

ASSOCIATION OF ORAL HEALTH AND PERIODONTAL DISEASE WITH ESOPHAGEAL CANCER RISK: A NATIONWIDE POPULATION-BASED STUDY INTEGRATING DENTAL HEALTH SCREENING AND CLAIMS-BASED DATA

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Presentation

Immunology

Neurogastroenterology & Motility

Small Intestine & Nutrition

Oesophagus

Stomach & H. Pylori

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In a population-based case-control study using Korean national databases, poor oral health indicators and hygiene behaviors were independently associated with increased esophageal cancer risk.

KEY POINTS

- Missing teeth were associated with 16% increased odds of esophageal cancer (adjusted OR 1.16, 95% CI 1.08–1.25)
- Brushing fewer than three times daily was associated with 14% increased odds (aOR 1.14, 95% CI 1.07–1.23)
- Infrequent use of interdental cleaning tools was associated with 10% increased odds (aOR 1.10, 95% CI 1.01–1.19)
- Claim-based periodontal disease was independently associated with 5% increased odds (aOR 1.05, 95% CI 1.01–1.09)
- The study used dual-source methodology combining dental screening data (4,238 cases, 16,904 controls) and claims-based periodontal disease analysis (18,905 cases, 75,604 controls) with rigorous propensity score matching
- Findings suggest oral health may be a modifiable risk factor for esophageal cancer prevention

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