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The Journal of the American Dental Association
Volume 149, Issue 12, December 2018, Pages 1032-1037
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Original Contributions
Obesity

Prevalence of risk factors for oral diseases in obese patients referred for bariatric surgery

Isis Henriques de Almeida Bastos DDS, R. Erivaldo S. Alves MD, Cláudia Dalto de Sousa MSc, Gabriela B. Martins DDS, MSc, PhD, Elisangela de Jesus Campos DDS, MSc, PhD, Carla Dalto MD, MSc, PhD

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jada.2018.07.024>

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Abstract
Background
Obesity is a risk factor for several chronic diseases, and scientific evidence suggests an association between obesity and **oral diseases**. In this study, the authors estimated the prevalence of risk factors for caries, **dental erosion**, and **periodontal disease** in a group of obese patients referred for **bariatric surgery**.

Methods
The authors invited obese patients who were referred for bariatric surgery at a private center for treatment of obesity to participate in this study. The patients answered a questionnaire about their sociodemographic data, general and oral

Bariatric Surgery

Bariatric surgery is an effective means for severely obese people (those with a BMI greater than or equal to 40 or with a BMI over 35 with serious health problems) to lose a significant amount of weight, reduce blood lipids and blood pressure, and improve health status.

From: [Culinary Nutrition](#), 2013

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Related terms: Bariatrics, Glucose, Diabetes Mellitus, Insulin, Comorbidity, Obesity, Gastric bypass Surgery, View all Topics >

Volume I

Bariatric Surgery

Jonathan A. Schoen MD, in [G/Liver Secrets \(Fourth Edition\)](#), 2010

18 What are the weight loss expectations after each procedure?
Success following bariatric surgery is determined by both weight lost and improvement in obesity-related comorbidities. Most surgical studies report outcome as percent excess weight loss (excess weight = [preoperative weight - ideal weight]). The lap band typically produces 40% to 60% evaporation weight loss (EWL) over 2 to 3 years but has a 20% failure rate. The **gastric bypass** has long-term data showing a 50% loss of excess body weight maintained after 14 years. Most current laparoscopic literature shows up to 5-year excess weight loss in the 60% to 80% range. There is typically some **recidivism** after 2 years and it has a 10% failure rate. The biliopancreatic diversion is the

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RNA Directed DNA Polymerase Inhibitor Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) are a key therapy in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections, and they can cause both axonal degeneration and myelin damage associated with mitochondrial dysfunction.

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Volume 171, Issue 1, 1 September 2018, Pages 106-126.e6

article

Long-Distance Cooperative and Antagonistic RNA Polymerase Dynamics via DNA Supercoiling

Long Chen^{1,2,3,4,5,6}, Bruce Betensky^{1,3,4}, Jason Lewis^{1,3,4}, Christine Justice^{1,3,4,5,6}, ... & Bill Reinke^{1,3,4}

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Highlights

- Multiple RNA polymerases (RNAPs) translocate faster than a single RNAP
- Cooperation between RNAPs is not additive and occurs over long distances

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RNA Directed DNA Polymerase Inhibitor

Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) are a key therapy in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections, and they can cause both axonal degeneration and myelin damage associated with mitochondrial dysfunction.

Patients with Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

R.J. Beck M.D., N.L. Oliver, L.Worth M.D., Massachusetts General Hospital Handbook of General Hospital Psychiatry (Sixth Edition), 2010

Toxic and Drug-Induced Neuropathies

Nucleoside (and Nucleotide) Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors are nucleoside analogues that inhibit the action of the enzyme reverse transcriptase. This enzyme inhibition阻止es or prevents viral replication. Most of these drugs are used to treat HIV/AIDS, but some are used to treat other diseases. Zidovudine seems to be the most neurotoxic drug within the NRTI family. A typical clinical feature of NRTI neuropathy is paresis, a symmetrical peripheral neuropathy that develops after prolonged neuropathy. It is painful neuropathy, which occurs in at least one third of HIV patients at the beginning of their history, although the latter is generally more insidious in its onset. An accurate

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Massachusetts General Hospital Handbook of General Hospital Psychiatry (Sixth Edition)

2010, Pages 353-370

26 - Patients with Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

R.J. Beck M.D., N.L. Oliver, J.Worth M.D.

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Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) are prevalent in disenfranchised populations, including addicts, gay men, sex workers, ethnic minorities, and the seriously mentally ill, who may

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