Medication intake and its influence on salivary profile of geriatric outpatients in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

Abstrak:

Background: It has been well documented that several diseases or conditions and their related medications could be the risk factors for several ailments found in the oral cavity. Increased usage of medication in elderly could have impact on quality of saliva that affects oral health, eventually cause deterioration in quality of life. Purpose: To describe the salivary pH, buffering capacity, stimulated- and unstimulated salivary flow rate profile in elderly using medications. Methods: Seventy-six elderly were consented and agreed to participate in this study. Interview and medical record analysis were performed to get data about their health status, chronic use of medications and complaints related to xerostomia. Collection of unstimulated and stimulated saliva samples were completed in parallel with measurement of salivary pH and buffering capacity. Results: The mean salivary pH was moderately acidic while having low salivary buffering capacity. The mean unstimulated salivary flow rate (USSFR) was 0.24 &plusmn; 1.8ml/min and 41 of subjects (53%) were classified hyposalivation, while the stimulated salivary flow rate (SSFR) was 0.86 &plusmn;
0.49ml/min and 31 (40%) classified hyposalivation. Number of drugs-induced xerostomia intake significantly correlated with the reduction in the USSFR of subjects (p<0.0001), however it was not the case with salivary pH and buffering capacity (p>0.05). It also showed correlation with complaints related to xerostomia. The mean USSFR did not correlate with xerostomia complaints. Conclusion: Medications intake influenced salivary profile and had more effect in changes in xerostomia complaints and salivary quantity than to salivary pH and buffering capacity in Indonesian elderly population.

Keyword:

Medication, xerostomia, hyposalivation, elderly

Daftar Pustaka:

Petersen PE Improving the oral health of older people: the approach of the WHO Global Oral Health Programme Community Dent Oral Epidemiol 2005 -