Prevalence of Periodontal Disease in Patients of Ischemic Heart disease at Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University

SHOHDA KHATUN1, ASHIS KUMAR BISWAS1, SOJEEB DHAR1, RAJAN KARMAKAR1, MD. ABU SIDDIQUE2, SAJAL KRISHNA BANERJEE2, MD. HARISUL HOQUE2, MD. ASHRAF UDDIN SULTAN2

1Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU) 2Department of Cardiology, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University

Address for correspondence: Dr. Shohda Khatun, Senior consultant, Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, BSMMU,
E-mail: shohdakhatun@yahoo.com

Abstract

The aim of the study is to evaluate the association of periodontal condition of patients with Ischemic Heart disease at a university hospital in Bangladesh.

This study was done at Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University. Two group of patients was selected. Case group of 25 patients with history ischemic heart disease was selected at OPD of cardiology department another control group 25 patient was selected at dental OPD of BSMMU. Data were analyzed by SPSS, Version 10.

In this study, The mean age (±SD) of patients was 50.4±8.49 years in the case group and 49.6±10.9 years in the control group. 50 patients consisting of 26 males (52%) and 24 females (48%) were examined. Study showed that probing depth, plaque index, gingival index, bleeding index, gingival recession and clinical attachment level is more in patient with ischemic heart diseases.

This study showed higher incidence and more severe periodontal diseases in patients with ischemic heart diseases.

Introduction:

Periodontal diseases are one of the most common diseases with an infectious origin resulting in inflammatory destruction of periodontal tissues. These diseases are caused by contact of the periodontium with more than 500 different species of bacteria found in the dental plaque and also by the host response to the bacteria and their product.1 Periodontal disease is universal, representing a serious public dental health problem for both developing and industrialized countries. 2,3

Periodontal disease is the result of periodontal tissue destruction by the action of toxic products released in the sub-gingival area by specific periodontal pathogens. Periodontal diseases can also result from inflammatory and immunological responses caused by the presence of microorganisms and their toxic subproducts (lipopolysaccharides-LPS).4

Periodontal conditions can be influenced by some systemic diseases and they also can act as risk factors for some other systemic diseases.5 Recent studies6,7,17 demonstrate that the association between oral health and atherosclerosis is consistent in different population samples and that the oral conditions precede coronary events. In moderate and advanced cases, the endotoxins (for example, LPS) of the microbial wall can stimulate the accumulation of plaque contributing to the formation of thrombi and atheroma plaque.6,12,18 Six studies,19-24 have suggested that symptoms of poor oral health and periodontal disease can indicate cardiovascular events.

Since there are few studies regarding oral health in general and periodontal diseases in particular, data relating to distribution and risk factors for these diseases are in short supply. The objective of the present research was to study the prevalence of periodontal diseases in patients with ischemic heart disease.

Materials and Methods:

Study was done at OPD of cardiology department and dental OPD of BSMMU. In the initial stage of the study, the patients were interviewed and examined. During this first contact, data regarding oral conditions were collected and the potential participants of the periodontal investigation were identified. The interviews and oral examination for all candidates were performed by the same dental surgeon. case group and control group were selected. Inclusion criteria was ischemic heart disease patients with periodontal disease in all age and sex. Exclusion criteria was diabetes mellitus, connective tissue disorders, tuberculosis, dyslipidaemia, hyperuricaemia, chronic kidney disease, chronic liver disease and
hypertension. The patients were periodontally examined and periodontal indices including probing depth (DP), clinical attachment levels (CAL), gingival bleeding (BOP), plaque index (PI), gingival index (GI) and also the total number of lost teeth were all recorded. Clinical attachment level and PD were measured using a Williams’s periodontal probe on six regions of each tooth (mesiobuccal, midbuccal, distobuccal, mesiolingual, midlingual and distolingual) and the deepest levels were recorded. Data were analyzed by SPSS, Version 10. The mean values of PI, BOP, and CAL, PD, gingival recession and number of lost teeth were compared using t-tests.

Figure 4: The percentages of gingival index in the two groups (case and control).

Results:
In this study, 50 patients consisting of 26 males (52%) and 24 females (48%) were examined. The mean age of the control group patients was 49.6 years and mean age of case group was 50.4 years. In Fig.-1, there were significant differences between the means of all periodontal indices. Fig.-2 showed the percentage of gingival indices in the two groups. Incidence of gingival inflammation is higher in case group (84%) than control group (68%). Moderate gingival inflammation was the most common in case group but mild gingival inflammation in the control group. The mean values of plaque index, gingival bleeding, clinical attachment levels, probing depth, gingival recession and number of lost teeth were compared between control group and case group and found highly significant.

Fig.-1: Distribution of male and female in case group and control group.

Fig.-2: Mean age

Fig.-3: The means of periodontal indices in the two groups (case and control).

Fig.-4: The percentages of gingival index in the two groups (case and control).
Discussion:
In this study control group was selected according to inclusion and exclusion criteria at Dental OPD and history, investigation (ECG, ECO) was used for diagnosis of ischemic heart disease. Clinical attachment level of case group is 10.28mm with standard deviation of 1.77 which is much higher than control group (mean 5.4 & standard deviation 1.5). This result is similar to study of Lopez et al.25

In a study by Sadeghi et al., Plaque Index was 57.28% and 35.37% in the case group and control group, respectively but in this study plaque index was 40.54 in control group and 60.88 in case group. Periodontal probing depth of case group is 5.08 and 3.32 in control group. This finding is different from the study by Willershausen et al.26

In the case group bleeding index is 22.64 but in control group it is 13.24. Sadeghi et al also found bleeding index is higher in case group.27 Gingival recession is higher in case group than control group, 2.92 and 1.04 respectively. Total number of tooth loss in case group is 6.96 and in control group is 4.24.

In this study, apparently normal gingiva is more in control group (32%) than case group but moderate gingivitis is more in case group (40) than in control group(20%). Incidence of mild gingivitis is same in both group and severe gingivitis is more in control group than case group.

Conclusion:
All periodontal, gingival indices and the total number of lost teeth were higher in patient with ischemic heart diseases.

References:

Prevalence of Periodontal Disease in Patients of Ischemic Heart Disease
Shohda Khatun et al.

75