

**THE EFFECT OF ORAL  
CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS INTAKE ON  
BIOCHEMICAL COMPOSITION &  
SECREATION ON LYOPHILIZED  
SALIVA, AND ASSOCIATED ORAL  
MANIFESTATIONS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

A woman susceptibility to oral diseases, as well as the impact of such conditions on her general health status and well-being is influenced by multiple biological, behavioral, and social factors present at various stages in her life course. While most oral health issues are not unique to the female population, there are several gender-specific factors that place women at an increased risk for the development of oral diseases.

The mouth & associated structures can be affected by many drugs or chemicals. One of these drugs is oral contraceptive pills (OCS) which are widely used by women for preventing pregnancy; determine the number of children, time of pregnancies or as hormonal therapy.

Good oral health, including salivary function, is very important in maintaining whole body health. Altered salivary flow rate & levels of salivary contents that include (secretary proteins or enzymes) may influence oral & dental health and wound healing rates.

This study concentrated on (1) the effects of oral contraceptive pills on saliva. The samples were divided into two groups: The first group consist of 21 un married women not using OCS (control group) while the second group consist of 30 married women using OCS (study group). A comparison between the two groups concerning the analysis of salivary composition, unstimulated salivary flow rates and PH. (2) the occurrence of any oral manifestations with the uses of OCS drug.

The results of this study showed a highly significant difference of salivary analysis between the OCS user & non-user groups concerning salivary flow rates while PH had no statistically differences between them. However, there was a significant difference between the OCS non-user & OCS user women in alkaline phosphatase enzyme. In the salivary analysis highly significant differences was found concerning IgA & total protein levels in saliva between control & study groups.

Oral examinations were carried out for all subjects with OCS users in this study by using mouth mirror, dental probe & artificial light source. Also this study showed in OCS users only gingival inflammation with gingival index score (2) (80%) and with gingival index score (3) (100%).

Statistically highly significant differences observed in women with OCS users. The gingival inflammation that observed in some women's is related to elevated levels of the ovarian hormones. Estrogen & progesterone probably induce a physiologic vascular phenomenon with swelling & redness. Both hormones stimulate key factors involved in the process of inflammatory response.