

Can You Help Take Care of Your Patient's Heart by Helping them Take Care of Their Oral Health?

Periodontal disease - periodontitis

Characterized by inflammation and destruction of the periodontium

A chronic multifactorial inflammatory disease of the periodontal tissues

- Caused by accumulation of microorganisms (periodontal pathogens)
- Preceded by gingivitis
- Estimated prevalence of 42% among Americans aged 30 and older
- Increased prevalence in older age groups





Cardiovascular disease

Usually associated with atherosclerosis (arterial hardening/narrowing)



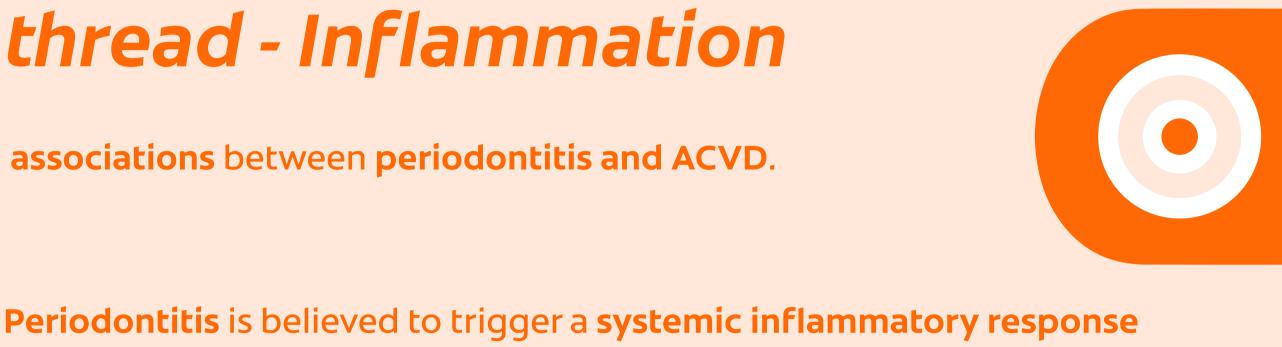
- and blood clots Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease is a chronic multifactorial systemic inflammatory disease
- **ACVDs include:**
- coronary artery disease (CAD) stroke
 - peripheral artery disease (PAD)





Many studies have found associations between periodontitis and ACVD.

A common thread - Inflammation



factor in both

Inflammation

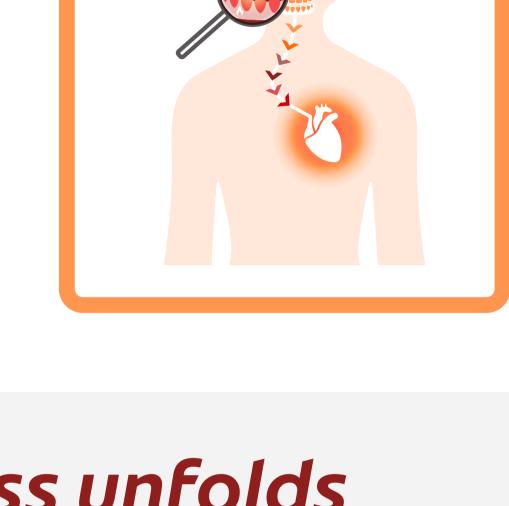
is a common

atheromas form in arteries and restrict blood flow

Inflammatory markers are elevated in patients with periodontitis

Systemic inflammation is a risk factor for atherosclerosis, whereby





The bacteria trigger the host's inflammatory response

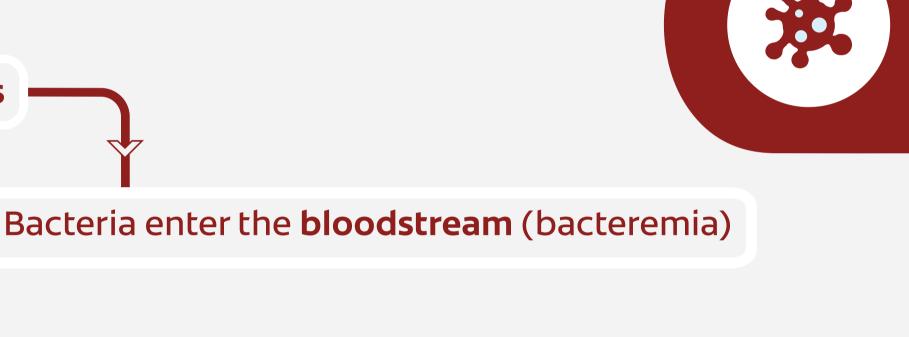
obtained and maintained.

To date, this is not known.

patients attend for maintenance visits.

those without periodontitis

Bacteria accumulate in periodontal pockets





Evidence shows a relationship between elevated levels of in-

flammatory markers, the severity of periodontitis, and the

- Preventing and treating
 - periodontal disease Oral health is important for quality of life and for overall health. A relationship exists between oral health and multiple systemic systems, including cardiovascular.

Preventing periodontal disease is one of the cornerstones of oral health, and avoids a source of triggers for systemic inflammatory disease. Gingivitis, the first stage of periodontal disease, is reversible. Once established, professional treatment is required for gingivitis.

existence of atherosclerosis in patients.

Treating periodontitis also reduces the level of inflammatory markers (including C-reactive protein) and other surrogate measures for CVD. Note that research is required to determine whether or not periodontal treatment results in any reduction in the incidence of CVD.

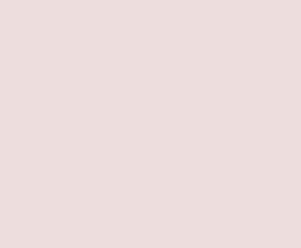
With treatment and improved home care, oral health can again be

periodontal tissues, provided home care is adequate and

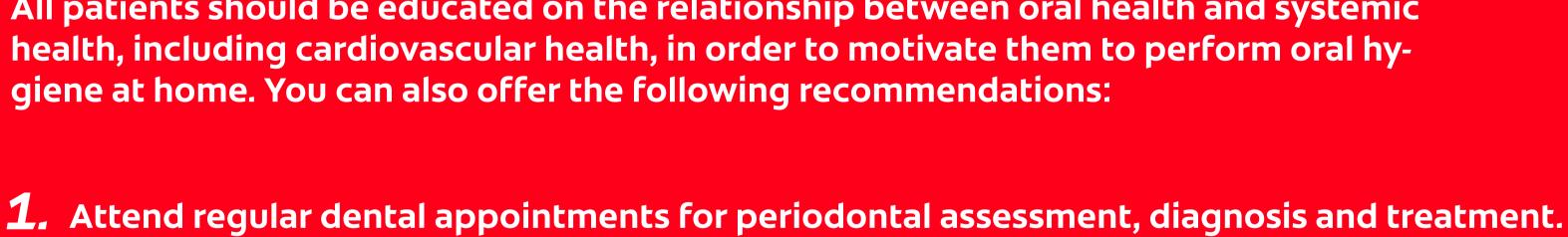
Treatment for patients with periodontitis can prevent further loss of

Rinse



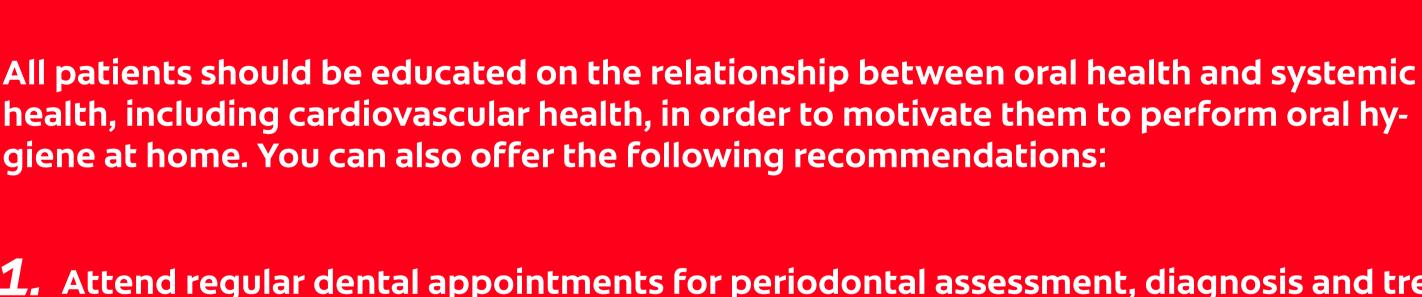


Brush



anti-plaque, anti-gingivitis properties such as Colgate Total SF.

Recommendations for your patients





5. Use an antimicrobial mouth rinse such as Colgate Total 12HR Protection Mouthwash to

2. Brush twice daily with a multi-benefit fluoride toothpaste that has proven

6. If your patient is already being treated for gingivitis, recommend a chlorhexidine gluconate 0.12% antimicrobial rinse like Colgate PerioGard Oral Rinse (Rx only) as part of your professional treatment program.

3. Recommend an app-connected power brush such as the Colgate hum

The app provides immediate feedback and coaches patients to

Colgate Solutions periodontal treatment. **Colgate Total SF Toothpaste**

Colgate Total 12HR Pro-Shield Mouthwash Colgate PerioGard Mouth Rinse

Colgate hum Toothbrush

10.1111/jcpe.12089.

reduce plaque and gingivitis.

Bibliography

For patients with periodontitis,

recommend and encourage

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