

Brazilian Oral Research

Print version ISSN 1806-8324

Abstract













[MACHADO, Ana Cristina Posch](#); [QUIRINO, Maria Rozeli de Souza](#) and [NASCIMENTO, Luiz Fernando Costa](#). Relation between chronic periodontal disease and plasmatic levels of triglycerides, total cholesterol and fractions. *Braz. oral res.* [online]. 2005, vol.19, n.4, pp. 284-289. ISSN 1806-8324. doi: 10.1590/S1806-83242005000400009.

Many people in the world are affected by hyperlipidemia, which is a known risk factor for atherosclerotic disease. On the other hand, periodontitis, a prevalent oral disease, has been connected to several systemic health changes, including an altered lipid metabolism. Transient and recurrent bacteremias, which may be caused by periodontal infection, induce an intense local and systemic inflammatory response, leading to changes in the whole body. The aim of the present study was to verify the relationship between severe and moderate periodontal disease and blood lipid levels. Sixty individuals seen at the clinics of the University of Taubaté, São Paulo, over 20 years old, were divided into two groups, with and without periodontitis, and paired according to sex and age. Their levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides and fractions were determined. Variables related to high cholesterol levels, including age, sex and body mass index, were evaluated. The values recommended by the Brazilian Society of Cardiology were considered to classify lipidemia. The results showed that mean levels of cholesterol ($192.1 \text{ mg/dl} \pm 40.9$) and triglycerides ($153.5 \text{ mg/dl} \pm 105.6$) in individuals with periodontitis were higher than, but not statistically different from, those of individuals without periodontitis ($186.1 \text{ mg/dl} \pm 35.4$ and $117.5 \text{ mg/dl} \pm 68$, respectively). Therefore, this study has demonstrated that there is no significant relationship between periodontal disease, regardless of its intensity, and blood lipid levels in the studied population.

Keywords : Periodontal diseases; Hyperlipidemia; Cholesterol; Lipoproteins; Triglycerides.

- [abstract in portuguese](#)
- [text in english](#)
- [pdf in english](#)

services

-  custom services
-  Article in pdf format
-  Article in xml format
-  Article references
-  Health indicators
-  How to cite this article
-  Access statistics
-  Cited by SciELO
-  Similar in SciELO
-  Automatic translation
-  Show semantic highlights
-  Send this article by e-mail



All the content of the journal, except where otherwise noted, is licensed under a [Creative Commons License](#)

Sociedade Brasileira de Pesquisa Odontológica

Av. Lineu Prestes, 2227
Caixa Postal 8216
05508-900 São Paulo SP - Brazil
Tel./Fax: +55 11 3091-7810



bor@sbpgo.org.br