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Coronary artery disease in periodontitis rat model (Article) [\(Open Access\)](#)

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Abstract

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Context: Epidemiological and microbiological studies have reported association between periodontitis and coronary artery disease (CAD), experimental study that simulated cause-effect of periodontitis in CAD, however, was lacking. Aims: This study aimed to demonstrate the occurrence of coronary artery disease as a consequence of induced periodontitis in a rat model. Settings and Design: This in vivo experimental study using the post test only control group design. Methods and Material: A total of 12 rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) were divided into control and periodontitis groups (six rats in each group). Periodontitis was induced by injection of periodontitis bacteria *Porphyromonas gingivalis* in buccal gingival sulcus of left mandibular teeth, thrice a week for 4 wk. All rats were fed with normocholesterol diet. At the end of study, all rats were sacrificed. The rats' heart containing coronary arteries were removed, cut cross-sectionally and prepared for histochemistry assay. Statistical analysis used: Descriptive analysis was used to assess the frequency of CAD lesion, and t test for IMT Results: All of rats in periodontitis group demonstrated signs of CAD. Coronary artery local inflammation indicated by leukocytes and erythrocyte accumulation were identified in all rats in periodontitis group (100 %). Parameters of intimal collagen disintegration and endothelial disintegration were also commonly occurred (91.66 % each), atheroma (41.66 %), stenosis (41.66 %). Periodontitis group demonstrated significantly higher mean IMT ($p < 0.05$) compared to control group, $3.6 \mu\text{m} \pm 1.4 \mu\text{m}$ and $2.1 \mu\text{m} \pm 0.7 \mu\text{m}$, respectively. Conclusions: Periodontitis induced CAD. Periodontitis rat model might be used to represent as atherosclerotic model as well. © 2020 Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications. All rights reserved.

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Atherosclerotic model

In vivo

Intima-media thickness

Porphyromonas gingivalis

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