

27th Euro Dentistry Congress

October 25-27, 2018 | Prague, Czech Republic

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Plasma levels of markers of inflammation, as expression of the interconnection of periodontitis with atherosclerosis

Background & Purpose: The purpose of the study was to determine risk factors for periodontitis, combined with genetic and etiologic factors, affecting the oral and systemic clinical view of the patient, assisting in promoting of atherosclerosis. Plasma levels of markers of inflammation are expressive, in interconnection of existing periodontitis, with advancing arteriosclerosis. This study aims to assess the effect of non-surgical periodontal treatment, expressed in levels of periodontal indices, correlated with the quantitative and qualitative level, of the plasma markers of inflammation.

Materials & Methods: The first phase of the study is the application of the designed protocol at experimental sample of 10 patients. The second phase, current, is the reflection of correlations expressed before, in the biggest sample of patients, about 54 patients. Patients were evaluated for percentage of bleeding surfaces and probing depth to Ramfjord teeth. Blood analysis and evaluation of periodontal status of patients was performed before treatment and one week post-treatment or after the terminal stage of treatment. P value ≤ 0.0002 indicates statistically significant relationship.

Results: The data showed that the average of clinical bleeding areas and probing depth are reduced by 62% and 2.5 mm, respectively. Non-surgical periodontal treatment significantly reduces the level of fibrinogen in the blood, in the range 10-20 mg/dL.

Conclusion: Micro oral flora is a potential source of temporary periodontal bacteremia, with the potential of promoting atherosclerosis, through increased interaction with blood cells. Non-surgical periodontal treatment significantly reduces the level of fibrinogen, known as risk factor for the development of arterial arteriosclerosis.

Biography

I Robo has been associated with Albanian University, Albania. I Robo has published many articles and attended many conferences.

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