

**ASSESSMENT OF THE SEVERITY OF ORAL MANIFESTATION
IN RENAL PATIENTS BEFORE AND AFTER TRANSPLANTION**



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ABSTRACT

Background & Objective: Oral mucosa can be affected in many systemic diseases such as Chronic Renal Failure (CRF). Many metabolic and hematologic disorders develop in patients with CRF which can also affect oral cavity. Oral mucosa, teeth, salivary glands and jaw bones are affected. Although hemodialysis can improve many of systemic features but the best treatment is renal transplantation. In addition to previous features, several oral manifestations emerge as a consequent of transplantation. The objectives of this present study were to assess the severity of oral manifestations in renal patients pre transplant (undergoing hemodialysis) and after transplantation.

Materials and Methods: A total of 75 uremic male and female patients under hemodialysis and after kidney transplantation from five major kidney hospitals, in Hyderabad city were selected and divided into pre (group I) and post transplant (group II). Subjective findings like dry mouth, taste change, tongue or mucosa pain and objective findings like uremic odor, tongue coating, mucosal petechiae and ulceration were evaluated and recorded as present or absent in the pre-prepared proforma. And dental health assessment consisted of DMFT index and CPI index.

Results: Subjective oral manifestation of Dysgeusia found to be more significant in both the groups patients with ($p < 0.0000$). Moderate significance observed with uremic odour with $p < 0.0206$ respectively. Statistically high significance observed with xerostomia with 48.33 % present in group I when compared to 13.33% in group II with (p value < 0.0138). candidiasis and mucosal ulcers showed moderate significance $p < 0.0500$ and

$p < 0.0206$. The overall DMFT score was not statically significant for both group I & group II. CPI scores for both the groups dint show any statistic significance.

Conclusion: From the study it can be concluded that the subjects on hemodialysis were at a high risk for developing oral manifestations like disguesia, uremic odour, xerostomia, increased tendency to bleed and development of stomatitis. The dental and periodontal health status of hemodialysis patients in this study may become worse with increased duration of maintenance dialysis. Thus, oral health maintenance is of utmost importance in this patient group. It is recommended that, subjects on hemodialysis should be regularly examined by dentists for proper care before and after transplantation subjects who are maintained on immunosuppressive regime were also at high risk of developing oral fungal lesions and conditions like xerostomia.

Regarding the suppressed immune system of kidney transplanted recipients, we suggest more emphasis on the use of antifungal drugs and oral hygiene. It is recommended that any oral lesion be eliminated before transplantation.

Key words: Hemodialysis, Chronic Kidney Disease, Diabetes Milletus, Disguesia, Dry Mouth, Petechiae, Kidney transplant.