

## **PERIODONTAL DISEASES CAUSED BY LOCAL IRRITATION FACTORS**

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### **Abstract**

*Chronic marginal parodontopathies caused by irritative actions of different local or food factors have an important place among degenerative affections because of the high frequency of periodontal illnesses and of the reserved prognosis (Chapple I. et al, 2002).*

*The purpose of this study is to emphasize the role played by prime local irritation factors in causing periodontal diseases. We have conducted a prospective study during January - December 2013. The study involves 166 patients of both genres with ages between 5 and 70 (102 men and 64 women) identified as suffering from periodontal affections induced by prime local irritation factors. Our study revealed a high incidence of parodontopathies among male patients (61%). Dental caries take the first place when taking into account prime micro-irritation factors of periodontal disease (28%). The highest manifestation of periodontal disease with a prime multifactorial local irritation etiology was found in the 20 – 30 years old age group. Periodontal illnesses are ubiquitous affections and arise at very early ages.*

*The higher frequency of periodontal diseases represents a tendency that we have to take into consideration while approaching each case therapeutically as early as possible (Chapple I. et al, 2002). Lacking data concerning the influence of quantifiable etiologic participation of the systemic factors, we emphasize that the treatment of periodontal diseases should be directed towards repairing local factors.*

**Key words:** local irritation factors, periodontal diseased, dental caries, food residues

### **INTRODUCTION**

Gum disease due to chronic marginal irritation of different local actions play an important role in degenerative diseases. They have a history just as long as the man himself (Carranza F. et al, 2003).

The periodontal diseases are highly prevalent and can affect up to 90% of the worldwide population (Chapple I. et al, 2002). Gingivitis, the mildest form of periodontal disease, is caused by the bacterial biofilm (dental plaque) that accumulates on teeth adjacent to the gingiva (gums) (Giano R., 2014).

Plaque is the major etiologic factor, but they are also other local factors, which favor the accumulation of plaque, and have a secondary role in the etiology of periodontal diseases.

These are factors dependent on the dental anatomy, loco-regional anatomy, dental tartar, parafunctions, smoking, iatrogenic factors, chemical irritation and radiation.

## **MATERIAL AND METHOD**

We performed a prospective study conducted in the period January-December 2013. The purpose of this study is to emphasize the role played by prime local irritation factors in causing periodontal diseases.

A first objective is to identify periodontal illness caused by local predisposing factors, in order to make a correct, complete, etiopathogenetic, and clinical diagnosis, implicitly to establish an appropriate treatment for clinical forms detected.

The second objective that our study proposed is to underlining the increased role of local irritation predisposing factors in producing periodontal disease.

Casistry involves 166 patients of both genres with ages between 5 and 70 (102 men and 64 women) identified as suffering from periodontal affections induced by prime local irritation factors. All patients were drawn appointment cards and it was to conduct a thorough clinical examination and laboratory examinations. Some cases have been applied interdisciplinary consultations (Țovaru Ș et al, 2012).

Following examinations, has been established for each patient an completely etiopathogenic diagnosis. Periodontal therapies are based on the fundamentals: formulation of a correct diagnosis, accurate treatment planning, precision in clinical treatment, and appropriate follow-up (Giano R., 2014).

## **RESULTS AND DISSCUSIONS**

Depending on the sex of patients, there is an increased incidence of periodontitis in males - 61%. (Fig. 1)

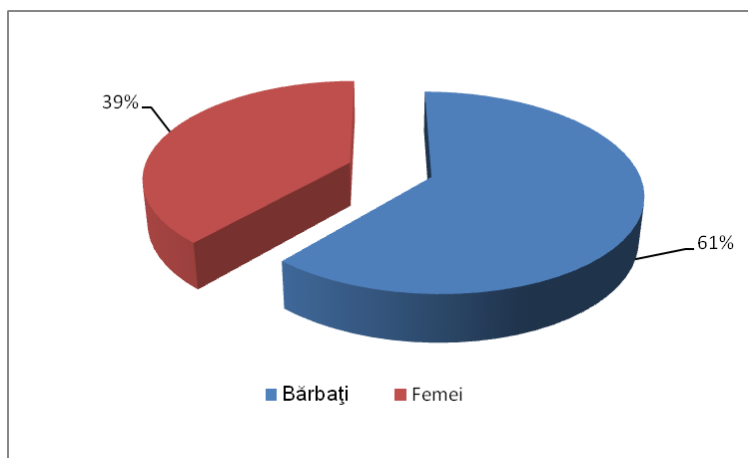


Fig. 1 Percentage distribution by gender of periodontal disease

According to micro-irritative factors favoring periodontal disease, the first are dental caries (28%), followed by food residues. (Table 1, Fig. 2)

Table 1

Percentage distribution of micro-irritative factors favoring periodontal diseases

Crt.	Micro-irritative factors	percentage
a	Dental morphology	0%
b	Height of attached gingiva	0%
c	Insertion of frens	0%
d	Food impact	0%
e	Dental caries	28%
f	Deficient residues conservative	18%
g	Deficient protein residues	23%
h	Mobile protein residues	5%
i	Edentation	9%
j	Malocclusions	0%

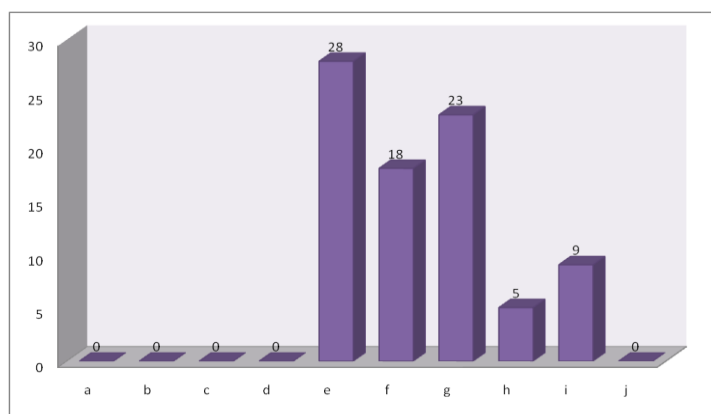


Fig. 2 Percentage distribution of micro-irritative factors favoring periodontal diseases

According to age groups in the study, the group with the highest incidence of periodontal disease with plurifactorial local irritation etiology was the age group 20-30 years (24%). (Table 2, Fig. 3)

Table 2

Percentage distribution of micro-irritative factors favoring periodontal diseases by ages

Crt.	Age group	percentage
a	Up to 10 years	2%
b	Between 10-20 years	17%
c	Between 20-30 years	24%
d	Between 30-40 years	16%
e	Between 40-60 years	19%
f	Over 60 years	5%

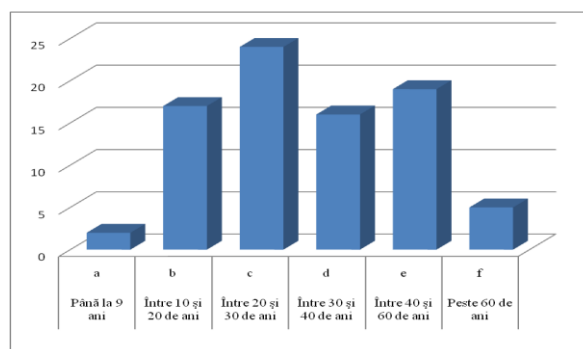


Fig. 3 Percentage distribution of micro-irritative factors favoring periodontal diseases by ages

## CONCLUSIONS

We can say that regardless of sex or age groups periodontal illnesses are ubiquitous affections and arise at very early ages.

The higher frequency of periodontal diseases represents a tendency that we have to take into consideration while approaching each case therapeutically as early as possible (Wilson T. G. et al, 2003).

In addition to pathogenic microorganisms in the biofilm, genetic and environmental factors, especially tobacco use, contribute to the cause of these diseases (Philstrom B. L. et al, 2002).

Lacking data concerning the influence of quantifiable etiologic participation of the systemic factors, we emphasize that the treatment of periodontal diseases should be directed towards repairing local factors.

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