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Evaluation of relation between periodontal disease and preeclampsia in pregnant women

Abstract

Introduction: Pre-eclampsia is a complication of pregnancy characterized by systemic vascular dysfunction and pathological changes in placental arteries. Chronic periodontal infections are etiological factor in vascular diseases. The aim was to determine the relation between maternal periodontal disease, and risk of pre-eclampsia.

Methods: A case-control study was carried out on 60 pre-eclampsia women 60 controls were matched basedon age, body mass index, educational level and parity. Periodontal examination was performed; and maternal periodontitis was determined with Williams probe (UNC-15).

Results: Average robing depth was 4.1 ± 0.46 in pre-eclampsia group and 3.2 ± 0.56 in normal group ($P<0.01$) and site with a probing depth >4mm was 5.76 ± 2.63 in pre-eclampsia group and 3.35 ± 1.69 in normal group ($P=0.002$).

Conclusion: There was appositive association between periodontal disease and risk of pre-eclampsia.

Keywords: Periodontal disease, pre-eclampsia, probing, clinical attachment loss (CAL)

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