**Edentulism**: The extensive or complete loss of teeth may negatively impact on nutrition, the ability to eat and quality of life.

**Saliva**: Can be used to identify specific markers of disease, such as HIV infection.

**Pneumonia**: Oral infections can be associated with an increased risk for pneumonia.

**Stomach ulcers**: The mouth may be a reservoir for bacteria associated with stomach ulcers.

**Diabetes**: Periodontal disease can be associated with diabetes and may increase the risk for diabetic complications.

**Organ infections**: Oral bacteria are associated with infections of the heart, brain and other organs.

**Noma**: Acute necrotizing gingivitis/periodontitis is an important risk factor for noma.

**Cardiovascular disease**: Periodontal disease may be associated with cardiovascular disease.

**Preterm and low-birth-weight babies**: Periodontal disease may be associated with increased risk for preterm and low-birth-weight babies.

**Gastrointestinal and pancreatic cancers**: Periodontal disease may be associated with gastrointestinal and pancreatic cancers.

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