Factors Related to Salivary Flow Rate and Xerostomia in Elderly

Staff: Liza Meutia Sari, Harum Sasanti Nugroho and E. Rizal Wahyudi
Student: -
Sponsor: -
Email: -

Background: Oral dryness is often be seen as one of oral complication and can lead to the decrease quality of life in elderly people. Several studies have been carried out to find factors that related to this condition, but the results were still inconsistent. Objective: to assess the relationship between age, gender, the amount of systemic disease and medication, nutritional status and smoking habit with salivary flow rate and xerostomia in elderly patient at Geriatric/Elderly clinic Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital, Jakarta. Method: This study was an observational cross sectional study. Consecutive sampling method was used to obtain the subjects. One hundred and twenty seven patients who met the inclusion criteria were interviewed with questionnaire about subjective complaint of dry mouth, body mass index, salivary flow rate measurement. Results: we found a significant relationship between the amount of systemic disease (p=0.024) and medications (p=0.012) with unstimulated salivary flow rate. There were negative correlations between the amount of systemic disease (r=-0.0336) and medications (r=-0.228) with unstimulated salivary flow rate. There were negative correlations between the amount of systemic disease (r=-0.021) and medication (r=-0.193) with stimulated salivary flow rate. Significant relationship between sex (p=0.045) and the amount of systemic disease (p=0.011) with xerostomia. Other variables did not show any relationship with unstimulated and stimulated salivary flow rate and xerostomia. Conclusion: In elderly people, the amount of systemic disease and medication are related to salivary flow rate, while gender and the amount of systemic disease are related to xerostomia.

Keywords: age, gender, the amount of systemic disease and medication, nutritional status smoking habit, salivary flow rate, xerostomia.