

BUCCO-DENTAL MANIFESTATIONS OF GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A prospective study of 40 GERD patients and 40 controls found significant associations between GERD and dental erosions, oral mucosal lesions, and lower salivary pH.

KEY POINTS

- GERD patients showed significantly more dental erosions in upper right, upper left, and lower sectors compared to controls ($p < 0.001$ to $p < 0.01$).
- GERD was significantly associated with oral mucosal lesions ($p = 0.02$), and dental erosions in lower sectors were associated with mucosal lesions ($p = 0.05$).
- GERD patients had more acidic salivary pH than controls (6.53 vs 7.17; $p = 0.03$), and patients with dental erosions had more acidic pH than those without (6.61 vs 7.15; $p = 0.01$).
- The authors conclude that dental erosion is the most important oral manifestation of GERD and emphasize the importance of collaboration between gastroenterologists and dentists.

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