Periodontitis in rheumatoid arthritis patients, abundance and association with disease activity

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Abstract

Background: There are some discrepancy in association between activity of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and periodontitis. The aim of this study was to evaluate the periodontal status of outpatients with RA.

Methods: The study was conducted in 2013-14 in a rheumatology clinic in Sari, north of Iran on 74 patients with RA. Evaluation of RA disease activity was according to disease activity score 28 (DAS28). Periodontitis was evaluated by probing depth (PD), gingival index (GI), clinical attachment level (CAL index), plaque index (PI), and panoramic X-ray. Statistical analysis included independent t-test and Mann-Whitney U test for quantitative, and chi square and OR for qualitative variables and evaluation of RA activity and periodontitis severity.

Results: The mean±SD of age and disease duration were 47.01±8.1 and 8.93±8.6 years, respectively and the mean±SD number of teeth was 20.70±6.8. Twenty-seven (36.5%) patients had moderate to severe disease. Forty-seven cases (63.5%) were found with periodontitis and 14 (12.2%) were identified to have moderate to severe periodontitis, unrelated to disease activity (p=0.22). For active/inactive periodontitis OR =1.33 (95% CI: 0.46 - 3.87) was computed. There was no association between RA disease activity and number of teeth, CAL, PI, PD, and GI (p>0.05).

Conclusion: About 60% of RA patients suffered from periodontitis, but there was not any significant relation between RA disease activity and severity of periodontitis. Periodontitis may interfere with management and follow up of RA, so periodic periodontal examination is suggested in these patients.

Keywords: Rheumatoid arthritis, Peridontal diseases, Disease activity score

Introduction

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic systemic autoimmune disorder with synovitis and joint destruction. (1). The prevalence of RA in Iran in 2014 was found to be 0.33% (2). Periodontitis is defined by gingival inflammation and bleeding, alveolar bone loss, periodontal pocket formation, gingival recession and, in later phases, tooth mobility and loss (3).

The concept of a relationship between periodontitis (PD) and RA was first suggested about 50 years ago, and several studies demonstrated an epidemiological association between them (4). A high prevalence of periodontal disease was reported in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and some RA patients even experience severe periodontal disease (5-7). Patients with RA also have higher CAL index, more tooth loss and periodontitis (8, 9).

There are some controversies about the association between RA activity/severity and periodontal diseases (5, 7, 10). Both RA and PD show similar pathophysiologic mechanisms and risk factors. Probably in RA patients some microorganisms such as P. gingivalis have correlations with CRP and Anti CCP (6). Also, control of periodontal infection and gingival inflammation in patients...
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with periodontal disease could reduce the severity or activity of RA (11, 12), by lowering inflammatory products and markers or reduce exposure of the joints structures to bacteria and their toxins (13). Moreover, non-surgical periodontal treatment was found to be associated with significant reductions in ESR and a trend towards a reduction in TNF-α titers, GCF IL-1 beta amounts and DAS scores without any evidence of an effect on RF, C-reactive protein, anti-CCP antibodies and IL-6 (12, 14).

It seems that the role of periodontitis in RA patients is important for several reasons as follows:
1) It may interfere with RA treatment and its efficacy (15).
2) Because of associations between periodontitis and cardiovascular disorders, and susceptibility of RA patients to cardiovascular events (16).
3) Many patients with RA are treated by bisphosphonates (BP) for management of osteoporosis, and potentially they are prone to jaw necrosis even with oral BP (17) especially in presence of periodontitis (18).
4) Difficulties in patients follow up because of interference with inflammatory lab tests (19).

Also, RA patients may be more prone to periodontitis because of salivation difficulties due to sicca symptoms or dental hygiene related to hands involvement (20, 21).

The purpose of this study was to describe periodontal status in patients with RA and evaluation of association between severity of periodontitis and activity of RA.

Methods

Selection criteria
RA was defined according to American college of rheumatology (ACR), 1988(22), and the patients were divided for disease activity in two groups according to disease activity score (DAS 28): score>3.2 moderate to severe and ≤3.2 mild or in remission(23). Patients with definite RA, age≥30 years and teeth count≥15 who provided informed consent, were included. Exclusion criteria were using antibiotics during the last 3 months, smoking, diabetes mellitus, and pregnancy. The sample size was estimated 39 patients in each group according to previous studies (20, 21, 24).

Statistical analysis
Statistical analysis included independent t-test and Mann-Whitney U test for quantitative, and chi square and OR for qualitative variables and evaluation of RA activity and periodontitis severity. The p<0.05 was considered as statistically significant and quantitative variables are presented as mean±SD.

Results

Demographic and basic data
One hundred eleven subjects were asked to participate in the study of whom78 agreed. Four patients withdrew during the study. The refusal rate was 33.3%.

The mean±SD age and duration of RA were 47.01±8.1 and 8.93±8.6 years, respectively and the mean±SD number of teeth was 20.70±6.8. There were 68 (91.9%) female patients and 76.4% were seropositive for RF, 76.9% for anti CCP and 98.6% were glucocorticoid users.

The patients were divided for RA disease activity according to DAS 28 scores; 47 (63.5%) were considered as RA in remission or mild disease and 27 (36.5%) were identified with moderate to severe disease. The two groups were different in ESR, DAS scores and VAS because of disease activity but similar in age and duration of...
illness. The dose of steroids and usage of hydroxychloroquine sulfate were different in two groups because of high levels of disease activity (Table 1).

In dental examination, 47 (63.5%) patients were diagnosed with periodontitis and 14 (12.2%) had moderate to severe periodontitis, unrelated to disease activity (p=0.22). The t-test and nonparametric Mann-Whitney U test showed no significant difference in periodontal status between the two groups (Table 2).

Number of teeth, CAL, PI, PD and GI were not associated with RA disease activity (p>0.05). For active/inactive periodontitis OR = 1.33 (95% CI. 46-3.87) was computed.

### Discussion

In this study, 63.5% of patients with RA had suffered periodontitis with 12.2% moderate to severe periodontitis, unrelated to disease activity (p=0.22). About 18.5% of patients with active RA had suffered from moderate to severe periodontitis. It was not significantly different in patients with active disease, but it demonstrates a high prevalence of severe periodontitis in this type of patients.

Some studies reported the prevalence of moderate and severe periodontitis as 42-48% and 46-57%, respectively (5, 20, 29). Older age, sex, previous or current smoking and high level of plaque score were associated with severe periodontal disease. In this study, the mean age of patients was below 50 years of age and patients who were smokers and had diabetes mellitus were not included in the study. On the other hand, the refusal rate was 33.3% which may be because the patients who completed the study had appropriate self-care. All these factors may show why patients had milder forms of periodontitis.

Among the patients 12.2% had moderate to severe periodontitis. This frequency was reported to be higher in patients with RA than in healthy controls (3). There are some evidences of the involvement of periodontitis in the pathogenesis of T cell-driven arthritis through induction of Ag-specific Th17 response (10). The gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) concentrations of periodontal pathogens (P. gingivalis and Prevotella nigrescens) induced periodontitis and alveolar bone resorption, and T cell responses toward Th17 phenotype without affecting Th1 (10). It was suggested that the ability of P. gingivalis to augment collagen-induced arthritis in mouse model, is dependent from the expression of a unique P. gingivalis peptidylarginine deiminase, which converts arginine residues in proteins to citrulline (31).

It seems even in patients with early RA, a greater number of missing teeth, higher CAL and greeter bleeding on probing could occur (32). Elevated levels of IL-1, IL-6 and TNF-alpha have some roles in progression of periodontitis (33). There are some evidences of the involvement of periodontitis in the pathogenesis of T cell-driven arthritis through induction of Ag-specific Th17 response (10). The gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) concentrations of interleukin (IL)-1beta, IL-4, IL-10, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-8, MMP-13, and TNFα were reported to be higher in patients with RA than in healthy controls without chronic periodontitis(34). P. gingivalis, the major periodontal pathogen associated with the etiology of chronic periodontitis, likely fulfills a significant role in the pathogenesis of RA and citrullination of proteins resulting in immune dysregulation and autoimmune responses (33, 35). Immunity to P. gingivalis, is significantly associated with the presence of RA-related autoantibodies and CRP in individuals at risk of RA. Infection with this organism may play a key role in the loss of tolerance to self-antigens and pathogenesis of RA (19, 36).

Up to our knowledge, this is the first study about perio-

### Table 1: Demographic and Baseline Characteristics of Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Remission or mild RA (N=47)</th>
<th>Moderate to severe RA (N=27)</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years), mean±SD</td>
<td>46.3±8.4</td>
<td>48.34 ± 7.7</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of illness (years), mean±SD</td>
<td>8.72±8.3</td>
<td>9.33±9.3</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dose of prednisolone (mg/day), mean±SD</td>
<td>5.22±1.8</td>
<td>6.86±2.6</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methotrexate user, N (%)</td>
<td>39(84.8%)</td>
<td>23(92%)</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxychloroquine user, N (%)</td>
<td>20(43.5%)</td>
<td>17(68%)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAS 28, mean±SD</td>
<td>2.31±0.8</td>
<td>4.02±1.4</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESR(mm/h), mean±SD</td>
<td>22.70±15.77</td>
<td>32.30±16.5</td>
<td>0.017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAS, mean±SD</td>
<td>12.55±16.1</td>
<td>50.76 ±29.7</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* mean±SD

### Table 2: Dental examination characteristics of patients with rheumatoid arthritis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Remission or mild RA (N=47)</th>
<th>Moderate to severe RA (N=27)</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of teeth</td>
<td>21.70±6.7</td>
<td>18.96±6.8</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GI</td>
<td>0.8±0.5</td>
<td>0.9±0.6</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>0.9±0.4</td>
<td>1.06±0.5</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD</td>
<td>1.28±0.5</td>
<td>1.50±0.8</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL</td>
<td>1.33±0.19</td>
<td>1.44±2.7</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* means/SD
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Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Acknowledgments

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