

***Periodontal Health Status of Beta
Thalassemia Major Patients in
Basra***

A thesis

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Abstract

Thalassemia constitutes a form of anemia that has clear problems in relation to oral and dental health.

The aims of this study were to investigate the occurrence and severity of periodontal diseases among patients with beta – thalassemia major.

Our study sample comprised 153 individuals of both sexes, the human individuals were divided into four groups according to age:-

1. Group 1: 105 Beta thalassemia major (BTM) (53 male) and (52 female) of (15-18) old years.
2. Group 2: 32 Beta thalassemia major (13 male and 19 female) of (19-22) old years.
3. Group 3: 9 Beta thalassemia major (6male and 3female) of (23-28) old years.
4. Group 4: 7 Beta thalassemia major (4male and 3female) of (29-40) old years.

The oral examination consisted of registering the following periodontal parameters, plaque index (P1.I), gingival index (GI), bleeding on probing (BOP), probing pocket depth (PPD) and clinical attachment level (CAL).

The mean of plaque index were found to be medium in all BTM patients (1.729 ± 0.815) in male and (1.551 ± 0.835) in female.

The mean of gingival index were found to be medium in all BTM patients (1.769) in male and (1.561 ± 0.787) in female).

Non significant differences were found with plaque index (P1.I) and gingival index GI between male and female.

Non significant differences were found with plaque index (P1.I) and gingival index GI among age groups.

Non significant differences were found with BOP between male and female while significant differences among age groups.

A statistically non-significant difference was found with PPD and CAL between male and female but high significant differences among age groups.

The mean of hemoglobin value was slight elevated in female (7.275) while in male (7.093) the total mean was (7.185).

The result of our study showed that their non-significant difference concerning the Hemoglobin value according to gender and age group.

A significant positive correlation was found between GI and Hb value according to age group.

There was non significant positive correlation between BOP indexes and Hb value according to gender but was significant correlation according to age group.

There was significant positive correlation between PPD index and Hb value according to gender and age group

There was significant positive correlation between CAL and Hb value according to gender and age group.

In conclusion patients with BTM are a risk factor for developing periodontal disease.