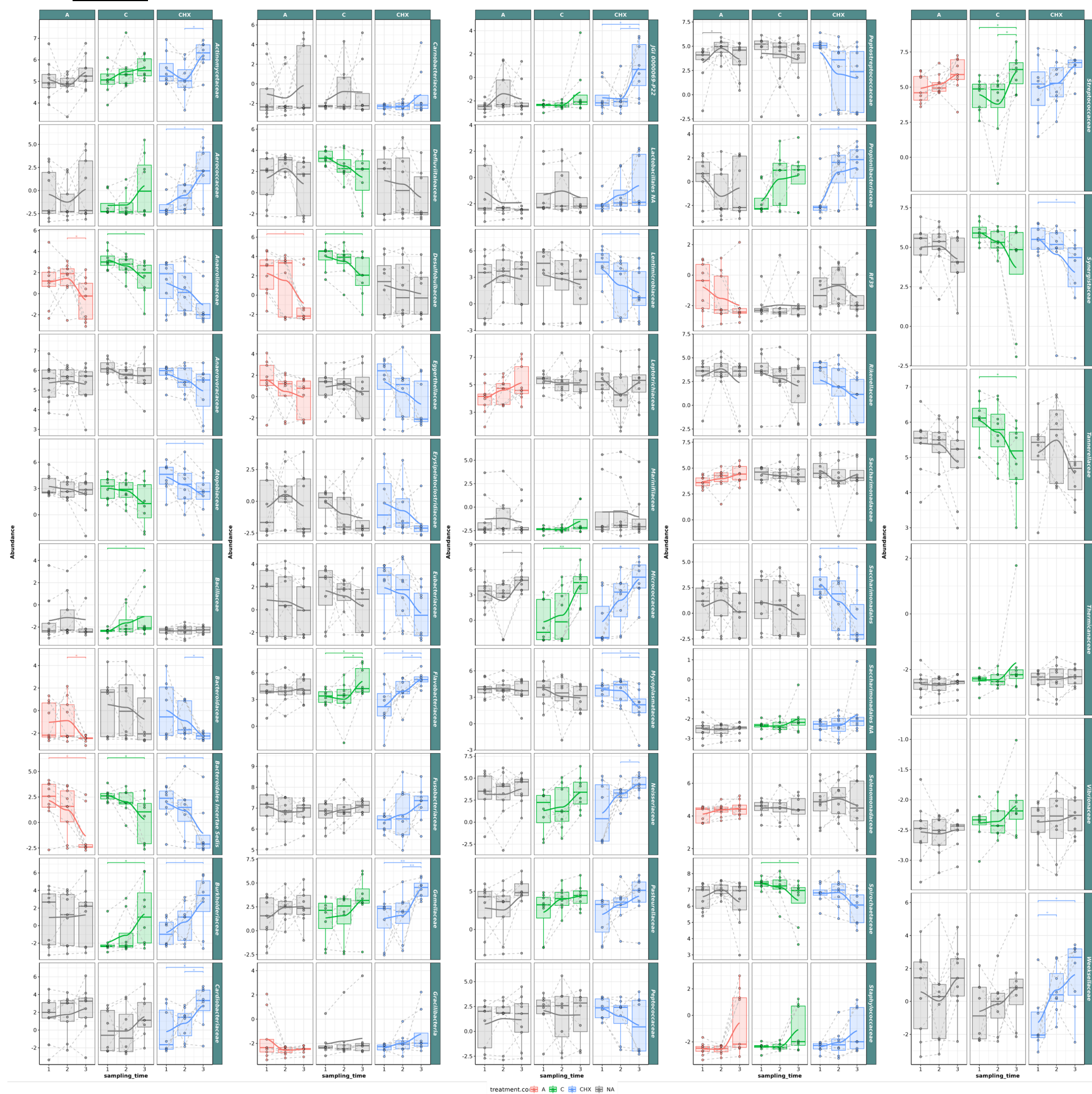
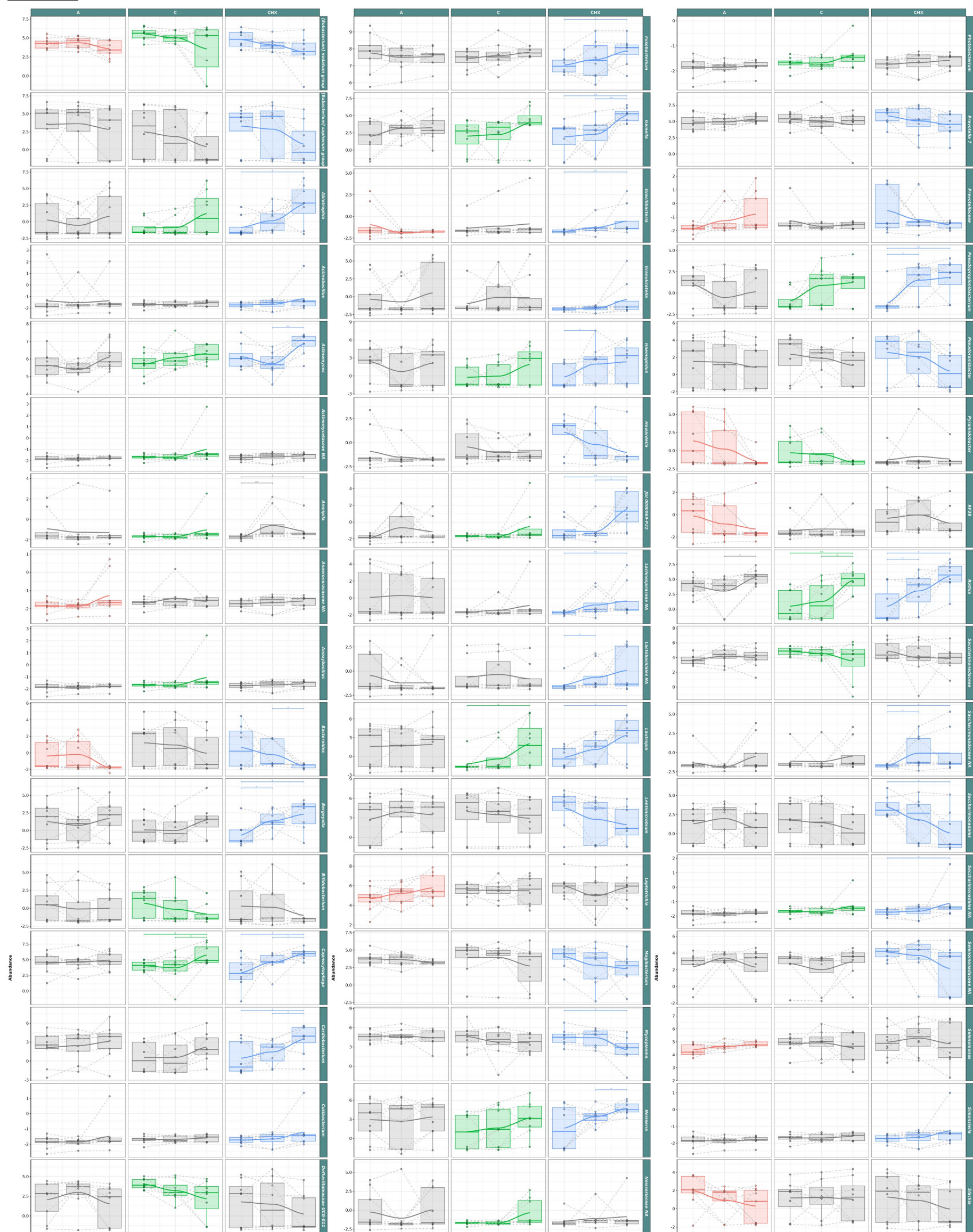


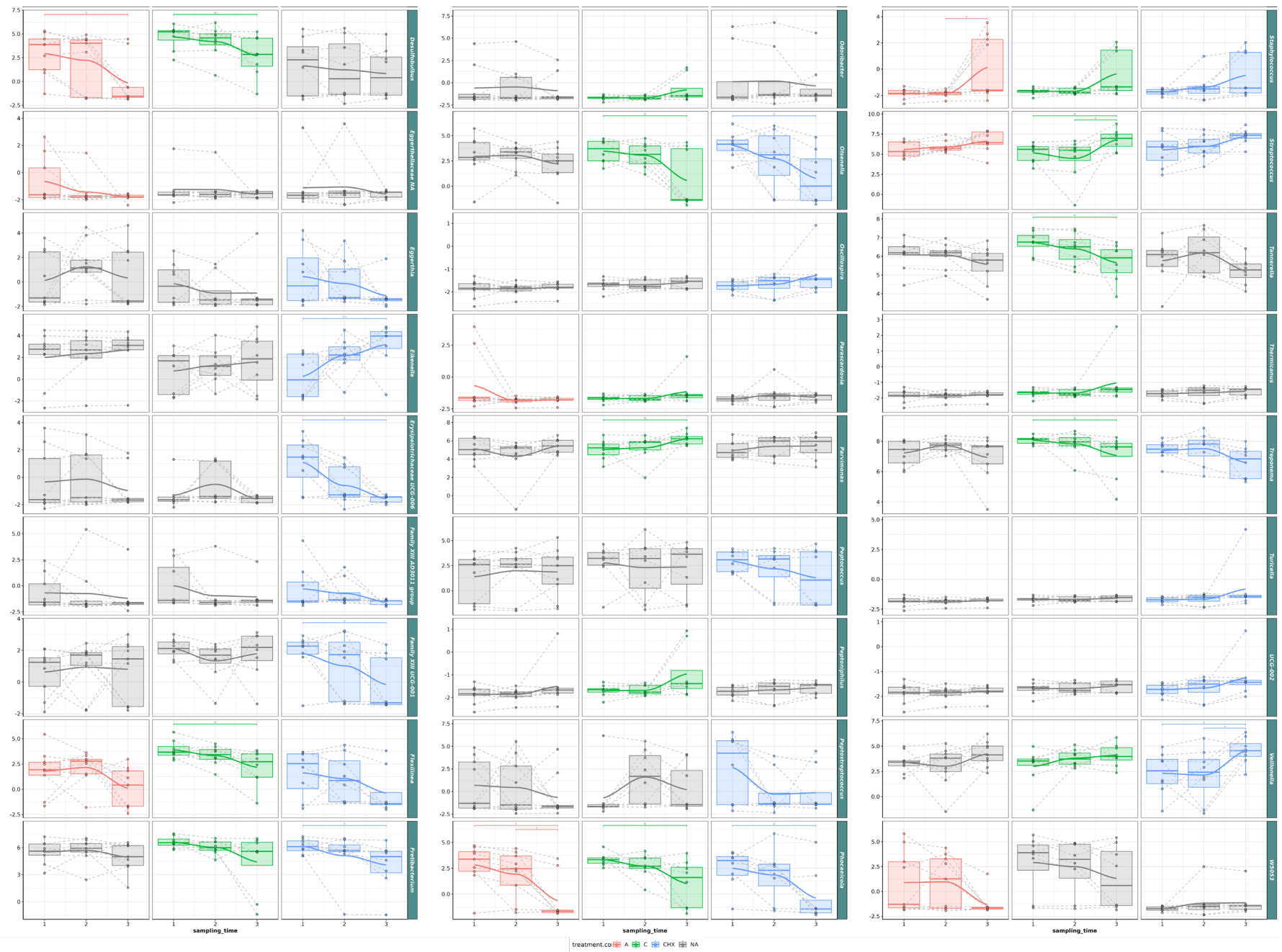
ANNEX I



Annex I: Bacterial families of the oral microbiome of gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) samples from patients with periodontitis. The box plot represents the normalized Centered Log-Ratio (CLR) abundance of each family according to the type of treatment A: placebo; C: Coconut oil; CHX; and time of sampling (T1, T2 and T3). Each color belongs to a treatment in which there was a significant correlation over time, represented by a line that passes through the boxes: A) Red color: treatment with placebo, C) green color: treatment with coconut oil; and CHX) blue color, treatment with Chlorhexidine. Samples from the same patient were connected by dotted lines. The gray color is assigned when no significant correlation was obtained in the treatment. The Wilcoxon rank-sum statistical test was used: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.

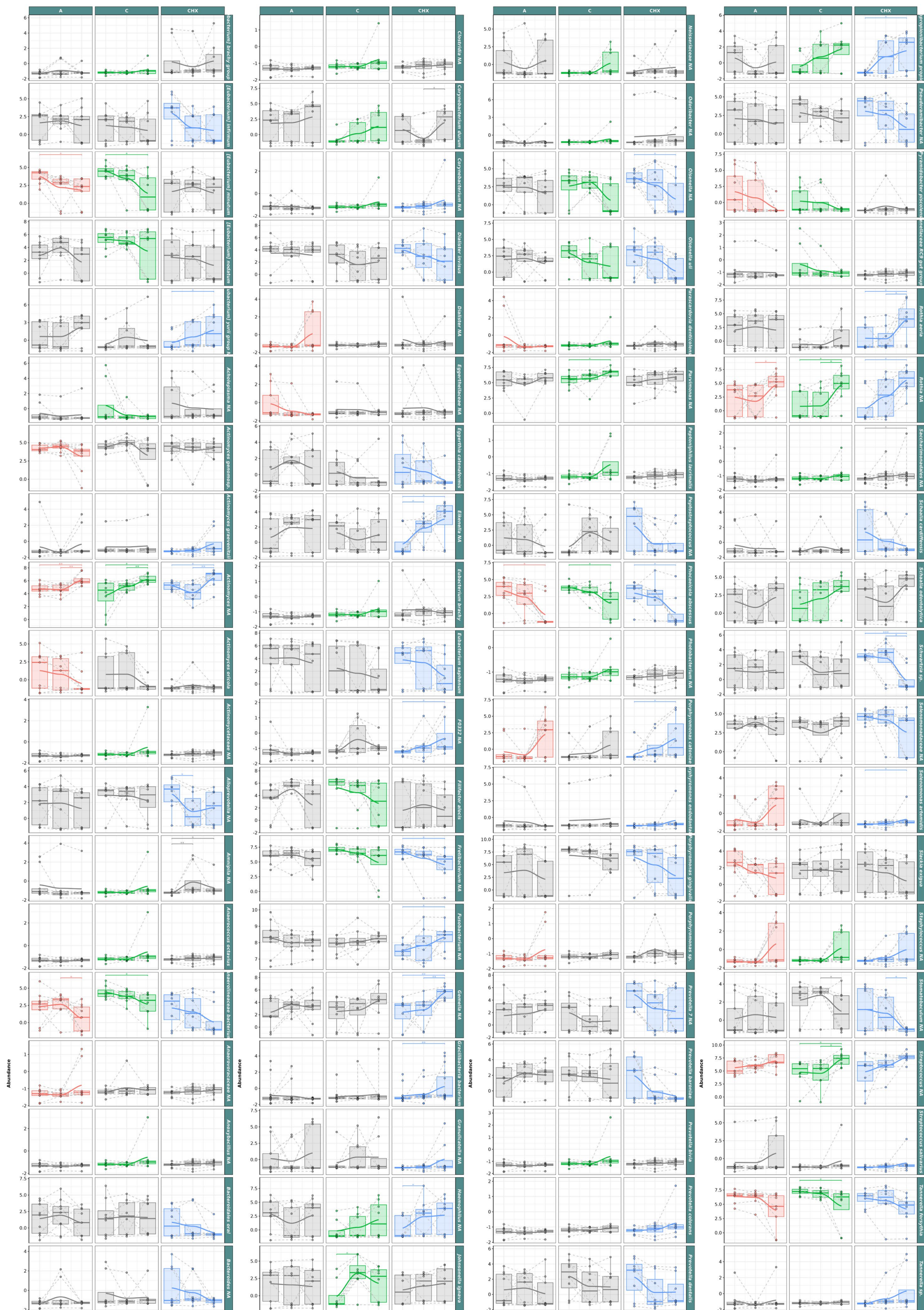
ANNEX II

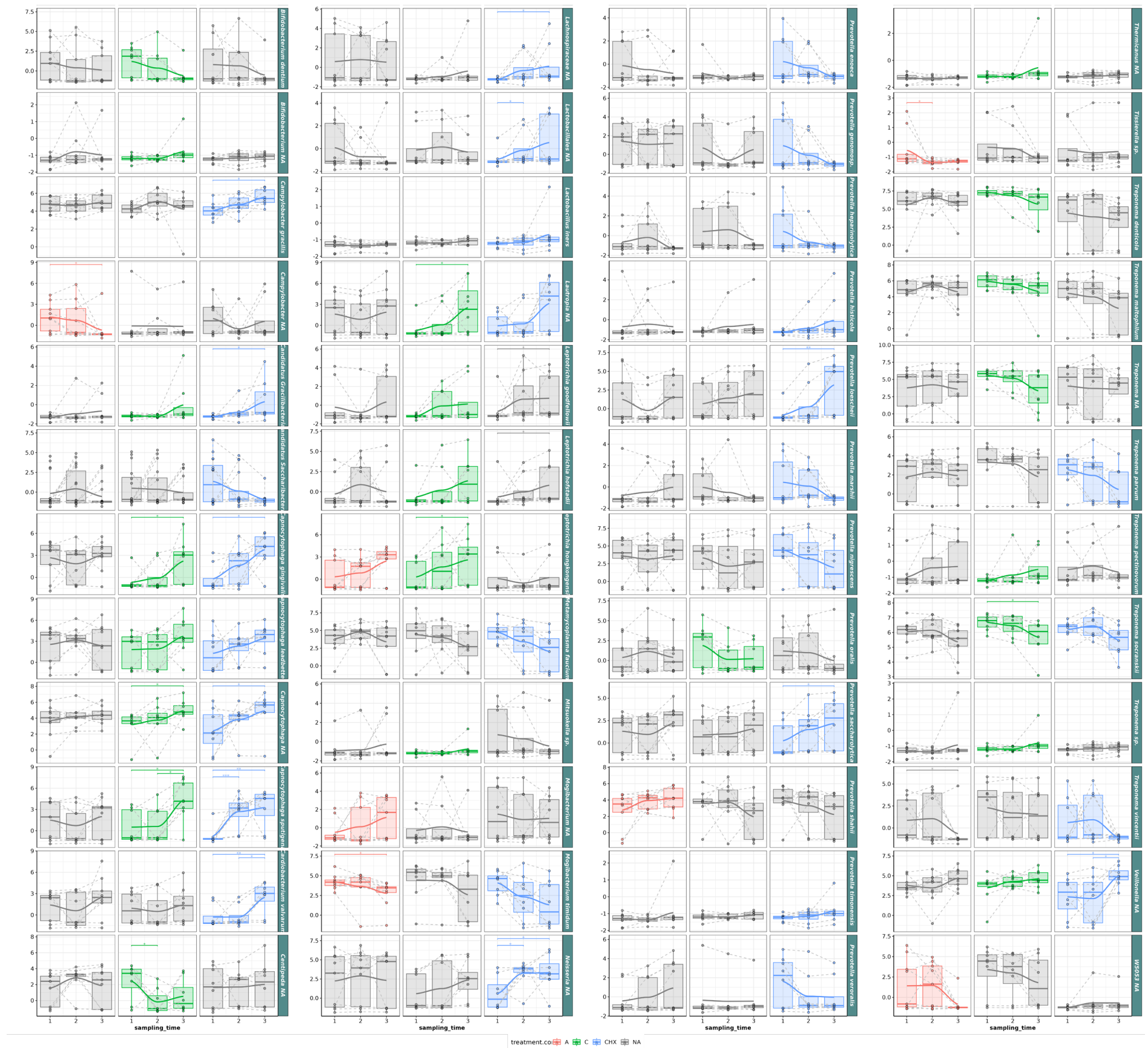




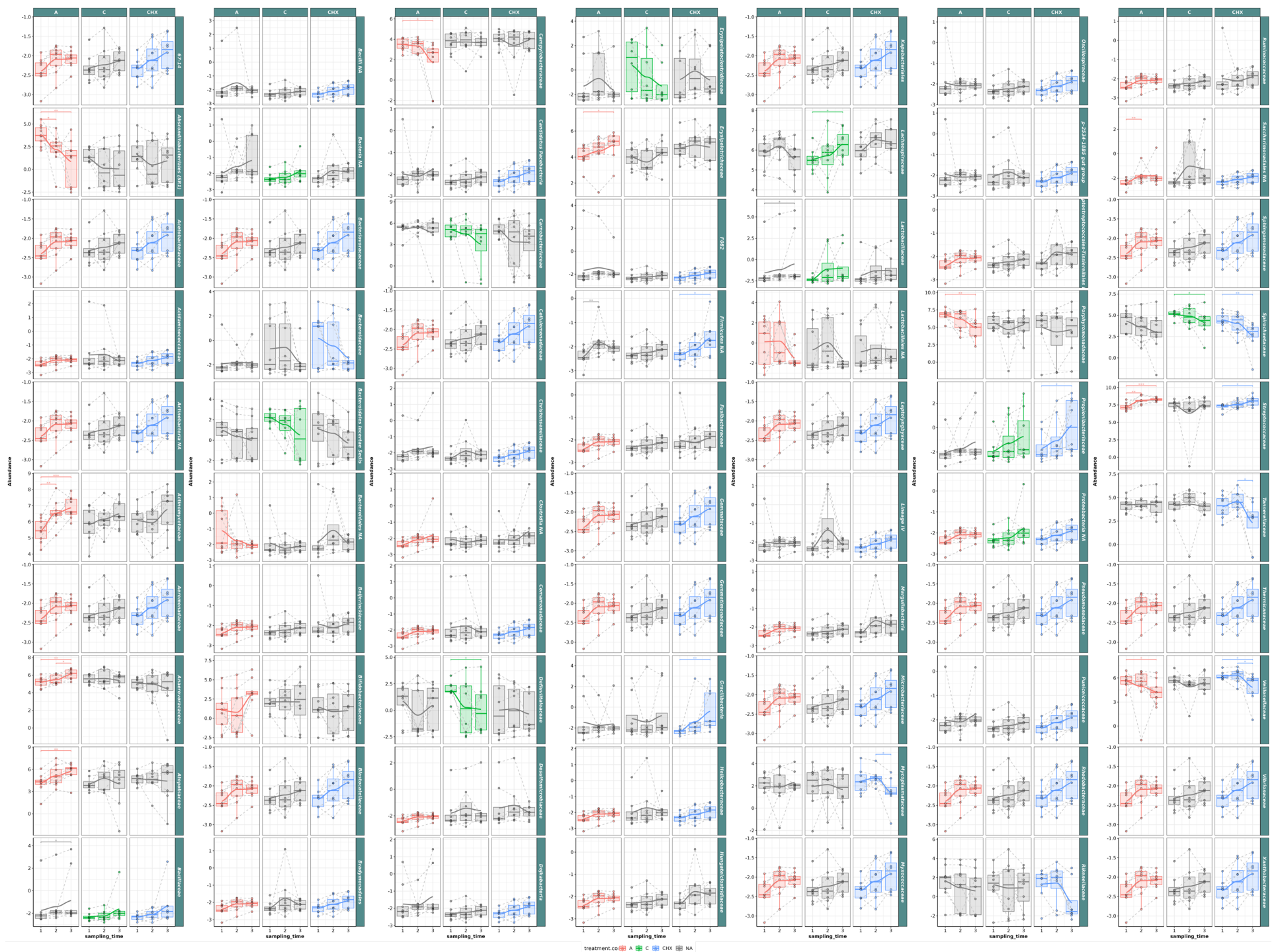
Annex II: bacterial genera present in the oral microbiome of gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) samples from patients with periodontitis. The box plot represents the Centered Log-Ratio (CLR) abundance of each genus according to the type of treatment (A: placebo; C: coconut oil; and CHX: Chlorhexidine) and time of sampling (T1, T2 and T3). Each color belongs to a treatment in which there was a significant correlation over time, represented by a line that passes through the boxes: A) Red color: treatment with placebo, C) green color: treatment with coconut oil; and CHX) blue color, treatment with Chlorhexidine. The gray color is assigned when no significant correlation was obtained in the treatment. Samples from the same patient were connected by dotted lines. The Wilcoxon rank-sum statistical test was used: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.

ANNEX III



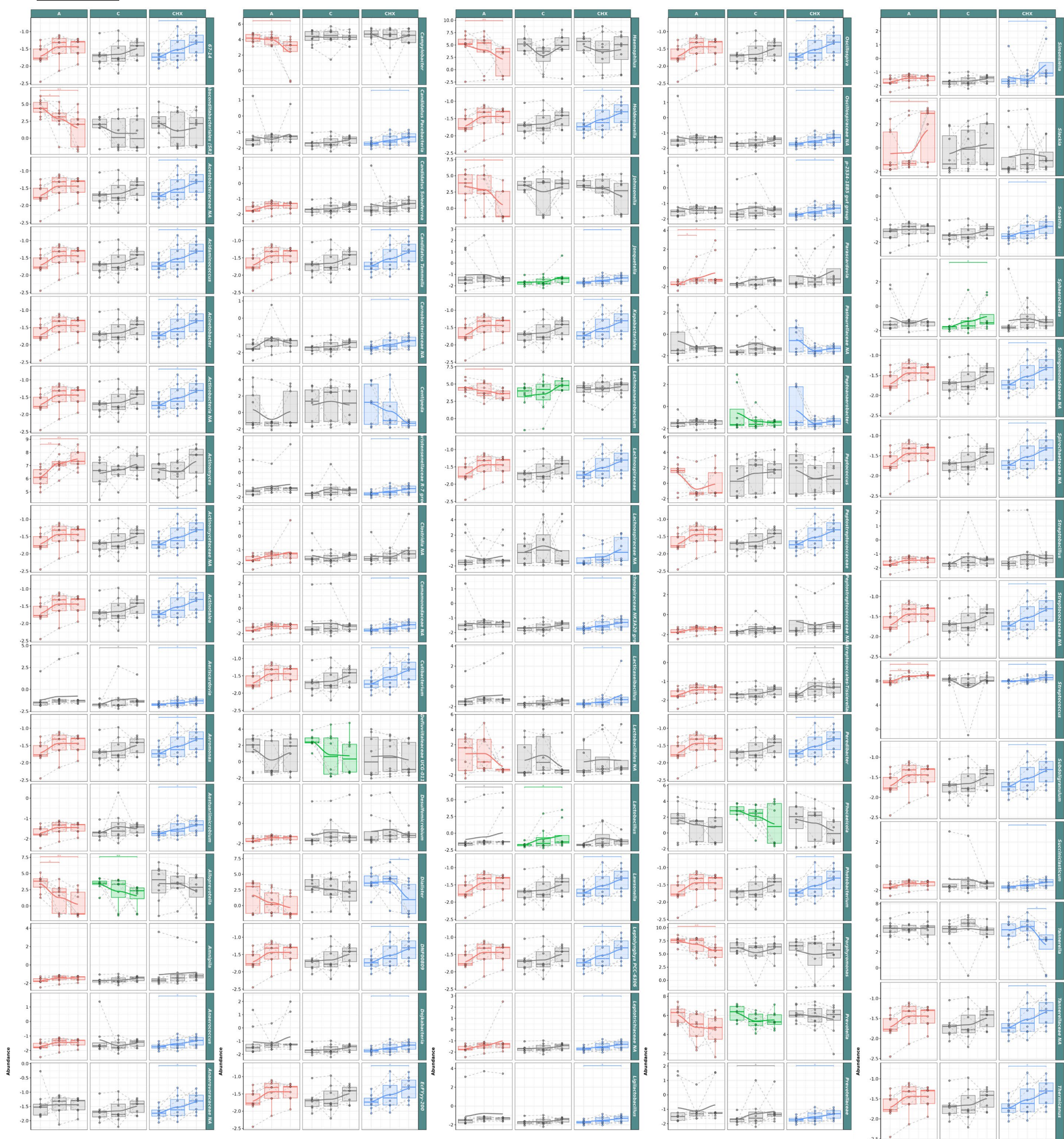


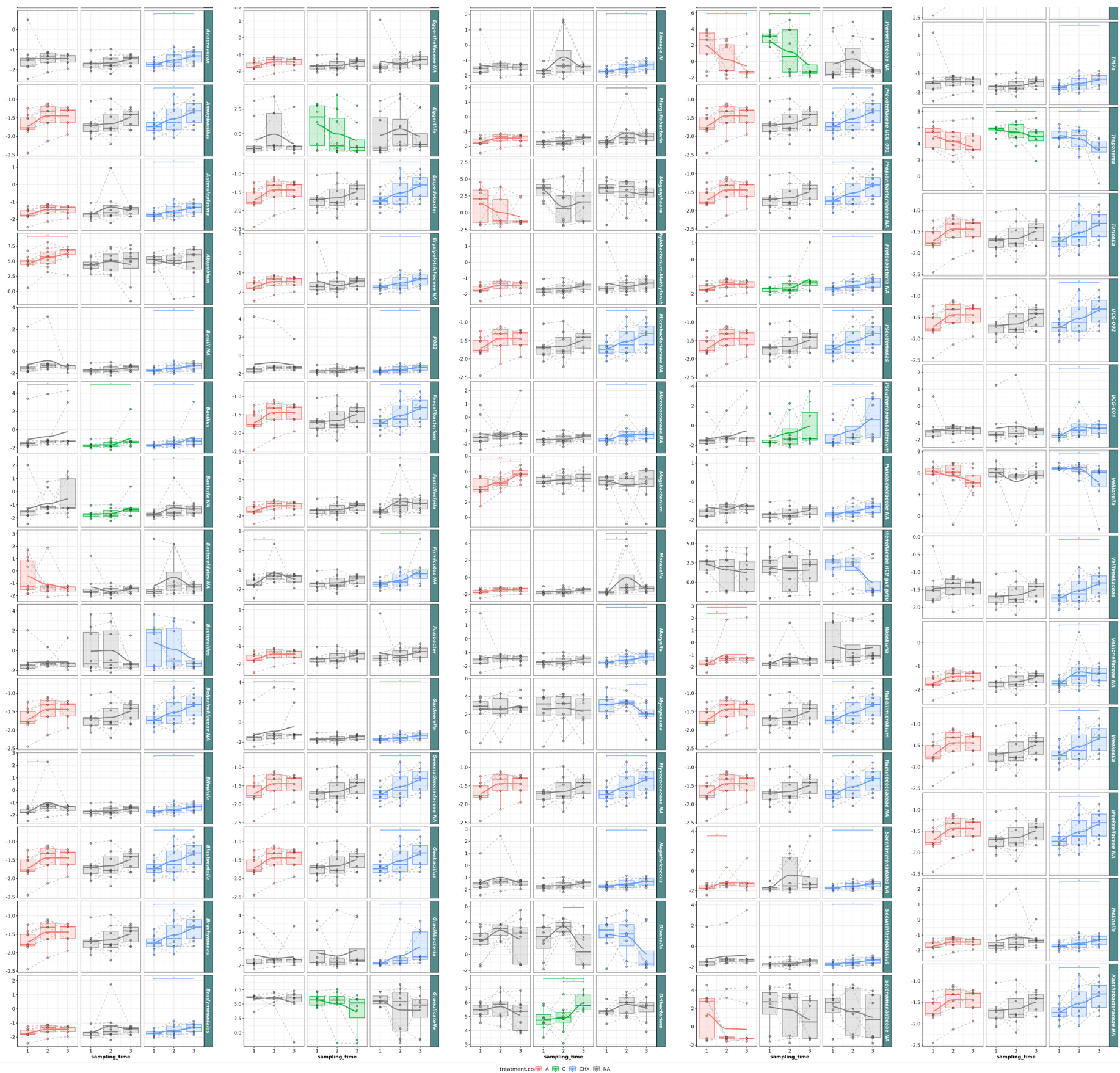
ANNEX IV



Annex IV: Bacterial families are present in the oral microbiome of saliva samples from patients with periodontitis. The box plot represents the Centered Log-Ratio (CLR) abundance of each family according to the type of treatment (A: placebo, C: coconut oil and CHX: chlorhexidine) and time of sampling (T1, T2 and T3). Each color belongs to a treatment in which there was a significant correlation over time, represented by a line that passes through the boxes: A) Red color: treatment with placebo, C) green color: treatment with coconut oil; and CHX: blue color, treatment with Chlorhexidine. The gray color is assigned when no significant correlation was obtained in the treatment. Samples from the same patient were connected by dotted lines. The Wilcoxon rank-sum statistical test was used: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.

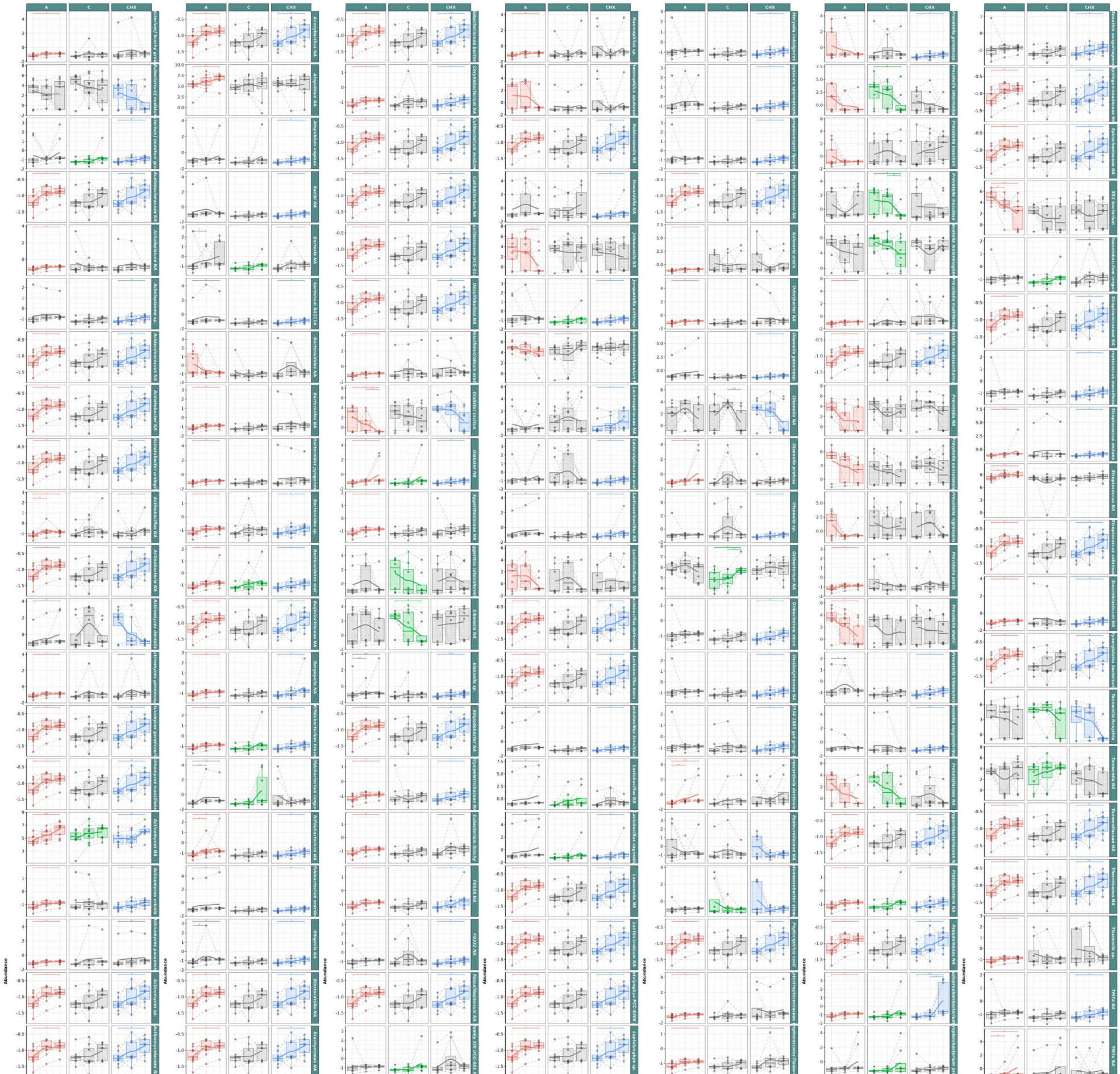
ANNEX V

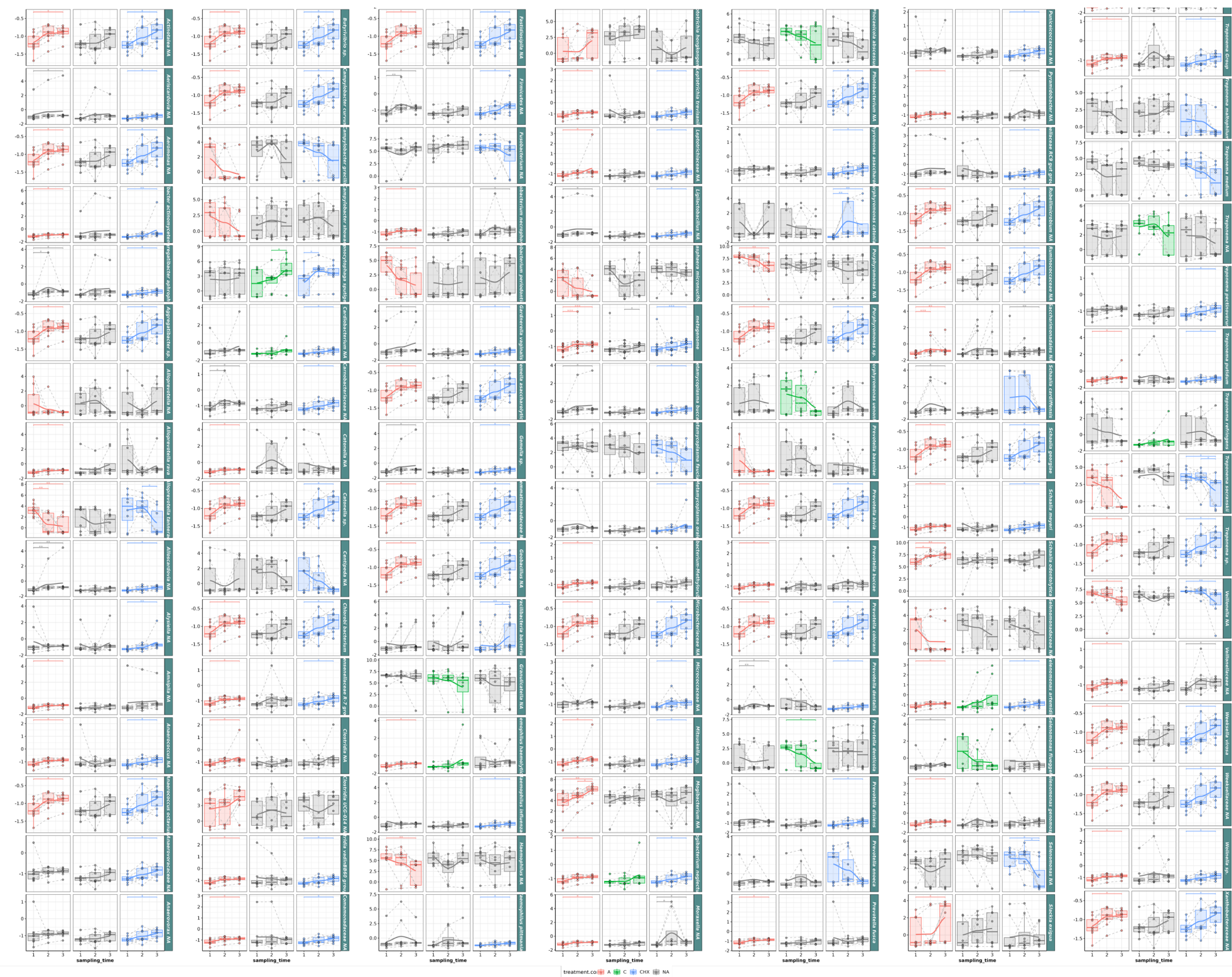




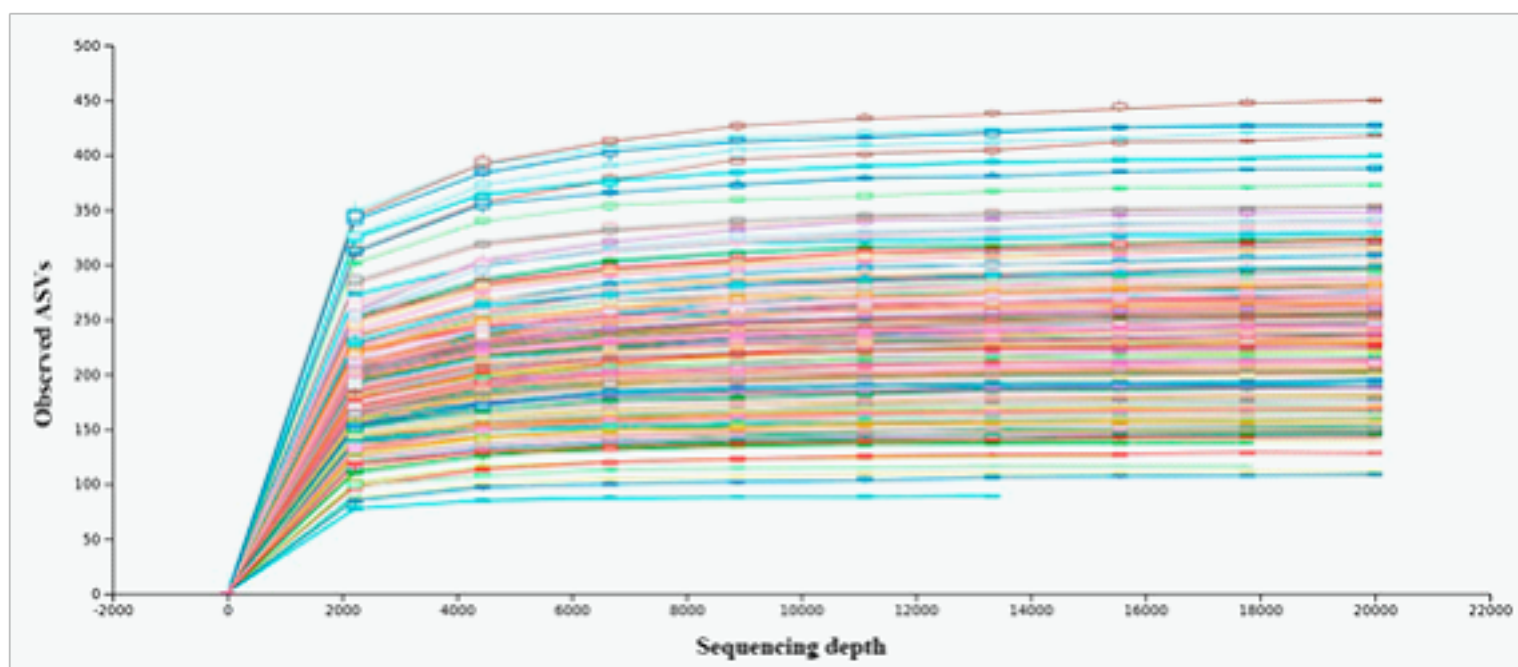
Annex V: Bacterial genera present in the oral microbiome of saliva samples from patients with periodontitis. The box plot represents the Centered Log-Ratio (CLR) abundance of each genus according to the type of treatment (A: placebo, C: coconut oil and CHX: chlorhexidine) and time of sampling (T1, T2 and T3). Each color belongs to a treatment in which there was a significant correlation over time, represented by a line that passes through the boxes: A) Red color: treatment with placebo, C) green color: treatment with coconut oil; and CHX) blue color, treatment with Chlorhexidine. The gray color is assigned when no significant correlation was obtained in the treatment. Samples from the same patient were connected by dotted lines. The Wilcoxon rank-sum statistical test was used: * $p < 0.05$.

ANNEX VI





Annex VI: Bacterial species present in the oral microbiome of saliva samples from patients with periodontitis. The box plot represents the Centered Log-Ratio (CLR) abundance of each species according to the type of treatment (A: placebo, C: coconut oil and CHX: chlorhexidine) and time of sampling (T1, T2 and T3). Each color belongs to a treatment in which there was a significant correlation over time, represented by a line passing through the boxes: A) Red color: treatment with placebo, C) green color: treatment with coconut oil; and CHX) blue color, treatment with Chlorhexidine. The gray color is assigned when no significant correlation was obtained in the treatment. Samples from the same patient were connected by dotted lines. The Wilcoxon rank-sum statistical test was used: * $p < 0.05$.



Annex VII: Rarefaction curves obtained using QIIME 2. A total of 13,223,972 reads were obtained. Following noise removal and quality control using DADA2, the number of reads decreased, improving quality. Most samples had 30,000-40,000 sequences, indicating effective filtering. Of these, 70% passed the confidence threshold, with most reads having a length of 400-450 bp, matching the expected size of the V3-V4 region of the 16S rRNA gene, confirming high-quality amplification