

COMPARACIÓN DE CONCENTRACIÓN TOTAL DE PROTEÍNAS EN SALIVA DE ADULTOS Y ADULTOS MAYORES

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RESUMEN

Objetivo: Determinar si existen diferencias en la concentración total de proteínas en saliva de Adultos y Adultos Mayores.

Materiales y Métodos: La muestra estuvo conformada por 60 individuos, 30 eran de género masculino y 30 femenino, se conformaron dos grupos: el primero de 15 hombres adultos y 15 mujeres adultas, entre 18 y 39 años, y el segundo 15 hombres adultos mayores y 15 mujeres adultas mayores de 60 años o más. A cada sujeto se le tomó una muestra única de saliva no estimulada y estimulada y se midió la concentración de proteínas mediante la técnica de Bradford, quedando expresando en mg de proteínas/ μ l de saliva. Luego se calcularon las medias y desviación estándar y para analizar si las diferencias eran estadísticamente significativas se realizó la prueba de t student en el programa SPSS versión 15.0 para Windows, en español.

Resultados: La concentración total de proteínas en saliva no estimulada del total de la muestra y de las mujeres presentó diferencias estadísticamente significativas ($p < 0.05$), al igual que la saliva estimulada del total de la muestra.

La concentración de proteínas en la saliva estimulada de mujeres y hombres de la muestra y la no estimulada de los hombres, no mostraron diferencias estadísticamente significativas ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusiones:

- La concentración total de proteínas en saliva estimulada de adultos es menor que la de los adultos mayores.
- La concentración total de proteínas en saliva no estimulada de adultos es menor que de los adultos mayores.

ABSTRACT

Objective: Determine if there are differences in total protein concentration in the saliva of adults and elderly. **Materials and Methods:** The sample consisted of 60 individuals, 30 male and 30 female that were divided in two groups: the first one of 15 male adults and 15 female adults that are between 18 and 39 years old, and the second one is composed of 15 men and 15 women aged 60 years or more. A single sample of unstimulated and stimulated saliva was taken from each subject and protein concentration was measured using the Bradford technique. It was expressed in protein mg / μ L of saliva. Then it was calculated the mean and standard deviation and the student's t-test was used in the spanish version of the software SPSS 15.0 for Windows to analyze whether the differences were statistically significant. **Results:** The total protein concentration in unstimulated saliva showed statistically significant differences in the entire sample and women ($p < 0.05$), the same as the stimulated saliva of the entire sample. The protein concentration in stimulated saliva of women and men and the unstimulated saliva of men did not show statistically significant differences ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusions:**

- The total protein concentration in stimulated saliva of adults is lower than in elderly.
 - The total protein concentration in unstimulated saliva of adults is lower than in elderly.
- described by PAHO / WHO (2001), in addition to measuring c.e.o.d according to WHO, 1997, oral hygiene index and cariogenic diet. As the results, evaluated parts, 72 teeth were restored, for 87.8% of the total, 10 pieces were for sealants, constituting 12.2% of the total. Total of 110 pieces restored ART technique, according to the codes of evaluation, in 46 parts success was determined, corresponding to 63.88% at 12.2 parts failure was determined, corresponding to 36.12%. From a total of 10 pieces of glass ionomer sealet, all successfully evaluated, corresponding to 100%. With respect to the results obtained in this study, we noted the direct relationship between success and failure of the ART technique and the risk factors, since the restoration of children with poor oral hygiene and a high c.e.o.d had more failure than those with a c.e.o.d low.

Keywords: Atraumatic Restoration Technique (ART) restorations, sealants, success, failure, risk factors.