PROCEEDING BANDUNG DENTISTRY

Scientific Seminar, short lecture and Hands On Conventional Vs Digitalized Dentistry
IMPACT OF PERIODONTAL DISEASE ON CORONARY HEART DISEASE/ATHEROSCLEROSIS

PENGARUH PENYAKIT PERIODONTAL TERHADAP PENYAKIT JANTUNG KORONER/ATHEROSCLEROSIS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Periodontal disease is an inflammatory disease initiated by bacterial pathogens. Environmental, physical, social and host stresses may affect and modified disease expression through a multitude of pathway. Certain systemic condition can affect the initiation and progression of gingivitis and periodontitis. Systemic disorders that affect neutrophil, monocyte, macrophage and lymphocyte function result in altered production and activity of host inflammatory mediators. These alterations may manifest clinically as the early onset of periodontal destruction or as a more rapid rate of destruction than would occur in the absence of such disorders. The aim of this study is to have a better understanding of the link between atherosclerotic CVD and periodontitis to reduce primary and secondary atherosclerotic CVD in patients with periodontitis.

Discussion: Fibrinogen levels and white blood cells counts are often increased in patient with periodontal disease. Fibrinogen is the precursor to fibrin, and increased to fibrinogen levels increased blood viscosity. Increased plasma fibrinogen is a recognized risk factor for cardiovascular events and peripheral vascular disease. Elevated white blood cells count is also predictor of heart disease and stroke, and circulating leukocytes may promote the occlusion of blood vessels. Conclusion: Periodontal disease may increase the risk of coronary heart disease/atherosclerosis.

Keywords: periodontitis, coronary heart disease, bacterial pathogen, fibrinogen, white blood cells.