Juvenile Periodontitis is a disease of the periodontium occurring in an otherwise healthy young individual. Juvenile Periodontitis is characterized by a rapid loss of connective tissue attachment and alveolar bone at more than one tooth in the permanent dentition. According to current concepts two basic forms of juvenile periodontitis may exist. In one form, localized juvenile periodontitis, only the first molars and the incisors are involved in the disease process. In second form, generalized juvenile periodontitis, most teeth in the dentition are affected.

Juvenile Periodontitis is a clinical entity different from adult periodontal disease. This particular form of periodontal disease makes its debut when children are between ages of 11-13 years, affects more females than males and it’s a familial tendency to the disease. The gingival tissue around the damaged teeth may have a normal texture and color, but the deep periodontal pockets are present at one or more proximal surfaces of the affected teeth.