

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 59161

Title: Tooth Morphology as a Local Modifier of Periodontal Disease and Treatment Response – A Critical Narrative Review.

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision...

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		Good		
Techn. Quality	Excellent			
Clarity	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr.Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

1. **Tooth morphology** is the scientific study and description of the size, shape, structure, and surface characteristics of human teeth. It encompasses both the macroscopic external features (such as cusps, ridges, and grooves) and the microscopic internal composition of both deciduous (primary) and permanent dentitions.
2. **Periodontitis** is a severe, chronic inflammatory infection of the gums that damages the soft tissue and destroys the bone supporting your teeth. It is the advanced form of gum disease, progressing from untreated gingivitis. Unlike gingivitis, periodontitis is irreversible and is the leading cause of adult tooth loss.
3. The disease develops when bacterial plaque—a sticky film constantly forming on teeth—hardens into tartar. This buildup spreads below the gumline, prompting your body's immune system to attack the infection. The resulting chronic inflammation triggers the destruction of the jawbone and tissues surrounding the teeth.
4. **Furcation involvement** is a dental condition where advanced periodontal disease (gum disease) causes the loss of attachment and supporting bone down into the branching area—known as the

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furcation—where the roots of multi-rooted teeth (molars and premolars) divide from the main tooth trunk.

- 5. A palatogingival groove is a developmental anomaly that appears as a funnel-shaped depression or channel on the palatal surface of a permanent tooth, most commonly the maxillary lateral incisor.**
- 6. This structural defect begins near the cingulum or central fossa of the tooth crown and extends apically past the cemento-enamel junction and down the root surface. It acts as a hidden trap for dental plaque and bacteria, frequently leading to localized periodontal breakdown or combined endodontic-periodontal lesions.**
- 7. Cervical enamel projections (CEPs) are developmental anomalies where tooth enamel extends past the normal cemento-enamel junction (CEJ) down toward the root's furcation area.**
- 8. A cervical enamel projection (CEP) is a developmental anomaly where coronal enamel extends apically beyond the cemento-enamel junction (CEJ) and onto the root surface of a tooth, frequently dipping into the furcation area. Because connective tissue cannot form a true physiological attachment to ectopic enamel, these projections act as local anatomical risk factors for plaque accumulation and localized periodontal breakdown.**
- 9. Supportive periodontal care (SPC), also called supportive periodontal therapy or periodontal maintenance, is an ongoing, lifelong program designed to prevent gum disease from returning or worsening after active treatment.**
- 10. Supportive periodontal care (SPC)—also called supportive periodontal therapy (SPT) or periodontal maintenance—is a lifelong, customized maintenance program designed to prevent the recurrence or progression of gum disease after active treatment. Because periodontitis creates a permanent vulnerability in the supporting bone and gum tissues, ongoing professional and at-home care is essential to keep teeth stable and functional.**
- 11. Significant points with flow chart of points and pictures are awesome.**
- 12. Result and discussion part should be made with tables and graphs.**
- 13. Summary points also be included.**
- 14. References should be with alphabetical order.**

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15. After those changes good to publish in your journal.