

中文題目：原發性 Sjögren's syndrome 病人增加牙齦炎與牙周炎的風險-以台灣健保資料庫

英文題目：Increased risks of developing gingivitis and periodontitis in patients with primary Sjögren's syndrome— a population-based study in Taiwan.

作者：黃凱婧^{2,3,4}、許嘉紋¹、呂明錡^{1,2,3,4}

服務單位：¹佛教慈濟醫療財團法人大林慈濟醫院研究部，²慈濟大學醫學系，³佛教慈濟醫療財團法人大林慈濟醫院內科部，⁴佛教慈濟醫療財團法人大林慈濟醫院免疫過敏風濕科

Background: Primary Sjögren Syndrome is a chronic, systemic autoimmune disorder involving exocrine glands which causes damage to the salivary and lacrimal glands. Previous studies have shown that common clinical signs involving oral tissues, with xerostomia, dysgeusia, dental caries, gland inflammation, mucositis, and affects patient quality of life. The aim of this study was to investigate prevalence and risk of gingivitis and periodontitis among primary Sjögren's syndrome patients (pSS).

Methods: Using the Taiwan's National Health Insurance Research Database, we identified 709 patients with newly diagnosed pSS between 2000 and 2012. A comparison cohort consisting of 10 patients without pSS was assembled based on frequency matching for sex, 5-year age interval, and index year. Both groups were followed until the end of the follow-up period or when the outcome of interest occurred. The incidence rates of gingivitis, and periodontitis, were calculated using Poisson regression models.

Results: Initially, we identified the 709 patients in the pSS cohort and 7090 patients without PSS in the comparison cohort, respectively. The mean age for the pSS cohort and control cohort were all 53.1 ± 13.6 . The basic characteristics of sex and age were no significant differences between the two groups. The prevalence of gingivitis (37.1% vs. 28.9%, $P < 0.001$) and periodontitis (62.1% vs. 50.5%, $P < 0.001$) were all significantly higher in patients with pSS compared with the controls. Patients with pSS also had were significantly higher risk of developing gingivitis (adjusted IRR = 1.43, 95% CI 1.24-1.65, $p < 0.001$) and periodontitis (adjusted IRR = 1.44, 95% CI 1.28-1.62, $p < 0.001$, respectively) compared with the controls.

Conclusion:

The results of our study suggest a higher prevalence of gingivitis and periodontitis among Taiwanese with pSS, with significantly higher incidence rate ratio of developing gingivitis and periodontitis among patients with pSS.