

Connecting the Dots Between Cancer, Chronic Illnesses & Periodontal Diseases - The Hinman Meeting 2017

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Definitions Helpful to Understand:

Apoptosis – Programed or routine cell death (opposed to necrosis which is a form of traumatic cell death). Analogy: leaves falling from a tree. Excess apoptosis results in atrophy, whereas insufficient amount or inhibition can result in autoimmune diseases, inflammatory diseases, and cell proliferations leading to cancers.

Carotid Intima-Media Thickness (CIMT) Test – Ultrasound of the carotid to “see inside the artery” and examine for atherosclerotic calcified or soft plaques within the artery. It also measures the thickness of the intimal and medial layers of the artery wall.

Commensal – microorganisms that live in close contact with a host and benefits from this association, whereas the host is not adversely affected

Cytokines – Low molecular weight proteins that initiate and perpetuate inflammation as well as regulate the amplitude and duration of the response. .Examples are tumor necrosis factor, chemokines and interleukins.

C-Reactive Proteins – Proteins produced by the liver and measured in the blood that rise in response to inflammation in the body.

Dysbiosis – An imbalance in the abundance of microbial species within an ecosystem that is associated with disease. Dysbiosis can either be the cause or the consequence of disease.

Epigenetics – Heritable factors other than DNA that influences gene function.

Homeostasis – Equilibrium or balance between the host tissue and microbiota that prevents destructive inflammation of disease.

Keystone species – Species that has a disproportionately large effect on its environment relative to its abundance.

Keystone pathogen – A keystone microbial species that remodels a microbial community or biofilm that promotes disease pathogenesis.

Lipoprotein(a) – Genetic variant lipoproteins that attach to LDL cholesterol particles or triglycerides that “drive” cholesterol into the artery, increasing the risk for CVD.

Lipopolysaccharides (LPS) – Also referred to as an endotoxin. A component of gram-negative bacteria that induces inflammatory responses (Cytokines)

Matrix Metalloproteinase (MMP’s) - enzymes involved in tissue remodeling and collagen degradation. MMPs are thought to have a roll in cell proliferation, adhesion, migration, angiogenesis, apoptosis, and host defenses.

Pathobiont – A normally harmless organism that can become pathogenic under certain environmental conditions (Immunocompromised hosts or during loss of homeostasis).

Prostaglandins – Messengers similar to hormones that work within the cells. Excessive PG2 amplifies inflammation.

Resolvins – Chemical mediators that are synthesized from Omega-3 fatty acids that have anti-inflammatory effects.

Symbiosis – Cooperative existence of microorganisms that may be of differing species.

WHAT DO YOU WANT FOR YOUR PATIENTS?

WHAT IS YOUR PLAN?

“We are drowning in a Tsunami of chronic diseases.” Dr. Jeffrey Bland

American Institute for Cancer Research - www.AICR.org - Continuous Update Project Reports

Bale Doneen Method of Heart Attack, Stroke & Type II Diabetes Prevention – www.baledoneen.com

American Cancer Society – www.cancer.org

Lifeguard Initiative by Cris Duval – www.crisduval.com

American Cancer Society, Surveillance Research 2016:

Lifetime risk of developing cancer for Men _____

Lifetime risk of developing cancer for Women _____

Overweight & Obesity Increase the Risk for These Cancers:

Esophageal	Breast (Post-Menopausal)
Liver	Gall Bladder
Kidney	Pancreatic
Stomach	Ovarian
Colorectal	Endometrial
Prostate (Advanced)	

Trends:

Steady Rise in Overweight & Obesity: 2/3 of population

Rise in Colorectal Cancer in Young Adults

Rise in HPV-Related Oral Cancers in Men

Periodontal Pathogens Increase Risk of Pancreatic Cancer

Snapshot of Diabetes: ~30 million Diabetes / 86 million Pre-Diabetes

Alzheimer's Disease: 3-Fold Increase in next 30 years

Cardiovascular Disease: Leading Cause of Death – 1 in 3 will have CVD

Periodontal Disease: 50% of population – 70% by age 65

“From our understanding of the biology of the relationship between periodontitis and systemic disease, it remains clear that the relationship is not linear, but complex.”

Van Dyke TE, van Winkelhoff AJ, Infection and inflammatory mechanisms. European Federation of Periodontology and American Academy of Periodontology 2013. 1-7.

Connecting the Dots: Lifestyle / Inflammation / Pathogens

Drivers of Inflammation:

Pathogens

Keystone Pathogens

Dysbiosis

Inflammatory Mediators

Susceptible Host

Lifestyle

Physical Activity

Diet

Airway

Alcohol/Tobacco

Weight

Innate Immunity – First Responders

Adaptive Immunity – Second Responders

High Risk Periodontal Pathogens:

Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans

Porphyromonas gingivalis

Fusobacterium nucleatum

Treponema denticola

Tannerella Forsythia

Periodontal Disease is a Polymicrobial Inflammatory Disorder

Pathogens, biofilm required but not sufficient to promote disease alone

Synergy of pathogens and commensal microbiota

Keystone pathogens subvert immune responses to eliminate inflammation

Dysbiosis fosters inflammation

Host inflammatory response to pathogens initiates abundance of pro-inflammatory cytokines

Susceptible hosts influence the onset, severity and duration of the inflammatory disorder

Circulation 2005: Direct relationship between atherosclerosis and pathogenic burden.

Journal of the American Heart Association 2013: CIMT progressed in a direct and dose-responsive manner to bacterial burden.

According to a 2001 study in **Atherosclerosis** of 10,000 asymptomatic adults happens if you have evidence of atherosclerosis and you do nothing?

Think Differently About CVD

Primary prevention – no evidence

Secondary prevention – evidence; no event

Tertiary prevention – evidence, event, prevention of next event

Post-Graduate Medical Journal 2016:

1. ASVD is a complex multifactorial disease process.
2. PD due to high-risk pathogens is a contributory cause of ASVD.
3. PD is neither required nor sufficient for pathogenesis of ASVD.
4. Causal classification requires therapy to mitigate the risk of its effect.

High-Risk Periodontal Pathogens Influence on the Atherogenic Triad:

Step 1: Increased lipoprotein concentration in the artery – High-risk pathogens can increase concentrations of lipoprotein ApoB (small, dense LDL cholesterol), which will promote the pathogenesis of ASVD.

Step 2: Endothelial Permeability – High-risk pathogens (*Fusobacterium nucleatum*) can generate endothelial dysfunction and increase the permeability of the endothelium enabling bacterial to enter or exit the artery.
Step 3: Lipoprotein binding in the Intima – High-risk pathogens stimulates an increase in synthetic smooth muscle cells, which generate my proteoglycan (Velcro) for adhesion in the artery.

Chronic Apical Periodontitis can increase risk for CVD

Frontiers of Medicine 2017:

After controlling for confounding factors, the mean Periodontal Inflamed Surface Area (PISA) was a significant risk factor for HBA_{1c} and a significant risk factor for diabetic Retinopathy and neuropathy.

Journal of Clinical Periodontology 2016:

Obese patients with PD harbored higher levels and/or higher proportions of several periodontal pathogens than those with normal weight and PD.

Periodontal therapy can dampen or reduce CRP which when elevated, is a higher risk factor for CVD than elevated cholesterol.

Plaque HD[®] Toothpaste has been shown to reduce CRP due to improved biofilm removal.

Inverse relationship between CRP and Omega 3 intake

Ideal ratio: 3 Omega-6 fatty acid for every 1 Omega-3 fatty acid consumed in diet

Journal of Investigative and Clinical Dentistry 2016:

Periodontal disease severity is correlated to an increase in the presence of *P gingivalis*, which has been shown to alter the host through the decrease of HDL cholesterol, influencing the risk of CVD.

International Journal of Molecular Sciences 2016:

Lifestyle Alterations to Reduce Pathogen-Influenced Risk for CVD:

- Increase Omega-3 fatty acids to down-regulate pro-inflammatory gene expression
- Increase Omega-3 fatty acids for anti-bacterial effect & inhibition of High-Risk Pathogens
- Reduce pro-inflammatory Omega-6 fatty acids and pro-inflammatory “calorie-rich” saturated fats
- Reduce “calorie-rich” saturated fats, to reduce production of low-density LDL

Lifestyle Alteration to Reduce Pathogen-Influenced Risk for CVD:

Treatment of Chronic Periapical lesions

Aggressive treatment of PD & maintain disease remission

Salivary Diagnostics to identify type and threshold levels of pathogenic bacteria

Oral DNA Laboratories

OraVital

Biofilm management through AirFlow technology utilizing low-abrasive powders is safe for teeth, restorative materials, and implants, is more efficient than cures or ultrasonics, and perceived more comfortable compared to ultrasonics, cures or lasers by patients.

www.Hu-Friedy.com/biofilm

www.Acteongroup.com

Lifestyle Influences on Inflammation & Health

AICR Recommendation – consume no more than 18 oz. of red meat per week. Avoid processed meats, saving them for special occasion.

Obesity Reviews 2011:

Not sufficient evidence to support independent association between red meat consumption and colorectal cancer.

American Heart Association recommendation for daily limit of saturated fats: 7% or less.

American Heart Association guideline for daily intake of added sugar: 24g for women and 36g for men.

Alcoholic drinks have been associated with an increased risk for oral, pharynx, larynx, Oropharyngeal, breast cancer and colorectal cancer in men.

American Journal of Clinical Nutrition 2017:

Moderate alcohol intake daily (0.5 – 1 for women and 1-2 for men) was shown to have a beneficial impact on HDL cholesterol.

Nutrition Journal 2010:

1. Plant-based diets protects against chronic
Oxidative-stress related diseases
2. Antioxidants improve cell maintenance & DNA repair
3. Bio-availability determines effectiveness

4. Antioxidants work synergistically – wide variety desirable
5. Antioxidant values vary
 - Processed Jam ½ antioxidants as berries
 - Heat processing of tomatoes increases bioavailability

World Journal of Gastroenterology 2015

- Curcumin
Anti-inflammatory, Apoptosis of colon cancer cells
- Polysaccharides (Apples and Mushrooms)
Apoptosis of colon cancer cells
- Resveratrol (Berries, Grapes, Peanuts, Wine)
Inhibits tumor initiation and progression
- Quercetin (Fruits, Tea, Wine)
Antioxidant, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-proliferative

Biophotonic Scanner for Antioxidant Levels: www.pharmanex.com

According to AIDR, regular exercise can decrease risk of:

Post-menopausal breast cancer
Endometrial cancer
Colorectal cancer

British Medical Journal Open Diabetes Research & Care 2016:

Exercise trumps diet in prevention of Pre-Diabetes in later years.

Journal of the American College of Cardiology 2015:

92% lowered risk of heart attack with healthy lifestyle behaviors:

- No Smoking
- BMI 18.5 – 24.9
- Physical Activity \geq 2.5 hrs./week
- Television Viewing <7 hrs/week
- Alcohol 1 serving per day
- Healthy Diet (US Dietary Guidelines 2005)

Journal of Periodontology 2016:

Higher level of periodontitis, inflammatory mediators, and CRP in patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnea.

Airway Centric – Michael Gelb, DDS www.gelbcenter.com

GASP available on www.Amazon.com

Family Practice News 2008:

- 276 Adults / 21-64 / followed 6 yrs.
- Obesity 27% greater ave. 5-6 hrs.
- Obesity 21% greater ave. 9-10 hrs.
- 7-8 hours nightly for weight management

Annals of Internal Medicine 2012:

Even fat cells need sleep!

4.5 hours sleep / 4 nights: insulin sensitivity of fat cells decreased by ave. of 30%

Connecting Your Dots:

- Early diagnosis & treatment of PD
- Healthy weight management/BMI/Waist circumference
- Daily/weekly exercise
- Antioxidant rich diet
- Sleep quality & quantity

To improve is to change. Winston Churchill