

Abstract

Introduction: There is a relationship between dental status and health; Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between occlusal contact of the remaining teeth (Echner index) with the incidence of Helicobacter pylori based on Persian cohort.

aterials & Methods: The present study was a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study that used the Persian cohort data of Ardabil and 299 individuals aged 35 years and older whose serological test was positive or negative were included in the study. Data collection tools included a checklist based on occlusal contact of the remaining teeth based on the Echner index. To collect the required information, in accordance with the paraclinical findings, individuals with positive Helicobacter pylori serology were selected and then, by performing a clinical examination of the oral cavity, occlusal contact of the remaining teeth with normal function and morphology was recorded. The obtained data were analyzed using chi-square test with SPSS software version 18, the significance level was less than 0.05.

Results: The results showed that there was no significant difference in Echner index and the prevalence of Helicobacter pylori infection based on sex ($P > 0.05$). However, a significant difference was observed in Echner index based on Helicobacter pylori positive and negative and observed ($P < 0.05$). And C was not positive or negative for Helicobacter pylori ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion: In general, the results showed that people with Helicobacter pylori have a lower number of posterior supporting areas, so this factor should be considered in the treatment of these patients with fixed and removable prostheses.

Keywords: Persian cohort, Echner index, edentulousness, Helicobacter pylori, gastritis.