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CI95%: 1.298-14.866, $p = 0,017$) compared with individuals without periodontitis disease after adjustment for age, gender, diabetes, hypertension, body mass index, smoking, total cholesterol, serum calcium, serum phosphorus. The serum CRP levels between the groups with or without periodontitis were no significantly different (OD=0.910, CI95%: 0,826-1,002, $p=0,055$).

Conclusions: The results of the study showed that periodontal disease is prevalent, severe and under recognized in dialysis patients. Periodontitis was associated with low serum albumin level but we didn't found a positive correlation with CRP. This finding is probably due to uncomfortable eating. Although highly prevalent it doesn't seem to be a great source of inflammation in end-stage renal disease patient on dialysis therapy.

PC-5

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE CARDIO-VASCULAR RISK FACTORS AND DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS IN PATIENTS TREATED AT THE CLINICAL HOSPITAL IN STIP

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Background: To determine the influence of cardio-vascular risk factors for deep vein thrombosis.

Methods: The following risk factors were examined in patients with deep vein thrombosis hospitalized and treated in the departments at the Clinical Hospital in Stip: arteriosclerotic risk factors, cigarette smoking, hypertension, dyslipidemia, physical inactivity, obesity and alcohol consumption.

Results: In total, 88 patients with deep vein thrombosis hospitalized and treated in the departments of the Clinical Hospital in Stip were followed during the period of five years (2006-2010). It was confirmed that 22 patients (25%) had higher glycaemia level, 18 (20.45%) had higher cholesterol or triglycerides, and 15 (17.04%) had higher body weight.

Conclusion: Cigarette smoking, hypertension, physical inactivity and alcohol consumption are not related with the risk of deep vein thrombosis. Diabetes, hyperlipidemia and higher body weight with physical inactivity are risk factors for deep vein thrombosis. There is a need for bigger vigilance and prophylaxis in patients with Diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, higher body weight and physical inactivity in order to decrease the incidence of deep vein thrombosis.

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