

PERIODONTAL PATHOGENIC ANALYSIS IN THE ORAL MICROBIOMA AT PATIENTS WITH HEAD AND NECK SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

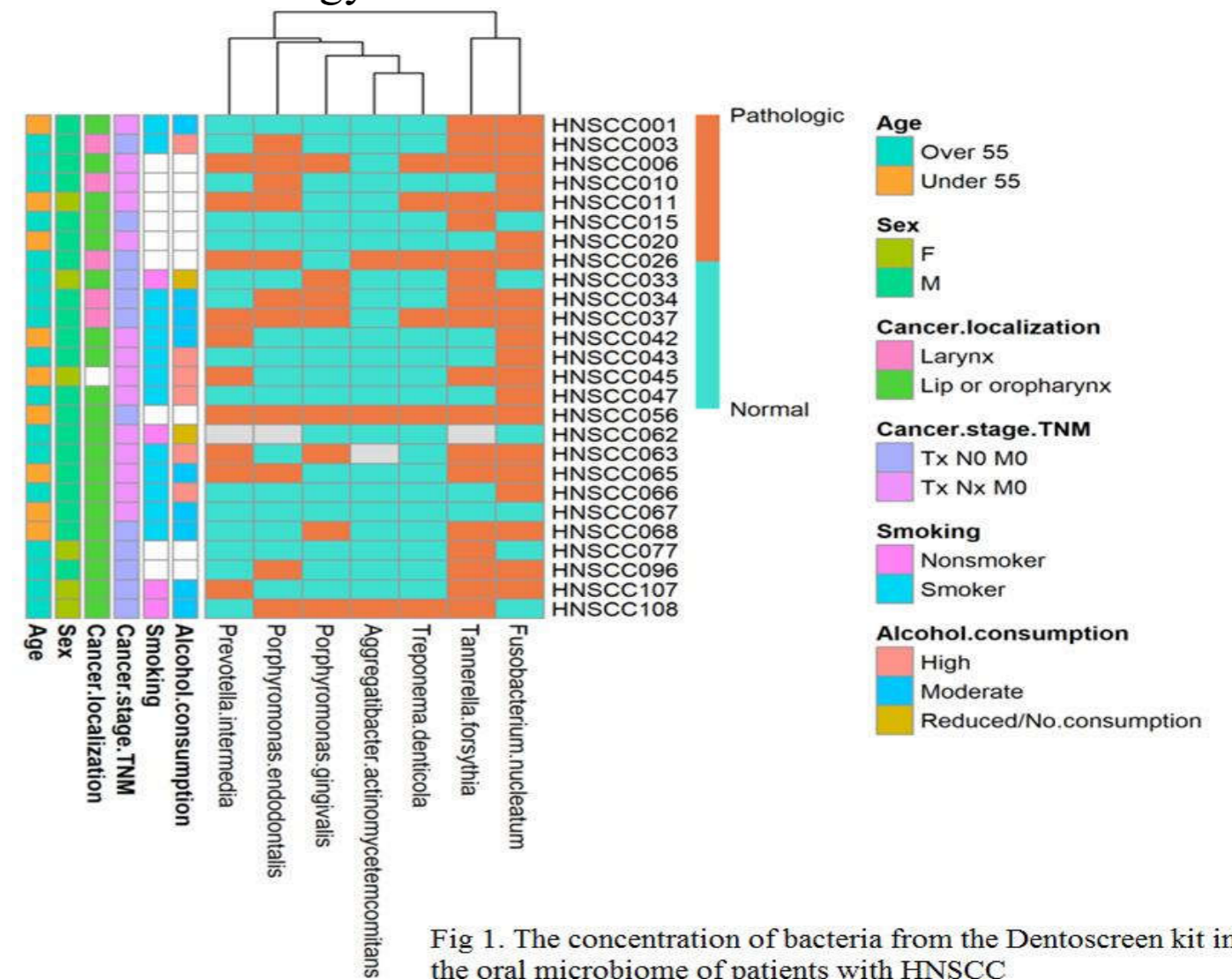
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Introduction: Research on the relationship between the human microbiome and malignant tumors has received particular interest in recent years.

Material and methods 26 saliva and oral buffer samples were analyzed from patients with HNSCC by quantitative PCR method for 7 periodontal pathogens: Porphyromonas endodontalis, Porphyromonas gingivalis, Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans, Treponema denticola, Fusobacterium nucleatum, Prevotella intermedia and Tannerella forsythia.

Purpose of the study was to determine the concentration of periodontal pathogens in the oral microbiome in patients with HNSCC.

Results show F. nucleatum exceeds the norm in 20 samples (19 smokers and 1 non-smoker) and T. forsythia in 18. P. endodontalis was identified in all patients with laryngeal carcinoma and approx. in 30% of patients with carcinoma of the lip and oropharynx.



Conclusions Of all the 7 species studied, F. nucleatum and T. forsythia have pathological concentrations in most samples.

Keywords oral microbiome, squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck.