

## Did you know...??

“Bad gums could be as strong a risk factor for heart attacks as smoking cigarettes, which is blamed for about 40,000 heart-related deaths a year.”  
(Daniel Henry, AP Medical Director, February 17, 1998)

“A new study of fatty deposits lodged in the carotid arteries of stroke sufferers shows that 70% contain bacteria – and 40% of that bacteria comes from the mouth.”  
(USA Today, April 14, 1998)

“Men with periodontal disease have a stronger propensity for cardio-vascular disease than men without periodontal disease, with those under 50 with periodontal disease having a greater risk than those over 50.”  
(J. Periodontol 1998: 69:841-850)

“Diabetics with gum disease were three times more likely to have heart attacks than those without gum disease.”  
(USA Today, April 14, 1998)

“Under the surface...are pockets of infection that contain billions of bacteria. If this oozing mess was out where it could be seen, it would be a bone-deep sore the size of the palms of both hands.”  
(Daniel Haney, AP Medical Director, February 17, 1998)

“People with periodontal disease have a lifelong simmering infection that causes inflammation of the gums. In response, their bodies release a slow, steady stream of potent germ-killing chemicals that might in themselves be harmful.”  
(Daniel Haney, AP Medical Director, February 17, 1998)

“Women with gum disease are seven to eight times more likely to give birth prematurely to low birth-weight babies.”  
(USA Today, April 14, 1998)

“One study has noted that seven of nine diabetic patients treated for periodontitis subsequently required reduced needs for insulin.”  
(J. Periodontol 1998: 69:841-850)

“Bacteria in plaque are linked to lung infections in people with chronic lung diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.”  
(USA Today, February 17, 1998)

“It appears that the extent of sites with probing depths > 3 mm is strongly related to the incidence of total coronary heart disease.”  
(Annals of Periodontology, Vol. 3, #1, July 1998; 127-141)

“...effectiveness of a twice-daily 0.1% stannous fluoride mouthrinse on plaque formation when compared with a placebo rinse...observed statistically significant (50.2%) reductions in total colony-forming units.”  
(Clinical Dentistry, Vol. 3 Chap 14; 20)