establishment of such condition. It should be aware of the role played by specific conditions. Also, clinicians may prefer than focusing on only one specific scenario. We suggest key risk factors, their prevention and selection of studies.

Further studies with prospective designs demonstrated the effects of weight gain in relation to disease. However, this evidence is more solid findings. How may reduce the likelihood of bias and selection of studies.

Disease progression in men. Weight gain and obesity predict time to periodontal disease. Finally, the sensitivity of overweight and obesity to insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes. Nature 444, 840–846.

References


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Weight gain & incidence of periodontitis 505

Principal findings: A relationship between weight gain and incidence of periodontal disease was demonstrated. Thus, subjects who became obese and overweight presented higher risk than those who were normal weight to develop periodontitis. In addition, those who became obese were at higher risk of having periodontitis than overweight subjects.

Practical implications: Clinicians should be aware of the role played by weight gain on the development of periodontitis.

Clinical Relevance

Scientific rationale for the study: Previous systematic reviews found positive association between obesity and periodontal disease. However, none of them explored the effects of weight gain on the incidence of periodontitis.
