Clinical Evidence				
Bacteria pathogen	**Evidence**	**Reference**		
Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans(AA)	Implicated in localized aggressive periodontitis. Produces leukotoxin and cytolethal distending toxin that damage host cells. Strong association with rapid attachment loss in young individuals.	Pubmed (click)	Pubmed (click)	
Porphyromonas gingivalis(PG)	Keystone pathogen of periodontitis. Elevates host inflammatory response, invades epithelial cells, and disrupts complement system. Strongly associated with pocket depth and disease severity.	Pubmed (click)	Pubmed (click)	
Tannerella forsythia(TF)	Member of the red complex. Produces proteolytic enzymes (e.g., karilysin) that promote tissue destruction. Elevated in chronic and aggressive periodontitis.	Pubmed (click)		
Treponema denticola(TD)	Spirochete with proteolytic and motility mechanisms allowing penetration of gingival tissues. Strongly correlated with deep pockets and bleeding on probing.	Pubmed (click)	Pubmed (click)	
Filifactor alocis(FA)	Emerging high-risk pathogen. Highly enriched in diseased sites and resistant to oxidative stress, allowing it to persist in inflamed tissues. Linked to refractory and severe periodontitis.	Pubmed (click)	Pubmed (click)	
Prevotella nigrescens(PN)	Elevated during gingivitis and pregnancy-associated gingivitis. Produces proteases and black-pigmented colonies. Supports colonization of red complex organisms.	Pubmed (click)		
Porphyromonas endodontalis(PE)	Similar to PI, but less virulent. Found in both health and disease but elevated in periodontitis.	Pubmed (click)		
Prevotella intermedia(PI)	Detected in periodontitis and endodontic infections. Shares virulence features with PG and often co-occurs in severe disease.	Pubmed (click)		
Eubacterium nodatum(EN)	Part of the orange complex. Associated with deeper pockets and chronic periodontitis sites.	Pubmed (click)		
Campylobacter rectus(CR)	Motile, invasive bacterium producing cytotoxins. Linked to attachment loss and found in peri-implantitis lesions.	Pubmed (click)		
Parvimonas micra(PM)	Gram-positive anaerobe elevated in deep periodontal pockets. Can synergize with FN and PG to increase biofilm pathogenicity.	Pubmed (click)	Pubmed (click)	
Fusobacterium nucleatum ss animalis(FNa)	Bridge organism that co-aggregates with early and late colonizers. Abundant in periodontitis and peri-implantitis.	Pubmed (click)		
Fusobacterium nucleatum ss polymorphum(FNp)	Bridge organism that co-aggregates with early and late colonizers. Abundant in periodontitis and peri-implantitis.	Pubmed (click)		
Fusobacterium nucleatum ss vincenti(FNv)	Bridge organism that co-aggregates with early and late colonizers. Abundant in periodontitis and peri-implantitis.	Pubmed (click)		
Fretibacterium sp. HOT360(Fr)	Newly identified genus. Enriched in periodontitis sites by 16S sequencing studies.	Pubmed (click)		
Treponema socranskii(TS)	Spirochete associated with chronic periodontitis and deep pockets; considered a marker of advanced dysbiosis.	Pubmed (click)		
Bacteroidales [G-2] sp. HOT274(Ba)	Novel species linked to severe periodontitis in sequencing studies.	Pubmed (click)	Pubmed (click)	
Desulfobulbus sp. HOT041(De)	Sulfate-reducing bacterium found in advanced disease. May contribute to tissue toxicity via hydrogen sulfide production.	Pubmed (click)	Pubmed (click)	
Selenomonas sputigena(SS)	Elevated in periodontitis and peri-implantitis; correlates with bleeding on probing.	Pubmed (click)		
Eubacterium saphenum(ES)	Enriched in deep pockets in sequencing studies; potential contributor to dysbiosis.	Pubmed (click)		
TM7 [G1] sp. HOT349(TM7)	Candidate phylum TM7 (Saccharibacteria). Associated with periodontitis severity and dysbiosis.	Pubmed (click)		
Fretibacterium fastidiosum(FF)	Detected in chronic periodontitis lesions. Associated with pocket depth in several studies.	Pubmed (click)	Pubmed (click)	
Treponema lecithinolyticum(TL)	Spirochete producing lecithinase; elevated in refractory periodontitis.	Pubmed (click)	Pubmed (click)	
Treponema maltophilum(TM)	Associated with deep periodontal pockets and aggressive periodontitis.	Pubmed (click)		
Treponema sp. HT237(Tr)	Detected in subgingival plaque of severe periodontitis cases.	Pubmed (click)	Pubmed (click)	Pubmed (click)
Eikenella corrodens(EC)	Often present in health but can be enriched in refractory disease. Considered part of “green complex.”	Pubmed (click)	Pubmed (click)	
Capnocytophaga gingivalis(CG)	More abundant in periodontal health; may act as a commensal or early colonizer.	Pubmed (click)		
Capnocytophaga ochracea(CO)	Similar to CG, part of health-associated biofilm.	Pubmed (click)		
Capnocytophaga sputigena(CS)	Typically health-associated; may indicate poor oral hygiene	Pubmed (click)	Pubmed (click)	