What is Holistic Dentistry?

A Comprehensive Approach to the Oral Systemic Link



Nicole Greco, RDH, BSDH, MA

About Nicole Greco



BS: NYU
MA: Columbia

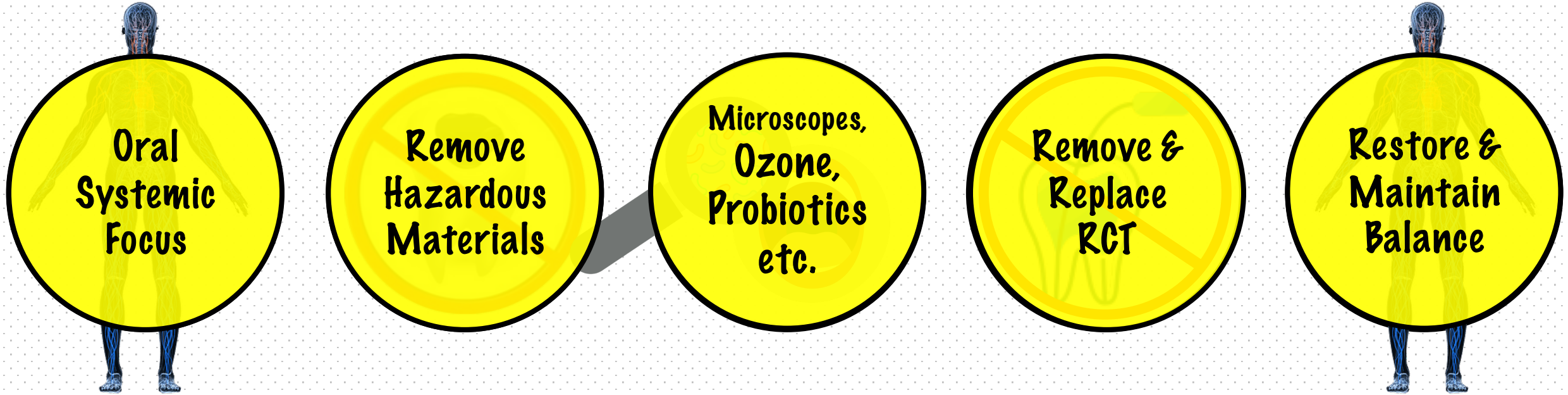
Former Dean of Dental Hygiene

EST. RDH 2003

Cannabis & Dental Educator

What is Holistic Dentistry?

- Holistic dentistry or biological dentistry, considering a person's entire state of physical and emotional health.



What is Holistic Dentistry?

- Holistic dentists use natural therapies (in combination with conventional ones) to prevent, diagnose, and treat diseases of the oral cavity

Microscopy

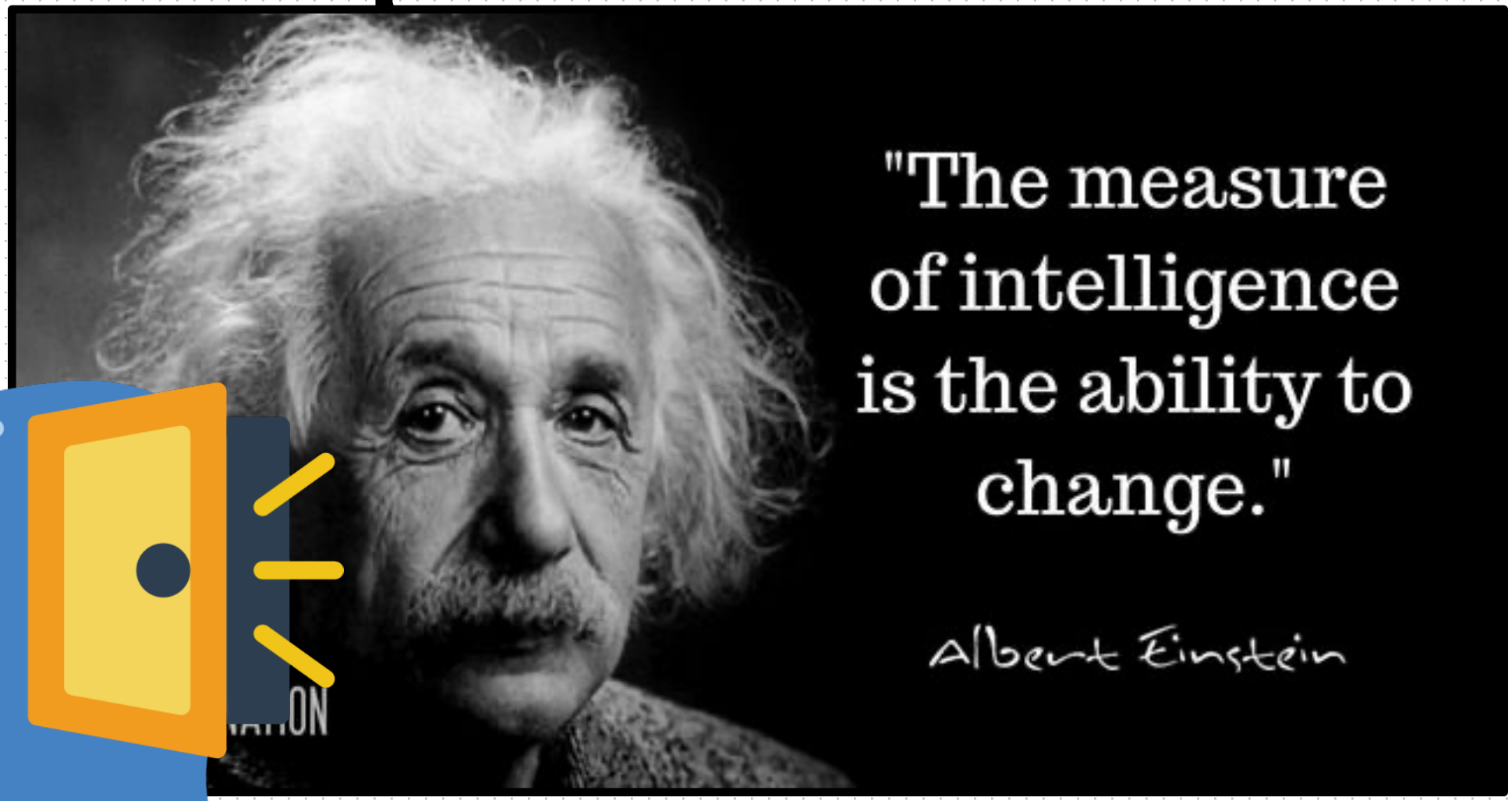
Ozone Therapy

Probiotics, Bacterial Reduction

Avoid DYE, BPE, Plastics etc.

Fluoride Free: pH Focus

Expand Your Mind!



Holistic Periodontal Protocol

Exam + pH strip

FMX + CBCT

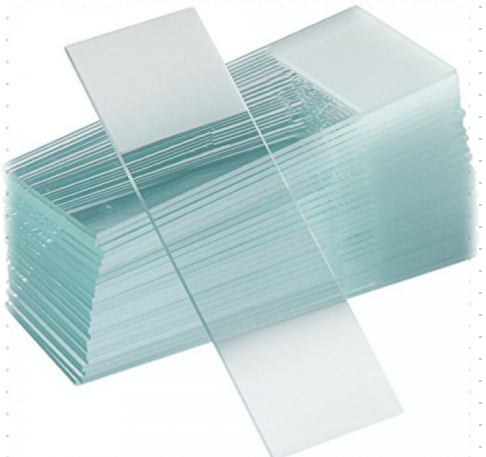
Micro Slide

SCRP+ Ozone

Laser*









dentistry journal

Reminders!

Review

Periodontal Health and Systemic Conditions

Glendale Lim [1], Upasna Janu [1], Lan-Lin Chiou [1], Kaveri Kranti Gandhi [1], Leena Palomo [2] and Vanchit John [1,*]

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[2] Department of Periodontology, Case Western University, School of Dentistry, Indianapolis, IN 46202, USA;
palomo
ond iu.e

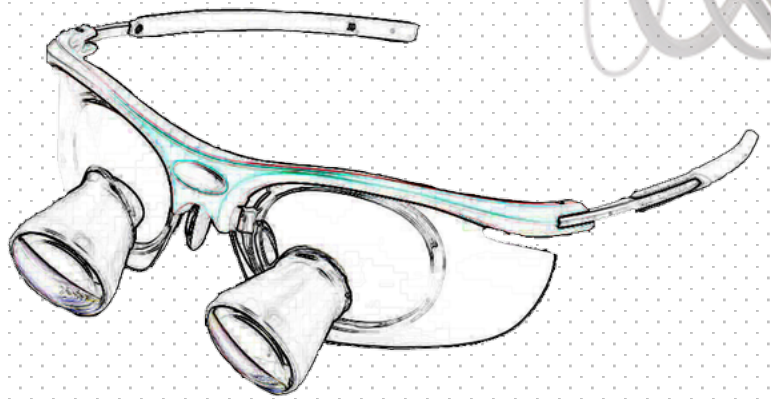


12 Oct Accep vembe lished: nber 20

Abstract: According to the new classification proposed by the recent 2017 World Workshop on Periodontal and Peri-implant Diseases and Conditions, periodontitis, necrotizing periodontal diseases,

Holistic Restorative Protocols

- Mercury Removal
- Ozone Therapy
- PRP Platelet Rich Plasma
- RCT Removal
- Advanced Techniques



Holistic Considerations...

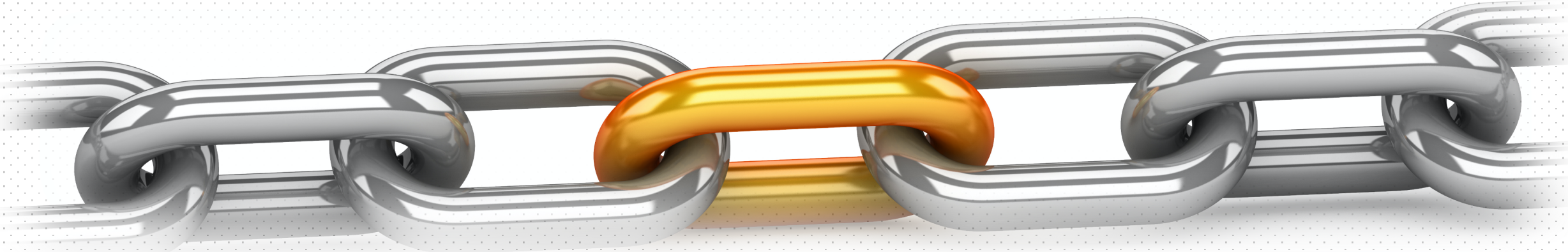
Hazardous Materials?

Patient Safety?

Infection?

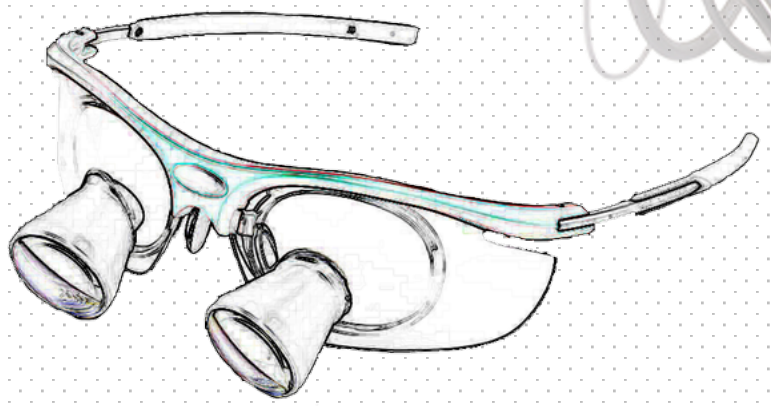
Fluoride?

Dental Materials?



Advanced Surgical Protocols

- Ozone Therapy
- Plasma Rich Fibrin
- Pinhole Technique
- LANAP & Lasers
- Infusions, Co-Therapy, Supplements



The Oral Systemic Links

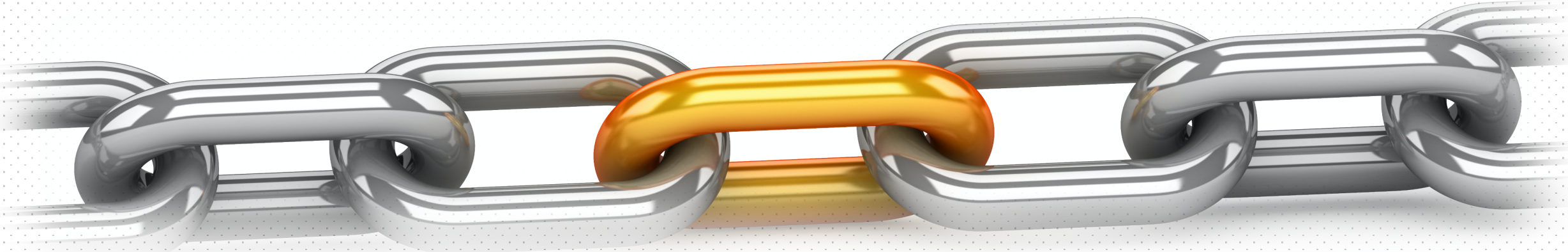
Brain Health

Cardiac Health

Endocrine Health

Digestive Health

Reproductive Health



DOI: 10.7860/JCDR/2018/29110.11045

Review Article

Microbiology Section

Periodontal Disease and Neurodegeneration: The Possible Pathway and Contribution from Periodontal Infections



RAJEEV RANJAN[1], GYANASENI APADM DITA N LISA M

ABSTRACT

Neurodegeneration is a process in which the neurons lose its structure, function and ultimately the death of the neurons follows. urodege eases lik 's, Parkin re thus mous int lth plans h of f us m t the dege Amy nd n he t nd ger s. B ral also he pa he on gene ation ed eit f cen by perip ions. Nu crobes ge to enter ain due t infection periodontal infection. The current review summarises the role of periodontal infection and the mechanism via which it contributes for neurodegeneration.



Keywords: Alzheimer disease, Amyloid-beta, Gingivitis

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Neuroimmunology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jneuroim



TNF-α and antibodies to periodontal bacteria discriminate between Alzheimer's disease patients and normal subjects

Angela R. Kamer [a,*], Ronald G. Craig [a,b], Elizabeth Pirraglia [d], Ananda P. Dasanayake [c], Robert G. Norman [c], Robert J. Boylan [b], Andrea Nehorayoff [a], Lidia Glodzik [d], Miroslaw Brys [d], Mony J. de Leon [d,e]

[a] New [illegible] University, College of [illegible]y, Department of P[illegible]ology and Implant[illegible], 345 East 24th S[illegible] York, NY 10010, [illegible]
[b] [illegible]rsity, Colle[illegible] Department[illegible] and Cran[illegible] 345 East 2[illegible] ork, NY 10[illegible]
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ARTICLE INFO

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Received 6 June 2009
Received in revised form 26 August 2009
Accepted 28 August 2009

ABSTRACT

The associations of inflammation/immune responses with clinical presentations of Alzheimer's disease (AD) remain unclear. We hypothesized that TNF-α and elevated antibodies to periodontal bacteria would be greater in AD compared to normal controls (NL) and their combination would aid clinical diagnosis of AD.

frontiers in Psychiatry





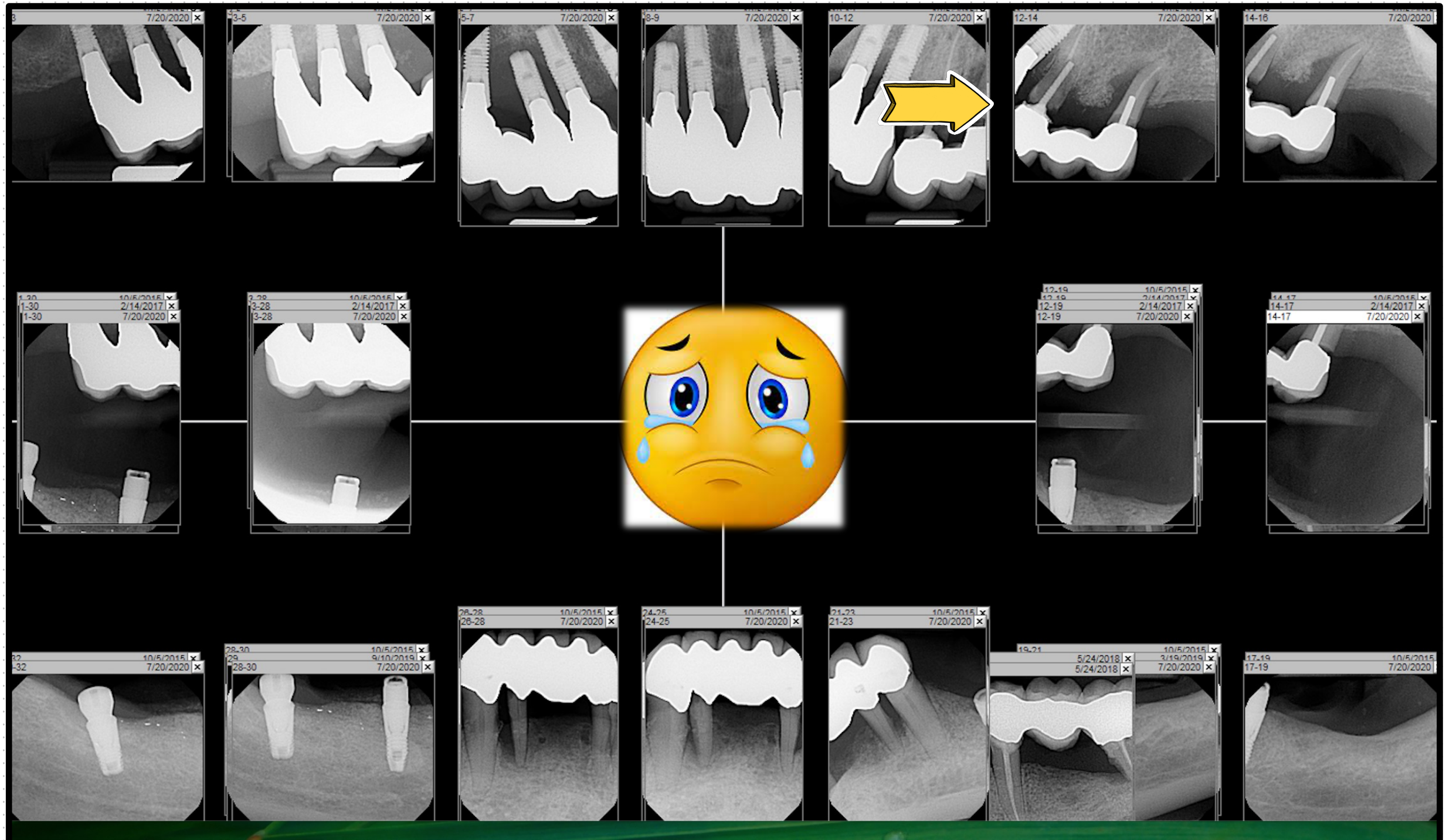
NEWS

The Role of the Oral Microbiota Related to Periodontal Diseases in Anxiety, Mood and Trauma- and Stress-Related Disorders

María Martínez[1,2*], *Teodor T. Postolache*[3,4,5], *Borja García-Bueno*[6,7,8], *Juan C. Leza*[6,7,8], *Elena Figuero*[1,2], *Christopher A. Lowry*[4,5,9,10,11] and *Stefanie Malan-Müller*[6,8*]

[1] Etiology a... Periodontal ...ant Diseases ...oup, Univers... ...se Madrid, Madrid, Spain, [2] D... ...tal Clinic... ...culty of Den... ...rsidad Compl... ...adrid, Madrid, Spain, [3] Departm... Univers... ...hool of M... ...re, MD, Unit... [4] Military and Veteran Microbior... ...r Resea... , Aurora... ...es, [5] Roc... ...tal Illness Research Educatio... ...ter, Roc... ...nal Vete... ...al Cente... ...ited States

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Web of Knowledge / Web of Science: Neuroendocrinol Lett
Pub Med / Medline: Neuro Endocrinol Lett

Evidence supporting a link between dental amalgams and chronic illness, fatigue, depression, anxiety, and suicide

Janet K. KERN [1], David A. GEIER [1], Geir BJØRKLUND [2], Paul G. KING [3], Kristin G. HOMME [4], Boyd E. HALEY [5], Lisa K. SYKES [3], Mark R. GEIER [1]

1 Institute of Chronic Illnesses, Inc., Silver Spring, MD, USA
2 Council for Nutritional and Environmental Medicine, Mo i Rana
3 CoMeD, Inc., Silver Spring, MD, USA
4 International Academy of Oral Medicine and Toxicology, Champion
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Dental Amalgam Recommendations

FDA U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION



Dental amalgam / uh-mal-guhm /, sometimes called "silver-fillings," is a mixture of mercury, silver, copper, tin, and zinc used to fill cavities in teeth. Dental amalgam fillings release small amounts of mercury in the form of a vapor (gas) that can enter the body through inhalation.

WHAT

High-Risk Populations



Children, especially those younger than six



Women who are pregnant or planning to be pregnant



Nursing mothers



People with neurological impairment or kidney dysfunction



People who are sensitive to mercury, silver, copper, tin, or zinc

WHO



While there are no known health risks associated with swallowing small particles of dental amalgam, breathing in mercury vapors may be harmful to certain groups of people.

The FDA recommends that high-risk populations avoid dental amalgam, if possible and appropriate.

- If your filling is in good condition, the FDA recommends you **should not** have your amalgam filling removed, unless medically necessary.
- If you are in a high-risk population, talk to your dental provider about other available treatment options.

WHY

For more information, please visit **www.fda.gov/dental-amalgam**.

The Oral Systemic Links

Brain Health

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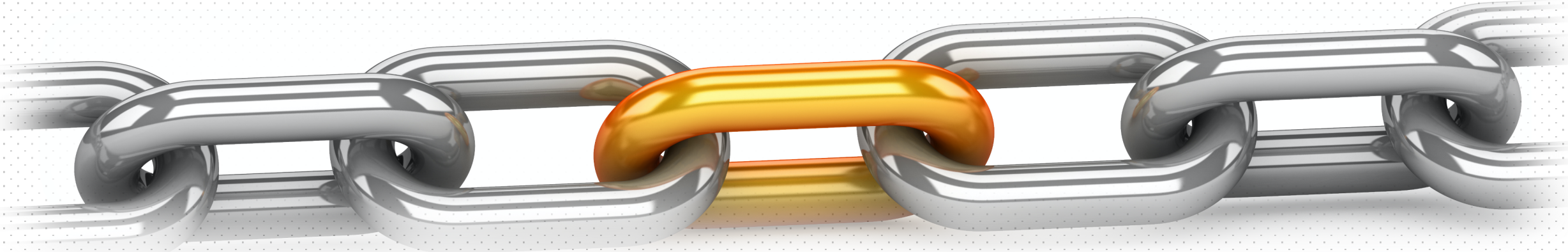
Reproductive Health



Received: 6 June 2019 | Revised: 13 August 2019 | Accepted: 22 August 2019

DOI: 10.1111/jcpe.13189

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Journal of Clinical Periodontology

WILEY

Periodontitis and cardiovascular diseases: Consensus report



Mariano Sanz[1] | Alvaro Marco del Castillo[2] | Søren Jepsen[3] | Jose R. Gonzalez-Juanatey[4] | Francesco D'Aiuto[5] | Philippe Bouchard[6] | Iain Chapple[7] | Thomas Dietrich[7] | Israel Gotsman[8] | Filippo Graziani[9] | David Herrera[1] | Bruno Loos[10] | Phoebus Madianos[11] | Jean-Baptiste Michel[12] | Pablo Perel[13,14] | Burkert Pieske[15,16] | Lior Shapira[17] | [illegible] Shechter[18] | [illegible] Tonetti[19] | Charalambos Vlachopoulos[20] | Gerne [illegible]

[1] Department of Dental Clinical Specialties, Research Group, Faculty of Odontology, University Complutense of Madrid, Madrid, Spain

[2] Cardiology Department, Hospital Universitario Ramon y Cajal, Madrid, Spain

[3] Department of Periodontology, Operative and Preventive Dentistry, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

[4] Cardiology Department, University Hospital, IDIS, CIBERCV, Univerity of Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain

↑ Coronary Artery Disease

↑ Myocardial Infarction

↑ Stroke Risk

↑ Peripheral Artery Disease

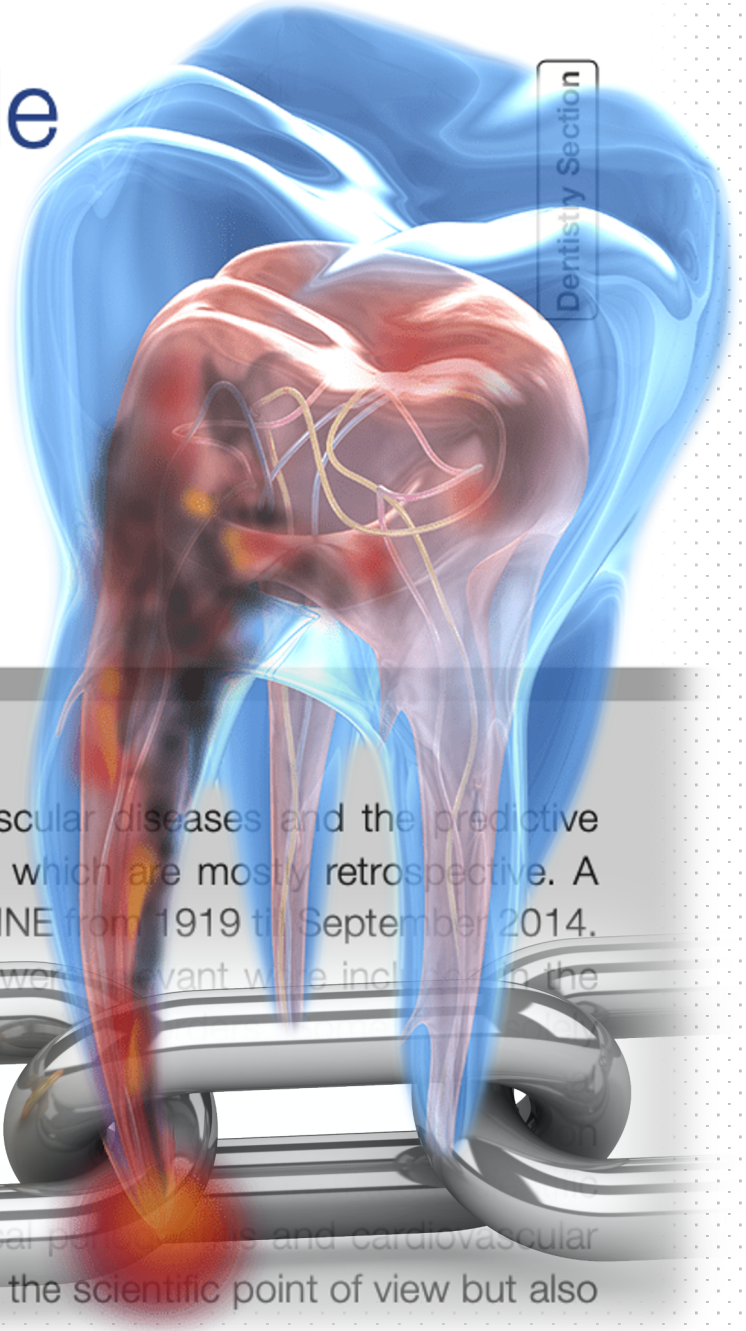
↑ Heart Failure, Atrial Fibrillation

Review Article

DOI: 10.7860/JCDR/2016/19863.8253

Dentistry Section

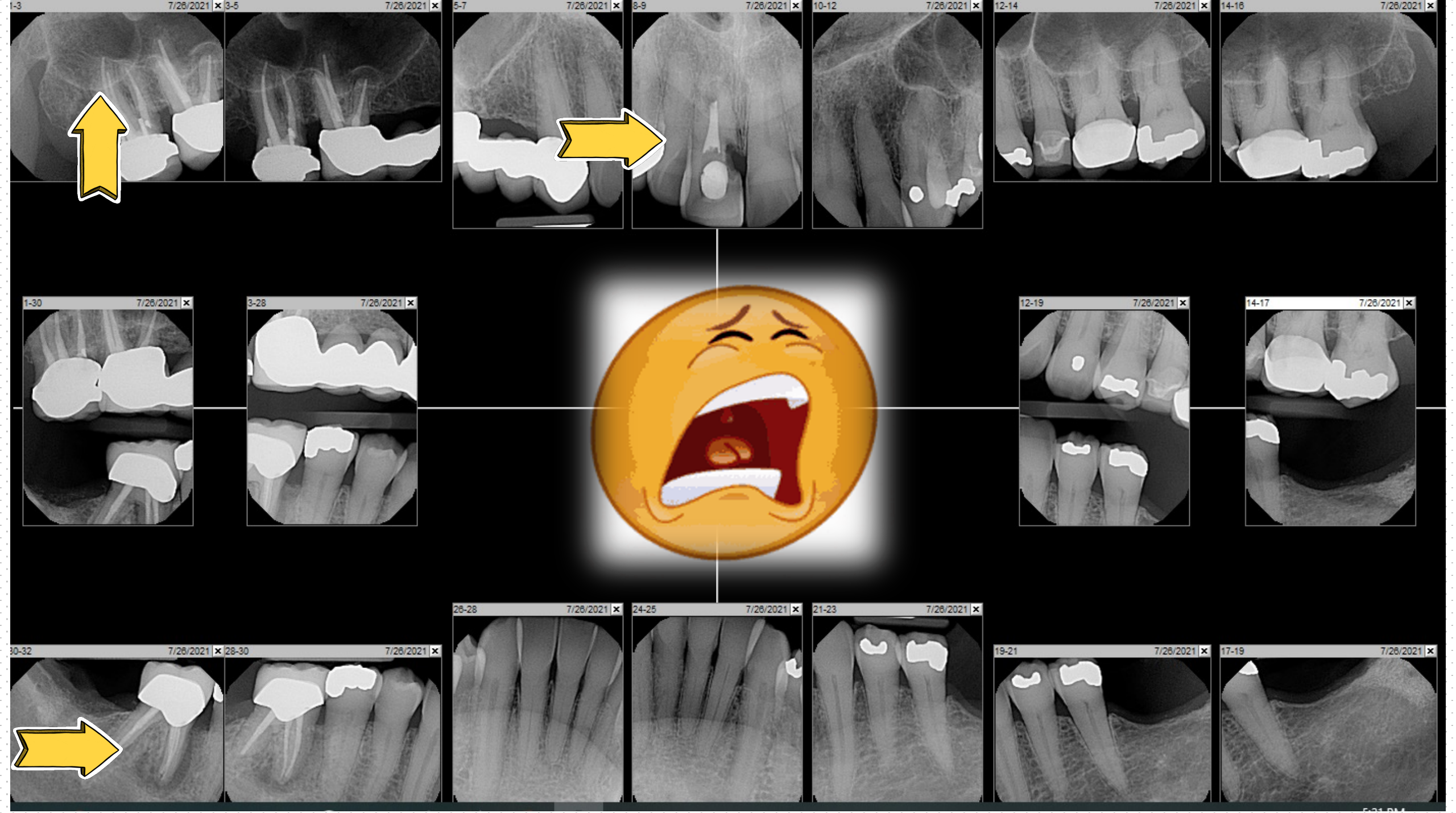
Apical Periodontitis - Is It Accountable for Cardiovascular Diseases?



PARIDHI GARG[1], CHANDRAKAR CHAMAN[2]

ABSTRACT

The aim of this review was to assess the relationship between apical periodontitis and cardiovascular diseases and the predictive factors regarding this association. Cross sectional and observational studies have been included, which are mostly retrospective. A comprehensive search was performed in the Systematic Electronic Databases, PUBMED and MEDLINE from 1919 till September 2014. Articles were also hand searched. From 86 studies identified, all were read and 58 articles which were relevant were included in the text. Some articles were [illegible] animal [illegible] periodontitis [illegible] take [illegible] research can determine this association. Establishing a cause and effect relationship between apical periodontitis and cardiovascular diseases can affect the course of treatment of cardiovascular diseases. It is not only of interest from the scientific point of view but also from public health perspective.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International Journal of
Environmental Research and Public Health

MDPI

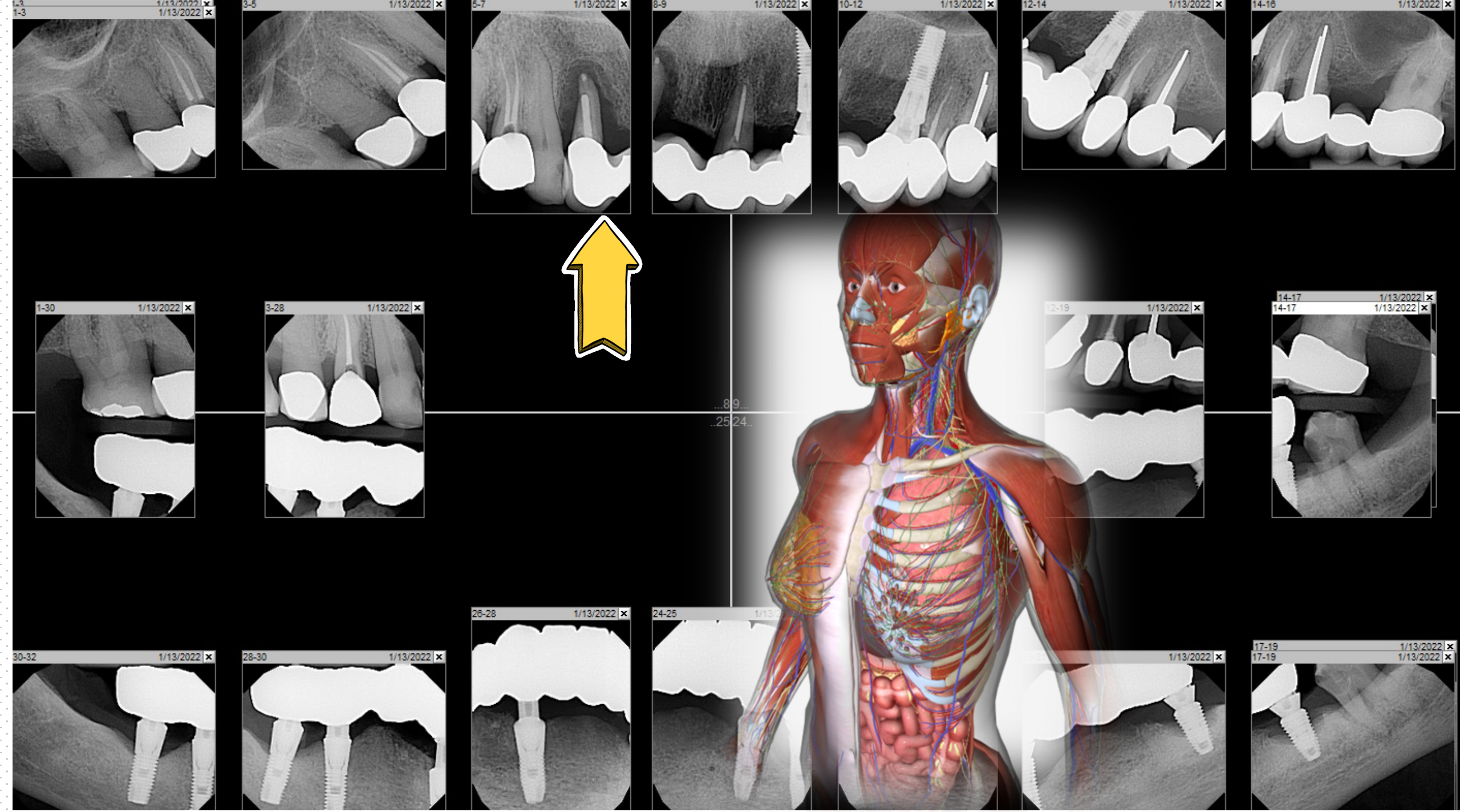
Review

Cardiovascular Disease and Chronic Endodontic Infection. Is There an Association? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Despina Koletsi [1,*], Anna Iliadi [2], Giorgos N. T[illegible]avuranakis [4] and Theodore Eliades [1]

1 Clinic of Orthodontic[illegible]ter of Dental Medicine, University of Zurich, CH-8032 Zurich, Swit[illegible]m.uzh.ch
2 Department of Dental[illegible]istry, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, 10679 Athens, Greece;
3 Department of Endod[illegible]ational and Kapodistrian University of Athens, 10679 Athens, Greec[illegible]

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Oral Health and Respiratory Infection

• **Philippe Mojon**, DMD, PhD •



Th has nsi tial resp gen nism tion aspira the lung pathog le of ca eumon zation plaque by respiratory pathogens followed by aspiration, or facilitation by periodontal pathogens of colonization of the upper airway by pulmonary pathogens. Several anaerobic bacteria from the periodontal pocket have been isolated from infected lungs. In elderly patients living in chronic care facilities, the colonization of dental plaque by pulmonary pathogens is frequent. Notably, the overreaction of the inflammatory process that leads to destruc-

ETIOLOGY/OTHER

ARTICLE ANALYSIS & EVALUATION

ARTICLE TITLE AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Association between periodontal disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A reality or just a dogma?

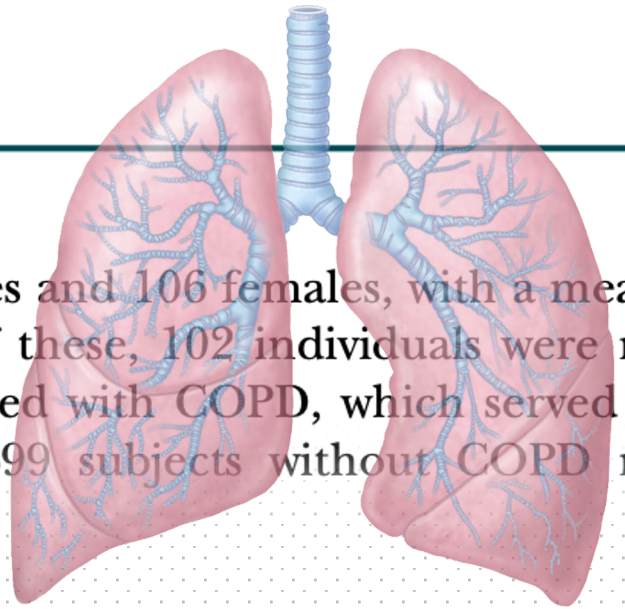
Peter KP, Mute BR, Doiphode SS, Bardapurkar SJ, Borkar MS, Raj DV.

J Periodontol 2013;84(12):1717-23.

REVIEWER

Frank A. Scannapieco, DMD, PhD

Individuals With Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) May Be More Likely to Have More Severe Periodontal Disease Than Individuals Without COPD



SUMMARY

Subjects

A sample of 501 subjects (395 males and 106 females, with a mean age of 51.68 ± 11.08) were recruited. Of these, 102 individuals were recruited from a medical clinic and diagnosed with COPD, which served as cases; the control group consisted of 399 subjects without COPD recruited from an outpatient dental clinic.

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DOI: 10.1111/jcpe.13435

ORIGINAL ARTICLE CLINICAL PERIODONTOLOGY

Journal of Clinical Periodontology WILEY

Association between periodontitis and severity of COVID-19 infection: A case–control study

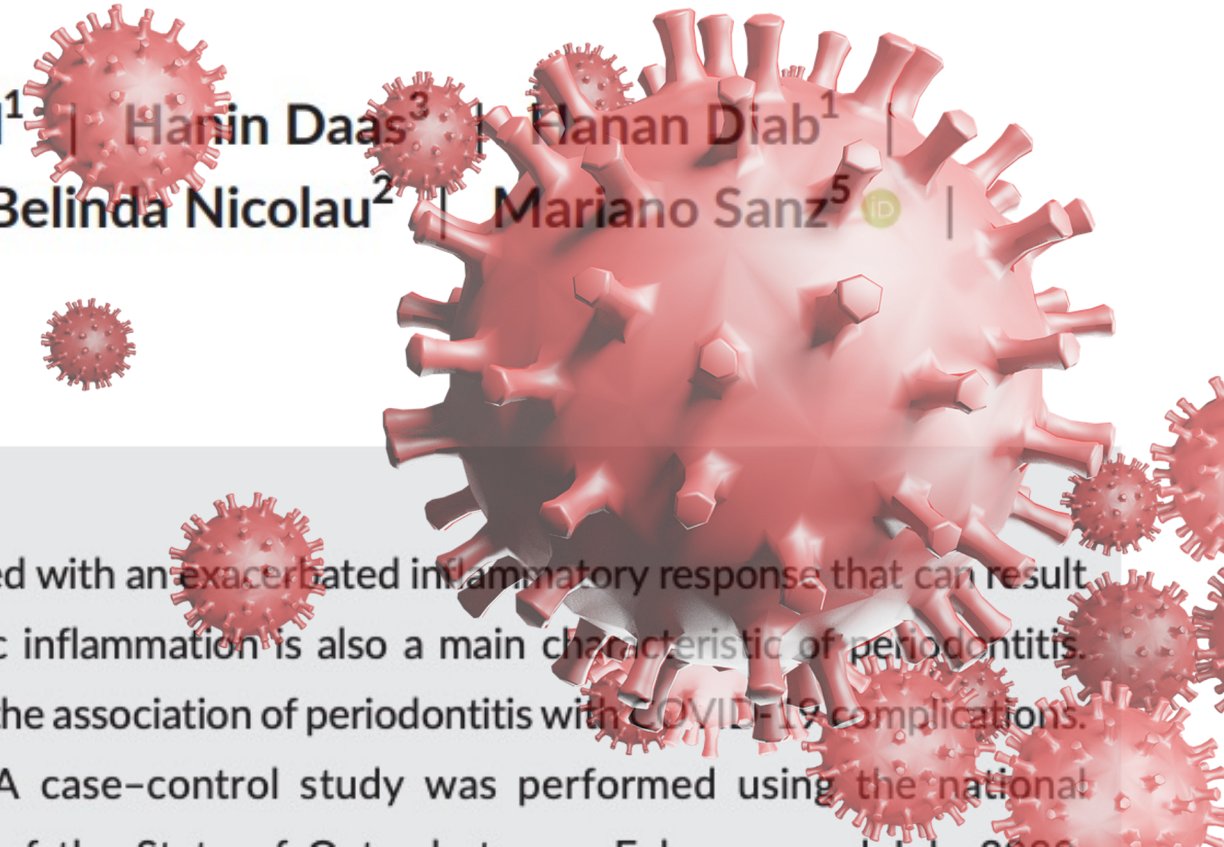
Nadya Marouf[1] | Wenji Cai[2] | Khalid N. Said[1] | Hanin Daas[3] | Hanan Diab[1] | Venkateswara Rao Chinta[4] | Ali Ait Hssain[4] | Belinda Nicolau[2] | Mariano Sanz[5] | Faleh Tamimi[3]

[1]Department of Dentistry, Oral Health Institute, Hamad Medical Corporation, Doha, Qatar

[2]Faculty of Dentistry, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada

[3]College of Dental Medicine, QU Health, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar

[4]Hamad Medical Corporation, Doha, Qatar



Abstract

Aim: COVID-19 is associated with an exacerbated inflammatory response that can result in fatal outcomes. Systemic inflammation is also a main characteristic of periodontitis. Therefore, we investigated the association of periodontitis with COVID-19 complications.

Materials and Methods: A case–control study was performed using the national

Journal of Pediatrics & Child Health Care

Open Access

Austin Publishing Group

Reseasrch Article

Early Childhood Caries Experience Associated with Upper Respiratory Infection in US Children: Findings from a Retrospective Cohort Study

Albelali A[1,3], Wu TT[2], Malmstrom H[1] and Xiao J[1]*

[1]Eastman Institute for Oral Health, University of Rochester, Medical Center, Rochester, NY, USA

[2]Biostatistics and Computational Biology, University of Rochester, Medical Center, Rochester, NY, USA

[3]Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Dammam, Saudi Arabia

***Corresponding author:** Jin Xiao, Associate Professor, Director for Perinatal Oral Health, Eastman Institute for Oral Health, University of Rochester, 625 Elmwood Ave, Rochester, NY, USA

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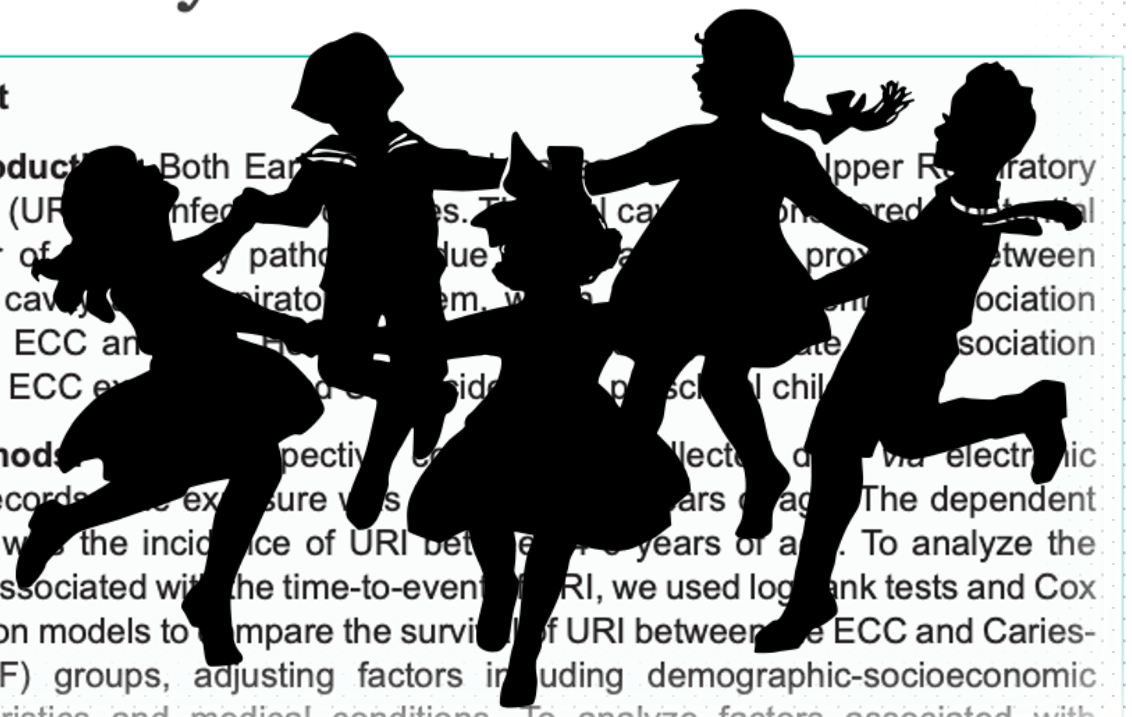


Abstract

Introduct[illegible] Both Ear[illegible] Upper R[illegible]ratory Infection (UR[illegible] infec[illegible]es. T[illegible] ca[illegible] reservoir of [illegible] patho[illegible] due [illegible] prox[illegible] between the oral cav[illegible] irato[illegible] em. [illegible] ociation between ECC an[illegible] sociation between ECC e[illegible] chil[illegible]

Methods [illegible] pectiv[illegible] llect[illegible] electr[illegible]ic health record[illegible] ex[illegible]sure [illegible] ars [illegible] The dependent variable w[illegible] the incid[illegible]ce of URI bet[illegible] years of a[illegible]. To analyze the factors associated wi[illegible] the time-to-event [illegible]RI, we used log[illegible]ank tests and Cox regression models to [illegible]mpare the survi[illegible] of URI between [illegible] ECC and Caries-Free (CF) groups, adjusting factors in[illegible]uding demographic-socioeconomic characteristics and medical conditions. To analyze factors associated with

10.5005/jp-journals-10005-1261

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Mercury Exposure Levels in Children with Dental Amalgam Fillings

[1]Indu Miriam Varkey, [2]Rajmohan Shetty, [3]Amitha Hegde

ABSTRACT

Objectives: Mercury combined with other metals to form solid amalgams has long been used in reconstructive dentistry but its use has been controversial since at least the middle of the 19th century. The exposure and body burden of mercury reviews have consistently stated that there is a deficiency of adequate epidemiological studies addressing this issue. Fish and dental amalgam are two major sources of human exposure to organic (MeHg) and inorganic Hg respectively.

Source of supp Nil

Co of int



INTR TIC

The erc on ina other meta ntist o c ies ago. Dental a algam ontains abo % mercury with the remainder mai silver. Alth h alternati dental materials

Received: 6 November 2016 | Revised: 31 July 2017 | Accepted: 1 August 2017

DOI: 10.1111/odi.12737

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

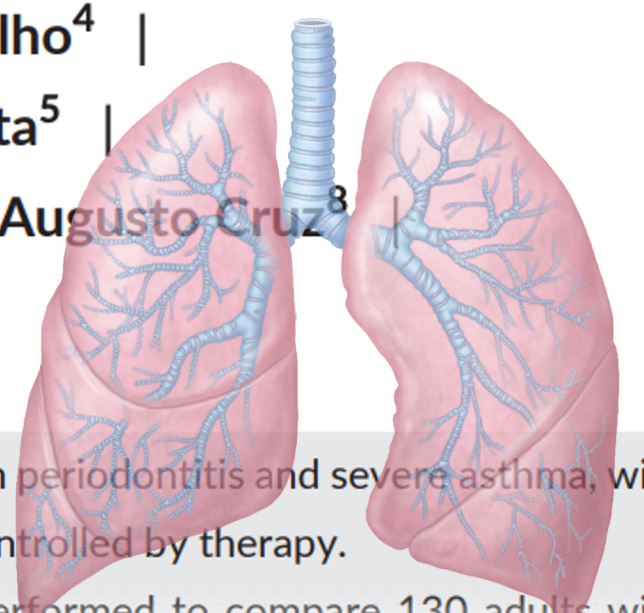
WILEY ORAL DISEASES

Association between periodontitis and severe asthma in adults: A case–control study

Kaliane Rocha Soledade-Marques[1] | Isaac Suzart Gomes-Filho[1] | Simone Seixas da Cruz[1,2] | Johelle de Santana Passos-Soares[3] | Soraya Castro Trindade[1] | Eneida de Moraes Marcílio Cerqueira[1] | Julita Maria Freitas Coelho[4] | Maurício Lima Barreto[5,6] | Maria da Conceição Nascimento Costa[5] | Maria Isabel Pereira Vianna[3] | Frank A. Scannapieco[7] | Álvaro Augusto Cruz[8] | Adelmir Souza-Machado[8,9]

[1]Department of Health, Feira de Santana State University, Feira de Santana Bahia, Brazil

[2]Department of Epidemiology, Federal University of Recôncavo da Bahia, Santo



Objective: To evaluate the association between periodontitis and severe asthma, with participants in treatment for severe asthma, controlled by therapy.

Methods: A case–control investigation was performed to compare 130 adults with


IT TOOK ME
35
YEARS TO
LOOK THIS
GOOD
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The Oral Systemic Links

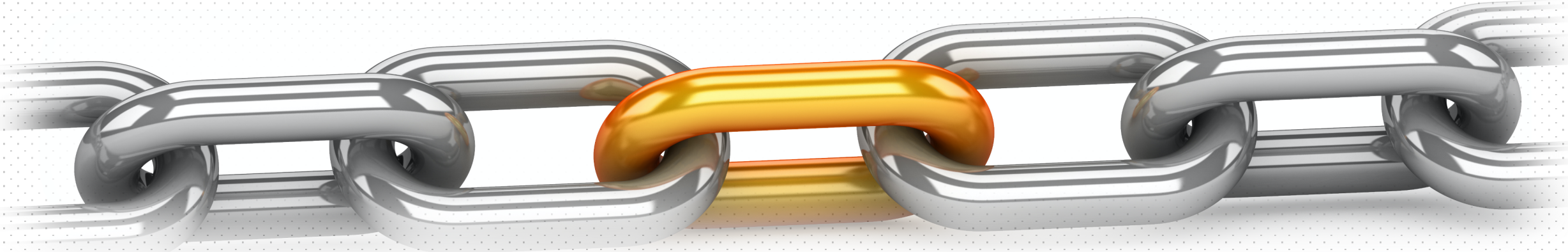
Brain Health

Cardiac Health

Endocrine Health

Digestive Health

Reproductive Health

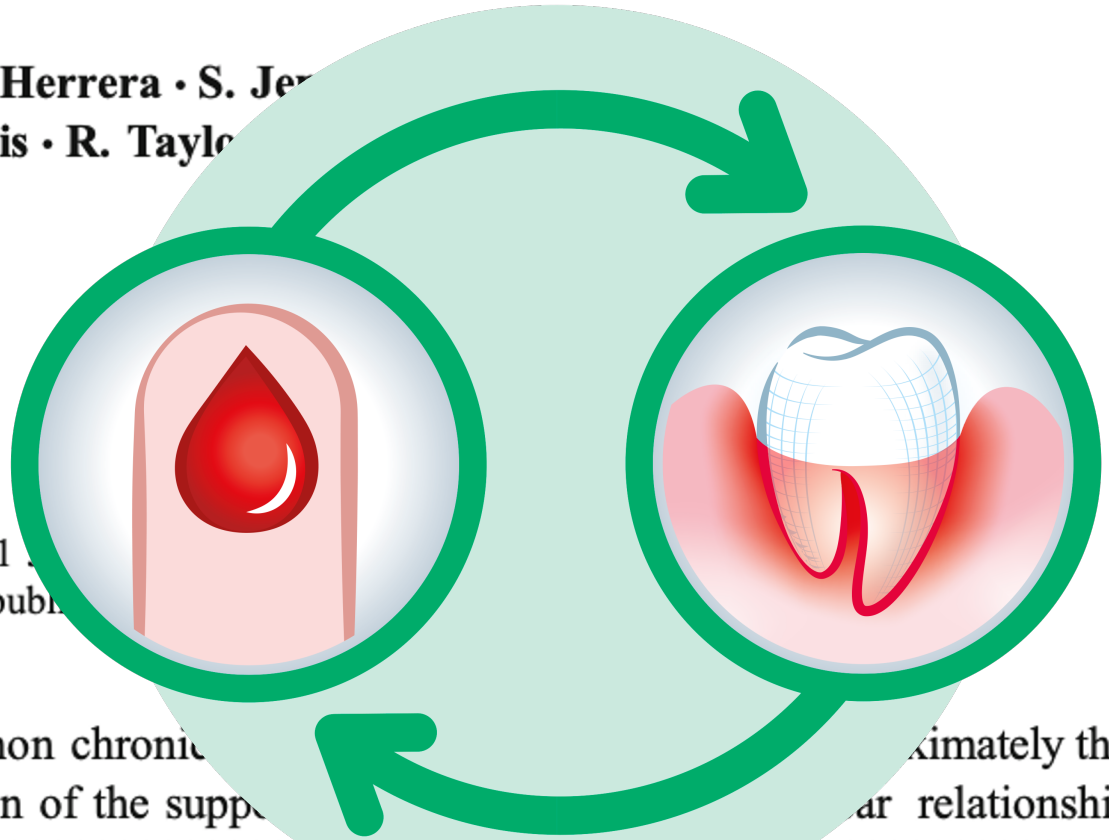


Diabetologia (2012) 55:21–31
DOI 10.1007/s00125-011-2342-y

REVIEW

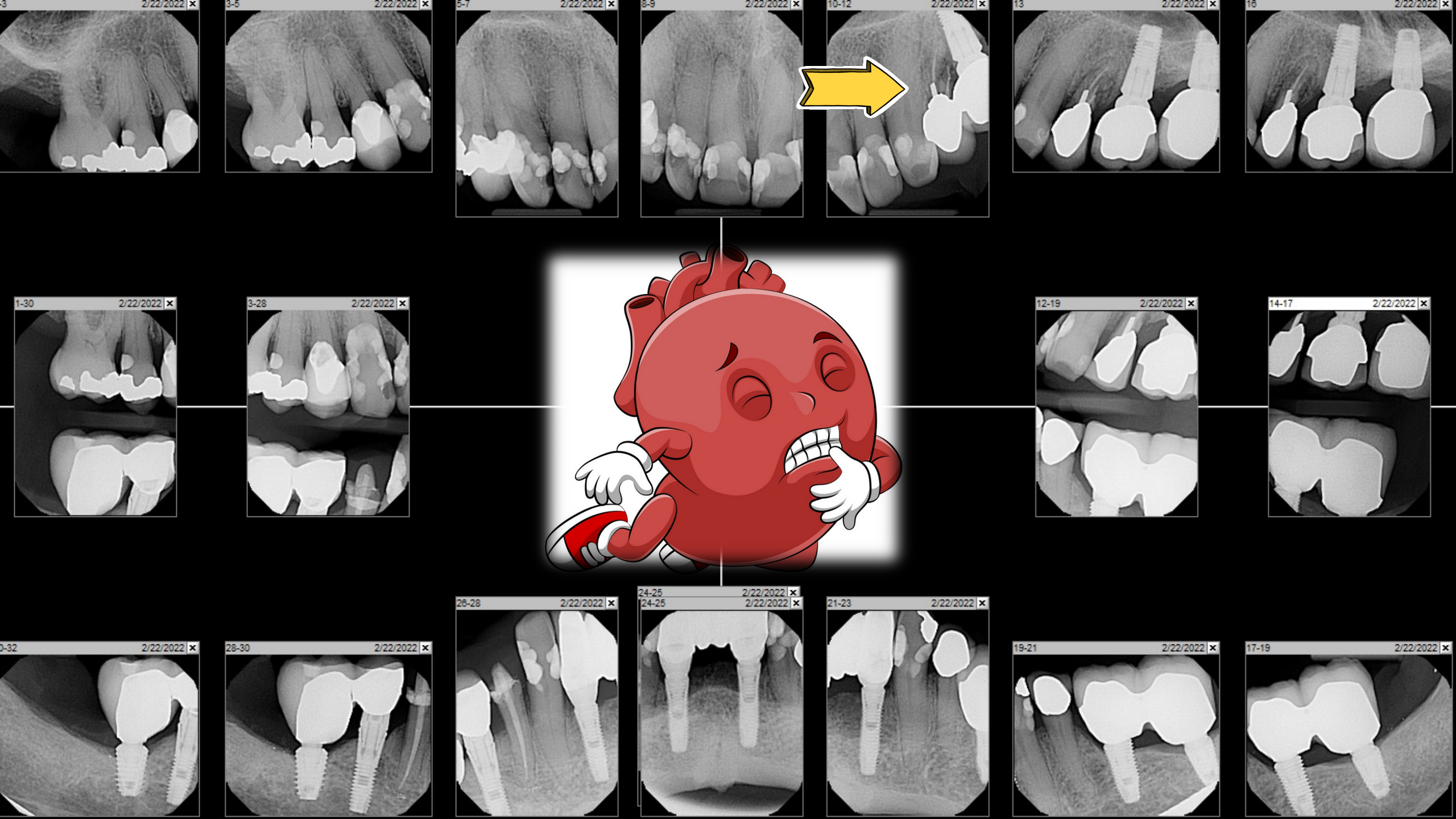
Periodontitis and diabetes: a two-way relationship

P. M. Preshaw · A. L. Alba · D. Herrera · S. Je
A. Konstantinidis · K. Makrilakis · R. Taylo



Received: 25 March 2011 / Accepted: 21
© The Author(s) 2011. This article is publ

Abstract Periodontitis is a common chroni ximately threefold in people with diabetes. disease characterised by destruction of the supp ar relationship between degree of hyper- tures of the teeth (the periodontal ligament and alveola nd severity of periodontitis. The mechanisms that It is highly prevalent (severe periodontitis affects 10–15% o nderpin the links between these two conditions are not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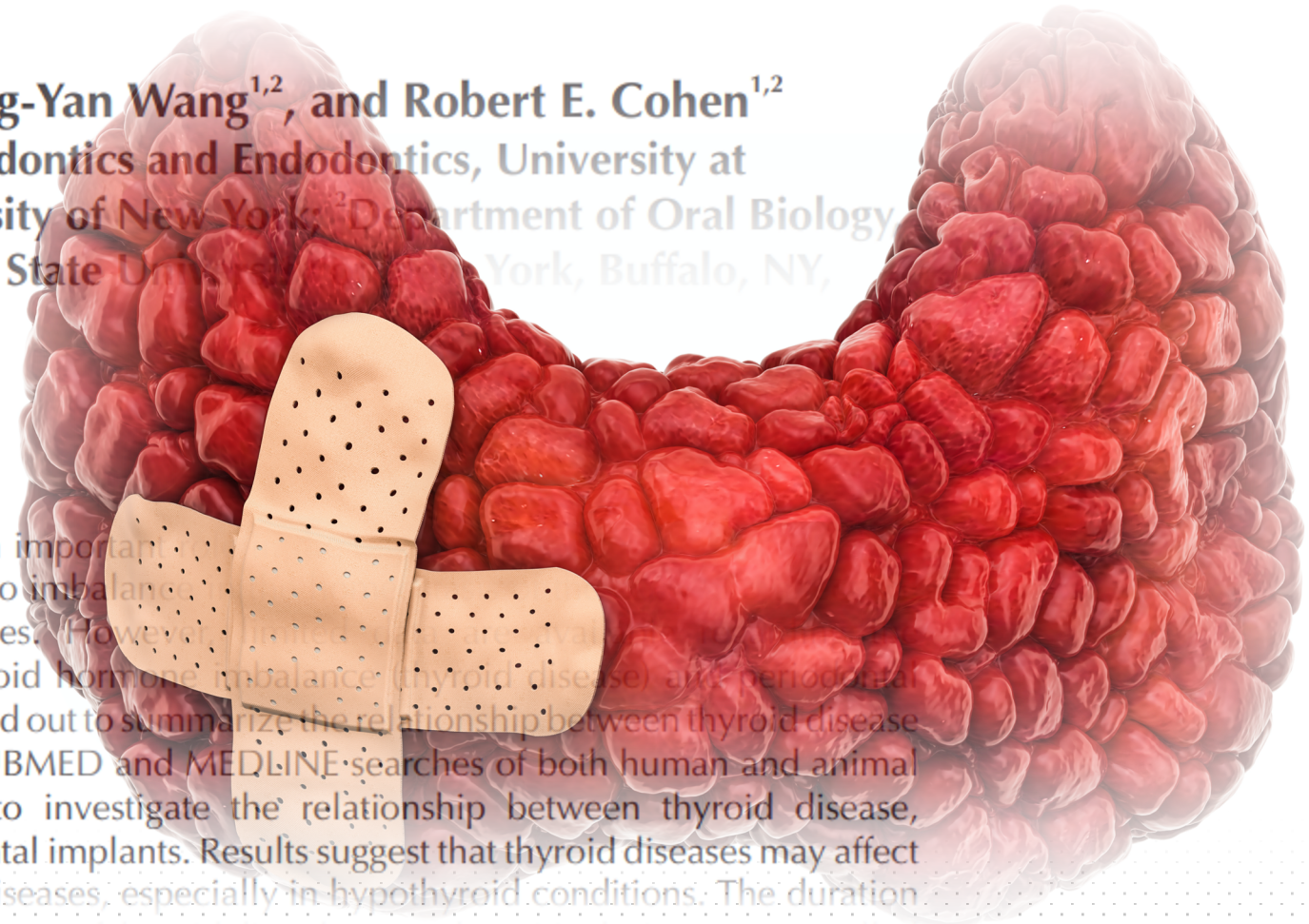
Journal of the International Academy of Periodontology 2011 **13/3**: 80-85

The Effects of Thyroid Hormone Abnormalities on Periodontal Disease Status



Talal M. Zahid[1], Bing-Yan Wang[1,2], and Robert E. Cohen[1,2]
[1]Department of Periodontics and Endodontics, University at Buffalo, State University of New York; [2]Department of Oral Biology, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY, USA

Abstract

Thyroid hormones play an important [illegible] Thyroid disease can lead to imbalance [illegible] healing capacity of tissues. However, limited data are available [illegible] relationship between thyroid hormone imbalance (thyroid disease) and periodontal health. This review is carried out to summarize the relationship between thyroid disease and periodontal status. PUBMED and MEDLINE searches of both human and animal studies were performed to investigate the relationship between thyroid disease, periodontal status, and dental implants. Results suggest that thyroid diseases may affect the status of periodontal diseases, especially in hypothyroid conditions. The duration

The Oral Systemic Links

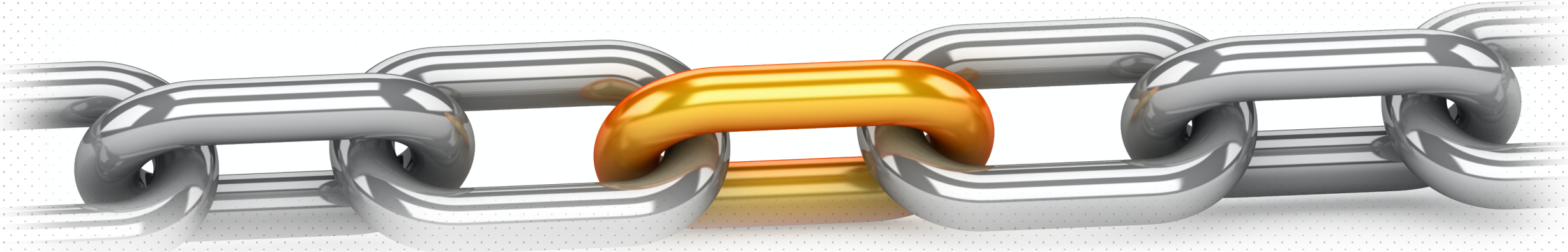
Brain Health

Cardiac Health

Endocrine Health

Digestive Health

Reproductive Health



She et al. BMC Oral Health (2020) 20:67
https://doi.org/10.1186/s12903-020-1053-5

BMC Oral Health

RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access

Periodontitis and inflammatory bowel disease: a meta-analysis

Yang-yang She[1†], Xiang-bo Kong[2,3†], Ya-ping Ge[1], Zhi-yong Liu[1], Jie-yu Chen[1], Jing-wei Jiang[4], Hong-bo Jiang[5*] and Si-lian Fang[1,6*]

Abstract

Background: Periodontitis was reported to be associated with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), but the association between them has not been firmly established in the existing literature. Therefore, a meta-analysis was conducted to evaluate the relationship between periodontitis and IBD.

Methods: Electronic databases were searched for publications up to August 1, 2019 to include all eligible studies. The pooled *odds ratios* (*ORs*) and 95% *confidence intervals* (95% *CIs*) were estimated to determine the association

JCI insight

A potential pathogenic association between periodontal disease and Crohn's disease



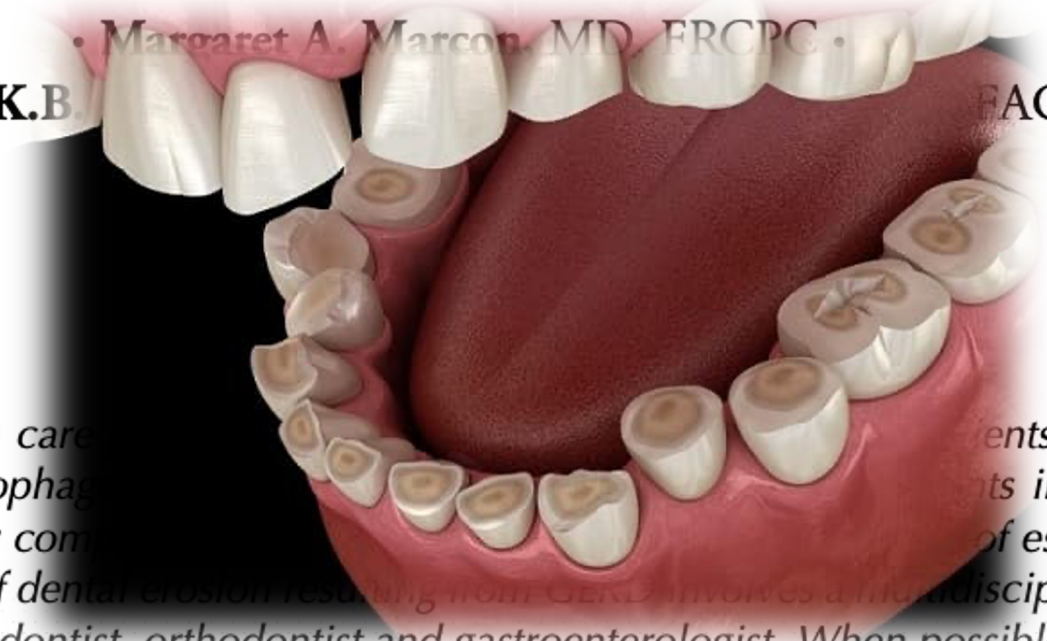
Jin Imai,[1,2] Hitoshi Ichikawa,[3,4] Sho Kitamoto,[1] Jonathan L. Golob,[5] Mot[illegible] Junko Nagata,[3] Miho Takahashi,[6] Merritt G. Gillilland III,[1] Rika Tanaka,[7] Hiroko Na[illegible]hi Hayashi,[1,8] Kohei Sugihara,[1] Shrinivas Bishu,[1] Shingo Tsuda,[3] Hiroyuki Ito,[3] [illegible]i Karakida,[6] Masashi Matsushima,[2] Takayoshi Suzuki,[3] Katsuto Hozumi,[7] [illegible] Takayuki Shirai,[3] Hidekazu Suzuki,[2] and Nobuhiko Kamada[1]

[1]Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Department of Internal M[illegible] Michigan, USA. [2]Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Departmen[illegible] of Medicine, Kanagawa, Japan. [3]Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, [illegible] University School of Medicine Hachioji Hospital, Tokyo, Japan. [4]Center for Preventive [illegible] of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan. [5]Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Med[illegible] Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA. [6]Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Tokai University Sch[illegible]ool o[illegible] Hospital, Tokyo, Japan. [7]Department of Immunology, Tokai University School of Medicine, Kanagawa, [illegible] Laboratory, Miyarisan Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan. [9]Department of Oral Medicine, Infection, [illegible]mmunity,



Dental Erosion in Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease

• **Robert P. Barron,** DMD, BSc, FADSA •
• **Robert P. Carmichael,** BSc, DMD, MSc, FRCD(C) •
• Margaret A. Marcon, MD, FRCPC •
• **George K.B** FACS •



Dentists are often the first health care *ents with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). Gastroesophag* *ts into the esophagus, and GERD is defined as symptoms or com* *f esophageal pH is helpful in diagnosing GERD. Treatment of dental erosion resulting from GERD involves a multidisciplinary approach among family physician, dentist, prosthodontist, orthodontist and gastroenterologist. When possible, dental erosion should*

The Oral Systemic Links

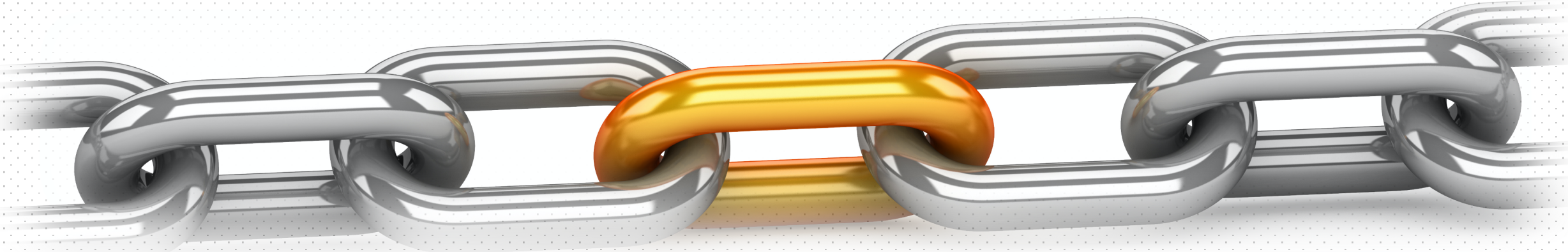
Brain Health

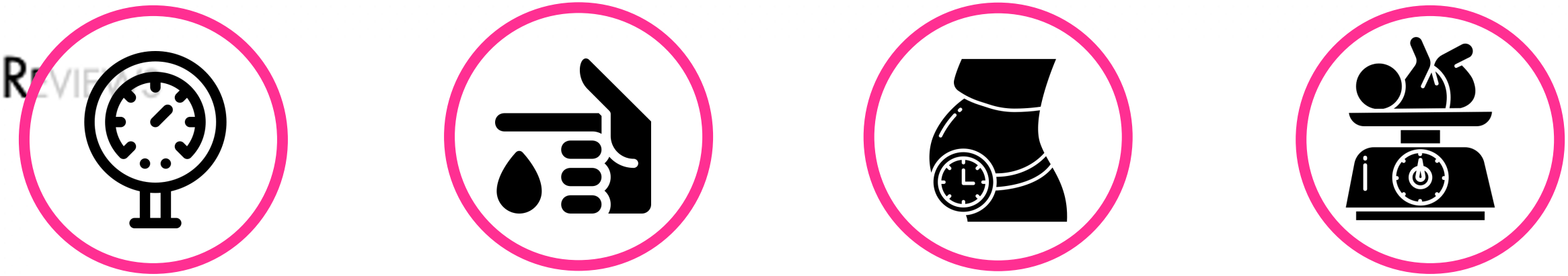
Cardiac Health

Endocrine Health

Digestive Health

Reproductive Health





REVIEWS

Periodontal Disease and Pregnancy Outcomes: Overview of Systematic Reviews



L.A. Daalderop[1], B.V. Wieland[1], K. Tomsin[1], L. Reyes[2,3], B.W. Kramer[1], S.F. Vanterpool[1], and J.V. Been[1,4,5]

Abstract: *Periodontal disease is very ... perinatal mortality. Systematic reviews ... indicates that pregnant women with*

Placental colonization with periodontal pathogens: the potential missing link

Check for updates

Lori A. Fischer, PhD; Ellen Demerath, PhD; Peter Bittner-Eddy, PhD; Massimo Costalonga, DMD, PhD

Adverse pregnancy outcomes (APOs) including preterm birth (PTB), low birthweight (LBW), and co-morbid preterm low birthweight (PLBW) occur in a significant number of women without an apparent etiology, suggesting that undiscovered risk factors for APOs exist. Periodontitis has been proposed as a novel risk factor for APOs.[1]

Disagreement on the association between periodontitis and APOs derives from three [illegible] sources. First, there [illegible]

Observational studies demonstrate that women with severe periodontitis have a higher risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes like preterm birth and low birthweight. Standard treatment for periodontitis in the form of scaling and root planing during the second trimester failed to reduce the risk of preterm or low birthweight. It is premature to dismiss the association between periodontitis and adverse pregnancy outcomes because one explanation for the failure of scaling and root planing to reduce the risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes is that periodontal pathogens spread to the [illegible] to periodontal treatment [illegible] could cause direct tissue damage or [illegible] repairs the growth of the developing fetus. Sequencing studies demonstrate [illegible] of organisms derived from the oral microbiome in the placenta, but DNA [illegible] should not [illegible] technique to evaluate the placental [illegible] they may not detect [illegible] important shifts in the metabolic [illegible] humans, polymerase



Periodontal Disease

Gram Negative Bacteria

Bacteria Adhere in Placenta at 26 weeks

Late Interventions may not Prevent LBW*



www.nature.com/scientificreports

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

nature research

OPEN

Association between dental caries and adverse pregnancy outcomes

Geum Joon Cho[1*], So-youn Kim[2], Hoi Chang Lee[2], Ho Yeon Kim[1], Kyu-Min Lee[3], Sung Won Han[3] & Min-Jeong Oh[1]

Poor oral health is not only associated with diabetes and cardiovascular disease but adverse pregnancy outcomes. However the influence of dental caries on pregnancy is unknown. The aim of this study was to evaluate the association between dental caries and adverse pregnancy outcomes and the effect of treatment for dental caries on adverse pregnancy outcomes. Primiparas who delivered a singleton between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2014 and underwent both general health examination and oral health examination during a National Korea Health Screening Examination within 1 year of pregnancy were eligible. The data of the women who met the inclusion criteria were linked to the data of their offspring

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2018, Vol. 12(2) 338–346
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DOI: 10.1177/1557988316639050
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SAGE

Association Between Periodontal Disease and Erectile Dysfunction: A Systematic Review

Sergio Varela Kellesarian, DDS[1], Tammy Varela Kellesarian, DDS, MPH[2], Vanessa Ros Malignaggi, DDS[3], Mansour Al-Askar, DDS[4], Alexis Ghanem, DDS[1], Hans Malmstrom, DDS[1], and Fawad Javed, DDS, PhD[1]

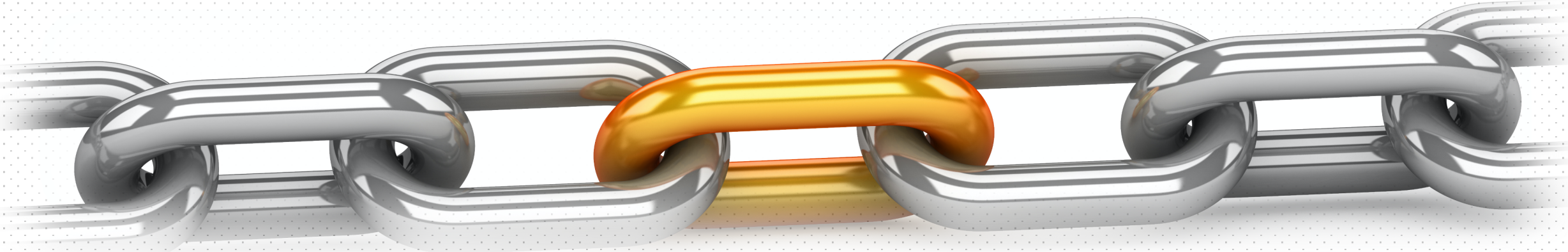


Abstract

A limited number of studies have reported an association between erectile dysfunction (ED) and chronic [illegible]ontitis (CP). The aim of the present study is to assess the association between CP and ED through a syste[illegible]eview of published literature. To address the focused question, "Is there a relationship between ED and [illegible]" [illegible]exed databases were searched till December 2015 using various key words "erectile dysfunction," "period[illegible]al [illegible]ase," "periodontitis," "dental infection," and "impotence." Letters to the editor, commentaries, historic reviews, and

The Oral Systemic Links

- Brain Health
- Cardiac Health
- Endocrine Health
- Digestive Health
- Reproductive Health



PLOS ONE

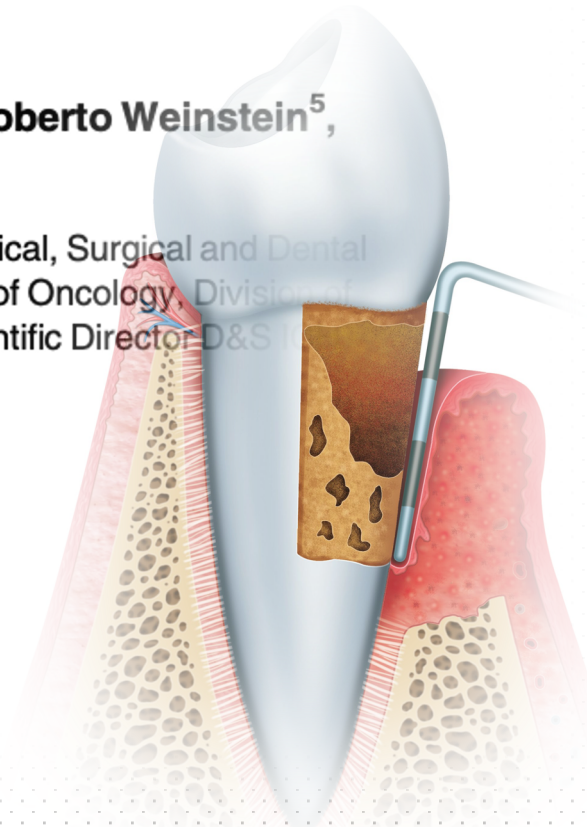
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Is periodontitis a risk indicator for cancer? A meta-analysis

Stefano Corbella[1,2]*, Paolo Veronesi[3,4], Viviana Galimberti[3], Roberto Weinstein[5], Massimo Del Fabbro[1,2], Luca Francetti[1,2]

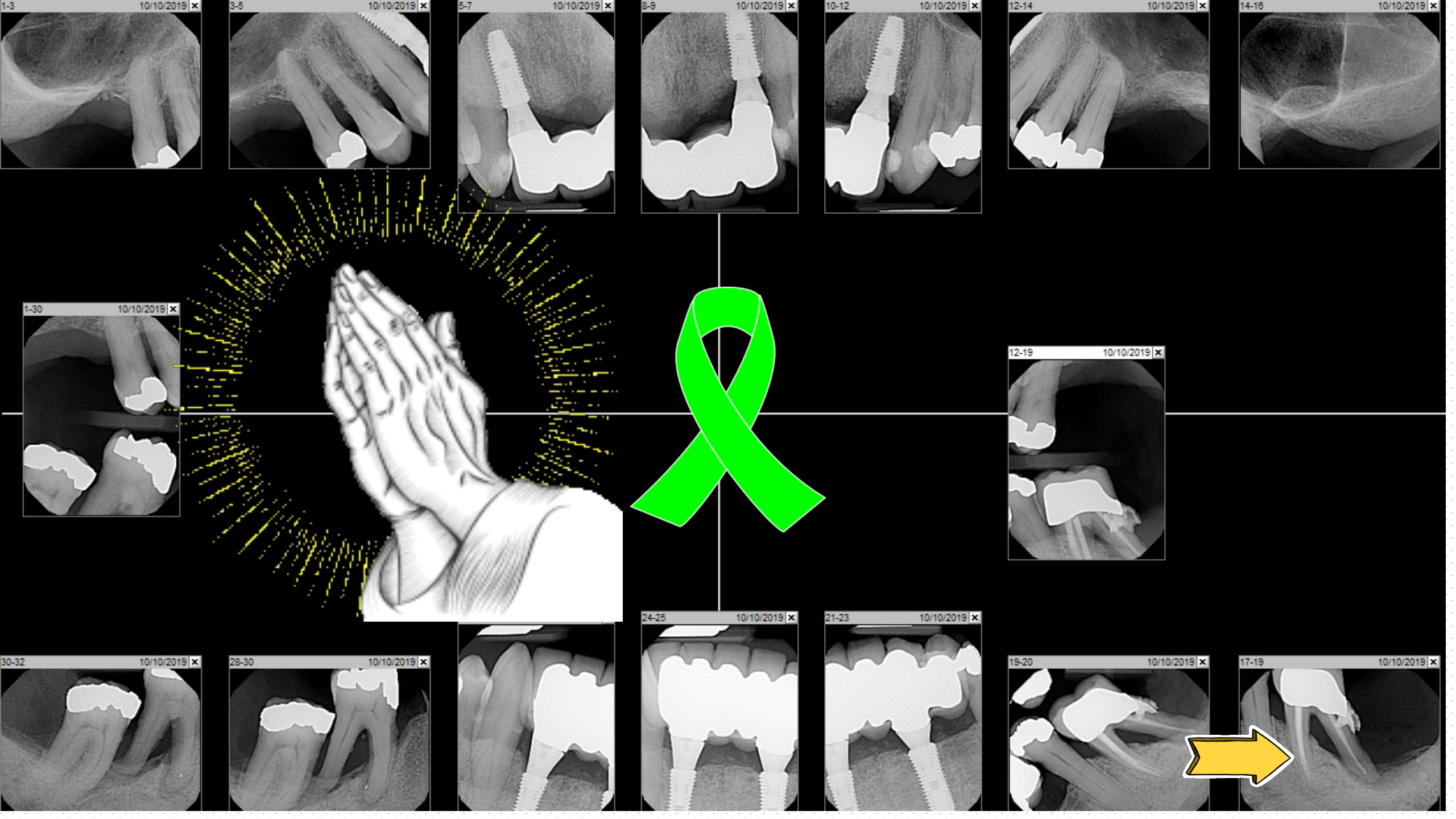
1 IRCCS Istituto Ortopedico Galeazzi, Milan, Italy, **2** Department of Biomedical, Surgical and Dental Sciences, Università degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy, **3** European Institute of Oncology, Divisional Senology, Milan, Italy, **4** Università degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy, **5** Scientific Director D&S I Humanitas Dental Center, Rozzano, Milan, Italy

* stefano.corbella@gmail.com



Abstract

Background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Lung Cancer & Periodontal Disease

Kidney Cancer & Periodontal Disease

Head & Neck Cancer & Periodontal Disease

Pancreatic Cancer & Periodontal Disease

Hematological Cancer & Periodontal Disease

available at www.sciencedirect.com

journal homepage: www.intl.elsevierhealth.com/journals/j

Review

The association between periodontal disease and cancer: A review of the literature

Sarah G. Fitzpatrick *, *Joseph Katz*

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Diagnostic Sciences, University of Florida College of Dentistry, Gainesville, FL, USA

ARTICLE INFO

1. Wang J, Yang X, Zou X, Zhang Y, Wang J, Wang Y. Relationship between periodontal disease and lung cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Periodont Res.* 2020;00:1–13. https://doi.org/10.1111/jre.12772
2.

Received 11 June 2009
Received in revised form

ABSTRACT

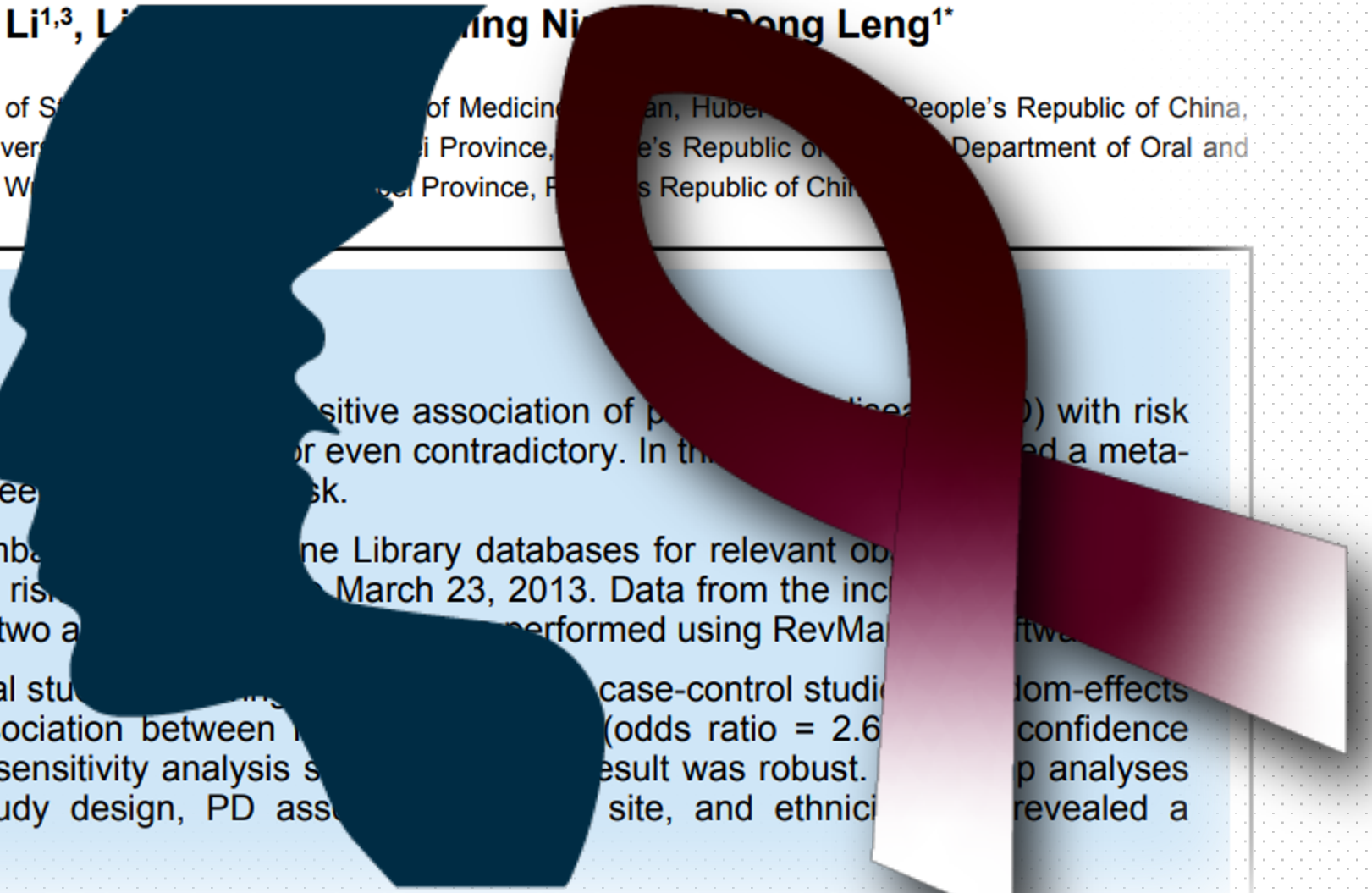
a link between periodontal disease and cancer has been established. The purpose of this paper is to review the literature to explore the evidence to date of a relationship between

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

Periodontal Disease and Risk of Head and Neck Cancer: A Meta-Analysis of Observational Studies

Xian-Tao Zeng[1], Ai-Ping Deng[2], Cheng Li[1,3], Li ing Ni Dong Leng[1*]

1 Department of Stomatology, Taihe Hospital and School of S of Medicin an, Hube People's Republic of China, 2 Department of Neurosurgery, Taihe Hospital, Hubei Univer i Province, e's Republic o Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, School and Hospital of Stomatology, W el Province, R s Republic of Chi



Abstract

Background: Many epidemiological stud sitive association of p) with risk of head and neck cancer (HNC), but the r even contradictory. In th d a meta-analysis to ascertain the relationship betwee sk.

Methods: We searched the PubMed, Emba ne Library databases for relevant ob on the association between PD and HNC ris March 23, 2013. Data from the incl extracted and analyzed independently by two a erformed using RevMa ftwa

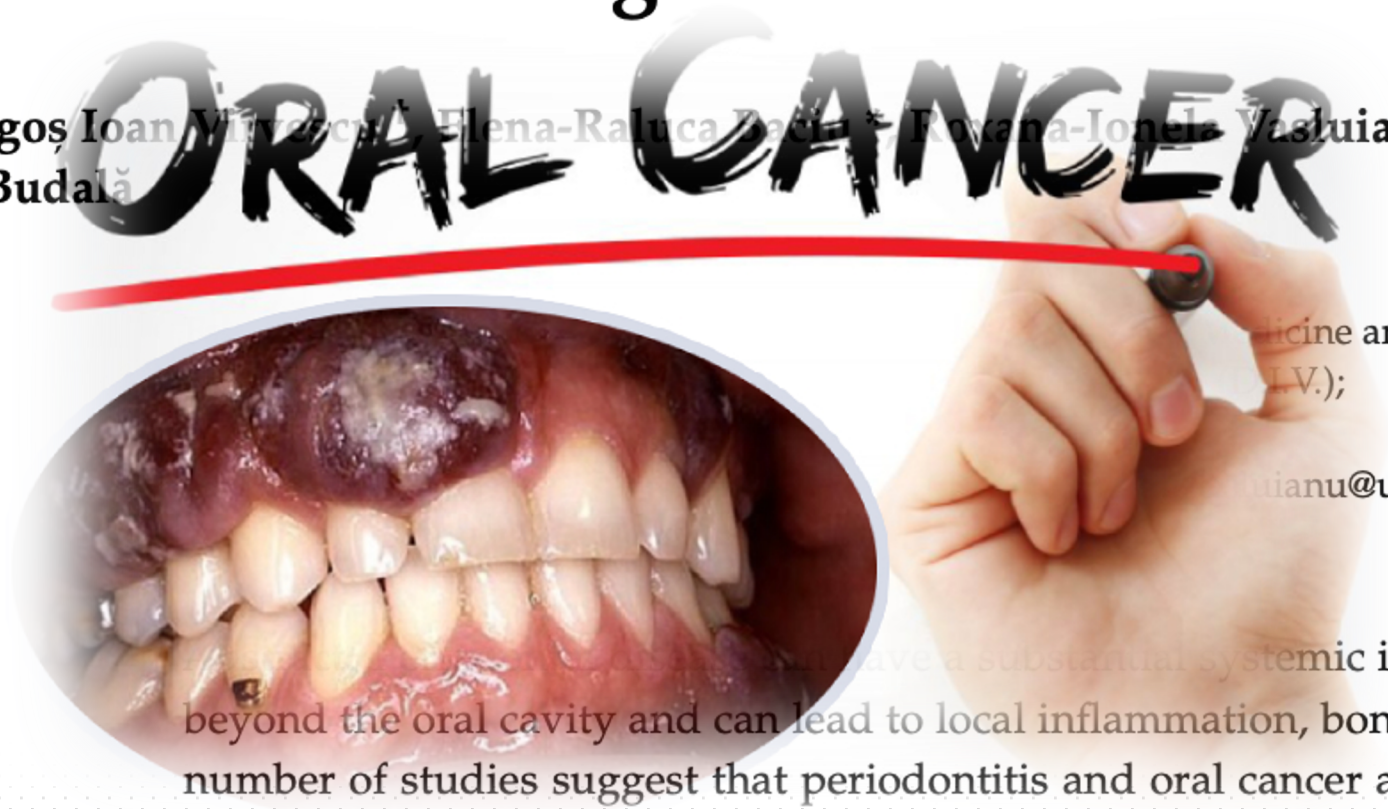
Results: We obtained seven observational stu case-control studi lom-effects meta-analysis indicated a significant association between (odds ratio = 2.6 confidence interval = 1.1.68 - 4.14; $p < 0.001$), with sensitivity analysis s esult was robust. p analyses based on adjustment for covariates, study design, PD ass site, and ethnici revealed a significant association.

Conclusions: Based on currently evidence, PD is probably a significant and independent risk factor of C

applied sciences

Review

The Link between Periodontal Disease and Oral Cancer—A Certainty or a Never-Ending Dilemma?



Zinovia Surlari, Dragoș Ioan Virvescu, Elena-Raluca Baciu *, Roxana-Ionela Vasluianu * and Dana Gabriela Budală

icine and Pharmacy, 700115 Iasi, Romania;
I.V.);

uianu@umfiasi.ro (R.-I.V.)

ave a substantial systemic influence on the body that exten
beyond the oral cavity and can lead to local inflammation, bone damage, and tooth loss. A gr
number of studies suggest that periodontitis and oral cancer are linked, however it is unclear

Received: 4 February 2020 | Revised: 13 April 2020 | Accepted: 13 May 2020

DOI: 10.1111/jre.12772

REVIEW ARTICLE

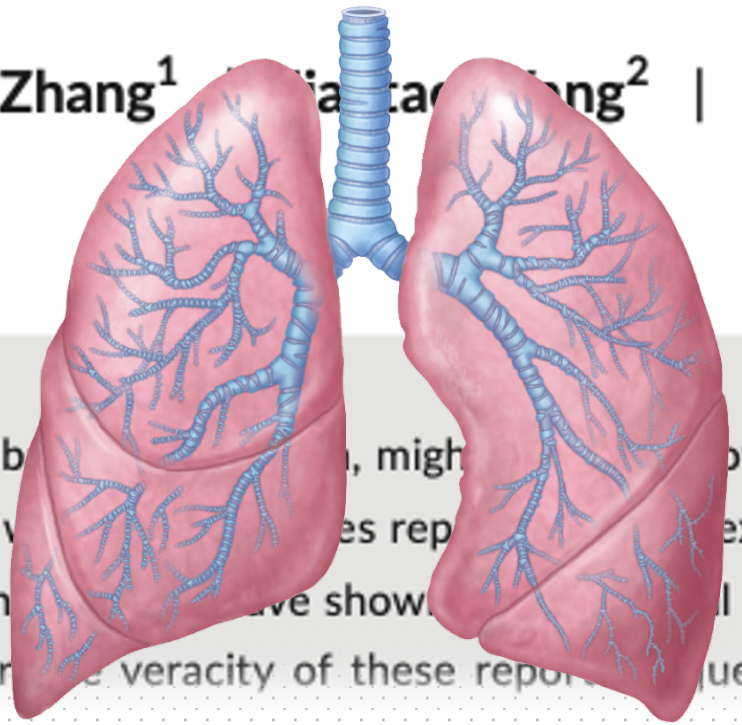
Journal of PERIODONTAL RESEARCH WILEY

Relationship between periodontal disease and lung cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Jiahe [illegible]yu Yang[1] | Xiaolong Zou[1] | Yunhan Zhang[1] [illegible]ng[2] | Yan W[illegible]

[1]State Key [illegible] National [illegible] Diseas[illegible] Wes[illegible] Sic[illegible]

[2]State [illegible]atory of [illegible] and De[illegible]nt of Lung Canc[illegible] and De[illegible]ment of Radiation Oncology



Abstract

Periodontal disease (PD), as a chronic b[illegible], migh[illegible]ovascu-[illegible]her s[illegible]iseases, w[illegible]es rep[illegible]exhibits [illegible]er. Wh[illegible]ve show[illegible]l health [illegible]ight incr[illegible]ung cancer[illegible] veracity of these repor[illegible]uestion-

Bacteria Initiates a Host Response

Inflammatory Cytokines Respond (IL-1, IL-6, IL-17, TNF-A)

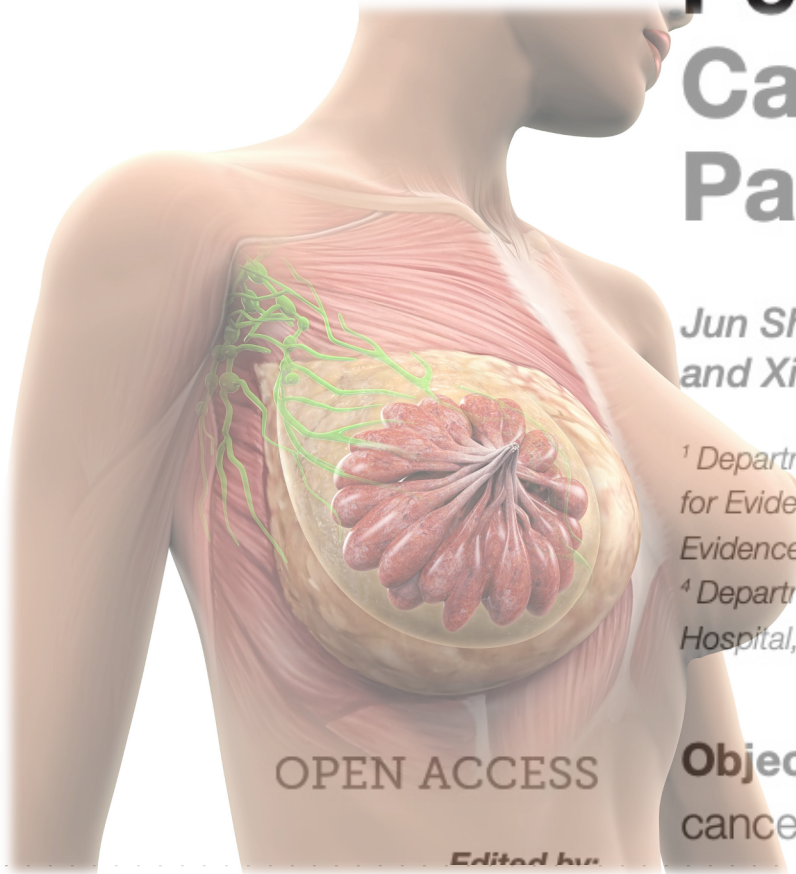
Trigger Immune & Inflammatory Response

Inflammation Promotes Cancer Growth

Chronic Inflammation Leads to DNA Damage & Cancer

frontiers in Oncology

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
published: 12 D... 18
doi: 10...3389/fon...00601



Periodontal Disease and Breast Cancer: A Meta-Analysis of 1,73,162 Participants

Jun Shao [1†], Lan Wu [2,3,4†], Wei-Dong Leng [5], Cheng Fang [2,3], You-Jia Zhu [4], Ying-Hui Jin [2,3] and Xian-Tao Zeng [1,2,3,4,5*]*

[1] Department of Stomatology, Guangzhou Hospital of Integrated Traditional and West Medicine, Guangzhou, China, [2] Center for Evidence-Based and Translational Medicine, Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan, China, [3] Department of Evidence-Based Medicine and Clinical Epidemiology, The Second Clinical College of Wuhan University, Wuhan, China, [4] Department of Stomatology, Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan, China, [5] Department of Stomatology, Taihe Hospital, Hubei University of Medicine, Shiyan, China

Objective: To investigate the correlation between periodontal disease and breast cancer.

...More Oral Systemic Links

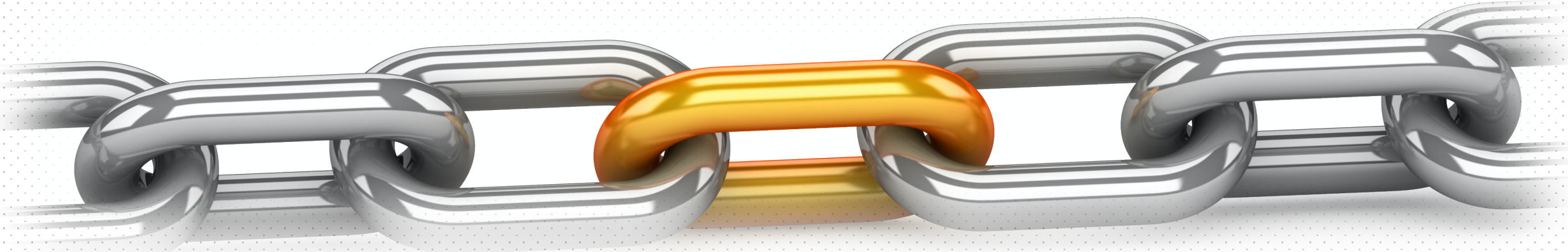
Mercury

Patient Safety

Root Canals

Fluoride

Dental Materials



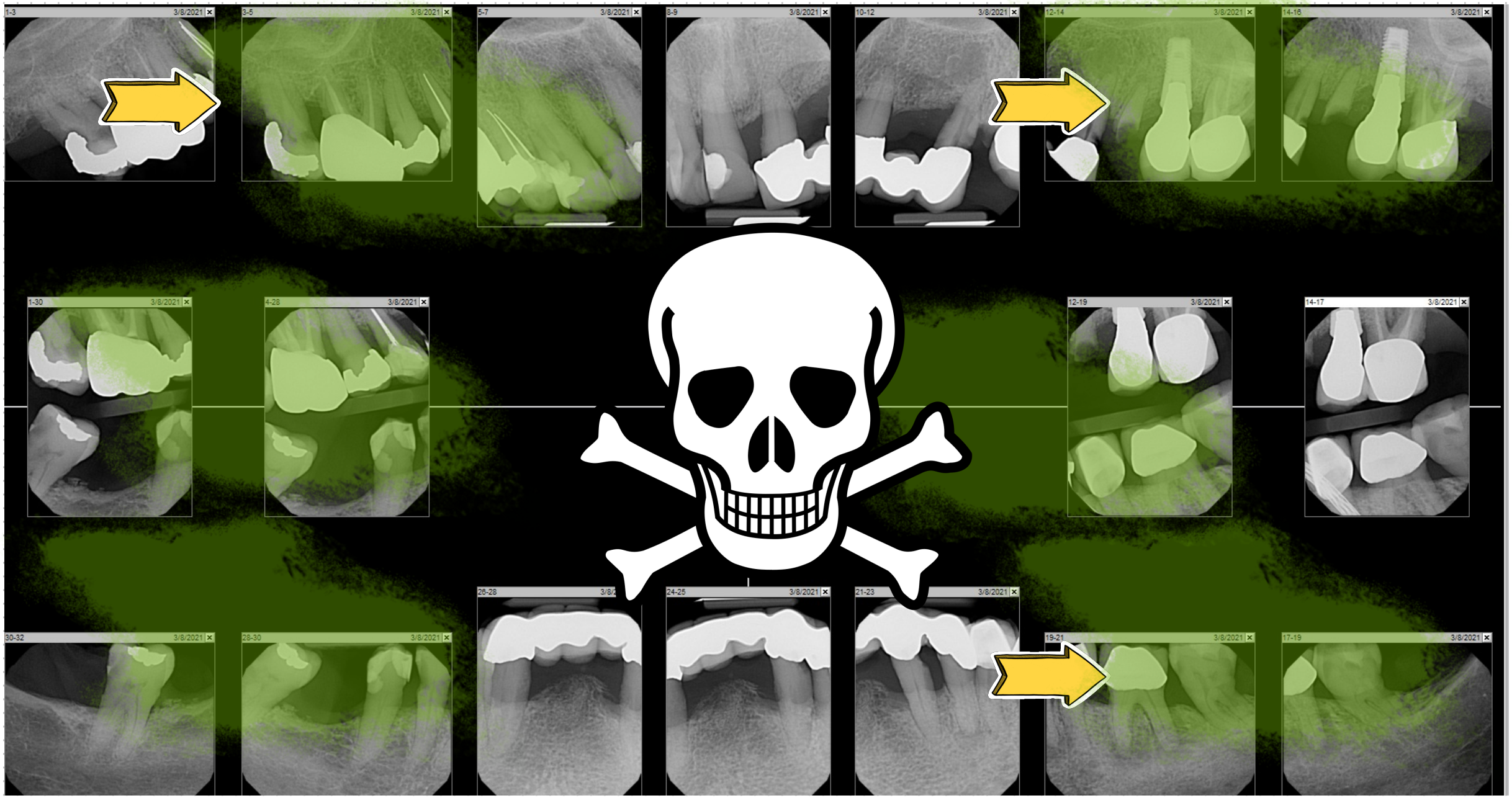
Dentistry

HAZARDOUS EFFECTS OF METALLIC MERCURY

NUR ATASEVER*
SENAY CANAY*
NUR ALPAY**

CONTROVERSY

SUMMARY: Over the past two or three decades, there has been an increasing awareness of the hazards inherent in the use of mercury in dentistry. All aspects of handling the mercury should be given attention. Many potential sources of mercury exposure exist in a dental office. Sources include: accidental spills, poor mercury hygiene, manual mulling to excess mercury from freshly mixed amalgam, mechanical amalgamators, ultrasonic amalgam condensors, failure to use high-vacuum suction while removing old amalgam restorations, and improper dry heat sterilization of amalgam contaminated instruments. Atmospheric mercury vapor resulting from a spill of free mercury is a major cause of contamination in the dental office environment. Occupational exposure to mercury is known to have toxic effects on a wide variety of systems. Inhalation of mercury is a major cause of mercury toxication and will cause severe pulmonary damage and renal injury, and central nervous system disturbances. Many nonspecific signs and symptoms also may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21-23 3/8/2021
30-32 3/8/2021
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19-21 3/8/2021
17-19 3/8/2021

Sun et al. Alzheimer's Research & Therapy (2015) 7:65
DOI 10.1186/s13195-015-0150-1

alzheimer's research&therapy

RESEARCH Open Access

Association between dental amalgam fillings and Alzheimer's disease: a population-based cross-sectional study in Taiwan

Sun[1], Osw Nfor[2], Jin Huang[2] g-Po Liaw[3]



Introduction: The potential effects of amalgam fillings on the development of Alzheimer's disease (AD) are not well understood. The aim of the study was to evaluate the association between dental amalgam fillings and Alzheimer's disease in Taiwanese population aged 65 and older.

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy

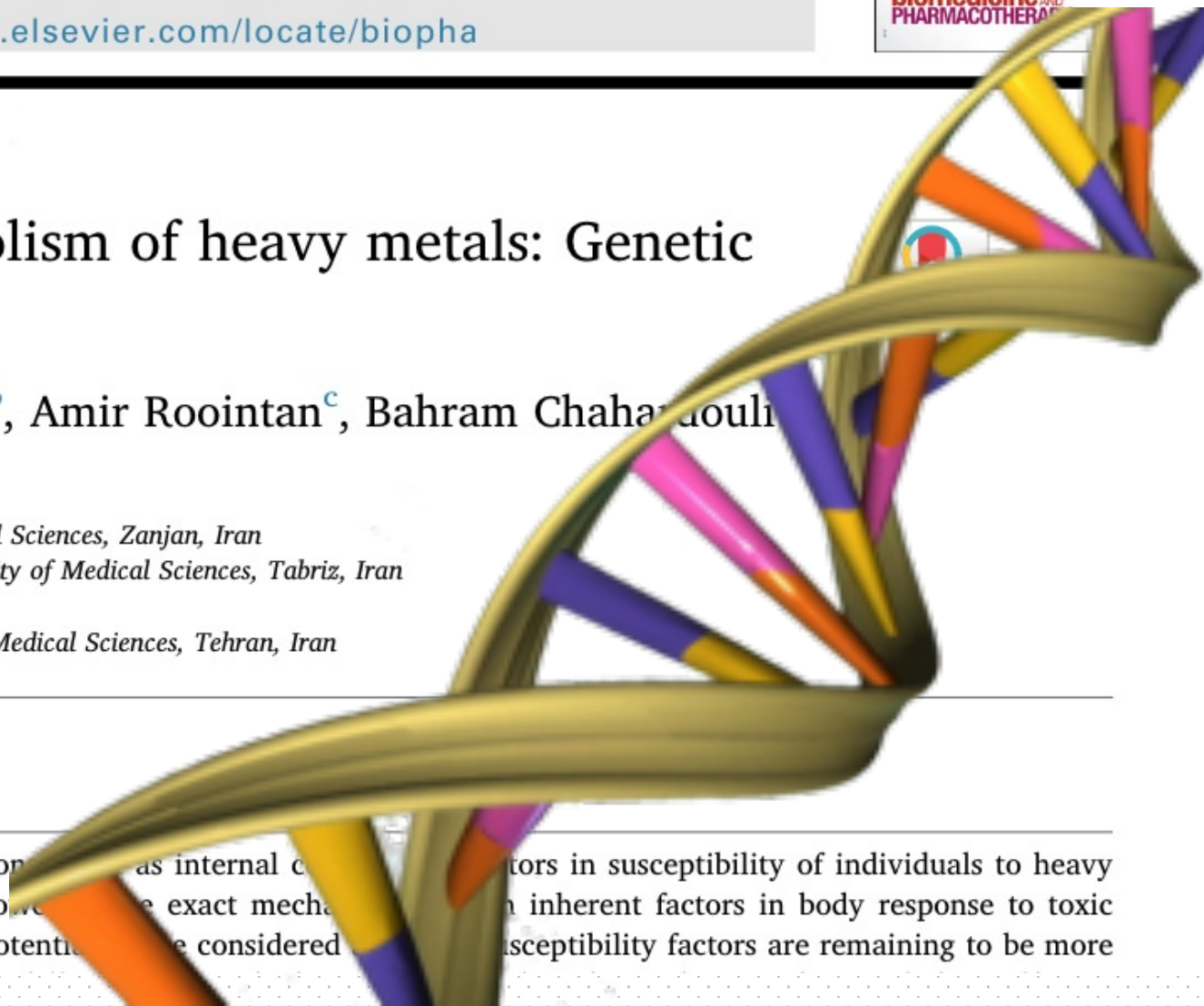
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/biopha

Review

The impact of genetic variation on metabolism of heavy metals: Genetic predisposition?

Zeinab Joneidi[a], Yousef Mortazavi[a], Fatemeh Memari[b], Amir Roointan[c], Bahram Chaha[illegible]douli, Shahrbano Rostami[d,*]

[a] Department of Genetics, Biotechnology and Molecular Medicine, Zanjan University of Medical Sciences, Zanjan, Iran
[b] Department of Medical Biotechnology, Faculty of Advanced Medical Sciences, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran
[c] Transplant Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran
[d] Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Transplantation Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran



ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Single nucleotide polymorphism
Genetic variation
Genetic predisposition

ABSTRACT

Genetic variations can be co[illegible]as internal c[illegible]tors in susceptibility of individuals to heavy metals related toxicities. Ho[illegible]e exact mecha[illegible]n inherent factors in body response to toxic materials, as well as their potenti[illegible]e considered [illegible]sceptibility factors are remaining to be more

REVIEW ARTICLE

Annals of Agricultural and Environmental Me ol 22, No 2, 259–26
www.aaem.pl

Impact of heavy metals on the female reproductive system

Piotr Rzymski[1], Katarzyna Tomczyk[2], Pawel Rzymski[2], Barbara Poniedział 2], Maciej Wilczak[3]

[1] *Department of Biology and Environmental Protection, Poznan University of Medical Scie nd*
[2] *Department of Mother's and Child's Health, Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poznan*
[3] *Department of Educational Medicine, Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poznan, Pola*

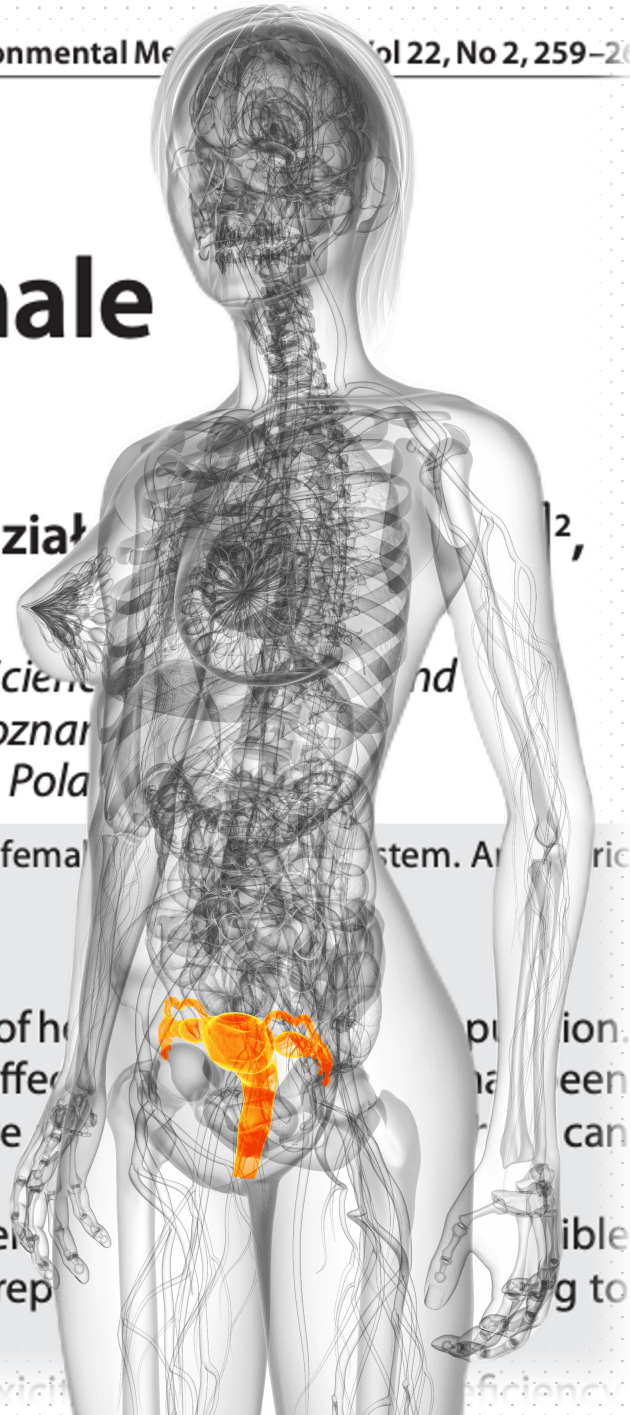
Rzymski P, Tomczyk K, Rzymski P, Poniedziałek B, Opala T, Wilczak M. Impact of heavy metals on the fema stem. A ric environ Med. 2015; 22(2): 259–264. doi: 10.5604/12321966.1152077

Abstract

Introduction. It has been recognized that environmental pollution can affect the quality of h pu ion. Heavy metals are among the group of highly emitted contaminants and their adverse effe na een widely studied in recent decades. Lifestyle and quality of the ambient environment are can mainly contribute to the heavy metals exposure in humans.

Objective. A review of literature linking heavy metals and the female reproductive syste ible associations with emission and exposure of heavy metals and impairments of female rep g to current knowledge.

Results. The potential health disorders caused by chronic or acute heavy metals toxici ficien



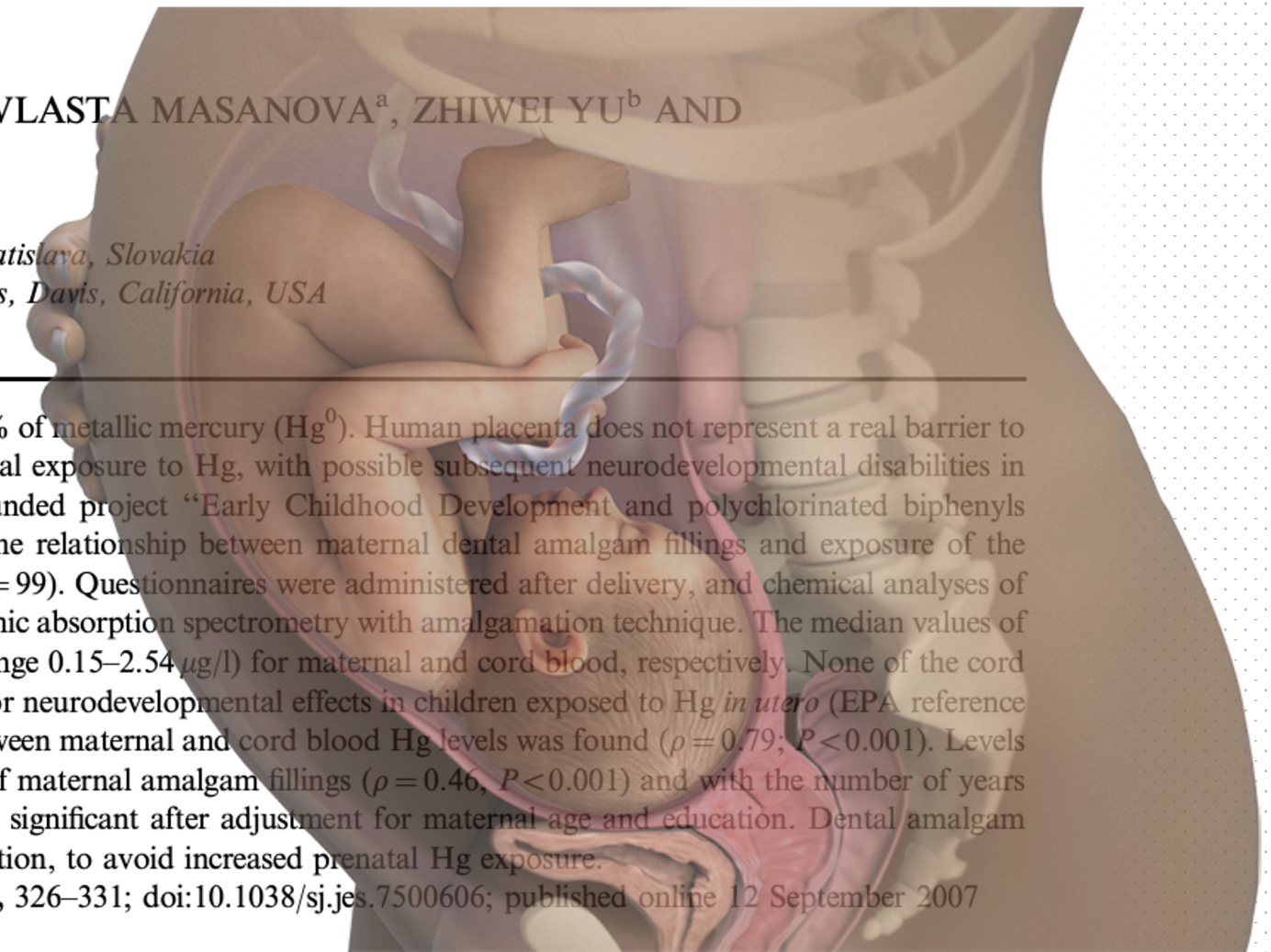
Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology (2008) 18, 326–331
© 2008 Nature Publishing Group All rights reserved 1559-0631/08/$30.00

www.nature.com/jes

Maternal amalgam dental fillings as the source of mercury exposure in developing fetus and newborn

LUBICA PALKOVICOVA[a], MONIKA URSINYOVA[a], VLASTA MASANOVA[a], ZHIWEI YU[b] AND IRVA HERTZ-PICCIOTTO[b]

[a]*Department of Environmental Medicine, Slovak Medical University, Bratislava, Slovakia*
[b]*Department of Public Health Sciences, University of California at Davis, Davis, California, USA*



Dental amalgam is a mercury-based filling containing approximately 50% of metallic mercury (Hg^0). Human placenta does not represent a real barrier to the transport of Hg^0; hence, fetal exposure occurs as a result of maternal exposure to Hg, with possible subsequent neurodevelopmental disabilities in infants. This study represents a substudy of the international NIH-funded project ''Early Childhood Development and polychlorinated biphenyls Exposure in Slovakia''. The main aim of this analysis was to assess the relationship between maternal dental amalgam fillings and exposure of the developing fetus to Hg. The study subjects were mother–child pairs ($N=99$). Questionnaires were administered after delivery, and chemical analyses of Hg were performed in the samples of maternal and cord blood using atomic absorption spectrometry with amalgamation technique. The median values of Hg concentrations were 0.63 μg/l (range 0.14–2.9 μg/l) and 0.80 μg/l (range 0.15–2.54 μg/l) for maternal and cord blood, respectively. None of the cord blood Hg concentrations reached the level considered to be hazardous for neurodevelopmental effects in children exposed to Hg *in utero* (EPA reference dose for Hg of 5.8 μg/l in cord blood). A strong positive correlation between maternal and cord blood Hg levels was found ($\rho=0.79$; $P<0.001$). Levels of Hg in the cord blood were significantly associated with the number of maternal amalgam fillings ($\rho=0.46$, $P<0.001$) and with the number of years since the last filling ($\rho=-0.37$, $P<0.001$); these associations remained significant after adjustment for maternal age and education. Dental amalgam fillings in girls and women of reproductive age should be used with caution, to avoid increased prenatal Hg exposure.
Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology (2008) **18,** 326–331; doi:10.1038/sj.jes.7500606; published online 12 September 2007

Zwicker et al. Environmental Health 2014, 13:95
http://www.ehjournal.net/content/13/1/95

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

RESEARCH Open Access

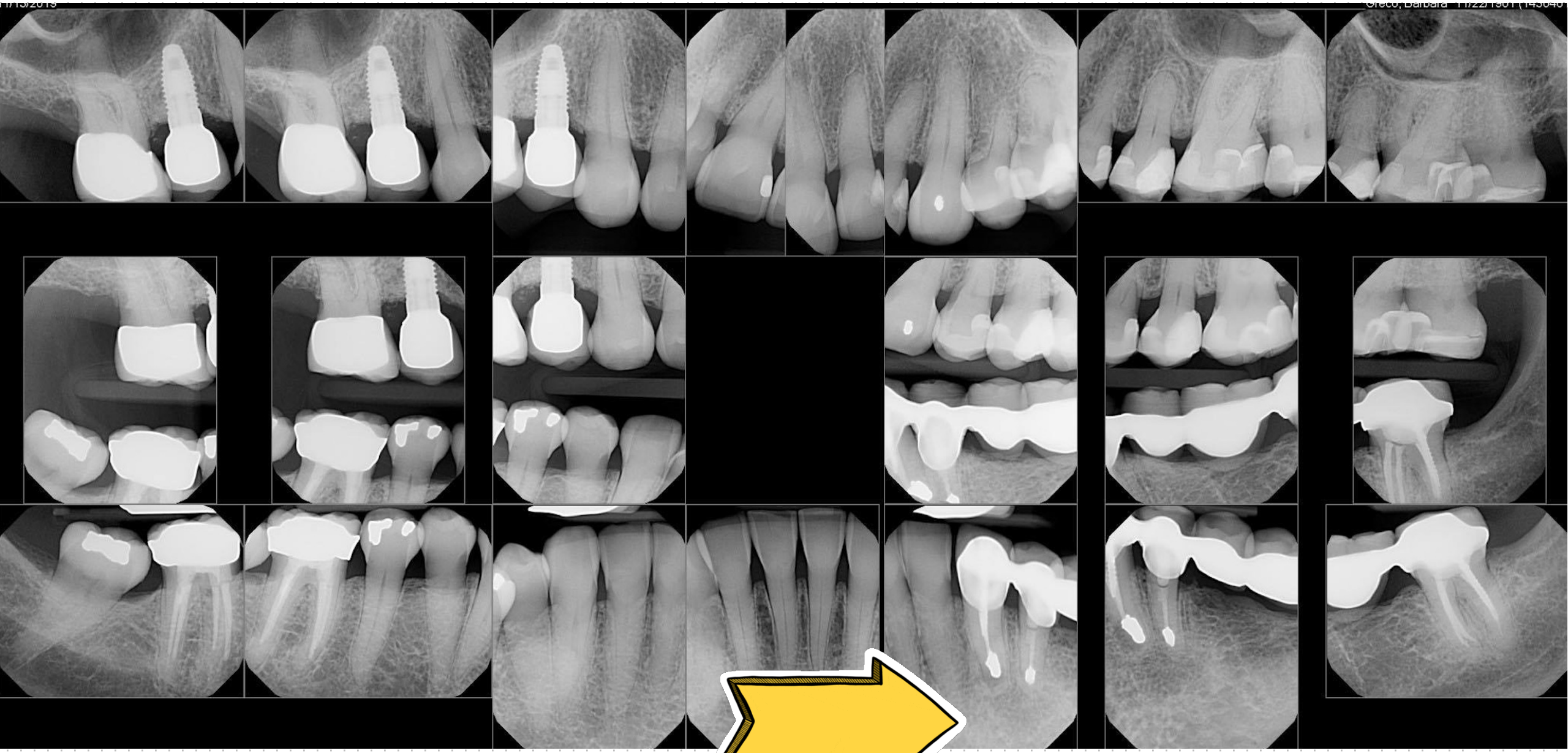
Longitudinal analysis of the association between removal of dental amalgam, urine mercury and 14 self-reported health symptoms

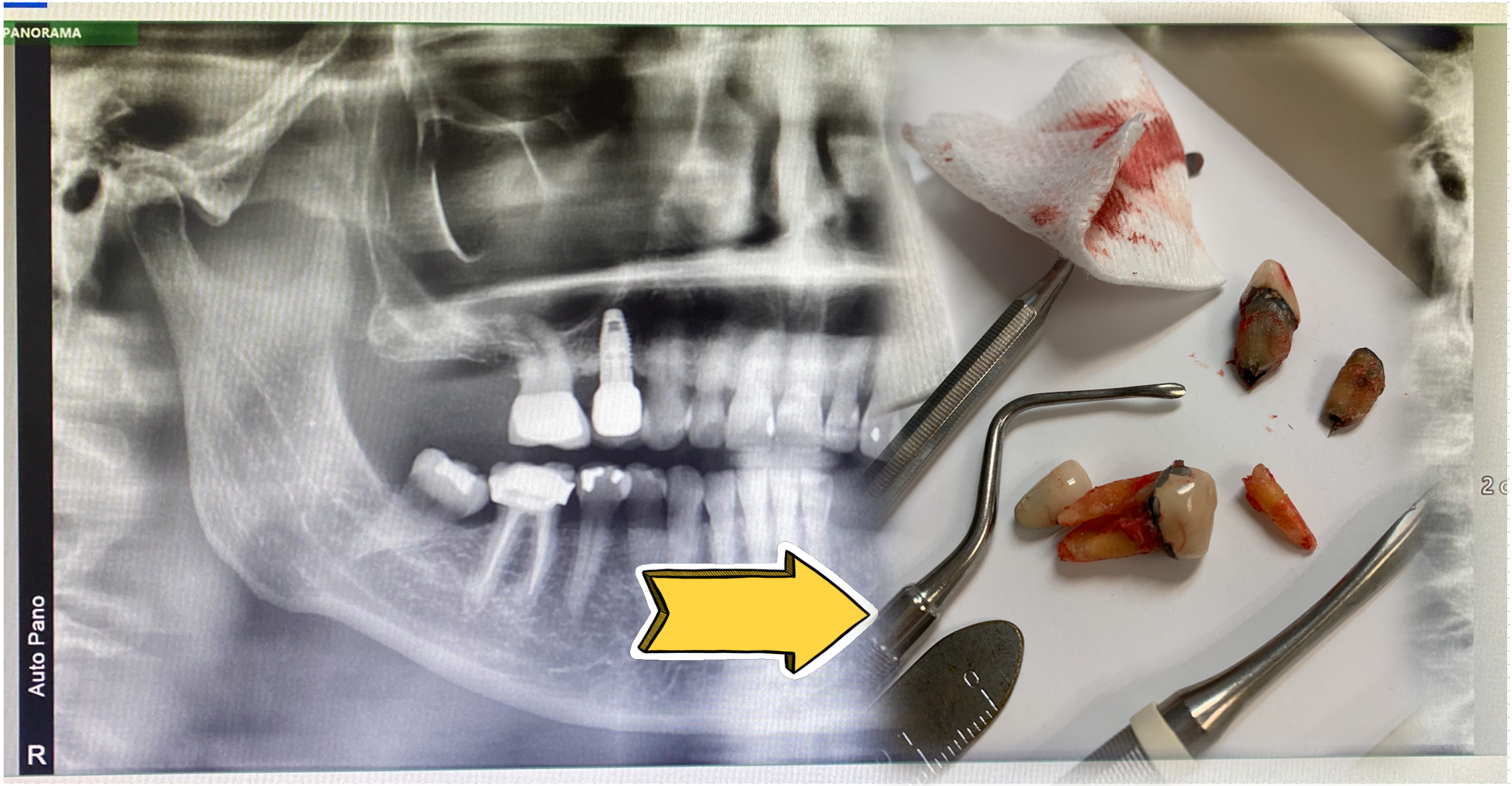
Jennifer D Zwicker[1*], Daniel J Dutton[1] and John Charles Herbert Emery[1,2]



Abstract

Background: Mercury vapor poses a known health risk with no clearly establishe
Consequently there is debate over whether the level of prolonged exposure to m
fillings, combining approximately 50% mercury with other metals, is sufficiently hig
objective of our study is to determine if mercury exposure from amalgam fillings
health effects.




PANORAMA
Auto Pano
R

materials

MDPI

Review

Titanium Allergy Caused by Dental Implants: A Systematic Literature Review and Case Report

Pier Paolo Poli [1,*], Fábio Vieira de Miranda [2], Tárik Ocon Braga Polo [2], Joel Ferreira Santiago Júnior [3], Tiburtino José I[illegible] [5], Carlo Maiorana

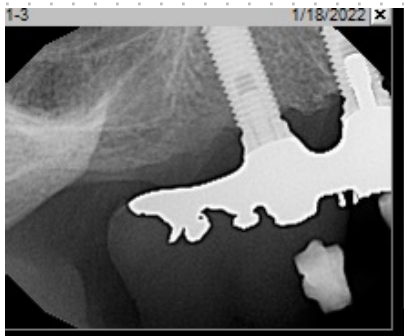


ostomatology Unit, 2 Milan, Italy;

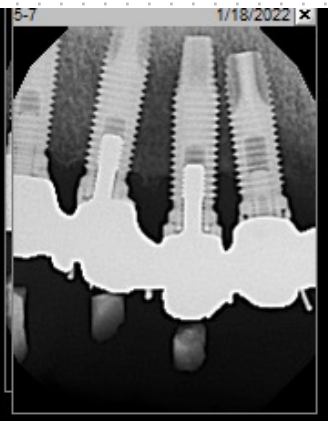
nplantology, ;

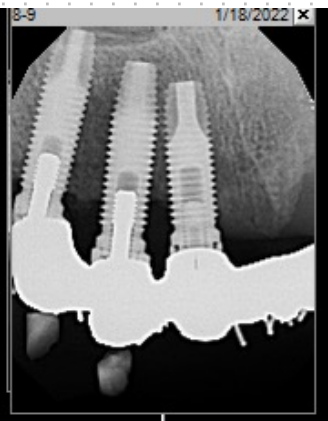
@unesp.br (L.P.F.)

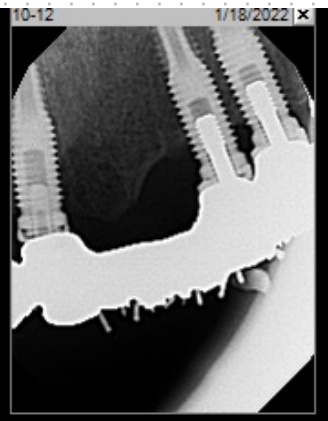
University—UNESP,



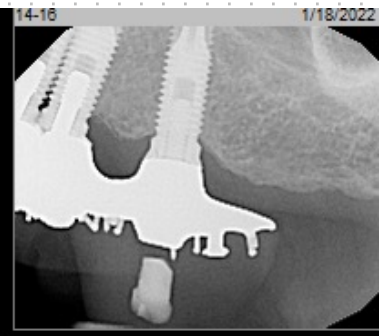


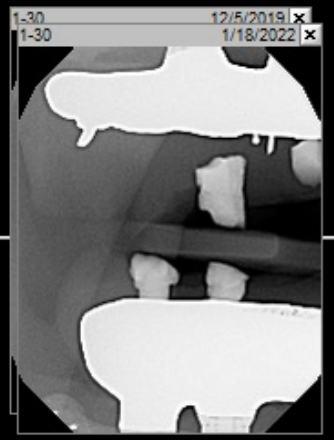


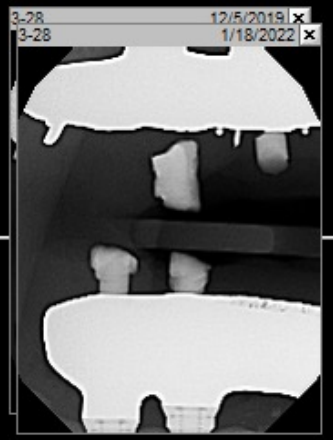






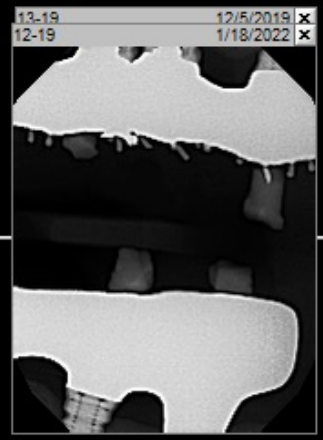




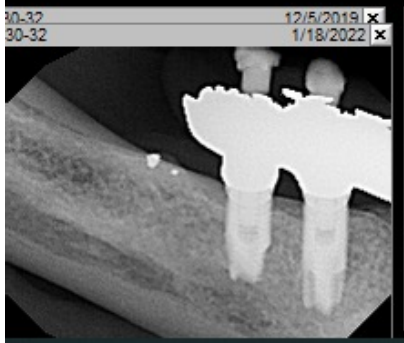


Patient Reported Medications

Description	Status
amlodipine	Active
tamsulosin	Active
carvedilol	Active
Ezetrim/simvas	Active
Hyoscyamine	Active

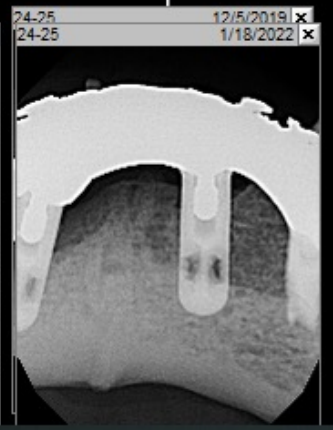




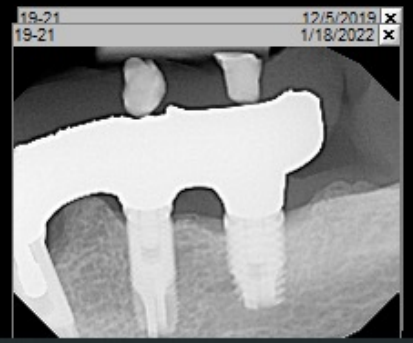


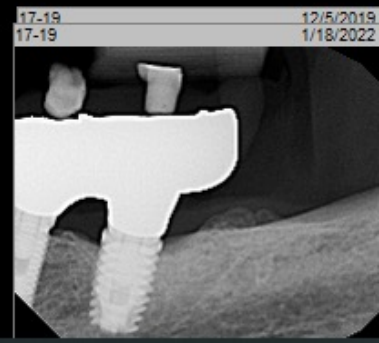












...More Oral Systemic Links

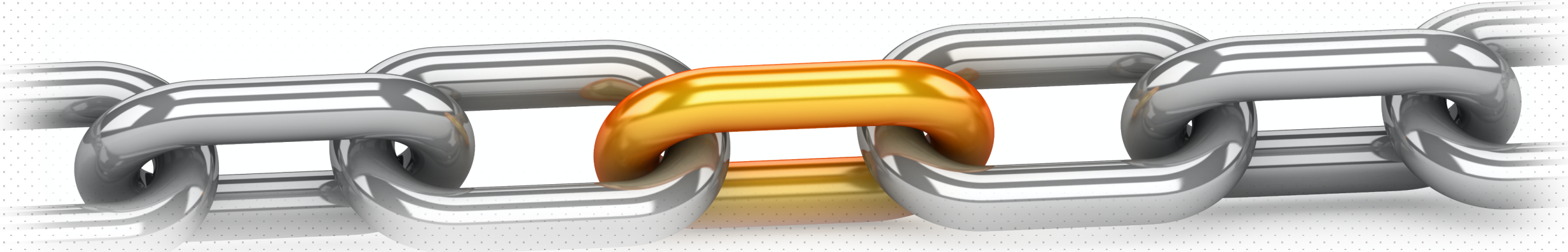
Mercury

Patient Safety

Root Canals

Fluoride

Dental Materials



Clinical Implications and Microbiology of Bacterial Persistence after Treatment Procedures

José F. Siqueira Jr, PhD, and Isabela N. Rôças, PhD

Abstract

Apical periodontitis is an infectious disease caused by microorganisms colonizing the root canal system. For an optimal outcome of the endodontic treatment to be achieved, bacterial populations within the root canal should be ideally eliminated or at least significantly reduced to levels that are compatible with periradicular tissue healing. If bacteria persist after chemomechanical preparation supplemented or not with an intracanal medication, there is an increased risk of adverse outcome of the endodontic treatment. The enforced bacterial presence in the root canal at the time of filling has been shown to be a risk factor for posttreatment apical periodontitis. About 100 species/phylotypes have a-

The influence of bacterial persistence in the root canals on treatment outcome is an important issue in endodontics because bacteria have been shown to play a major role in persistence or emergence of apical periodontitis lesions after root canal treatment (1–9). Indeed, studies have revealed that the outcome of the endodontic treatment is significantly influenced by the presence of bacteria in the root canals at the time of filling (10–14). This indicates that persisting bacteria can survive in treated canals and are able to induce or sustain periradicular tissue inflammation, underpinning the concept that the eradication of bacteria from the root canal system should be the ultimate goal of the endodontic treatment of teeth with apical periodontitis.

This review article focuses on the microbiology and clinical implications of bacterial persistence after treatment procedures. For reviews about the microbiological aspects of posttreatment apical periodontitis associated with root canal–treated teeth, the reader is referred to other articles in the literature (15–19).

CONTROVERSY
ROOT CAUSE

International Journal of General Medicine

Dovepress

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Open Access Full Text Article

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

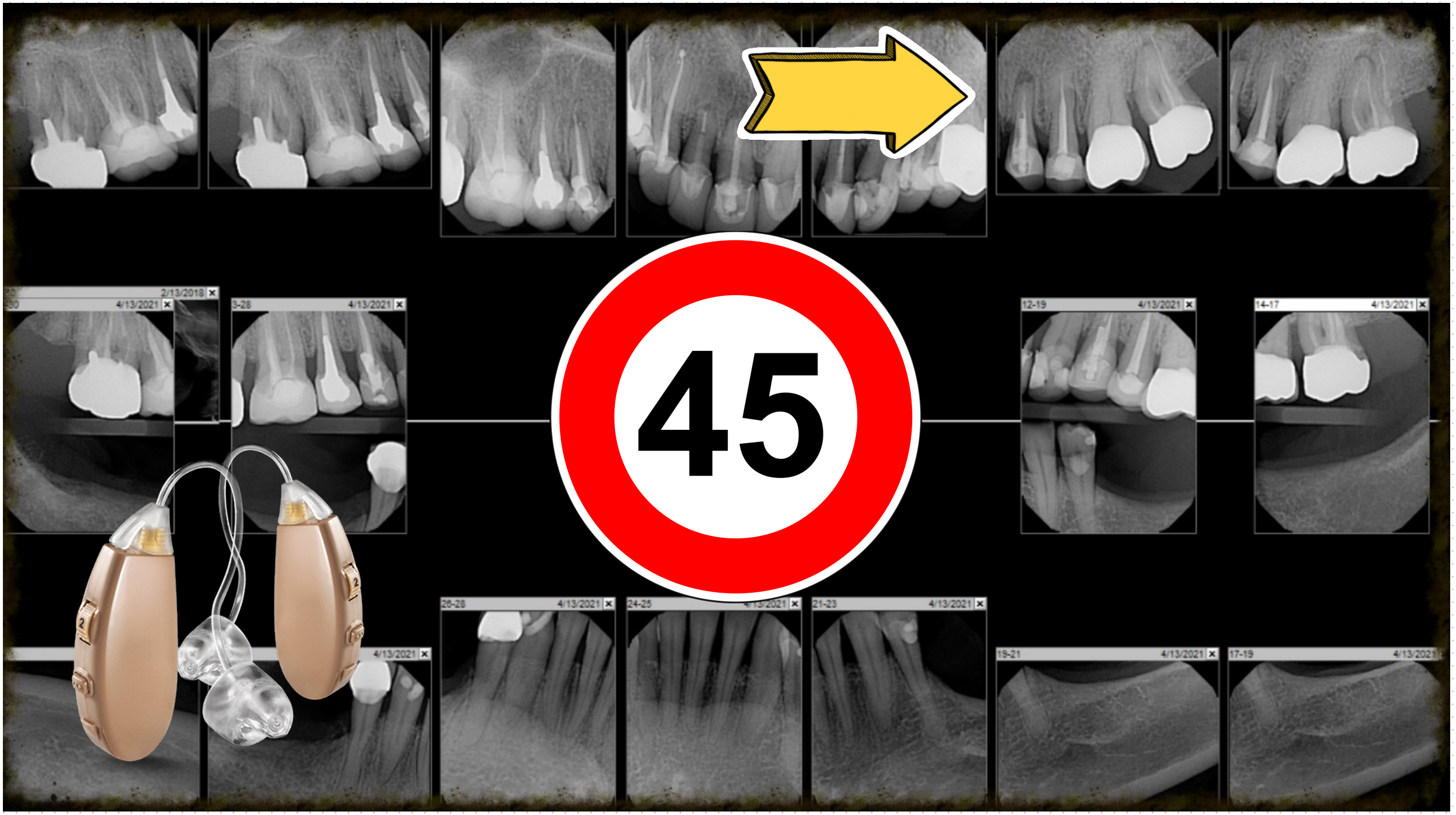
Stimulation of proinflammatory cytokines by volatile sulfur compounds in endodontically treated teeth

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
International Journal of General Medicine
10 March 2015
Number of times this article has been viewed

Johann Lechner[1]
Volker von Baehr[2]

[1]Clinic for Integrative Dentistry, Munich, Germany; [2]Compartment of Immunology and Allergology, Institute for Medical Diagnostics, Berlin, Germany

Abstract: Persistent microorganisms in endodontically treated teeth produce volatile sulfur compounds (VSC) such as methyl mercaptan, hydrogen sulfide, and thioether. In this retrospective study, we evaluated the ex vivo immune response of peripheral blood mononuclear cells to sulfur compounds in 354 patients with systemic diseases. These systemic findings are correlated with semiquantitative values of a VSC indicator applied directly on endodontically treated teeth. Data elucidate the role of VSC in patients with immunologic diseases and the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Dentistry
ISSN: 2161-1122

Lechner and Baehr, Dentistry 2018, 8:3
DOI: 10.4172/2161-1122.1000476

Research Article Open Access

Impact of Endodontically Treated Teeth on Systemic Diseases

Johann Lechner[1*] and Volker von Baehr[2]

[1]Department of Integrative Dentistry, Grünwalder Str. 10A, 81547, München, Germany
[2]Department of Immunology and Allergology at the Institute for Medical Diagnostics in MVZ GbR, Nicolaistr 22, 12247, Berlin, Germany

Abstract

Background: This study compares the radiographic distribution of apical periodontitis (AP) in root-filled and endodontically treated teeth among healthy controls and patients with systemic diseases; the incidence of AP was almost twice as high in the latter group.

Objective: The question arises as to whether the biogenic amines (mercaptan/thioether/hydrogen sulfide) originating from endodontically treated teeth have systemic, subtoxic immunological effects. In order to determine this, local hydrogen sulfide measurements of endodontically treated teeth were combined with laboratory serum analysis of modified proteins to assess the relationship of these compounds with type IV immune reactions.

Results: It was found that 42.5% of the group with systemic diseases showed immunological disturbance as a result of root-filled teeth. Furthermore, the presence of AP was almost three times higher than in the control group (17.2% versus 5.9%, respectively).

Traditional X-rays May Not Show Infection

Bacteria are not visible on ANY Radiograph

CBCT Detects Apical Periodontitis & Infections

Chronic Infections may be linked to Systemic Diseases

Patients with CFS, Trigeminal Neuralgia, ALS, Cancer should have CBCT

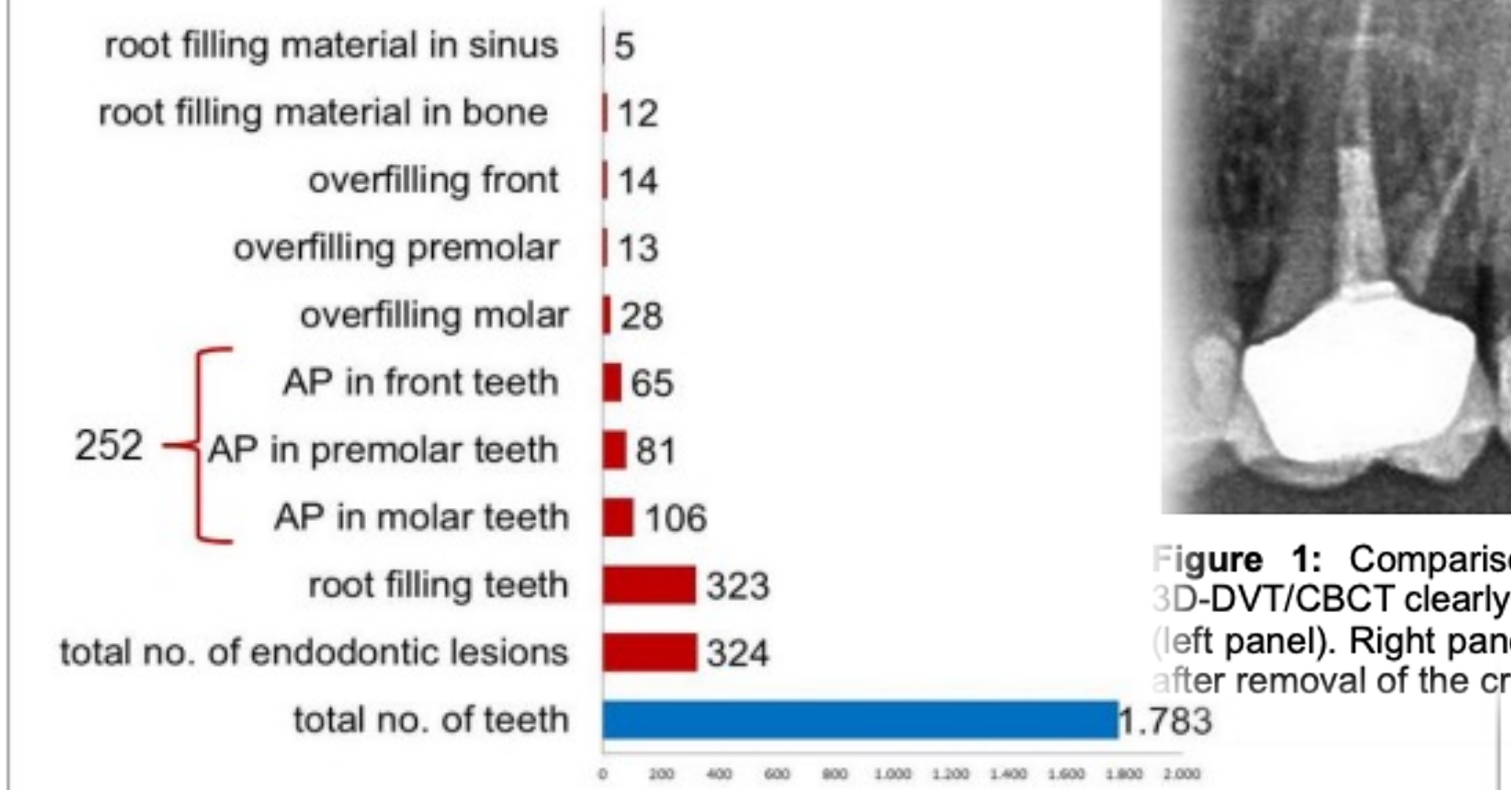


Figure 3: Upper panel shows CBCT findings in the group of patients with systemic diseases (n=98). Lower panel shows CBCT findings in the control group.

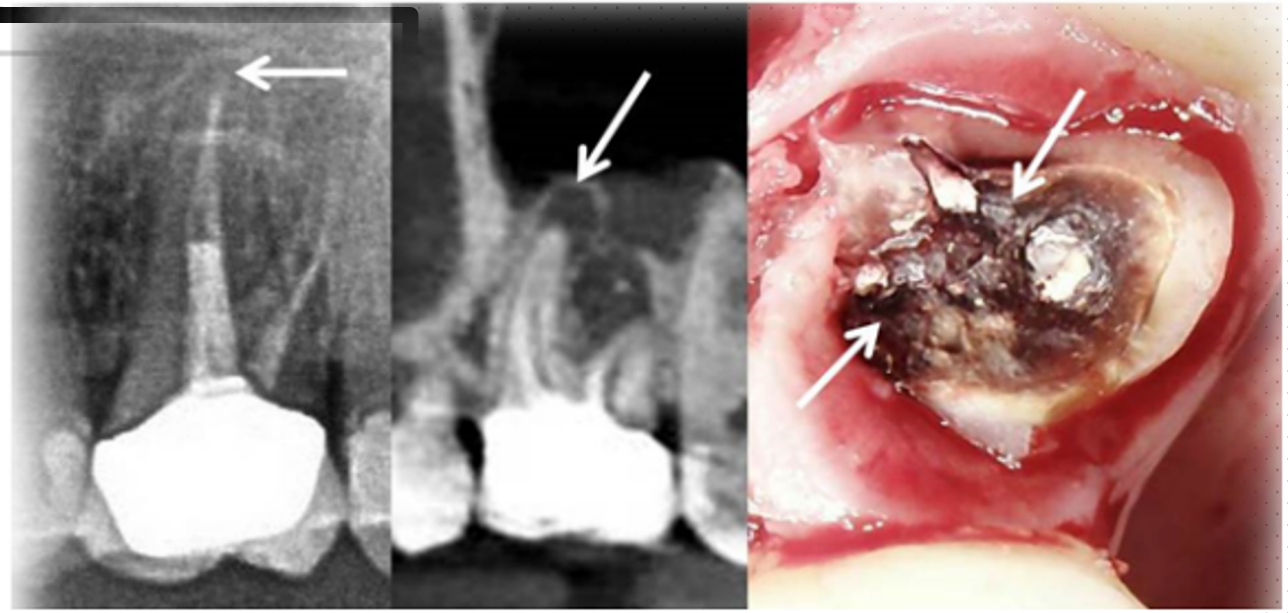
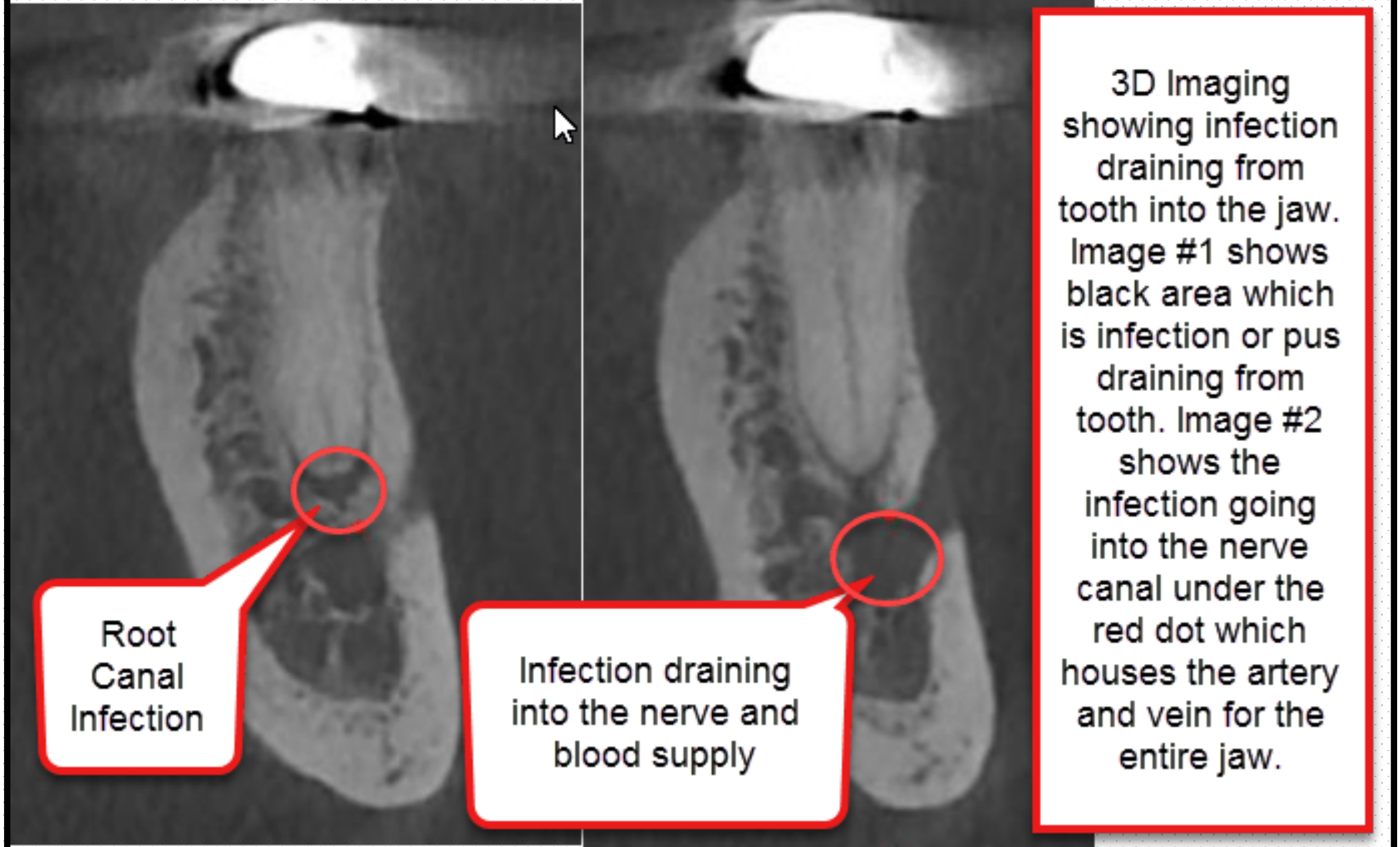


Figure 1: Comparison of two techniques: 2D-OPG and 3D-DVT/CBCT. 3D-DVT/CBCT clearly shows AP (centre panel) when compared to the 2D-OPG (left panel). Right panel shows dentine blackening caused by biogenic amines after removal of the crown.

CBCT Found:

- RCT overfilling
- Filling into Sinus
- Apical Periodontitis



3D Imaging showing infection draining from tooth into the jaw. Image #1 shows black area which is infection or pus draining from tooth. Image #2 shows the infection going into the nerve canal under the red dot which houses the artery and vein for the entire jaw.


1-3
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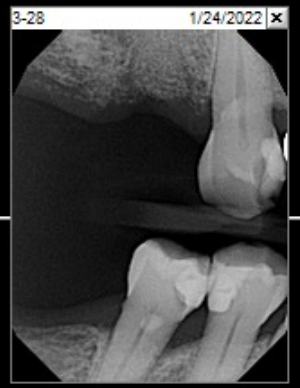
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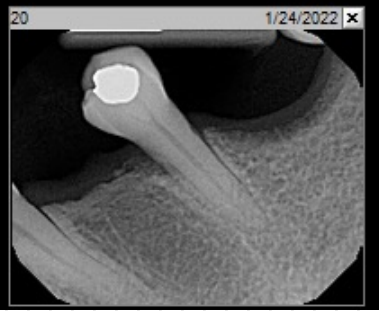
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International Journal of
Molecular Sciences

MDPI

Article

Bacteria Residing at Root Canals Can Induce Cell Proliferation and Alter the Mechanical Properties of Gingival and Cancer Cells

Łukasz Suprewicz [1,†], Grażyna Tokajuk [2,3,†], Mateusz Cieśluk [1], Piotr Deptuła [1], Teresa Sierpińska [4], Przemysław Wolak [5], Tomasz Wollny [6], Joanna Tokajuk [1,3], Stanisław Głuszek [5], Ewelina Piktel [1] and Robert Bucki [1,5,*]

1 Department of Medical Microbiology and Nanobiomedical Engineering, Medical University of Bialystok, Mickiewicza 2c, 15-222 Bialystok, Poland; lukaszsuprewicz@gmail.com (Ł.S.); inticv1@gmail.com (M.C.); piotr.deptula@umb.edu.pl (P.D.); [illegible]@gmail.com (J.T.); ewelina.piktel@wp.pl (E.P.)

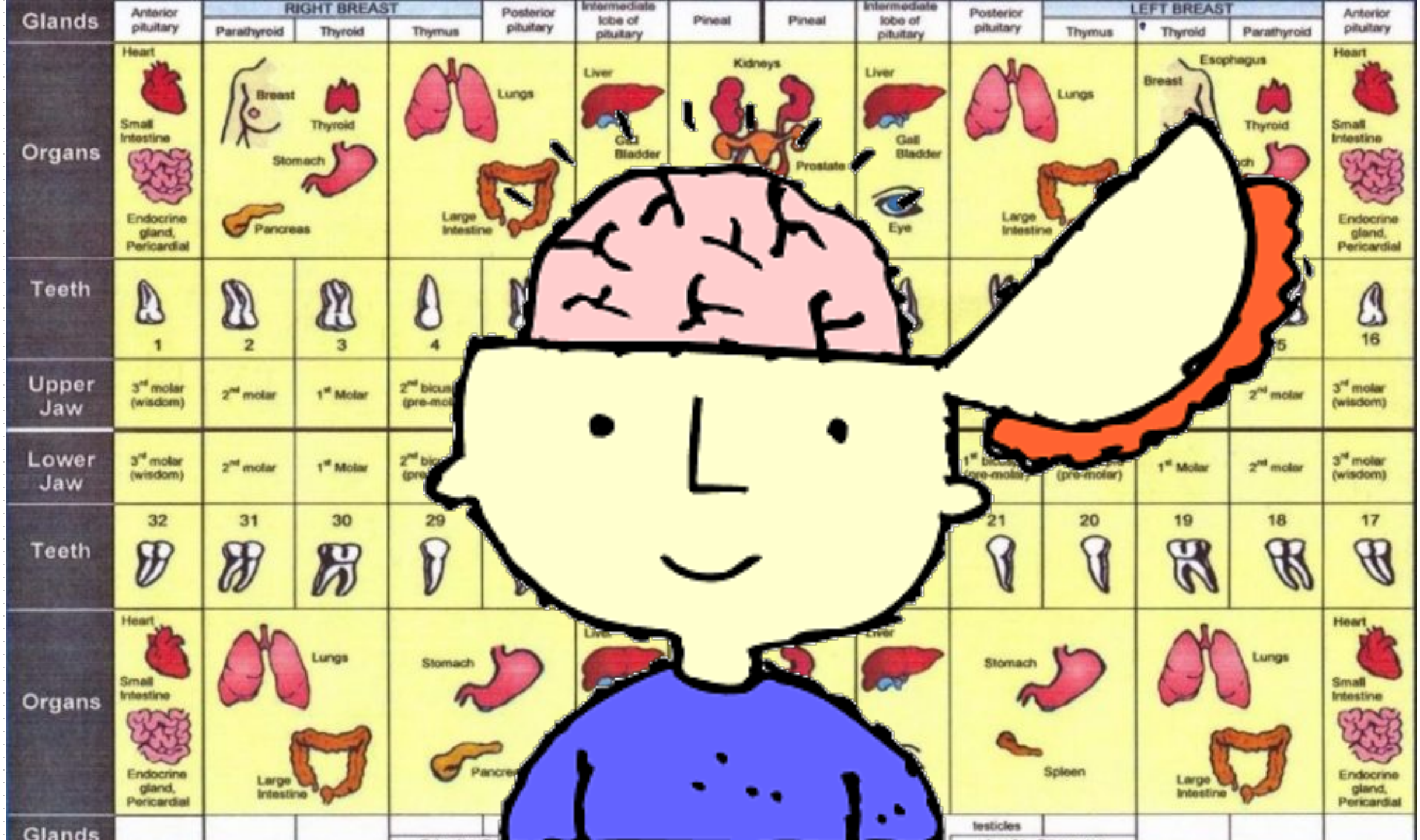
2 Department of Integrated Dentistry, Medical University of Bialystok, M. Skłodowskiej-Curie 24a, 15-276 Bialystok, Poland; [illegible]@gmail.com

3 Dentistry and Medicine Tokajuk Żelazna 9/1, 15-297 Białystok, Poland

4 Department of Prosthetic Dentistry, Medical University of Bialystok, Waszyngtona 13,

CONTROVERSY

ROOT CAUSE


Glands
Organs
Teeth
Upper Jaw
Lower Jaw
Teeth
Organs
Glands
Anterior pituitary
RIGHT BREAST
Parathyroid
Thyroid
Thymus
Posterior pituitary
Intermediate lobe of pituitary
Pineal
Pineal
Intermediate lobe of pituitary
Posterior pituitary
LEFT BREAST
Thymus
Thyroid
Parathyroid
Anterior pituitary
Heart
Small Intestine
Endocrine gland, Pericardial
Breast
Thyroid
Stomach
Pancreas
Lungs
Large Intestine
Liver
Gall Bladder
Kidneys
Prostate
Liver
Gall Bladder
Eye
Lungs
Large Intestine
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Breast
Thyroid
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31
30
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18
17
Heart
Small Intestine
Endocrine gland, Pericardial
Lungs
Large Intestine
Stomach
Liver
Liver
Stomach
Spleen
Lungs
Large Intestine
Heart
Small Intestine
Endocrine gland, Pericardial
testicles

Holistic Periodontal Protocol

Exam + pH strip

FMX + CBCT

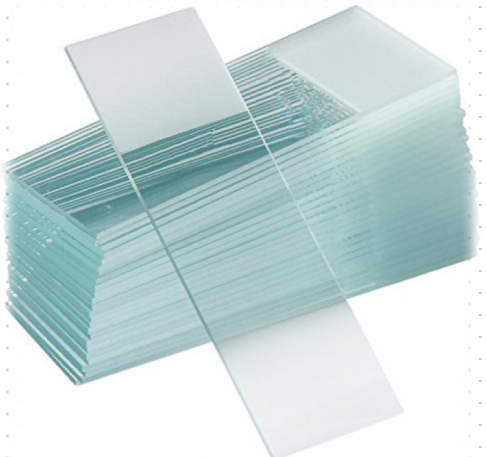
Micro Slide

SCRP+ Ozone

Laser*







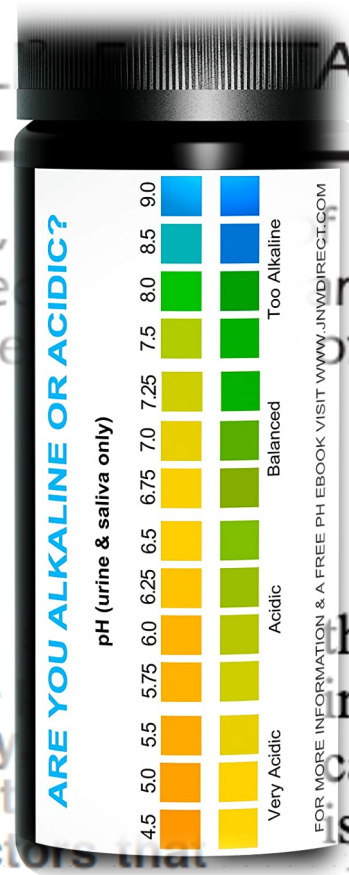


European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences 2017; 21: 369-374

Salivary flow rate and pH in patients with oral pathologies

P.L. FOGLIO-BONDA[1], K. BRILL[illegible]ARINO[3], A. FOGLIO-BONDA[3]

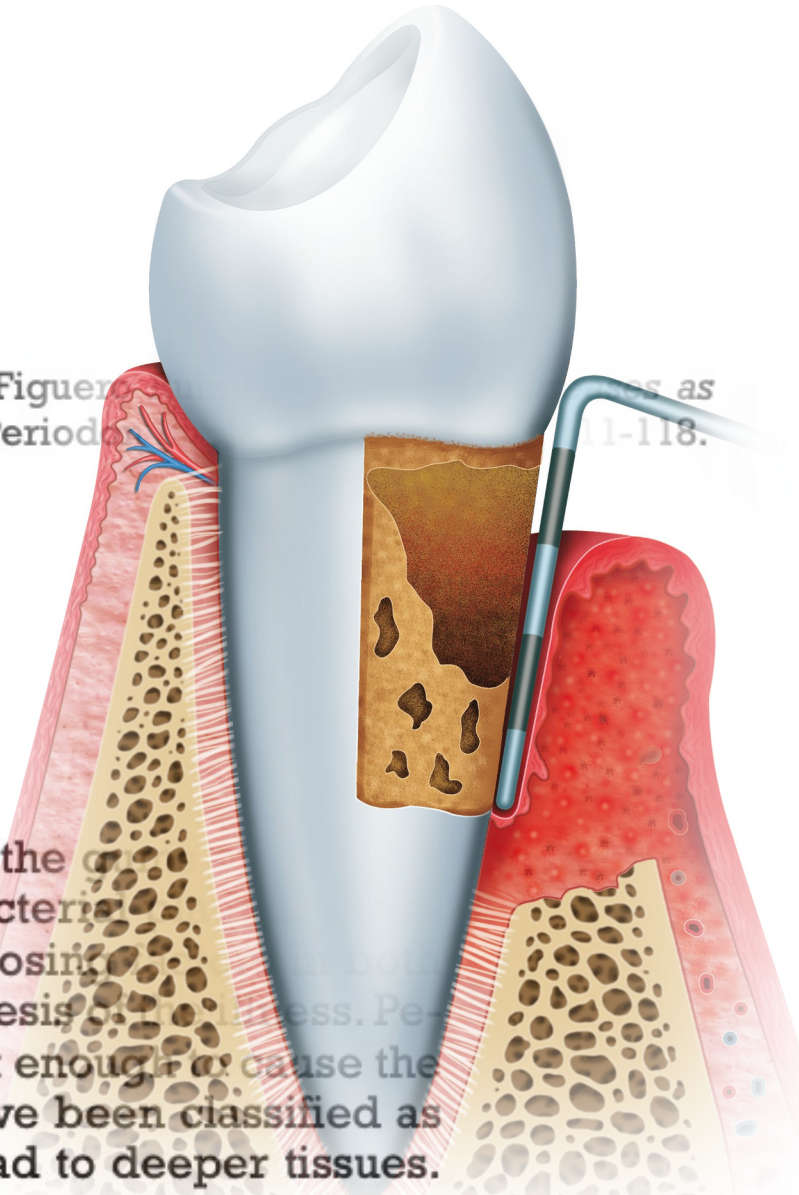
[1]Department of Translational Medicine, [illegible] Eastern Piedmont, Novara, Italy
[2]Dental Clinic, University of Eastern Pie[illegible]ra, Italy
[3]Department of Pharmaceutical Scienc[illegible]f Eastern Piedmont, Novara, Italy



Abstract. – OBJECTIVE: Determine [illegible]he amount of saliva produced by salivary glands **pH and flow rate (FR) in a sample of 164** [illegible]in the time unit, expressed in mL/min or g/min. It **who came to Oral Pathology ambulatory** [illegible]can be divided into unstimulated (USFR) which **fering from oral lesions and 80 without** [illegible]is independent of the presence of stimuli (food, **sions. Another aim was to evaluate factors that** [illegible] chewing, etc.) and stimulated (SSFR), secreted

Periodontal diseases as bacterial infection





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AB

The affecting the
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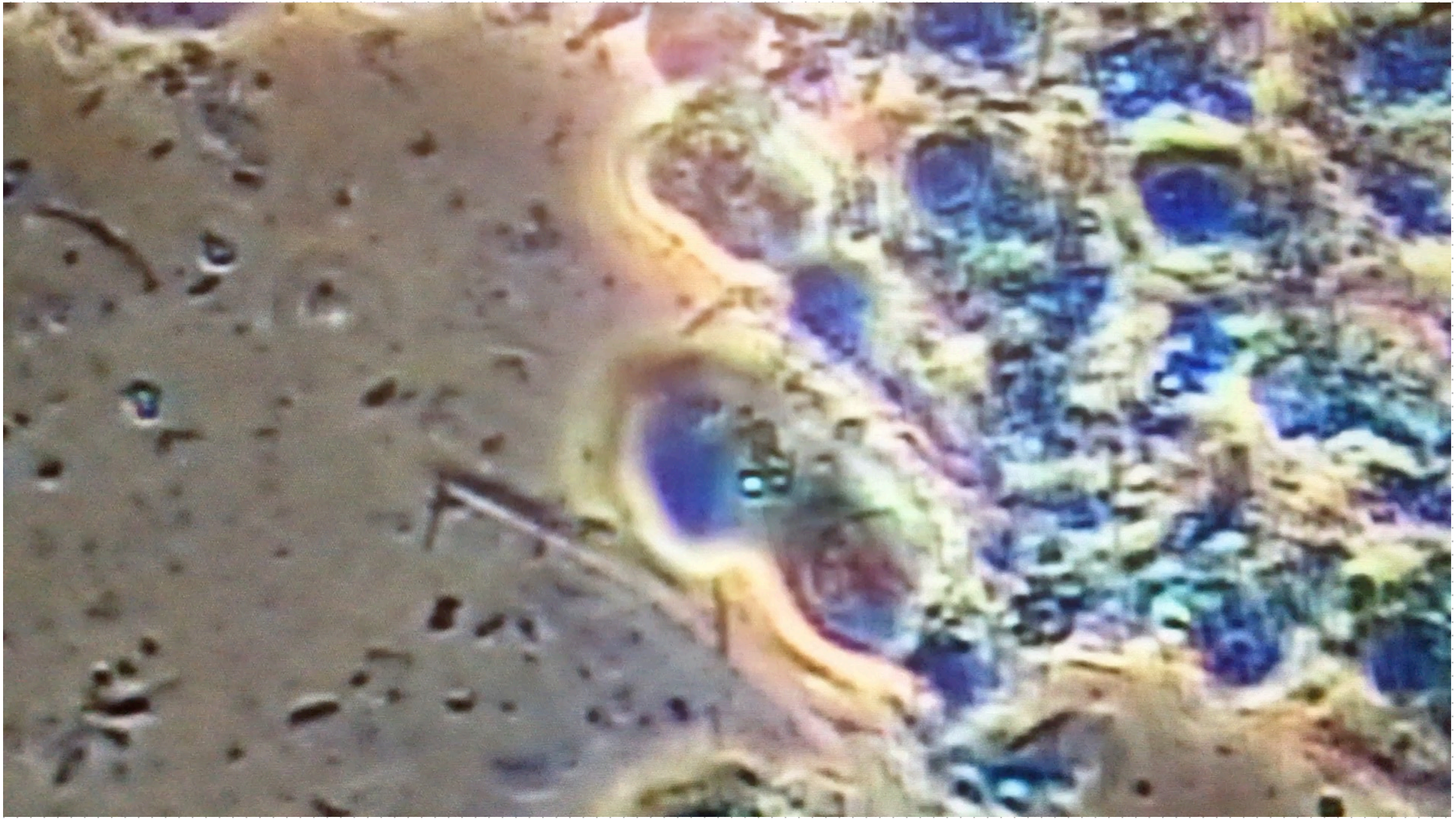
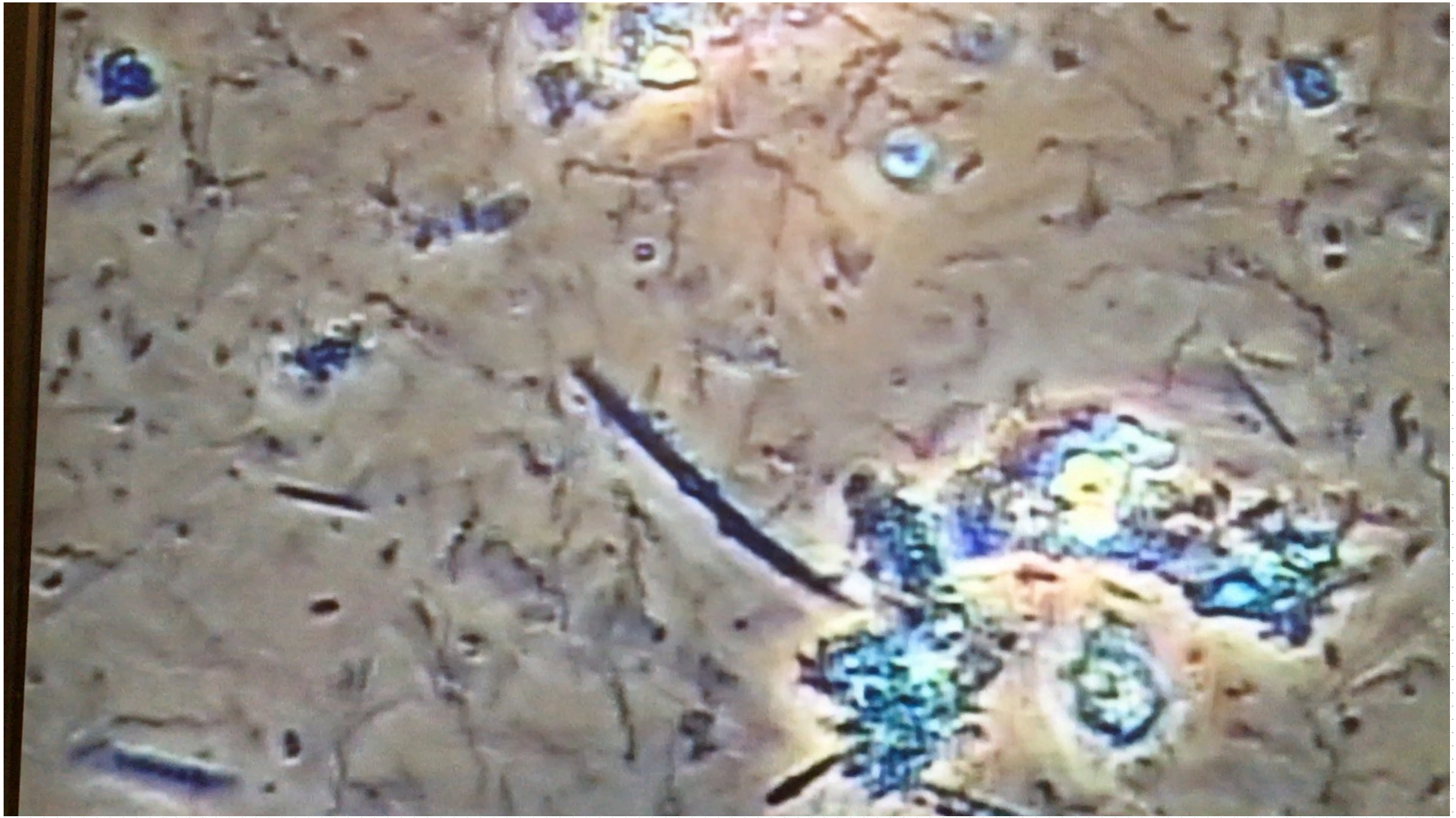
bac e predisposin
the pathogenesis
riodontopathogenic bacterial microbiota is needed, but by itself, it is not enough to cause the
illness, requiring the presence of a susceptible host. These diseases have been classified as
gingivitis, when limited to the gums, and periodontitis, when they spread to deeper tissues.





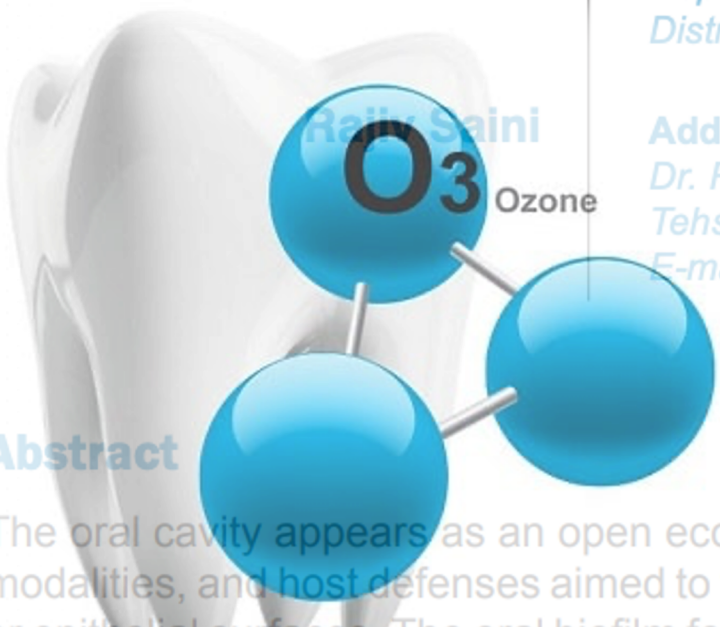
Ozone Therapy

- Kill Bacteria, Virus, Fungi
- Promote Immunity
- Analgesic
- Promote Healing
- Economical & Safe



Review Article

Ozone therapy in dentistry: A strategic review



Department of Periodontology and Oral Implantology, Rural Dental College - Loni, Tehsil - Rahata, District - Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India

Address for correspondence:
Dr. Rajiv Saini, Department of Pe... ...lege- Loni, Tehsil - Rahata, District - Ahmed...
E-mail: drperiodontist@yahoo.co...



Abstract

The oral cavity appears as an open ecosystem, with a dynamic ... ...s, colonization modalities, and host defenses aimed to their removal: To avoid eli... ...dental surfaces or epithelial surfaces. The oral biofilm formation and development, ...sms have been correlated with the most common oral pathologies, such as dental c... ...he mechanical removal of the biofilm and adjunctive use of antibiotic disinfectants or various antibiotics have been the conventional methods for periodontal therapy. Ozone (O3) is a triatomic molecule, consisting of three oxygen atoms, and its application in medicine and ... ...treatment of 260 different pathologies. The ozone therapy has been more beneficial than

DOI: 10.7860/JCDR/2015/14464.6303

Original Article

Dentistry Section

Management of Chronic Periodontitis Using Subgingival Irrigation of Ozonized Water: A Clinical and Microbiological Study

ANNIE V. ISSAC[1], JAYAN JACOB MATHEW[2], MAJO AMBOOKEN[3], ARUN JOSE KACHAPPILLY[4], AJITHKUMAR PK[5], THOMAS JOHNY[6], LINITH VK[7], ANJU SAMUEL[8]

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adjunctive use of professional subgingival irrigation with scaling and root planing (SRP) has been found to be beneficial in eradicating periodontal microorganisms from the pocket.

Objective: To evaluate the effect of ozonized water subgingival irrigation on microbiological parameters and clinical parameters namely Gingival index, probing pocket depth, and clinical attachment level.

Plaque Index, Gingival Index, probing pocket depth, clinical attachment level. Microbiologic sampling was done for the test at the baseline, after scaling, immediately after ozonized water subgingival irrigation and after 4 weeks in control sites microbiologic sampling was done at the baseline and after 4 weeks. The following observations were made after 4 weeks. The results were statistically analysed using independent t-test and paired t-test.

Result: Test sites showed a greater reduction in pocket depth and gain in clinical attachment compared to control sites. The

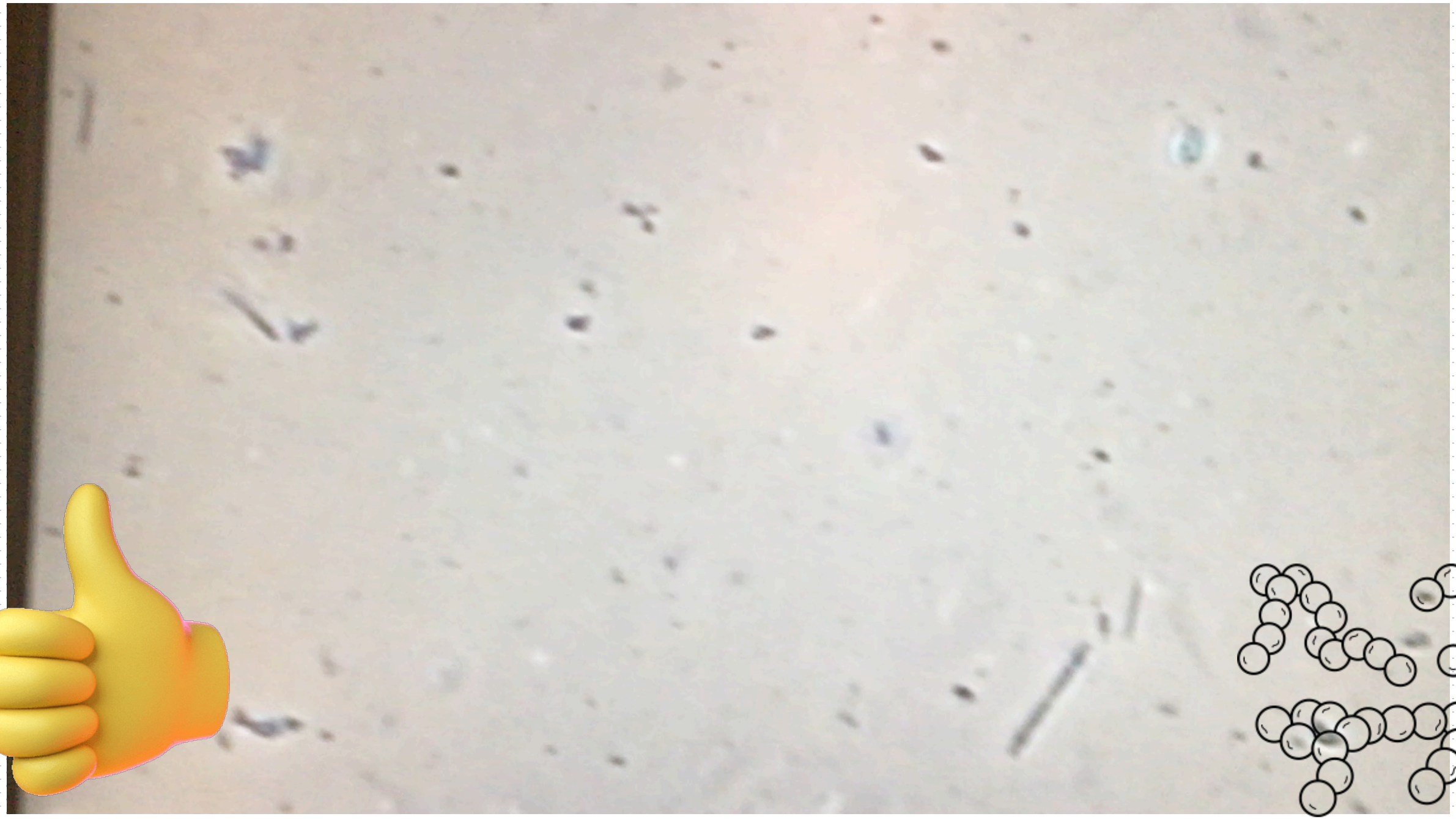
SCRP + OZONE

Pocket Depth

+ Clinical Attachment

Bacteria

Health



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journal homepage: http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jtcme



Review article

Oil pulling for maintaining oral hygiene – A review

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Sesame oil
Saponification

ABSTRACT

Oil pulling is a traditional folk remedy practiced in anci
systemic diseases when practiced regularly and as direc
medicines and oral hygiene products, people are incr
traditional practices. Oil pulling in addition to offering
effects on overall health. The present article attempts to
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cr

...More Oral Systemic Links

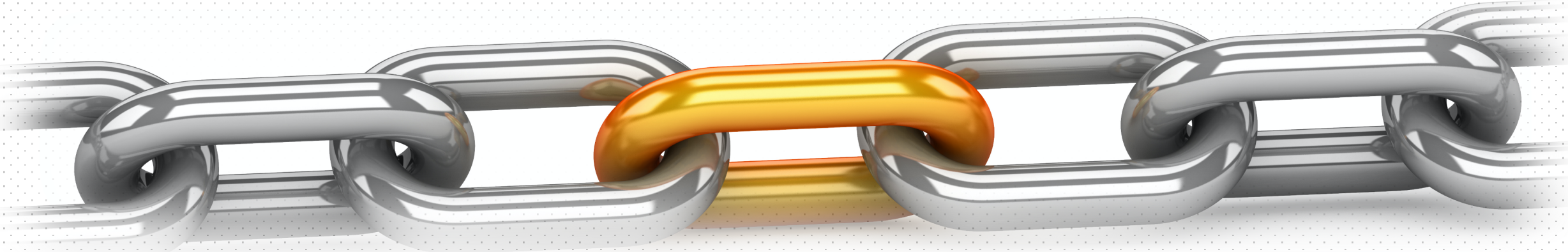
Mercury

Patient Safety

Root Canals

Fluoride

Dental Materials



Fluoride Exposure in Early Life as the Possible Root Cause of Disease In Later Life

Tetsuo Nakamoto */ H Ralph Rawls**

May Lower IQ Scores

Linked to Autism Risk

Calcifies Pineal Gland

Linked to Bone Diseases

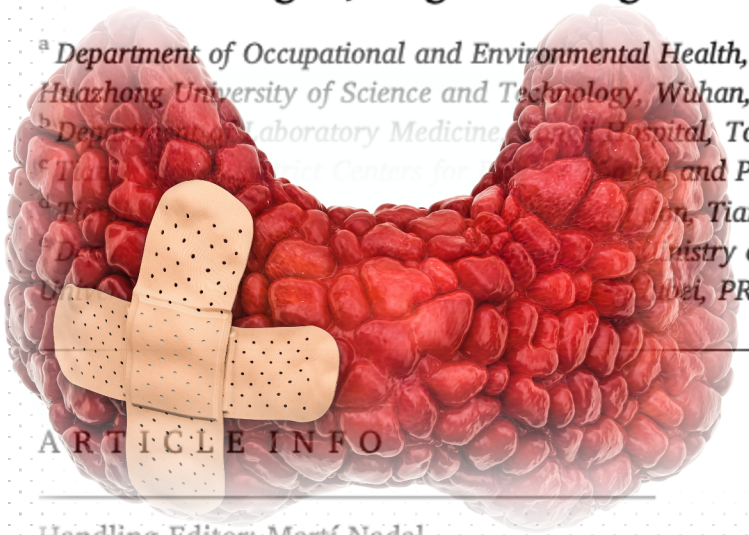
Linked to Cancer Risk

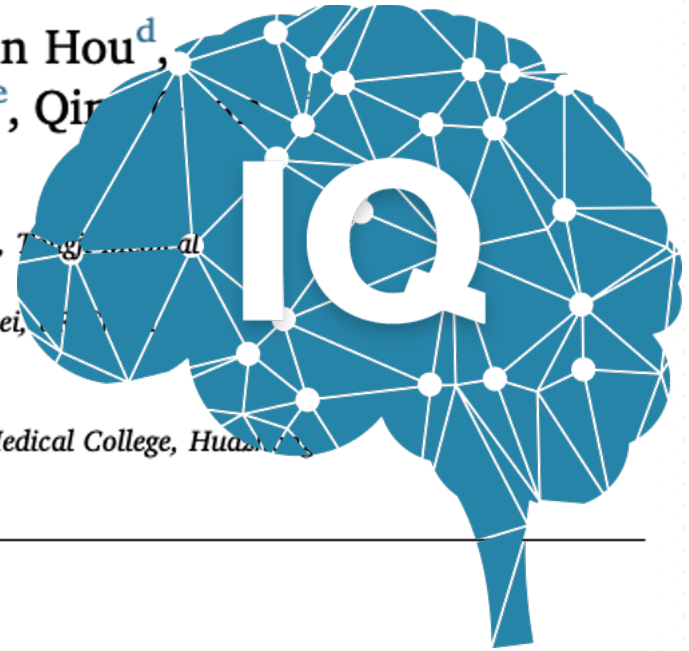
Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environment International

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envint

Thyroid function, intelligence, and low-moderate fluoride exposure among Chinese school-age children





Mengwei Wang[a], Ling Liu[a], Huijun Li[b], Yonggang Li[c], Hongliang Liu[d], Changchun Hou[d], Qiang Zeng[d], Pei Li[a], Qian Zhao[a], Lixin Dong[a], Guoyu Zhou[a], Xingchen Yu[e], Li Liu[e], Qin[illegible], Shun Zhang[a,*], Aiguo Wang[a,*]

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[illegible], Tianjin, PR China

[illegible]istry of Education Key Lab of Environment and Health, School of Public Health, Tongji Medical College, Huaz[illegible] [illegible]bei, PR China

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

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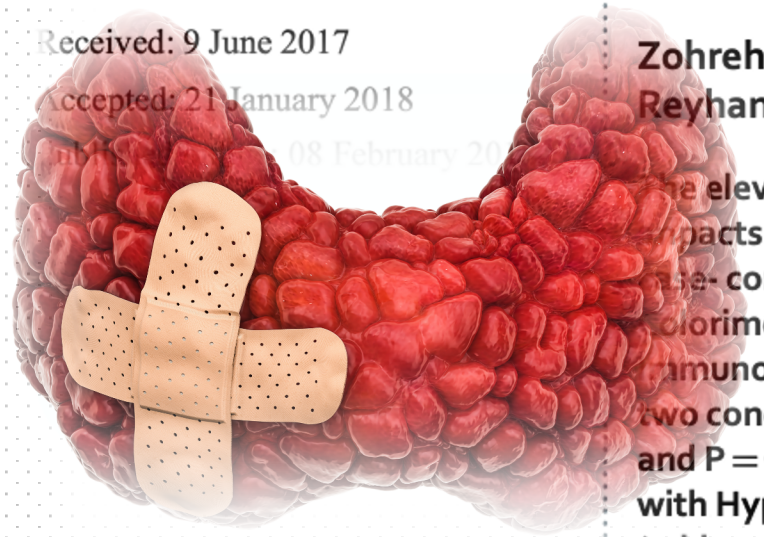
SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

Impact of Drinking Water Fluoride on Human Thyroid Hormones: A Case- Control Study

Received: 9 June 2017
Accepted: 21 January 2018
Published: 08 February 2018

Zohreh Kheradpisheh[1], Masoud Mirzaei[2], Amir Hossein Mahvi[3,4], Mehdi Mokhtari[1], Reyhane Azizi[5], Hossein Fallahzadeh[6] & Mohammad Hassan Ehrampoush[1]





he elevated fluoride from drinking water impacts on T_3, T_4 and TSH hormones. The aim was study pacts of drinking water fluoride on T_3, T_4 and TSH hormones in YGA (Yazd Greater Area). In this se- control study 198 cases and 213 controls were selected. Fluoride was determined by the SPADI olorimetric Method. T_3, T_4 and TSH hormones tested in the Yazd central laboratory by RIA (Radio mmuno Assay) method. The average amount of TSH and T_3 hormones based on the levels of fluoride wo concentration levels 0–0.29 and 0.3–0.5 (mg/L) was statistically significant ($P = 0.001$ for control and $P = 0.001$ for cases). In multivariate regression logistic analysis, independent variable associated with Hypothyroidism were: gender (odds ratio: 2.5, CI 95%: 1.6–3.9), family history of thyroid disease

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Fluoride exposure and kidney and liver function among adolescents in the United States: NHANES, 2013–2016



Ashley J. Malin[a,*], Corina Lesseur[a], Stefanie A. Busgang[a], Paul Curtin[a], Robert O. Wright[a], Alison P. Sanders[a,b]

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[b] Department of Pediatrics, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA

ARTICLE INFO

Handling Editor: Lesa Aylward

ABSTRACT

Background: Hepato- and nephrotoxicity of fluoride have been demonstrated in an[illegible] studi

applied sciences

MDPI

Review

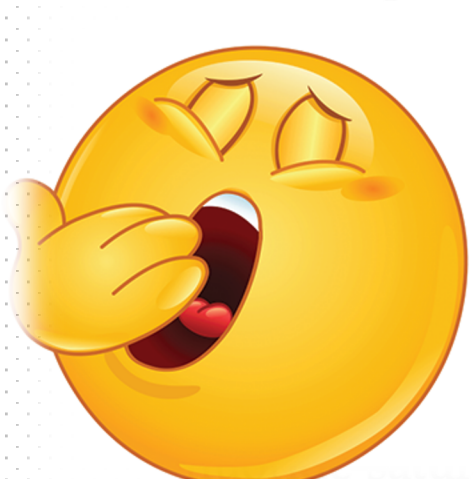
Fluoride and Pineal Gland

Dariusz Chlubek [1,*] and Maciej Sikora [1,2]

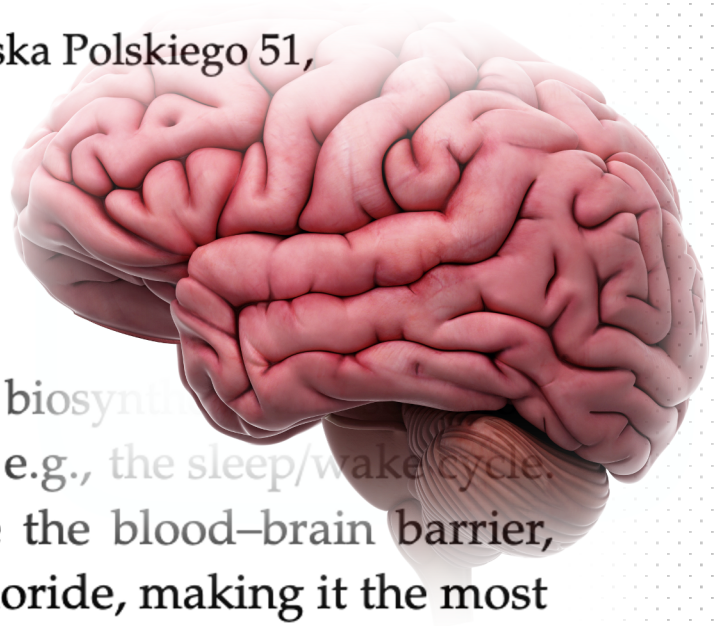
[1] Department of Biochemistry and Medical Chemistry, Pomeranian Medical University, Powstańców Wlkp. 72, 70-111 Szczecin, Poland; sikora-maciej@wp.pl

[2] Department of Maxillofacial Surgery, Hospital of the Ministry of Interior, Wojska Polskiego 51, 25-375 Kielce, Poland

* Correspondence: dchlubek@pum.edu.pl







020; Accepted: 20 April 2020 April 2020

l gland is an endocrine glar n function is the biosyn rmone responsible for reg dian rhythms, e.g., the sleep/wake cycle. onally high vascularizatic ocation outside the blood–brain barrier, ay accumulate significant calcium and fluoride, making it the most rgan of the human body. B fication and accumulation of fluoride may

Malin *et al. Environmental Health* (2019) 18:106
https://doi.org/10.1186/s12940-019-0546-7

Environmental Health

RESEARCH Open Access

Fluoride exposure and sleep patterns among older adolescents in the United States: a cross-sectional study of NHANES 2015–2016









i Bose[2,3], Stefanie A. Busga nings[1], Michael Tho
Manish Arora[1]

om environmental sources a preferentially in the pineal gland which produces
that regulates the sleep-wa ever, the effects of fluoride on sleep regulation

Original Article

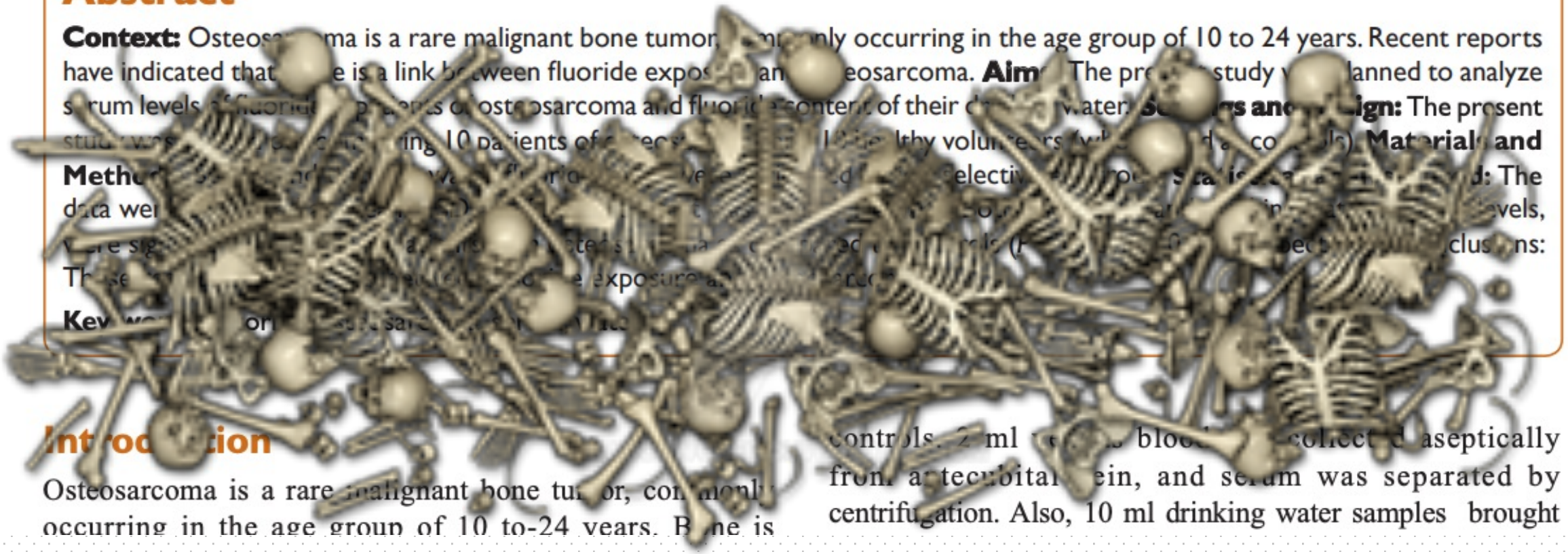
Fluoride levels and osteosarcoma

Simmi Kharb, Ravindra Sandhu, Zile Singh Kundu[1]

Abstract

Context: Osteos[illegible]ma is a rare malignant bone tumor, [illegible]nly occurring in the age group of 10 to 24 years. Recent reports have indicated that [illegible]e is a link between fluoride expos[illegible] an[illegible]eosarcoma. **Aim[illegible]** The pr[illegible] study [illegible]lanned to analyze serum levels [illegible] patients of osteosarcoma and fluoride content of their [illegible] water. **S[illegible]gs and [illegible]ign:** The present stud[illegible] [illegible]ing 10 patients of [illegible] [illegible]lthy volunteers [illegible] co[illegible]ls). **Materials and Meth[illegible]** [illegible] fluoride [illegible] [illegible]electi[illegible] **Sta[illegible]d:** The data we[illegible] [illegible]evels, [illegible] sig[illegible] [illegible]clusions: Th[illegible] [illegible] exposure [illegible]

Key [illegible] [illegible]



Introduction

Osteosarcoma is a rare malignant bone tumor, commonly occurring in the age group of 10 to-24 years. Bone is

controls. 2 ml [illegible] blood [illegible] collected aseptically from antecubital vein, and serum was separated by centrifugation. Also, 10 ml drinking water samples brought

International Journal of
Environmental Research and Public Health

MDPI

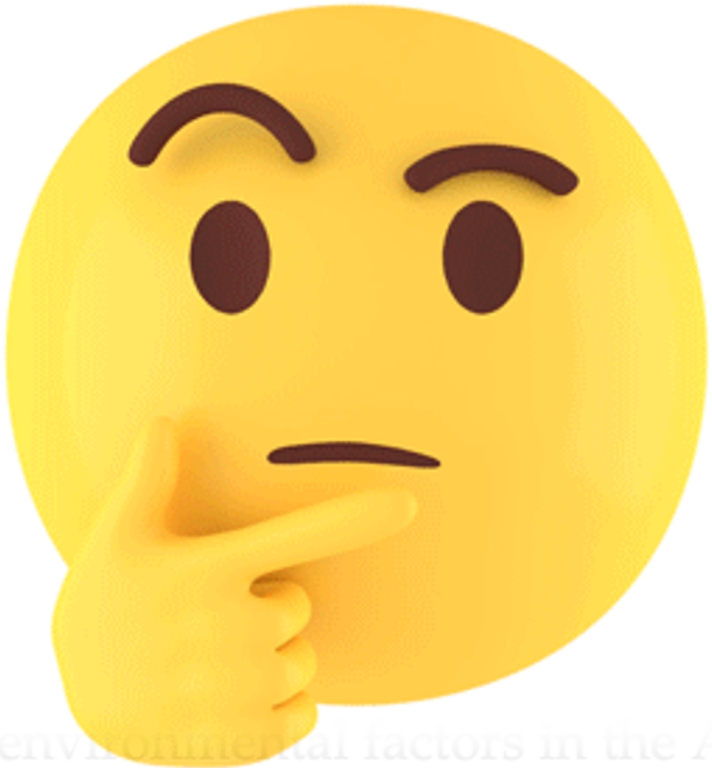
Review

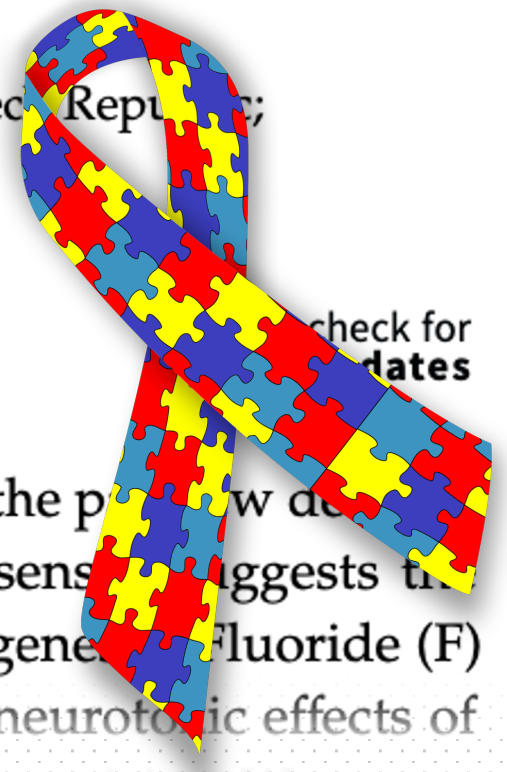
Chronic Fluoride Exposure and the Risk of Autism Spectrum Disorder

Anna Strunecka * and Otakar Str

The Institute of Technology and Bus Budějovice, Czec Repu ;
ota @gmail.com
* e: anna.strunecka@







Rec 2019; Accepted: 12 mber 2019

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Ab continuous rise of prevalent in the p w de
is c increase in publi cern. A consens ggests th
inv f both genetic and environmental factors in the ASD etiopathogene Fluoride (F)
is r nized among the environmental risk factors of ASD, since the neurotoxic effects of

ACTA NEUROBIOLOGIAE EXPERIMENTALIS

Research paper Acta Neurobiol Exp 2009, 69: 189–197

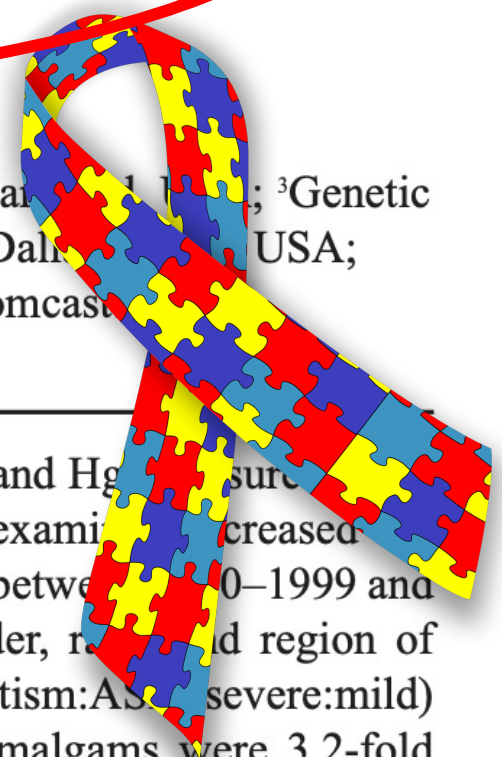
A prospective study of prenatal mercury exposure from maternal dental amalgams and autism severity

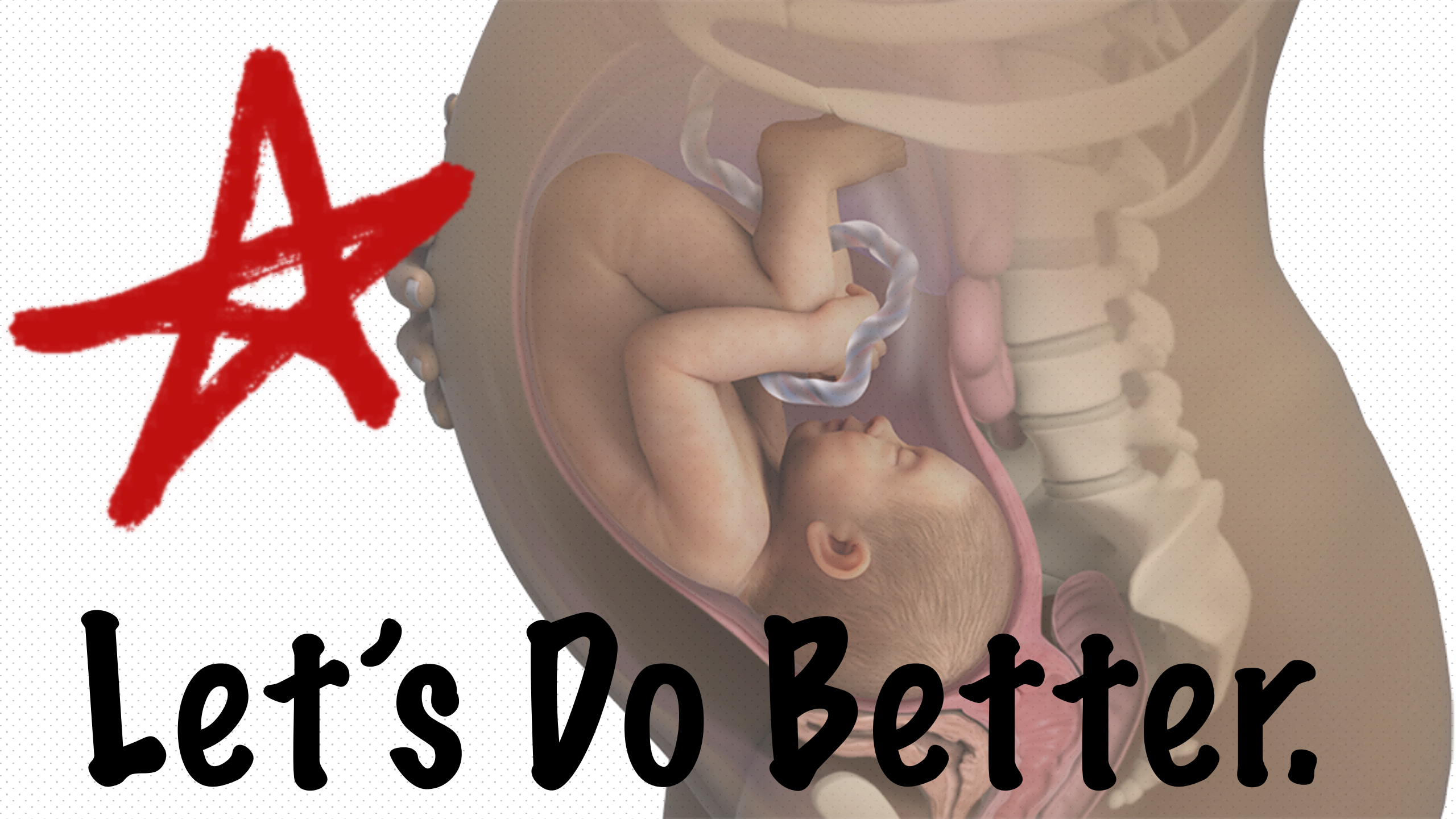
David A. Geier[1,2], Janet K. Kern[3,4], and Mark R. Geier[5]*

[1]Institute of Chronic Illnesses, Inc., Silver Spring, Maryland, USA; [2]CoMeD, Inc., Silver Spring, Mar[illegible]; [3]Genetic [illegible]Allen, Texas, USA; [4]University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dall[illegible] USA; [illegible]Centers of America, Silver Spring, Maryland, USA, *Email: mgeier@comcast[illegible]



[illegible]; 50% mercury (Hg) have been used in dentistry for the last 150 years, and Hg [illegible]sure was associated with autism spectrum disorders (ASDs). This study exami[illegible]creased [illegible]tal amalgams during pregnancy among 100 qualifying participants born betwe[illegible]0–1999 and diagnosed with DSM-IV autism (severe) or ASD (mild). Logistic regression analysis (age, gender, r[illegible]d region of residency adjusted) by quintile of maternal dental amalgams during pregnancy revealed the ratio of autism:AS[illegible] severe:mild) were about 1 (no effect) for ≤5 amalgams and increased for ≥6 amalgams. Subjects with ≥6 amalgams were 3.2-fold




Let's Do Better.

Advanced Surgical Protocols

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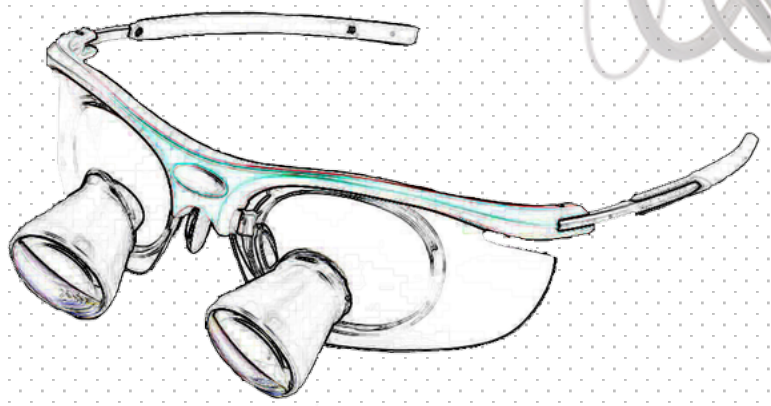


IMMUNITY & AGEING

REVIEW Open Access

Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) in dental and oral surgery: from the wound healing to bone regeneration

Antonino Albanese*, Maria E Licata, Bianca Polizzi and Giuseppina Campisi



Abstract

Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) is a new approach to tissue regeneration and it is be
promote healing in many procedures in dental and oral surgery, especially in a
he
centrifugation of the patient's own blood and it contains growth factors that i
playing an important role in tissue repairing mechanisms. The use of PRP in

Chao Pinhole Technique



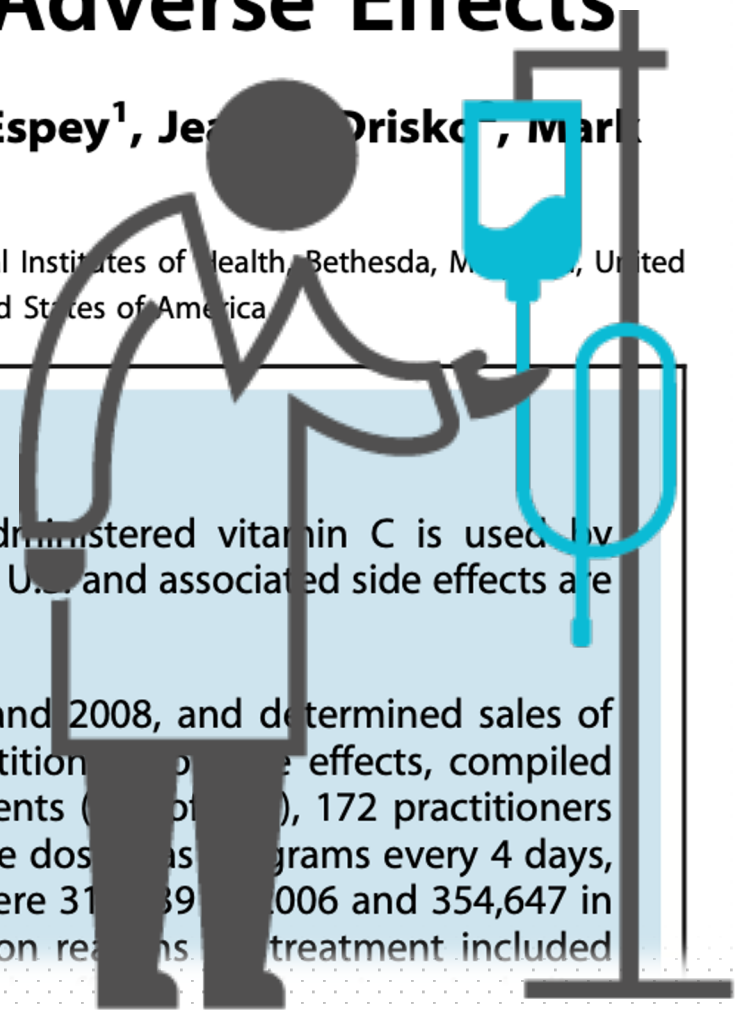
OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLoS one

Vitamin C: Intravenous Use by Complementary and Alternative Medicine Practitioners and Adverse Effects

Sebastian J. Padayatty[1☯], Andrew Y. Sun[1☯], Qi Chen[2], Michael Graham Espey[1], Jea[illegible]Drisko[illegible], Marl[illegible] Levine[1*]

1 Molecular and Clinical Nutrition Section, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, M[illegible], United States of America, **2** Program in Integrative Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Kansas, United States of America



Abstract

Background: Anecdotal information and case reports suggest that intravenously administered vitamin C is used by Complementary and Alternate Medicine (CAM) practitioners. The scale of such use in the U.S. and associated side effects are unknown.

Methods and Findings: We surveyed attendees at annual CAM Conferences in 2006 and 2008, and determined sales of intravenous vitamin C by major U.S. manufacturers/distributors. We also queried practitioners about side effects, compiled published cases, and analyzed FDA's Adverse Events Database. Of 199 survey respondents (response rate 46%), 172 practitioners administered IV vitamin C to 11,233 patients in 2006 and 8876 patients in 2008. Average dose was 66 grams every 4 days, with 22 total treatments per patient. Estimated yearly doses used (as 25g/50ml vials) were 31[illegible]39[illegible]006 and 354,647 in 2008. Manufacturers' yearly sales were 750,000 and 855,000 vials, respectively. Common reasons for treatment included

Restoring the Balance



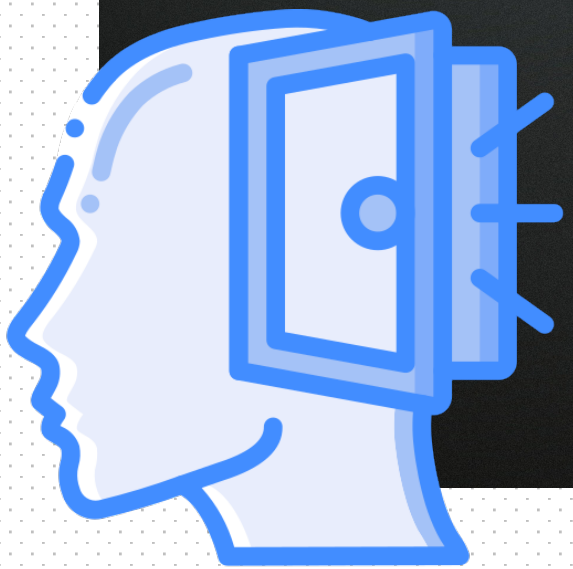
Breaking Chains... ?



The purpose of education is to replace an empty mind with an open one.

Malcolm S. Forbes

quotefancy



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