

Control of periodontal inflammation, systemic inflammatory responses and cognitive decline in Alzheimer's disease

Submission date 03/05/2013	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 16/08/2013	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 22/03/2018	Condition category Nervous System Diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

An important cause of inflammation (soreness and swelling), especially in older people, is gum disease. This can be treated by improving oral health – dentists can fix damaged teeth and dental hygienists can help to keep the gums healthy by cleaning and by providing advice. Some evidence suggests that inflammation is also important in Alzheimer's disease. This inflammation, both that caused by gum disease and that associated with Alzheimer's, can be measured in the blood. This study aims to find out if people with mild memory problems have inflammation that can be measured in their blood and whether improving gum health reduces that inflammation. If it does, then the next step, in another study, would be to see whether this affects the risk of getting Alzheimer's disease.

Who can participate?

People over the age of 65 who do not have dementia but do have some memory problems

What does the study involve?

People taking part in the study are randomly allocated to two groups: one receives an intensive dental treatment and the other receives usual care. They have an assessment of their memory and a blood and saliva test. Then they see a dentist and a dental hygienist. Some have regular treatment fixing any major problems with their teeth and advice about how to keep the gums healthy. Others have more intensive dental hygiene.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The possible benefits are a good assessment of tooth and gum health for all participants followed by either normal standard of care or more intensive oral health treatment. The risks are nothing more than that of having a blood test.

Where is the study run from?

This is a study at King's Health Partners, a group of hospitals including the Maudsley, King's College and Guys and St Thomas', London (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?
November 2011 to November 2014

Who is funding the study?
The Biomedical Research Centres at King's Health Partners (UK)

Who is the main contact?
Professor Simon Lovestone
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Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
1

Study information

Scientific Title
Control of periodontal inflammation, systemic inflammatory responses and cognitive decline: a comparative study of standard oral care versus periodontal care

Study objectives

1. To investigate relationships between periodontal disease (and associated systemic inflammatory responses) and both progression of cognitive decline and gene expression in T cells and dendritic cells in response to such inflammatory changes.
2. To determine the feasibility of a hub and spoke-based community assessment of oral and

mental health, and secondary care provision of dental treatment, for the improvement of oral health and changes in systemic markers of inflammation as a precursor to a larger intervention study to determine how this influences cognitive decline, mediated by and related to changes in lymphocyte activity.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

NRES Committee London - East, 05/09/2011, ref: 11/LO/0987

Study design

Interventional randomised single-centre study

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Quality of life

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Periodontitis and disease progression in Alzheimer's disease

Interventions

Recruited individuals are stratified for gender and randomised into either a periodontal care or a standard care group using a random number table.

Provision of oral hygiene instruction using a Braun Oral B electric toothbrush provided for the patient and supplemented by use of chlorhexidine mouthwash for one month.

Full mouth tooth and root instrumentation under local anaesthesia over 4 visits, with tailored oral hygiene reinforcement at each visit, and where necessary, removal of hopeless teeth and removal of decay and provisional restorations in decayed teeth/repair of decayed fillings

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

Feasibility and effectiveness of periodontal treatment at improving oral health in people with mild cognitive impairment (primary outcome A: changes in plaque scores, probing depths and bleeding scores), measured at 6-7 weeks

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Levels of circulating proinflammatory cytokines (CRP and IL-6)
2. Rate of cognitive decline (change in CERAD score in 6 weeks; secondary outcome B change in rate of conversion to dementia over 1 year)

3. Whether there is a shared complex inflammatory marker for periodontitis and mild cognitive impairment and whether change in this marker set predicts response to therapy (shared marker set, predictive value of marker set)

Measured at 6 months and final assessment at one year.

Completion date

22/09/2016

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Adults aged 70 years or older, either sex
2. Amnestic according to Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer's Disease (CERAD) cognitive battery norms
3. MiniMental State Examination (MMSE) score range between 24–30
4. Geriatric Depression Scale less than/equals 4/5
5. Clinical Dementia rating scale score of less than/equals 0.5
6. Participants should be nonsmoking, in good general health and English speaking in order to allow valid cognitive assessment to take place
7. Willing and able to participate in study

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Senior

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Less than 70 years old
2. Recent change in relevant medication
3. Current or recent smoker.
4. With 8 teeth or less
5. Not deemed sufficiently fit to undergo operative dental treatment including extractions
6. Recent active periodontal treatment
7. Reporting a history of local oropharyngeal radiotherapy resulting in oral dryness

Date of first enrolment

22/11/2011

Date of final enrolment

22/11/2014

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

King's College London

London

United Kingdom

SE1 9RT

Sponsor information

Organisation

King's College London (UK)

ROR

<https://ror.org/0220mzb33>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

Funder Name

NIHR Biomedical Research Centres at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust (SLaM) and Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust (GST) with King's College London (KCL) (UK)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The current data sharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available at a later date

IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date