Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans was found in patients with localized juvenile periodontitis.

Keywords: juvenile, aggressive, periodontitis, Ig G2, puberty hormones