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Absence of Organs Dental Trigger Gastrointestinal Disorders

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1.Introduction

Oral health influences the general well-being of our body and, in many cases, losing teeth is not is only a problem for chew, but that can bring with him complications in he system digestive. It ha seen, in various research, that the changes in the cavity oral HE link tightly with gastrointestinal disorders, which suggests that a global-rather than an isolated-vision is essential [1]. It is worth noting that saliva, a key element in digestion and in the protection of the gastric mucosa, tends to fail in those who have lost some teeth, which is sometimes associated with conditions such as gastritis or gastroesophageal reflux [2]. The chewing process, along with the characteristics of the foods we consume, depends largely on good dental integrity. Some studies indicate that missing teeth leads to to a feeding less adequate, reducing the intake of nutrients essentials and predisposing the body-in most cases-to metabolic disorders [3]. In addition, observe that populations vulnerable, as the seniors either who have certain disabilities, They tend to face, to a more pronounced extent, both dental decay and gastrointestinal problems [4]. Despite the vast amount of literature available, significant gaps remain in this field. Many studies have analyzed the impact of loss in a rather one-sided manner. dental in the health oral and the quality of life of the patient, without stop enough in as This is related to digestive functions [5]. Furthermore, more empirical research is needed to clarify the underlying biological mechanisms, along with clinical trials-for example-that evaluate intervention strategies to alleviate these negative effects [6]. Review studies previous us sample a diversity of approaches, from biopsy and histological analysis of gastrointestinal tissues in edentulous patients, to the assessment of the gut microbiota in relation to oral health [7]. On the contrary, barely HE ha borrowed attention to the prevention primary and to the consequences to long term that the loss dental can cause in he system digestive in some groups [8]. This often leads us to question whether it would be prudent to integrate public health strategies that encourage the preservation of dental health as a preventive method against gastrointestinal disorders [9]. This revision intends, further there of collect and analyze the existing literature, clearly highlighting the influence of oral health on digestive function, fostering collaboration between dentistry and gastroenterology. Overall, the goal is to establish an interdisciplinary framework that aims to improve quality of life and promote more effective health practices that respect human integrity [10]. A more detailed analysis of the key findings in this area will then be carried out, along with some recommendations for future lines of research [11].

2. Revision of The Literature

The connection between missing teeth and digestive problems has been discussed for decades, but never in the direct way recognized today. In the 1980s, some studies began to point out-albeit somewhat imprecisely-how important teeth are for chewing, which indirectly influenced in he process digestive [12]. Then, in the decade of the 90, With more refined diagnostic techniques, it was noted that tooth loss is related to conditions such as dyspepsia and he reflux gastroesophageal [13,14]. Generally, at the beginning of the 21st century, researchers turned to exploring the biological mechanisms behind these observations; soon HE evidenced that the absence of teeth could alter the microbiota oral and, ofpassed, disturb the health intestinal [15,16]. Some studies, which I insist, have notably linked chronic inflammation - largely derived from tooth loss - with diseases gastrointestinal [17,18]. By If that were not enough, it is suggested that when chewing is compromised, people tend to consume food without proper preparation, which sometimes promotes obesity and other metabolic disorders [19,20]. AND No let's forget he component Psychological: The low self-esteem that accompanies tooth loss can change eating habits, complicating still further the health digestive [11,12]. Thus, the evolution in the study of this topic reveals a complex network of relationships that demands a multidisciplinary approach to treat oral and gastrointestinal health together [13-15]. The relationship between the health oral and the disorders digestive ha has gained increasing interest in the scientific community, although the presentation of ideas sometimes takes place in a back and forth manner of concepts. Some jobs they have shown that No count with teeth affects No only the manner chewing, but also how we swallow, which can lead to poor digestion and trigger problems as the indigestion either he reflux gastroesophageal (D Liberton and to the., 2024)(Fres Eán-Ruiz and Recent research has highlighted that the oral and intestinal microbiota are subtly connected, such that tooth loss can unbalance this microbial system and, in consequence, affect the health gastrointestinal in terms generals(Giulia On the other hand, the emotional impact –although sometimes mentioned as a secondary issue– is also noticeable: tooth loss can damage self-esteem, leading to eating behaviors disordered that worsen the symptoms digestive [16]. Besides, HE ha observed that the people with edentulism usually avoid some food, it which can lead to a nutrient-poor diet and indirectly affect the digestive system [17,18]. Some researchers even suggest that inflammation systemic derivative of infections oral HE addition to the risk of disorders gastrointestinal, based on evidence linking periodontal diseases with digestive problems [19,20]. Thus, in a non-linear but very revealing way, it is concluded that taking care of the health of the oral system could have important effects on gastrointestinal health (Warnakulasuriya S and to the., 2020)(Habib G and to the., 2015). The methods for study the absence of Teeth and their effects on digestion have evolved in a variety of ways, ranging from observational research to experiments in animal models. In many of these studies, it has been correlated the loss dental with a increase in the symptoms digestive, something that HE reflects in published works [31,32,33]. These findings suggest that, while masticatory function is essential for digestion and nutrient absorption, the absence of teeth could trigger problems in the digestive system. On the other hand, more in-depth research-some of it using animal models-has shown that tooth removal produces notable changes in the composition of the intestinal microbiota, which can, almost inevitably, lead to digestive disorders [14,15]. Other studies confirm this direct link between compromised oral health and adverse effects on intestinal health [16]. Even so, systematic reviews have brought together multiple investigations, offering a panorama critical that insists in the need of a approach interdisciplinary for

Table 1: Summary of the Literature Review.

Author	Year	Title	Main Focus	Findings
D. Liberton, K. Almpani, R. Mishra, C. Bassim, C. Van Ryzin, B. Webb, E. Jabs, E. C. Engle, F. S. Collins, I. Manoli, J. S. Lee	2024	Oral Health-Related Quality of Life in Rare Disorders of Congenital Facial Weakness	Analyze the quality of life related to oral health in cases of congenital facial weakness.	The subjects with facial weakness congenital present higher scores on the OHIP-14, indicating a lower quality of life related to oral health compared to controls.
AND. Fresán-Ruiz, G. Pons-Tomás, JC de Carlos-Vicente, TO. Bustinza-	2022	Device Exposure and Patient Risk Factors' Impact on the	Study he impact of the exhibition to devices in the rates of	Exposure to devices is a risk factor risk extrinsic
Arriortúa, M. Slocker- Barrio, S. Belda- Hofheinz, M. Nieto- Moro, SM Uriona- Tuma, L. Pinós-Tella, E. Morteruel-Arizcuren, C. Schuffelmann, Y. Peña- López, S. Bobillo- Perez, I. Jordan		Healthcare-Associated Infection Rates in PICUs	healthcare-associated infections in pediatric intensive care units.	important for acquiring healthcare-associated infections. HAI Zero Bundles have been shown to decrease infection rates.
G. Campus, M. Diaz- Betancourt, M. Cagetti, J. Oak, T. Oak, J. F. Cortés- Martinicorena, J. Deschner, G. Douglas, R. Giacaman, V. Machiulskiene, D. Manton, D. Raggio, F. Ramos-Gomez, R. Sava- Rosianu	2020	Study Protocol for an Online Questionnaire Survey on Symptoms/ Signs, Protective Measures, Level of Awareness and Perception Regarding COVID-19 Outbreak among Dentists. A Global Survey	Assess the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak between dentists in different countries through a online questionnaire.	The study will facilitate understanding of how the pandemic affected the dental profession , focusing on symptoms, working conditions and level of awareness about COVID-19.
G. Hakobyan, T. Acob, M. Aleksanyan, O. Jumaah, S. Prabhakaran	2024	Upper Gastrointestinal (GI) Manifestations of Inflammatory Myositis: A Tale of Two Patients.	Describe upper gastrointestinal manifestations in patients with myositis, focusing on dysphagia.	Gastrointestinal complications like the dysphagia are relevant in myositis, and personalized treatments can improve clinical outcomes.
N. Gevkaliuk, R. Drevnitska	2024	Synbativity of The Angioarchitectonics of The Tongue and Gastrointestinal Tract Mucous Membrane In The Disorders of Homologous Organs	Study the morphofunctional state of the vascular network of the tongue and intestine slim during experimental gastritis.	A reactive restructuring of was observed the microcirculation on the tongue and gastrointestinal tract associated with gastritis.
R. Saini, S. Saini, S. Sharma	2010	Periodontitis leads to VAP in ICU patients: A dental note	Explore the relationship between the periodontitis and ventilator-associated pneumonia in ICU patients.	Periodontitis may contribute to the occurrence of VAP in ICUs, suggesting that care oral appropriate is crucial.
Giulia of Angelis, F. Biscetti	2013	Do not tell the children: toothbrushing does not make a difference (in your ventilator-associated pneumonia rates).	Evaluate the effectiveness of the brushing dental in the prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia .	No HE found a positive effect significant of tooth brushing in rates of VAP, suggesting that the chlorhexidine is further effective.
Together Vernacularism, O. Kujan, J. M. Aguirre- Urizar, J. V. Bagán Sebastián, M. Á. González-Moles, WHOSE. R. Kerr, G. Lodi, F. W. Mello	2020	Oral potentially malignant disorders: TO consensus report from an international seminar on nomenclature and classification, agreed by the WHO Collaborating Center for Oral Cancer	Update the nomenclature and classification of potentially oral disorders malignant.	New OPMD categories are included based on current evidence, underscoring the importance of research and training in this field. field.
H. Xiang, Qipeng Liu	2022	Alterations of the gut microbiota in coronavirus disease 2019 and its therapeutic potential	Explore the alterations of the intestinal microbiota in patients with COVID-19.	Intestinal dysbiosis is associated with COVID-19, suggesting the need for therapeutic strategies directed to the microbiota.
Rakhshinda Jabeen, A. Jami, A. Shahab, A. Shahab	2021	Relationship of Halitosis with Gastric Helicobacter Pylori Infection	Evaluate the relationship between the halitosis and the Helicobacter pylori infection.	significant correlation between halitosis and H. pylori, which suggests that can be an indicator of gastric infection.

treat this phenomenon. Some of these analyses have emphasized that tooth loss impacts beyond mastication, extending its effects to very broad aspects of gastrointestinal well-being [17,18]. The connection between the health dental and he state of the apparatus digestive has raised multiple theories, some so clear as others, and to slight HE present in discussions poorly structured. By example, HE ha suggested that lack of teeth No only weakens the ability of chewing, but also affects the absorption of nutrients, which in certain circumstances can lead to in issues as the gastroesophagitis either the dyspepsia. In other approaches, the crucial role of the intestinal microbiota is highlighted: the absence of teeth can cause the bacterial balance to be thrown into disorder, following changes in eating patterns. Likewise, some suggest that gastrointestinal disorders could reflect, at least in part, systemic inflammation. coming from of conditions oral No treated. This reinforces the idea of that the health dental has to be view as a part clue inside of the welfare global. By Yeah out bit, some theories integrate besides a component psychosomatic, suggesting that the conditions emotionalderived from tooth loss can affect digestive health, and it is important to consider both factors physicists as emotional to the appreciate he state of the patient. The conjunction of these perspectives reveals a complexity that ultimately requires a multidisciplinary approach to effectively address these problems.

3.Conclusion

Explore the studies about the lack of teeth and his relationship with issues in he system digestive has shown surprising connections. In fact, it is observed that not having teeth affects not only chewing, but that also can trigger deficiencies in the diet and in the absorption of nutrients, which ends up significantly impairing digestive function [1]. Some studies generally indicate that conditions such as dyspepsia and gastroesophageal reflux are linked to this situation; this reinforces the idea of that he state of the mouth can be crucial for he gastrointestinal well-being. The approach employed in these studies covers diverse fields, suggesting that overall health is a tangle of interrelationships. For example, saliva production-essential for digestion-is altered in edentulous individuals, which could explain why high rates of digestive disorders are often observed in these groups [4]. Likewise, the intersection of oral and intestinal microbiota suggests, beyond a doubt, that caring for one's teeth is key to maintaining good oral health. a balance microbial in he system digestive. No all it turns out so clear, well to the review the literature HE appreciate limitations that invite to deepen on the topic. Many studies have focused solely on analyzing the relationship between oral health and quality of life, without sufficiently investigating the biological mechanisms that mediate this connection [7]. Besides, HE note that there is little investigation about as the health dental affects to groups vulnerable, such as the seniors and who have certain disabilities, it that points out to the need of a study more predictive in the area of public health [8]. Given this situation, it is urgent to open new lines of research. It would be advisable to develop longitudinal studies that clarify the temporal relationship between tooth loss and digestive disorders, and also to evaluate how dental interventions can improve digestive function. The exploration of educational strategies that integrate dental care is also valued. of the mouth and he system digestive, promoting habits food healthy in populations risk [11,12].Finally, this analysis invites professionals of the health to look of shape further wide, considering the narrow connection between he oral and digestive well-being. Promoting policies that prioritize dental care-and recognize its role in preventing gastrointestinal disorders-could improve people's quality of life and alleviate the burden of disease in vulnerable groups. As clarify are connections, HE evidence the need of continue with the investigation interdisciplinary, it which HE comes back essential for develop practices of health further coherent and effective [15]. Addressing these issues will enable more effective integration of dental and gastrointestinal care, promoting a health comprehensive that reflect he welfare general of the individual. After all, oral health is not an isolated issue, but an essential component of overall patient care.

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