|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | ‣The effects of poor dental care range from tooth decay and cavities to gingivitis, periodontitis, and tooth loss.  ‣The increase in these negative effects can  create an opportunity for systemic disease  that cause oral disease into a whole body disease.  ‣This is evident in the case of periodontal disease  and reactivating latent HIV, primarily the  interaction of P. gingivalis and latent HIV  **PLAQUE RELATED GINGIVITIS**  C:\Users\Melanie\Pictures\14f4.jpg  **HIV PERIODONTITIS**  http://www.intechopen.com/source/html/46277/media/fig9.png |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **ROLE OF THE DENTAL HYGIENIST**   * Education about appropriate oral health self- care. * Provideperiodic oral examinations. * Provide early intervention and preventive care services. * Demonstrate to the patient that you want to provide him/her with the best treatment. * Ensure patients’ comfort so he/she feel motivated to revisit to assess his/her progress. * Maintain proper infection control to prevent spread of the disease.     **REFERENCES** |
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| BRUSH YOUR TEETH, LET HIV SLEEP |
| Linking the periodontopathic bacterium  P. gin |
| P. gingivalis with the reactivation of  Flatten |
| Latent HIV in infected individuals. |
|  |
| C:\Users\Melanie\Pictures\HIV-293x300.jpg |
| Presenters: Kelly Panayiotou, Kevin Rojas, and Melanie  Clre |
| Clare |

**EFFECTS OF POOR ORAL CARE**

**WHAT IS *P. GINGIVALIS*? Direct link between P. gingivalis and HIV WHAT IS HIV?**

*‣P. gingivalis* is agram-negative anaerobic ‣ P. gingivalis can activate TLR2, TLR4 and **‣**HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a bacterium belonging to the phylum TLR9 influencing the production of cytokines lentivirus that is known to cause acquired

Bacteroidetes and is known cause of and chemokines. These TLRs are involved in immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), a

gingivitis (inflammation of the gingiva) and HIV-1 reactivation condition that specifically affects humans

periodontitis (inflammation of the suppressing their immune system

periodontium or other supporting tissues). destroying important cells that fight

‣It is normally found within the mouth, GI disease and infection.

tract and colon. ‣HIV is transmitted via bodily fluids inside

‣This microbe works with other the blood stream and infects the key

bacteria to create plaque biofilm component of the immune system,

including by not limited to cell known as

macrophage.

‣The virus works its way into the nucleus

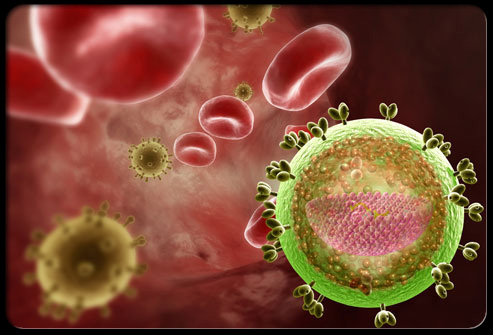
the cell macrophage by penetrating the

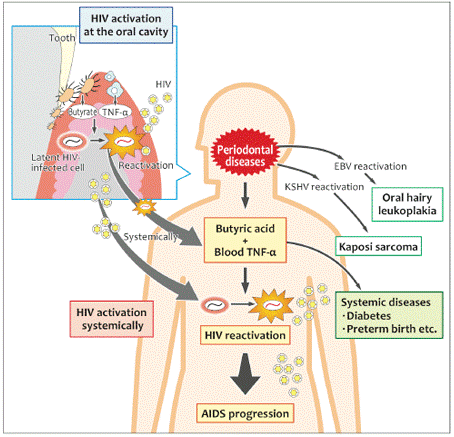
nuclear pore complex, integrating it-

self into the cell’s DNA subsequently

replicating and spreading throughout

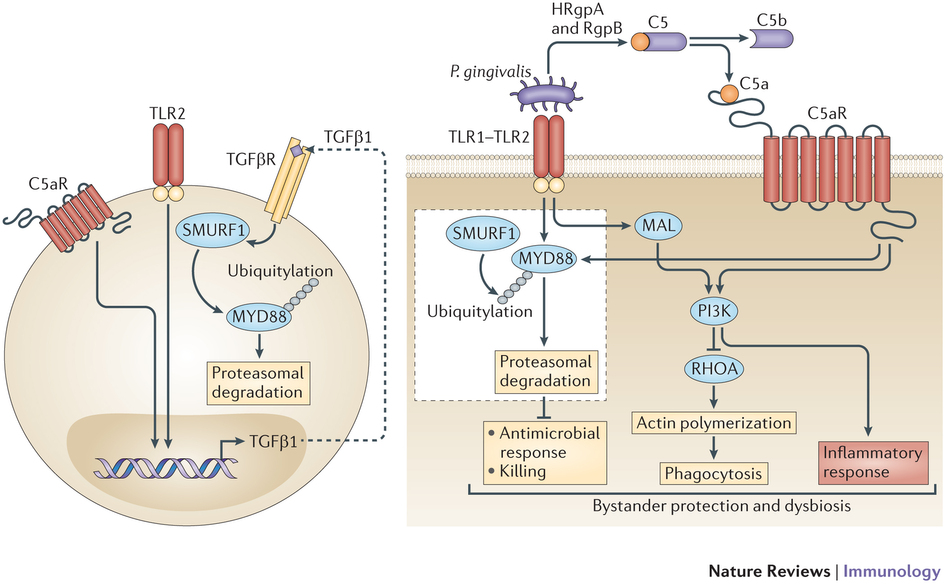
the body.



**REACTIVATION OF LATENT HIV** 

**MECHANISM OF THE REACTIVATION**

**LATENT HIV VIA P.GINGIVALIS** `

subgingivally replacing the existing gram- 

positive facultative bacteria with gram-

negative anaerobic bacteria.

‣Consequently, eliciting an inflammatory

response that results in the detachment of the

gums from the teeth.

**PLAQUE BIOFILM IN THE MOUTH**

