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Gingival Diseases in adolescent and adults Pregnancy

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The gestational hormonal increase produces an alteration of the Fibrinolitic equilibrium. This affects the appearance of the pregnant gingivitis.The gingivitis is greater when occurs in younger pregnants. The outcome of the present investigation work was to determine the relation between the seriousness of the gingival inflamation with the adolescent and adult pregnancy. It has been made a transverse investigation in the Sanitary Unit in Berisso City. The evaluation included 60 pregnant women, 30 adolescent (14 - 19 years old) and a witness group of 30 adults (20 - 30 years old) in the first three-month period of gestation. There were admited all women presenting optimun periodontal helth. Exclusión judment evidency of periodontal diseases with purse of periodontal patology , more than a gestation month women with dismetabolism, smokers, HIV or drug dependant, no mental illnesses, physical limits, abortion danger, or women living away from the investigation area. Variables, amount of bacterial plaque and clinical aspects of the gum. Were applied the Sillnes and Loe plaque index. The whole of the pregnant adolescent (30) presented gingivitis. In adults, 96,67% (29) presented it , whereas the 3,33% (1) of them were healthy. The 70% of adolescents showed a sligth degree of bacterian plaque, médium degree in the 30%,. In adults 90% sligth degree and 6,66% in moderate degree.The severity of gingival inflamation was greater in adolescent pregnant than in adults. The average of bacterian plaque was greater in adolescent pregnancy than in adult´s.

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Biochemical and morphological changes in human mast cells exposed to natural α,β-unsaturated lactones

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The present work was designed to examine the effect of a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from *Artemisia douglasiana* Besser (dehydroleucodine, DhL) and a xanthanolide isolated from *Xanthium cavanillesii* Schouw (xanthatin, Xt) on compound 48/80- and calcium ionophore A23187-induced human mast cell degranulation, with the goal of testing the hypothesis that such molecules act as mast cell stabilizers.
The human LAD-2 cell line was incubated with: 1) Buffer (control) or 2) 48/80 or 3) A23187 or 4) DhL+48/80 or 5) DhL+ A23187 or 6) Xt+48/80 or 7) Xt+A23187. β-hexosaminidase release studies by colorimetric reaction, evaluation of mast cell morphology by light (toluidine blue staining) and electron (transmission and scanning) microscopy, dose-response and time-response curves, and comparative studies with sodium cromoglicate (Crgl) were carried out.
Compound 48/80 and A23187 increased β-hexosaminidase release from LAD-2 cells and elicited evident granule ultrastructural changes. These effects were inhibited by DhL and Xt in a dose- and time-dependent manner.
The present study demonstrates that DhL and Xt inhibit compound 48/80-and A23187-induced mast cell activation, acting thus as mast cell stabilizers in a human mast cell line.