Selective Suppression Of The Anaerobic Oral Microflora With Local Tinidazole

- A MICROBIOLOGICAL STUDY

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INTRODUCTION

The oral cavity cannot be regarded as a single, uniform environment. The oropharynx normally harbours a complex microflora consisting of more than 300 different bacterial species. The microflora is composed of both aerobic and anaerobic organisms. Recently, with the improvement of microbiological techniques, our knowledge of the bacteria which affect the oral and maxillofacial area had broadened. So now there is increasing evidence that anaerobic infections are far more common than was previously considered.[51, 14]

Orofacial infections of odontogenic origin are usually polymicrobial. Aerobic microorganisms are isolated from about one third of all infections, but then always together with anaerobic bacteria. Anaerobic bacteria form the predominent flora of the oral cavity, out numbering facultative organisms by 10-1000:1.[48]

The type of anaerobic bacteria and their concentration depend on the anatomical site and the degree of anaerobiosis in the different sites in the mouth. Three groups of anaerobic bacteria inhabit the oral cavity, the strict anaerobes, the moderate anaerobes, and the