

ORAL HEALTH AND PERIODONTAL DISEASE IN RELATION TO COLORECTAL CANCER RISK: A NATIONWIDE POPULATION-BASED CASE-CONTROL STUDY IN SOUTH KOREA

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Poster

Colorectal

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Large-scale Korean population study found multiple oral health indicators, including poor hygiene behaviors and periodontal disease, were significantly associated with increased colorectal cancer risk.

KEY POINTS

- Analysis of over 2 million individuals from the National Health Screening database showed objective dental findings including decayed teeth, missing teeth, severe gingivitis, and dental calculus were all associated with elevated colorectal cancer risk, with adjusted odds ratios ranging from 1.08 to 1.21
- Poor oral hygiene behaviors such as infrequent daily toothbrushing, infrequent bedtime brushing, non-use of interdental cleaning devices, and infrequent dental visits were independently associated with increased colorectal cancer risk
- In a separate claims-based analysis of over 5 million individuals, periodontal disease was independently associated with increased colorectal cancer risk with an adjusted odds ratio of 1.03
- Propensity score matching was used to create 1:4 matched case-control cohorts, and multivariable conditional logistic regression adjusted for demographics, comorbidities, lifestyle factors, and laboratory values
- The associations between objective dental examination findings and colorectal cancer risk remained significant across subgroups stratified by age, sex, alcohol consumption, smoking status, and obesity

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