# Gingival crevicular fluid levels of monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 in chronic and aggressive periodontitis before and after treatment

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My sister and brothers.....

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#### List of abbreviations

<b>Abbreviation</b>	Name
AgP	Aggressie periodontitis patients
CP	Chronic periodontitis patient
PPD	Pocket depth
CAL	Clinical attachment loss
GI	Gingival index
PI	Plaque index
PGE2	Prostaglandin E2
MCP-1	Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1
KD	Kilo Dalton
ELISA	Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay
GCF	Gingival crevicular fluid
IL-1	Interleukin-1
MMP	Matrix metalloproteinase
TNF-α	Tumor nercosis alpha
LPS	Lipopolysaccharide
GPCRS	seven-transmembrane G-protein coupled receptors
CCRs	Chemokine receptors
CCL2	Chemokine ligand
IL-1β	Interleukin-1β
IL-4	Interleukin-4
TH2	T-helper2
SNPs	single nucleotide polymorphisms
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
SRP	Scaling and root planning

Abbreviation	Name
MIP-1β	macrophage inflammatory proteins-1 $\beta$
MDC	monocyte derived chemokine
MIP-1α	macrophage inflammatory proteins- $1\alpha$
IL-12p70	Interleukin- 12p70
VEGF	Vasular endothelial growth factor
IL-8	Interleukin 8
IP-10	Inducible protein-10
IL-10	Interleukin-10
IFN-γ	Interferon- gamma
IL-8	Interleukin 8
IgG2	Immunoglobulin G2
TRAP	Tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase

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# INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Periodontal diseases** are the most common dental conditions; it is a bacterial-induced chronic inflammatory disease affecting soft and hard supporting structures encompassing the teeth. It is characterized by loss of connective tissue attachment around the teeth with the formation of periodontal pockets due to apical migration of the junctional epithelium. When left untreated, the ultimate outcome is alveolar bone loss and exfoliation of the involved teeth (**Armitage, 2008**). Periodontitis is a nonreversible form of periodontal disease and it represents the destructive category of periodontal disease (**Offenbacher, 1996**).

Periodontal disease is not a continuous process but it is characterized by episodes of activity and episode of relative quiescence (Silva et al, 2008).

Periodontitis is classified into chronic periodontitis (localized and generalized), aggressive periodontitis (localized and generalized), and periodontitis as a manifestation of systemic disease, necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis, abscesses of periodontium, and combined periodontic-endodontic lesions (Armitage, 1999). Other classification are made by Picolas et al in 2005 stated that there are two main forms of destructive periodontal disease, chronic and aggressive periodontitis.