The Oral (periodontal) Systemic (cardiac) Link. Agenda: Background, (periodontitis incidence, clinical features) Oral – Systemic link Pathogenesis (Immunology –

Chronic Infection)

InterventionTake home message

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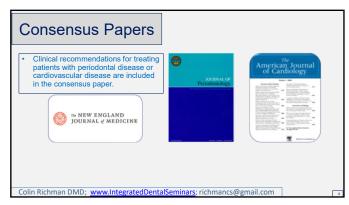
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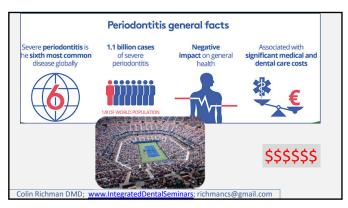
CVD and Periodontal Disease.

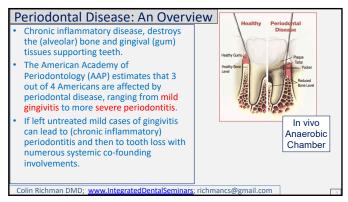
- Systematic review of 12 robust studies of PD and CVD concluded:
 - Current evidence supports the notion that risk for atherosclerotic CVD, cerebrovascular disease and peripheral arterial disease is higher in people with PD than in those without PD <u>independent</u> of many established CVD risk factors.
 - Relationship usually stronger in younger adults than in older adults

Dietrich et al. J Periodontol 2013

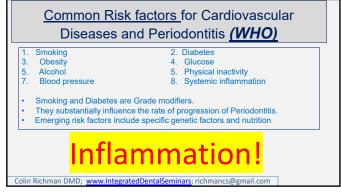
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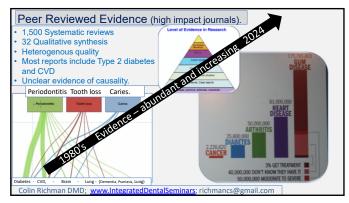




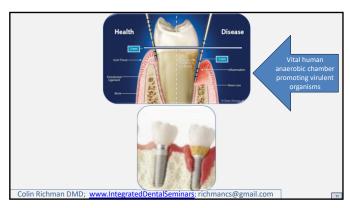


Cardiovascular Disease: An Overview Cardiovascular disease generally refers to conditions that involve narrowed or blocked blood vessels that can lead to a heart attack, chest pain (angina), or stroke. Inflammation is major risk factor for cardiovascular disease - as much or more than cholesterol. The American Heart Association reports that cardiovascular disease is the leading killer of men and women in the United States. Cardiac arrest -??? Colin Richman DMD; www.IntegratedDentalSeminars; richmancs@gmail.com





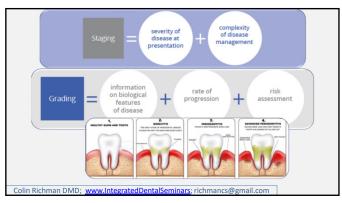




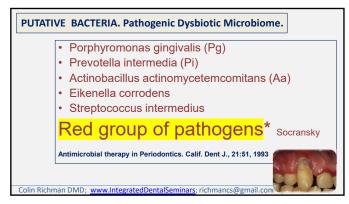






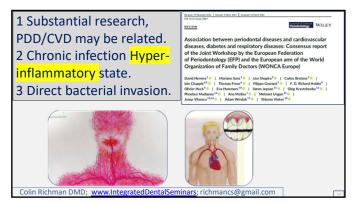


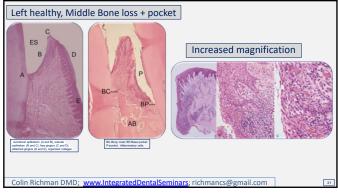




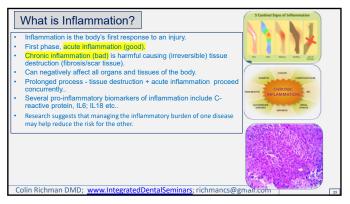


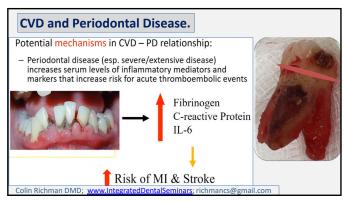












CVD and Periodontal Disease.

- Potential mechanisms in CVD PD relationship:
- Atherosclerosis: bacteria (and their products) commonly associated with periodontitis are frequently found in distant arterial atheromas (e.g., carotid artery, epicardial arteries, internal mammary artery, etc.)
 - 40-50% of atheromas from patients with periodontitis have periodontal pathogens in the atheroma
- Intravascular bacterial products adversely affect vascular endothelium and its normal function
 - bacteremia/endotoxemia following toothbrushing, chewing, etc. is much more common in people with gingival inflammation or periodontitis than in periodontally healthy people

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+ Evidence.

> Am J Med. 2023 Nov 18:S0002-9343(23)00706-4. doi: 10.1016/j.amjmed.2023.11.00

Effect of periodontal treatment on reducing chronic inflammation in systemically healthy patients with periodontal disease: a multicenter study

hikipi Matauda ¹, Tomadai Shintani ², Tisayashi Miyagasa ³, Hiromichi Yumoto ⁴, disudaki Komstus ¹, Nanae Dewake ⁴, Hanari Iwata ⁷, Isakani Iwata ⁷, Isakani Nagaro ⁶, Tohihya Morozumi Nyoma Gofo ¹⁰, Satashi Kata ¹⁰, Masahiro Kikamura ¹², Kiretus Shin ¹⁰, Satashi Sehino ¹⁴, Kikki Yamashila ¹, Yicki Yamashila ³, Aututohi Yoshimura ⁷, Tustomu Sugaya ¹⁰, Hoppo Takashila ¹⁰, Yickimira Dagushi ²⁰, Eji Nemoto ²¹, Hiromi Nidhi ²², Noriyoshi Mizuro ²³, Kulkino Namale ¹⁴, Hiroyski Kawagudi ²⁰,

Affiliations + expand PMID: 37984772 DOI: 10.1016/j.amjmed.2023.11.001

Periodontal treatment decreased both IL6 and Hs-CRP levels.

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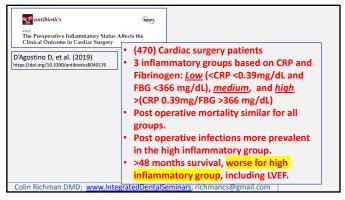
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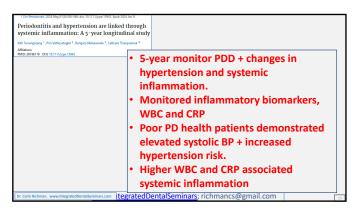
pmw.s Neutrophils' contribution to periodontitis and periodontitis-associated cardiovascular diseases

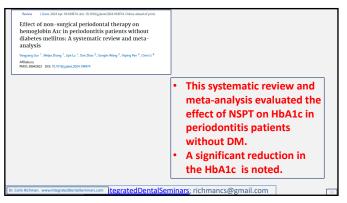
B Bassari, M Cocchiana, A Butera, O Kayali, A Chiesa, MT Palano, F Olmeo, M Gallazzi...

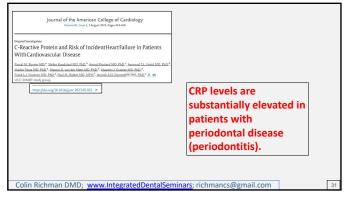
- This review underscores the crucial role of neutrophils in the pathogenesis of periodontitis
 and the complex link between neutrophil dysfunction, local inflammation and systemic
 comorbidities.
- The persistent inflammatory state in periodontitis can lead to aberrant neutrophil
 activation and a sustained release of proinflammatory mediators, finally resulting in
 tissue damage, bone resorption, and disease progression.
- Growing evidence (2023) now points to the correlation between periodontitis and systemic comorbidities.
- The release of inflammatory mediators, immune complexes, and oxidative stress by neutrophils, bridge the gap between local and systemic immunity, thus highlighting neutrophils as key players in linking periodontal inflammation to chronic conditions, including cardiovascular diseases, diabetes mellitus, and theumatoid arthritis

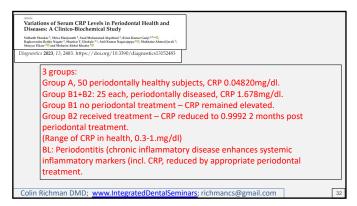
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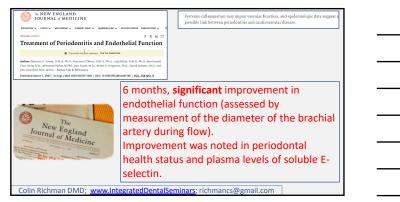


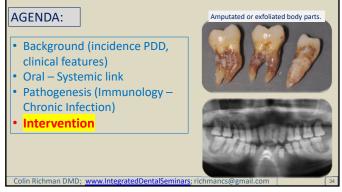






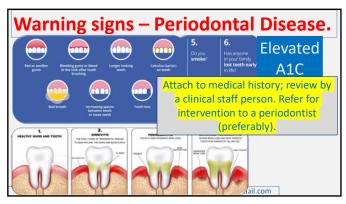


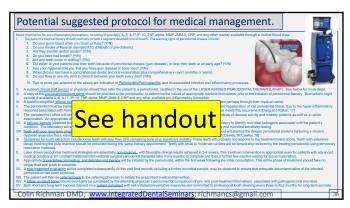


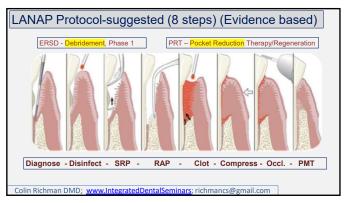










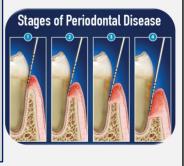








 The deeper the pocket, the more anerobic the environment fostering more virulent anaerobes.
 Associated with a hyperimmunological response, pro-inflammatory cytokines, resulting in alveolar bone destruction.



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- Healthy on the left, severe disease, right.
- Etiology, < flossing, toothpicks or Interdental Plaque Control.
- Easily reversed with personal/professional treatment.



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