THE EFFECT OF ENDODONTIC TREATMENT ON CARDIOVASCULAR RISK BIOMARKERS IN PATIENTS WITH STABLE CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

NCT07343804

Status	RECRUITING
Phase	Not Applicable
Sponsor	Postgraduate Institute of Dental Sciences Rohtak
Enrollment	80 participants

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (4)

- Individuals 30 years of age and older, with a diagnosis of stable coronary artery disease (CAD) and chronic apical periodontitis.
- All patients had to present with CAD defined by the Brazilian Society of Cardiology (Xavier et al., 2013) as the documented occurrence of one or more of the following events 6 months before entering the study: history of myocardial infarction, stable angina or ischaemia in non-invasive tests; surgical or percutaneous myocardial revascularization and lesion size of greater than 50% in at least one major coronary artery, as assessed by angiography; presence of angina and positive results of non-invasive testing of ischaemia.
- Presence of apical periodontitis defined by the presence of at least 1 radiographic radiolucency (e 3mm) in teeth as assessed both clinically and radiographically ,with periapical index (PAI) scores e3 in a single permanent tooth and pulp necrosis verified by cold and electric pulp test.
- \-

Exclusion (8)

- Chronic conditions associated with periodontitis or with changes in systemic inflammation (e.g. diabetes mellitus, rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic fever, malignancy, respiratory diseases, renal diseases).
- Presence of localized or diffuse periodontal disease.
- Acute symptomatic patients
- Presence of CV risk factor - history of smoking
- Acute conditions known to affect systemic inflammatory markers (orthopaedic trauma, surgery ,viral infections)

... and 3 more (see full listing online)

Locations (1 total)

Post Graduate institute of Dental Sciences, Rohtak, Rohtak, Haryana, India