**Relationship between Endocarditis & Cardiovascular disease and Oral Health**

The bacteria that infect the gums and cause gingivitis and periodontitis also travel to blood vessels elsewhere in the body where they cause blood vessel inflammation and damage; tiny blood clots, heart attack and stroke may follow. Supporting this idea is the finding of remnants of oral bacteria within atherosclerotic blood vessels far from the mouth. Then again, antibiotic treatment has not proven effective at reducing cardiovascular risk.

https://www.health.harvard.edu/diseases-and-conditions/gum-disease-and-the-connection-to-heart-disease

Among patients with type 2 diabetes, dental diseases and oral hygiene care are important determinants of Heart failure development. Dental disease management and good oral care may prevent Heart failure in patients with type 2 diabetes.

https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/JAHA.122.029207

Gum disease—also known as gingivitis—weakens the structure of your gums. This allows bacteria to form plaque below the gumline and enter your body's bloodstream. Bacteria in the bloodstream affect other areas of the body, including the heart, causing inflammation and other issues.

Earlier this year, the AHA announced a new study showing a link between good dental hygiene and infective endocarditis, a heart disease caused by bacteria that enter the body through the mouth. Another study in Sweden found that gum disease was more common in patients who had a heart attack for the first time.

https://www.heart.org/en/news/2019/05/23/mouth-bacteria-found-in-stroke-patients-brains-what-does-it-mean

By maintaining good oral hygiene practices, you can keep gum disease away from harming your heart health and overall health.

https://sunrisedentalarizona.com/the-link-between-dental-health-and-heart-health/

Endocarditis. This infection of the inner lining of your heart chambers or valves (endocardium) typically occurs when bacteria or other germs from another part of your body, such as your mouth, spread through your bloodstream and attach to certain areas in your heart.

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0020653920317974?via%3Dihub