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<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>Profile changes of putative periodontal pathogens after non-surgical periodontal treatment</th>
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<td><strong>Citation</strong></td>
<td>The 17th Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Association for Dental Research (Southeast Asian Division), Hong Kong, China, 18-20 September 2002. In Journal of Dental Research, 2003, v. 82 Sp Iss C, p. C-640, abstract no. 51</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Issued Date</strong></td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>URL</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10722/53274">http://hdl.handle.net/10722/53274</a></td>
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BACKGROUND:

- Bacteria are shown to be the etiological agents of periodontal disease (Halffayer & Socransky 1994).
- A number of microbial species like A. actinomycetemcomitans, B. forsythus and P. gingivalis are implicated as the putative pathogens associated with adult periodontitis (Consensus report, AAP, 1996).

OBJECTIVES:

- To describe the profile of the 8 putative periodontal pathogens after non-surgical periodontal treatment.
- To describe the changes of clinical parameters before and at 3 months after non-surgical periodontal therapy.
- To correlate the qualitative changes of the periodontal pathogens, if any, to the changes of the clinical parameters observed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

- Subjects: 4 male and 10 female patients (mean age 43.7) with moderate to severe chronic periodontitis.
- Scaling and root planing is consistently shown to be effective in the treatment of periodontal disease.

RESULTS:

- Clinical parameters: Table 1 shows the changes in clinical parameters 3 months after non-surgical periodontal therapy.

CONCLUSIONS:

- The presence of the microbial complex (C.r./P.g./T.d.) was significantly associated with deeper sample site PPD at baseline, 6.8mm vs 5.4mm when not all three were present.
- Comparing sites with persistence of the complex to those at which the complex had been disrupted at 1 month after treatment, deeper residual PPD (4.1mm vs. 2.5mm), less PPD reduction (3.1mm vs. 4.2mm) and less PAL gain (1.6mm vs. 2.3mm) were found at the 3-month examination.

References:


Special thanks to Ms Becky Cherng for her laboratory support. This study was supported by HKUCRCG Grant No. 10203287.