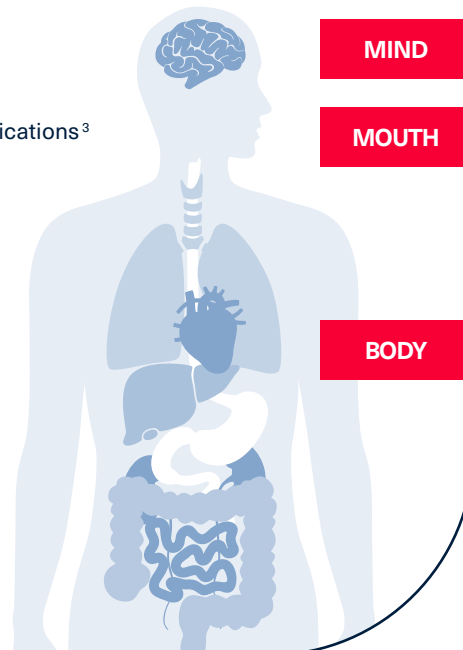


GUM DISEASE PATIENT IMPACT & TREATMENT CHEAT SHEET

1. POOR PERIODONTAL HEALTH IS LINKED TO NO FEWER THAN 57 POTENTIAL SYSTEMIC DISEASES¹

When gums become inflamed, they can trigger additional inflammatory responses elsewhere in the body.²

- **Poorly controlled diabetes** is associated with increased prevalence and severity of periodontal disease³
- Conversely, chronic periodontal inflammation worsens diabetes control and complications³
- Periodontitis also increases risk for:
 - **Cardiovascular disease** and its complications³
 - **Cognitive decline and dementia**⁴
- Bad breath and changes in appearance due to periodontitis and caries can:
 - Lead to social anxiety
 - Negatively impact self-esteem, interpersonal relationships and social life^{5,6}



2. GUM DISEASE AND UNHEALTHY GUMS CAN AFFECT PATIENTS IN UNEXPECTED WAYS

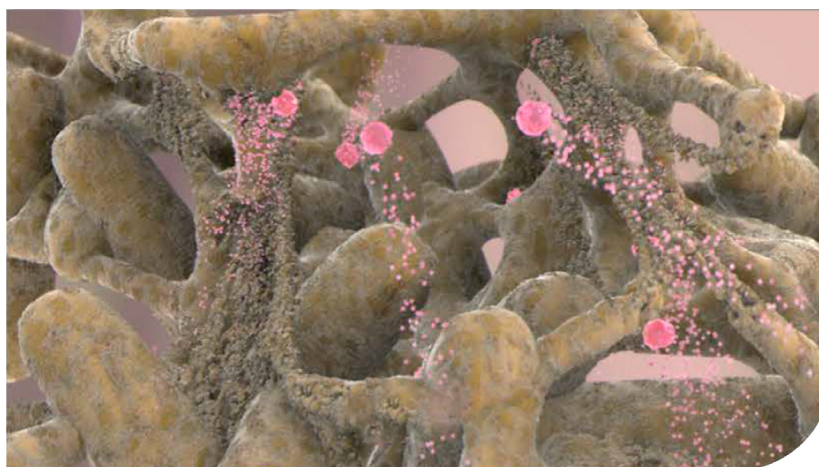


- Gum disease has both physical and emotional impacts including impacts on social interaction and quality of life, especially as symptoms become more severe.⁷
- Patients may experience anxiety as they progress through the symptoms of periodontal disease and gum issues.⁸
- It may be too late to prevent tooth loss once periodontitis is reached.⁸

GUM DISEASE PATIENT IMPACT & TREATMENT CHEAT SHEET

3. DAILY PLAQUE REMOVAL – CORSODYL TOOTHPASTE

Sodium bicarbonate penetrates the matrix where it disrupts and breaks the bonds in the biofilm

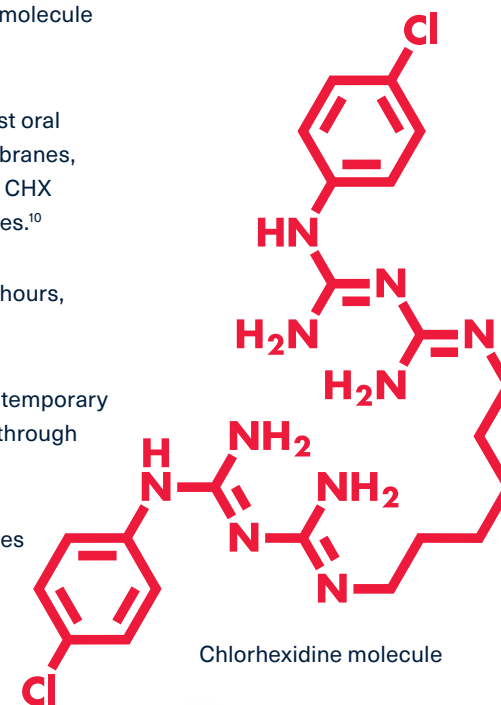


Corsodyl toothpaste does not contain chlorhexidine.

- Dental plaque consists of highly variable bacterial microcolonies embedded within a self-produced polymeric matrix⁹
- Sodium bicarbonate particles penetrate and weaken the matrix structure, loosening the plaque⁹
- Toothpastes with 67% sodium bicarbonate **soften the plaque** on the tooth surface making it easy to brush or rinse away

4. SHORT-TERM INTENSIVE TREATMENT CORSODYL 0.2% MOUTHWASH (CHLORHEXIDINE)

- Chlorhexidine (CHX) is a complex molecule with a positive ionic charge.¹⁰
- Due to the negative charge of most oral surfaces (including mucous membranes, teeth, and salivary glycoproteins), CHX molecules adhere to these surfaces.¹⁰
- They can remain here for up to 12 hours, preventing plaque from forming.¹⁰
- Use of chlorhexidine can produce temporary staining, but this can be removed through normal brushing.¹¹
- Chlorhexidine mouthwash produces no adverse alterations in plaque bacteria, and no emergent microbial resistance.¹¹



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