Review

Revisiting and Rethinking on Staging (Severity and Complexity) Periodontitis from the New Classification System: A Critical Review with Suggestions for Adjustments and a Proposal of a New Flowchart

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Revisiting and Rethinking on Staging (Severity and Complexity) Periodontitis from the New Classification System: A Critical Review with Suggestions for Adjustments and a Proposal of a New Flowchart

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Abstract: This critical review revisited the new classification system for periodontitis, specifically for staging, suggesting modifications, and introducing a new flowchart for a better clinical evaluation. It evaluated articles published between 2018 and 2024 in the English language, which had an educational motivation focused on staging periodontitis. PubMed/MEDLINE, Web of Science, and Embase databases were used to retrieve the articles. The focus questions involved the analysis of all parameters for staging periodontitis. A total of 836 articles were initially found; 388 duplicated were excluded; 448 were evaluated by title and abstract; 26 articles followed for full-text reading, and 6 articles were included in this critical review (k=0.98). All articles included detailed parameters and steps about how to diagnose periodontitis. Therefore, it was possible to observe instability and "gray zones" in the staging step, which was due to a lack of priority and an organized order sequence. This review suggests the severity parameters cannot be overcome by complexity parameters, following a cumulative sequence: CAL (1st), RBL (2nd), TLP (3rd), and, after, complexity parameters. An exception must be permitted only for complexity factors between Stages III and IV that can change the initial Stage (III or IV) obtained through the severity analysis, but only between themselves. Moreover, for patients without tooth loss or with TLP of ≤4 teeth (without need for complex rehabilitation) and presenting any type of drifting or flaring or a secondary traumatic occlusion, it cannot be a justification for moving the diagnosis from Stage III to Stage IV.

Keywords: periodontitis; classification; diagnosis; review

Graphical Abstract

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PERIODONTITIS: STAGING

Sequence of Assessment		Periodontitis	Checklist	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Stage IV
1st	Severity	Interdental CAL (at site of greatest loss)	☐	1 – 2 mm	3 – 4 mm	≥5 mm	≥5 mm
2nd		RBL	☐	Coronal third (<15%)	Coronal third (15% - 33%)	Extending to middle third of root and beyond	Extending to middle third of root and beyond
3rd For decision between Stage III or IV		Tooth loss or planned to be extracted (due to periodontitis) Hopeless tooth (mobility class 3)	☐	May have tooth loss		May have no tooth loss or ≤4 teeth	≥5 teeth
4th	Complexity	Local	☐	Maximum PD ≤ 4 mm (without recession) or PD-GM=1 or 2mm	Maximum PD ≤5 mm (without recession) or PD-GM=3 or 4mm	Any PD	Any PD
5th			☐	Mostly horizontal bone loss		In addition to Stage II:	In addition to Stage III:
				No furcation involvement	May have Furcation I or II May have tooth mobility class 1	- May have any class of Furcation involvement - May have vertical bone loss involvement - May have tooth mobility class 1 or 2 - Moderate ridge defects	- May have any class of tooth mobility **Need for complex rehabilitation due to:** - Masticatory dysfunction - Secondary occlusal trauma (tooth mobility degree ≥2) - Bite collapse, drifting, flaring - May have < 20 remaining teeth (10 opposing pairs) - Severe ridge defects
6th	Extent and distribution	Add to stage as descriptor	☐	For each stage, describe extent as: • Localized (< 30% of teeth involved); or • Generalized (≥ 30% of teeth involved); or • Molar/incisor pattern			

Introduction

Periodontitis is a plaque-induced multifactorial disease (dysbiosis) with a chronic inflammatory nature, characterized by microbially associated and host-mediated (determined by genetic, epigenetic, lifestyle, environmental, and behavioral risk factors), which is characterized by progressive destruction of structures that support the tooth, such as local bone and periodontal ligament; ultimately, at a more severe level, can cause tooth loss.[1,2] It may compromise and affect mastication, esthetics, self-confidence, and quality of life.[3] Severe periodontal disease was listed as the 11th most prevalent condition in the world;[4] moreover, it is known that periodontitis shares risk factors with other chronic diseases [5–7] and has bidirectional associations with general health.[8] This fact leads the clinical and scientific community to the consensus that improvements in the periodontal condition may offer benefits for systemic health and well-being.[2] Similar to many other chronic diseases, periodontitis has no cure; then it is paramount to do supportive periodontal therapy (SPT) ("periodontal maintenance") to prevent the progression because it is not possible to eliminate the disease and future complications.[9] For this reason, patient-risk assessment needs to be performed at multiple levels (patient/systemic level, mouth level, tooth, and site level).[10] The concept of risk assessment was implemented in the new Classification system for periodontal diseases.[11]

This new Classification of Periodontal and Peri-implant Diseases and Conditions, published in 2018, is one of the most complete classifications for periodontal and peri-implant diseases.[12] It was developed from the efforts of the American Academy of Periodontology (AAP) and the European Federation of Periodontology (EFP) at the 2017 World Workshop. This new classification system, worldly disseminated, created a periodontitis group divided into (1) periodontitis, (2) necrotizing periodontitis, and (3) periodontitis as a result of the systemic condition. Then, Periodontitis includes staging and grading dimensions, requiring attention for many clinical parameters and radiographic examinations.[13]

The staging and grading system brings multiple levels of evaluation to help with the classification of periodontitis and to distinguish approaches to better manage clinical cases.[11] Staging aims to evaluate the severity based on the interdental clinical attachment loss (CAL) at the site of greatest loss, radiographic bone loss (RBL), tooth loss due to periodontitis; the complexity of treatment, which observes probing depth (PD), bone loss pattern (horizontal/vertical), furcation involvement, ridge defects, and the need for complex rehabilitation due to masticatory dysfunction, secondary occlusal trauma, bite collapse, drifting, or flaring; and extent and distribution of

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periodontitis, localized (< 30% teeth), generalized (≥ 30% teeth), or molar-incisor distribution. Grading has added another dimension and aims to determine the rate of disease progression and the response to standard periodontal therapy through RBL or CAL over 5 years, the percentage of bone loss/age, and the presence of specific risk factors (diabetes and/or smoking).[13]

The dentistry community is still undergoing the process of adaptation to this new system. Some "gray zone" cases have appeared for treatment, which may produce uncertain clinical scenarios.[14] Thereby, students, clinicians, specialists, researchers, and educators have had general difficulties adopting, understanding, teaching, and applying this new classification in the routine. The complaints turn around the difficulties in determining the stage and grade of periodontitis due to the existence of many clinical and radiographic parameters.[15] To overcome these problems, some strategic flowcharts have been published. They were considered a simple way to make decisions and were proposed not only to facilitate the performance of fast and accurate periodontitis staging and grading but also to minimize confusion and inconsistent diagnoses.[15–17] However, they raised questions and concerns regarding some points, e.g., considering "tooth loss" as the primary criterion for the severity of periodontitis.

Therefore, similarly to the implementation of any new system, many questions commonly appear. However, the professionals must continue applying this new classification in the routine in order to be more familiarized. Nonetheless, the correct assessment of the stage and grade for periodontitis has still raised a high level of concern since it is not practical for many clinicians to find and make rapid diagnoses in daily practice.[13,18] Then, the goal of this critical review was to revisit the new classification, specifically regarding the staging of Periodontitis, in order to clarify and discuss specific points, suggest some modifications, and introduce a new flowchart for a better clinical evaluation of the periodontitis.

Materials and Methods

This critical review evaluated the articles published after the 2017 World Workshop on the Classification of Periodontal and Peri-implant Diseases and Conditions, which had an educational motivation to clarify the new classification focused on periodontitis. The strategy used to obtain the articles involved the keywords combined with Boolean operators: "Periodontitis," AND "Periodontal," AND "Classification," AND "Diagnosis," and (NOT "Treatment"). Depending on the database, PubMed/MEDLINE, Web of Science, and Embase, the strategy varied (Table 1). The focus questions of this review were: (1) "Are all parameters to evaluate periodontitis clearly exposed and explained?"; (2) "Could tooth loss be considered a more important parameter than CAL and RBL to define the severity of the Stage of Periodontitis?"; (3) For the complexity of the case with Periodontitis, are the parameters really well-established to accurately guide the professionals and clinicians to achieve the periodontal diagnosis?

Table 1. Search strategy per database.

PubMed/MEDLINE
((“Periodontitis”) AND (“Periodontal” OR “Periodontal disease”) AND (“Classification”) AND (“Diagnosis”) NOT (“Treatment”))
EMBASE
#1. (‘periodontitis’/exp OR ‘periodontitis’ OR ‘periodontal disease’/exp OR ‘periodontal disease’)
#2. ‘classification’
#3. ‘diagnosis’ NOT ‘Treatment’
#4. #1 AND #2 AND #3 AND [2017-2024]/py
Web of Science

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#1. ALL=("Periodontitis" OR "Periodontal Disease")
#2. ALL=("Classification")
#3. ALL=("Diagnosis" NOT "Treatment")
#4. #1 AND #2 AND #3 and 2017 or 2018 or 2019 or 2020 or 2021 or 2022 or 2023 or 2024 (Publication Years)

Eligibility Criteria

For inclusion, it was considered all articles published from January 2018 to May 2024 in the English language presenting an educational and instructive approach to the new classification for Periodontitis regarding Stage, specifically, severity and complexity. It was excluded any article published that reported only gingivitis or peri-implantitis or had the focus on Grade or on systemic condition correlated to periodontitis; articles that had a primary focus on materials or other substances used in patients diagnosed with periodontitis; populational studies observing the prevalence or incidence of periodontitis; studies evaluating results of professionals and/or students using the new classification; case reports, case series, preprints, chapters, books; any article evaluating periodontal patients who will receive implant placement; articles that used artificial intelligence (AI) for assessment or development of tools/applications/software; commentaries, opinions, poster in congress, editorial letter or letter to the editor; animal or in vitro studies; and any type of review; same article (duplicated) published in more than one journal.

Study Selection

The studies retrieved from the electronic search were screened by two authors (GVOF and JCHF); duplicated studies were excluded. After the removal of duplicate records, the initial study selection based on title and abstract was performed by the same two assessors who independently screened the articles considering the eligibility criteria. Disagreements between the two evaluators were resolved by a meeting and discussion. The full text of the selected articles and of the studies with unclear abstracts was retrieved, and the inclusion in the review was decided by consensus of the two reviewers. Cohen's kappa was performed to evaluate the degree of accuracy and reliability between assessors (inter-agreement level).

Data Retrieved

The data collection from the selected studies was performed using a standardized spreadsheet on Excel software (v.16.86, Microsoft Office Excel, 2024). For each included article, the information retrieved included: authors, title, journal name in which the article was published, journal's impact factor (IF), objective, how staging of periodontitis was evaluated, and specific educational details such as flowcharts.

Results

A total of 836 articles were initially found. Three hundred and eighty-eight duplicated articles were excluded. 448 remaining articles were first evaluated by title and abstract, excluding 407 studies. 26 articles followed for full-text reading; 6 articles[11,13–17] were included in this critical review. The justification for the exclusions and all screening processes is summarized in Figure 1. There was a high agreement between the assessors (k=0.98).

In this critical review, 6 articles were included with the presence of 40 authors. The percentual of the authors per country was: Australia (2.4%), China (2.4%), Germany (4.9%), Hong Kong (4.9%), Israel (2.4 %), Italy (2.4%), Spain (4.9%), Switzerland (4.9%), Thailand (4.9%), the Netherlands (2.4%), Turkey (2.4%), the U.K. (24.4%), and the U.S.A. (36.6%). The authors with more participation in the articles included were: Kornman KS (3), Tonetti MS (3), Dietrich T (2), Greenwell H (2), Needleman I (2), Papapanou PN (2), Sanz M (2); the other authors, participated only once.

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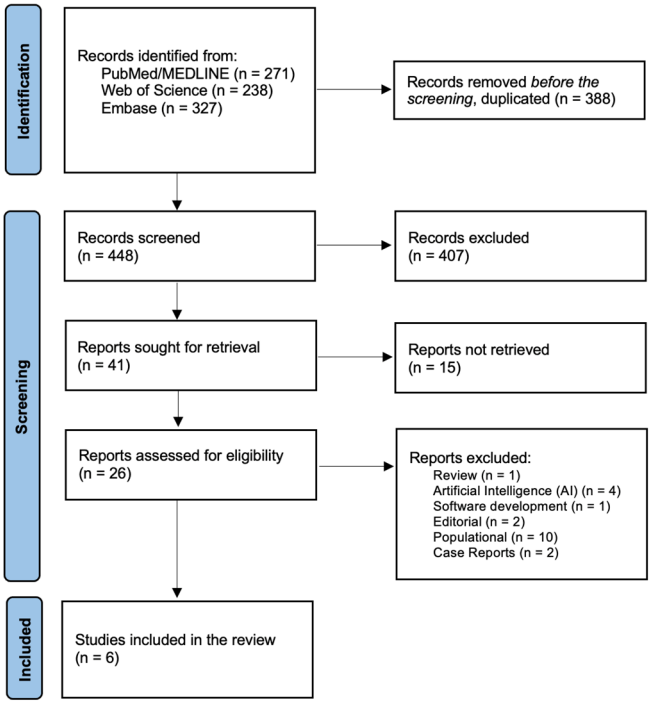

Figure 1. Flow diagram for the screening and inclusion of articles.

Current General Findings for Staging Periodontitis Based on the New Classification System

Due to the measurement error of CA level using a standard periodontal probe and, sometimes, considering the inexperience of the clinician, misclassification of the initial stage of periodontitis is inevitable, thus affecting the diagnostic accuracy.[13] With the disease severity progression, CAL is a more firmly established parameter, permitting the identification of periodontitis with greater accuracy.[13] Then, diagnosing periodontitis initially, prior to staging and grading, should be carried out using the following criteria: the presence of (a) interdental CAL at ≥2 non-adjacent teeth; or (b) buccal/oral CAL ≥3 mm with a probing depth (PD) >3 mm at ≥2 teeth; and (c) the found CAL should not be correlated to non-periodontal causes.[13]

Staging pursues to determine the severity (interdental CAL at the site of greatest loss, %RBL, TLP) and extent (generalized [≥30% teeth involved], localized [<30% teeth involved], molar/incisor pattern) of periodontitis and, then, the complexity of its management (PD, bone loss pattern [horizontal/vertical], furcation involvement, ridge defects, and the need for complex rehabilitation due to masticatory dysfunction, secondary occlusal trauma, bite collapse, drifting, or flaring) based on the amount of periodontitis-induced tissue destruction and specific factors.[13]

Staging can be summarized following the severity and complexity below:

Stage I: a. **Severity**: CAL ≤1–2 mm, RBL at the coronal third of the root (<15%), and no tooth loss due to periodontitis; b. **Complexity**: PD ≤4 mm, mostly horizontal bone loss.

Stage II: a. **Severity**: CAL between 3–4 mm, RBL at the coronal third of the root (between 15-33%), and no tooth loss due to periodontitis; b. **Complexity**: PD ≤5 mm, mostly horizontal bone loss.

Stage III: a. **Severity**: CAL ≥5 mm, RBL extending to the middle third of root and beyond, and loss of ≤4 teeth due to periodontitis; b. **Complexity**: PD ≥6 mm, horizontal bone loss and may have vertical bone loss; may have furcation involvement of class II or III.

Stage IV: a. **Severity**: CAL ≥5 mm, RBL extending to the middle third of root and beyond, there is the potential for loss of ≥5 teeth due to periodontitis; b. **Complexity**: PD ≥6 mm, horizontal bone loss and may have vertical bone loss, may have furcation involvement of class II or III, need for complex rehabilitation (masticatory dysfunction, secondary occlusal trauma, bite collapse, drifting, flaring, severe ridge defects, <20 teeth may be present or less than 10 opposing pairs).

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Summarization of the included studies (red letters are comments and suggestions for modifications) The articles included in this review were deeply analyzed, and all details were included and discussed (Table 2). All modifications suggested (for staging) are available in Figure 2. The justifications and explanations for the suggested changes are discussed in the sequence.

PERIODONTITIS: STAGING

Sequence of Assessment		Periodontitis	Checklist	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Stage IV
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2nd		RBL	☐	Coronal third (<15%)	Coronal third (15% - 33%)	Extending to middle third of root and beyond	Extending to middle third of root and beyond
3rd For decision between Stage III or IV		Tooth loss or planned to be extracted (due to periodontitis) Hopeless tooth (mobility class 3)	☐	May have tooth loss		May have no tooth loss or ≤4 teeth	≥5 teeth
4th	Complexity	Local	☐	Maximum PD ≤ 4 mm (without recession) or PD-GM=1 or 2mm	Maximum PD ≤5 mm (without recession) or PD-GM=3 or 4mm	Any PD	Any PD
5th			☐	Mostly horizontal bone loss		In addition to Stage II:	In addition to Stage III:
				No furcation involvement	May have Furcation I or II May have tooth mobility class 1	- May have any class of Furcation involvement - May have vertical bone loss involvement - May have tooth mobility class 1 or 2 - Moderate ridge defects	- May have any class of tooth mobility **Need for complex rehabilitation due to:** - Masticatory dysfunction - Secondary occlusal trauma (tooth mobility degree ≥2) - Bite collapse, drifting, flaring - May have < 20 remaining teeth (10 opposing pairs) - Severe ridge defects
6th	Extent and distribution	Add to stage as descriptor	☐	For each stage, describe extent as: • Localized (< 30% of teeth involved); or • Generalized (≥ 30% of teeth involved); or • Molar/incisor pattern			

Yellow background = new boxes included; Red letters = modifications; hsCRP = high sensitivity C-reactive protein.
Only complexity factors from Stages III and IV can change the initial Stage obtained through severity factors (red lines and arrows).

Figure 2. Summarization of the Staging proposed by the new classification with suggested modifications (yellow background = new columns and red letters = alterations). It is important to highlight that **the sequence recommended must be cumulatively followed**. E.g.1, *Clinical scenario 1*: CAL = 4mm; RBL = 20%, 4 teeth loss due to periodontitis; Diagnosis must be kept on Stage II. E.g.2, *Clinical scenario 2*: CAL = 1mm; RBL = 10%, 2 teeth loss due to periodontitis; Diagnosis must be kept on Stage I. **It is suggested that the complexity factors never should overcome the severity factors in order to change the Stage.** The exception must be considered **only for complexity factors between Stages III and IV that can have interchangeability if the initial Stage III or IV was obtained through severity factors (red lines and arrows).**

Table 2. Details of the articles included regarding Staging for Periodontitis with Critics and Comments/Suggestions.

Authors/ Year	Title/Journal/IF	Objective	Periodontitis Assessment	Steps for Staging periodontitis	Critics & Comments
Maurizio S. Tonetti, Mariano Sanz, 2019 [15]	Implementation of the new classification of periodontal diseases: Decision-making algorithms for clinical practice and education Journal of Clinical Periodontology 8.728	The authors developed empiric decision-making algorithms based on the new classification	- The authors created an extremely interesting flowchart, trying to help clinicians with a faster way to evaluate patients - CAL is the primary criterion for definition of periodontitis (when marginal alveolar bone loss is apparent on diagnostic quality radiographs, it may be an adequate proxy measure of CAL) - PPDs does not allow discrimination of periodontal health, gingivitis, periodontitis, reduced but healthy periodontium, gingival inflammation in a periodontitis patient. Clinicians must recognize the signs of CAL and discriminate them from other clinical conditions also associated with CAL (gingival recession, vertical root fractures, endo-periodontal lesions, loss on the distal of the lower second molars associated with impacted wisdom teeth,	**Step 1** a. full-mouth radiographs. Detect marginal bone in any area of the dentition (if available). If bone loss is detectable, the clinician should suspect the presence of periodontitis and move forward to step 2. b. If no radiographs are available or if no bone loss was detectable, it is imperative that the clinician assesses the whole dentition for the presence of signs of inter-dental CAL (presence of visible CEJ or the stopping of the tip of the periodontal probe on the root surface). If inter-dental CAL is detectable, the clinician should suspect the presence of periodontitis. c. If inter-dental CAL is not detected, to evaluate the presence of buccal (oral) recessions with PPDs higher than 3 mm (suspect the presence of periodontitis). d. To ascertain whether CAL is due to local factors only (endo-periodontal lesions, vertical root fractures, presence of caries or restorations or impacted third molars). e. To ascertain whether inter-dental CAL is present in >1 non-adjacent tooth (CAL involves ≥2 non-adjacent teeth, periodontitis) f. If the periodontal charting does not reveal PPD ≥4 mm, then the clinician needs to evaluate the full-mouth BOP	**General** - The flowchart presented was not validated (questions about the diagnostic accuracy and effectiveness) - The article did not clarify or report the best x-ray to check bone loss. Although it is known of all professionals and students, we highlight that is recommend bitewings for measurements and periapical radiographs to evaluate the periodontal ligaments and bone around the root(s). - *"Lack of implication of this parameter (PTL) in case definition and diagnosis leads to the paradox that periodontitis severity may improve as the most compromised teeth are lost."* - This phrase must be carefully interpreted and cannot be applied for all cases. Periodontitis is a tooth/teeth-dependent condition and if the compromised tooth was extracted and the remaining teeth do not have CAL, cannot justify any treatment for the patient using SRPs (common treatment for periodontitis)

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	or attachment loss secondary to cervical decay or restorations) - Inter-dental CAL in the presence of periodontitis is easier recognized than usually appreciated and requires establishing whether or not the inter-dental CEJ is visible, or the tip of the periodontal probe reaches the root surface in the inter-dental space. - Better explore the reasons for tooth loss with the patient (if it was loose/with mobility or with cavities [caries]) to recognize tooth loss due to periodontitis. Lack of implication of this parameter in case definition and diagnosis leads to the paradox that periodontitis severity may improve as the most compromised teeth are lost.	(≥10% - gingival Inflammation in a periodontitis patient; <10% - reduced but healthy periodontium). If the periodontal charting shows PPD of 4 mm or more, the diagnosis is a periodontitis case that needs to be further assessed by staging and grading **Step 2** a. Patient is a periodontitis case that needs to be staged: needed full-mouth radiographs, a periodontal chart and a periodontal history of tooth loss (PTL). b. Assess the extent of the disease, by determining whether CAL/BL affects <30% of the teeth (localized) of 30% or more (generalized) c. Define the stage of the disease by assessing severity through CAL, BL, and PTL, and complexity by assessing PPD, furcation and intrabony lesions, tooth hypermobility, secondary occlusal trauma, bite collapse, drifting, flaring or having <10 occluding pairs. **Staging III and IV versus I and II** a. CAL is ≥5mm or BL affects the middle third of the root or beyond, the diagnosis is either stage III or IV periodontitis b. CAL is <5mm, the clinician should look for the presence of class II or III furcation involvement. If present, the diagnosis is either stage III or IV. If no furcation involvement is present, the clinician should check PPD. If PPD is >5 mm, then the diagnosis is either stage III or IV.	**For Step 1** - it seems that the authors want to create a clinical shortcut (due to the high complexity of this classification system) to avoid the complete periodontal evaluation in the beginning (not necessary to do the complete periodontal chart and to have radiographs). The complete periodontal chart and x-rays are mandatory, even though is time consuming, for the adequate evaluation of any periodontal case - evaluation only of the x-ray (if available) without to obtain the periodontal parameters measurements (clinical assessment only if the radiographs are not available). Radiographs are a complementary exam, and the clinical assessment is a mandatory criterion - No evaluation of tooth loss **For Step 2** - full mouth radiographs, periodontal chart, and PTL only if the patient was considered periodontitis case. It could be requested/performed in the beginning for all patients, in order to evaluate all scenario

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Clinical judgement should be applied to use PPD to upgrade from Stages I & II to Stage III.

Diagnosis of stage I, II, III or IV

a. Staging for I and II will be based upon the level of CAL and BL. When BL is <15% and CAL is between 1 and 2 mm, the diagnosis is stage I. When BL is between 15% and 33% and CAL is between 3 and 4 mm, the diagnosis is stage II. When BL affects the middle third of the root or beyond and CAL is 5 mm or more, if PTL is 4 teeth or less and in the presence of 10 or more occluding pairs, in the absence of bite collapse, drifting, flaring or a severe ridge defect, then the diagnosis is stage III. When BL affects the middle third of the root or beyond and CAL is 5 mm or more, if PTL is more than 4 teeth and in the absence of 10 occluding pairs, or when existing bite collapse, drifting, flaring or a severe ridge defect, then the diagnosis is stage IV.

b. Once the correct periodontitis stage has been determined, the clinician should proceed to determine the grade.

Staging III and IV versus I and II

- the item b, presented an affirmative condition that cannot be applied for all cases, but most of them. If there is no CAL >5mm (primary criterion of assessment), the complexity factors **could not overcome** the severity and change the stage, as suggested. The suggestion is to keep the Stage according to CAL, RBL, and PTL, including aggravators (complexity factors) to the Stage found.

Diagnosis of stage I, II, III or IV

- a shortcoming can be observed here for PTL. Stage I and II can present PTL in some cases, e.g., where the extent and distribution are localized molar-incisor pattern. A patient that lost one lower 1st molar and one lower incisor only and have only one 2nd lower adjacent per-molar with CAL = 2mm (mesial and distal); no other teeth with CAL. Again, the suggestion is to keep the Stage based on the severity (CAL and RBL) and present aggravators found in the PTL and complexity

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Papapanou PN, Sanz M, Buduneli N, Dietrich T, Feres M, Fine DH, Flemmig TF, Garcia R, Giannobile WV, Graziani F, Greenwell H, Herrera D, Kao RT, Kebschull M, Kinane DF, Kirkwood KL, Kocher T, Kornman KS, Kumar PS, Loos BG, Machtei E, Meng H, Mombelli A, Needleman I, Offenbacher S, Seymour GJ, Teles R, Tonetti MS	Periodontitis: Consensus report of workgroup 2 of the 2017 World Workshop on the Classification of Periodontal and Peri-Implant Diseases and Conditions Journal of Periodontology 4.3	This article reviewed, debated and agreed by consensus on the overall conclusions of the five position papers	- Common patterns of CAL were identified across different ages - There is contribution of recession and pocket depth to CAL - Necrotizing periodontal diseases are characterized by three typical clinical features: papilla necrosis, bleeding, and pain; and are associated with host immune response impairments - Endodontic-periodontal lesions are defined by a pathological communication between the pulpal and periodontal tissues at a given tooth, occur in either an acute or a chronic form, and should be classified according to signs and symptoms that have direct impact on their prognosis and treatment; Periodontal abscesses most frequently occur in pre-existing periodontal pockets and should be classified according to their etiology. They are characterized by localized accumulation of pus	- Loss of periodontal tissue support due to inflammation is the primary feature of periodontitis - A threshold of interproximal, CAL of ≥2 mm or ≥3 mm at ≥2 non-adjacent teeth, is a commonly used parameter - Clinicians typically confirm presence of interproximal tissue loss through radiographic assessments of bone loss - Clinically meaningful descriptions of periodontitis should include the proportion of sites that BOP, and the number and proportion of teeth with probing depth over certain thresholds (commonly ≥4 mm and ≥6mm) and of teeth with CAL of ≥ 3mm and ≥5mm. In the context of clinical care, a patient is a “periodontitis case” if: 1. Interdental CAL is detectable at ≥ 2 non-adjacent teeth, or 2. Buccal or oral CAL ≥3 mm with pocketing ≥3 mm is detectable at ≥2 teeth but the observed CAL cannot be ascribed to non-periodontitis-related causes such as: 1) gingival recession of traumatic origin; 2) dental caries extending in the cervical area of the tooth; 3) the presence of CAL on the distal aspect of a second molar and associated with malposition or extraction of a third molar;	*“Clinically meaningful descriptions of periodontitis should include the proportion of sites that BOP, and the number and proportion of teeth with probing depth over certain thresholds (commonly ≥4 mm and ≥6mm) and of teeth with CAL of ≥ 3mm and ≥5mm”* (a) BOP can be considered in the Periodontal chart but it is not possible to take in consideration to classify periodontitis; this factor may depend on many variables (b) PD and CAL proportions Although these suggestions are excellent, they cannot represent accuracy and will create one more point of debate in the classification. It is suggested more studies on this topic 1. PD is already considered in the complexity of the periodontal classification (periodontitis), and as suggested above, it cannot change the stage found when observed the severity factors (CAL, RBL, PTL)

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2018 [11]			- Neither age nor sex had any discernible effects on CAL change	4) an endodontic lesion draining through the marginal periodontium; and 5) the occurrence of a vertical root fracture	
Maurizio S. Tonetti, Henry Greenwell, Kenneth S. Kornman 2018 [13]	Staging and grading of periodontitis: Framework and proposal of a new classification and case definition Journal of Periodontology 4.3	To review evidence and rationale for a revision of the current classification, to provide a framework for case definition that fully implicates state-of-the-art knowledge and can be adapted as new evidence emerges, and to suggest a case definition system that can be implemented in	A patient is a periodontitis case in the context of clinical care if: 1. Interdental CAL is detectable at ≥ 2 non-adjacent teeth, or 2. Buccal or oral CAL ≥3 mm with pocketing >3 mm is detectable at ≥2 teeth and the observed CAL cannot be ascribed to non-periodontal causes such as: 1) gingival recession of traumatic origin; 2) dental caries extending in the cervical area of the tooth; 3) the presence of CAL on the distal aspect of a second molar and associated with malposition or extraction of a third molar, 4) an endodontic lesion draining through the marginal periodontium; and 5) the occurrence of a vertical root fracture. - BOP itself, or as a secondary parameter with CAL, does not change the initial case definition as defined by CAL or	**Severity** - Stage I = Initial periodontitis; Stage II = Moderate periodontitis; Stage III = Severe periodontitis with potential for additional tooth loss; Stage IV = Advanced periodontitis with extensive tooth loss and potential for loss of dentition - CAL and RBL will be the primary stage determinants - If a stage shifting complexity factor(s) were eliminated by treatment, the stage should not retrogress to a lower stage since the original stage complexity factor should always be considered in maintenance phase management. A notable exception is successful periodontal regeneration that may, through improvement of tooth support, effectively improve CAL and RBL of the specific tooth - Conventional definitions of severe periodontitis need to be revised to better discriminate the more severe forms of periodontitis	**Severity** - *"whenever the worst affected teeth in the dentition are lost, severity may actually decrease. Tooth loss attributable to periodontitis was incorporated in the definition of severity."* A shortcoming can be observed for the phrase above; Stage I and II, that suggested no tooth loss, can present PTL in some cases, e.g., where the extent and distribution are localized molar-incisor pattern. A patient that lost one lower 1st molar and one lower incisor only and have only one 2nd lower adjacent per-molar with CAL = 2mm (mesial and distal); no other teeth with CAL. The suggestion is to keep the Stage based on the severity (CAL and RBL) and present aggravators found in the PTL and complexity. **Complexity of management** - Even with all factors that can be present in the complexity of a case, it is suggested that all of them cannot modify the initial diagnosis of periodontitis found with the evaluation of CAL and RBL. Using

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	clinical practice, research and epidemiologic surveillance	change the classification of periodontitis severity - The severity score is primarily based on interdental CAL in recognition of low specificity of both pocketing and marginal bone loss, although marginal bone loss is also included as an additional descriptor (based on the worst affected tooth in the dentition). Only attachment loss attributable to periodontitis is used for the score - The complexity score is based on the local treatment complexity assuming the wish/need to eliminate local factors and takes into account factors (vertical defects, furcation involvement, tooth hypermobility, drifting and/or flaring of teeth, tooth loss, ridge deficiency and loss of masticatory function) - Besides the local complexity, it is recognized that individual case management may be complicated by medical factors or comorbidities	- Another important limitation of current definitions of severe periodontitis is a paradox: whenever the worst affected teeth in the dentition are lost, severity may actually decrease. Tooth loss attributable to periodontitis was incorporated in the definition of severity **Complexity of management** - Factors (PD, type of bone loss (vertical and/or horizontal), furcation status, tooth mobility, missing teeth, bite collapse, and residual ridge defect size) increase treatment complexity and need to be considered and should ultimately influence diagnostic classification. Explicit designation of case complexity factors helps to define levels of competence and experience that a case is likely to require for optimal outcomes	PTL and the complexity factors, it is possible to change between Stage III and IV only **Examples described in the article** (1) "in case of very short common root trunk with a CAL of 4 mm, which may have resulted in class II furcation involvement; the classification recommended was Stage II; hence shifting the diagnosis from stage II to stage III periodontitis" (2) In the same case above, "if posterior bite collapse is present then the stage IV would be the appropriate stage diagnosis since the complexity is on the stage IV level" Once again, it is suggested to initially determine stage of periodontitis, must be used CAL and RBL; the other parameters should be considered and registered but they cannot change the diagnosis (Stage). The cases above were presented without a good contextualization of them

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			- CAL to determine the initial stage in the severity dimension. Some clinicians may prefer to use diagnostic quality radiographic imaging as an indirect and somehow less sensitive assessment of periodontal breakdown. This may be all that is necessary to establish the stage.		
Kenneth S. Kornman, Panos N. Papapanou 2020 [14]	Clinical application of the new classification of periodontal diseases: Ground rules, clarifications and "gray zones" Journal of Periodontology 4.3	Reiterate some basic principles, emphasize important "ground rules," identify potential gray zones, and provide practical tips that will help clinicians to seamlessly navigate the new system in their everyday clinical practice	- Stage reflects the severity of the disease (expressed through CAL and RBL), but also tooth loss that has occurred as a result of periodontitis, at least as well as can be determined. it reflects anticipated complexity of treatment required to eradicate/reduce the current level of infection and inflammation - Grade describes additional biological dimensions of the disease including the observed or inferred progression rate, the risk for further deterioration due to environmental exposures (smoking) and co-morbidities (diabetes), and the risk that the disease or its treatment may adversely affect the patient's general health status	**1st step – Periodontitis** a. CAL: if (1) interproximal CAL is present at least at two different, non-adjacent teeth, and (2) the observed CAL cannot be attributed to traumatic factors or non-periodontitis related etiologies (e.g., root fracture, endodontic infection, surgical trauma) b. In the absence of interproximal CAL, but if CAL that cannot be ascribed to non-periodontitis-related causes is present at buccal or lingual surfaces, a diagnosis of periodontitis requires concomitant presence of CAL of ≥3 mm and PD of ≥3 mm at ≥2 teeth c. Confirm the presence of CAL by corresponding interproximal RBL. Do not use of RBL as the primary criterion (under-detection of incipient periodontitis and an increase in "false negatives") **2nd step - Stage (severity)** - Stages I and II in adult patients (incipient or moderate severity, no loss of any teeth) are likely very different from	**1st step – Periodontitis** - It is suggested that PTL can be present in Stage I and II; but primarily, it is necessary to obtain the CAL and RBL for the correct diagnosis - *"BOP is a valuable clinical parameter to help assess current levels of inflammation and residual risk post-treatment, but BOP does not influence the classification"* – BOP cannot have any influence on the diagnosis of periodontitis - *"Confirm the presence of CAL by corresponding interproximal RBL. Do not use of RBL as the primary criterion (under-detection of incipient periodontitis and an increase in "false negatives")"* – always to use CAL as 1st criterion of diagnosis **2nd step - Stage (severity)**

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	- BOP is a valuable clinical parameter to help assess current levels of inflammation and residual risk post-treatment, but BOP does not influence the classification	Stages III and IV (one or several intrinsic or environmental risk factors, more complex cases) - Staging: medical history, radiographs, and probing chart to distinguish between Stage I or II versus Stage III or IV periodontitis (severity of tissue damage and the presence of periodontitis-associated tooth loss) – to study in detail the available full-mouth periodontal charting and full-mouth series of intra-oral radiographs - RBL: bone loss of up to 15%; extending between 15% and 33% of the root length (not necessary a high level of precision) and extending to middle third of root and beyond. The intention is to distinguish between an incipient stage from more substantial bone loss - If in the assessment the patient was classified as Stage III (severe periodontitis) or Stage IV (very severe periodontitis) periodontitis, PTL can be attributed to periodontitis (one to four teeth versus five or more teeth lost); or then, on the presence of the various complexity factors. It must be realized that either Stage III or Stage IV **Step 3** - Complexity: e.g., Stage IV - periodontitis threatens the entire dentition and, consequently, treatment requires extensive oral rehabilitation	- It is suggested to consider, even though cannot be so common, the existence of tooth loss in Stages I and II **Step 4** - *"In cases of successful periodontal regeneration therapy, it is advised that the patient retains the Stage originally assigned prior to the treatment"* – It is suggested to keep the previous diagnosis for at least 12 months; if the values (numbers) are kept improved/stable, a new assessment and diagnosis must be performed

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Step 4

- Extent and Distribution: “localized” or “generalized” describe the extent of the dentition that is affected by the Stage-defining severity

- Can a patient’s Stage change over time?

(a) If a patient that has been staged at a given time point experiences significant disease progression or disease recurrence after therapy that results in increased severity and/or more complex treatment needs, then stage must be shifted upwards at the time of the subsequent examination, as appropriate

(b) However, although the severity of CAL and/or RBL can be reduced substantially from beyond the coronal third to within the coronal third in cases of successful regeneration therapy, it is advised that the patient retains the Stage originally assigned prior to the treatment

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Pimchanok Sutthiboonyapan, Hom-Lay Wang, Orawan Charatkulangkun 2020 [16]	Flowcharts for Easy Periodontal Diagnosis Based on the 2018 New Periodontal Classification Clinical Advances in Periodontics 0.7	Flowchart designed for quick initial screening to make proper diagnosis for three most commonly found periodontal conditions (health, gingivitis, and periodontitis) to differentiate the types of periodontitis diagnosis by using staging and grading system	- The authors developed an interesting flowchart. It can be extremely useful in order to accelerate the periodontal assessment - Otherwise, there is an inconsistence in the severity of periodontitis analysis: 1st parameter used was "tooth loss" due periodontitis instead of CAL and RBL - Grade	**Severity of periodontitis** 1. tooth loss from periodontitis, including teeth planned for extraction due to periodontitis. If tooth loss existed, then the case is either stage III or IV 2. The differentiation of stage III or IV is based on the number of teeth lost and masticatory dysfunction (a) ≥5 teeth and/or <20 remaining teeth and/or need a rehabilitation because of masticatory dysfunction, periodontitis stage IV (b) ≤4 teeth lost due to periodontitis and no other masticatory dysfunction, then stage III (c) no tooth loss or has tooth loss from reasons other than periodontitis or unknown cause, a combination of CAL, PD, and RBL will be used to classify the patient 3. Then, (a)CAL ≥5 mm and/or PD ≥6 mm and/or vertical bone loss ≥3 mm and/or furcation involvement grade 2 or 3, the case is either stage III or IV (masticatory dysfunction and/or number of the remaining teeth will then be used to determine the stage) (b) CAL is <5 mm and/or PD <6 mm, stage I or II is assigned **Grade of periodontitis** 4. Grade B is usually the default for most periodontitis cases and a clinician will consider if it should be adjusted to grade A or grade C	**Severity of periodontitis** - The first point of analysis for staging periodontitis in this flowchart was tooth lost or planned to be extracted. This fact is going against the original classification and many mistakes can be found in this stage. It is highly recommended avoiding to use tooth loss as the first parameter; moreover, it is suggested CAL and RBL to be analyzed before tooth loss - CAL and RBL were used as secondary parameters; this fact is contrary of the proposal of the new classification and can invalidate the correct use of the flowchart related to the new classification - although this flowchart seems extremely useful, it is making mistake to find the Stage of periodontitis. In a clinical trial developed by the authors to validate this flowchart,[19] they recognized that "Modifications of the proposed flowcharts could enhance the accuracy of the periodontal diagnosis. Most errors in the full diagnosis were in the details of each diagnosis rather than disease identification, especially in periodontitis cases". - The authors affirmed:

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		(a) Primary criteria for grade: disease progression - direct evidence from longitudinal data (>5 years) of RBL or CAL, or the indirect evidence from a calculation of percentage of bone loss per age (b) Pattern of periodontal destruction. If there is evidence of rapid progression or inconsistency of biofilm and periodontal destruction - grade C. However, if there is no evidence of periodontal disease progression or percentage of bone loss per age <0.25, grade A is assigned. The presence or control of risk factors can also modify the grade assignments. For example, if the patient is a heavy smoker or has uncontrolled diabetes, periodontitis grade B can be modified to grade C	(a) *"This implied that the flowcharts for periodontitis stage and grade provide accuracy for identifying periodontitis extent and grade comparable to the consensus reports (75.93* vs. *72.39%, respectively), and provide better accuracy of the assigned periodontitis stage"* (b) "For identifying periodontitis cases, the group using flowcharts obtained higher median scores than the group using consensus reports (p=0.004)" - Therefore, the authors are trying to cause a confusion on the consensus performed, deciding by themselves that evaluate tooth loss before CAL and RBL will lead the clinicians to a better result than the decision obtained of all experts in the consensus. Again, the idea of evaluating first tooth loss is not the original commandment of the new classification, which must be taken in consideration

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T. Dietrich, P. Ower, M. Tank, N. X. West, C. Walter, I. Needleman, F. J. Hughes, R. Wadia, M. R. Milward, P. J. Hodge, I. L. C. Chapple 2019 [17]	Periodontal diagnosis in the context of the 2017 classification system of periodontal diseases and conditions – implementation in clinical practice British Dental Journal 1.626	Periodontal diagnosis in the context of the 2017 classification system of periodontal diseases and conditions – implementation in clinical practice	- To create an algorithm for clinical periodontal assessment of plaque-induced periodontal disease - The authors proposed a flowchart mixing BPE with the new classification system	The article posed a lot of true questions for staging: (a) "The BSP implementation group recognized several challenges with the proposed periodontitis staging grid for implementation in general dental practice, specifically: • The lack of an unambiguous decision rule that describes how the various parameters in the staging grid should be combined to determine a patient's disease stage • The fact that clinical attachment loss is not routinely measured in clinical practice • The inclusion of complexity measures such as tooth loss due to periodontitis and alveolar ridge defects, which may be difficult to ascertain and/or may not be well defined." Although all these points are correctly posted, the clinician must include in the daily routine not only the use of PD, BOP, and tooth loss, but also CAl and GM position, in order to work adequately (even it increases the time of the appointment) - BPE is divided in 4 codes: '0' indicates that no treatment is required '1' and '2' mean that a basic clean is needed '3' and '4' means gum disease is advancing and subsequently requires advanced therapy	- The flowchart proposed a mix of the Performing a BPE entails 'walking' the probe around each tooth and recording only the worst score (code 0–4) in each sextant for efficiency - The authors explained that BPE and its equivalent systems have been well established in the clinical community across Europe due to its relative simplicity and efficiency. Then, they modified the BPE original version, mixing with part of the new classification, but adapted - the initial evaluation using BPE is based on the recession in the interdental area, BOP and PPD; then, it is unable to identify patients with historical periodontitis; this system does not use CAL or RBL - The use of BPE on a periodontal patient (with periodontitis) and no BPE scores greater than 2, would wrongly result in a provisional classification of periodontal health (<10% sites with BOP), localized gingivitis (10–30% sites with BOP) or generalized gingivitis (>30% sites with BOP), rather than capture the fact that the patient is a periodontitis patient with a current status of health or gingival inflammation

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	- if PPD is at least 4 mm (BPE code 3); if the PPD is at least 6 mm (BPE code 4) - staging and grading from the new classification were summarized/adapted for periodontitis cases: (a) interproximal bone loss (Staging): <15% or RBL <2 mm (Stage I); Coronal third of root (Stage II); Mid third of root (Stage III), and Apical third of root (Stage IV) (b) % bone loss / age (Grade): < 0.5 (Grade A); 0.5-1.0 (Grade B); > 1.0 (Grade C) - Extent and distribution were equal of the new classification	"As per current BSP guidance a maximum BPE code of 3 would trigger a panoramic radiograph and/or selective periapical radiographs, which will allow determination of percentage bone loss relative to the root length." They suggested the use of radiographs that are not the best to evaluate measures. Therefore, in the Stage section, they suggested bitewings for the posterior areas Summarizing, the article introduced a new methodology/adaptation for periodontal evaluation which abandoned/unsettin part of the new classification. Moreover, this algorithm must be validated

Clinical attachment loss (CAL), Bone loss (BL), Probing pocket depths (PPDs), Probing depth (PD), Cement-enamel junction (CEJ), Periodontal history of tooth loss (PTL), Scaling and root planing (SPR), Bleeding on probing (BOP), Radiographic bone loss (RBL), Basic Periodontal Examination (BPE). Red letters = suggestions for changes and improvement.

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Discussion (Critical Understanding and Suggestions for Modifications)

The new classification system for periodontitis recommends shifting the stage according to whether a stage-shifting complexity factor(s) exists. However, this methodology can create a non-real scenario of a periodontitis case. Then, this critical review strongly suggests a modification for these parameters (complexity); no one of the complexity factors should shift the stage in periodontitis and overcome the severity primarily found. The only exception is for complexity factors from Stages III and IV that can cause interchangeability for the Stages initially obtained through the severity factors (Figure 2).

In addition, the classification follows that: (a) if any complexity factor(s) is(are) eliminated by the periodontal treatment, the stage should not retrogress to a lower stage since the original stage complexity factor should always be considered in the maintenance phase management.[13] Once again, this fact can permit a non-correct scenario analysis of the case. This critical review strongly suggests that if a case has the severity parameters kept stable after 12 months, a new diagnosis must be obtained (shifting downwards); (b) Therefore, if a patient has been staged before and had significant disease progression, even after periodontal therapy, resulting in increased severity and/or more complex treatment needs, in this case, the stage must be shifted upwards at the time of the subsequent examination. This review agrees with this position in order to better treat the case.

(A) Severity: conflicting parameters

a. "Tooth loss due to periodontitis (TLP)" as a parameter to define the Stage

It is known that the initial stage of Periodontitis should be determined using CAL (as a result of Periodontitis). If CAL is not immediately available, RBL should be considered. In addition, TLP or a tooth planned to be extracted because of periodontitis currently may modify the stage definition;[13] but in many scenarios, tooth loss information is not tracible or available (without the history of the patient), or it is necessary to trust in the patient's report (there is no accuracy for the information). Hence, in order to work with excellence, the clinician must obtain CAL (developing a new periodontal chart) and RBL and also verify the number of TLP, completing thus the ascertain of severity. It must be remembered that RBL needs to encompass a substantial portion of the buccal-lingual dimension before it can be visualized by conventional radiographs; then, the lack of readily discernible RBL does not preclude the presence of periodontitis of incipient severity; this is why the diagnosis of periodontitis is based on CAL rather than RBL.[14] Moreover, the area with CAL must be in 2 non-adjacent sites between 2 teeth to be considered periodontitis.

Tooth loss is currently one of the parameters used to determine the severity of periodontitis. Nonetheless, the impact of tooth loss was still not clearly defined in the new classification system. Iwasaki et al.[20] evaluated 374 elder patients with a total of 7,157 teeth enrolled. The authors registered four lifestyle factors: (1) cigarette smoking, (2) physical activity, (3) relative weight, and (4) dietary quality; scored as healthy (1 point) or unhealthy (0 points) (the least healthy=0; the highest score=4 points). After 6 years, 19.0% of the teeth (n=1,360) exhibited periodontitis incidence or progression, and 8.2% (n=567) were lost. The highest score (4 points) was associated with a significantly lower tooth-specific risk of periodontitis and tooth loss. The authors concluded that simultaneous adherence to multiple healthy lifestyle factors significantly reduces the risk of incidence or progression of periodontitis and tooth loss in older adults. Then, this parameter (TLP) could be better evaluated in the presence of an assessment including many other variables that may increase/influence the predictability of periodontal treatment and perspective. This fact shows that around 8% of the teeth were lost after 6 years, which means a low number of TLP and remaining questions about the reliability of using this parameter ("tooth loss").

It is known that there exists a straight relationship between periodontitis and tooth loss. Takedachi et al.[21] evaluated 607 periodontitis patients (mean age of 54.4 ± 11.9 years); 12 (2.0%) had diabetes, 43 (7.1%) were active smokers, and 93 (15.3%) were former smokers, with a mean number of teeth present of 26.1 ± 3.7 at baseline. The total duration (months) of the whole treatment period, active periodontal therapy (APT) period, and supportive periodontal therapy (SPT) period was, respectively, 80.9 ± 34.2 (range: 16 to 190 months), 11.1 ± 6.4 (range: 2 to 35 months), and 69.9 ± 35.3

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(range: 12 to 174 months). 176 patients (29.0%) were classified into stage III grade C, followed by 159 (26.2%) in stage III grade B, and 128 (21.1%) in stage II grade B. During the treatment period, 260 teeth (63 during APT and 197 during SPT) out of 15,838 were lost (1.64%). They reported that patients in stages I and II (grade A, B, or C) had no TLP during the total treatment period. Patients in stage IV and grade C had TLP rates of 0.24±0.31 and 0.15±0.24 (number of teeth/patient/year), respectively, with significant differences when compared with those in the other stages and grades. TLP rates were higher in patients in stage IV and/or grade C during both APT and SPT. Multivariate analysis revealed that stage IV and grade C as independent variables were significantly associated with the number of instances of TLP not only during the total treatment period but also during APT or SPT. The results of this study suggested that the new classification has a significantly strong association with TLP during both APT and SPT and that patients diagnosed with stage IV and/or grade C periodontitis had a higher risk of TLP during both periods. Thus, it was possible to observe that TLP was totally correlated to stages III and IV; this fact led us to understand this parameter is highly important only to decide the severity between those stages (III or IV) (Figure 2). Moreover, if the patient is qualified for Stage III or IV (CAL ≥5mm and RBL extending to the middle third of the root and beyond), therefore without any TLP or tooth due to another reason, the patient must be framed in Stage III. This critical review is suggesting the inclusion of "May have no tooth loss" for Stage III (Figure 2).

Even without a precision about the impact of TLP on periodontitis, some authors[16] reported that this parameter should be considered the most important in defining the severity of periodontitis, compared to CAL and RBL. They considered tooth loss the first criterion of analysis for staging Periodontitis, ignoring the new classification recommended as primary criteria CAL and RBL. It was described in their article, "In the flowchart for periodontal stage, information of TLP was selected as the first criteria to separate patients with severe periodontal conditions, which can be stage III or IV". Even though it can be a good strategy and a shortcut to sift patients, it can lead to mistakes. Also, the authors included that "in the case that periodontitis is diagnosed from the flowchart but with no obvious RBL/CAL, clinicians must confirm the diagnosis again, considering the periodontitis case definition"; hence, without obvious CAL/RBL (which were not measured), it is necessary to redo the periodontal assessment.

Then, a question is posed: what is the reliability of this criterion (TLP) to be the first parameter of evaluation? In some cases, the patient needs to inform the reason for the extraction because the professional does not have a history of previous treatments. Moreover, the authors affirm this criterion is enough to find patients with severe periodontitis; again, it can be an interesting strategy; nevertheless, it does not follow the concepts proposed by the new classification system, which recommended CAL and RBL for the initial assessment and can generate a non-precise result.

Thereby, it is not suggested to screen patients considering TLP as the primary deciding factor for staging the severity of Periodontitis. This information may lead clinicians to misunderstand, misinterpret, and possibly make mistakes in finding the severity and stage, which are extremely necessary to define the periodontal diagnosis and treatment plan. Moreover, worldwide, due to this type of approach, many educators, students, and professionals are using the concept of "TLP" as the primary criterion for the severity of periodontitis, completely disregarding CAL and RBL. Additionally, this approach completely overlooks specific cases that can justify its non-application, such as teeth loss posed by the former localized aggressive periodontitis (example 1) or in the case of complete maxillary teeth extractions for rehabilitation without a periodontal reason, resulting in less than 10 opposing teeth pairs (example 2).

Example 1: Latin male patient (22 years old) with 26 remaining teeth (without wisdom teeth). Only one of them, 2nd premolar [ADA #20 or FDI #35], with CAL in the mesial (PD = 5mm; CAL = 2mm) and distal (PD = 5mm; CAL = 2mm); the other two teeth were lost due to periodontitis (central incisor [ADA #9 or FDI #21] and 1st molar [ADA #19 or FDI #36]), without any other tooth being affected by periodontal issues. Observing the current scenario, with 2 teeth lost to periodontitis and only 1 remaining tooth with periodontitis, the patient was diagnosed with Localized Periodontitis Stage III (Localized Aggressive Periodontitis). Therefore, it does not make sense to consider Stage III

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because of the number of teeth lost, not considering the CAL and RBL. In addition, typically, periodontitis is treated with scaling and root planning (SRP) procedure; however, where could it be used to treat the case demonstrated in example 1? Possibly only on tooth #20/#35. This fact (Stage III) does not agree with the actual severity of the periodontal disease found, recommending a more accurate diagnosis, resulting in Localized Periodontitis Stage I, after ascertaining the CAL.

Example 2: Patient, female (50 years old) with a long history of caries and periodontal disease. She arrived for evaluation with an edentulous maxilla without any wisdom teeth and 11 lower remnant teeth. Two of them, posteriors, were planned to be extracted due to decay. The PD found was 2-3mm for all the present teeth with a general GM of 1mm (normal position [1mm coronally CEJ]); no CAL or RBL was observed. Then, the clinical assessment resulted in less than 10 opposing teeth pairs and undefinition for the reason of other extractions. If followed the suggestion of the flowchart above, this fact led to the direct diagnosis of Periodontitis Stage IV (<10 opposing pairs and complex rehabilitation). Therefore, to treat the most severe level of periodontitis (Stage IV), it is normally necessary to make appointments for SRP. But where should we apply SRP in this case? It does not fit for this scenario. Observing the remaining teeth, this case could be considered Periodontal Health or, depending on the BOP result, gingivitis, based and CAL and RBL present (without previous history).

The suggestion of this critical review is to remove "no tooth loss due to periodontitis" from the official recommendation for Stages I and II, which may have or may not have TLP, and keep this parameter only for differentiation between Stages III (it may not have TLP) and IV (Figure 2), but after assessing CAL and RBL. This fact will permit the clinicians to not consider first TLP (involving periodontally hopeless tooth, which means irrational to treat - where the CAL approximates the apex of the root circumferentially, in combination with a high degree of tooth hypermobility, degree III),[22] reaching a more accurate diagnosis. Furthermore, it is worth remembering that the 1st and 2nd parameters of analysis are CAL and RBL, which depend on the PD and GM position. All of them must be acquired before evaluating the number of tooth losses to define the stage of periodontitis.

Thus, summarizing the assessment of severity for periodontitis, this critical review suggests and strongly recommends checking the parameters cumulatively, following the sequence: 1st – CAL (with PD and GM); 2nd – RBL; 3rd – tooth loss (for decision between Stages III and IV) (Figure 2). It is also important to highlight that if the patient has TLP (3 teeth), but the worst site CAL is 4mm, the Stage must be kept on Stage II, respecting the cumulative sequence suggested (Figure 2).

(B) Complexity

In the new classification system,[13] the authors recommended: "Complexity factors may shift the stage to a higher level". Besides CAL, RBL, or TLP (severity factors), the role and relative importance of the complexity factors of periodontitis in defining the stage cannot be justified only by PDs, furcation status, tooth mobility, type of bone loss, the extent of ridge defect, masticatory dysfunction, and missing teeth or a number of opposing pairs as proposed by the classification. Thus, this review strongly suggests an adjustment for the above affirmation that considers the complexity factors sometimes more relevant than the severity factors. The suggestion for modification is that never one complexity parameter can overcome a severity parameter and then change the initial Stage obtained with CAL (1st), RBL (2nd), and TLP (3rd). An exception must be respected only for complexity factors between Stages III and IV that can change the initial Stage III or IV obtained, only between themselves, according to the complexity found in the case (Figure 2).

a. Furcation

The mean root trunk lengths (RTL) reported when vertically assessed (from cementoenamel junction [CEJ] to furcation) in maxillary and mandibular molars is 4.31 mm (minimum of 3mm and maximum of 8 mm).[23] This result helps clinicians to find better decision-making during the management of periodontal disease conditions. Therefore, in some cases where RTL is extremely short (CEJ-furcation=3mm), if there was a CAL of 3mm in the buccal area of a molar (#30 ADA or #46 FDI) with PD of 5mm in this face, for example, it would reach and compromise the furcation area.

Thus, analyzing the case above (CAL of 3mm in the buccal area of a molar with PD of 5mm in the same surface, with Furcation class II involvement, and only two more non-adjacent teeth with the

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interproximal bone loss [CAL = 1mm and PD = 4mm]): what would be the correct diagnosis of this case ([a] Stage II because of the higher CAL [2mm] with PD=5mm in the buccal area; or [b] Stage III because of the Furcation class II without a 6mm of PD)? The suggestion of this critical review is that complexity never should overcome the severity; then, the result for the case above is (a) Stage II (CAL=3mm with PD=5mm, with Furcation class II involvement). Thereby, this article suggests a modification for the Furcation involvement, as follows: Stage I (no Furcation involvement); Stage II (may have Furcation class I or II involvement); and Stages III and IV (may have or not have any Furcation involvement). Previously, the Furcation classes II and III were only considered in Stages III and IV, and Furcation I was not included.

In another similar case, CAL of 4mm in the buccal area of a molar with PD of 6mm in this surface, with Furcation class I involvement, and only two non-adjacent teeth with interproximal bone loss (CAL=1mm and PD=4mm): what would be the correct diagnosis? Again, following the suggestion of this critical review, the complexity factors never should overcome the severity factors; then, the result for this new case is Stage II (CAL=4mm). This review suggests the inclusion of Furcation class I involvement in Stage II of periodontitis. Even though there was PD=6mm in this case, it should not overcome the severity found.

b. Probing Depth (PD)

Keeping PD as the primary initial clinical criterion is a good clinical option because it can be easily obtained.[16] PD can indicate the presence of an active periodontal-diseased pocket,[24] and deep pockets have a higher risk of disease progression compared with shallower pockets.[25] Therefore, at the same time or appointment that the clinician is analyzing the PD, it is highly recommended to evaluate gingival margin position (GM) and CAL in order to be less time-consuming, which also depends on the level of experience of the professional and assistant. To correctly work in Periodontics, CAL must be obtained (the most important parameter); PD can be a primary factor of evaluation but not to define periodontitis diagnosis.

As a "tip" or suggestion to quickly find CAL (which must be confirmed with the RBL analysis), it is possible to calculate it as demonstrated in Table 3. It is important to understand that it is a formula to quickly calculate the CA level (typically, the "normal" position of the GM is (+)1mm above CEJ; but it is possible to find (+)2mm or sometimes more); in order to have higher accuracy, the position of the GM must be clinically measured detecting the CEJ and real position of GM ([+], above CEJ; [-], below CEJ).

Some scenarios bring much confusion for periodontitis diagnosis (staging) if it follows the initial evaluation using PD. The metric typically accepted as a normal PD is up to 3mm. Therefore, observing the PD considered for the complexity of a case, 4mm is an adequate metric for Stage I, which is well-registered in the new classification. This article suggests that PD=4mm must be without recession involvement or, if the recession is present, to do the simple calculation presented above (PD – GM [the result must be around 1 and 2]). It is necessary to remember that any GM value must be positive if coronal to CEJ, zero "0" if GM=CEJ, and negative if any recession.

Similarly, it can be observed that the PD proposed in Stage II was ≤ 5mm; it must be kept. This review suggests only adding without recession involvement or, if the recession is present, doing the simple calculation PD – GM, which should result between 3 and 4.

In order to not create questions for Stages III and IV, which originally considered the necessity to find PD ≥6mm during the clinical evaluation, this critical review suggested considering the presence of any PD for Stages III and IV. This suggestion is based on the possibility of a case with multiple CAL ≥5mm with generalized recession and PD lower than 6mm for all teeth. Again, it is worth remembering that this review suggests that complexity factors should not overcome the severity factors, with the exception between Stages III and IV.

Table 3. Simplified strategy to faster calculate CA level.

CONDITION	FORMULA (CA level = PD – GM)
a. Tooth without recession:	

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Without recession means that it is considering the GM in the "normal" position (+1mm above CEJ) - It is suggested GM (+)1mm coronally to CEJ to facilitate the calculation; therefore, normally, this number can be greater (check clinically this measure from GM to CEJ for greater accuracy) - It is necessary to remember and consider +2mm of the supracrestal tissue attachment (former biological width)	**PD = 4mm; GM = +1mm** CA level = 4-1 = 3mm; **(remember that 2mm belongs to the biological width);** there is no CAL or, then, 1mm of CAL (needs a deeper assessment of the case) **PD = 5mm; GM = +1mm** CA level = 5-1 = 4mm (-2mm biological width) = 2mm of CAL **PD = 6mm; GM = +1mm** CA level = 6-1 = 5mm (-2mm biological width) = 3mm of CAL
b. Tooth with recession: (GM at the same level CEJ [CEJ = GM] or apically positioned)	**PD = 2mm; GM = 0 (buccal recession)** CA level = 2mm - 0 = 2mm (No CAL) – it is not Periodontitis (needs of a deeper assessment of the case) **PD = 3mm; GM = 0 (buccal recession)** CA level = 3mm - 0 = 3mm (CAL = 3mm) **PD = 4mm; GM = 0 (interdental recession)** CA level = 4-0 = 4mm of CAL **PD = 2mm; GM = -1 (interdental recession)** CA level = 2-(-1) = 3mm CAL **PD = 2mm; GM = -2 (interdental recession)** CA level = 2-(-2) = 4mm CAL

CA level = clinical attachment level; CAL = clinical attachment loss; PD = probing depth; CEJ = cementoenamel junction; GM = gingival margin (from CEJ to GM); mm = millimeters.

c. Mobility

This parameter was not directly considered among the complexity factors, but this critical review suggests including it in Stage II (mobility 1), Stage III (mobility 1 and 2), and IV (any mobility). A tooth with mobility 3 is considered hopeless, and even though it was considered in Stage IV, it is most adequate as a hopeless tooth (TLP).

d. Bite collapse, drifting, and flaring

There is confusion in the literature when using this parameter. The initial idea of the presence of this content (bite collapse, drifting, and flaring) is strictly associated with the absence of teeth (≥5 teeth) that caused a need for complex rehabilitation. If patients have no tooth loss or TLP of ≤4 teeth (without a need for complex rehabilitation) presenting any type of drifting or flaring, with CAL ≥5mm and RBL extending to the middle third of the root and beyond, it cannot be a justification for changing the diagnosis from Stage III to Stage IV.

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Again, this critical review suggests that no one parameter from complexity must overcome severity parameters; an exception must be respected only for complexity factors between Stages III and IV that can change the initial Stage III or IV obtained, only between themselves, according to the complexity found in the case (Figure 2); however, for the case above, there is no justification to consider it.

Can a patient's Stage change over time?[14]

(a) **Shifting upwards**: If a patient has been staged before and had significant disease progression after periodontal therapy, resulting in increased severity and/or more complex treatment needs, then the stage **must be shifted upwards** at the time of the subsequent examination;

(b) **Shifting downwards**: Even though the severity of CAL and/or RBL can substantially be reduced after periodontal treatment in cases of successful results or regeneration, it is advised that the patient retains the Stage originally assigned. **The recommendation for shifting downward cases, remembering that periodontitis is a tooth-dependent disease, is to keep the previous diagnosis for at least 12 months**; if the values for CAL, PD, RBL, and GM are improved or are stable after 12 months, **a new diagnosis must be performed**.

"Gray zones" for staging periodontitis

Ravidà et al.,[26] Abrahamian et al.,[27] and Gandhi et al.[28] agree that more efforts are needed to improve diagnostic agreement among professionals, especially general dentists, for the case definition of periodontitis. Their studies identified "gray zones" using the new classification system, which must be revised and clarified; they can result from the experts' non-concordant opinions and diagnoses. Typically, most of them involve conflicting severity and complexity factors among Stages III and IV.

One of the gray zones to discuss here in this critical review is "tooth loss due to periodontitis" (TLP). The new classification acknowledges TLP as part of the severity of staging periodontitis. Therefore, if the professional has no longitudinal patient data available to support the missing tooth allocation as TLP, the patient will be the source of information. The literature suggests easy ways to try obtaining it, asking about tooth mobility or cavities (symptoms correlated). If history cannot be provided, the tooth loss cannot be considered TLP. However, what is the reliability of this information, if available, to help in diagnosing the case? As discussed above, this parameter is important, but it is suggested that it cannot be more relevant than CAL and RBL. Thus, this critical review suggests modification that the severity should be obtained following and respecting the cumulative sequence of CAL (1st), RBL (2nd), and TLP (3rd). The TLP may be present or not in Stages I, II, and III; therefore, it can be a factor of differentiation between Stages III and IV.

Another "gray zone" point to discuss is whether complexity factors can shift a patient's severity level. Before, as clearly reported in the new classification,[26] shifting upwards can be performed if a patient has been staged before and had significant disease progression after periodontal therapy, resulting in increased severity and/or more complex treatment needs. Then, the stage must be shifted upwards at the time of the subsequent examination.[14] Otherwise, for shifting downwards, even though the severity of CAL and/or RBL can substantially be reduced after periodontal treatment in cases of successful results or regeneration, it is advised that the patient retains the Stage originally assigned. The recommendation of this critical review for shifting upwards is keeping the same concept adopted by the new classification; whereas shifting downward is based on that periodontitis is a tooth-dependent disease, and if the patient keeps the previous diagnosis for at least 12 months, with all values for CAL, PD, RBL, and GM improved or stable within that period (12 months), a new diagnosis must be performed.

Returning to the question above (complexity factors can shift a patient's severity level), stage IV periodontitis has many parameters to be evaluated in complexity (masticatory dysfunction, secondary occlusal trauma, bite collapse, drifting, flaring, severe ridge defects, less than 10 opposing pairs), besides CAL, RBL, and TLP (≥5 teeth), which is different from Stage III, needing for multidisciplinary rehabilitation. In contrast with Stage III, which also presents severe periodontal tissue support loss, Stage IV periodontitis involves a larger segment of the dentition. Thus, stage I or II periodontitis cases can never be upshifted to Stage IV directly based on the complexity factors alone

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because of the number of complexity factors involved (it is necessary to observe the severity factors, too). Some examples that are classified directly as Stage IV by mistake involve (a) partially edentulous cases with <10 opposing pairs, where tooth loss is due to reasons other than periodontitis (primary occlusal trauma, with loss of vertical dimension of occlusion or tooth drifting); (b) patients who present with all posterior teeth lost due to unknown reason, and the clinician infers the justification based on the oral and general health history and assessment of the current periodontal status.[26] In order to find a simple solution, this critical review suggests that any complexity factors found should never overcome the severity factors to change the Stage. If this parameter is followed, many mistakes in diagnosis will be avoided. The exception for this parameter suggested must be considered only for complexity factors between Stages III and IV; they can have interchangeability if the initial Stage III or IV was obtained through severity factors.

Reassessing clinical cases with "gray zones" published in the literature using the new suggestions for staging periodontitis

This part includes three articles that published cases reporting "gray zones" for periodontitis; they must be included and discussed because of their importance in the literature. There was a presentation of the cases with the original result found (left) and suggested modification (right).

1. Sirinirund et al.[29] reported 2 cases with "gray zones" for periodontitis. Both cases had generalized periodontitis.

(a) Case 1 was a 46-year-old Caucasian female, former smoker (10 cigarettes/day for 5 years and quit for more than 20 years), with uncontrolled type 2 diabetes mellitus (HbA1c=9.4%) and morbid obesity (body mass index=50.6 kg/m²); patient had deep overbite along with tooth drifting/flaring in the upper anterior of the maxilla, without substantial loss of vertical dimension, mobility, or masticatory dysfunction; the patient had no missing teeth. The greatest CAL and PD found was 11mm (#5 ADA / #14 FDI), with GM=0, RBL to mid-third of root length or beyond, with a history of no tooth loss. The final diagnosis was between Stages III and IV, and after deep analysis, considering that the patient did not lose any teeth due to periodontitis and considering the current efficacy of periodontal regeneration for infra-bony defects, the authors diagnosed the patient as Stage III (Figure 3-left). If all the sequences recommended by this review are followed (Figure 3-right) and it does not consider drifting/flaring for this case (not as a result of TLP, as recommended), the direct diagnosis was Stage III, similar to those found in the original article.

Figure 3. *Left*, sequence followed by the authors in the article; *Right*, sequence following the suggestions of this critical review.

(b) The 2nd case was a non-smoker 34-year-old Caucasian female with obesity (BMI: 39.2 kg/m²), taking no medication, and without any significant diseases or conditions. No tooth loss but with significant recession in the lower anterior teeth, mainly in the left central incisor (#24 ADA / #31 FDI), which had vertical bony defect apically extended (#24 / #31). The highest PD was 7mm, and CAL was 11mm; RBL extending to the mid-third of root and beyond, with generalized mobility with localized secondary occlusal trauma (#24- #25 ADA / #31-#41 FDI). Initially, the case was qualified as Stage III or IV periodontitis; the authors defined the final diagnosis as Stage III. Observing the scenario for the

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classification (Figure 4-left) and comparing it with the table suggested by this review (with modifications) (Figure 3-right), it is possible to verify that the severity defined the case as Stage III and the complexity factors involved great part of the complexity of Stage III. Even though the complexity factors are shared between stages III and IV, summed of the secondary occlusal trauma found, the severity factor (tooth loss) was decisive in defining and keeping the case as Stage III (which was easily found compared).

Figure 4. *Left*, sequence followed by the authors in the article; *Right*, sequence following the suggestions of this critical review. .

2. Siqueira et al.[30] published 2 complex cases with "gray zones" for periodontitis, which were challenging to define the diagnosis. The authors provided essential thoughts for interpretation and diagnosis.

(a) The first case was an 83-year-old male with a history of congestive heart failure, atrial fibrillation, artificial aortic valve replacement, heart attack, controlled hypertension, BOP 87%, overweight (body mass index: 29.1 kg/m^2), sleep apnea, allergy to penicillin, past-smoker (quit 50 years ago). The worst CAL observed was 10mm, PD of 7mm, at #14 (ADA) or #26 (FDI). RBL was generalized, with moderate horizontal bone loss; some areas extending to the mid-third of the root; vertical bony defect was noted on #1 (ADA) or #18 (FDI), which had drifting. Four teeth were lost, but for unknown reasons. Furcation class 2 (#30 ADA / #46 FDI), moderate ridge defect, >10 opposing pairs were found, with >84% of teeth affected. mobility degree 1 in more than 5 teeth. Traumatic occlusal forces were found (secondary occlusal trauma). The case was classified with stage III generalized periodontitis (Figure 5-left). Therefore, observing the new table proposed and the case with a higher level of complexity, it should be classified as Stage IV. This fact is supported by the severity factors found and the cumulative complexity factors present simultaneously in stages III and IV; moreover, it is necessary to sum up two other specific complexity factors found specifically in stage IV. All these facts justify the diagnosis of stage IV periodontitis.

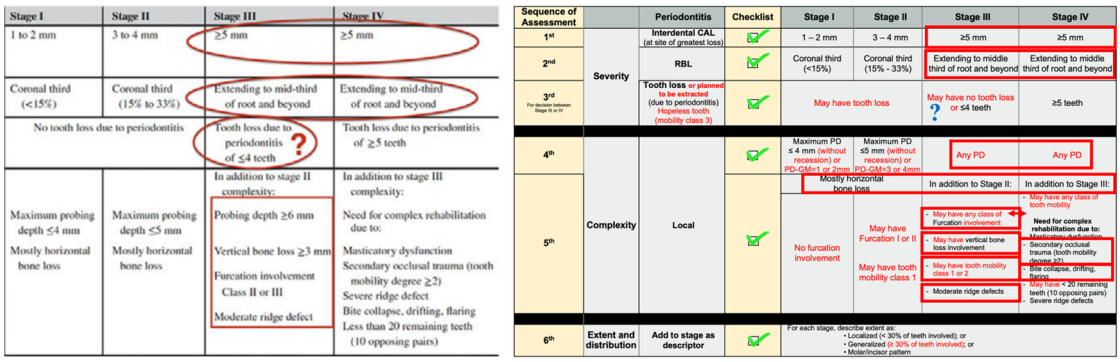

Figure 5. *Left*, sequence followed by the authors in the article; *Right*, sequence following the suggestions of this critical review.

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(b) The 2nd case was a 73-year-old male with controlled hypertension, obesity (body mass index: 34 kg/m²), irregular heartbeat, type 2 diabetes (HbA1c: 6.5%), and basal cell carcinoma removed years ago; partial edentulism, hyper-eruption, deep bite, severe wear, and loss of occlusal vertical dimension were found. The worst interdental CAL was 12mm (#14 ADA / #26 FDI; without adjacent tooth – not considered) and 8mm (#8 ADA / #11 FDI), with 7mm PD; RBL was generalized mild horizontal bone loss with localized severe bone loss on #5; vertical bony defects (>3mm) noted; absence of 5 teeth by unknown reason. Furcation class 2 (#15 ADA / #27 FDI), moderate ridge defect, mobility class 2. The periodontal diagnosis was stage IV generalized periodontitis (Figure 6-Left). Observing all factors reported, it is possible to easily confirm the diagnosis as Stage IV periodontitis (Figure 6-Right).

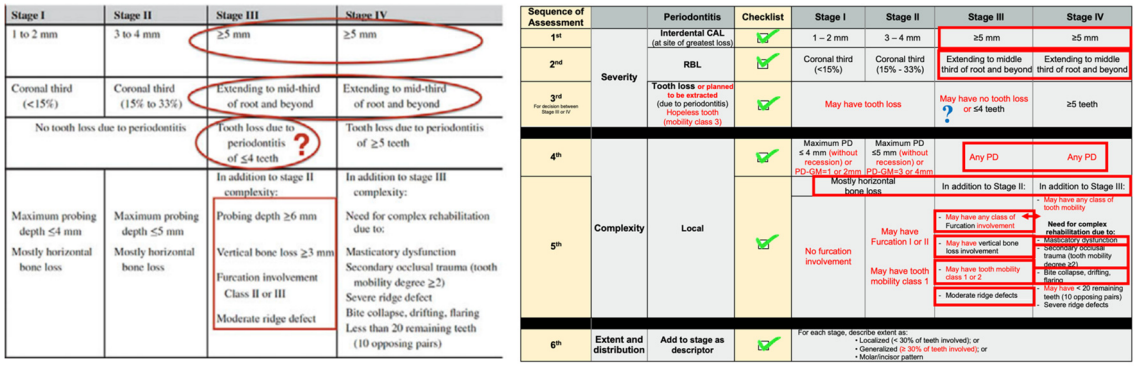

Figure 6. *Left*, sequence followed by the authors in the article; *Right*, sequence following the suggestions of this critical review.

3. Steigmann et al. (2021)[31] also published 2 borderline cases in "gray zones" for periodontitis.

(a) The first case was a systemically healthy patient (66-year-old female) with a family history and diagnosis of periodontitis at the age of 14 years. The patient had signs of parafunctional bruxism and clenching, with secondary occlusal trauma, severe ridge defects, and drifting; 8 missing teeth (4 due to periodontitis). The patient had generalized interproximal CAL ≥5 mm (>30% of the teeth) with PD >6 mm; generalized RBL extending to the mid-third of the root, and three localized vertical defects (Figure 7-Left). The authors diagnosed it as stage III periodontitis, justifying there was no need for complex rehabilitation given the patient's current occlusion.

Considering the new suggestions from this critical review (the presence of teeth mobilities classes 1 and 2) summed to some not well-documented points observed (description of 4 TLP in the text and it was registered 5 in the figure [Figure 7-Left]; the presence of hyper-eruptions and bilateral altered Spee curvature), all those are factors that bring more complexity to rehabilitating the case. Then, observing the new classification and the suggestions for modification, this case fits much better in stage IV (Figure 7-Right).

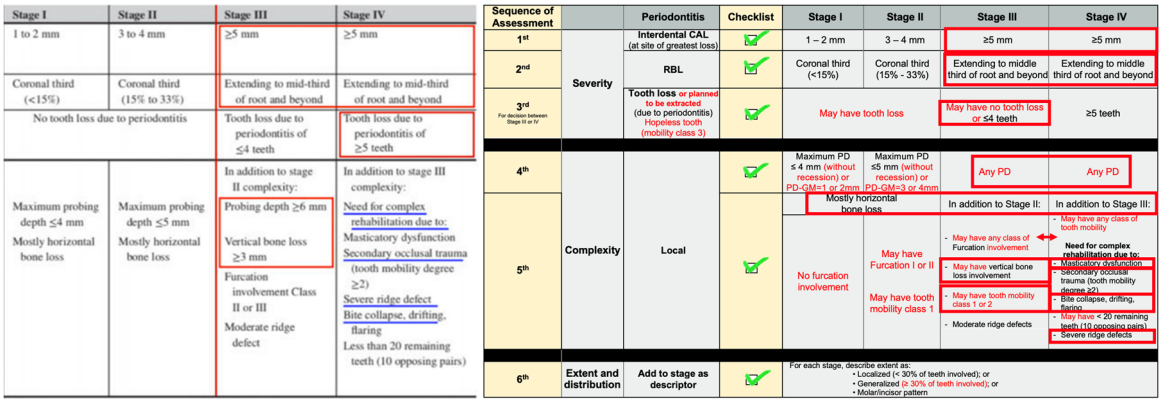

Figure 7. *Left*, sequence followed by the authors in the article; *Right*, sequence following the suggestions of this critical review.

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(b) The 2nd case was a systemically healthy patient, a 64-year-old female with no family history of periodontitis. She had no TLP (8 missing teeth); had signs of parafunctional bruxism with secondary occlusal trauma; several periapical lesions; and one implant with peri-implant disease. The patient has generalized interproximal attachment loss ≥5 mm (>30% of the teeth), mobilities class 1 and 2, generalized horizontal bone loss with areas of vertical bony defects; and generalized horizontal RBL extending to the coronal third of the root; 8 localized vertical defects that extend to the mid-third of the root or beyond; the worst PD was 13mm and CAL of 12mm/13mm. The authors did not count hopeless teeth (6 teeth) in the initial assessment for TLP; therefore, they considered that after extractions, the patient will have a need for complex rehabilitation (resting ten occluding pairs). The patient received the diagnosis of stage IV periodontitis (Figure 8-Left).

Observing the scenario and considering the hopeless teeth, mobility, need for complex rehabilitation, and the severity factors (favoring stage IV) and complexity factors (involving most of stage IV [it can have the complexity factors of stage III too]), the results of the new suggested table (modifications) also resulted and confirmed it as stage IV periodontitis.

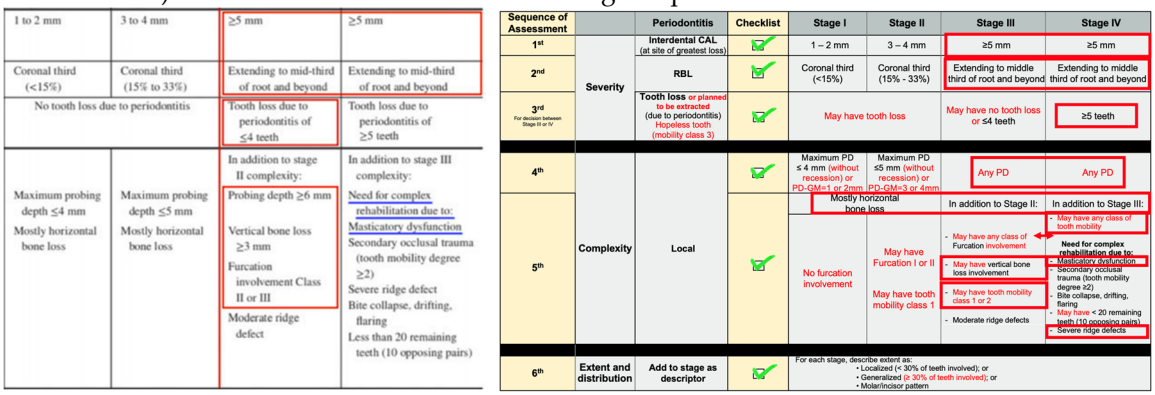

Figure 8. *Left*, sequence followed by the authors in the article; *Right*, sequence following the suggestions of this critical review.

Final Considerations

The implementation of a new classification system normally poses challenges for its clinical application and also in education. Establishing this new classification must be seen as a process, a transitional phase, which may have adjustments for improvement to be made as effective as possible. Several articles already investigated the diagnostic accuracy of this new classification, with the presence of periodontal experts, general dentists, and students. Abrahamian et al.[27] concluded in their study that professional clinical experience (postgraduate students, academics, and periodontal experts) is of less importance regarding the application of the new classification system (no significant differences for inter- and intra-rater reliability). Likewise, Marini et al.[32] and Ravidà et al.[26] showed moderate consistency and concordance of the differently experienced examiners to the gold standard. Therefore, it is recommended that new investigations apply this new flowchart/suggested modifications in order to validate the decision-making periodontal diagnosis, which intends to facilitate the periodontal clinical assessment, even if it seems complex at the beginning.

Once again, our suggestion in this critical review is to better organize the knowledge and keep the same sequence/parameters of assessment for all stages of periodontitis. Then, it is strongly recommended to check and keep the parameters analyzed cumulatively: first severity and after complexity, following the sequence: 1st – CAL (also obtain PD and GM), 2nd – RBL, 3rd – TLP (for decision between Stages III and IV); then, the complexity factors, as demonstrated in Figure 2. It is important to highlight that if the patient has TLP (3 teeth), but the worst site CAL is 4mm, the Stage must be kept on Stage II, respecting the cumulative sequence suggested (CAL is more important for the case scenario than TLP).

It is worth remembering this review suggests that never one complexity parameter can overcome a severity parameter to change the Stage obtained through CAL (1st), RBL (2nd), and TLP (3rd). An exception must be respected only for complexity factors between Stages III and IV that can

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change the initial Stage III or IV obtained by the severity analysis, but only between themselves, according to the complexity found in the case (Figure 2).

Then, after reading all the articles and observing the flowcharts and sequence proposed, in order to improve the clinician in the decision-making diagnosis, this critical review developed and included within this article a new full periodontal flowchart (based on the included articles), suggesting a complete sequence for periodontal assessment, already including the modifications proposed on Staging (Periodontitis) (Suppl. Figure 1).

Conclusion

Unquestionably, the new Classification of Periodontal and Peri-Implant Diseases and Conditions (2018) is one of the most interesting evolutions for classification systems, that permit the diagnosis of periodontal/peri-implant diseases. Therefore, observing the difficulty around the world in staging periodontitis, this critical review deeply analyzed this question. It was possible to conclude that there is instability and "gray zones" exist in the staging step, which was due to a lack of priority and an organized order sequence, where the most important parameters were overcome by others found.

Specifically, the severity parameters cannot be overcome by complexity parameters, and it is suggested the following sequence: CAL (1st), RBL (2nd), and TLP (3rd), where the 1st cannot be surpassed by the 2nd or 3rd, and similarly, the 2nd cannot be surpassed by the 3rd parameter. An exception must be permitted only for complexity factors between Stages III and IV that can change the initial Stage (III or IV) obtained through the severity analysis, but only between themselves (Stages III and IV), according to the complexity found. Moreover, for patients without tooth loss or with TLP of ≤4 teeth (without need for complex rehabilitation) and presenting any type of drifting or flaring or a secondary traumatic occlusion, it cannot be a justification for moving the diagnosis from Stage III to Stage IV.

Furthermore, some modifications for staging periodontitis are also suggested:

- For severity:

(1) TLP summed up a hopeless tooth to be extracted (bone present only in the apical third of the root and mobility class 3): Stages I and II may have tooth loss.

- For complexity:

(1) Stage I: should be considered PD ≤4 mm without recession or the calculation PD minus GM resulting in 1 or 2mm; and this stage cannot have furcation involvement;

(2) Stage II: should be considered PD ≤5 mm without recession or the calculation PD minus GM resulting in 3 or 4mm; and may have furcation I or II involvement and mobility class 1;

(3) Stage III: this stage can have any PD; may have any class of furcation involvement; may have vertical bone loss; and may have tooth mobility 1 or 2;

(4) Stage IV: this stage can have any PD; may have any class of tooth mobility; and may have < 20 remaining teeth.

Thus, this critical review intends to create and stimulate a debate for improvement of specific points of the new classification, specifically in staging periodontitis. It is required that experts in periodontics critically assess and validate the modifications proposed to verify how they clinically facilitate finding the periodontal diagnosis.

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