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Periodontal status in oral mucous membrane pemphigoid: initial results of a case-control study.

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► **To cite this version:**

Paolo Giacomo Arduino, Valeria Farci, Francesco d'Aiuto, Paola Carcieri, Mario Carbone, et al.. Periodontal status in oral mucous membrane pemphigoid: initial results of a case-control study.. Oral Diseases, 2010, 17 (1), pp.90. 10.1111/j.1601-0825.2010.01709.x . hal-00599900

HAL Id: hal-00599900

<https://hal.science/hal-00599900>

Submitted on 11 Jun 2011

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ORAL DISEASES

Periodontal status in oral mucous membrane pemphigoid: initial results of a case-control study.

Journal:	<i>Oral Diseases</i>
Manuscript ID:	ODI-12-09-OM-1500.R1
Manuscript Type:	Original Manuscript
Keywords:	Diagnostics, Medicine



Turin 27/03/2010

Dear Prof. Bruce Baum and reviewers,

RE: No.: ODI-12-09-OM-1500

Periodontal status in oral mucous membrane pemphigoid: initial results of a case-control study.

Thank you for your quick decision and comments regarding the above manuscript.

In order to expedite the processing of the revised manuscript, we have attempted to answer the reviewers' comment in a point-by-point manner.

The attached highlights the changes in yellow.

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- 4 1. We asked to dr F. D'Aiuto and prof. M. Carrozzo to review the paper and draft and edit it in
- 5 a different way.
- 6
- 7 2. How suggested, we decided to establish a primary objective and calculate a sample size.
- 8
- 9 3. Plaque index (PI) was used as risk factor for periodontitis rather than an outcome measure.
- 10 Cases and controls have been matched for PI.
- 11
- 12 4. A multivariate analysis has been added.
- 13
- 14 5. Statistical section, result section and part of the discussion have been re-written on the basis
- 15 of the changes required by the 2nd reviewer.
- 16
- 17 6. One table has been added.
- 18
- 19 7. Two figures have been added to detail new findings.
- 20
- 21 8. We changed the title.
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- 23 9. We changed all the abstract.
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48 We now hope that our revisions will be acceptable.

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52 Yours sincerely,

53 Paolo Giacomo Arduino

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3 **Periodontal status in oral mucous membrane pemphigoid:**
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6 **initial results of a case-control study.**
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Short title: periodontal status and mucous membrane pemphigoid.

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3 Computer system: Mac OS X, Version 10.4.5; Word-processor: Microsoft ® Word
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6 2004 for Mac, Version 11.2.

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to evaluate the periodontal status of mucous membrane pemphigoid (MMP) patients and compare it with that of healthy controls.

METHODS: A prospective study was undertaken to examine the impact of gingival MMP lesions on the human periodontium of 29 patients. Parameters evaluated included full mouth plaque score, full mouth bleeding upon probing scores, probing depths, gingival recession, clinical attachment level, mobility score, furcation involvement, number of missing teeth and Machtei criteria.

RESULTS: All periodontal parameters recorded were increased in cases when compared to controls in univariate statistics. The mean differences between groups in PD (0.8 ± 0.2 mm, 95% CI 0.3-1.3), CAL (1.3 ± 0.4 mm, 95% CI 0.4-2.2), FMPS ($41.0 \pm 6.2\%$, 95% CI 28.7-53.4), FMBS ($16.2 \pm 6.6\%$, 95% CI 3.0-29.4) and tooth loss (2 ± 1 teeth, 95% CI 1-3) were all statistically significant ($P < 0.01$ for all). Substantial differences in domiciliary oral hygiene routines were observed ($P < 0.0001$). In multivariate models when FMPS was included as covariate the difference between groups in all clinical periodontal parameters was no longer statistically significant.

CONCLUSIONS: Our results showed that periodontal status is worse in MMP patients if compared with healthy controls due to a substantial difference in oral hygiene. Oral health should be promoted in MMP.

Key words: mucous membrane pemphigoid; periodontal status; autoimmune disease.

Introduction

Mucous membrane pemphigoid (MMP) describes a heterogeneous group of chronic, inflammatory, sub epithelial blistering diseases that manifest macroscopically with a constellation of oral, ocular, skin, genital, nasopharyngeal, oesophageal, and laryngeal lesions. MMP is microscopically characterized by linear deposition of IgG, IgA or C3 along the epithelial basement membrane zone (BMZ) (Scully and Lo Muzio, 2008). It is well documented that scarring and loss of function are the foremost sequelae of the disease, with the exception of a subset of patients with mucous membrane disease restricted to the oral mucosa. The possible link between BMZ-specific autoantibodies and the scarring sequelae of the disease remains to be fully elucidated. Indeed circulating autoantibodies, only detectable in some MMP patients, target several BMZ components including the bullous pemphigoid antigens of 180 (BP180) and 230 (BP230) kDa, the $\alpha 6\beta 4$ integrin, and laminin 5 (Chan *et al*, 2002).

The oral cavity and in particular the gingival tissue are the most common sites for MMP, accounting for 83% to 100% of all the MMP patients reported (Chan, 2001). The oral cavity can also be the only site of onset and manifestation of the disease. Gingival MMP is characterized by erythematous lesions, blisters, erosions, and ulcers, mainly located on the attached gingiva and palatal mucosa. The presence of epithelial desquamation, erythema, and erosive lesions on the gingival tissue is described as “desquamative gingivitis” (DG) (Lo Russo *et al*, 2009; Leao *et al*, 2008).

It has been suggested that DG could play a role in increasing the long-term risk for periodontal tissue breakdown at specific sites (Schellinck *et al*, 2009; Lo Russo *et al*, 2008); there is however scarce evidence to support such hypothesis.

The aim of this case-control study was therefore to examine and compare the periodontal status of individuals with gingival MMP compared to controls.

Patients and methods

Study population

A prospective case-control design was used to compare the periodontal status of individuals with MMP and age- and gender- matched controls. Twenty-nine unrelated Caucasians patients presenting with erosive and/or bullous oral lesions with DG, referred at the Oral Medicine Unit of the University of Turin (Italy) from November 2007 to November 2009, were included in this study as cases. The clinical diagnosis was confirmed in all cases by histopathological examination, which revealed the sub epithelial blistering process, and by direct immunofluorescence analysis.

Medical and present complaint histories were taken at the time of the first consultation by interview. Exclusion criteria included: (i) history of previous and/or current treatment for desquamative gingival lesions; (ii) history of previous periodontal therapy (surgical and non surgical); (iii) less than 18 teeth and (iv) pregnancy. Further patients with a positive history of diabetes mellitus and uncontrolled cardiovascular diseases, were also excluded.

A group of 30 controls, matched for age and gender, unrelated to cases were recruited among the population attending the University Hospital of Turin. All controls presented with no history of desquamative gingivitis related to MMP. All patients gave written informed consent and ethical approval was obtained by the local ethics committee at the Lingotto Dental School, University of Turin.

Clinical Parameters

The oral clinical examination was performed by a single calibrated investigator (PGA), together with a comprehensive periodontal examination for the entire dentition, including the following criteria, as previously reported (Tricamo *et al*, 2006): full mouth plaque scores (FMPS), accomplished by having patients rinse after application of a

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3 disclosing solution; probing pocket depths (PD), defined as the distance from the free
4 gingival margin to the base of the pocket; gingival recessions, recorded when the free
5 gingival margin was apical to the cemento-enamel junction (REC); clinical attachment
6 level (CAL) calculated from the formula (PD – REC); mobility score; full mouth
7 bleeding upon probing scores (FMBS), considered positive if occurred within 20
8 seconds after the probe was removed following application of pressure with the probe
9 tip; molar furcation involvement; number of missing teeth, determined by subtracting
10 the number of teeth present from 32. All periodontal measurements were performed
11 on six surfaces on each tooth (mesiobuccal, mid-buccal, disto-buccal, mesio-lingual,
12 mid-lingual, and disto-lingual), using a manual periodontal probe (PCPUNC15: Hu-
13 Friedy®, Chigago, IL, USA), and the readings were rounded up to the nearest 1 mm.
14 Calibration of the examiner involved doubled full mouth PD/CAL measurements on 10
15 non study subjects. The examiner was judged to be reproducible if 90% of
16 measurements were within 1 mm of agreement. A standardized digital sheet was
17 used for systematic recording of the mentioned parameters as well as the presence
18 and the exact location (site by site) of DG lesions (Lo Russo *et al*, 2009). Subjects
19 were considered to be positive for periodontal disease if they have 2 or more teeth
20 with CAL \geq 6 mm and 1 or more sites with PD \geq 6 mm (Machtei *et al*, 2000).

21 Oral hygiene domiciliary scores (DOH) were recorded as detailed in Table 1.

22 *Statistical Analysis*

23 A sample size of 27 individuals per group would achieve 90% power to detect a
24 difference of 1mm in whole mouth PD between cases and controls (estimated group
25 standard deviations of 1.1mm) alpha=0.05 using a two-sided two-sample t-test.

26 All data are reported as means and standard error unless otherwise stated.

27 Differences in periodontal clinical parameters (PD, CAL, FMBS; FMPS) between

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3 groups and controls were analyzed by ANOVA. Categorical variables were computed
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5 with the χ^2 statistic test was used. Multivariate linear models were created to test
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7 differences in clinical periodontal parameters including as covariates: age, gender,
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9 smoking (categorized as current vs never), body mass index (BMI) (calculated as
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11 weight/ height² and presented in kg/m²) and FMPS differences. We created a model
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13 1 including only all demographic common covariates and model 2 fully adjusted for all
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15 covariates including FMPS. Linear correlation analyses were performed with
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17 Spearman rank test. P-values ≤ 0.05 were considered to be statistically significant.
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19 SPSS (SPSS for windows, version 17, SPSS inc, Chicago, IL, USA) statistical
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21 software was used.
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30 Results

31 Cases and controls demographic and clinical characteristics are presented in Table 2.
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33 Briefly both groups were comparable with regards to age, gender, smoking and BMI
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35 differences. The duration of oral DG symptoms before definitive diagnosis performed
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37 in our clinic varies from 4 to 72 weeks, leading to a mean delay of 24.5 weeks. On
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39 average, cases presented with 49.2 sites (range 18-96 sites) affected by DG, which
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41 corresponded to a mean of 36% of the total sites. All clinical periodontal parameters
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43 recorded were however increased in cases when compared to controls in univariate
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45 statistics. The mean differences between groups in PD (0.8 ± 0.2 mm, 95% CI 0.3-1.3),
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47 CAL (1.3 ± 0.4 mm, 95% CI 0.4-2.2), FMPS ($41.0 \pm 6.2\%$, 95% CI 28.7-53.4), FMBS
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49 ($16.2 \pm 6.6\%$, 95% CI 3.0-29.4) and tooth loss (2 ± 1 teeth, 95% CI 1-3) were all
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51 statistically significant ($P < 0.01$ for all). Substantial differences in domiciliary oral
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53 hygiene routines were observed (Figure 1-A). Indeed cases presented with
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55 statistically significant lower scores in oral hygiene routine ($P < 0.0001$). The mean
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3 number of sites with furcation involvement or increased mobility did not differ between
4 cases and controls (data not shown). Nevertheless the frequency distribution of
5 number of periodontal pockets deeper or equal to 2 and 3 mm was statistically
6 significant higher in the cases compared to controls ($P < 0.01$) (Figure 1-B).

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11 PD and CAL differences were confirmed in multivariate model 1. Adjusted average
12 PD values were 3.2 ± 0.2 mm and 2.3 ± 0.2 mm for cases and controls respectively
13 ($P < 0.0001$, corrected model $F = 5.1$, R squared 0.3). However when FMPS was
14 included in the model (Model 2) the difference between groups in PD was no longer
15 statistically significant (3.0 ± 0.2 mm vs 2.8 ± 0.2 mm, $P = 0.5$, corrected model $F = 9.2$, R
16 squared 0.5). Similar findings were observed when CAL differences were computed
17 with both models. Briefly, CAL adjusted values in Model 1 were 2.8 ± 0.4 mm in cases
18 and 1.5 ± 0.4 mm in controls ($P = 0.006$, corrected model $F = 3.0$, R squared 0.1) and in
19 the fully adjusted Model 2 were 2.3 ± 0.3 mm and 2.8 ± 0.3 mm ($P = 0.3$, corrected model
20 $F = 11.6$, R squared 0.5). Differences in FMBS were no longer statistically significant in
21 Model 1 and therefore fully adjusted model (including FMPS) was not performed
22 (data not shown). Tooth loss differences between study groups were similarly
23 affected by multivariate adjustment (average difference in number of teeth was model
24 1= cases 4 ± 1 compared to controls with 2 ± 1 teeth, $P = 0.015$, corrected model $F = 8.8$,
25 R squared 0.4; model 2= in cases 3 ± 1 compared to controls with 4 ± 1 , $P = 0.4$,
26 corrected model $F = 14.7$, R squared 0.6). Linear correlation analysis confirmed a
27 strong positive linear correlation between FMPS with both PD (Figure 2-A, $R = 0.6$,
28 $P < 0.0001$) and FMBS (Figure 2-B, $R = 0.7$, $P < 0.0001$) in both cases and controls.

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According to the Matchei classification, 2 MMP patients met the proposed criteria for
periodontitis, and 1 control subject met the criteria. This difference was not

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3 statistically significant as greatly affected by the limited number of cases (data not
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5 shown).
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10 11 **Discussion**

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13 This is the first study reporting the gingival status of individuals with histologically
14 confirmed diagnosis of MMP compared to age and gender matched controls. The
15 data presented is consistent with the notion that the periodontal status of MMP
16 patients is worse than controls. The substantial differences in dental plaque levels
17 however represent the most plausible cause behind these differences. Indeed both
18 supragingival dental plaque levels were dramatically higher and oral hygiene routines
19 worse in cases when compared to controls.
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30 Previous evidence in support of our findings is scarce as only few studies have
31 described the gingival status in patients with gingival MMP (Schellinck *et al*, 2009; Lo
32 Russo *et al*, 2009; Tricamo *et al*, 2006).
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37 The concepts of worsen dental plaque control and abundance of local aetiological
38 factors had been previously described and considered essential in the management
39 of these patients. Indeed Lo Russo and co-workers reported on four patients with
40 MMP and gingival involvement (Lo Russo *et al*, 2009). The analysis of their
41 periodontal status resulted in no statistically significant differences like in our study;
42 further they suggested that a trend of deeper probing pocket depths might exist in
43 sites where DG lesions are present. Recently, Schellinck and co-workers reported
44 that patients with MMP appear to be more at risk than controls in developing or
45 having an increased progression of periodontal disease (Schellinck *et al*, 2009).
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58 Consistent with our findings, recent reports showed that patients with MMP exhibit
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3 higher gingival bleeding scores, suggesting that more gingival inflammation was
4 present (Schellinck *et al*, 2009; Tricamo *et al*, 2006).

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8 It seems reasonable to believe that patients with DG resulting from MMP may have
9 impaired capacity to perform efficient oral hygiene practices hence the increased
10 gingival inflammation levels and periodontal breakdown. In addition, discomfort
11 caused by gingival lesions could predispose patients to visit less their dentists on a
12 regular basis. A similar phenomenon has been reported for patients with pemphigus
13 vulgaris (Akman *et al*, 2008).

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17 An alternative explanation could be that the increased gingival bleeding scores could
18 be attributed to the erythema and edema proper to this type of lesions. MMP gingival
19 lesions are usually persistent and painful, thus limiting efficient teeth brushing; this
20 leads to plaque accumulation and could increase the possibility of long-term
21 periodontal diseases.

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Periodontitis is an infectious/inflammatory disease that affects the tooth-supporting
tissue and including periodontal ligament and supporting bone, which if left untreated
will ultimately result in tooth loss (Schellinck *et al*, 2009; Kornman *et al*, 1997).
Although bacteria are considered necessary for triggering the initial periodontal
infection, a susceptible host is also needed. The immune-inflammatory response that
develops in the gingival and periodontal tissues in response to the chronic presence
of plaque bacteria results in destruction of structural components of the periodontium
leading, ultimately, to clinical signs of periodontitis (Kornman *et al*, 1997). Both the
host and bacteria in the periodontal biofilm release proteolytic enzymes that cause
tissue damage.

Hundreds or even thousands of microbial antigens evoke both humoral antibody-
mediated and cell-mediated immune responses. These responses are usually

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3 protective, but a sustained microbial challenge in the presence of the forementioned
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5 risk factors results in the breakdown of both soft and hard tissues, mediated by
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7 cytokine and prostanoid cascades (Pihlstrom *et al*, 2005; Birkedal-Hansen, 1993).
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10 Similar inflammatory process are also involved in the pathogenesis of MMP, which
11 probably includes an autoantibody-induced complement mediated sequestration of
12 leukocytes (neutrophils, mainly) resulting in release of great quantities of cytokine and
13 leukocyte enzyme. This will eventually result in detachment of the basal cells from the
14 basement membrane zone, and possibly complement-mediated cell lysis. The exact
15 mechanism is however not completely understood and could involve several
16 inflammatory pathways (Bagan *et al*, 2005).
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27 Our analysis did not include data on the exact duration of gingival lesions which is a
28 common dilemma once DG is diagnosed and has been already reported for different
29 types of DG (Lo Russo *et al*, 2009). Sometimes analysis of the oral symptoms is the
30 only factor related to the history of the disease. However these are not always
31 associated with DG and the extent of lesion may change over time. Thus, it is not
32 possible to estimate the precise disease duration (Lo Russo *et al*, 2008).
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41 Whether the presence of DG and MMP is a risk factor for developing more
42 periodontal tissue breakdown or just a consequence due to the level of dental plaque
43 could not be assessed based on our data. Indeed the study design does not allow us
44 to appreciate the temporal relationship between DG and periodontitis. However our
45 data is further strengthened by the multivariate analysis including most common
46 periodontal tissue destruction risk factors/determinants (age, gender, smoking and
47 BMI). Further research should be conducted to further evaluate the local gingival
48 inflammatory response of these two category of patients with a particular interest at
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3 gene profiles signature and microbiological differences that could also serve to
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5 understand any possible mechanisms involved.
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8 In conclusion, our result showed that patients diagnosed with MMP have higher levels
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10 of gingival and periodontal inflammation than healthy control patients. This was
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12 explained by the substantial differences in oral hygiene between the study groups.
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Acknowledgements

The authors disclose that they have no conflict of interest related to this study. The study was funded by authors' own institution. Dr D'Aiuto works at UCLH/UCL who received a proportion of funding from the Department of Health's NIHR Biomedical Research Centres funding scheme and he holds a Clinical Senior Lectureship Award supported by the UK Clinical Research Collaboration.

Author contributions

Arduino, Farci, Carbone, Carcieri and Broccoletti designed the study and organized patients' recruitment. Arduino, Farci and Carcieri examined patients and collected data. Tanteri, Gardino and Gandolfo revised the literature and participated in data analysis and paper drafting. Arduino, Carrozzo and D'Aiuto analyzed data, drafted and edited the paper.

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Table 1. Definition of oral hygiene domiciliary (DOH) scores.

Score	Daily number of teeth brushing	Use of flossing device	Cleaning of the tongue
1	<1	No	No
2	1	No	No
3	1	Yes	Yes
4	≥ 2	Yes	Yes

Table 2. Clinical periodontal parameters of mucous membrane pemphigoid patients and healthy controlled patients.

Variables (mean±se)	CASES	CONTROLS	P value*
AGE	54.2±2.7	51.7±2.4	0.492
FEMALE, N(%)	25 (86.2)	20 (66.7)	0.125]
SMOKING CURRENT, N(%)	3 (10.3)	5 (16.7)	0.706]
BMI, kg/m ²	23.8±0.6	22.4±0.6	0.115
PD, mm	3.2±0.1	2.4±0.2	0.001
CAL, mm	3.1±0.3	1.8±0.3	0.006
FMPS (%)	79.2±4.3	38.1±4.4	<0.0001
FMBS (%)	50.6±4.8	34.4±4.5	0.017
TOOTH LOSS	4.6±0.6	2.4±0.5	0.01

FMPS, full mouth dental plaque scores

FMBS, full mouth gingival bleeding upon probing scores

BMI, body mass index

PD, probing depths

CAL, clinical attachment levels

* Differences are calculated with ANOVA

] Differences are calculated with χ^2 test.

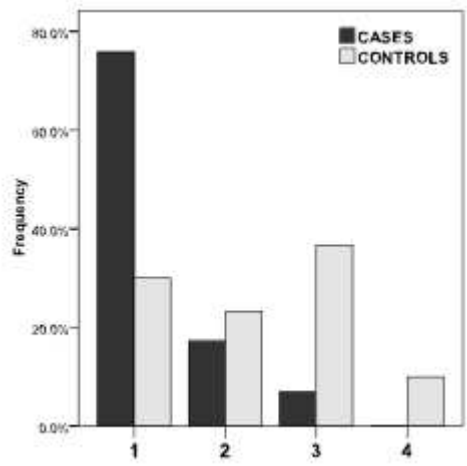
Figure 1

Bar chart of the frequency distribution of different oral hygiene domiciliary scores

(A) and Probing Depths (PD) tertiles (B) between cases and controls.

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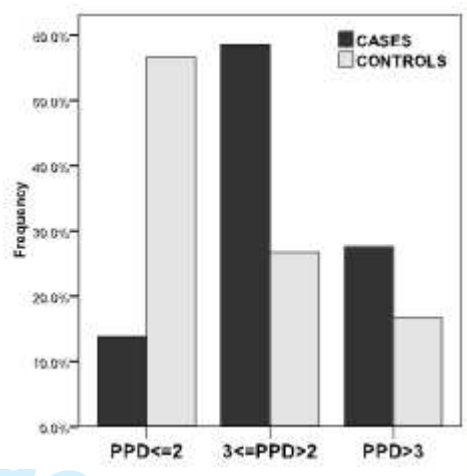
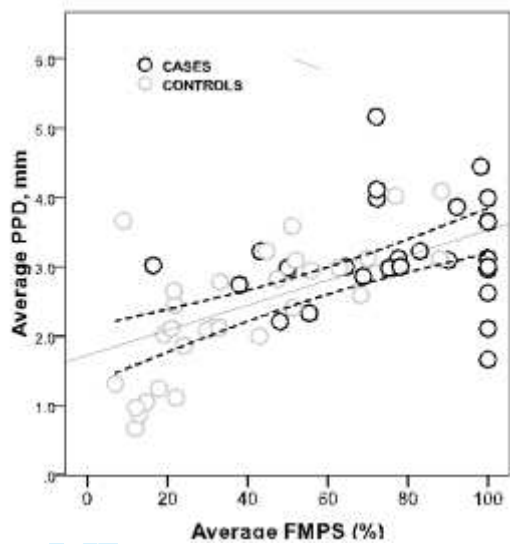


Figure 2

Scatter plots of linear correlation analyses between cases and controls in terms of Full mouth plaque scores (FMPS) with PD (A) and with full mouth gingival scores (FMBS) (B). Mean regression line (full line) and 95% confidence intervals (dotted lines) are also depicted.

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