Aim: The objective of this study was to consider the effects of menopausal status on clinical periodontal parameters in individuals with periodontal disease and its achieved systemic risk factors. Material and Methods: 172 middle-aged, non-smoker women were enrolled in this cross-sectional study. Women were categorized to menopausal status as pre-menopause (Pre/M) (n = 112) or post-menopause (Post/M) (n = 60). Systemic risk factors were based on The National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III (NCEP ATP III) criteria and classified as no risk factor to five risk factors. Sociodemographics and clinical periodontal parameters were evaluated. Results: Increased number of risk factors was associated with higher body mass index (BMI), abdominal obesity, osteoporosis and lower tooth brushing frequency and education level in Pre/M group. Clinical periodontal parameters were higher as number of risk factors increased in both Pre/M and Post/M groups. When the number of risk factors was adjusted, Post/M group had higher BMI, abdominal obesity, osteoporosis and clinical periodontal parameters. Conclusion: Increased number of risk factors was associated with higher periodontal parameters in Pre/M group. Post/M group had higher clinical periodontal parameters than Pre/M group when the number of risk factors was adjusted. Menopausal status seems to be related with poor systemic and periodontal status.