Aim:

The aim of the present study is to evaluate the effect of

the non-surgical periodontal therapy on serum and salivary

8-OHdG and 8-iso-PGF2

levels in chronic periodontitis (CP)

patients.

Material and Methods:

Twelve generalized chronic periodontitis

patients have completed the study. The clinical periodontal

parameters (gingival index, plaque index, bleeding on probing,
pocket depth, clinical attachment level) were recorded, and
serum and salivary samples were provided to evaluate the levels of 8-OHdG and 8-iso-PGF2 α at the baseline. All of

the patients have received one stage full mouth debridement (FMDEB) procedure within 24 hours. The recording of the clinical periodontal parameters, serum and salivary sampling were repeated after two months.

Results:

The clinical parameters were found significantly decreased after FMDEB (P<0.05). The serum and salivary 8-OHdG and 8-iso-PGF2 α levels were significantly lower after
two months when compared to the baseline values (P<0.05).

Conclusion:

The decreased serum 8-OHdG and 8-iso-PGF2 α
levels after non-surgical periodontal therapy in CP patients should be evaluated as the most important result of the present study, in terms of the commitment of 8-OHdG and 8-iso-PGF2α to the systemic inflammatory burden and their role in cardiovascular disease risk.