



<b>Title</b>	<b>The relation between general diseases and periodontal diseases in hospitalised subjects</b>
<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Soder, PO; Jin, L; Soder, B; Airila-Mansson, S; Klinge, B</b>
<b>Citation</b>	<b>80th General Session and Exhibition of the International Association for Dental Research, San Diego, California, USA, 6-9 March 2002, v. 81 n. Sp A, p. A-231</b>
<b>Issued Date</b>	<b>2002</b>
<b>URL</b>	<b><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10722/53956">http://hdl.handle.net/10722/53956</a></b>
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# 1755 The Relation between General Diseases and Periodontal Diseases in Hospitalised Subjects

[P.-O. SODER](#)<sup>1</sup>, L. JIN<sup>2</sup>, B. SODER<sup>1</sup>, S. AIRILA-MANSSON<sup>1</sup>, and B. KLINGE<sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup>Karolinska Institutet, Huddinge, Sweden, <sup>2</sup>University of Hong Kong, China

**Objectives:** The aim was to study the relation between general diseases and periodontal diseases in subjects hospitalised for general diseases in a longitudinal study. **Methods:** The participants were 1664 individuals 822 males, 35.87 (+- 2.8SD) yr. and 842 females 35.7 (+-2.9) yr. Their hospital care was followed during 13 years. Periodontal examinations were carried out when the participants entered the study with determination of plaque (PLI), gingivitis (GI), number of teeth with pockets 5 mm and deeper and number of remaining teeth. After 13 years the participants were divided in two groups, subjects who had been treated at the hospital for general diseases (D-group) and healthy/not treated at hospital (H-group). The first diagnosed general disease has been used according to the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9). Analysis of Variance was the statistical method used. **Results:** The results showed that 270 males in the D-group had in mean 1.4 (+-0.24SE) number of teeth with pockets 5 mm and deeper and 562 males in the H-group had in mean 0.9 (+-0.11SE) number of teeth with pockets 5 mm and deeper. The difference was statistically significant ( $p<0.05$ ). GI was in mean 1.5 (+-0.03SE) for males in D-group and for males in H-group 1.3 (+-0.02SE). The difference was statistically significant ( $p<0.01$ ). Subjects with diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (ICD 680-709), diseases of the genitourinary system (ICD 580-629) and diseases of the circulatory system (ICD 390-459), had in mean 2.4(+2.3SE), 1.7 (+-0.73SE) and 1.4 (+-0.09SE) number of teeth with pockets 5 mm and deeper respectively at the start of the study. **Conclusion:** Periodontal diseases might have influence on general diseases. The study was supported by the Karolinska Institutet

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