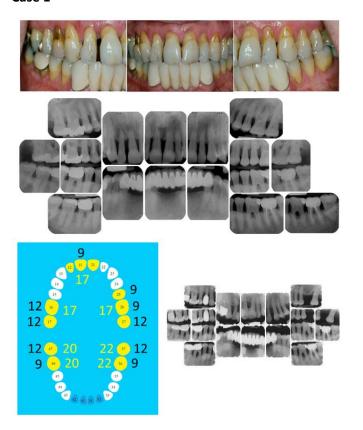
Case 1

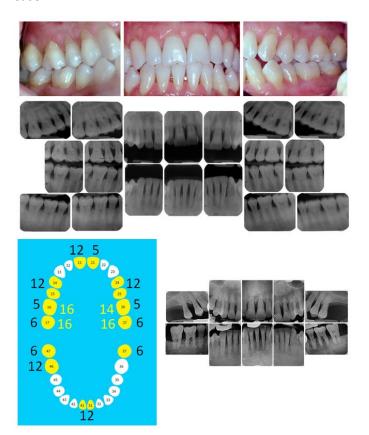


This is a heavy smoking 53 year old female patient that also presents moderate centric bruxism. Perioproject assigned longer survival times (12 to 22 and 9 to 20 years), in black, to 12 teeth. Molars presented grade II and III furcation involvement.

Seven of these teeth were lost within the estimated survival time. The actual survival time in years of the teeth lost is in yellow.

The bottom radiographs show the long-term outcome after the loss of the upper first molar and a few years before the extraction on the lower molars

Case 2



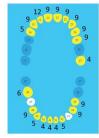
This is a 39 year old heavy smoking and bruxist patient (clenching pattern). The baseline radiographs depict an unfavourable root anatomy of the upper molars, that present grade II furcation involvement. Perioproject assigned shorter survival time intervals (6 to 20 and 5 to 18 years) to the teeth most frequently lost: upper molars and lower second molars.

The upper molars were lost within the assigned survival time (between 14 and 16 years), quite likely in relation to the root anatomy, the furcation involvement and the impact of bruxism

## Case 3







This 45 year old male patient presented all the predictors of a patient with risk of experiencing higher tooth loss rates: severe periodontitis, smoking combined with bruxism and fewer baseline teeth. Perioproject assigned a variety of survival times to a majority of the teeth. The lower anterior teeth and the lower right canine lost more than 80% of support and several teeth exhibited osseous defects. The possibility of controlling disease progression was considered to be too limited