

PERIAPICAL DISEASES

NORMAL APICAL TISSUES



Not sensitive to percussion or palpation. Radiographically, intact lamina dura and uniform periodontal ligament space.

SYMPTOMATIC APICAL PERIODONTITIS



Painful response to biting and/or percussion or palpation. May or may not be accompanied by radiographic changes (depending upon the stage of the disease, there may be normal width of the periodontal ligament or may be a periapical radiolucency).

ASYMPTOMATIC APICAL PERIODONTITIS



It appears as an apical radiolucency and does not present clinical symptoms (no pain on percussion or palpation).

ACUTE APICAL ABSCESS



Rapid onset, spontaneous pain, extreme tenderness of the tooth to pressure, pus formation and swelling of associated tissues. There may be no radiographic signs of destruction and the patient often experiences malaise, fever and lymphadenopathy.

CHRONIC APICAL ABSCESS



Inflammatory reaction to pulpal infection and necrosis characterized by gradual onset, little or no discomfort and an intermittent discharge of pus through an associated sinus tract. Radiographically, there are typically signs of osseous destruction such as periapical radiolucency.

CONDENSING OSTEITIS



Diffuse radiopaque lesion representing a localized bony reaction to a low-grade inflammatory stimulus usually seen at the apex of the tooth.