Aim: Recent reports draw attention to the association between periodontal disease and impaired lipid metabolism. The aim of this study is the evaluation of the effects of periodontal therapy on serum oxidized (ox-LDL) and anti-ox-LDL levels in hyperlipidaemic patients with periodontitis.

Material and Methods:

Fifty two patients with hyperlipidaemia and periodontitis, and 28 systemically healthy controls with periodontitis (C) were included in the study. Hyperlipidaemic groups were divided into two groups as suggested diet (DP) and prescribed statin (SP). The clinical periodontal parameters including plaque index, gingival index, probing pocket depth and percentage of bleeding on probing, and fasting venous blood were obtained. Serum oxide-low density lipoprotein (ox-LDL), and serum antibody levels to ox-LDL (anti-ox-LDL) were evaluated at baseline, one week after periodontal treatment, and two months follow-up the completion of the non-surgical periodontal treatment (2MFU) that included scaling and rootplaning.

Results:

Serum anti-ox-LDL levels showed statistically significant increase at the end of the periodontal treatment in the
DP and SP groups compared to baseline (p<0.05).

Conclusion:

Further longitudinal studies conducted in hyperlipidaemic patients with periodontitis will provide the determination of the new therapeutic approaches in this population.