

Immunoglobulin a in Chronic Periodontitis Patients

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Abstract: Forty-nine chronic periodontitis patients were diagnosed by dentist .Of which 27 were with generalized chronic periodontitis and 22 were with localized chronic periodontitis. The disease was prevalent among the age group range from 20 to 44 years old. Ten apparently healthy normal subjects were elected as control .Sera , saliva, salivary proteins were made for detection of IgA levels using radial immunodiffusion in gel containing low and high levels of anti-IgA ready made makes. Periodontitis patients sera have shown that, IgA concentration means reaches two to three folds higherthan that of controls.The IgA herd plot among the patients was of skewd distribution type. Young patients serum IgA were showing higher than that of senescence periodontitis patients and higher than that of normal control subjects .Male patients serum IgA were of higher concentration means than that of female patients. Apparently senescence decreases serum IgA concentration means as compared to young patients and controls.

Keywords: Chronic, Periodotitis, Serum, Saliva, Proteins, Plot, Herd

1. Introduction

The systemic as well as mucosal immune response time curve of vertebrate including man towards bacterial peptide epitope is initiated and mounted as an IgM response ,then it can be class switched to IgA or IgG through gene rearrangement ,gene exclusion ,gene rearrangement and/or cytokine action[1,2].Hence , IgG or IgA may be concomitant with chronicity state of an infectious disease[3,4].Rise upof either IgA or IgG or both into two to four folds than that of base line concentration is considered as a holdfast criterion for chronicity[5,6].Though ,oral mucosal tolerance, immune complex deposition in periodontal or salivary gland tissues may lessen or nullifythe concentrations of oralsoft tissue IgA[7,8].The objective of the current communication was to report on serum and salivary IgA among chronic periodontitis patients.

2. Main Body

Forty-nine chronic periodontitis patients from both males and females were clinical diagnosed by the specialized dentists[9].Ten apparently normal mouth hygiene subjects were elected as control .Blood samples without anticoagulants in a rate of 5ml in plane tubes were collected from both patients and controls[10].Likewise ,from both

periodontitis patients and controls saliva were collected as recommended by salimetrics [11].Salivary proteins was separated using 6% polyethylene glycol 6000 as protein precipitant[12].Radial immunodiffusion in gel containing low and high level anti-IgA [13].Biometric analysis were done as in Steels et al[14]

3. Results and Discussion

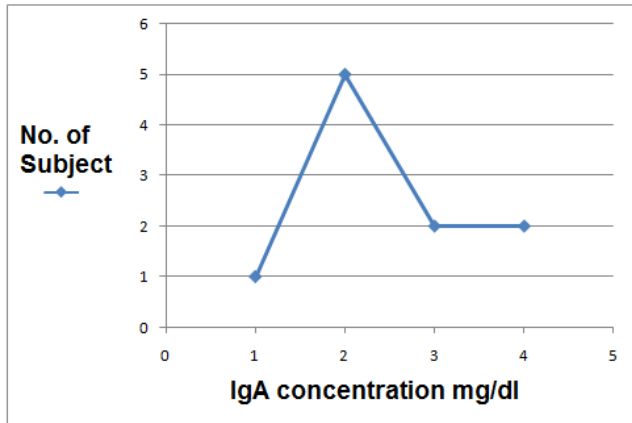
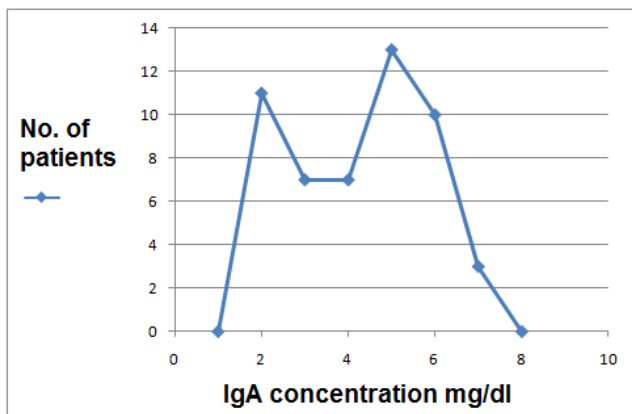
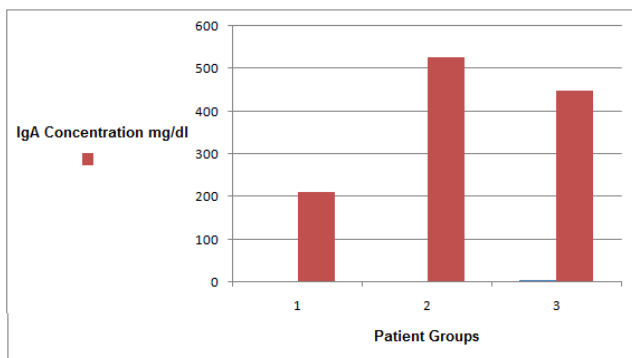
The periodontitis patients sera have shown Table 2 immunoglobulin A (IgA) concentration means higher than those of control subjects. They reaches two to three folds than controls. IgA herd plot was found to be of skewd normal distribution curve. Thus, periodontitis induced an increase in serum IgA, and serum IgA among patients can probe herd immunity for the test population Figure 1. Young patients were showing higher serum IgA concentration means than that for senescent patients and that for normal subject controls. Senescent decreases the concentration means as compared to young Figure 2.

Table 1. The study groups

Disease Entity	Numbers
Local chronic Periodontitis	22
Generalized chronic periodontitis	27
Control	10
Total	59

Table 2. Immunoglobulin A in Periodontitis patients and controls

Age Range/years	IgA mean concentration mg/dl.			
	Control	Total	Generalized form	Localized form
25-29	211.0	539.55	551.1	528.0
30-34	209.4	519.113	553.6	484.626
35-39	215.4	497.76	463.2	500.52
40-44	111.8	479.161	476.7	481.772

**Figure 1 A.** IgA concentration among control subjects**Figure 1 B.** IgA concentration among periodontitis patients**Figure 2.** The effect of aging and periodontitis on IgA concentration

Male patients were of higher serum IgA concentration means than that for female patients. Female patients gender seems to be of rather decreasing potential to serum IgA.

Oral soft tissue harbors the IgA-bacterial epitope-complement complexes leading to vanishing or nullifying the

secretory IgA in saliva and salivary proteins found in this study.

The continual trigger for the immune cells of the oral mucosal compartment by the antigenic epitope(s) of the periodontal pathogens, such trigger may induced systemic immune responses with initial immunoglobulin M type then after class switched to IgA type [1,17,18]. In comparison, IgA seronegative saliva and salivary proteins may be due to either case of stomial mucosal tolerance [19] or due to an immune complex deposition in the periodontal soft tissue and/or paucity of salivary IgA secretion [19,20,21].

4. Conclusion

i- Local periodontal infections stimulates an increase in the levels of systemic IgA.

ii- Systemic IgA accounts both for chronicity and class switching.

iii- Senescent inhibits systemic IgA levels

iv- Gender may interplay an increment or decrement shift in serum IgA in periodontitis patients.

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