Aim: The aims of this study were to determine the prevalence of systemic diseases in subjects referred to periodontology clinic, to evaluate whether there is a difference in risk of systemic disease existence between subjects with and without periodontitis and to assess whether there is any association between periodontitis and systemic diseases in this population. Material and methods: The 2737 medical and dental history forms of the subjects referred Periodontology Clinic of Suleyman Demirel University Faculty of Dentistry which were archived in years 2004-2005 were assessed. Results: A total of 1887 patients were periodontitis while 850 patients were not based on the anamnesis forms. The number of patients with systemic disease was 846 (30.9%). The most common systemic disease was cardiovascular disease (12.1%) followed by endocrine diseases (7.2%), rheumatologic diseases (4.3%), infectious diseases (4.3%), hematologic disorders (3%), pulmonary diseases (2.9%), and dermatologic diseases (0.5%). There was significant difference regarding the presence of systemic diseases between the subjects with and without periodontitis (p<0.001). Periodontitis was found a risk factor for systemic disease existence with an odds ratio of 1.775 in logistic regression analysis. Conclusion: Our findings suggest that periodontitis patients had more systemic disease compared with subjects without periodontitis. Periodontitis may be a risk factor for systemic disease. Key words: periodontitis, systemic diseases, tooth loss, prevalence The investigation of the association between systemic diseases and periodontitis in subjects referred periodontology clinic