

LUNGS FUNCTION RELATION WITH ORAL HEALTH

Aspiration has historically been recognized as a common inciting event in pulmonary disease. New diagnostic methods describing the oral-lung microbiome relationship, as well as numerous epidemiologic studies, have shown that the mouth and lung are more interconnected than previously recognized. However, this prospect provides a potential new therapeutic path that warrants further evaluation. Future prospective interventional trials to improve oral health are necessary to evaluate this potential relationship.

<https://rc.rcjournal.com/content/65/8/1211>

Data supports possible association between poor periodontal health, the frequency of exacerbations, hospitalization and quality of life in COPD patients. The evidence is of moderate to low certainty and is limited by high risk of bias suggesting the need for well-designed and adequately powered randomised controlled trials, to inform future research and clinical practice.

<https://bmcoralhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12903-021-01757-z>

Studies have reported a link between asthma and oral health, focusing on patients taking drugs such as inhalers. Children using inhalers may have a higher risk of oral disease than those without asthma.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9958628/#:~:text=Some%20studies%20have%20reported%20a,asthma%20%5B18%2C19%5D.>

There are several reasons why oral health may be related to lung function: by aspiration of dental plaque and/or haematogenous dissemination of inflammatory mediators and periodontal bacteria, a shared pathogenesis between impaired lung function and oral inflammatory indicators.

<https://erj.ersjournals.com/content/53/3/1801951#:~:text=There%20are%20several%20reasons%20why,function%20and%20oral%20inflammatory%20indicators.>

COVID-19 disease is not just an acute infection but is a complex entity with post-infection complications and long effects especially involving the pulmonary system, which emphasizes the fact that the treatment of this disease continues even after the patients have been discharged.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8771021/>

There was a positive association between deleterious oral health-related conditions, especially periodontitis, and severe COVID-19 outcomes in hospitalized COVID-19 patients.

<https://aap.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/JPER.21-0624>