

Salivary Peroxidase Levels in Patients With Oral Lichen Planus

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Oral lichen planus (OLP) is a chronic inflammatory disease whose etiology has not yet been identified. It is characterized by immunoreactivity directed against basal keratinocytes and mediated by T-lymphocytes. In health, salivary peroxidase together with other salivary antimicrobial enzymes maintains the ecological balance in the oral cavity.

The aim of this study was to evaluate salivary peroxidase levels in patients with OLP. In 30 patients with OLP, salivary peroxidase levels in whole unstimulated saliva were determined and compared to 28 healthy controls. Each participant collected saliva using the simple method of spitting while sitting unstimulated whole saliva into calibrated tubes during five minutes between 8-11 A.M. Salivary samples were then centrifuged on 800 turns during ten minutes and supernatants were frozen at -70°C until analysis. Salivary peroxidase levels were determined according to Putter and Becker. Statistical analysis was performed using Student t-test and p-values below 0.05 were considered statistically significant. No significant differences between patients with OLP and controls in salivary flow rate, as well as in salivary peroxidase levels were found. We can conclude that salivary peroxidase levels in patients with OLP did not have an impact on changes seen in the oral cavity of these patients.

Korelacija dentalnoga statusa i stupnja naobrazbe u odrasle populacije (34-44 god.) u Sarajevu

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Rezultati izvješća ambulantno-polikliničkih službi upozoravaju na loš dentalni status u odrasle populacije (35-44 godine).

Poznato je da različiti čimbenici sredine (socio-ekonomski čimbenici, životna dob, razina naobrazbe, spol, itd.) imaju utjecaj na oralno zdravlje.

Svrha ovoga rada bila je ustanoviti utjecaj stupnja naobrazbe na dentalni status ispitanika. Uzorak su činile 121 osoba, prosječne starosti 40,4 godine. Polovina uzorka (61 osoba) bile su osobe s visokom stručnom spremom, a druga polovina (60 osoba) ispitanici s osnovnom školom. Dobiveni rezultati pokazuju statistički znatnu razliku dentalnoga statusa između tih dvju skupina ispitanika. Potrebno je hitno planirati i provesti program prevencije oralnoga zdravlja u stanovnika te životne dobi.

Correlation Between Dental Status and Education Level Among the Adult Population (35-44) in Sarajevo

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The result of a study on patient services show a very bad dental status among the adult population (35-44). It