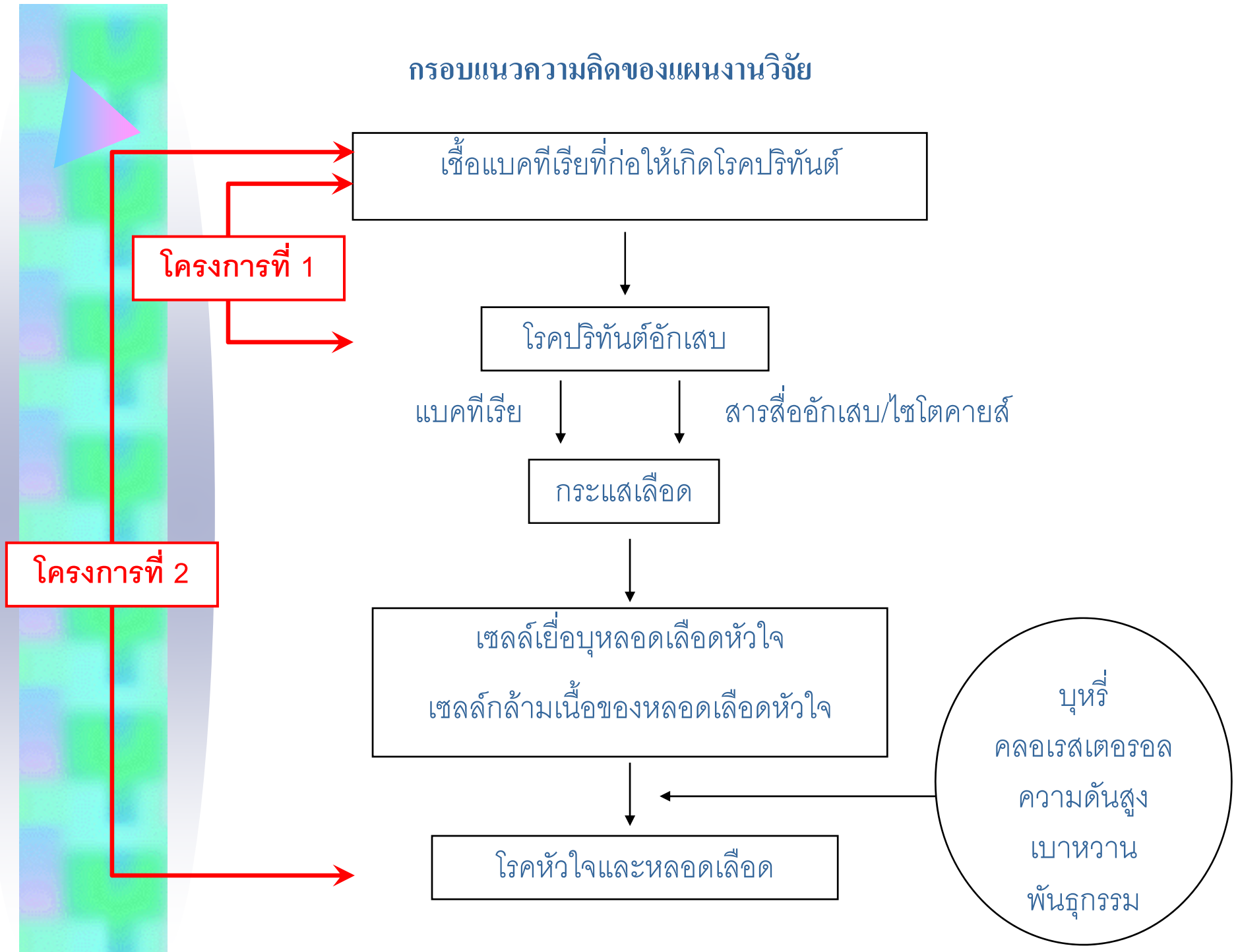




# **Quantitative analysis of certain periodontal pathogens in EGAT 2/2 population**

*Kitti Torrungruang*  
*Dept of Microbiology*  
*Chulalongkorn Univ*

# กรอบแนวความคิดของแผนงานวิจัย





Dental plaque

Bacteria > 400 species

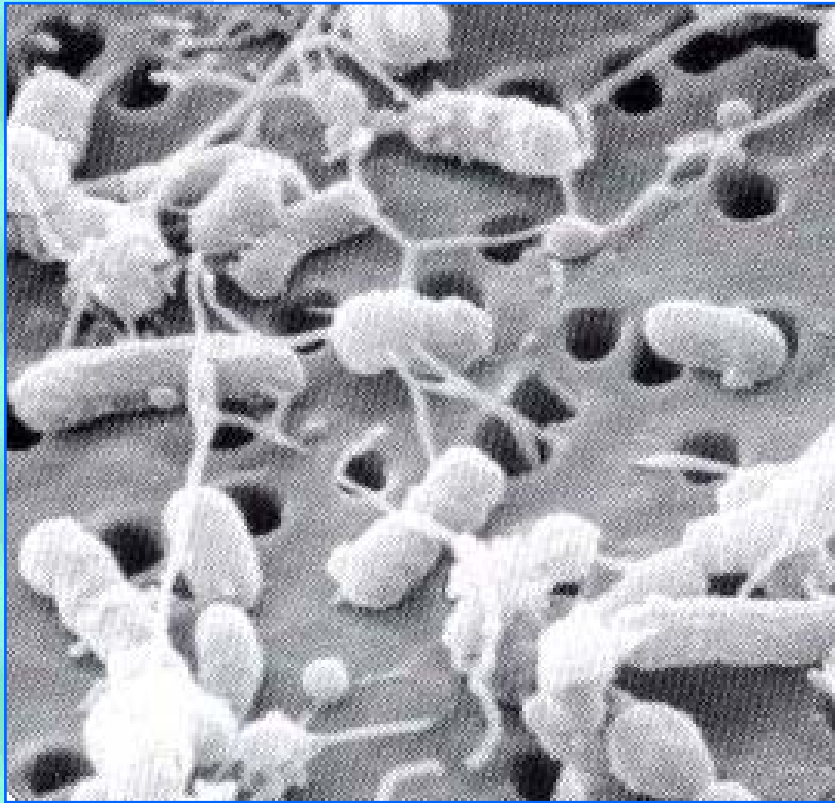
Only certain bacteria are associated with periodontitis

*A. actinomycetemcomitans*

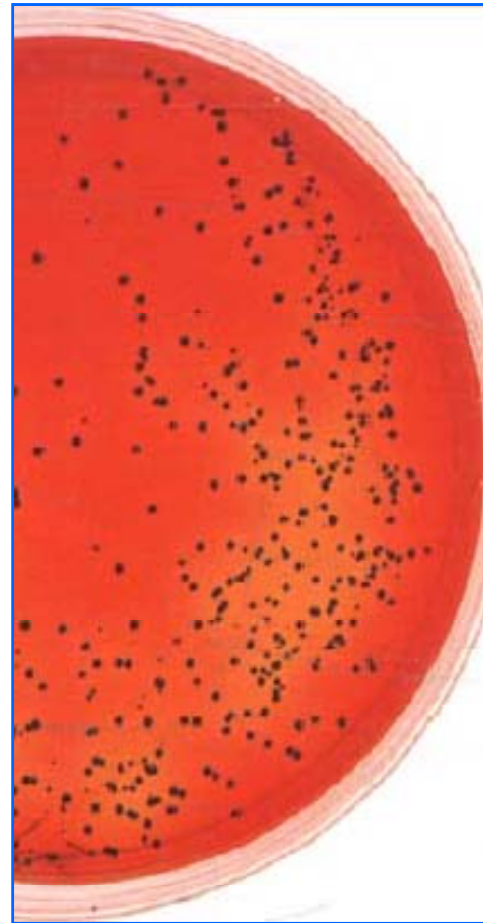
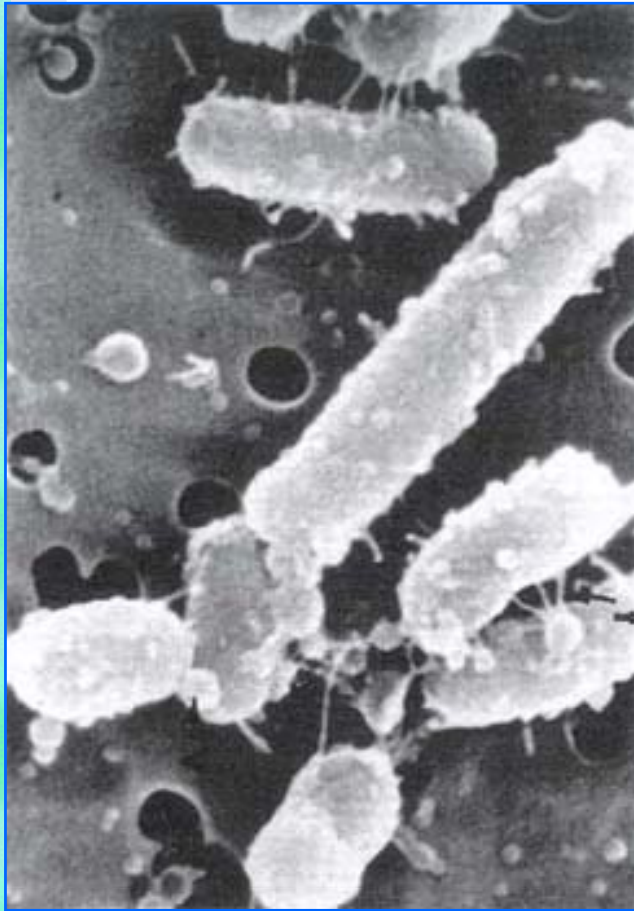
*P. gingivalis*

*T. forsythia*

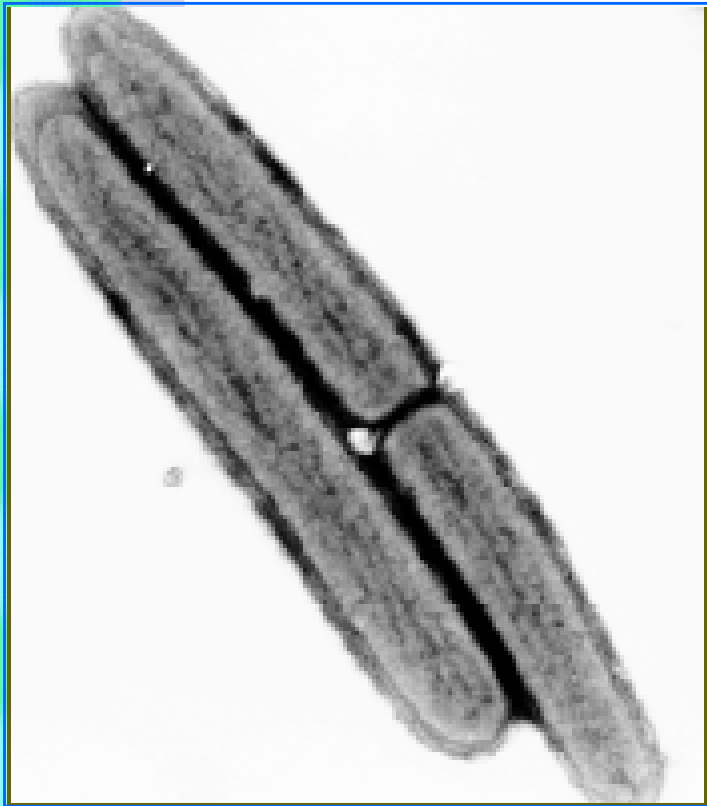
*A. actinomycetemcomitans*



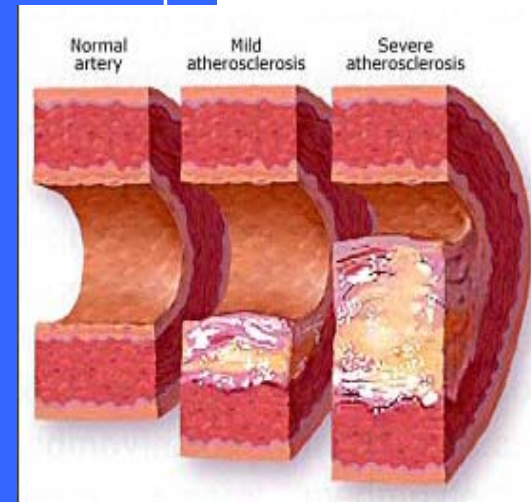
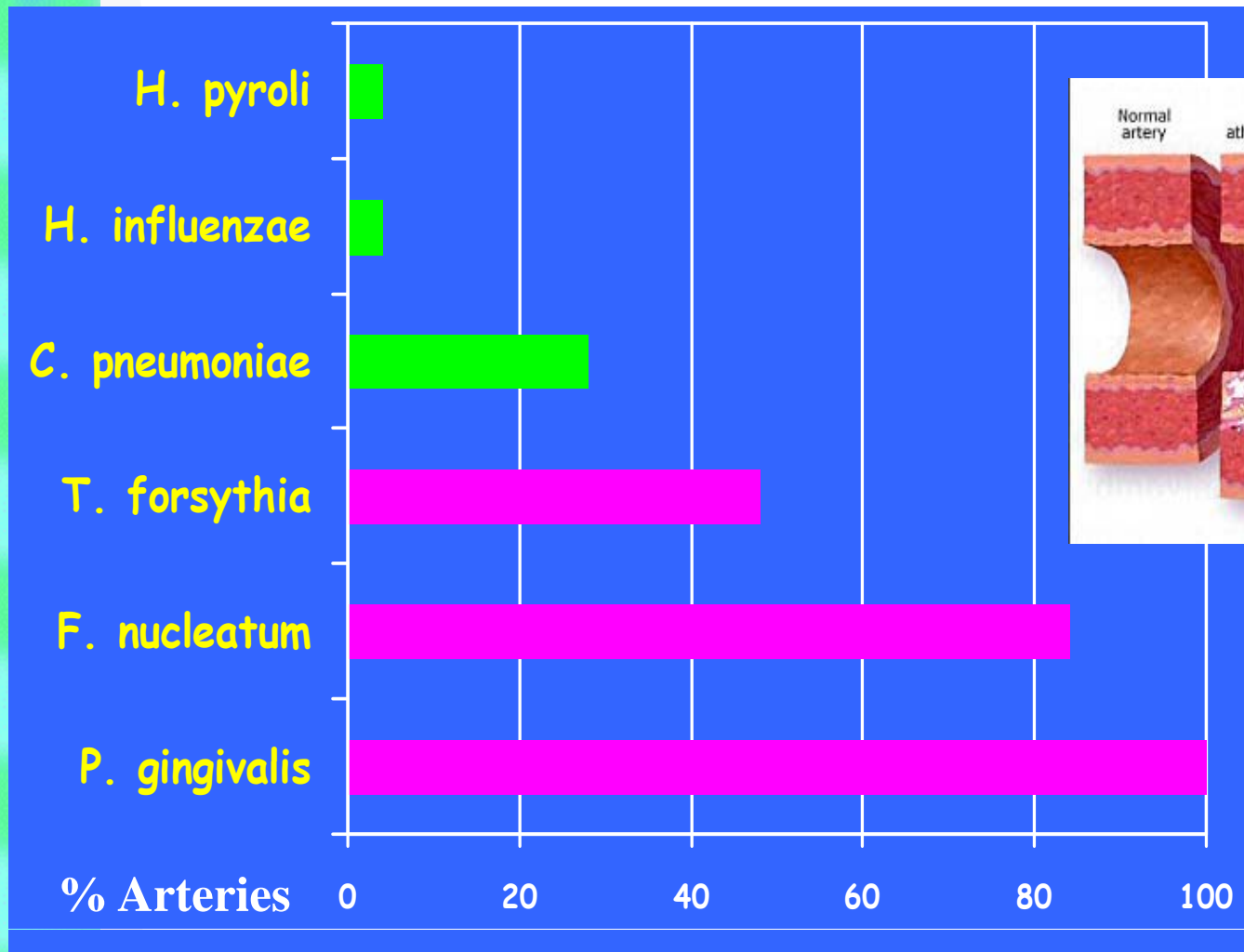
*P. gingivalis*



*T. forsythia*



# Periodontal pathogens infect arterial wall in pts undergoing carotid endarterectomies



## Epidemiological study

Variable	Median Log Value		Adjusted†	
	Cases	Controls	OR (95% CI)	P Value
Total periodontal pathogen burden	$79 \times 10^3$	$38 \times 10^3$	1.92 (1.34-2.74)	<.001
<i>Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans</i>	$30 \times 10^3$	$8 \times 10^3$	2.70 (1.79-4.07)	<.001
<i>Porphyromonas gingivalis</i>	$5 \times 10^3$	$8 \times 10^3$	1.36 (0.94-1.95)	.10
<i>Tannerella forsythensis</i>	$1 \times 10^3$	$5 \times 10^3$	0.95 (0.65-1.39)	.79
<i>Prevotella intermedia</i>	$10 \times 10^3$	$10 \times 10^3$	1.43 (1.00-2.03)	.049
<i>Treponema denticola</i>	$1 \times 10^3$	$5 \times 10^3$	0.94 (0.66-1.34)	.74

Adjusted for age, sex, body mass index (calculated as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters), smoking, alcohol consumption, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hyperlipoproteinemia, level of education, physical activity, and statin intake.

An increase in log<sub>10</sub> of Aa was associated with CHD

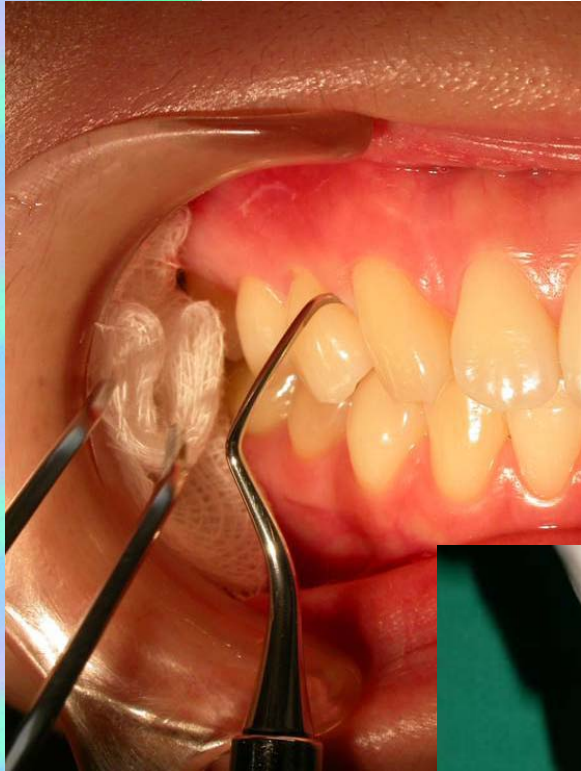




# Research Question

- Do these bacteria exist in dental plaque in EGAT population?
- Are they associated with periodontitis in EGAT population?

# Study population



**EGAT**

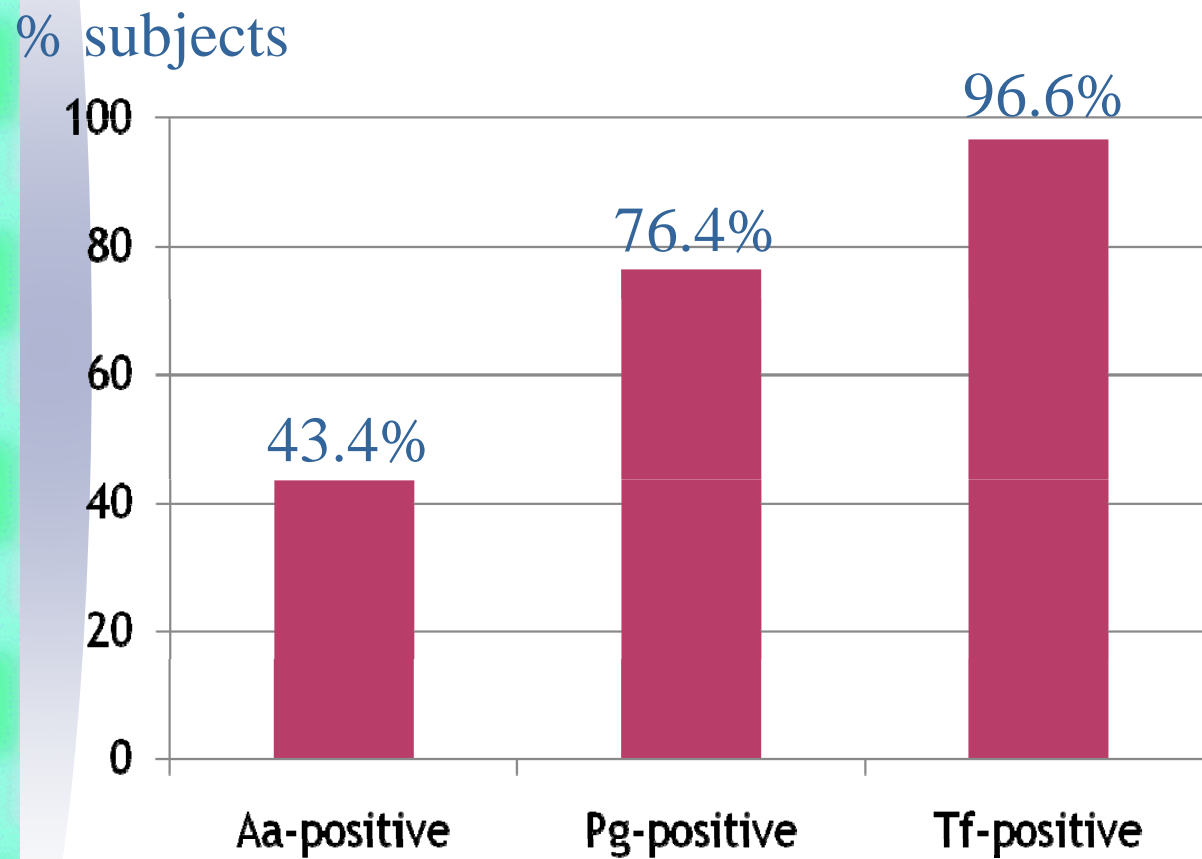
# Bacterial identification

## Realtime-PCR



Funded by "Vor-chor"

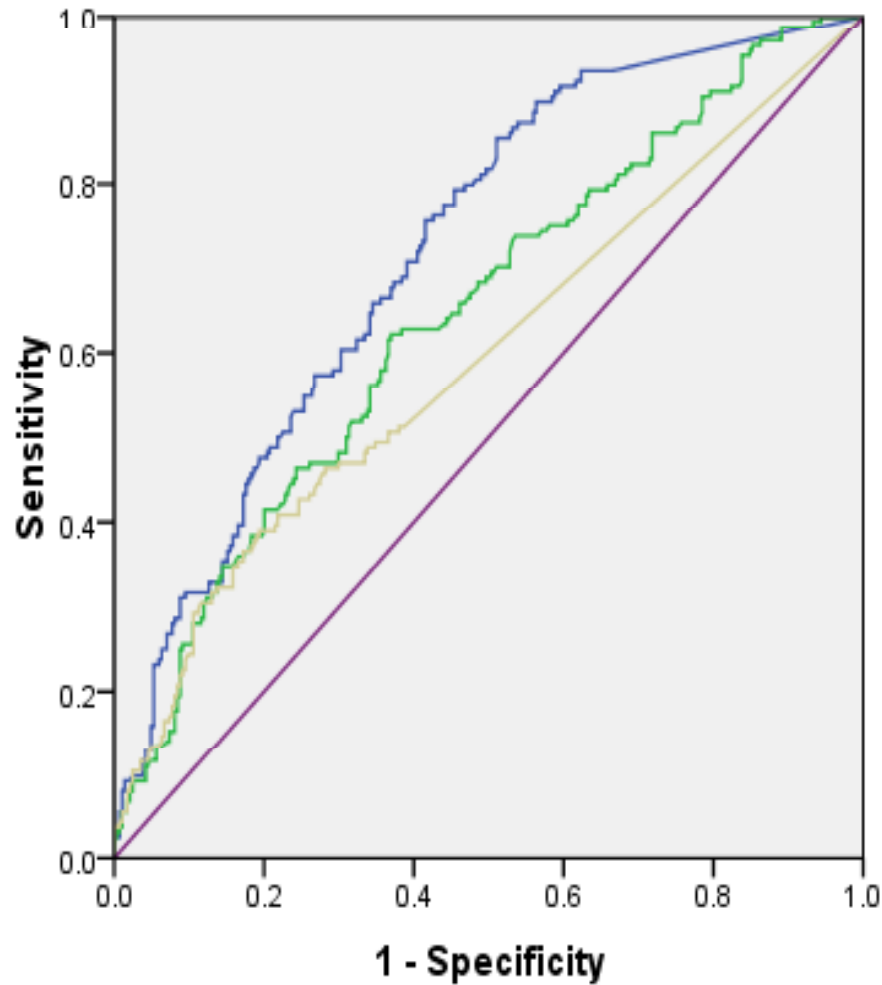
# ผลการศึกษาปีที่ 1



# Bacterial quantity

Periodontal bacteria	Quantity (DNA copies)				
	min	max	mean	interquartile range	median
<i>A. actinomyce</i>	0	1.5 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	2.2 x 10 <sup>4</sup>	0-120	0
<i>P. gingivalis</i>	0	4.8 x 10 <sup>7</sup>	3.0 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup> – 3.2 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	7.1 x 10 <sup>5</sup>
<i>T. forsythia</i>	0	5.2 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	3.9 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	5.8 x 10 <sup>4</sup> – 4.7 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	2.1 x 10 <sup>5</sup>

# ROC curve analysis



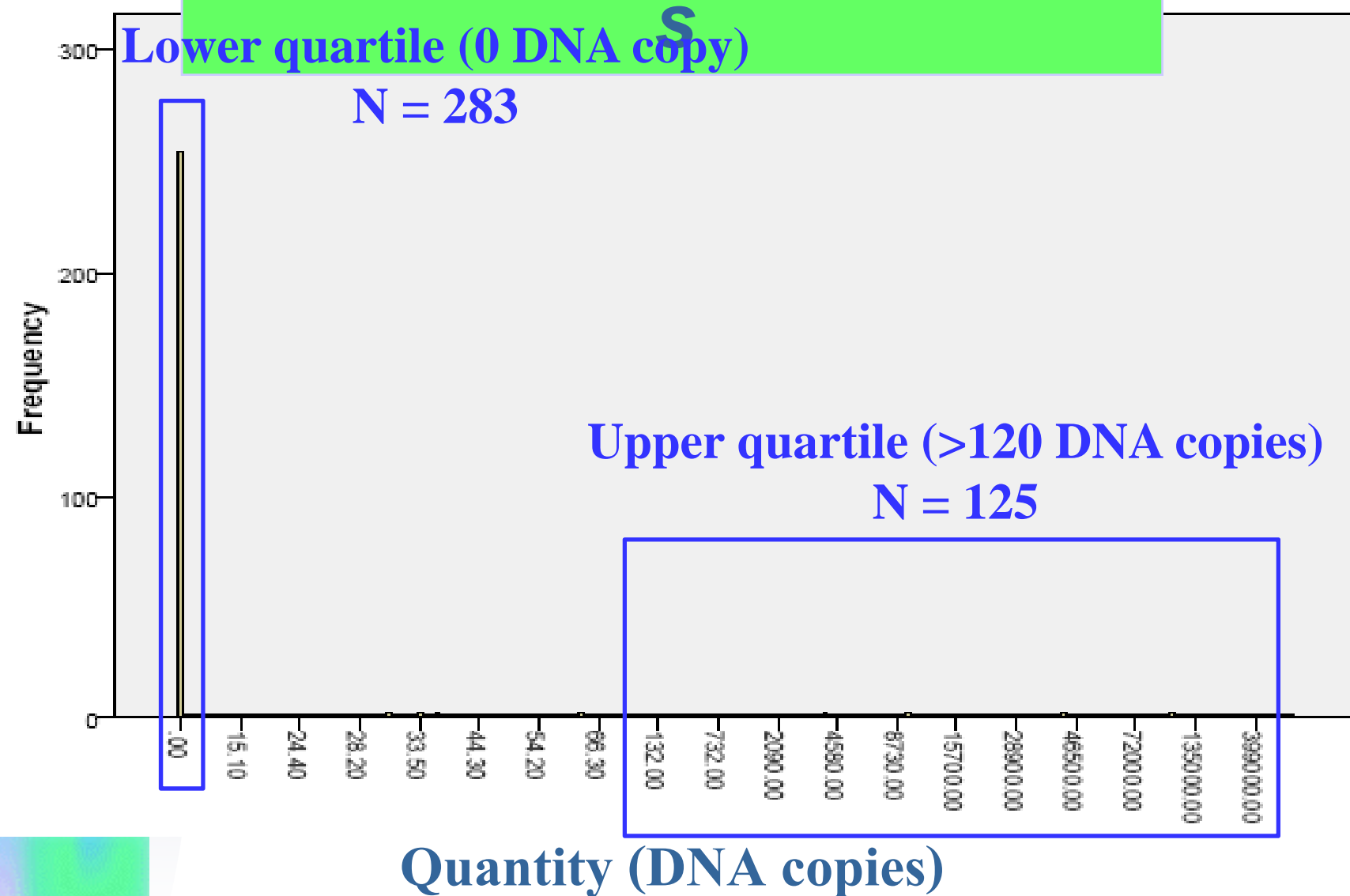
Source of the Curve

- PG\_CONC
- TF\_CONC
- AA\_CONC
- Reference Line

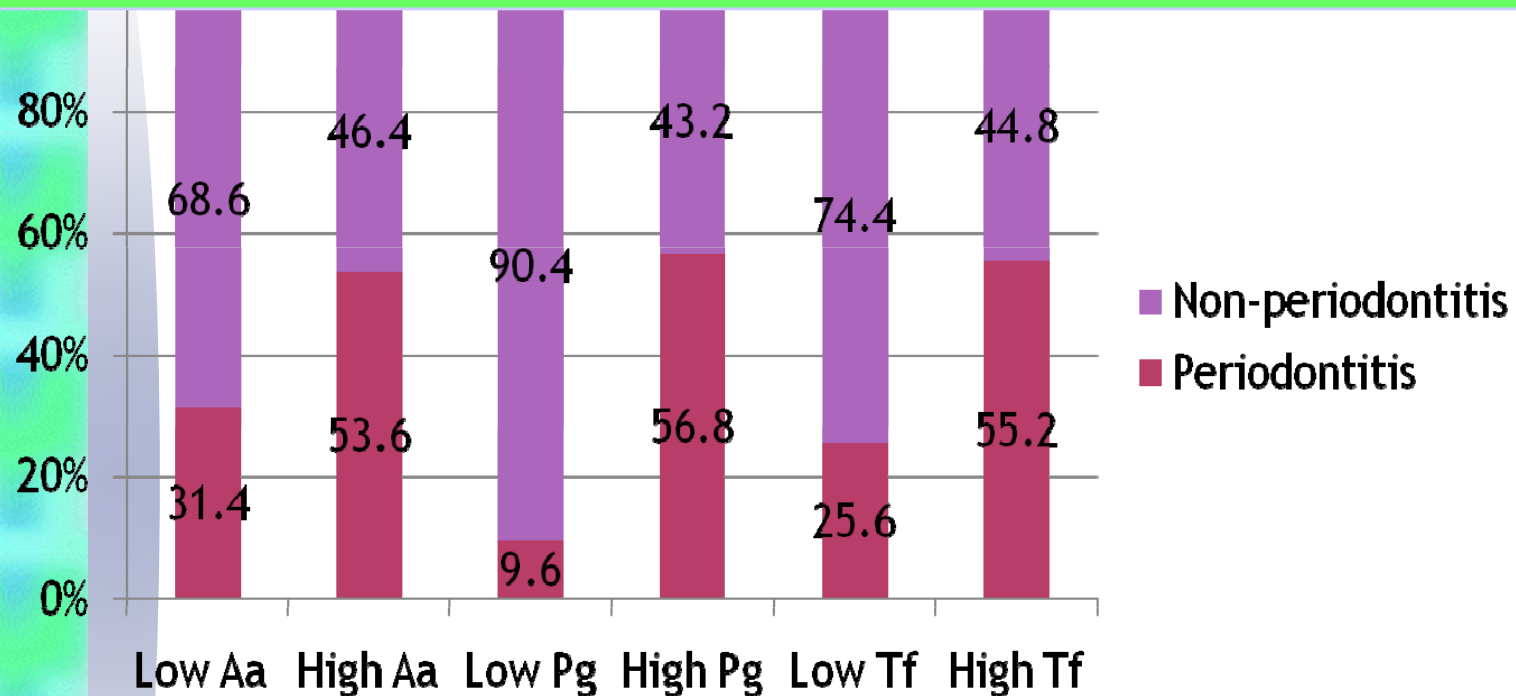
## Area Under the Curve

Test Result Variable(s)	Area	Std. Error <sup>a</sup>	Asymptotic Sig. <sup>b</sup>
PG_CONC	.722	.024	.000
TF_CONC	.645	.027	.000
AA_CONC	.595	.029	.001

# *A. actinomycetemcomitans*



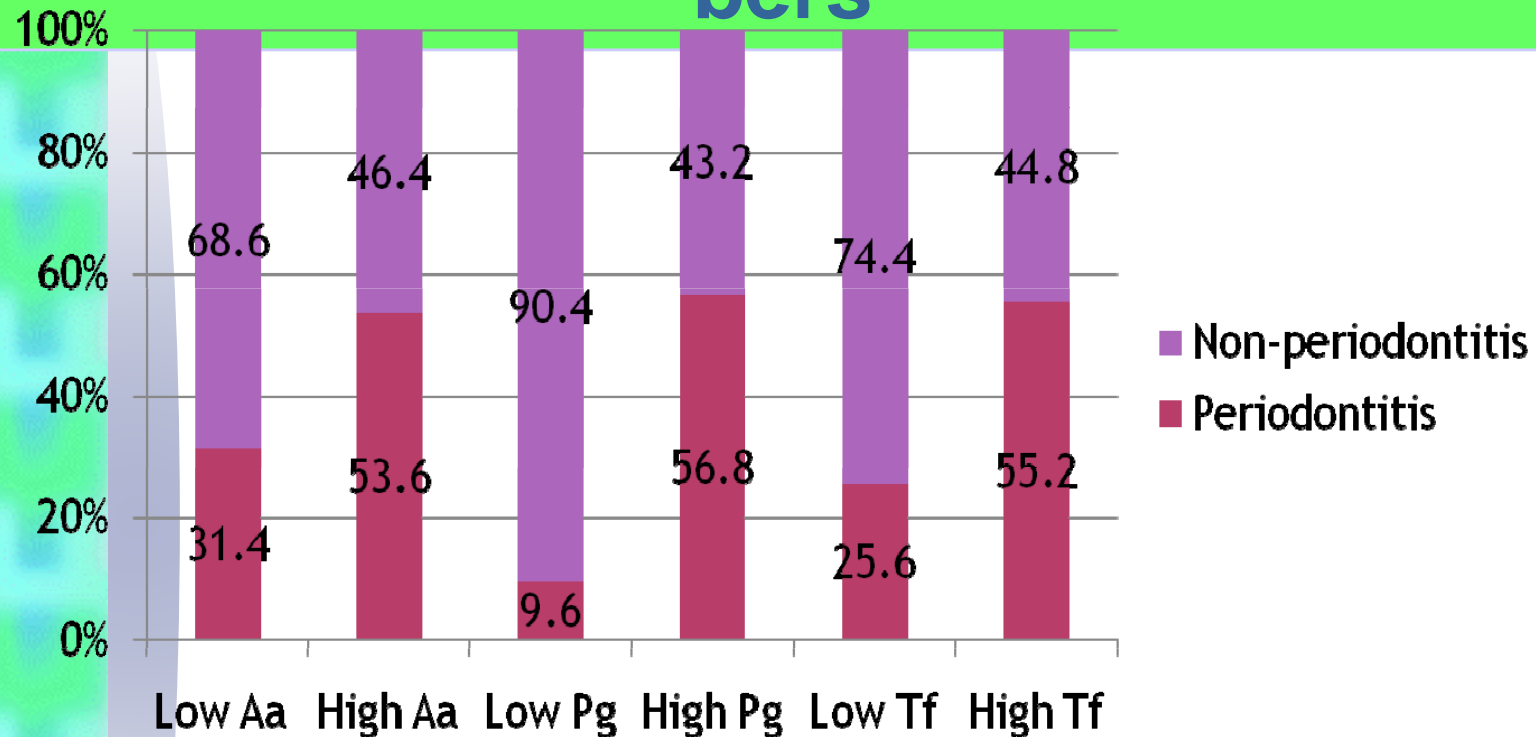
# Subjects with low vs high bacterial numbers



- 1. Subjects with high bacterial numbers had higher prevalence of periodontitis than subjects with low bacterial numbers**
- 2. The largest differences was observed for Pg**



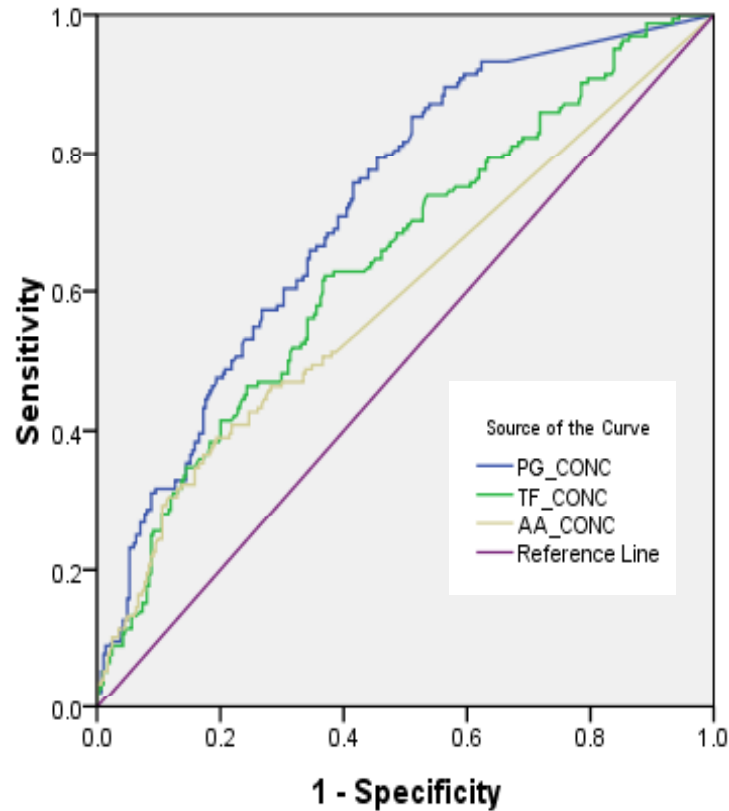
## Subjects with low vs high bacterial numbers



**3. Low bacterial numbers were a good predictor for non-periodontitis, especially for Pg.**

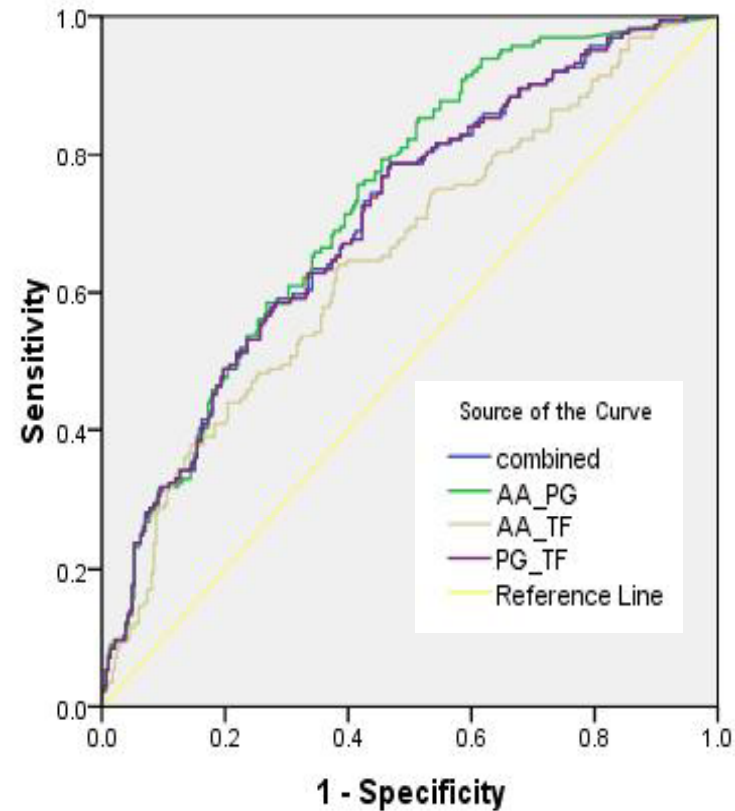
**4. High bacterial numbers were a fair predictor for periodontitis**

# ROC curve analysis



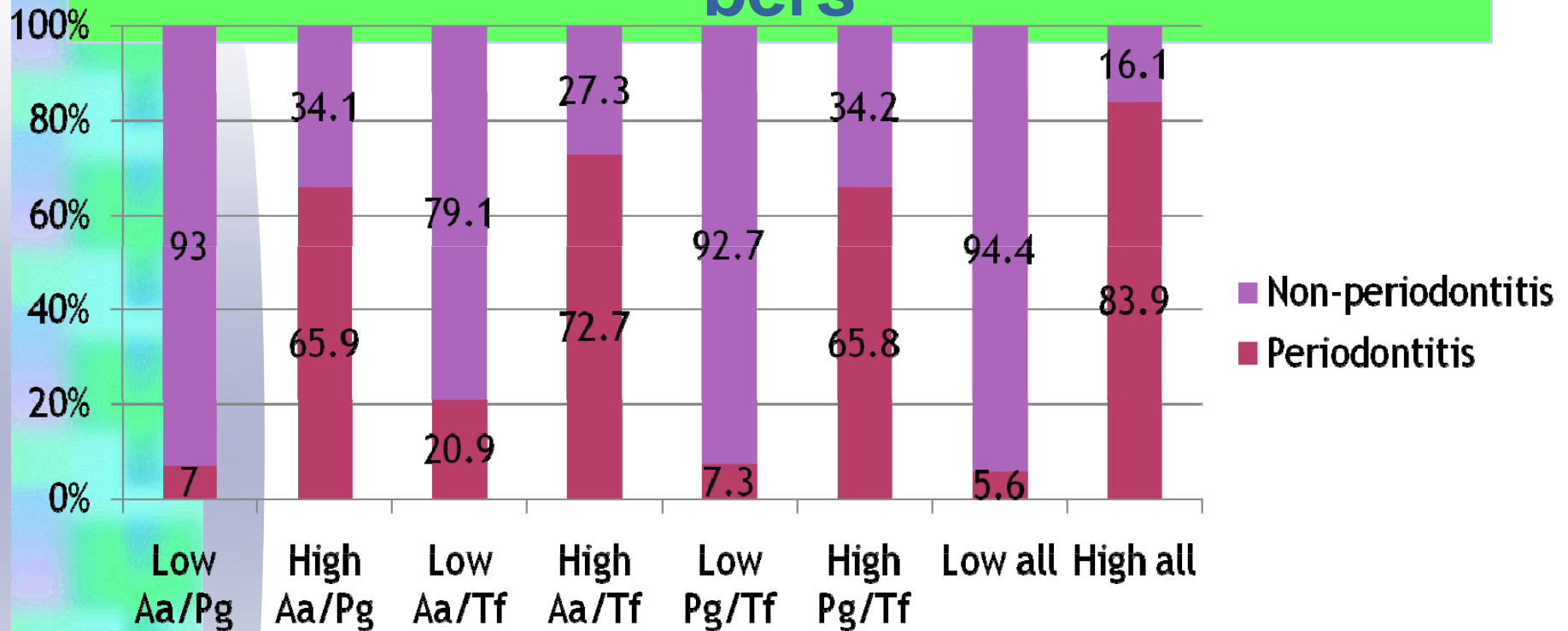
**Area Under the Curve**

Test Result Variable(s)	Area	Std. Error <sup>a</sup>	Asymptotic Sig. <sup>b</sup>
PG_CONC	.722	.024	.000
TF_CONC	.645	.027	.000
AA_CONC	.595	.029	.001



Test Result Variable(s)	Area	Std. Error <sup>a</sup>	Asymptotic Sig. <sup>b</sup>
combined	.705	.025	.000
AA_PG	.728	.024	.000
AA_TF	.652	.027	.000
PG_TF	.704	.025	.000

# Subjects with low vs high bacterial numbers



1. Two bacterial species combined were a better predictor for periodontitis

2. All 3 species combined were the best predictor for periodontitis

# Logistic regression analysis

Periodontal pathogens	P value	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% CI
<i>A. actinomycetemcomitans</i> *	0.001	2.237	1.374 – 3.643
<i>P. gingivalis</i> **	<0.001	6.738	2.982 – 15.226
<i>T. forsythia</i> ***	0.263	1.518	0.730 – 3.156

\*Adjusted for age, gender, smoking status, and the quantity of *P. gingivalis* and *T. forsythia*

\*\*Adjusted for age, gender, smoking status, and the quantity of *A. actinomycetemcomitans* and *T. forsythia*

\*\*\*Adjusted for age, gender, smoking status, and the quantity of *A. actinomycetemcomitans* and *P. gingiva*

# Logistic regression analysis

Periodontal pathogens	P value	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% CI
<i>Aa</i> + <i>Pg</i> *	<0.001	14.835	4.091 – 53.791
<i>Aa</i> + <i>Tf</i> **	0.122	2.790	0.761 – 10.222
<i>Pg</i> + <i>Tf</i> ***	<0.001	19.074	5.694 – 63.893
All combined****	<0.001	74.0	11.8-462.9

\*Adjusted for age, gender, smoking status, and the quantity of *T. forsythia*

\*\*Adjusted for age, gender, smoking status, and the quantity of *P. gingivalis*

\*\*\*Adjusted for age, gender, smoking status, and the quantity of *A. actinomycetemcomitans*

\*\*\*\* Adjusted for age, gender, smoking status

# กรอบแนวความคิดของแผนงานวิจัย

**EGAT 2/2**

**โครงการที่ 1**

**โครงการที่ 2**

**EGAT 2/3**

เชื้อแบคทีเรียที่ก่อให้เกิดโรคปริทันต์

โรคปริทันต์อักเสบ

แบคทีเรีย

สารสื่ออักเสบ/ไซโตไคน์

กระแสเลือด

เซลล์เยื่อบุหลอดเลือดหัวใจ  
เซลล์กล้ามเนื้อของหลอดเลือดหัวใจ

โรคหัวใจและหลอดเลือด

บุหรี  
คลอเรสเตอรอล  
ความดันสูง  
เบาหวาน  
พันธุกรรม

# Acknowledgements

- Immunology laboratory and staffs
- Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University.
- EGAT staffs
- Faculty of Dentistry, Chula University

