INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF BACTEREMIA DURING PERIODONTAL DRESSING REMOVAL
(A COMPARATIVE MICROBIOLOGICAL STUDY)

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Oral microflora consists of a complex mixture of microbial species which include bacteria, mycoplasma, fungi and protozoa. These organisms are distributed in a wide range of sites with different environmental characteristics[4,9,55,56]. These microorganisms have potential to enter the circulation in any individual.[54]

H.W.Scott and Cobe et. al. state that day to day oral habits like tooth brushing, gingival massage, flossing and even mastication can lead to transient bacteremia. Investigators like M.D Appleman and various other clinicians confirm these observations[9,23,55,56,58]

Most of the periodontal procedures like oral irrigation, scaling and root planing, gingivectomy, and other periodontal surgeries have long been implicated as few of the causes of transient bacteremia. [5,9,23,55,56,58] This has profound medical significance in patients with a history of Rheumatic heart disease, Valvular prosthesis, Previous episodes of endocarditis or Prosthetic replacement of any joints[5].

Conflicting data are available regarding the relationship between incidence of Bacteremia and the nature of the oral eco-system [15,35]

The complex nature of oral ecosystem makes the periodontium vulnerable for disease process and challenges the integrity of the periodontium. Surgical intervention will be sought frequently to treat and prevent the progression of periodontal disease. During the post surgical management of