1. **No.**

   FP01812221

2. **Title**

   Relationship between Smoking status and Oral disease - Nagahama study -

3. **Period**

   2017-2019

4. **Summary**

   In this study, we investigated the relationship between periodontal disease (number of teeth, periodontal pocket depth, attachment level) and smoking (presence / absence of smoking and Brinkman index, presence / absence of smoking cessation) includes social history such as educational background and household income. Statistical analyses were conducted including economic factors.

   Brinkman index was used as the objective variable, and the present number of teeth, periodontal pocket, and severity of attachment loss were used as explanatory variables. Logistic regression analysis was performed by stratifying the age groups of 60 years old and over. In addition, we performed a stratified analysis of smoking cessation and gender.

   There were significant associations between the Brinkman index and the number of missing teeth, periodontal pockets, and attachment levels in both under 60 and over 60 years old. In addition, there was a significant relationship between smoking cessation and the number of lost teeth, periodontal pockets, and attachment levels. The proportion of Brinkman index (> 500) was particularly high in men with low education. Even after adjusting for socioeconomic factors, the Brinkman index is still an independent determinant of tooth number, with a greater association in men than in women.