

0645 Periodontal conditions in Hong Kong Chinese men with osteoporosis/osteopenia

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Objectives: This preliminary study aimed to investigate the periodontal conditions in Hong Kong Chinese men with osteoporosis or osteopenia, and to determine the possible association of periodontal disease with osteoporosis and osteopenia. **Methods:** 74 community dwelling non-smoking Chinese males with a mean age of 73.4 ± 2.8 yrs (69-78 yrs) were recruited from the Jockey Club Centre for Osteoporosis Care and Control, The Chinese University of Hong Kong through the "Mr. Os" project supported by NIH, USA, consisting of 31 subjects with osteoporosis, 15 with osteopenia and 28 normal controls. The assessment of osteoporosis and osteopenia was undertaken by the Hong Kong Team of the "Mr. Os" Project. All subjects were interviewed using structured questionnaires and full-mouth periodontal examination was then performed. **Results:** Overall, the subjects presented with mean sites% of dental plaque 83.0 ± 14.3 , calculus 75.7 ± 18.4 and bleeding on probing 30.8 ± 18.4 , with no significant difference among the groups. The mean number of missing teeth in osteoporosis subjects was 10.0 ± 8.1 , 8.6 ± 6.5 in osteopenia subjects, and 11.0 ± 8.3 in controls. The overall mean sites% with gingival recession ≥ 5 mm and probing depth (PD) ≥ 5 mm were 24.0 ± 20.6 and 5.5 ± 7.4 , respectively. 79.7% (59/74) of subjects showed sites with PD ≥ 5 mm. As compared with the controls (64.3%), significantly higher percentage of osteoporosis subjects (90.3%) and osteopenia subjects (86.7%) presented with PD ≥ 5 mm ($p < 0.001$). The subjects with osteoporosis or osteopenia were significantly more likely (OR = 5.2 and 3.6 respectively) to exhibit periodontitis than the control subjects. **Conclusion:** This preliminary study suggests that there might be an association of periodontitis with osteoporosis and osteopenia in Hong Kong elderly Chinese men. Supported by The Chinese University of Hong Kong Jockey Club Centre for Osteoporosis Care and Control through the "Mr. Os" project supported by NIH, USA, and The University of Hong Kong.

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