A 50-year-old patient came to the dentist with complaints of significant mobility of the teeth of the upper and lower jaw. It was revealed from the medical history that the patient was diagnosed with type II diabetes at the age of 35. Objectively: there is an abundant amount of soft plaque on all groups of teeth of the upper and lower jaw, mobility of all teeth of the II degree, from the Gram – in the dental area 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 – periodontal pockets.

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

Questions

1. Make a diagnosis.

2. Name a possible cause of tooth mobility.

3. Name the cause of periodontal pockets and methods of their diagnosis.

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

5. Describe the possible complications in this clinical situation.