










Prevalence of xerostomia and hyposalivation in female population in postmenopausal stage

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Abstract

Objetives: To assess resting and stimulated salivary flow and the prevalence of xerostomia and/or hyposaliva in postmenopausal women, considering the systemic condition of each participant.

Specific objectives: a) estimate the correspondence between the report of xerostomia and the condition of hyposaliva; b) analyze the probable association between xerostomia and hyposalivation with signs and/or symptoms of periodontitis.

Methods: It is a descriptive and cross-sectional study carried out at the Integrated Clinic of the UdelarSchool of Dentistry. The sample will be composed of 25 participants in the postmenopausal stage and similar size in the fertile period. The methodology consists of anamnesis and sialometry at rest and stimulated. Inclusion criteria: female, age range 45-55 years, postmenopausal. As a control group, the female population in the fertile stage and age range 35 to 44 years will be surveyed. Exclusion criteria: having received professional oral prophylaxis and/or periodontal treatment in the last 6 months. An anamnesis is made on xerostomia and the periodontal indices recorded before treatment is obtained from the clinical history. Obtaining resting and stimulated saliva follows a protocol.

Expected results: Persistent dry mouth is an important health problem that causes functional alterations and oral lesions. It is expected that the object group under study will present a higher prevalence of dry mouth and/or periodontal disease.

Keywords: xerostomia, hyposalivation, menopause, oral health, periodontitis.

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