A 50-year-old patient came to see a dentist with complaints of significant mobility of the teeth of the upper and lower jaw. The anamnesis revealed that the patient was diagnosed with type II diabetes at the age of 35. Objectively: on all groups of teeth of the upper and lower jaw there is an abundant amount of soft dental plaque, mobility of all teeth is degree II, from the Re-gram - in the area of teeth 11, 12, 13, 23, 22, 21, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 41, 42, 43

– uniform loss of bone tissue by 1/3 of the tooth root.

In the area of teeth 35, 36, 37, 47 there are periodontal pockets.

Teeth 14, 15, 16, 17, 25, 26, 27, 44, 45, 46, 47 are missing (previously removed due to caries complications).

Questions

1. Make a diagnosis.

2. Name a possible cause of tooth mobility.

3. Name the cause of periodontal pockets and methods for diagnosing them.

4. Develop and describe a comprehensive patient rehabilitation plan for the purpose of tertiary prevention of dental diseases.

5. Describe possible complications in this clinical situation.