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Title: The Evaluation of Calculation Rate in Patients with Nephrolithiasis

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Introduction: Some reports show that oral manifestations such as uremia osteomatis, self bleeding, periodontal diseases, xerostomia and calculus formation are increased in patients with renal disease. Based on similar structural composition and similar process of production of kidney stones and dental calculus, we performed this study to evaluate the prevalence of dental calculus in patients with kidney diseases.

Materials & Methods: In this case-control study, 30 patients with idiopathic nephrolithiasis were selected as case group and 30 sex and age matched healthy persons were selected as control. They had no systemic and periodontal diseases. Silness-Loe plaque index and Green-Vermillion calculus index were recorded for both groups. Data were analyzed by Chi-square, Fisher’s Exact test, T-student and Two-way ANOVA.

Results: Results of this study showed that there were not any significant differences between case and control groups in amount of plaque and dental calculus. P=0.79.

Conclusion: Patients with nephrolithiasis are not more susceptible to calculus formation.

Key words: Dental calculus, Nephrolithiasis, Periodontal disease.

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