

The influence of periodontitis in cardiovascular diseases.

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Background. Currently, the relationship between periodontal disease and general health is deeply studied, which refers to the multiple and complex interrelationship between periodontal diseases and general health. There are three ways of interaction between the affected periodontium and non-oral organs: bacteremia, systemic inflammation (interleukins, etc.) and endotoxemia caused by swallowed bacteria.

Aim of the study. Assessment of the correlation between the clinical signs of the chronic periodontitis and the preclinical ischemic myocardial signs.

Material and methods. 92 patients with chronic periodontitis (age between 25–58 years) without clinical manifestations of cardiovascular disease and pathological classical ECG signs were selected for this study. Periodontitis was diagnosed following the clinical and radiological exam. ECG dispersion mapping was used to identify preclinical ischemic myocardial signs.

Results. We have determined that in 85% cases of patients with chronic periodontitis, preclinical ischemic myocardial disorders. The correlation analysis has shown that with the increase in the severity of the periodontitis, the value of the Myocardial Index (ischemic signs) will be higher.

Conclusions. Myocardial Index (ECG dispersion mapping) positively correlates with the severity and duration of the periodontal disease, patient's age and the systolic blood pressure level. Around 85% of patients with chronic periodontitis had preclinical ischemic signs. Researches has revealed the existence of common toxic factors in chronic periodontitis and cardiovascular diseases.

Keywords. periodontitis, cardiovascular diseases, bacteraemia, ECG.