

**Republic of Iraq
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And scientific Research
University of Baghdad
College of Dentistry**



Oral manifestations, Microbial Study and Salivary IgA Level in Hemophilic Patients

A Thesis

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Oral medicine**

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Abstract

Back ground:

Hemophilia is a group of inherited, lifelong coagulation disorders and considered a serious congenital coagulation factor deficiency, which include hemophilia A, B and C, with the former one called the classic one that results from factor VIII deficiency. The second type result from factor IX deficiency called Christmas disease, while the last one is due to factor XI deficiency.

Aims of the study:

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of oral manifestations in hemophilia patients, isolate and identify different microorganisms (aerobic, anaerobic, fungi) from saliva of hemophilic patients under treatment and measure the salivary IgA in hemophilic patients and compare with healthy control.

Subject material and methods:

The study was performed in the children welfare teaching hospital, hemophilia department, medical city, in Baghdad. The sample consist of:

30 hemophilic patients and 30 control, aged matched with group 1

The microorganism isolated from oral cavity in hemophilic and control group were studied by various bacteriological and mycological methods to identify different bacterial species and fungi. Saliva collected and the level of salivary IgA was measured by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay.

Result:

The most frequent oral manifestation in hemophilic patients was white coated tongue (26.7%), Angular chilitis (16.7%), tooth erosion (3.3%).

Different species of microorganism were isolated, the main pathogen were *candida albicans*, followed by *Klebsiella pneumonia*, other bacteria were *Streptococcus anginosus*, *Streptococcus salivarius*, *Streptococcus gordonii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Citrobactor koseri*.

Level of salivary IgA was significantly decreased in hemophilic patients under treatment in comparison with healthy control.

Conclusion:

The most frequent oral manifestations in hemophilic patients were white coated tongue, angular chilitis and tooth erosion.

The microbiological finding of this study shows differences in the prevalence of certain pathogen (*candida albicans*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*) with no significant change in the others bacteria.

Low level of salivary IgA was noticed in all hemophilic patients compared to normal individuals.