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Search Strategy:

1  exp *Saliva/ (17144)
2  limit 1 to english language (14243)
3  limit 2 to dentistry journals (4222)

Title
Salivary and serum B-cell activating factor (BAFF) levels after hydroxychloroquine treatment in primary Sjogren's syndrome.

Source

Abstract
PURPOSE: Some evidence implicates a role of hydroxychloroquine (HQ) in the management of Sjogren's syndrome. This study evaluated the effect of HQ on saliva B-cell activating factor (BAFF) levels as well as health related quality of life (QoL) in patients with primary Sjogren's syndrome (pSS).

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Ten pSS patients who had been treated with HQ for at least 2 years and 15 healthy controls (HC) were included in the study. First, HQ was withdrawn for 12 weeks, then baseline evaluation was performed. Subsequently, HQ was restarted and further evaluations were carried out after 12 and 24 weeks of HQ treatment. Oral infection foci were eliminated by dental and periodontal treatments in both groups before enrollment. BAFF levels were evaluated with ELISA in serum and unstimulated mixed saliva. Salivary flow rates of patients and the control group were measured as well. Oral health quality of life (QoL) was evaluated by an oral health impact profile-14 (OHIP-14) questionnaire.

RESULTS: Salivary BAFF levels (median: 12.39 ng/ml) were significantly decreased by using HQ both at 12 (2.78 ng/ml) and 24 weeks (0.50 ng/ml) (P = 0.51) but higher than the patients' rate at baseline (0.04 ml/min) (P = 0.008).

CONCLUSION: Salivary and serum BAFF levels were lowered in patients with pSS when treated with HQ. In addition, decreased disease activity and increased salivary flows can be achieved with HQ in pSS patients.

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Journal Article.

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20130918

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2013

Title
Salivary thiocyanate: a biochemical indicator of cigarette smoking in adolescents.

Source

Abstract
PURPOSE: Saliva is considered to be critical for the maintenance of healthy oral mucosa, and oral fluids provide an easily available, non-invasive medium for the diagnosis of a wide range of diseases and clinical situations. The purpose of this study was to estimate the thiocyanate (SCN) level in saliva of cigarette smokers and compare it with that of nonsmokers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The present study comprised 100 subjects, of which 50 had a habit of tobacco smoking. The other 50 neither smoked nor chewed tobacco and comprised the healthy control group. The age and sex (all males) of both groups of subjects were matched. All the patients were in the age group of 25 to 40 years. The group of smokers was divided into subgroups according to duration and frequency of smoking. Duration group 1: smoking for a period of 4-7 years; duration group 2: smoking for a period of 8-15 years; duration group 3: chronic smokers, smoking for a period of more than 15 years. Frequency group 1: patients smoked half pack of cigarettes, i.e. 4-6 per day; frequency group 2: patients smoked one pack of cigarettes, i.e. 7-11 per day; frequency group 3: patients smoked more than one pack, i.e. >11, per day. Saliva was collected by the spitting method. Unstimulated whole saliva was refrigerated at 4C and processed within 24 h. The estimation of thiocyanate in saliva was done according to Densen et al (1967).
RESULTS: The present study clearly indicates a significant increase in salivary thiocyanate level in tobacco smokers as compared to nonsmokers (P < 0.0001). Comparing salivary SCN in different duration groups, the salivary SCN level was significantly lower in group 1 vs groups 2 and 3, with P < 0.0001. In terms of smoking frequency, the salivary SCN level was significantly lower in group 1 vs group 3, P < 0.0001. It is also evident that there was an increase in salivary thiocyanate levels with increased duration and frequency, thus showing a positive correlation between them.

CONCLUSION: The findings of this study suggest that salivary thiocyanate can be used as a safe and acceptable prevalence measurement for cigarette smoking behaviour.

Abstract

What is salivary diagnostics and why should you care? Most of us dentists try to avoid or control saliva as it interferes with access, or chemical interactions in dental materials or impression materials, or when it is simply a nuisance. Periodically, we may note reduced flow or encounter a patient with xerostomia. Correspondingly, we then manage the many of today's existing commercialized oral-based tests were yesterday's proposed ideas or concepts, captured in the 1993 New York Academy of Sciences Conference on oral based diagnostics. When coupled with the emerging point-of-care technology, the potential of salivary diagnostics is even more compelling. In this section, I hope to elucidate for the reader the potential of salivary diagnostics for the dental profession and So what is the value proposition? How could this disruptive technology serve the dentist and the patients they treat? What must occur to facilitate the ongoing development and introduction of salivary diagnostics into the marketplace?
Saliva – Latest 20 Articles from Dental Journals

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**Salivary flow, testosterone, and femur bone mineral density in menopausal women with oral dryness feeling.**

**Authors**
Agha-Hosseini F.  Moosavi MS.  Mirzaii-Dizgah I.

**Institution**
Department of Oral Medicine, Dental Research Center, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.  aghahose@sina.tums.ac.ir

**Title**
Salivary flow, testosterone, and femur bone mineral density in menopausal women with oral dryness feeling.

**Source**

**Abstract**
OBJECTIVES: We compared salivary flow, serum and saliva testosterone, and femur bone mineral density (BMD) of menopausal women with or without xerostomia.

STUDY DESIGN: A case/control study was performed on 60 selected menopausal women with or without xerostomia. BMD and testosterone concentration were measured by a dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry system and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay method, respectively.

RESULTS: Multinomial logistic regression demonstrated that low saliva flow rate (odds ratio [OR] = 22.8, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 5.4, 96.8), low femur BMD (OR = 6.0, CI: 1.8, 20.0), high stimulated saliva testosterone (OR = 5.2, CI: 2.0, 18.9), high unstimulated saliva testosterone (OR = 3.8, 95% CI: 1.6, 12.3), and high serum testosterone (OR = 2.7, CI: 1.1, 7.2) were associated with an increased risk of xerostomia in menopausal women.

CONCLUSIONS: High serum and salivary testosterone and low femur BMD and saliva flow were associated with xerostomia. Of these factors, low salivary flow seems to be the most important element in the perception of dry mouth. Copyright 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

**Salivary interleukin-8 levels in children suffering from type 1 diabetes mellitus.**

**Authors**
Dakovic D.  Colic M.  Cakic S.  Mileusnic I.  Hajdukovic Z.  Stamatovic N.

**Institution**
Clinic of Dental Medicine, Military Medical Academy, Belgrade, Serbia.

**Title**
Salivary interleukin-8 levels in children suffering from type 1 diabetes mellitus.

**Source**

**Abstract**
OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to investigate the differences between the salivary levels of IL-8 in patients with Type 1 diabetes mellitus (DM) with (DM+P) or without (DM-P) concomitant periodontitis and healthy subjects. The correlations between the levels of these cytokines and clinical periodontal parameters were also established.

METHODS: Twenty children and adolescents with Type 1 DM (10 diagnosed with periodontitis, 10 presenting no signs of periodontitis) and a control group consisting of 20 healthy children and adolescents aged 7-18 years were recruited for this study.

RESULTS: The Salivary IL-8 level was statistically significantly (p < 0.005) elevated in subjects with Type 1 DM (474.47 +/- 716.76) compared to non-diabetic control group (101.99 +/- 68.32). There was no difference (p > 0.05) in the salivary IL-8 level when subjects with Type 1 DM with concomitant periodontitis were compared to diabetics without periodontitis. When the salivary IL-8 level in subjects with Type 1 DM was correlated with the clinical parameters, no statistical significance was found.

CONCLUSION: An elevated salivary IL-8 level in subjects with Type 1 DM without concomitant periodontitis plays a major role in the development of diabetic micro and macroangiopathy and pathogenesis of atherosclerosis. Consequently, this may offer a basis for the assessment of risk, prophylaxis and treatment of diabetic complications.

**Dental Journals**

**Publication Type**
Journal Article.  Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't.

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Authors
Jensdottir T. Buchwald C. Nauntofte B. Hansen HS. Bardow A.
Authors Full Name
Institution
The Norwegian Dental Expertise Center West, Stavanger, Norway.
jensdottir@throg.no
Title
Saliva in relation to dental erosion before and after radiotherapy.
Source
Abstract
OBJECTIVE: Low saliva flow and abnormal saliva composition are common conditions after radiotherapy for oral cavity and pharyngeal cancer. Both conditions increase the susceptibility to dental caries and erosion, which may be further accelerated by changes in food preferences. The aim of this study was to determine changes in saliva flow and susceptibility to erosive challenges in pharyngeal cancer patients before and after radiotherapy to the head and neck.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The erosive potential of sucking acidic candies with and without calcium was determined in nine patients (50-68 years) before and after receiving a radiation dose of 66 Gy to the head and neck area. The erosive potential was evaluated from saliva degree of saturation with respect to hydroxyapatite (HAp) and by dissolution of HAp in candy-stimulated saliva.

RESULTS: Sucking acidic candies increased saliva flow rates 17-fold before as well as after radiotherapy (p < 0.001). However, significantly lower unstimulated (p < 0.05) and stimulated (p < 0.01) saliva flow rates were obtained after radiotherapy. Also, saliva became more under-saturated with respect to HAp during (p < 0.01) and in a period after sucking the candies (p < 0.01). HAp dissolution was significantly lower with the candy containing calcium compared with the control candy, both before and after radiotherapy (p < 0.001 and p < 0.05). Conclusions: Radiotherapy to the head and neck area significantly reduced saliva flow and altered saliva composition in a way that may increase the susceptibility to dental disease. However, saliva could be stimulated by acidic candies, which could be made nearly non-erosive even in irradiated patients.

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Journal Article. Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't.

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Authors
Wiken Albertsson K. Persson A. van Dijken JW.
Authors Full Name
Wiken Albertsson, Katarina. Persson, Anitha. van Dijken, Jan W V.
Institution
Dental Hygienist Education, Department of Odontology, Dental School, Umea University, Umea, Sweden. katarina.albertsson@odont.umu.se
Title
Effect of essential oils containing and alcohol-free chlorhexidine mouthrinses on cariogenic micro-organisms in human saliva.
Source
Abstract
OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect on mutans streptococci and lactobacilli in saliva of mouthrinsing with essential oils and an alcohol-free chlorhexidine.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: Twenty healthy volunteers (mean age 59 years) participated in the double-blind randomized cross-over study. Three mouthrinses were used in 16 days rinsing periods in addition to their regular mechanical oral hygiene: a solution with essential oils (EO; Listerine), a solution with alcohol-free chlorhexidine (CHX; Paroex) and water (negative control). The mouthrinse periods were separated by 3-month washout periods. At days 0 (baseline) and 17 (end) of each mouthrinse period, paraffin stimulated whole saliva was collected in order to analyse CFU/ml saliva of mutans streptococci and lactobacilli.

RESULTS: Only the CHX rinse showed a significant difference for CFU mutans streptococci between baseline and end (p = 0.004). The CFU mutans streptococci at the end of the rinse periods showed statistically significant differences between CHX vs EO (p = 0.039) and CHX vs water (p = 0.022). The difference in CFU lactobacilli between baseline and end was significant for CHX (p = 0.031), but not for the other rinses. No statistically significant differences for lactobacilli were found at the end of the rinse periods between the mouthrines.

CONCLUSION: A significant reduction in amount of cariogenic bacteria in saliva was observed after 16 days of alcohol-free chlorhexidine mouthrinse but not after the
essential oils rinse. The high number of participant's not changing to a bacterial class with a reduced number of micro-organisms showed that both rinses had little clinical significance as a caries preventing treatment method, which can decrease the number of CFU cariogenic micro-organisms.

**Conclusions:** The present findings suggest that immunodetection of MMP-8 is dependent on the selected techniques and even with mild COPD some systemic inflammatory markers such as MMP-8 tend to increase. However, the present clinical periodontal and biochemical findings do not provide support for the previously proposed interaction between COPD and periodontal diseases. 2012 John Wiley & Sons A/S. Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

**Title:** Bisphosphonates-related osteonecrosis of the jaws: a preliminary study of salivary interleukins.

RESULTS: We found higher salivary values for all the cytokines studied in group 1 than in group 2 and 3. IL-1beta showed the major differences compared with control group. (P < 0.05)

CONCLUSIONS: This preliminary study confirms that there are alterations in these interleukins in patients with BRONJ. These results give support to further additional salivary studies on these biomarkers by quantitative measures. 2012 John Wiley & Sons A/S. Published by Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Publication Type
Comparative Study. Journal Article.

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Authors
Elshahawy W. Ajlouni R. James W. Abdellatif H. Watanabe I.

Institution
Department of Fixed Prosthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, Tanta University, Egypt.

Title
Elemental ion release from fixed restorative materials into patient saliva.

Source

Abstract
The objective of this study was to quantitatively investigate the elemental ion release from the fixed gold alloy and ceramic crowns into patient saliva. Twenty patients who participated in the study were divided into two equal groups: 1) full coverage type IV gold crowns and 2) full coverage CAD-CAM-fabricated ceramic crowns. Saliva collection and clinical evaluation of marginal integrity and gingival health were performed before crowns preparation, 3 months and 6 months after crowns placement. Clinical evaluations were conducted using California Dental Association criteria. Collected saliva samples were analysed for element release using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer. The zinc, copper, palladium, gold and silver were released from type IV gold crowns into saliva, while the silicon and aluminium were released from ceramic crowns. A clinically significant number of subjects had increased release of zinc from baseline to three-month recall and increased silicon release from baseline to both three-month and six-month recalls. For all elements, the subjects' counts for the case of three-month recall to six-month recall were never higher than that of the case of baseline to three-month recall except for palladium. No obvious adverse effects on marginal integrity or gingival health were noticed. Significant increased releases of zinc from cast gold crowns and silicon from CAD-CAM-fabricated ceramic crowns into the saliva were evident after 3 months of clinical service. 2013 Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

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Authors
Zalewska A. Knas M. Waszkiewicz N. Waszkiel D. Sierakowski S. Zwierz K.

Institution
Department of Pedodontics, Medical University, Bialystok, Poland.

Email
annazalewska74@yahoo.com

Title
Rheumatoid arthritis patients with xerostomia have reduced production of key salivary constituents.

Source

Abstract
OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to assess the relationship between complaints of xerostomia in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) with the total output of the salivary proteins of innate and adaptive immunity.

STUDY DESIGN: The salivary output and specific activity of peroxidase and specific contents of lysozyme, lactoferrin, and secretory immunoglobulin A (sIgA) were determined in xerostomic RA patients, nonxerostomic RA patients, and healthy control subjects.

RESULTS: Compared with nonxerostomic RA and healthy control groups, xerostomic RA patients had significantly decreased output of saliva and protein, decreased peroxidase activity, and a significantly lower specific content of peroxidase and sIgA. Compared with the RA control group, xerostomic RA patients had significantly lower specific content of all salivary proteins examined.

CONCLUSIONS: The results indicate that xerostomia in patients with RA may be a harbinger of diminished saliva production regarding quantity and quality, and may be
indicative of impairment of the salivary immune system of the oral cavity in xerostomic RA patients. Copyright 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

CONCLUSIONS: Age as a significant contributor to the variance should be taken into account in studies focusing on salivary markers of oxidative stress. The relationship between PBI and salivary TBARS confirms results from previous studies. In addition, our results show that the association is age independent. Negative association between the CI and AOPPs might be related to recent findings that AOPP might be actually a marker of non-enzymatic antioxidant status. 2012 John Wiley & Sons A/S.

CONCLUSIONS: As a significant contributor to the variance should be taken into account in studies focusing on salivary markers of oxidative stress. The relationship between PBI and salivary TBARS confirms results from previous studies. In addition, our results show that the association is age independent. Negative association between the CI and AOPPs might be related to recent findings that AOPP might be actually a marker of non-enzymatic antioxidant status. 2012 John Wiley & Sons A/S.

CONCLUSIONS: As a significant contributor to the variance should be taken into account in studies focusing on salivary markers of oxidative stress. The relationship between PBI and salivary TBARS confirms results from previous studies. In addition, our results show that the association is age independent. Negative association between the CI and AOPPs might be related to recent findings that AOPP might be actually a marker of non-enzymatic antioxidant status. 2012 John Wiley & Sons A/S.
RESULTS: Anti-HCV antibodies could be detected in 47/180 (26.1%) saliva samples. In 11/47 (23.5%) of these, HCV RNA was also detected. From the 133/180 (73.9%) saliva samples with undetectable anti-HCV antibodies, 49/133 (36.8%) were positive for HCV RNA at least in one saliva sample. From the 64 patients from whom salivary gland samples were available, 17/64 (26.6%) had detectable anti-HCV antibodies in saliva, from which 2/17 (11.8%) also had HCV RNA in the salivary gland. From the 47/64 (73.4%) cases negative for anti-HCV antibodies in saliva, 10/47 (21.3%) were positive for HCV RNA in salivary gland.

CONCLUSIONS: Taken together, our results suggest that there is no correlation between the presence of anti-HCV antibodies in saliva and the detection of HCV RNA in saliva and salivary glands in patients with chronic hepatitis C. Nevertheless, as there was a statistically significant difference between detection of anti-HCV antibodies and HCV RNA in stimulated saliva, our study points toward the need for new research on mechanisms of HCV shedding in saliva. 2012 John Wiley & Sons A/S. All rights reserved.

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suggest that histatins could potentially be used for the development of new wound healing medications.

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Journal Article.  Review.

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**Authors**
Joshi S.  Hegde AM.  Rai K.  Shetty S.

**Authors Full Name**
Joshi, S.  Hegde, A M.  Rai, K.  Shetty, S.

**Institution**
Department of Pedodontics, Rural Dental College, Loni, Dist. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India.  saurabhjoshi2006@yahoo.co.in

**Title**
Evaluation of salivary sialic acid levels in acute lymphoblastic leukemic children and its correlation with dental caries experience.

**Source**

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**Abstract**
AIM: The aim of present study was to evaluate the salivary sialic acid levels in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemic (ALL) children and to correlate it with dental caries experience.

METHOD: A total of 120 children aged 4-10 yrs were divided into 4 groups of 30 each. Dental caries experience was recorded followed by un-stimulated saliva collection.

RESULTS: The mean salivary sialic acid levels of the study group were much higher when compared with the control group, which was statistically significant. A linear relationship between salivary sialic acid levels and dental caries in leukemic children was observed.

CONCLUSION: The findings of our study conclude that salivary sialic acid levels may have a potent activity in dental caries process and can be used as a useful marker in cancer.

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**Authors**
Sadi H.  Finkelman M.  Rosenberg M.

**Authors Full Name**

**Institution**
Tufts University School of Dental Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts, USA.  hana.sadi@tufts.edu

**Title**
Salivary cortisol, salivary alpha amylase, and the dental anxiety scale.

**Source**

**Other ID**
Source: NLM.  PMC3683880 [Available on 12/01/13]

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**Abstract**
The aim of this study was to investigate the correlation between dental anxiety, salivary cortisol, and salivary alpha amylase (sAA) levels. Furthermore, the aim was to look into individual differences such as age, race, gender, any existing pain, or traumatic dental experience and their effect on dental anxiety. This study followed a cross-sectional design and included a convenience sample of 46. Every patient was asked to complete the Dental Anxiety Scale (DAS) and a basic demographic/dental history questionnaire. A saliva sample, utilizing the method of passive drooling, was then collected in 2-mL cryovials. Samples were analyzed for salivary cortisol and sAA levels by Salimetrics. Significant associations were observed between DAS scores and presence of pain and history of traumatic dental experience. However, no significant correlations were observed between DAS, cortisol, and sAA levels. Our study reconfirms that dental anxiety is associated with presence of pain and a history of traumatic dental experience. On the other hand, our study was the first to our knowledge to test the correlation between the DAS and sAA; nevertheless, our results failed to show any significant correlation between dental anxiety, cortisol, and sAA levels.

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Journal Article.

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Authors
Hussein AS. Ghasheer HF. Ramli NM. Schroth RJ. Abu-Hassan MI.
Authors Full Name
Hussein, A S. Ghasheer, H F. Ramli, N M. Schroth, R J. Abu-Hassan, M I.
Institution
Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Universiti Teknologi MARA UTM, Shah Alam, Malaysia. alaa@salam.uitm.edu.my
Title
Salivary trace elements in relation to dental caries in a group of multi-ethnic schoolchildren in Shah Alam, Malaysia.
Source
Abstract
AIM: To assess the salivary levels of Copper (Cu), Zinc (Zn), Manganese (Mn) and Iron (Fe) obtained from children of different ethnic backgrounds in Shah Alam, Malaysia and investigate the possible relationships with caries.
MATERIALS AND METHODS: One hundred and twenty primary school children were included. They were divided into caries and caries-free groups. Unstimulated whole saliva was collected from each participant using spitting method. The salivary elements were measured using an Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. Descriptive statistics, bivariate and Pearson's correlation analysis were performed.
RESULTS: Salivary Cu and Zn levels were significantly higher in children with dental caries compared to those caries-free (p < 0.05). Moreover, these elements had a positive correlation with dental caries (Cu: r=0.698, p<0.001; Zn: r=0.181, p<0.05). No significant variations in Mn and Fe were observed between caries and caries-free group (p>0.05). Additionally, there were significant differences in salivary Zn and Fe among different age groups (p<0.05) and highly significant differences in salivary Cu, Mn and Fe among different ethnic groups (p<0.001). However, all elements exhibited no significant differences between males and females.
CONCLUSION: The salivary Cu and Zn levels showed significant differences between caries and caries-free groups. The findings also revealed significant variations in the levels of salivary Cu, Mn and Fe among different ethnic groups and salivary Zn and Fe among different age groups.
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Authors
Alaki SM. Ashiry EA. Bakry NS. Baghlaf KK. Bagher SM.
Authors Full Name
Institution
Preventive Dental Sciences Department, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. sumeralaki@msn.com
Title
The effects of asthma and asthma medication on dental caries and salivary characteristics in children.
Source
Abstract
PURPOSE: To investigate the prevalence and severity of dental caries in children with a history of asthma in addition to their salivary characteristics, flow rate and buffering capacity, as well as the salivary level of Mutans streptococci (MS) and lactobacilli present.
MATERIALS AND METHODS: The study sample was composed of 30 cases and 30 controls with an age range from 5 to 13 years. The cases involved children with a past history of asthma, while the controls were medically fit children. The study was conducted from 2010 to 2011 and patients were randomly selected through the electronic filing system at King Abdul-Aziz University Hospital (R4 system), Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Interviews and questionnaires were completed by the parents of the children involved and dental examinations were performed. Stimulated salivary samples were collected to determine the salivary flow rate, buffering capacity and salivary levels of MS and lactobacilli.
RESULTS: No significant differences were found in the DMFT, dmft scores or community periodontal index (CPI) scores between the cases and controls with an age range from 5 to 13 years. The cases involved children with a past history of asthma, while the controls were medically fit children. The study was conducted from 2010 to 2011 and patients were randomly selected through the electronic filing system at King Abdul-Aziz University Hospital (R4 system), Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Interviews and questionnaires were completed by the parents of the children involved and dental examinations were performed. Stimulated salivary samples were collected to determine the salivary flow rate, buffering capacity and salivary levels of MS and lactobacilli.
CONCLUSION: The salivary Cu and Zn levels showed significant differences between caries and caries-free groups. The findings also revealed significant variations in the levels of salivary Cu, Mn and Fe among different ethnic groups and salivary Zn and Fe among different age groups.
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CONCLUSIONS: The frequency of taking asthma medication, the severity of asthma and the use of combination therapy can significantly alter the salivary characteristics in asthmatic children.

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