

Central Lancashire Online Knowledge (CLOK)

Title	Periodontal therapy for primary or secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease in people with periodontitis
Type	Article
URL	https://clock.uclan.ac.uk/31272/
DOI	https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.cd009197.pub4
Date	2019
Citation	Liu, Wei, Cao, Yubin, Dong, Li, Zhu, Ye, Wu, Yafei, Lv, Zongkai, Iheozor-Ejiofor, Zipporah and Li, Chunjie (2019) Periodontal therapy for primary or secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease in people with periodontitis. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews.
Creators	Liu, Wei, Cao, Yubin, Dong, Li, Zhu, Ye, Wu, Yafei, Lv, Zongkai, Iheozor-Ejiofor, Zipporah and Li, Chunjie

It is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from the work.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.cd009197.pub4>

For information about Research at UCLan please go to <http://www.uclan.ac.uk/research/>

All outputs in CLOK are protected by Intellectual Property Rights law, including Copyright law. Copyright, IPR and Moral Rights for the works on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. Terms and conditions for use of this material are defined in the <http://clock.uclan.ac.uk/policies/>



Cochrane
Library

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Periodontal therapy for primary or secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease in people with periodontitis (Review)

Liu W, Cao Y, Dong L, Zhu Y, Wu Y, Lv Z, Iheozor-Ejiofor Z, Li C

Liu W, Cao Y, Dong L, Zhu Y, Wu Y, Lv Z, Iheozor-Ejiofor Z, Li C.
Periodontal therapy for primary or secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease in people with periodontitis.
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2019, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD009197.
DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD009197.pub4](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD009197.pub4).

www.cochranelibrary.com

Periodontal therapy for primary or secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease in people with periodontitis
(Review)

Copyright © 2019 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

WILEY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HEADER	1
ABSTRACT	1
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY	2
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	4
BACKGROUND	6
OBJECTIVES	7
METHODS	7
RESULTS	10
Figure 1.	11
Figure 2.	14
DISCUSSION	15
AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS	17
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	17
REFERENCES	18
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES	24
DATA AND ANALYSES	34
Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Primary prevention: SRP plus antibiotics versus supragingival scaling, Outcome 1 All-cause death (12 months).	35
Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Primary prevention: SRP plus antibiotics versus supragingival scaling, Outcome 2 All CVD-related death (12 months).	35
Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Primary prevention: SRP plus antibiotics versus supragingival scaling, Outcome 3 All cardiovascular events (12 months).	35
Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Primary prevention: SRP plus antibiotics versus supragingival scaling, Outcome 4 Adverse events (12 months).	35
ADDITIONAL TABLES	36
APPENDICES	38
WHAT'S NEW	43
HISTORY	43
CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS	43
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	44
SOURCES OF SUPPORT	44
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW	44
INDEX TERMS	45

[Intervention Review]

Periodontal therapy for primary or secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease in people with periodontitis

Wei Liu^{1a}, Yubin Cao^{2b}, Li Dong³, Ye Zhu⁴, Yafei Wu⁵, Zongkai Lv⁶, Zipporah Iheozor-Ejiofor⁷, Chunjie Li²

¹State Key Laboratory of Oral Diseases, West China Hospital of Stomatology, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China. ²Department of Head and Neck Oncology, State Key Laboratory of Oral Diseases, West China Hospital of Stomatology, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China. ³Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine Affiliated to Southwest Medical University, Luzhou, China. ⁴Department of Cardiovascular Disease, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China. ⁵Department of Periodontology, West China Hospital of Stomatology, Sichuan University, State Key Laboratory of Oral Diseases, Chengdu, China. ⁶Department of Stomatology, Nan Chong Central Hospital, Second Clinical Medical College of Chuan Bei Medical College, Nanchong, China. ⁷School of Medicine, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, UK

^aThese authors contributed equally to this work.. ^bThese authors contributed equally to this work.

Contact address: Chunjie Li, Department of Head and Neck Oncology, State Key Laboratory of Oral Diseases, West China Hospital of Stomatology, Sichuan University, No. 14, Section Three, Ren Min Nan Road, Chengdu, Sichuan, 610041, China. lichunjie@scu.edu.cn, lichunjie07@qq.com.

Editorial group: Cochrane Oral Health Group

Publication status and date: New search for studies and content updated (conclusions changed), published in Issue 12, 2019.

Citation: Liu W, Cao Y, Dong L, Zhu Y, Wu Y, Lv Z, Iheozor-Ejiofor Z, Li C. Periodontal therapy for primary or secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease in people with periodontitis. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2019, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD009197. DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD009197.pub4](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD009197.pub4).

Copyright © 2019 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

ABSTRACT

Background

There may be an association between periodontitis and cardiovascular disease (CVD); however, the evidence so far has been uncertain about whether periodontal therapy can help prevent CVD in people diagnosed with chronic periodontitis. This is the second update of a review originally published in 2014, and first updated in 2017. Although there is a new multidimensional staging and grading system for periodontitis, we have retained the label 'chronic periodontitis' in this version of the review since available studies are based on the previous classification system.

Objectives

To investigate the effects of periodontal therapy for primary or secondary prevention of CVD in people with chronic periodontitis.

Search methods

Cochrane Oral Health's Information Specialist searched the Cochrane Oral Health's Trials Register, CENTRAL, MEDLINE, Embase, and CINAHL, two trials registries, and the grey literature to September 2019. We placed no restrictions on the language or date of publication.

We also searched the Chinese BioMedical Literature Database, the China National Knowledge Infrastructure, the VIP database, and Sciencepaper Online to August 2019.

Selection criteria

We included randomised controlled trials (RCTs) that compared active periodontal therapy to no periodontal treatment or a different periodontal treatment. We included studies of participants with a diagnosis of chronic periodontitis, either with CVD (secondary prevention studies) or without CVD (primary prevention studies).

Data collection and analysis

Two review authors carried out the study identification, data extraction, and 'Risk of bias' assessment independently and in duplicate. They resolved any discrepancies by discussion, or with a third review author. We adopted a formal pilot-tested data extraction form, and used the Cochrane tool to assess the risk of bias in the studies. We used GRADE criteria to assess the certainty of the evidence.

Main results

We included two RCTs in the review. One study focused on the primary prevention of CVD, and the other addressed secondary prevention. We evaluated both as being at high risk of bias. Our primary outcomes of interest were death (all-cause and CVD-related) and all cardiovascular events, measured at one-year follow-up or longer.

For primary prevention of CVD in participants with periodontitis and metabolic syndrome, one study (165 participants) provided very low-certainty evidence. There was only one death in the study; we were unable to determine whether scaling and root planning plus amoxicillin and metronidazole could reduce incidence of all-cause death (Peto odds ratio (OR) 7.48, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.15 to 376.98), or all CVD-related death (Peto OR 7.48, 95% CI 0.15 to 376.98). We could not exclude the possibility that scaling and root planning plus amoxicillin and metronidazole could increase cardiovascular events (Peto OR 7.77, 95% CI 1.07 to 56.1) compared with supragingival scaling measured at 12-month follow-up.

For secondary prevention of CVD, one pilot study randomised 303 participants to receive scaling and root planning plus oral hygiene instruction (periodontal treatment) or oral hygiene instruction plus a copy of radiographs and recommendation to follow-up with a dentist (community care). As cardiovascular events had been measured for different time periods of between 6 and 25 months, and only 37 participants were available with at least one-year follow-up, we did not consider the data to be sufficiently robust for inclusion in this review. The study did not evaluate all-cause death and all CVD-related death. We are unable to draw any conclusions about the effects of periodontal therapy on secondary prevention of CVD.

Authors' conclusions

For primary prevention of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in people diagnosed with periodontitis and metabolic syndrome, very low-certainty evidence was inconclusive about the effects of scaling and root planning plus antibiotics compared to supragingival scaling. There is no reliable evidence available regarding secondary prevention of CVD in people diagnosed with chronic periodontitis and CVD. Further trials are needed to reach conclusions about whether treatment for periodontal disease can help prevent occurrence or recurrence of CVD.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Treating chronic gum inflammation (periodontitis) to prevent heart and blood vessel (cardiovascular) disease

Review question

The main question addressed by this review was whether treatments for chronic periodontitis (gum inflammation) can prevent or manage cardiovascular (heart and blood vessel) diseases.

Background

Chronic periodontitis causes swollen and painful gums, and loss of the alveolar bone that supports the teeth. 'Chronic' is a label that means the disease has continued for some time without treatment. The term 'chronic periodontitis' is being phased out as there is a new system for categorising different types of gum disease, but we have used this term in our review because the studies we found were based on the old system.

There may be a link between periodontitis and cardiovascular diseases. The treatment for chronic periodontitis gets rid of bacteria and infection, and controls inflammation, and it is thought that this may help prevent the occurrence or recurrence of diseases of the heart and blood vessels. We wanted to find out whether periodontal therapy could help prevent death, or reduce the likelihood of having cardiovascular 'attacks' like a stroke or heart attack.

Study characteristics

We searched for scientific research studies known as 'randomised controlled trials', up to 17 September 2019. In this type of study, participants are assigned in a random way to an experimental or control group. People in the experimental group receive the treatment being tested, and people in the control group usually receive either no treatment, placebo (fake treatment), another type of treatment or routine care.

We found two studies to include in our review. One study assessed 165 participants who did not have cardiovascular diseases, but had metabolic syndrome (a combination of risk factors for cardiovascular disease, such as obesity, high blood pressure, and high blood sugar). The other study started off with 303 participants who had cardiovascular diseases, but after a year, only 37 participants were assessed and so we thought the results were not be reliable enough to be used. Both studies had problems with their design, and we judged them to be at high risk of bias.

Key results

For people who have metabolic syndrome but no cardiovascular diseases, we were unable to determine whether treating chronic periodontitis, by removing the plaque and tartar ('scaling') from the roots of teeth and giving antibiotics, reduced the risk of dying or having cardiovascular attacks when compared with scaling the teeth from above the gumline only.

For people with cardiovascular diseases and chronic periodontitis, we found no reliable evidence about the effects of periodontal treatment.

Certainty of the evidence

We classified the evidence as 'very low certainty'. We are uncertain about the findings because there are only two small studies, at high risk of bias, with very imprecise results. Overall, we cannot draw any reliable conclusions from the findings. Further research is needed.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Summary of findings for the main comparison. Primary prevention: scaling and root planing (SRP) plus antibiotics versus supragingival scaling for people with periodontitis and metabolic syndrome

Primary prevention: scaling and root planing (SRP) plus antibiotics versus supragingival scaling

Population: people with periodontitis and metabolic syndrome

Settings: hospitals

Intervention: scaling and root planing (SRP) plus antibiotics

Comparison: supragingival scaling

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	Number of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Supragingival scaling	SRP plus antibiotics				
All-cause death Follow-up: 12 months	12 per 1000	71 per 1000	Peto OR 7.48, 95% CI 0.15 to 376.98	165 (1 study)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ very low ^a , ^b	
All CVD-related death Follow-up: 12 months	12 per 1000	71 per 1000	Peto OR 7.48, 95% CI 0.15 to 376.98	165 (1 study)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ very low ^a , ^b	
All cardiovascular events Follow-up: 12 months	49 per 1000	237 per 1000	Peto OR 7.77, 95% CI 1.07 to 56.1	165 (1 study)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ very low ^a , ^b	

*The basis for the **assumed risk** (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; **OR:** odds ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate certainty: further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low certainty: further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low certainty: we are very uncertain about the estimate.

^aDowngraded two levels due to serious risk of bias (performance bias)

^bDowngraded two levels due to serious imprecision

Summary of findings 2. Secondary prevention: periodontal treatment (scaling and root planing plus advice) versus community care (advice only) for the management of cardiovascular disease in people with chronic periodontitis

Secondary prevention: periodontal treatment versus community care

Population: people with cardiovascular disease and chronic periodontitis
Settings: hospitals
Intervention: periodontal treatment – scaling and root planing (SRP) plus advice
Comparison: community care – advice only

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks*		Relative effect (95% CI)	Number of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Community care (advice only)	Periodontal treatment (SRP and advice)				
All-cause death	Outcome not reported					
All CVD-related death	Outcome not reported					
All cardiovascular events Follow-up: 6 to 25 months	One study of 303 participants assessed this outcome; however, we considered data were unreliable as participants were followed up for different lengths of time, and only just over 10% of participants were evaluated at follow-up of 1 year or longer.			1 study	⊕⊕⊕⊕ very low ^a	

*The basis for the **assumed risk** is the control group risk in the one included study. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; **CVD:** cardiovascular disease; **RR:** risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate certainty: further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low certainty: further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low certainty: we are very uncertain about the estimate.

^aDowngraded to three levels due to risk of bias from high attrition

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) covers a wide array of disorders (including diseases of the cardiac muscle and the vascular system supplying the heart, brain and other vital organs), such as coronary heart disease (with narrowing or blockage of the coronary arteries, which can cause angina and myocardial infarction) and stroke (with narrowing, blockage or haemorrhage of the cerebrovascular system), which are the world's largest killers, causing the death of 17.1 million individuals per year (Nabel 2003; Jamison 2006). There are a variety of risk factors involved in the pathogenesis of CVD, such as smoking or passive smoking (Law 1997; He 1999; Kallio 2010), hypertension (Di'Auto 2019), excess sodium intake (Strazzullo 2009), and hyperlipidaemia (Austin 1999). Numerous successful modalities of treatment that are based on these aetiological or risk factors have been developed (Law 2009; Manktelow 2009; Rees 2013). However, in modern society, people are increasingly exposed to such factors, and the aforementioned therapies are still not enough, thus, the incidence of CVD increases year on year (WHO 2007).

Recently, considerable attention has been paid to the aetiological role of acute or chronic infections on CVD; infections that accelerate vascular inflammation and promote thrombosis of vascular vessels (Herzberg 2005; Viles-Gonzalez 2006), are believed to be a secondary pathogenic pathway (Smeeth 2004; Hansson 2006; Moutsopoulos 2006). Among the infections, periodontitis might be the most common. It is an infectious disease resulting in inflammation within the supporting tissues of teeth, resulting in progressive attachment and alveolar bone loss (Armitage 1999). In the last century, periodontitis was reported to affect 6% to 20% of the population (Oliver 1991; AAP 1999); and the estimate of disease in the USA exceeds 47%. In those over 65 years, 64% have either moderate or severe periodontitis (Eke 2012).

The label 'chronic periodontitis' has not been retained in the new classification for periodontal diseases, which was developed at a World Workshop run by the American Academy of Periodontology (AAP) and the European Federation of Periodontology (EFP) in 2017 (Caton 2018). For this version of the review, we are retaining the descriptor 'chronic', and the new classification will be used in the next review update. The British Society of Periodontology has published a flowchart to assist dental practitioners to implement the new classification (see [British Society of Periodontology flowchart](#)).

There are two reasons why periodontitis and CVD are believed to be related. First, the levels of systemic inflammation increase when moderate or severe periodontitis is present, and when treating periodontitis, there is a clear reduction in the clinical signs, with a decrease in the levels of systemic inflammatory mediators (Tonetti 2007; Paraskevas 2008). Secondly, the periodontal bacteria may invade the damaged periodontal tissue, enter the bloodstream, and further invade the cardiovascular system. Several periodontal pathogens, such as *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, *Bacteroides forsythus*, *Prevotella intermedia* and *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans* have been detected in carotid atheromas by polymerase chain reaction (Haraszthy 2000; Padilla 2006). Experimental studies have shown that the presence of these periodontal pathogens and oral bacteria in the atheromas could induce platelet activation and aggregation through collagen-like

platelet aggregation-associated protein expression. The activated and aggregated platelets could then play an important role in atheromatous formation and thrombosis, and finally lead to cardiovascular events (Herzberg 1983; Herzberg 1996). Besides this, periodontal bacteria may play a role in the formation of coronary atherosclerotic plaques, which is indirectly proven by the presence of bacterial DNA from the oral pathogenic micro-organisms in coronary atherosclerotic plaques and the special characteristics of the aortic aneurysms in cardiovascular disease patients harbouring *P. gingivalis* (Mahendra 2010; Nakano 2011). They can induce cell-specific innate immune inflammatory pathways, causing and maintaining a chronic state of inflammation at sites distant from the periodontitis (Hayashi 2010). An indirect association between the two diseases was identified by investigators, as they share similar risk factors, such as smoking, diabetes mellitus, obesity, and hypertension (Friedewald 2009; Han 2017). The association between periodontitis and CVD was proven by clinical trials, and further confirmed by meta-analysis (Janket 2003; Scannapieco 2003; Khader 2004). Based on this evidence, some investigators have concluded that there could be a mild to moderate association between periodontitis and CVD (Genco 2002; Hujuel 2002; Hansen 2016).

As a relationship between periodontitis and CVD is evident, it is rational to explore whether CVD can be managed, or its occurrence or recurrence prevented, by treating periodontitis.

Description of the intervention

It is believed that bacterial infection is the main aetiological factor for periodontitis. Other factors, such as occlusal trauma, calculus, and smoking are considered risks for accelerating the progression of periodontitis (Meng 2009). Fortunately, there are several effective ways to control these factors, and further control periodontitis. Supragingival and subgingival scaling and root planing (SRP) could remove the periodontal bacteria or calculus, and create a relatively healthy environment to reduce bacterial regrowth (Eberhard 2015; Lamont 2018). Occlusal adjustment has also been suggested as a means to eliminate the harmful occlusal trauma that induces abnormal stress on the periodontal tissue (Foz 2012). Periodontal surgery, including guided tissue regeneration, replaces the lost or necrotic bone and periodontal tissue (Esposito 2009). All of these therapies play a role in reducing the biofilm, or number of bacteria, and controlling the accelerating factors. Such maintenance and preventive interventions should be adopted for periodontitis sufferers as a life-long commitment to control periodontal inflammation and disease recurrence.

Periodontal medicine is now a recognised discipline, which aims to treat the systemic diseases that are suspected to be associated with periodontal disease, by applying periodontal therapies. One Cochrane Review found low-quality evidence that periodontal treatment (scaling and root planing) may help control diabetes mellitus in the short term (Simpson 2015); another found low-quality evidence that periodontal therapy may reduce low birth weight (less than 2500 g (Iheozor-Ejiofor 2017)).

How the intervention might work

Periodontal therapy may clean up the infectious sources and control the acceleration of periodontitis. Some studies have already confirmed that high blood pressure can be lowered and serum inflammatory markers, such as interleukin-6 (IL-6)

and C-reactive protein (CRP) can be significantly reduced after such treatment (D'Aiuto 2005; Blum 2007; Martin-Cabezas 2016). Tüter and colleagues indicated that periodontal therapy with a subantimicrobial dose of doxycycline could increase serum levels of apolipoprotein-A and high-density lipoprotein, reduce total cholesterol levels, and further decrease the risk of cardiovascular events (D'Aiuto 2005; Tüter 2007). However, as mentioned previously, periodontitis and CVD may have similar risk factors (smoking, obesity, hypertension, and diabetes mellitus), some of which are modifiable and some of which are non-modifiable. The mechanism of action of periodontal therapy for the management of CVD is still unknown; it may control periodontitis directly, change modifiable risk factors, or both. In addition, there is insufficient evidence to determine the superiority of different protocols or adjunctive strategies to improve tooth maintenance during supportive periodontal therapy for the general population (Manresa 2018). It remains unclear whether adjuvant therapy could facilitate the effects of periodontal therapy in the management of CVD.

Why it is important to do this review

Cochrane Oral Health undertook an extensive prioritisation exercise in 2014 to identify a core portfolio of titles that were the most clinically important ones to maintain on the Cochrane Library (Worthington 2015). This review was identified as a priority title by the periodontal expert panel (Cochrane Oral Health priority review portfolio). This is the second update of a review originally published in 2014 and first updated in 2017 (Li 2014; Li 2017).

OBJECTIVES

To investigate the effects of periodontal therapy for primary or secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease in people with chronic periodontitis.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We included randomised controlled trials (RCT) that aimed to test the effects of different periodontal therapies for people diagnosed with chronic periodontitis, with or without cardiovascular disease (CVD), with follow-up times of at least one year. The studies could be primary prevention studies or secondary prevention studies. In the former, the focus would be on using periodontal treatment to prevent the occurrence of CVD. Participants in the secondary prevention studies would have CVD, or have been previously diagnosed with CVD, so the focus would be on preventing recurrence.

Types of participants

We considered trials with participants who met the following criteria, regardless of age, sex, race, social or economic status.

1. Diagnosis of at least moderate chronic periodontitis with pocketing greater than or equal to 4 mm.
2. Absence of any known genetic or congenital heart defects and aggressive periodontitis.

3. For primary prevention, no existing or previous diagnosis of CVD (including angina, myocardial infarction, stroke); for secondary prevention, an existing or previous diagnosis of CVD.
4. Absence of other sources of inflammation, such as pulpal infections and active caries.
5. No periodontal treatment within preceding six months (participants should have active disease and not be in a periodontal maintenance programme).

We did not include participants for whom periodontal therapy was contraindicated (including pregnant or lactating women, people with severe systemic diseases other than CVD), or participants who were unable to complete assessments during the follow-up period.

Types of interventions

- Experimental: periodontal therapy of subgingival scaling and root planing (SRP), or SRP in combination with systemic antibiotic or host modulation, with or without other active remedies.
- Control: maintenance therapy (supragingival scaling, antimicrobial rinses), or no periodontal treatment, with or without the same basic remedies as those in the intervention group.

Types of outcome measures

We classified outcomes as primary (the main outcomes we considered when drawing conclusions) and secondary. We considered only long-term outcomes, i.e. those measured at one year or more.

Primary outcomes

1. All-cause and CVD-related death
2. All cardiovascular events (angina, myocardial infarction, stroke)

Secondary outcomes

1. Modifiable cardiovascular risk factors: blood pressure; lipids including cholesterol, triglycerides, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol
2. Blood test results, including serum levels of high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), apolipoprotein-A, apolipoprotein-B
3. Heart function parameters (such as ejection fraction)
4. Revascularisation procedures
5. Adverse events due to periodontal therapy (e.g. tooth sensitivity, mouth discomfort)

Search methods for identification of studies

Electronic searches

Cochrane Oral Health's Information Specialist conducted systematic searches in the following databases for RCTs and controlled clinical trials, with no language, publication year, or publication status restrictions:

- Cochrane Oral Health's Trials Register (searched 17 September 2019; [Appendix 1](#));
- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL; 2019, Issue 8) in the Cochrane Library (searched 17 September 2019; [Appendix 2](#));

- MEDLINE Ovid (1946 to 17 September 2019; [Appendix 3](#));
- Embase Ovid (1980 to 17 September 2019; [Appendix 4](#)).
- CINAHL EBSCO (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature; 1937 to 17 September 2019; [Appendix 5](#));
- OpenGrey (searched 17 September 2019; [Appendix 6](#)).

We modelled subject strategies on the search strategy designed for MEDLINE Ovid. Where appropriate, we combined them with subject strategy adaptations of the highly sensitive search strategy, designed by Cochrane for identifying RCTs and controlled clinical trials, as described in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Chapter 6 ([Lefebvre 2011](#)).

We also searched the following databases:

- Chinese BioMedical Literature Database (CBM; 1978 to 29 August 2019);
- China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI; 1994 to 29 August 2019);
- VIP (1989 to 29 August 2019).

The search attempted to identify all relevant studies, irrespective of language. We translated non-English papers.

Searching other resources

Cochrane Oral Health's Information Specialist searched the following databases for ongoing trials:

- US National Institutes of Health Trials Register (<http://clinicaltrials.gov>; to 17 September 2019; [Appendix 7](#));
- World Health Organization (WHO) Clinical Trials Registry Platform (<http://apps.who.int/trialsearch/default.aspx>; to 17 September 2019; [Appendix 8](#)).

We also searched Sciencepaper Online (2003 to 29 August 2019).

We checked the reference lists of all eligible trials for additional studies. We contacted the first authors of all included studies by email for any ongoing or unpublished studies examining the efficacy and safety of periodontal therapy for the prevention of CVD.

Handsearching

We handsearched all the Chinese professional journals and some important English journals in the dental and cardiovascular fields from the first issue to May 2011. We handsearched some of the important English journals to May 2019 (see [Table 1](#) and [Table 2](#) for details).

We checked that none of the included studies in this review were retracted due to error or fraud.

We did not perform a separate search for adverse effects of interventions used; we considered adverse effects described in included studies only.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

Two review authors (Wei Liu and Yubin Cao) carried out the study selection in duplicate, according to the selection criteria. We had designed the search to be sensitive, and include controlled clinical trials, which we filtered out early in the selection process if they

were not randomised. We initially screened the titles and abstracts from the search results to look for possible eligible studies. We retrieved full texts of these studies, which were independently assessed by both review authors to further assess eligibility. We discussed any disagreements on study inclusion to reach consensus, and when necessary, a third review author arbitrated. We developed a PRISMA flow diagram of the whole process, as recommended ([Liberati 2009](#)).

Data extraction and management

Two review authors (Wei Liu and Yubin Cao) carried out the data extraction in duplicate. Disagreements were resolved by discussion, and an arbitrator was involved when the disagreement remained unresolved. We designed a customised data extraction form, using Microsoft Access 2007, in accordance with guidance from the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* version ([Higgins 2011](#)). We pilot-tested this, using a sample of the studies focusing on this topic, and then applied it to all the included studies. We collected the following data.

- Source: study identification (ID), reviewer ID, citation, and contact details.
- Eligibility: reasons for inclusion and exclusion.
- Methods of the study: centres and their location, duration, design, sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding, and statistical methods.
- Participants: total number, setting, age and sex, diagnostic criteria for both cardiovascular disease and periodontitis, inclusion and exclusion criteria.
- Interventions: number of groups; content details, including periodontal therapy, control treatment, and other active treatment; time, frequency, dose, and usage of drugs administered.
- Outcomes: definition of measures and units of the measurements, time points of measurement, sample size calculation, number of participants allocated to each group, numbers lost to follow-up and the reasons, detailed summary data for each group.
- Miscellaneous: funding, key conclusions, whether we required correspondence, and miscellaneous comments from review authors.

For studies that had multiple groups, we had planned to extract data for all groups relevant to this review and record these in the '[Characteristics of included studies](#)' section.

Where there was any missing information, we contacted the original investigators of the included studies for clarification.

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

We carried out 'Risk of bias' assessments, following the approach described in Chapter 8 of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* version ([Higgins 2011](#)). We contacted authors of the included studies by email to obtain or clarify any unreported or unclear information on the risk of bias of the studies. Two review authors (Wei Liu and Yubin Cao) independently assessed the risk of bias according to the published article and the trial authors' responses. They discussed any discrepancies, and a third review author arbitrated when necessary.

Risk of bias assessment of the included studies

We judged the risk of bias in each of the included studies for seven domains (as identified in the Cochrane 'Risk of bias' tool). For each of the following domains, we assigned a judgment of low, high, or unclear risk of bias.

1. Random sequence generation: selection bias (biased allocation to interventions) due to inadequate generation of a randomised sequence.
2. Allocation concealment: selection bias (biased allocation to interventions) due to inadequate concealment of the allocation.
3. Blinding of participants and personnel: performance bias due to knowledge of the allocated interventions by participants and personnel during the study.
4. Blinding of outcome assessment: detection bias due to knowledge of the allocated interventions by outcome assessors.
5. Incomplete outcome data: attrition bias due to amount, nature, or handling of incomplete outcome data.
6. Selective reporting: reporting bias due to selective outcome reporting.
7. Other bias: bias due to problems not covered elsewhere in the table, such as baseline imbalance, confounding, contamination and co-interventions, etc.

We assessed the overall risk of bias for each study as:

- low risk of bias, where there was a low risk of bias for all domains, or any plausible bias was unlikely to seriously alter the study results;
- unclear risk of bias, where there was an unclear risk of bias for one or more domains, or any plausible bias raised some doubt about the study results; or
- high risk of bias, where there was a high risk of bias for one or more domains, or any plausible bias might seriously weaken confidence in the results.

Measures of treatment effect

Our selection of statistical methods was dependent on whether the data were dichotomous, continuous, or presented as time-to-event. We treated both primary outcomes as dichotomous data or time-to-event data.

For dichotomous data, we calculated risk ratios (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs). We used the Peto odds ratio (Peto OR) with 95% CI if the incidence of the events observed was very low.

For continuous data, we calculated mean differences (MD) and 95% CIs for change from baseline or the final values, if they were measured by similar indices. If the data had been measured using different indices, we would have used standardised mean differences (SMD) and 95% CIs.

Unit of analysis issues

We had planned to analyse cluster-randomised trials and studies with more than two intervention groups differently from RCTs. For cluster-randomised trials, to avoid any inappropriate analyses in the original studies, we would have adopted approximate analyses-effective sample sizes, following the guidance of the first edition of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). For studies with more than two intervention

groups, as each meta-analysis addressed only a single pair-wise comparison, we would have considered two approaches. The first was to combine groups to create a single pair-wise comparison; if this first approach failed, we had planned to select the most relevant pair of interventions.

Dealing with missing data

For trials with missing data, we contacted the trial authors for clarification and supplementation of the data. If there was no reply, we planned to adopt the following statistical methods, following guidance in the first edition of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). If the standard deviation (SD) of the continuous data was not reported, we would calculate it: (i) from the standard error (SE), 95% CIs, P values or t values, ranges or interquartile ranges reported in the article; or (ii) if the SD of change from baseline values was missing, we would calculate it using the correlation coefficient. We planned to conduct Intention-to-treat (ITT) analysis if there were sufficient data. If ITT could not be adopted, we planned to analyse the available data and interpret results with caution.

Assessment of heterogeneity

We planned to use the Chi² test for heterogeneity to examine if heterogeneity existed among the included studies. We used the I² statistic to estimate the impact of the heterogeneity:

- 0% to 40% may indicate slight heterogeneity;
- 30% to 60% may indicate moderate heterogeneity;
- 50% to 90% may indicate substantial heterogeneity;
- 75% to 100% may indicate very substantial (considerable) heterogeneity.

Assessment of reporting biases

To avoid reporting biases, we carried out a comprehensive search that included grey literature and ongoing studies (see [Search methods for identification of studies](#)). We planned to assess publication bias and other reporting biases with the help of funnel plots, if there were more than 10 trials providing results for one outcome. Asymmetry of the funnel plot could suggest potential publication bias, and would have been further tested by the methods introduced by Egger 1997 (continuous outcomes) and Rücker 2008 (dichotomous outcomes).

Data synthesis

We had planned to pool data if there was more than one study with similar comparisons that reported the same outcome, using a fixed-effect meta-analysis model for two or three studies, and random-effects for four or more.

The method of meta-analysis for computing different kinds of data varied. We used the Review Manager 5 default fixed-effect model, Mantel-Haenszel method, for dichotomous data and calculated MD or SMD for continuous data, unless the data were only in the appropriate form for generic inverse variance for continuous data (Review Manager 2014). In addition, we planned to use the Peto or inverse variance method for time-to-event data.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

Had there been sufficient studies, we would have investigated any heterogeneity by carrying out subgroup analyses according to

the different courses and instruments of periodontal therapy and different adjuvant treatments.

Sensitivity analysis

To test the stability of the conclusions, we had planned to carry out sensitivity analyses based on different assumptions, such as excluding studies with evident biases, using different methods to deal with missing data, different models of meta-analysis, exclusion of studies causing significant statistical heterogeneity, or ITT analysis. We would have reported the results in detail, and evaluated their impact on the stability of the conclusions, in the discussion section.

Summary of main results

To provide key information on the effects and safety of periodontal therapy for CVD management in a quick and accessible format, we developed a 'Summary of findings' table for each comparison. This shows the certainty of the body of evidence for the primary outcomes (all-cause death, all CVD-related death, all cardiovascular events). Our assessment of the body of evidence involved consideration of risk of bias at the outcome level, directness of the evidence, heterogeneity, precision of effect estimates, and risk of

publication bias (see [Assessment of reporting biases](#)). We used the GRADE system to evaluate the certainty of the evidence for each comparison and outcome, and GRADEpro GDT software ([Atkins 2004](#); [Guyatt 2008](#); [Higgins 2011](#); [GRADEpro GDT](#)). We assessed the certainty of the evidence as high, moderate, low, or very low.

RESULTS

Description of studies

Results of the search

We identified a total of 1801 records from electronic searches and handsearching. After removing duplicates, we screened 1139 records by scanning the titles and abstracts. We considered 56 records to be potentially eligible, and obtained the full texts for further consideration. We excluded 39 published studies, reported in 44 articles. There are five ongoing studies (see [Characteristics of ongoing studies](#)). One study is awaiting classification, because the authors have not responded to requests for more information about the eligibility criteria ([Zhao 2016](#); see [Characteristics of studies awaiting classification](#)). We included two studies (reported in six articles) in this review ([PAVE 2008](#); [Lopez 2012](#)). A flow diagram illustrating the study selection process is shown in [Figure 1](#).

Figure 1. Study flow diagram

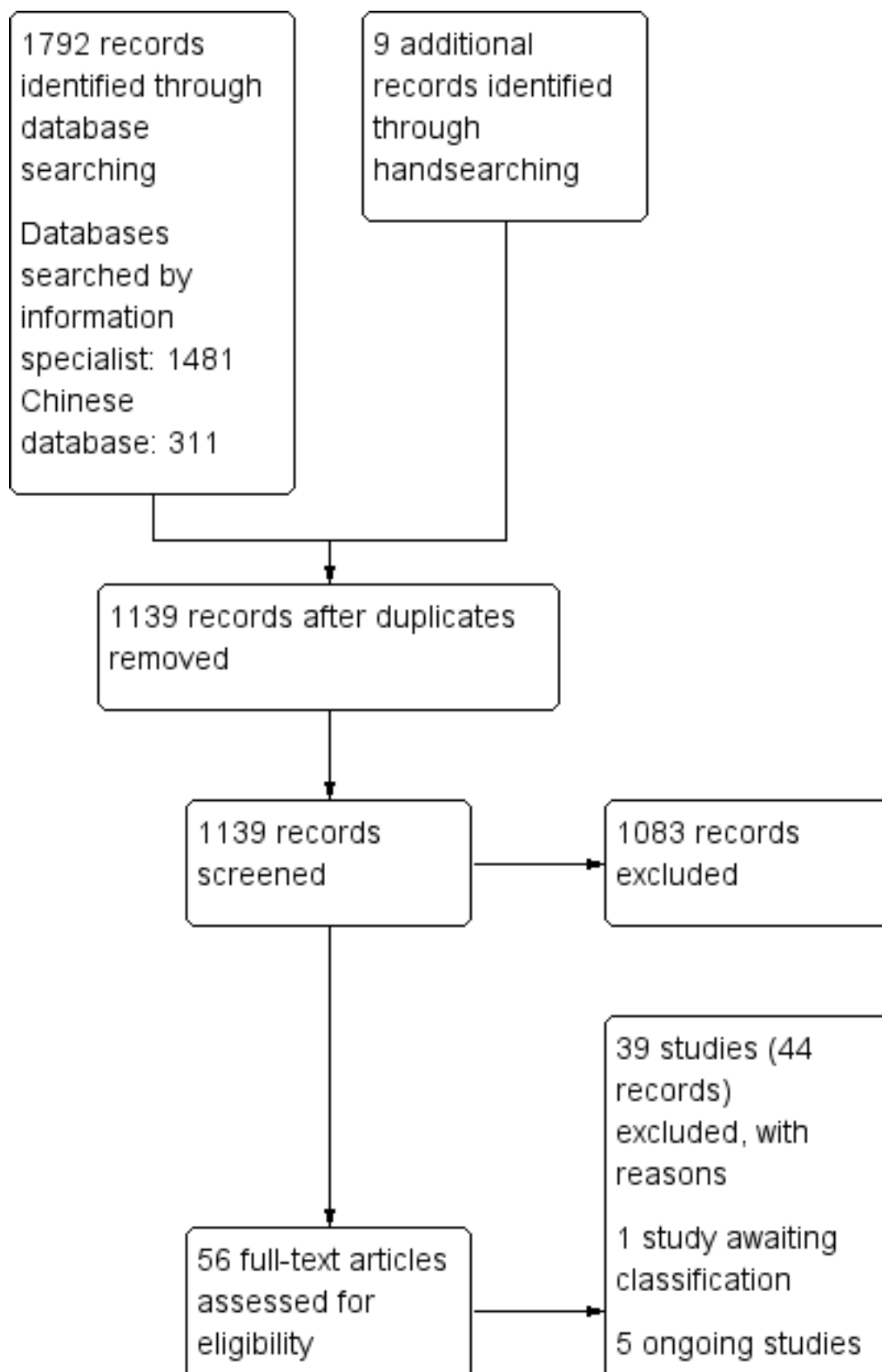
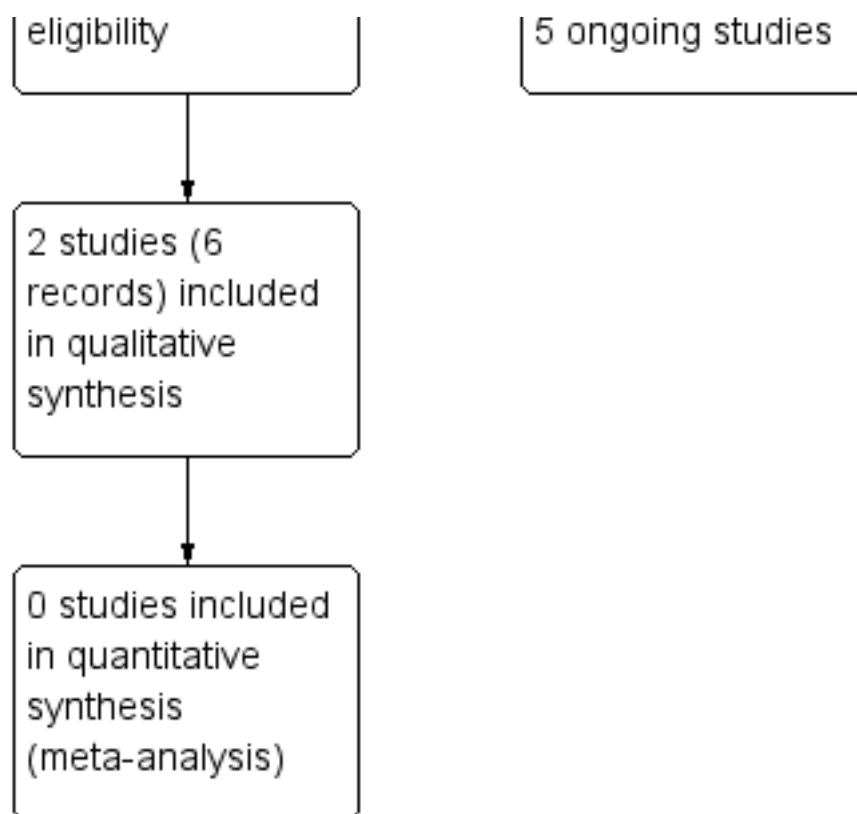


Figure 1. (Continued)



Included studies

We included two RCTs in this review (PAVE 2008; Lopez 2012). See the [Characteristics of included studies](#) tables for full details.

1. Primary prevention

We included one primary prevention study, which was a parallel-arm, double-blind RCT of one-year duration, in 165 participants with metabolic syndrome and periodontitis (Lopez 2012).

Participants

Participants were eligible if they were aged 35 to 65 years, had periodontitis and metabolic syndrome, and retained ≥ 14 teeth. The diagnostic criteria for periodontitis were the presence of four or more teeth with one or more sites with probing depth (PD) ≥ 4 mm and concomitant clinical attachment loss of ≥ 3 mm. The diagnosis of metabolic syndrome was made when ≥ 3 of the following risk determinants were present: 1) central obesity (> 102 cm in males; > 88 cm in females) or body mass index (BMI) > 30 kg/m²; 2) dyslipidaemia defined by plasmatic triglycerides level > 150 mg/dL; 3) high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL) < 40 mg/dL in males or < 50 mg/dL in females; 4) blood pressure $\geq 130/85$ mmHg; or 5) fasting glucose ≥ 110 mg/dL.

Intervention

Participants in the experimental treatment group received supragingival and subgingival scaling, crown polishing, and root planing under local anaesthesia using ultrasound and hand instruments, and oral hygiene instruction. In addition, one week before beginning root planning, participants were given

metronidazole (250 mg) and amoxicillin (500 mg) tablets, three times daily, for seven days.

Control

Participants in the control treatment group received a treatment consisting of supragingival scaling with ultrasound instruments, crown polishing, and two placebo tablets three times daily, for seven days. The metronidazole, amoxicillin, and placebo tablets were identical in appearance.

Outcomes

Risk factors for cardiovascular disease were recorded; serum lipoprotein cholesterol, glucose, body mass index (BMI), C-reactive protein (CRP) and fibrinogen concentrations, and clinical periodontal parameters were assessed at baseline and every 3 months until 12 months after therapy. Participants with intercurrent systemic infections during the study period were excluded from the analysis of parameters above after the intercurrent infections were detected. All cardiovascular events, including myocardial infarction and stroke, were recorded.

2. Secondary prevention

We included one secondary prevention study, which was a multi-centre, parallel-group, single-blind RCT, with 303 participants randomised into a periodontal therapy group or community care group (PAVE 2008).

Participants

Participants had to have $\geq 50\%$ blockage of one coronary artery or have had a coronary event within the preceding three years

(but at least three months before selection for study participation). The periodontal inclusion criteria were: the presence of at least six natural teeth, including third molars, with at least three teeth with probing pocket depth (PPD) ≥ 4 mm, at least two teeth with interproximal clinical attachment loss (CAL) ≥ 2 mm, and $\geq 10\%$ of sites having bleeding on probing (BOP).

Intervention

The intervention group (N = 151) received oral hygiene instruction and one regimen of full-mouth scaling and root planing (SRP) with local anaesthesia (30% of the treatment was completed more than two months after randomisation). Only 92.7% of the participants received the treatment; one participant received SRP outside the study.

Control

Participants in the control group (community care group; N = 152) received oral hygiene instruction and were given a copy of their oral radiographs, with a letter stating the tentative oral findings; investigators recommended they seek the opinion of a dentist (9% of the participants in the control group got SRP outside the study within six months and 11% of them got SRP within the entire follow-up period).

Outcomes

The participants were observed for between 6 and 25 months. The following outcomes were reported: serious cardiovascular adverse

events (all cardiovascular events), serum high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), number of participants who had high hs-CRP, and adverse events measured as the development of an undesirable medical or dental condition, or the deterioration of a pre-existing medical or dental condition, following or during exposure to a pharmaceutical product or medical or dental procedure, whether or not investigators considered it was causally related to the intervention. Data on adverse events due to periodontal therapy were analysed in this review.

Excluded studies

We excluded 39 studies (44 articles) for the following reasons: follow-up was less than one year (14 studies); study was not an RCT (10 studies); there were no CVD patients or CVD outcomes (4 studies); participants in the intervention group did not get any active periodontal therapy (2 studies); participants were pregnant (2 studies); study did not evaluate periodontal therapy (1 study); the same therapy was provided to both groups (1 study); participants did not have periodontitis (1 study); half of participants had aggressive periodontitis (1 study); participants had rheumatoid arthritis (1 study); participants were receiving maintenance therapy (1 study) (see [Characteristics of excluded studies](#) tables).

Risk of bias in included studies

We assessed both studies as being at high risk of bias overall. See the [Characteristics of included studies](#) tables and [Figure 2](#).

Figure 2. Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Lopez 2012	?	+	-	+	+	+	+
PAVE 2008	+	+	-	+	-	+	-

Allocation

[Lopez 2012](#) used computer-generated randomisation for the first eight participants enrolled, and the minimisation method for the following participants, then allocated participants using opaque envelopes with cardboard inside so they were impermeable to light. However, the authors did not perform randomisation according to the protocol, but changed the method during the trial. Hence, we assessed it at unclear risk of bias for sequence generation and at low risk for allocation concealment.

[PAVE 2008](#) used a computer-generated randomised table and used central allocation. We assessed it at low risk bias for both random sequence generation and allocation concealment.

Blinding

Due to the nature of the interventions, it was impossible to achieve blinding of participants and personnel in either study. Therefore, we assessed both studies at high risk of performance bias.

Blinding of outcome assessment was described in both studies, so we considered them at low risk of detection bias.

Incomplete outcome data

Only 3% of participants were lost to follow-up and excluded from the analysis in [Lopez 2012](#), so we judged it at low risk of bias. Only 37 of the 303 participants received follow-up at one year, thus we assessed [PAVE 2008](#) at high risk of attrition bias.

Selective reporting

We assessed both studies at low risk of bias because variables were reported as stated.

Other potential sources of bias

We did not identify any other potential sources of bias in [Lopez 2012](#). For [PAVE 2008](#), 92.7% of participants in the treatment group received the treatment. One participant in the intervention group received SRP outside the study. Eleven per cent of participants in the control group had received SRP by the end of the follow-up period. We assessed this as high risk of bias due to contamination and co-interventions.

Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#) Primary prevention: scaling and root planing (SRP) plus antibiotics versus supragingival scaling for people with periodontitis and metabolic syndrome; [Summary of findings 2](#) Secondary prevention: periodontal treatment (scaling and root planing plus advice) versus community care (advice only) for the management of cardiovascular disease in people with chronic periodontitis

1. Primary prevention

1.1 Scaling and root planing (SRP) plus antibiotics versus supragingival scaling

One study evaluated this comparison. The experimental group used amoxicillin and metronidazole while the control group used two placebos ([Lopez 2012](#)). Both groups received oral hygiene instruction and were provided with toothbrushes and toothpaste.

1.1.1 All-cause death

It is uncertain whether SRP and antibiotics can prevent death by any cause at 12-month follow-up when compared to supragingival scaling. One participant died due to fatal myocardial infarction in the SRP plus amoxicillin and metronidazole group and there were no deaths in the control group (Peto odds ratio (OR) 7.48, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.15 to 376.98; 165 participants; very low-certainty evidence; [Analysis 1.1](#)).

1.1.2 All CVD-related death

As mentioned in the results of all-cause death, only one participant died. It is uncertain whether SRP plus antibiotics can prevent CVD-related death at 12-month follow-up compared to supragingival scaling (Peto OR 7.48, 95% CI 0.15 to 376.98; 165 participants; very low-certainty evidence; [Analysis 1.2](#)).

1.1.3 All cardiovascular events

SRP plus antibiotics might lead to an increase in cardiovascular events at 12-month follow-up compared to supragingival scaling (Peto OR 7.77, 95% CI 1.07 to 56.1; 165 participants; very low-certainty evidence; [Analysis 1.3](#)). In the SRP plus antibiotics group, four participants had cardiovascular events (one participant died due to fatal myocardial infarction; one had an Ischaemic stroke before the last root planing appointment; one had a stroke eight weeks after periodontal therapy; and one had several small cerebral hemorrhagic events seven months after periodontal therapy). No participants had cardiovascular events in the supragingival scaling plus two placebos group.

1.1.4 Blood test results

Based on the mixed-effects linear regression analysis, it is uncertain whether SRP plus antibiotics lead to a difference in C-reactive protein (β coefficient -0.002, 95% CI -0.19 to 0.20), or fibrinogen (β coefficient 10.9, 95% CI -12.0 to 33.8) levels between two treatment groups (very-low certainty evidence).

1.1.5 Adverse events related to periodontal therapy

It is uncertain whether SRP plus antibiotics lead to a difference in adverse events at 12-month follow-up when compared with supragingival scaling (Peto OR 0.14, 95% CI 0.00 to 6.90; 165 participants; very-low certainty evidence; [Analysis 1.4](#)). One participant in the supragingival scaling plus two placebos group

showed progression of periodontitis. One participant had a severe allergic reaction to an environmental chemical, but it was not attributed to periodontal therapy.

2. Secondary prevention

2.1 Periodontal treatment versus community care

Participants in the periodontal treatment group, who received scaling and root planing (SRP) and oral hygiene instruction (OHI), were compared with those in the community care group, who received OHI, radiographs of their mouths, and a letter about the findings, along with advice to contact a dentist ([PAVE 2008](#)).

2.1.1 All-cause death

Not reported.

2.1.2 All CVD-related death

Not reported.

2.1.3 All cardiovascular events

Because of variable follow-up periods (6 to 25 months) and the loss to follow-up by one year being almost 90%, we did not consider the results from this study to be useful for analysis. It is therefore impossible to ascertain whether periodontal treatment leads to a difference in cardiovascular events when compared with community care.

2.1.4 Blood test results

Serum high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) was tested at one year. As the loss to follow-up was almost 90%, we did not consider the data to be useful for analysis.

2.1.5 Adverse events related to periodontal therapy

Because of variable follow-up periods (6 to 25 months) and the loss to follow-up by one year being almost 90%, we did not consider the results from this study to be useful for analysis. It is therefore uncertain whether adverse events are more likely with either of the interventions.

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

The aim of the review was to evaluate the effect of periodontal treatment in the primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease for people with chronic periodontitis. We included two randomised controlled trials (RCT) in the review.

- For primary prevention of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in people with periodontitis and metabolic syndrome, it was not possible to establish the effects of scaling and root planing (SRP) plus antibiotics compared to supragingival scaling on all-cause mortality, all CVD-related death, all cardiovascular events, levels of C-reactive protein (CRP) and fibrinogen, or adverse events due to periodontal therapy (very low-certainty evidence).
- For secondary prevention, death was not an outcome in the one relevant study; the variable follow-up periods and extremely high loss to follow-up meant we could not draw any conclusions about the effect of periodontal treatment compared with community care on all cardiovascular events, levels of CRP, or adverse events due to periodontal therapy (very low-certainty evidence).

Because there were only two included studies, providing very low-certainty evidence, we should treat the results cautiously.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

The review aimed to include both primary and secondary prevention studies assessing periodontal therapy in people with chronic periodontitis. The evidence from this review can be applied to adults in most age groups, except those over the age of 75 years. The following outcomes are not covered in this review: modifiable cardiovascular risk factors, heart function parameters, and revascularisation procedures. For primary prevention, we must emphasise that all participants were diagnosed with metabolic syndrome, and it was unclear whether the results could be applied to other populations. For secondary prevention, although the investigators reported on adverse events and serious adverse events, there is no indication that death (all-cause or CVD-related) was an outcome of the trial. Therefore, this review does not provide any understanding about the effect of periodontal therapy on risk of death for people with cardiovascular disease.

Clinicians should also understand that we only assessed the effect of periodontal therapy for the management of CVD. Timing of periodontal therapy was not assessed. For people with CVD, it is not safe to give active periodontal therapy to those who have had a stroke within six months, or who have systolic blood pressure > 180 mmHg/diastolic blood pressure > 110 mmHg, fasting blood glucose > 7.0 mmol/L/HbA1c > 7.5%, platelet count < 60×10⁹/L, or international normalised ratio ≥ 1.5 to 2.0 (Renvert 2016; SP, CSA 2017). The results of this systematic review cannot be applied to these individuals.

It is unclear to what level of periodontitis severity the results apply. Lopez 2012 included participants who had least four sites with PD ≥ 4 mm. This could mean, for instance, that most participants had only four sites that were 4 mm deep, in which case, the potential for treatment to make a difference to local and systemic inflammation was limited, which might reduce the potential to see differences in CVD outcomes. Clinicians may be more interested in the effects of controlling severe periodontal inflammation on the systemic CVD outcomes.

Effectiveness and intensity of the intervention were not clearly described, which made it more difficult to assess the applicability of the evidence. The authors did not give detailed periodontal therapy protocols for the participants. Lopez 2012 mentioned that participants received periodontal treatment during the one-year maintenance period, but the intensity was not specified.

The long-term control of periodontal inflammation also remained unclear. Lopez 2012 reported a significant improvement (i.e. lower score) of all the periodontal parameters compared to baseline in the intervention and control groups three months after therapy. However, they described equivocally that "their values remained lower than at baseline, up to 12 months in both groups", from which we could speculate that the periodontal inflammation may not be well controlled at 12 months. PAVE 2008 did not report clinical periodontal parameters during one-year follow-up. Long-term control of periodontal inflammation may require surgical or further active non-surgical therapy to reach clinical endpoints of periodontal therapy and periodontal health. Without identified inflammatory control, the ability to discern the contribution of oral inflammation to the risk of cardiovascular

and peripheral artery disease will remain unknown. One year following non-surgical treatment, there could be participants with disease recurrence or re-established periodontal plaque-induced inflammation, confounding treatment outcomes in these RCTs. If the periodontal therapy does not alleviate the periodontitis effectively, it may be impossible to prove that the effects on CVD outcomes are caused by the periodontal therapy. Further studies addressing these flaws may improve methodological rigor and our ability to reach credible conclusions.

Quality of the evidence

Both Lopez 2012 and PAVE 2008 were assessed at high risk of bias (Figure 2). Data from PAVE 2008 were unusable due to particularly high attrition bias. Therefore, all the evidence was downgraded due to serious risk of bias.

Each analysis included only one study, thus none of the evidence was downgraded for inconsistency.

The number of events was mostly insufficient, reflected in the wide confidence intervals, thus all the evidence was downgraded for imprecision.

None of the evidence was downgraded for indirectness.

Due to the limited number of included studies, we did not generate a funnel plot to examine publication bias across studies, thus none of the evidence was downgraded for this.

Overall, all the evidence was graded as very low-certainty, due to serious limitations of the two studies and the very imprecise results (Summary of findings for the main comparison; Summary of findings 2).

Potential biases in the review process

The protocol for this review underwent some minor changes (Differences between protocol and review). Some of the changes include a change in the definition of chronic periodontitis, to include people with a pocket depth of 4 mm or more. The follow-up period was also changed to at least one year, and heart function parameters were included in the protocol as a secondary outcome. These changes may be justified, but could still be a source of bias in the review process.

Treatment for CVD might influence periodontal health. Current research has indicated the antimicrobial effect of statins to *Porphyromonas gingivalis* and *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans* (Emani 2014). Magán-Fernández 2014 concluded that intake of simvastatin is associated with increasing serum osteoprotegerin concentrations, and this could have a protective effect against bone breakdown and periodontal attachment loss. During the trial, investigators could not control the use of CVD drugs, which could influence final periodontal health in every group, and cause contamination.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

Other reviews focusing on the preventive or treatment effects of periodontal therapy and oral health promotion for the management of cardiovascular disease have been published, which show inconsistent results for the effect of periodontal therapy on systemic markers (Ioannidou 2006; Lam 2010; Roca-

Millan 2018). The reviews are largely not comparable with this present review because of the inadequate follow-up period.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

There is very limited evidence assessing the impact of periodontal therapy on the prevention of cardiovascular disease, and it is insufficient to generate any implications for practice. Further trials are needed before reliable conclusions can be drawn.

Implications for research

There is a need for more randomised controlled trials (RCT) examining effects of periodontal therapy on both the primary and secondary prevention of CVD. We hope future studies will consider the following issues.

- Participants: the target population of primary prevention could extend to patients with high blood pressure, diabetes, and hyperlipaemia etc.; in addition, it is important to stratify study participants according to the severity of the periodontitis and the number of remaining teeth. Again, confounding factors, such as acute inflammation, smoking, and diabetes should be carefully considered and controlled for.
- Intervention and comparison: periodontal therapy can be a single- or multi-regimen of scaling and root planing (SRP). Since the included studies only offered a single regimen, new studies could focus on the effect of multi-regimen SRP in controlling periodontitis. Intensity of interventions should be clearly specified, including the plan for the maintenance therapy. The CONSORT non-pharmacological intervention extension would be helpful here to guide authors in being explicit (Boutron 2017). In addition, multiple kinds of host modulation drugs could be chosen.
- Outcomes: there is need for more studies reporting on all-cause or cardiovascular-related deaths and cardiovascular events observed after long-term follow-up of one year or more. Most of the studies identified with our search strategy were excluded on the basis of inadequate follow-up period. As we mentioned in [Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews](#), we found that the results might be different if short-term results were incorporated into long-term data. In addition, clinical periodontal data should be presented in order to allow judgement about whether the periodontal therapy would effectively control participants' chronic periodontitis.
- Risk of bias: lack of compliance with study protocol and incomplete follow-up of participants can be reduced, as suggested by [PAVE 2008](#), if participants are followed up by a cardiologist. Although blinding of the participants and personnel is difficult to achieve in most periodontal RCTs,

blinded outcome assessment should be achievable. Offering supragingival scaling to the control group might be useful for blinding participants.

- Method of analysis: intention-to-treat analyses are encouraged when loss to follow-up cannot be avoided.

[PAVE 2008](#) is described as a 'pilot' study, and it would be helpful to extend this, since a pilot would not be expected to show a definitive desired outcome. We hope the research team will further explore effective methods to reduce the risk of bias, improve participant compliance, and decrease the loss to follow-up.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For this update, we acknowledge Professor Helen Worthington, Laura MacDonald, and Anne Littlewood from the Cochrane Oral Health editorial base, Cochrane Oral Health editors Professor Ian Needleman and Professor Marco Esposito, peer reviewer Dr Mary Aichelmann-Reidy, and copy editor Victoria Pennick.

We also thank Sichuan University and Luzhou government (2018 Sichuan University-Luzhou Municipal Government Strategic Cooperation Research (2018CDLZ-12)).

For previous versions of this review, the review authors would like to thank:

- Cochrane Oral Health Information Specialist, Anne Littlewood, and Jane Ronson for designing the search strategies.
- Professor Helen Worthington (Co-ordinating Editor, Cochrane Oral Health), Laura MacDonald (Managing Editor), Luisa Fernandez Mauleffinch (Managing Editor), and Philip Riley (Methodologist) for assistance in the editorial process.
- Professor Hongde Hu for helping with the title registration.
- Professor Jing Li from the Chinese Cochrane Center, Prof Philip J Wiffen, Dr Marialena Trivella, and Dr Sally Hopewell from the UK Cochrane Centre, and Mrs Susan Furness from Cochrane Oral Health for their assistance and guidance in the conduct of the review.
- Dr Yan Wang and Xiangyu Ma from West China College of Stomatology for their help with the revision of the review.
- Dr Feng Li, Dr Qiushi Wang, Dr Chenyang Xiang, Dr Zhaoyang Ban, and Dr Wenhong Dong for their help with handsearching.
- Professor Aubrey Sheiham for the Aubrey Sheiham Public Health & Primary Care Scholarship (2011) for supporting the review.
- Dr Beck and Dr Couper ([PAVE 2008](#)) and Dr Ide ([Ide 2003](#)) who provided valuable information about the included study.
- We would also thank Professor Zongdao Shi and Professor Longjiang Li for their special contribution to the first version of this Cochrane Review.

REFERENCES

References to studies included in this review

Lopez 2012 {published data only}

* Lopez NJ, Quintero A, Casanova PA, Ibieta CI, Baelum V, Lopez R. Effects of periodontal therapy on systemic markers of inflammation in patients with metabolic syndrome: a controlled clinical trial. *Journal of Periodontology* 2012;**83**(3):267-78. [DOI: [10.1902/jop.2011.110227](https://doi.org/10.1902/jop.2011.110227)]

NCT01046435. Effects of periodontal therapy on markers of systemic inflammation in subjects at cardiovascular disease risk (effects of periodontal therapy on systemic inflammation). clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01046435 (first posted 12 January 2010).

PAVE 2008 {published and unpublished data}

* Beck JD, Couper DJ, Falkner KL, Graham SP, Grossi SG, Gunsolley JC, et al. The Periodontitis and Vascular Events (PAVE) pilot study: adverse events. *Journal of Periodontology* 2008;**79**(1):90-6.

Couper DJ, Beck JD, Falkner KL, Graham SP, Grossi SG, Gunsolley JC, et al. The Periodontitis and Vascular Events (PAVE) pilot study: recruitment, retention, and community care controls. *Journal of Periodontology* 2008;**79**(1):80-9.

NCT00066053. Periodontal intervention for cardiac events: a pilot trial (Periodontitis and Cardiovascular Events or "PAVE"). clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00066053 (first posted 5 August 2003). [NCT00066053]

Offenbacher S, Beck JD, Moss K, Mendoza L, Paquette DW, Barrow DA, et al. Results from the Periodontitis and Vascular Events (PAVE) study: a pilot multicentered, randomized, controlled trial to study effects of periodontal therapy in a secondary prevention model of cardiovascular disease. *Journal of Periodontology* 2009;**80**(2):190-201.

References to studies excluded from this review

ACTRN12605000593639 {unpublished data only}

ACTRN12605000593639. The effect of a triclosan containing dentifrice on the relationship between periodontal disease and cardiovascular disease (Cardiovascular and Periodontal Study: a randomised controlled trial (CAPS)). www.anzctr.org.au/Trial/Registration/TrialReview.aspx?id=629 (first submitted 13 September 2005). [ACTRN12605000593639]

Bokhari 2012 {published data only}

Bokhari SA, Khan AA, Butt AK, Azhar M, Hanif M, Izhar M, et al. Non-surgical periodontal therapy reduces coronary heart disease risk markers: a randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Clinical Periodontology* 2012;**39**(11):1065-74.

Brown 2004 {published data only}

Brown DL, Desai KK, Vakili BA, Nouneh C, Lee HM, Golub LM. Clinical and biochemical results of the metalloproteinase inhibition with subantimicrobial doses of doxycycline to prevent acute coronary syndromes (MIDAS) pilot

trial. *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology* 2004;**24**(4):733-8.

Cullinan 2015 {published data only}

Cullinan MP, Palmer JE, Carle AD, West MJ, Westerman B, Seymour GJ. The influence of a triclosan toothpaste on adverse events in patients with cardiovascular disease over 5 years. *Science of the Total Environment* 2015;**508**:546-52.

D'Aiuto 2005 {published data only}

* D'Aiuto F, Nibali L, Parkar M, Suvan J, Tonetti MS. Short-term effects of intensive periodontal therapy on serum inflammatory markers and cholesterol. *Journal of Dental Research* 2005;**84**(3):269-73.

D'Aiuto F, Parkar M, Nibali L, Suvan J, Lessem J, Tonetti MS. Periodontal infections cause changes in traditional and novel cardiovascular risk factors: results from a randomized controlled clinical trial. *American Heart Journal* 2006;**151**(5):977-84.

Dietrich 2005 {published data only}

Dietrich T, Garcia RI. Associations between periodontal disease and systemic disease: evaluating the strength of the evidence. *Journal of Periodontology* 2005;**76**(11 Suppl):2175-84.

Domínguez 2010 {published data only}

Domínguez A, Gómez C, García-Kass AI, García-Nuñez JA. IL-1beta, TNF-alpha, total antioxidative status and microbiological findings in chronic periodontitis treated with fluorescence-controlled Er:YAG laser radiation. *Lasers in Surgery and Medicine* 2010;**42**(1):24-31.

Ebersole 1997 {published data only}

Ebersole JL, Machen RL, Steffen MJ, Willmann DE. Systemic acute-phase reactants, C-reactive protein and haptoglobin, in adult periodontitis. *Clinical and Experimental Immunology* 1997;**107**(2):347-52.

El-Sharkawy 2010 {published data only}

El-Sharkawy H, Aboelsaad N, Eliwa M, Darweesh M, Alshahat M, Kantarci A, et al. Adjunctive treatment of chronic periodontitis with daily dietary supplementation with omega-3 fatty acids and low-dose aspirin. *Journal of Periodontology* 2010;**81**(11):1635-43.

Elter 2006 {published data only}

Elter JR, Hinderliter AL, Offenbacher S, Beck JD, Caughey M, Brodala N, et al. The effects of periodontal therapy on vascular endothelial function: a pilot trial. *American Heart Journal* 2006;**151**(1):47.

Emingil 2011 {published data only}

Emingil G, Gürkan A, Atilla G, Kantarci A. Subantimicrobial-dose doxycycline and cytokine-chemokine levels in gingival crevicular fluid. *Journal of Periodontology* 2011;**82**(3):452-61.

Fajardo 2010 {published data only}

Fajardo ME, Rocha ML, Sánchez-Marín FJ, Espinosa-Chávez EJ. Effect of atorvastatin on chronic periodontitis: a randomized pilot study. *Journal of Clinical Periodontology* 2010;**37**(11):1016-22.

Golub 2002 {published data only}

Golub LM, Ryan ME, Lee H, Greenwald A, Sorsa T, Brown DL. Subantimicrobial doxycycline reduces biomarkers of systemic inflammation in heart disease and diabetes. *Journal of Periodontology* 2003;**74**:1405.

Gottrehrer 2006 {published data only}

Gottrehrer NR, Berglund SE. Antimicrobial host response therapy in periodontics: a modern way to manage disease. *Dentistry Today* 2006;**25**(9):84-7.

Gottrehrer 2007 {published data only}

Gottrehrer NR, Berglund SE. Antimicrobial host response therapy in periodontics: a modern way to manage disease, part 2. *Dentistry Today* 2007;**26**(1):74, 76, 78 passim.

Gottrehrer 2007a {published data only}

Gottrehrer NR, Martin JL. The standard of care for nonsurgical periodontal treatment for reducing the dental risk for cardiac disease. *Dentistry Today* 2007;**26**(11):100, 102, 104.

Gunupati 2011 {published data only}

Gunupati S, Chava VK, Krishna BP. Effect of phase I periodontal therapy on anti-cardiolipin antibodies in patients with acute myocardial infarction associated with chronic periodontitis. *Journal of Periodontology* 2011;**82**(12):1657-64.

Ide 2003 {published and unpublished data}

Ide M, McPartlin D, Coward PY, Crook M, Lumb P, Wilson RF. Effect of treatment of chronic periodontitis on levels of serum markers of acute-phase inflammatory and vascular responses. *Journal of Clinical Periodontology* 2003;**30**(4):334-40.

Ide 2004 {published data only}

Ide M, Jagdev D, Coward PY, Crook M, Barclay GR, Wilson RF. The short-term effects of treatment of chronic periodontitis on circulating levels of endotoxin, C-reactive protein, tumor necrosis factor- α , and interleukin-6. *Journal of Periodontology* 2004;**75**(3):420-8.

Kamil 2011 {published data only}

Kamil W, Al Habashneh R, Khader Y, Al Bayati L, Taani D. Effects of nonsurgical periodontal therapy on C-reactive protein and serum lipids in Jordanian adults with advanced periodontitis. *Journal of Periodontal Research* 2011;**46**:616-21.

Lösche 2007 {published data only}

Lösche W. Periodontitis and cardiovascular disease: periodontal treatment lowers plasma cholesterol. *Southern Medical Journal* 2007;**100**(7):663-4.

Michalowicz 2009 {published data only}

Michalowicz BS, Novak MJ, Hodges JS, DiAngelis A, Buchanan W, Papapanou PN, et al. Serum inflammatory mediators in pregnancy: changes after periodontal treatment

and association with pregnancy outcomes. *Journal of Periodontology* 2009;**80**(11):1731-41.

NCT00093236 {unpublished data only}

NCT00093236. Systemic endothelial consequences of periodontal disease (impact of gum infection on heart disease). clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00093236 (first posted 7 October 2004). [NCT00093236]

NCT00681564 {published data only}

NCT00681564. Impact of periodontal therapy on endothelial function (periodontal infection and endothelial dysfunction). clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00681564 (first posted 21 May 2008).

* Ramírez JH, Arce RM, Contreras A. Periodontal treatment effects on endothelial function and cardiovascular disease biomarkers in subjects with chronic periodontitis: protocol for a randomized clinical trial. *Trials* 2011;**12**:46. [DOI: [doi:10.1186/1745-6215-12-46](https://doi.org/10.1186/1745-6215-12-46)]

Offenbacher 2006 {published data only}

Offenbacher S, Lin D, Strauss R, McKaig R, Irving J, Barros SP, et al. Effects of periodontal therapy during pregnancy on periodontal status, biologic parameters, and pregnancy outcomes: a pilot study. *Journal of Periodontology* 2006;**77**(12):2011-24.

Ortiz 2009 {published data only}

Ortiz P, Bissada NF, Palomo L, Han YW, Al-Zahrani MS, Panneerselvam A, et al. Periodontal therapy reduces the severity of active rheumatoid arthritis in patients treated with or without tumor necrosis factor inhibitors. *Journal of Periodontology* 2009;**80**(4):535-40.

Oz 2007 {published and unpublished data}

Oz SG, Fentoglu O, Kilicarslan A, Guven GS, Tanrtover MD, Aykac Y, et al. Beneficial effects of periodontal treatment on metabolic control of hypercholesterolemia. *Southern Medical Journal* 2007;**100**(7):686-91.

Paju 2006 {published data only}

Paju S, Pussinen PJ, Sinisalo J, Mattila K, Doğan B, Ahlberg J, et al. Clarithromycin reduces recurrent cardiovascular events in subjects without periodontitis. *Atherosclerosis* 2006;**188**(2):412-9.

Payne 2011 {published data only}

* Payne JB, Golub LM, Stoner JA, Lee HM, Reinhardt RA, Sorsa T, et al. The effect of subantimicrobial-dose-doxycycline periodontal therapy on serum biomarkers of systemic inflammation: a randomized, double-masked, placebo-controlled clinical trial. *Journal of the American Dental Association* 2011;**142**(3):262-73.

Payne JB, Stoner JA, Nummikoski PV, Reinhardt RA, Goren AD, Wolff MS, et al. Subantimicrobial dose doxycycline effects on alveolar bone loss in post-menopausal women. *Journal of Clinical Periodontology* 2007;**34**(9):776-87.

Salminen A, Pussinen PJ, Payne JB, Stoner JA, Jauhiainen M, Golub LM, et al. Subantimicrobial-dose doxycycline treatment

increases serum cholesterol efflux capacity from macrophages. *Inflammation Research* 2013;**62**(7):711-20.

Sun 2010 {published data only}

Sun WL, Chen LL, Zhang SZ, Ren YZ, Qin GM. Changes of adiponectin and inflammatory cytokines after periodontal intervention in type 2 diabetes patients with periodontitis. *Archives of Oral Biology* 2010;**55**(12):970-4.

Taylor 2010 {published data only}

Taylor B, Tofler G, Morel-Kopp MC, Carey H, Carter T, Elliott M, et al. The effect of initial treatment of periodontitis on systemic markers of inflammation and cardiovascular risk: a randomized controlled trial. *European Journal of Oral Sciences* 2010;**118**(4):350-6.

Tonetti 2007 {published data only}

Tonetti MS, D'Aiuto F, Nibali L, Donald A, Storry C, Parkar M, et al. Treatment of periodontitis and endothelial function. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2007;**356**(9):911-20.

Tüter 2007 {published data only}

Tüter G, Kurtiş B, Serdar M, Aykan T, Okyay K, Yücel A, et al. Effects of scaling and root planing and sub-antimicrobial dose doxycycline on oral and systemic biomarkers of disease in patients with both chronic periodontitis and coronary artery disease. *Journal of Clinical Periodontology* 2007;**34**(8):673-81.

Tüter 2010 {published data only}

Tüter G, Serdar M, Kurtiş B, Walker SG, Atak A, Toyman U, et al. Effects of scaling and root planing and subantimicrobial dose doxycycline on gingival crevicular fluid levels of matrix metalloproteinase-8, -13 and serum levels of HsCRP in patients with chronic periodontitis. *Journal of Periodontology* 2010;**81**(8):1132-9.

Ushida 2008 {published data only}

Koshy G, Kawashima Y, Kiji M, Nitta H, Umeda M, Nagasawa T, et al. Effects of single-visit full-mouth ultrasonic debridement versus quadrant-wise ultrasonic debridement. *Journal of Clinical Periodontology* 2005;**32**(7):734-43.

* Ushida Y, Koshy G, Kawashima Y, Kiji M, Umeda M, Nitta H, et al. Changes in serum interleukin-6, C-reactive protein and thrombomodulin levels under periodontal ultrasonic debridement. *Journal of Clinical Periodontology* 2008;**35**(11):969-75.

Vidal 2009 {published data only}

Vidal F, Figueredo CM, Cordovil I, Fischer RG. Periodontal therapy reduces plasma levels of interleukin-6, C-reactive protein, and fibrinogen in patients with severe periodontitis and refractory arterial hypertension. *Journal of Periodontology* 2009;**80**(5):786-91.

Wozakowska-Kapton 2009 {published data only}

Wozakowska-Kapton B, Filipiak KJ, Opolski G, Górka R. The importance of periodontal treatment in patients with cardiovascular diseases. *Kardiologia Polska* 2009;**67**(10):1125-7.

Yuan 2010 {published data only}

Yuan SZ, Hao M, Yang JL. The impact of periodontal treatment on serum hs-CRP of patient with both periodontitis and cardiovascular disease. *Chinese Journal of Integrative Medicine on Cardio-/Cerebrovascular Disease* 2010;**8**(10):1176-8.

Zhao 2010 {published data only}

Zhao H, Shu R. Association of full-mouth subgingival scaling and root planning and quadrant subgingival scaling and root planning with systemic acute inflammatory reaction. *Journal of Shanghai Jiaotong University (Medical Science)* 2010;**30**(11):1408-11.

References to studies awaiting assessment

Zhao 2016 {published data only}

Zhao S, Hao X. Effects of periodontal therapy on the recurrence of coronary heart diseases in patients with periodontitis and coronary heart diseases. *Shanxi Medical Journal* 2016;**45**(18):2180-3.

References to ongoing studies

NCT01201746 {unpublished data only}

NCT01201746. Influence of periodontal treatment on systemic inflammatory mediators: hsC-reactive protein, fibrinogen and white blood cells in CHD patients (influence of periodontal treatment on systemic inflammatory mediators perio-CHD). clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01201746 (first posted 15 September 2010).

NCT01609725 {unpublished data only}

NCT01609725. Periodontal therapy in coronary artery patients (PerioCardio). clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01609725 (first posted 1 June 2012).

NCT02541032 {published data only}

NCT02541032. PeRiodontal Treatment to Eliminate Minority InEquality and Rural Disparities in Stroke (PREMIERS). clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02541032 (first posted 4 September 2015).

NCT04012541 {published data only}

NCT04012541. A randomized control trial of comprehensive oral intervention in patients with acute myocardial infarction: a pilot study. clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04012541 (first posted 9 July 2019).

Skilton 2011 {published data only}

Skilton MR, Maple-Brown LJ, Kapellas K, Celermajer DS, Bartold M, Brown A, et al. The effect of a periodontal intervention on cardiovascular risk markers in Indigenous Australians with periodontal disease: the PerioCardio study. *BMC Public Health* 2011;**11**:T29.

Additional references

AAP 1999

American Academy of Periodontology. International workshop for classification of periodontal diseases and conditions. *Annals of Periodontology* 1999;**4**(1):7-112.

Armitage 1999

Armitage GC. Development of a classification system for periodontal diseases and conditions. *Annals of Periodontology* 1999;**4**(1):1-6.

Atkins 2004

Atkins D, Best D, Briss PA, Eccles M, Falck-Ytter Y, Flottorp S, et al. Grading quality of evidence and strength of recommendations. *BMJ* 2004;**328**(7454):1490.

Austin 1999

Austin MA. Epidemiology of hypertriglyceridemia and cardiovascular disease. *American Journal of Cardiology* 1999;**83**(9B):13F-6F.

Blum 2007

Blum A, Front E, Peleg A. Periodontal care may improve systemic inflammation. *Clinical and Investigative Medicine* 2007;**30**(3):E114-7.

Boutron 2017

Boutron I, Altman DG, Moher D, Schulz KF, Ravaud P, CONSORT NPT Group. CONSORT statement for randomized trials of nonpharmacologic treatments: a 2017 update and a CONSORT extension for nonpharmacologic trial abstracts. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2017;**167**(1):40-47. [DOI: [10.7326/M17-0046](https://doi.org/10.7326/M17-0046)]

Caton 2018

Caton JG, Armitage G, Berglundh T, Chappel ILC, Jepsen S, Kornman KS, et al. A new classification scheme for periodontal and peri-implant diseases and conditions – introduction and key changes from the 1999 classification. *Journal of Clinical Periodontology* 2018;**45**(S20):S1-8.

Di'Auto 2019

Muñoz Aguilera E, Suvan J, Buti J, Czesnikiewicz-Guzik M, Barbosa Ribeiro A, Orlandi M, et al. Periodontitis is associated with hypertension: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Cardiovascular Research* 2019 Sept 24 [Epub ahead of print]. [DOI: [10.1093/cvr/cvz201](https://doi.org/10.1093/cvr/cvz201)]

Eberhard 2015

Eberhard J, Jepsen S, Jervøe-Storm P-M, Needleman I, Worthington HV. Full-mouth treatment modalities (within 24 hours) for chronic periodontitis in adults. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2015, Issue 4. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD004622.pub3](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD004622.pub3)]

Egger 1997

Egger M, Davey Smith G, Schneider M, Minder C. Bias in meta-analysis detected by a simple, graphical test. *BMJ* 1997;**315**(7109):629-34.

Eke 2012

Eke PI, Dye BA, Wei L, Thornton-Evans GO, Genco RJ, Beck J, et al. Prevalence of periodontitis in adults in the United States: 2009 and 2010. *Journal of Dental Research* 2012;**91**(10):914-20.

Emani 2014

Emani S, Gunjiganur GV, Mehta DS. Determination of the antibacterial activity of simvastatin against periodontal pathogens, *Porphyromonas gingivalis* and *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans*: an in vitro study. *Contemporary Clinical Dentistry* 2014;**5**(3):377-82.

Esposito 2009

Esposito M, Grusovin MG, Papanikolaou N, Coulthard P, Worthington HV. Enamel matrix derivative (Emdogain®) for periodontal tissue regeneration in intrabony defects. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2009, Issue 4. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD003875.pub3](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD003875.pub3)]

Foz 2012

Foz AM, Artese HP, Horliana AC, Pannuti CM, Romito GA. Occlusal adjustment associated with periodontal therapy - a systematic review. *Journal of Dentistry* 2012;**40**(12):1025-35.

Friedewald 2009

Friedewald VE, Kornman KS, Beck JD, Genco R, Goldfine A, Libby P, et al. The American Journal of Cardiology and Journal of Periodontology editors' consensus: periodontitis and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease. *Journal of Periodontology* 2009;**80**(7):1021-32.

Genco 2002

Genco R, Offenbacher S, Beck J. Periodontal disease and cardiovascular disease epidemiology and possible mechanisms. *Journal of the American Dental Association* 2002;**133** Suppl:14S-22S.

GRADEpro GDT [Computer program]

McMaster University (developed by Evidence Prime). GRADEpro GDT. Version accessed 1 September 2019. Hamilton (ON): McMaster University (developed by Evidence Prime).

Guyatt 2008

Guyatt GH, Oxman AD, Vist GE, Kunz R, Falck-Ytter Y, Alonso-Coello P, et al. GRADE: an emerging consensus on rating quality of evidence and strength of recommendations. *BMJ* 2008;**336**(7650):924-6.

Han 2017

Han K, Park JB. Age threshold for moderate and severe periodontitis among Korean adults without diabetes mellitus, hypertension, metabolic syndrome, and/or obesity. *Medicine (Baltimore)* 2017;**96**(33):e7835.

Hansen 2016

Hansen GM, Egeberg A, Holmstrup P, Hansen PR. Relation of periodontitis to risk of cardiovascular and all-cause mortality (from a Danish Nationwide Cohort Study). *American Journal of Cardiology* 2016;**118**(4):489-93.

Hansson 2006

Hansson GK, Robertson AK, Soderberg-Naucler C. Inflammation and atherosclerosis. *Annual Review of Pathology* 2006;**1**:297-329.

Haraszthy 2000

Haraszthy VI, Zambon JJ, Trevisan M, Zeid M, Genco RJ. Identification of periodontal pathogens in atheromatous plaques. *Journal of Periodontology* 2000;**71**(10):1554-60.

Hayashi 2010

Hayashi C, Gudino CV, Gibson FC 3rd, Genco CA. Review: Pathogen-induced inflammation at sites distant from oral infection: bacterial persistence and induction of cell-specific innate immune inflammatory pathways. *Molecular Oral Microbiology* 2010;**25**(5):305-16.

He 1999

He J, Vupputuri S, Allen K, Prerost MR, Hughes J, Whelton PK. Passive smoking and the risk of coronary heart disease--a meta-analysis of epidemiologic studies. *New England Journal of Medicine* 1999;**340**(12):920-6.

Herzberg 1983

Herzberg MC, Brintzenhofe KL, Clawson CC. Aggregation of human platelets and adhesion of *Streptococcus sanguis*. *Infection and Immunity* 1983;**39**(3):1457-69.

Herzberg 1996

Herzberg MC, Meyer MW. Effects of oral flora on platelets: possible consequences in cardiovascular disease. *Journal of Periodontology* 1996;**67**(Suppl 10):1138-42.

Herzberg 2005

Herzberg MC, Nobbs A, Tao L, Kilic A, Beckman E, Khammanivong A, et al. Oral streptococci and cardiovascular disease: searching for the platelet aggregation-associated protein gene and mechanisms of *Streptococcus sanguis*-induced thrombosis. *Journal of Periodontology* 2005;**76**(Suppl 11):2101-5.

Higgins 2011

Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from handbook.cochrane.org.

Hujoel 2002

Hujoel PP. Does chronic periodontitis cause coronary heart disease? A review of the literature. *Journal of the American Dental Association* 2002;**133** Suppl:31S-6S.

Iheozor-Ejiofor 2017

Iheozor-Ejiofor Z, Middleton P, Esposito M, Glenny AM. Treating periodontal disease for preventing adverse birth outcomes in pregnant women. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 6. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD005297.pub3](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD005297.pub3)]

Ioannidou 2006

Ioannidou E, Malekzadeh T, Dongari-Bagtzoglou A. Effect of periodontal treatment on serum C-reactive protein levels: a

systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of Periodontology* 2006;**77**(10):1635-42.

Jamison 2006

Jamison DT, Breman JG, Measham AR, Alleyne G, Claeson M, Evans DB, et al. Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition. Washington (DC): World Bank, 2006.

Janket 2003

Janket SJ, Baird AE, Chuang SK, Jones JA. Meta-analysis of periodontal disease and risk of coronary heart disease and stroke. *Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology, and Endodontics* 2003;**95**(5):559-69.

Kallio 2010

Kallio K, Jokinen E, Saarinen M, Hamalainen M, Volanen I, Kaitosaari T, et al. Arterial intima-media thickness, endothelial function, and apolipoproteins in adolescents frequently exposed to tobacco smoke. *Circulation. Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes* 2010;**3**(2):196-203.

Khader 2004

Khader YS, Albashaireh ZS, Alomari MA. Periodontal diseases and the risk of coronary heart and cerebrovascular diseases: a meta-analysis. *Journal of Periodontology* 2004;**75**(8):1046-53.

Lam 2010

Lam OL, Zhang W, Samaranayake LP, Li LS, McGrath C. A systematic review of the effectiveness of oral health promotion activities among patients with cardiovascular disease. *International Journal of Cardiology* 2010;**151**(3):261-7.

Lamont 2018

Lamont T, Worthington HV, Clarkson JE, Beirne PV. Routine scale and polish for periodontal health in adults. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2018, Issue 12. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD004625.pub5](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD004625.pub5)]

Law 1997

Law MR, Morris JK, Wald NJ. Environmental tobacco smoke exposure and ischaemic heart disease: an evaluation of the evidence. *BMJ* 1997;**315**(7114):973-80.

Law 2009

Law MR, Morris JK, Wald NJ. Use of blood pressure lowering drugs in the prevention of cardiovascular disease: meta-analysis of 147 randomised trials in the context of expectations from prospective epidemiological studies. *BMJ* 2009;**338**:b1665.

Lefebvre 2011

Lefebvre C, Manheimer E, Glanville J. Chapter 6: Searching for studies. In: Higgins JP, Green S, editor(s). Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions, Version 5.1.0 (updated March 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from handbook.cochrane.org.

Liberati 2009

Liberati A, Altman DG, Tetzlaff J, Mulrow C, Gotzsche PC, Ioannidis JP, et al. The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate

health care interventions: explanation and elaboration. *PLoS Medicine* 2009;**6**(7):e1000100.

Magán-Fernández 2014

Magán-Fernández A, Papay-Ramírez L, Tomás J, Marfil-Álvarez R, Rizzo M, Bravo M, et al. Association of simvastatin and hyperlipidemia with periodontal status and bone metabolism markers. *Journal of Periodontology* 2014;**85**(10):1408-15.

Mahendra 2010

Mahendra J, Mahendra L, Kurian VM, Jaishankar K, Mythilli R. 16S rRNA-based detection of oral pathogens in coronary atherosclerotic plaque. *Indian Journal of Dental Research* 2010;**21**(2):248-52.

Manktelow 2009

Manktelow BN, Potter JF. Interventions in the management of serum lipids for preventing stroke recurrence. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2009, Issue 3. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD002091.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD002091.pub2)]

Manresa 2018

Manresa C, Sanz-Mirallés EC, Twigg J, Bravo M. Supportive periodontal therapy (SPT) for maintaining the dentition in adults treated for periodontitis. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2018, Issue 1. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD009376.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD009376.pub2)]

Martin-Cabezas 2016

Martin-Cabezas R, Seelam N, Petit C, Agossa K, Gaertner S, Tenenbaum H, et al. Association between periodontitis and arterial hypertension: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *American Heart Journal* 2016;**180**:98-112.

Meng 2009

Meng HX. Periodontology. 5th Edition. Beijing (China): People's Medical Publishing House, 2009.

Moutsopoulos 2006

Moutsopoulos NM, Madianos PN. Low-grade inflammation in chronic infectious diseases: paradigm of periodontal infections. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 2006;**1088**:251-64.

Nabel 2003

Nabel EG. Cardiovascular disease. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2003;**349**(1):60-72.

Nakano 2011

Nakano K, Wada K, Nomura R, Nemoto H, Inaba H, Kojima A, et al. Characterization of aortic aneurysms in cardiovascular disease patients harboring *Porphyromonas gingivalis*. *Oral Disease* 2011;**17**(4):370-8.

Oliver 1991

Oliver RC, Brown LJ, Loe H. Variations in the prevalence and extent of periodontitis. *Journal of the American Dental Association* 1991;**122**(6):43-8.

Padilla 2006

Padilla C, Lobos O, Hubert E, Gonzalez C, Matus S, Pereira M, et al. Periodontal pathogens in atheromatous plaques isolated

from patients with chronic periodontitis. *Journal of Periodontal Research* 2006;**41**(4):350-3.

Paraskevas 2008

Paraskevas S, Huizinga JD, Loos BG. A systematic review and meta-analyses on C-reactive protein in relation to periodontitis. *Journal of Clinical Periodontology* 2008;**35**(4):277-90.

Rees 2013

Rees K, Dyakova M, Wilson N, Ward K, Thorogood M, Brunner E. Dietary advice for reducing cardiovascular risk. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2013, Issue 12. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD002128.pub5](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD002128.pub5)]

Renvert 2016

Renvert S, Persson GR. Treatment of periodontal disease in older adults. *Periodontology* 2000 2016;**72**(1):108-19.

Review Manager 2014 [Computer program]

Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration. Review Manager 5 (RevMan 5). Version 5.3. Copenhagen: Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration, 2014.

Roca-Millan 2018

Roca-Millan E, González-Navarro B, Sabater-Recolons MM, Marí-Roig A, Jané-Salas E, López-López J. Periodontal treatment on patients with cardiovascular disease: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Medicina Oral, Patología Oral y Cirugía Bucal* 2018;**23**(6):e681-90.

Rücker 2008

Rücker G, Schwarzer G, Carpenter J. Arcsine test for publication bias in meta-analyses with binary outcomes. *Statistics in Medicine* 2008;**27**(5):746-63.

Scannapieco 2003

Scannapieco FA, Bush RB, Paju S. Associations between periodontal disease and risk for nosocomial bacterial pneumonia and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. A systematic review. *Annals of Periodontology* 2003;**8**(1):54-69.

Simpson 2015

Simpson TC, Weldon JC, Worthington HV, Needleman I, Wild SH, Moles DR, et al. Treatment of periodontal disease for glycaemic control in people with diabetes mellitus. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2015, Issue 11. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD004714.pub3](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD004714.pub3)]

Smeeth 2004

Smeeth L, Thomas SL, Hall AJ, Hubbard R, Farrington P, Vallance P. Risk of myocardial infarction and stroke after acute infection or vaccination. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2004;**351**(25):2611-8.

SP, CSA 2017

Society of Periodontology, Chinese Stomatological Association. Consensus of Chinese experts on diagnosis of severe periodontitis and treatment principles of periodontitis in special population. *Zhonghua Kou Qiang Yi Xue Za Zhi* 2017;**52**(2):67-71.

Strazzullo 2009

Strazzullo P, D'Elia L, Kandala NB, Cappuccio FP. Salt intake, stroke, and cardiovascular disease: meta-analysis of prospective studies. *BMJ* 2009;**339**:b4567. [DOI: [10.1136/bmj.b4567](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.b4567)]

Viles-Gonzalez 2006

Viles-Gonzalez JF, Fuster V, Badimon JJ. Links between inflammation and thrombogenicity in atherosclerosis. *Current Molecular Medicine* 2006;**6**(5):489-99.

WHO 2007

World Health Organization (WHO). Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease: Guidelines for Assessment and Management of Total Cardiovascular Risk. Geneva: WHO Press, 2007.

Worthington 2015

Worthington H, Clarkson J, Weldon J. Priority oral health research identification for clinical decision-making. *Evidence-based Dentistry* 2015;**16**(3):69-71.

References to other published versions of this review

Li 2014

Li C, Lv Z, Shi Z, Zhu Y, Wu Y, Li L, Iheozor-Ejiofor Z. Periodontal therapy for the management of cardiovascular disease in patients with chronic periodontitis. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2014, Issue 8. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD009197.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD009197.pub2)]

Li 2017

Li C, Lv Z, Shi Z, Zhu Y, Wu Y, Li L, Iheozor-Ejiofor Z. Periodontal therapy for the management of cardiovascular disease in patients with chronic periodontitis. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 11. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD009197.pub3](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD009197.pub3)]

* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Lopez 2012

Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of study: parallel-arm, double-blind RCT Stratification: randomisation was computer generated for the first 8 participants enrolled, whereas the group assignment for the following participants was done using the minimisation method Sample size calculation: took into account the change in the CRP level as a result of therapy. Assuming a mean difference between groups in CRP change of 0.60, with a standard deviation of 1, it was calculated that with 120 participants, 60 in each group, there would be 90% power to detect this difference at a significance level (α) of 0.05. Because they expected a dropout rate of 35%, the sample size was increased to 165
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centres: Dr. Eloisa Diaz Dental Center, San Jose Hospital, Santiago, Chile Inclusion criteria: participants were eligible if they were aged 35 to 65 years, had periodontitis and MetS, and ≥ 14 teeth. Diagnostic criteria for periodontitis were the presence of 4 or more teeth with 1 or more sites with probing depth (PD) ≥ 4 mm and concomitant clinical attachment loss of ≥ 3 mm. The diagnosis of MetS was made when ≥ 3 of the following risk determinants were present: (1) central obesity (> 102 cm in males; > 88 cm in females) or body mass index (BMI) > 30 kg/m²; (2) dyslipidaemia defined by plasmatic triglycerides level > 150 mg/dL; (3) high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL) < 40 mg/dL in males or < 50 mg/dL in females; (4) blood pressure $\geq 130/85$ mmHg; or (5) fasting glucose ≥ 110 mg/dL Exclusion criteria: history of PT; kidney, liver, or lung disease; any other chronic or acute infections during the previous 6 months as assessed on clinical examination and routine laboratory testing; systemic antibiotic treatment in the past 6 months, regular use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, hormone replacement therapy, pregnancy, and breastfeeding Participants type: periodontitis and MetS Number of participants: 165 (intervention group 82; control group 83) Sex of participants: male 46, female 119 (intervention group 24/58; control group 22/61) Age of participants: mean 55.24 (intervention group 54.13 ± 8.8; control group 56.33 ± 8.9) Lost to follow-up: 3 of 82 intervention participants and 2 of 83 control participants did not finish the study
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both groups had hopeless teeth extracted and caries lesions restored before periodontal treatment started

Lopez 2012 (Continued)

- All participants received oral hygiene instruction; toothbrushes and toothpaste were provided to the participants during the study
- Intervention group: supragingival and subgingival scaling, crown polishing, and root planing under local anaesthesia. Metronidazole (250 mg) and amoxicillin (500 mg) tablets, 3 times daily, for 7 days, 1 week before beginning root planing
- Control group: supragingival scaling, crown polishing, and 2 placebo tablets 3 times daily, for 7 days
- At the maintenance visits, patients in the intervention group received supragingival and subgingival plaque elimination and oral hygiene instructions, and patients in the control group received supragingival plaque elimination and oral hygiene instructions. The participants were interviewed at all follow-up visits to determine changes in diet, medication, smoking habits, physical activity, and signs of intercurrent infections.
- Participants were advised not to suspend any medication for MetS management during the study period
- Duration of follow-up: 12 months

Outcomes

- Serum lipoprotein cholesterol, glucose, body mass index (BMI), CRP, fibrinogen concentrations and periodontal parameters (PD, CAL, and BOP at 6 sites per tooth) were assessed at baseline and every 3 months until 12 months after therapy
- Total cholesterol, HDL, and low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol and glucose levels were quantified using standard laboratory procedures. Fibrinogen was assayed by the Clauss method, and high-sensitivity CRP concentrations were determined using a high-sensitivity enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay with a lower detection limit of 10 ng/L
- Cardiovascular events (12 months follow-up)

Notes

A significant improvement of all the periodontal parameters compared to baseline was observed in the intervention group ($P = 0.0001$) and in the control group ($P = 0.0001$) at 3 months after therapy, and their values remained lower than at baseline up to 12 months in both groups.

- Funding: National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development Research Grant
- Country: Chile
- Timeframe of the study: March 2007 to March 2009

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	<p>Quote: "Randomization was computer generated for the first eight participants enrolled, whereas the group assignment for the following participants was done using the minimization method to prevent an imbalance between the groups related to sex, smoking status (current/former/never), hypertension (yes/no), and the extent of periodontitis, measured as the percentage of sites with PD ≥ 4 mm ($\leq 20\%$ or $> 20\%$)"</p> <p>Comment: computer-generated randomisation and minimisation method used. However, the authors did not perform randomisation according to the protocol, but changed the randomisation method during the trial.</p>
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	<p>Quote: "Concealment of treatment assignments was obtained by using opaque envelopes with a cardboard inside to render them impermeable to light, and the group allocation was revealed to the therapist on the day the PT began. The examiner, the patients, and the technician who performed the laboratory analyses were all blinded to group assignment"</p> <p>Comment: allocation concealment adequately achieved</p>
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	<p>Quote: "The examiner, the patients, and the technician who performed the laboratory analyses were all blinded to group assignment"</p>

Lopez 2012 (Continued)

		Comment: blinding of participants adequately achieved, but it was not possible to achieve blinding of personnel
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "The examiner, the patients, and the technician who performed the laboratory analyses were all blinded to group assignment" Comment: blinding of outcome assessment adequately achieved
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "79 of 82 ETG patients and 81 of 83 CTG patients finished the study, attending all the study visits" Comment: no significant difference between study groups in losses to follow-up
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: all outcomes reported
Other bias	Low risk	Comment: no other bias identified

PAVE 2008

Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of study: parallel RCT Stratification: randomisation was stratified by clinic and smoking status (whether participants were smokers in the past 5 years) Sample size calculation: not reported
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centres: 5, the University at Buffalo, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Boston University, Kaiser Permanente Center for Health Research/Oregon Health and Sciences University, and the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland Inclusion criteria: cardiac and periodontal inclusion criteria. Cardiovascular criteria: participants had to be ≤ 75 years of age with $\geq 50\%$ blockage of one coronary artery or have had a coronary event within 3 years but ≥ 3 months previously, including myocardial infarction, coronary artery bypass graft surgery, or coronary transluminal angioplasty with or without a stent. Periodontal inclusion criteria: presence of at least 6 natural teeth, including third molars, with at least 3 teeth with PPD ≥ 4 mm, at least 2 teeth with interproximal CAL ≥ 2 mm, and $\geq 10\%$ of sites having BOP. The criteria were applied after accounting for tooth extractions that were deemed clinically necessary. Exclusion criteria: not reported Participants type: moderate to severe periodontitis and CVD Number of participants: 303 (intervention group 151; control group 152) Sex of participants: male 216, female 87 (intervention group 104/47; control group 112/40) Age of participants (mean \pm SD): 59.6 years \pm 8.8 years (intervention group 59.5 \pm 9.1; control group 59.8 \pm 8.7) Lost to follow-up: by the 6-month visit, 14 participants had withdrawn consent, and 7 had been lost to follow-up. They were all considered drop-outs. Among follow-up participants, only 228 had clinical follow-up. By 1 year, only 37 had clinical follow-up. Follow-up among the 37 participants was up to 25 months.
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any hopeless teeth were extracted for participants before randomisation. Intervention group: oral hygiene instruction + full-mouth SRP under local anaesthesia (30% of the treatment being completed > 2 months after randomisation; 92.7% of the participants received the treatment; 85% of them received supragingival scaling) Control group (community care group): oral hygiene instruction and a copy of their oral radiographs with a letter stating the tentative oral findings and recommendation to seek the opinion of a dentist (9% of the participants in the control group got SRP outside the study within 6 months, and 11% of them got SRP within the whole follow-up period)

PAVE 2008 (Continued)

- Besides the study treatment, some participants sought dental care in other ways (such as their own dental providers); 1% of participants in the intervention group got SRP outside the study and 9% (6 months) and 11% (whole study follow-up) of the participants in the control group got SRP.
- Duration of follow-up: 6 to 25 months

Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardiovascular SAE (all cardiovascular events) measured during the whole study (trial authors stated in an e-mail that this was 25 months) • Serum hs-CRP (measured by latex-enhanced nephelometry) at baseline, 6 months, and 1 year • Number of participants with high hs-CRP (serum hs-CRP > 3 mg/L) measured at baseline, 6 months, and 1 year • AE (development of an undesirable medical or dental condition, or deterioration of a pre-existing medical or dental condition, following or during exposure to a pharmaceutical product or medical or dental procedure, whether or not it was considered causally related to the intervention) measured during the whole study • SAE (an experience that is known with certainty, or suspected with good reason, to constitute a threat to life, or to cause severe or permanent damage) measured during the whole study
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trial author provided extra information about the study. • Funding: NIDCR grant • Country: USA • Timeframe of the study: January 2003 to June 2005

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	<p>Quote: "Randomization was stratified by clinic and smoking status (whether subjects were smokers in the past 5 years). A permuted block randomization scheme was used with a random mixture of block sizes within each stratum." In authors' letter "the randomisation was by computer using a random number generator in SAS"</p> <p>Comment: random number generation was adequate</p>
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	<p>Quote: "Clinical centre staff obtained treatment assignments through a Web-based system designed and maintained by the coordinating centre. When a participant was deemed eligible, a staff member used the Web interface to enter the eligibility information, and the system returned the treatment assignment"</p> <p>Comment: allocation concealment was adequately achieved</p>
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	<p>Comment: it was not possible to achieve participant and personnel blinding in this study.</p>
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	<p>Quote: authors' letter stated that "the outcome assessment was blinded".</p> <p>Comment: the protocol stated that the study was single-blind.</p>
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	<p>Comment: in one year, only 37/303 (12.2%) got clinical follow-up.</p>
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	<p>Comment: all the outcomes were reported.</p>

PAVE 2008 (Continued)

Other bias	High risk	Comment: about 92.7% of the participants in the treatment group received the treatment. One participant in the intervention group received SRP outside the study. 11% of the participants in the control group had received SRP by the end of the follow-up period. Therefore, this study had contamination and co-interventions.
------------	-----------	---

AE = adverse events; BOP = bleeding on probing; CAL = clinical attachment level; CVD = cardiovascular disease; hs-CRP = high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; MetS= metabolic syndrome; PPD = probing pocket depth; PT = periodontal therapy; RCT = randomised controlled trial; SAE = serious adverse event; SD = standard deviation; SRP = scaling and root planing

Characteristics of excluded studies [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
ACTRN12605000593639	Participants in the intervention group did not get any active periodontal treatment
Bokhari 2012	Follow-up shorter than 1 year
Brown 2004	No participants had periodontitis
Cullinan 2015	Participants in the intervention group did not get any active periodontal treatment
D'Aiuto 2005	Follow-up shorter than 1 year
Dietrich 2005	A review article, not an RCT
Domínguez 2010	No cardiovascular patients involved, no CVD closely-related outcomes reported
Ebersole 1997	Not comparing periodontal treatment
El-Sharkawy 2010	No cardiovascular patients involved, no CVD closely-related outcomes reported
Elter 2006	Not an RCT
Emingil 2011	No cardiovascular patients involved, no CVD closely-related outcomes reported
Fajardo 2010	Participants got the same periodontal treatment in both groups
Golub 2002	No cardiovascular patients involved, no CVD closely-related outcomes reported
Gottehrer 2006	Not an RCT
Gottehrer 2007	Not an RCT
Gottehrer 2007a	Not an RCT
Gunupati 2011	Not an RCT
Ide 2003	Follow-up shorter than 1 year
Ide 2004	Not an RCT
Kamil 2011	Follow-up shorter than 1 year
Lösche 2007	A review article, not an RCT

Study	Reason for exclusion
Michalowicz 2009	All the participants were pregnant
NCT00093236	Follow-up shorter than 1 year
NCT00681564	Follow-up shorter than 1 year
Offenbacher 2006	All the participants were pregnant
Ortiz 2009	All the participants had rheumatoid arthritis
Oz 2007	Follow-up shorter than 1 year
Paju 2006	Participants in the intervention group did not get any active periodontal treatment
Payne 2011	Participants were undergoing periodontal maintenance therapy
Sun 2010	Follow-up shorter than 1 year
Taylor 2010	Follow-up shorter than 1 year
Tonetti 2007	Follow-up shorter than 1 year
Tüter 2007	Follow-up shorter than 1 year
Tüter 2010	Follow-up shorter than 1 year
Ushida 2008	Follow-up shorter than 1 year
Vidal 2009	Follow-up shorter than 1 year
Wozakowska-Kapłon 2009	A review article, not an RCT
Yuan 2010	Not an RCT, it is a CCT
Zhao 2010	Half of the included participants had aggressive periodontitis

CCT = controlled clinical trial; CVD = cardiovascular disease; RCT = randomised controlled trial

Characteristics of studies awaiting assessment *[ordered by study ID]*

[Zhao 2016](#)

Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of study: three-armed parallel RCT Stratification: not reported Sample size calculation: not reported
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centres: 1, Taiyuan Central Hospital of Shanxi Medical University Inclusion criteria: (1) patients with moderate to severe periodontitis aged ≥ 40 years. The diagnosis of periodontitis was made according to Armitage's classification system: gingivitis with bleeding on probing, clinical attachment loss ≥ 3 mm for all the residual teeth, the alveolar bone resorption $\geq 1/3$ of root length, the number of lost teeth < 14; (2) patients with $\geq 50\%$ blockage of at least one coronary artery, a medical history of myocardial infarction or angina ≥ 6 months, no acute coronary event within 6 months, male ≥ 40 years old or female ≥ 45 years old, positive results of exercise stress test, and at least two syndromes among diabetes, high blood pressure, and hypercholesterolemia.

Zhao 2016 (Continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclusion criteria: (1) systemic diseases except CVD (including infection, tumour, or progressive liver disease); (2) periodontal treatment within 6 months; (3) evident malocclusion or invasive periodontitis; (4) age < 40 years old Participants: moderate to severe periodontitis and CVD Number of participants: total 101; Group 1 – 34; Group 2 – 34; Group 3 – 33 Sex of participants: not reported Age of participants: not reported Duration of follow-up: 24 months
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group 1: periodontal treatment once per half year + oral hygiene instruction Group 2: periodontal treatment once per year + oral hygiene instruction Group 3: no periodontal treatment The periodontal treatment included supragingival scaling, subgingival scaling, and SRP. The periodontal treatment should be finished within two weeks and SRP in one month. 3% hydrogen peroxide and iodine glycerin were locally administered
Outcomes	All cardiovascular events (incidence proportion of myocardial infarction)
Notes	<p>This study was published in a local Chinese journal without a peer review process. We could not tell whether the allocation method was 'random' or 'casual' from the text in Chinese. We attempted to contact the corresponding author but failed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding: not reported Country: China Timeframe of the study: August 2012 to December 2012

hs-CRP = high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; LDL = low-density lipoprotein; RCT = randomised controlled trial; VLDL = very-low-density lipoprotein

Characteristics of ongoing studies [ordered by study ID]

NCT01201746

Trial name or title	<p>Scientific title. Influence of periodontal treatment on systemic inflammatory mediators: hsC-reactive protein, fibrinogen and white blood cells in CHD patients</p> <p>Public title. Influence of periodontal treatment on systemic inflammatory mediators perio-CHD</p>
Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study type: parallel RCT Randomisation: not clearly stated Allocation concealment: not clearly stated Blinding: single-blinded (investigator)
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A) General/medical: 1) any race/ethnic group; 2) aged > 30 years; 3) male or female; 4) coronary heart disease (CHD) case confirmed by CHD angiography; 5) CHD diagnosed > 3 months prior to entry into study; 6) no acute or chronic systemic conditions (see exclusion criteria below); 7) no medications/medication history that can interfere with the study (see exclusion criteria below); 8) non-smoker (= never smoked) or former smoker (= does not smoke now and has not smoked at all for a minimum of the last 12 consecutive months); 9) able and willing to comply with study procedures; 10) able and willing to be available for the duration of the study; 11) able and willing to provide signed informed consent. * B) Oral/periodontal: 1) dentate with at least 14 natural teeth, excluding third molars, which can be evaluated periodontally; 2) baseline whole mouth BOP > 20% of sites; 3) periodontitis case: periodontitis case defined as subject having ≥ 4 teeth with ≥ 1 site with PPD ≥ 4 mm and CAL ≥ 3 mm at same site; 4) no mechanical periodontal therapy in the last 6 months; 5) no acute

NCT01201746 (Continued)

oral diseases (mucosal lesions), oral infections, need for immediate dental/periodontal care (e.g. NUG)

- Exclusion criteria:
 - * A) General/medical: 1) former smoker who does not smoke, but who has smoked 1 cigarette (or equivalent, in form of water pipe, pipe, cigar) in the last 12 months; 2) females pregnant or lactating; 3) systemic chronic conditions known to be associated with periodontitis or with changes in systemic inflammation: diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic fever, SLE, malignancy, respiratory diseases, renal diseases, other (e.g. autoimmune diseases, fungal infections, immunological deficiencies, etc.); 4) systemic acute conditions known to affect systemic markers of inflammation: acute bacterial infection, acute viral infection (common cold, influenza, sinusitis), orthopaedic trauma, surgery; 5) medications known to affect systemic inflammatory biomarker: statins, systemic steroids, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, immunosuppressants; 6) medications potentially affecting systemic inflammatory markers, if therapy started less than 3 months prior to study, such as hormone replacement therapy, contraceptives; 7) systemic antibiotic therapy in the last 3 months.
 - * B) Oral/periodontal: 1) BOP in 20% of sites; 2) topical/local antibiotic or anti-inflammatory therapy in last 6 months; 3) acute oral infections; 4) oral wounds, including recent (< 2 months) extractions
- Total number of participants: 317

Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention group: SRP and oral hygiene instructions • Control group: no treatment • Follow-up: unclear
Outcomes	Changes in hs-CRP (the time of recording is unclear)
Starting date	July 2008
Contact information	Mohammad Azhar, Punjab Institute of Cardiology, Pakistan
Notes	Recruitment has finished

NCT01609725

Trial name or title	<p>Scientific title. Periodontal therapy in coronary artery patients (PerioCardio)</p> <p>Public title. Periodontal therapy in coronary artery patients (PerioCardio)</p>
Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study type: parallel RCT • Randomisation: mentioned but the detail was not clear • Allocation concealment: not clearly stated • Blinding: single-blinded (outcomes assessor)
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion criteria: 35 to 70 years old; coronary artery disease; more than 10 teeth; chronic periodontitis, defined as 2 non-adjacent teeth with probing depth > 5 mm and periodontal attachment loss > 4 mm • Exclusion criteria: use of antibiotics in the last 6 months; periodontal therapy in the last 12 months • Total number of participants: 100
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention group: SRP under local anaesthesia + oral hygiene instruction and motivation • Control group: 1 session of supra-gingival calculus removal • Follow-up: 1 year

NCT01609725 (Continued)

Outcomes	Changes of hs-CRP, HDL-C, LDL-C, and total cholesterol levels (3, 6 months, and 1 year after the treatment)
Starting date	January 2012
Contact information	Haas, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
Notes	

NCT02541032

Trial name or title	PeRiodontal Treatment to Eliminate Minority InEquality and Rural Disparities in Stroke
Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study type: parallel RCT • Randomisation: participants will be randomised using a 1:1 adaptive randomisation protocol to aggressive periodontal therapy (scaling and root planing (SRP) + standard of care stroke prevention strategies) versus standard dental care with community dental referral + standardised stroke prevention. • Allocation concealment: not clearly stated • Blinding: not clearly stated
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion criteria: at least 18 years of age (no upper limit); able to consent, follow an outpatient protocol, and available by telephone; initial stroke not causing severe disability (modified Rankin score ≤ 3) or TIA in the past 90 days; suitable for periodontal examination and treatment (≥ 5 teeth) and a dental examination, with ≥ 2 interproximal sites with ≥ 4 mm of CAL • Exclusion criteria: stroke due to intracranial haemorrhage, dissection, veno-occlusive disease, drugs, trauma, or vasculitis; previous neurological impairment that would make detection of a subsequent event difficult; comorbid conditions that may limit survival to less than a year; brain CT or MRI that shows a lesion other than stroke as the cause of the syndrome; history of medical conditions requiring antibiotic prophylaxis prior to dental exam (artificial cardiac valves, previous inflammation of the heart or valves, complex heart conditions or other heart malformations since birth, surgically constructed systemic pulmonary shunts, valvular dysfunctions, prolapse, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, first two years of joint replacement, previous infections from artificial joint, any chronic or radiation-induced condition leading to immunosuppression or haemophilia); patients on oral anticoagulant therapy with a prothrombin time international normalized ratio (PT-INR) greater than 3.5 (may be corrected and enrolled); pregnancy confirmed by urine pregnancy test in women of child-bearing potential (≤ 55 years age); known allergy or hypersensitivity to local anaesthesia, or minocycline that cannot be medically managed; participation in another RCT • Total number of participants: 400
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive dental treatment group: up to 5 sessions of full-mouth removal of subgingival dental plaque by the use of scaling and root planning under local anaesthesia. Hopeless teeth extraction. Administer Arestin locally into the periodontal pockets ≥ 6 mm • Standard dental treatment: supragingival mechanical scaling and polishing • All participants will be given instructions in basic oral hygiene and treated for stroke risk factors in accordance to the current guidelines for secondary stroke prevention.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary outcomes: ischaemic stroke, TIA, myocardial infarction, cardiovascular death • Primary outcomes were recorded at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months from randomisation • Secondary outcomes: IMT, vascular cognitive impairment, BP, hs-CRP, haemoglobin A1c, fasting lipids • All of the secondary outcomes, except BP, were recorded at baseline and at 1-year follow-up visit. The BP was recorded at baseline and at follow-up: 6 and 12 months from randomisation.

NCT02541032 (Continued)

Starting date	December 2015
Contact information	Kolby T Redd, Department of Neurology, School of Medicine, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, United States, 29203
Notes	

NCT04012541

Trial name or title	<p>Brief title. Comprehensive oral intervention in patients with AMI</p> <p>Official title. A randomized control trial of comprehensive oral intervention in patients with acute myocardial infarction: a pilot study</p>
Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study type: parallel RCT Randomisation: people who agreed to the study were randomly assigned to the intervention group and control group at a 1:1 ratio Allocation concealment: not clearly stated Blinding: single; participating patients and dentists are not able to be blinded from information about random allocation. However, in order to reduce the bias, the cardiologist who treats the participant and prescribes the medicines performs an investigator-masked design that masks information about the treatment group.
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion criteria: adults over 18 years of age; diagnosed with type 1 or 2 MI according to the Fourth Universal Definition of Myocardial Infarction (2018) criteria; with baseline hs-CRP (high-sensitivity C-reactive protein) elevated above 1.0 mg/dL Exclusion criteria: inability to provide informed consent; patients who are predicted to have low compliance; those whose life expectancy is less than 3 months due to cardiovascular disease or other reasons; those whose condition is considered to be too poor to perform dental treatment, or who have a high risk of bleeding; those who need active dental treatment, such as extraction; patients suspected of having active infection; those who are taking long-term systemic antibiotics or receiving immunosuppressive treatment; fully edentulous (except for fixed implant restorations); less than 15 teeth and implants; if the last dental visit experience is less than 6 months ago; if periodontal treatment is not possible by the researcher Estimated enrolment: 68 participants
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention group: post-myocardial infarction management (dual antiplatelet drug); basic periodontal examinations (panorama radiograph: full-mouth periapical radiograph); active dental procedure (scaling and root planing) Control group: post-myocardial infarction management (dual antiplatelet drug); basic periodontal examinations (panorama radiograph: full-mouth periapical radiograph) Follow-up: 1 year
Outcomes	Changes in BP (3 months and 12 months after treatment), number of cardiovascular-related deaths, unscheduled coronary revascularisation, stroke, unstable angina, recurrent MI (12 months after treatment)
Starting date	5 July 2019
Contact information	Si-Hyuck Kang, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Seongnam, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea, 13620
Notes	

Skilton 2011

Trial name or title	<p>Scientific title. Associations between periodontal disease and cardiovascular surrogate endpoints following periodontal treatment in an adult Indigenous population with moderate/severe periodontal disease</p> <p>Public title. Associations between periodontal disease and cardiovascular surrogate endpoints in an adult indigenous population</p>
Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study type: parallel RCT Randomisation: after screening for periodontal disease, those with moderate or severe periodontal disease will be randomised on a 1:1 basis to either the treatment or control group. A computer-generated permuted block randomisation sequence will be used, stratified by recruitment site (Darwin/Palmerston, Katherine) Allocation concealment: not clearly stated Blinding: measurement of cardiovascular endpoints and statistical analysis will be blinded
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion criteria: Indigenous persons aged > 25 years, who have lived in their current location for more than 2 years, and who plan to live at their current location for the next 2 years, with moderate/severe periodontal disease Exclusion criteria: those with history of rheumatic heart disease or other cardiac conditions requiring antibiotic prophylaxis for prevention of subacute bacterial endocarditis, or with obvious endodontic lesions, or other sources of oral infection Total number of participants: 266
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention group: SRP Control group: no treatment Follow-up: 1 year
Outcomes	hs-CRP, HDL-C, LDL-C, APO-A1, APO-B and total cholesterol (3 months and 1 year after the treatment)
Starting date	June 2010
Contact information	Lisa M Jamieson, Australian Research Centre for Population Oral Health, School of Dentistry, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia
Notes	Registered (retrospectively)

BOP = bleeding on probing; BP = blood pressure CAL = clinical attachment level; hs-CRP = high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; HDL = high-density lipoprotein; LDL = low-density lipoprotein; PPD = probing pocket depth; RCT = randomised controlled trial; SLE = systemic lupus erythematosus; SRP = scaling and root planing; TIA = transient ischaemic attack

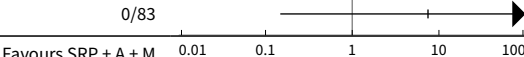
DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Primary prevention: SRP plus antibiotics versus supragingival scaling

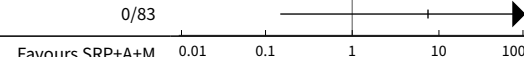
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 All-cause death (12 months)	1		Peto Odds Ratio (Peto, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
2 All CVD-related death (12 months)	1		Peto Odds Ratio (Peto, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
3 All cardiovascular events (12 months)	1		Peto Odds Ratio (Peto, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
4 Adverse events (12 months)	1		Peto Odds Ratio (Peto, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected

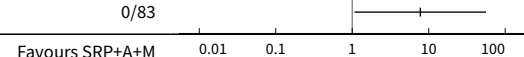
Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Primary prevention: SRP plus antibiotics versus supragingival scaling, Outcome 1 All-cause death (12 months).

Study or subgroup	SRP + A + M n/N	SS n/N	Peto Odds Ratio Peto, Fixed, 95% CI	Peto Odds Ratio Peto, Fixed, 95% CI
Lopez 2012	1/82	0/83		7.48[0.15,376.98]
Favours SRP + A + M 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Favours SS				

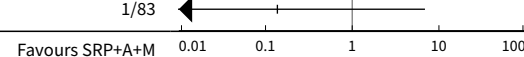
Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Primary prevention: SRP plus antibiotics versus supragingival scaling, Outcome 2 All CVD-related death (12 months).

Study or subgroup	SRP+A+M n/N	SS n/N	Peto Odds Ratio Peto, Fixed, 95% CI	Peto Odds Ratio Peto, Fixed, 95% CI
Lopez 2012	1/82	0/83		7.48[0.15,376.98]
Favours SRP+A+M 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Favours SS				

Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Primary prevention: SRP plus antibiotics versus supragingival scaling, Outcome 3 All cardiovascular events (12 months).

Study or subgroup	SRP+A+M n/N	SS n/N	Peto Odds Ratio Peto, Fixed, 95% CI	Peto Odds Ratio Peto, Fixed, 95% CI
Lopez 2012	4/82	0/83		7.77[1.07,56.14]
Favours SRP+A+M 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Favours SS				

Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Primary prevention: SRP plus antibiotics versus supragingival scaling, Outcome 4 Adverse events (12 months).

Study or subgroup	SRP+A+M n/N	SS n/N	Peto Odds Ratio Peto, Fixed, 95% CI	Peto Odds Ratio Peto, Fixed, 95% CI
Lopez 2012	0/82	1/83		0.14[0,6.9]
Favours SRP+A+M 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Favours SS				

ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. Stomatology journals handsearched

Journal name	By ZD Shi, et al	By CJ Li, et al	By CJ Li and ZK Lv	By CJ Li, et al
<i>Chinese Journal of Stomatology</i>	1953 to Dec 2000	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>Stomatology</i>	1981 to Dec 2000	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>West China Journal of Stomatology</i>	1983 to Dec 2000	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>Journal of Practical Stomatology</i>	1985 to Dec 2000	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>Journal of Clinical Stomatology</i>	1985 to Dec 2000	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>Journal of Comprehensive Stomatology</i>	1985 to Dec 2000	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>Journal of Modern Stomatology</i>	1987 to Dec 2000	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>Chinese Journal of Conservative Dentistry</i>	1991 to Dec 2000	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery</i>	1991 to Dec 2000	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>Shanghai Journal of Stomatology</i>	1992 to Dec 2000	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>Chinese Journal of Dental Material and Devices</i>	1992 to Dec 2000	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>Beijing Journal of Stomatology</i>	1993 to Dec 2000	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>Chinese Journal of Dental Prevention and Treatment</i>	1993 to Dec 2000	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>Chinese Journal of Orthodontics</i>	1994 to Dec 2000	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>Chinese Journal of Implantology</i>	1996 to Dec 2000	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>Journal of International Stomatology</i>		Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	1974 to Dec 2000, Jan 2010 to May 2011	

Table 1. Stomatology journals handsearched (Continued)

<i>Chinese Journal of Prosthodontics</i>	Jan 2001 to Dec 2009	1999 to Dec 2000, Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>China Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery</i>	2003 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>Chinese Journal of Geriatric Dentistry</i>	2002 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to May 2011	
<i>International Journal of Oral Science</i>		2009 to May 2011	June 2011 to March 2019
<i>International Journal of Periodontics & Restorative Dentistry</i>		1981 to May 2011	June 2011 to March 2019
<i>Journal of Clinical Periodontology</i>		1974 to May 2011	June 2011 to March 2019
<i>Journal of Periodontal Research</i>		1966 to May 2011	June 2011 to March 2019
<i>Journal of Periodontology</i>		1949 to May 2011	June 2011 to March 2019
<i>Periodontology 2000</i>		1993 to May 2011	June 2011 to March 2019

Table 2. Cardiovascular disease journals handsearched

Journal name	By CJ Li and ZK Lv
<i>Journal of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Diseases</i>	1982 to May 2011
<i>Chinese Journal of Cardiology</i>	1973 to May 2011
<i>International Journal of Cerebrovascular Diseases</i>	1993 to May 2011
<i>Prevention and Treatment of Cardio-Cerebral-Vascular Disease</i>	2001 to May 2011
<i>Chinese Journal of Cerebrovascular Diseases</i>	2004 to May 2011
<i>Chinese Journal of Geriatric Heart Brain and Vessel Diseases</i>	1999 to May 2011
<i>Chinese Journal of Integrative Medicine on Cardio-/Cerebrovascular Disease</i>	2003 to May 2011
<i>Practical Journal of Cardiac Cerebral Pneumal and Vascular Disease</i>	1993 to May 2011
<i>Circulation</i>	1950 to May 2011
<i>European Heart Journal</i>	1980 to May 2011

Table 2. Cardiovascular disease journals handsearched (Continued)

<i>Cardiovascular Research</i>	1967 to May 2011
<i>Circulation Research</i>	1953 to May 2011
<i>Cardiology</i>	1937 to May 2011
<i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i>	1981 to May 2011
<i>American Journal of Cardiology</i>	1958 to May 2011

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Cochrane Oral Health's Trials Register search strategy

From July 2013, searches of the Cochrane Oral Health Group's Trials Register were undertaken using the Cochrane Register of Studies and the search strategy below:

#1 ((cardiovascular or myocardial or heart* or coronar* or "artery disease*" or angina or "transient ischaemic attack*" or atherosclerosis or arteriosclerosis or "peripheral arterial disease*" or cerebrovascular or stroke* or ischemia or "intercranial hemorrhage" or "intercranial haemorrhage" or thrombosis or thromboses or aneurysm* or embolism* or DVT):ti,ab) AND (INREGISTER)

#2 ((periodont* or gingivitis or gingiva* or paradont*):ti,ab) AND (INREGISTER)

#3 (#1 and #2) AND (INREGISTER)

Previous searches were undertaken using the Procite software and the search strategy below:

((cardiovascular or myocardial or heart* or coronar* or "artery disease*" or angina or "transient ischaemic attack*" or atherosclerosis or arteriosclerosis or "peripheral arterial disease*" or cerebrovascular or stroke* or ischemia or "intercranial hemorrhage" or "intercranial haemorrhage" or thrombosis or thromboses or aneurysm* or embolism* or DVT) AND (periodont* or gingivitis or gingiva* or paradont*))

Cochrane Oral Health's Trials Register is available via the Cochrane Register of Studies. For information on how the register is compiled, see <https://oralhealth.cochrane.org/trials>

Appendix 2. Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) search strategy

- #1. Exp CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES
- #2. (myocardial or heart*) NEAR infarc*
- #3. heart NEAR (disease* or attack*)
- #4. (coronary NEAR (artery disease* or syndrome*))
- #5. (angina pectoris OR "transient ischaemic attack*")
- #6. exp ATHEROSCLEROSIS
- #7. (atherosclerosis OR arteriosclerosis)
- #8. "peripheral arterial disease"
- #9. exp CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS
- #10. (stroke* or (ischemia NEAR brain*)) OR (infarc* NEAR brain*) OR "intercranial haemorrhage*" or "intercranial hemorrhage*")
- #11. exp THROMBOSIS
- #12. (thrombosis or occlusion* or thromboses or aneurysm* or embolism*)
- #13. (DVT):ti,ab
- #14. ("atheromatous plaque" or atheromata*)
- #15. #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14
- #16. exp PERIODONTAL DISEASES
- #17. periodont*
- #18. (gingivitis or gingival*)
- #19. paradont*
- #20. #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19
- #21. exp PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY
- #22. Dental Care for Chronically Ill
- #23. exp PERIODONTICS
- #24. (scal* NEAR polish*)

#25. (root* NEAR plan*)
 #26. (tooth NEAR scal*) OR (teeth NEAR scal*) OR (dental NEAR scal*)
 #27. (oral AND dental AND prophylaxis)
 #28. (gingivectomy OR gingivoplasty OR "subgingival curettage" OR subgingival curettage OR "guided tissue regeneration")
 #29. Surgical flaps
 #30. "surgical flap"
 #31. ((#29 OR #30) AND periodont*)
 #32. (periodont* NEAR (therap* OR treat* OR surger*))
 #33. Oral Health
 #34. exp ORAL HYGIENE
 #35. (mouthrinse* OR mouth-rinse* OR "mouth rinse*" OR mouthwash* OR mouth-wash* OR "mouth wash*" OR toothbrush* OR "tooth brush*" OR tooth-brush* OR floss*)
 #36. exp DENTIFRICES
 #37. (dentifrice* OR toothpaste* OR tooth-paste* OR "tooth paste*")
 #38. Chlorhexidine
 #39. (chlorhexidine OR eludril OR chlorohex* or corsodyl)
 #40. exp ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS
 #41. (antibiotic* or anti-biotic* or antibacterial* or anti-bacterial*)
 #42. exp TETRACYCLINES
 #43. (tetracycline* OR doxycycline* OR minocycline* OR roxithromycin* OR moxifloxacin* OR ciprofloxacin* OR metronidazole*)
 #44. (Periostat OR Atridox OR Elyzol OR PerioChip OR Arestin OR Actisite)
 #45. #21 OR #22 OR #23 OR #24 OR #25 OR #26 OR #27 OR #28 OR #31 OR #32 OR #33 OR #34 OR #35 OR #36 OR #37 OR #38 OR #39 OR #40 OR 41 OR #42 OR #43 OR #44
 #46. #15 AND #20 AND #45

Appendix 3. MEDLINE Ovid search strategy

1. exp Cardiovascular diseases/
 2. ((myocardial or heart\$) adj5 infarc\$).mp.
 3. (heart adj6 (disease\$ or attack\$)).mp.
 4. (coronary adj6 (disease\$ or syndrome\$)).mp.
 5. (angina or "transient ischaemic attack\$").mp.
 6. exp Atherosclerosis/
 7. (atherosclerosis or arteriosclerosis).mp.
 8. "peripheral arterial disease".mp.
 9. exp Cerebrovascular Disorders/
 10. (stroke\$ or (ischemia adj3 brain\$) or (infarc\$ adj3 brain\$) or "intercranial haemorrhage\$" or "intercranial hemorrhage\$").mp.
 11. exp Thrombosis/
 12. (thrombosis or occulsion\$ or thromboses or aneurysm\$ or embolism\$).mp.
 13. DVT.ti,ab.
 14. ("atheromatous plaque" or atheromata\$).mp.
 15. or/1-14
 16. exp Periodontal Diseases/
 17. periodont\$.mp.
 18. (gingivitis or gingiva\$).mp.
 19. paradont\$.mp.
 20. or/16-19
 21. exp Preventive Dentistry/
 22. Dental Care for Chronically Ill/
 23. exp Periodontics/
 24. (scal\$ adj4 polish\$).mp.
 25. (root\$ adj4 plan\$).mp.
 26. ((tooth adj6 scal\$) or (teeth adj6 scal\$) or (dental adj6 scal\$)).mp.
 27. (oral and dental and prophylaxis).mp.
 28. (gingivectomy or gingivoplasty or "subgingival curettage" or "guided tissue regeneration").mp.
 29. Surgical flaps/
 30. "surgical flap\$".mp.
 31. ((29 or 30) and periodont\$).mp.
 32. (periodont\$ adj3 (therap\$ or treat\$ or surger\$)).mp.
 33. Oral Health/
 34. exp Oral Hygiene/

35. (mouthrinse\$ or mouth-rinse\$ or "mouth rinse\$" or mouthwash\$ or mouth-wash\$ or "mouth wash\$" or toothbrush\$ or "tooth brush \$" or tooth-brush\$ or floss\$).mp.
36. exp Dentifrices/
37. (dentifrice\$ or toothpaste\$ or tooth-paste\$ or "tooth paste\$").mp. [mp=title, original title, abstract, name of substance word, subject heading word, unique identifier]
38. Chlorhexidine/
39. (chlorhexidine or eludril or chlorohex\$ or corsodyl).mp.
40. exp Anti-bacterial agents/
41. (antibiotic\$ or anti-biotic\$ or antibacterial\$ or anti-bacterial\$).mp.
42. exp Tetracyclines/
43. (tetracycline\$ or doxycycline\$ or minocycline\$ or roxithromycin\$ or moxifloxacin\$ or ciprofloxacin\$ or metronidazole\$).mp.
44. (Periostat or Atridox or Elyzol or PerioChip or Arestin or Actisite).mp.
45. 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 31 or 32 or 33 or 34 or 35 or 36 or 37 or 38 or 39 or 40 or 41 or 42 or 43 or 44
46. 15 and 20 and 45

This subject search was linked to the Cochrane Highly Sensitive Search Strategy (CHSSS) for identifying randomised trials in MEDLINE: sensitivity-maximising version (2008 revision) as referenced in Chapter 6.4.11.1 and detailed in box 6.4.c of *The Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions*, Version 5.1.0 [updated March 2011] ([Lefebvre 2011](#)).

1. randomized controlled trial.pt.
2. controlled clinical trial.pt.
3. randomized.ab.
4. placebo.ab.
5. drug therapy.fs.
6. randomly.ab.
7. trial.ab.
8. groups.ab.
9. or/1-8
10. exp animals/ not humans.sh.
11. 9 not 10

Appendix 4. Embase Ovid search strategy

1. exp Cardiovascular diseases/
2. ((myocardial or heart\$) adj5 infarc\$).mp.
3. (heart adj6 (disease\$ or attack\$)).mp.
4. (coronary adj6 (artery disease\$ or heart muscle ischemia)).mp.
5. (angina pectoris or "transient ischaemic attack\$").mp.
6. exp Atherosclerosis/
7. (atherosclerosis or arteriosclerosis).mp.
8. "peripheral arterial disease".mp.
9. exp Cerebrovascular Disorders/
10. (stroke\$ or (ischemia adj3 brain\$) or (infarc\$ adj3 brain\$) or "inter cranial haemorrhage\$" or "inter cranial hemorrhage\$").mp.
11. exp Thrombosis/
12. (thrombosis or occlusion\$ or "occlusive cerebrovascular disease" or aneurysm\$ or embolism\$).mp.
13. DVT.ti,ab.
14. ("atherosclerotic plaque" or atheroma\$).mp.
15. 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14
16. exp Periodontal Diseases/
17. periodont\$.mp.
18. (gingivitis or gingiva\$).mp.
19. paradont\$.mp.
20. 16 or 17 or 18 or 19
21. exp Preventive Dentistry/
22. Dental Care for Chronically Ill/
23. exp Periodontics/
24. (scal\$ adj4 polish\$).mp.
25. (root\$ adj4 plan\$).mp.
26. ((tooth adj6 scal\$) or (teeth adj6 scal\$) or (dental adj6 scal\$)).mp.
27. (oral and dental and prophylaxis).mp.
28. (gingivectomy or gingivoplasty or "subgingival curettage" or "subgingival curettage" or "guided tissue regeneration").mp.
29. Surgical flaps/
30. "surgical flap\$".mp.

31. (29 or 30) and periodont\$.mp.
32. (periodont\$ adj3 (therap\$ or treat\$ or surger\$)).mp.
33. Oral Health/
34. exp Oral Hygiene/
35. (mouthrinse\$ or mouth-rinse\$ or "mouth rinse\$" or mouthwash\$ or mouth-wash\$ or "mouth wash\$" or toothbrush\$ or "tooth brush\$" or tooth-brush\$ or floss\$).mp.
36. exp Dentifrices/
37. (dentifrice\$ or toothpaste\$ or tooth-paste\$ or "tooth paste\$").mp.
38. Chlorhexidine/
39. (chlorhexidine or eludril or chlorohex\$ or corsodyl).mp.
40. exp Anti-bacterial agents/
41. (antibiotic\$ or anti-biotic\$ or antibacterial\$ or anti-bacterial\$).mp.
42. exp Tetracyclines/
43. (tetracycline\$ or doxycycline\$ or minocycline\$ or roxithromycin\$ or moxifloxacin\$ or ciprofloxacin\$ or metronidazole\$).mp.
44. (Periostat or Atridox or Elyzol or PerioChip or Arestin or Actisite).mp.
45. 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 31 or 32 or 33 or 34 or 35 or 36 or 37 or 38 or 39. or 40 or 41 or 42 or 43 or 44
46. 15 and 20 and 45

The above subject search was linked to adapted version of the Cochrane Embase Project filter for identifying RCTs in Embase Ovid (see <http://www.cochranelibrary.com/help/central-creation-details.html> for information):

1. Randomized controlled trial/
2. Controlled clinical study/
3. Random\$.ti,ab.
4. randomization/
5. intermethod comparison/
6. placebo.ti,ab.
7. (compare or compared or comparison).ti.
8. ((evaluated or evaluate or evaluating or assessed or assess) and (compare or compared or comparing or comparison)).ab.
9. (open adj label).ti,ab.
10. ((double or single or doubly or singly) adj (blind or blinded or blindly)).ti,ab.
11. double blind procedure/
12. parallel group\$1.ti,ab.
13. (crossover or cross over).ti,ab.
14. ((assign\$ or match or matched or allocation) adj5 (alternate or group\$1 or intervention\$1 or patient\$1 or subject\$1 or participant\$1)).ti,ab.
15. (assigned or allocated).ti,ab.
16. (controlled adj7 (study or design or trial)).ti,ab.
17. (volunteer or volunteers).ti,ab.
18. trial.ti.
19. or/1-18
20. (exp animal/ or animal.hw. or nonhuman/) not (exp human/ or human cell/ or (human or humans).ti.)
21. 19 not 20

Appendix 5. CINAHL EBSCO search strategy

- S1 MH Cardiovascular diseases
- S2 (myocardial or (heart* N5 infarc*))
- S3 (heart N6 disease* or attack*)
- S4 (coronary N6 disease* or syndrome*)
- S5 (angina or "transient ischaemic attack*")
- S6 MH Atherosclerosis
- S7 (atherosclerosis or arteriosclerosis)
- S8 "peripheral arterial disease"
- S9 MH Cerebrovascular Disorders
- S10 (stroke* or (ischemia N3 brain*) or (infarc* N3 brain*) or intracranial haemorrhage* or intracranial hemorrhage*)
- S11 MH Thrombosis
- S12 (thrombosis or occlusion* or thromboses or aneurysm* or embolism*)
- S13 TI DVT or AB DVT
- S14 ("atheromatous plaque" or i°atherosclerotic plaque± or atheromata*)
- S15 S1 or S2 or S3 or S4 or S5 or S6 or S7 or S8 or S9 or S10 or S11 or S12 or S13 or S14
- S16 MH Periodontal Diseases
- S17 periodont*

S18 (gingivitis or gingival*)
 S19 paradont*
 S20 S16 or S17 S18 or S19
 S21 MH Preventive Dentistry
 S22 Dental Care for Chronically Ill
 S23 MH Periodontics
 S24 (scal* N4 polish*)
 S25 (root* N4 plan*)
 S26 (tooth N6 scal*) or (teeth N6 scal*) or (dental N6 scal*)
 S27 oral and dental and prophylaxis
 S28 (gingivectomy or gingivoplasty or subgingival curettage* or guided tissue regeneration)
 S29 Surgical flaps
 S30 "surgical flap*" ¹
 S31 ((S29 or S30) and periodont*)
 S32 (periodont* N3 therap* or treat* or surger*)
 S33 Oral Health
 S34 MH Oral Hygiene
 S35 (mouthrinse* or mouth-rinse* or "mouth rinse*" or mouthwash* or mouth-wash* or "mouth wash*" or toothbrush* or "tooth brush*" or tooth-brush* or floss*)
 S36 MH Dentifrices
 S37 (dentifrice* or toothpaste* or tooth-paste* or "tooth paste*")
 S38 Chlorhexidine
 S39 (chlorhexidine or eludril or chlorohex* or corsodyl)
 S40 Anti bacterial agents
 S41 (antibiotic* or anti-biotic* or antibacterial* or anti-bacterial*)
 S42 Tetracyclines
 S43 (tetracycline* or doxycycline* or minocycline* or roxithromycin* or moxifloxacin* or ciprofloxacin* or metronidazole*)
 S44 (Periostat or Atridox or Elyzol or PerioChip or Arestin or Actisite)
 S45 S21 or S22 or S23 or S24 or S25 or S26 or S27 or S28 or S31 or S32 or S33 or S34 or S35 or S36 or S37 or S38 or S39 or S40 or S41 or S42 or S43 or S44
 S46 S15 and S20 and S45

The above subject search was linked to Cochrane Oral Health's filter for CINAHL EBSCO:

S1 MH Random Assignment or MH Single-blind Studies or MH Double-blind Studies or MH Triple-blind Studies or MH Crossover design or MH Factorial Design
 S2 TI ("multicentre study" or "multicenter study" or "multi-centre study" or "multi-center study") or AB ("multicentre study" or "multicenter study" or "multi-centre study" or "multi-center study") or SU ("multicentre study" or "multicenter study" or "multi-centre study" or "multi-center study")
 S3 TI random* or AB random*
 S4 AB "latin square" or TI "latin square"
 S5 TI (crossover or cross-over) or AB (crossover or cross-over) or SU (crossover or cross-over)
 S6 MH Placebos
 S7 AB (singl* or doubl* or trebl* or tripl*) or TI (singl* or doubl* or trebl* or tripl*)
 S8 TI blind* or AB mask* or AB blind* or TI mask*
 S9 S7 and S8
 S10 TI Placebo* or AB Placebo* or SU Placebo*
 S11 MH Clinical Trials
 S12 TI (Clinical AND Trial) or AB (Clinical AND Trial) or SU (Clinical AND Trial)
 S13 S1 or S2 or S3 or S4 or S5 or S6 or S9 or S10 or S11 or S12

Appendix 6. OpenGrey search strategy

(periodont* or paradont*) AND cardiovascular
 (periodont* or paradont*) AND heart*
 (periodont* or paradont*) AND stroke*
 (periodont* or paradont*) AND coronar*

Appendix 7. US National Institutes of Health Trials Register (ClinicalTrials.gov) search strategy

cardiovascular AND periodontitis
 heart AND periodontitis
 stroke AND periodontitis

coronary AND periodontitis

Appendix 8. WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform search strategy

cardiovascular AND periodont*
stroke AND periodont*
"heart disease" AND periodont*
coronar* AND periodont*

Appendix 9. Chinese BioMedical Literature Database search strategy

1. 主题词:心血管疾病/全部树/全部副主题词 -限定: -
2. 主题词:牙周疾病/全部树/全部副主题词 -限定: -
3. 中文摘要:随机 -限定: -
4. #1 and #2 and #3 -限定: -

Appendix 10. China National Knowledge Infrastructure search strategy

(((摘要=心血管 或者 摘要=心脏) 并且 主题=牙周) 并且 摘要=随机) (精确匹配), 专辑导航: 全部; 数据库: 文献 跨库检索

Appendix 11. VIP search strategy

题名或关键词=牙周 并且 题名或关键词=心脏 并且 文摘=随机

Appendix 12. Sciencepaper Online search strategy

题目=牙周 与 (题目=心脏 或 题目=心血管) 与 摘要=随机

WHAT'S NEW

Date	Event	Description
28 December 2019	New citation required and conclusions have changed	One new study included, which provides very low-certainty evidence relating to primary prevention.
17 September 2019	New search has been performed	Search updated. One new study identified for inclusion and one awaiting classification. Title changed. Author order on byline changed and new authors added.

HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 7, 2011

Review first published: Issue 8, 2014

Date	Event	Description
26 September 2017	New citation required but conclusions have not changed	Conclusions remain the same as we did not identify any new studies for inclusion.
23 September 2017	New search has been performed	Search updated. No new studies included. New information added in background and discussion.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

- Chunjie Li and Zongkai Lv proposed this clinical question, registered the title with Cochrane Oral Health.

- Drafting and revising of the protocol: Chunjie Li, Zongkai Lv, Ye Zhu, and Yafei Wu
- Searching of Chinese databases: Wei Liu
- Study identification: Chunjie Li and Wei Liu
- Data extraction and 'Risk of bias' assessment: Wei Liu and Yubin Cao
- Data management and data analysis: Wei Liu and Yubin Cao
- Data interpreting: Yafei Wu, Ye Zhu, and Li Dong
- Drafting/updating the review: Wei Liu and Yubin Cao
- Revising the updated review: Chunjie Li, Zongkai Lv, Ye Zhu, Yafei Wu, Li Dong, and Zipporah Iheozor-Ejiofor

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

- Chunjie Li was supported by the 2011 Aubrey Sheiham Public Health & Primary Care Scholarship, and finished the systematic review at the UK Cochrane Centre. We declare that the scholarship had no impact on the review content.
- Chunjie Li was also supported by 2018 Sichuan University-Luzhou Municipal Government Strategic Cooperation Research during the updating of the review. We declare that the research funding only provided financial support, without influencing any procedure and result of the review.
- Wei Lui, Yubin Cao, Li Dong, Ye Zhu, Yafei Wu, Zongkai Lv: none known
- Zipporah Iheozor-Ejiofor: none known. Zipporah is an editor with Cochrane Oral Health

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- West China College of Stomatology, Sichuan University, China.
- Chinese Cochrane Center, China.
- Aubrey Sheiham Public Health & Primary Care Scholarship 2011, UK.
- School of Dentistry at The University of Manchester, Manchester Academic Health Sciences Centre (MAHSC) and the NIHR Manchester Biomedical Research Centre, UK.
- 2018 Sichuan University-Luzhou Municipal Government Strategic Cooperation Research, China.

(2018CDLZ-12)

External sources

- Cochrane Oral Health Global Alliance, UK.

The production of Cochrane Oral Health reviews has been supported financially by our Global Alliance since 2011 (ohg.cochrane.org/partnerships-alliances). Recent contributors have been: British Association for the Study of Community Dentistry, UK; British Society of Paediatric Dentistry, UK; the Canadian Dental Hygienists Association, Canada; Centre for Dental Education and Research at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, India; National Center for Dental Hygiene Research & Practice, USA; New York University College of Dentistry, USA; NHS Education for Scotland, UK; Swiss Society for Endodontology, Switzerland.

- UK Cochrane Centre, UK.
- National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), UK.

This project was supported by the NIHR, via Cochrane Infrastructure funding to Cochrane Oral Health. The views and opinions expressed therein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Systematic Reviews Programme, NIHR, NHS or the Department of Health.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

- We modified the title from 'management' to 'primary and secondary prevention' and removed 'chronic'.
- We removed quasi-randomised controlled trials from the inclusion criteria because of the risk of bias.
- We modified the inclusion criteria in terms of participant disease – we changed depth of the periodontal pockets from 5 mm to 4 mm. This decision was based on clinical expert advice to shift focus from the severity of periodontitis to any clinical diagnosis of periodontitis.
- We added the following exclusion criteria that were erroneously omitted from the protocol: patients with severe systemic diseases other than cardiovascular disease (CVD), who are pregnant, lactating or unable to return for follow-up and studies not focusing on primary or secondary prevention of CVD.
- We added follow-up time of one year or longer to the Types of studies, as suggested by Cochrane Oral Health.
- We added secondary outcome heart function parameters (such as ejection fraction, etc.), in line with the aims of this review.
- The Cochrane Heart Group's Trials Register was not searched, as all trials in the register were also available in CENTRAL.

- The US National Institutes of Health Trials Register was added to the search, in accordance with the new standards for the conduct of Cochrane Reviews (MECIR version 2.3).
- The description of the seven domains used for 'Risk of bias' assessment changed (as the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* evolved from version 5.0 to 5.1), but the essence stayed the same.
- In the section 'Assessment of risk of bias', we deleted the section that stated we excluded the third domain from the overall assessment. Although it is difficult to blind the participants for periodontal therapy, a study without blinding of participants is at high risk of bias.

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

Cardiovascular Diseases [etiology] [*prevention & control]; Chronic Periodontitis [complications] [*therapy]; Coronary Disease [etiology] [prevention & control]; Dental Scaling; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Root Planing; Secondary Prevention [methods]

MeSH check words

Humans