Aim: In the periodontal pathogenesis, interleukin (IL)-1β, IL-4, IL-6 and tumor necrosis factor (TNF-α) are considered to be key cytokines. The adipocytes produce and increase the levels of some circulating cytokines in addition to the adipokines. The aim of this study is to investigate the role of cytokines (IL-1β, IL-4, IL-6 and TNF-α) and adipokines (leptin, adiponectin, resistin) in the possible relationship between periodontitis and obesity.

Material and Methods: Study groups were constituted as normal-weight periodontally healthy (NH), normal weight periodontitis (NP), obese periodontally healthy (OH), and obese periodontitis (OP). Periodontitis was induced by ligature in 14 days. After sacriﬁcation, cytokine and adipokine levels in serum samples were determined by ELISA.

Results: NH and NP groups have higher IL-4 levels than the obese rats (P<0.0125). The IL-6 levels were signiﬁcantly higher in the NP, OH and OP groups than NH group (P<0.0125). Additionally, the IL-6 level was signiﬁcantly higher in the OP group than the NP group (P<0.0125). Adiponectin was found signiﬁcantly higher in the NH group than the OH and OP groups, while leptin and resistin levels have not presented any signiﬁcant differences between the groups (P>0.0125).

Conclusion: Within the limitations of the study and the experimental obesity and periodontitis models used, it might be concluded that the key cytokines were affected by obesity rather than periodontitis, and obesity has resulted in increased proinflammatory (IL-6) and decreased antiinflammatory (adiponectin) adipokine levels. Further studies are needed to investigate the risk to develop atherosclerosis in obesity with the presence of periodontitis.