Dentistry 2017, 7:5 (Suppl)
http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2161-1122-C1-015



# Acute cerebrovascular stroke and periodontal disease: A clinico-biochemical study

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Periodontal disease results from a complex interplay between chronic bacterial infections and inflammatory host response, leading to irreversible destruction of tooth supporting tissues with tooth loss as a common endpoint. It has been seen that periodontal disease can affect the course and pathogenesis of a number of systemic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus and cerebrovascular stroke. A stroke is a rapidly developing loss of brain function due to disturbance in blood supply to brain. Periodontitis is associated with elevated markers of inflammation like C-reactive protein that they are indicators of stroke risk. Evidence on role of periodontal disease in stroke is still limited. Only few studies have highlighted the importance of inflammatory markers while assessing the association of periodontal disease and cerebrovascular stroke. This paper highlights a clinico-biochemical study designed to investigate the role of periodontal disease as a risk factor for acute cerebrovascular stroke by assessing inflammatory markers such as C-reactive protein.

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