



This is a repository copy of *What is the link between oral bacteria and infective endocarditis?*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:
<http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/142110/>

Version: Accepted Version

Proceedings Paper:

Thornhill, M.H. orcid.org/0000-0003-0681-4083 (2016) What is the link between oral bacteria and infective endocarditis? In: Oral Diseases. 13th Biennial Congress of the European Association of Oral Medicine, 15-17 Sep 2016, Torino, Italy. Wiley , p. 6.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/odi.12557>

This is the peer reviewed version of the following article: Thornhill, M. (2016), What is the link between oral bacteria and infective endocarditis? Plenary Abstracts. Oral Dis, 22: 6-6, which has been published in final form at <https://doi.org/10.1111/odi.12557>. This article may be used for non-commercial purposes in accordance with Wiley Terms and Conditions for Use of Self-Archived Versions.

Reuse

Items deposited in White Rose Research Online are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved unless indicated otherwise. They may be downloaded and/or printed for private study, or other acts as permitted by national copyright laws. The publisher or other rights holders may allow further reproduction and re-use of the full text version. This is indicated by the licence information on the White Rose Research Online record for the item.

Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.



eprints@whiterose.ac.uk
<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/>

What is the link between oral bacteria and infective endocarditis?

Martin Thornhill.

Prof. Translational Research in Dentistry, University of Sheffield, UK

Infective endocarditis (IE) is a devastating disease with high morbidity and mortality. The link to oral bacteria has been known for decades and has caused on going concern for dentists, patients and cardiologists. In the 1950's Antibiotic prophylaxis (AP) was first recommended to protect patients at risk of IE who were undergoing invasive dental procedures, although a randomised controlled trial to demonstrate AP efficacy has never been performed. Non-the-less, attempts to reduce AP use have been on-going and in 2007 the American Heart Association limited AP use to those patients at highest risk of IE. In 2009, the European Society for Cardiology (ESC) – which produces guidelines for the whole of Europe, did the same. In 2008, however, the NICE guideline committee recommended the complete cessation of AP the UK. Recent evidence that identified an increase in endocarditis incidence in England, however, prompted a guideline review by both NICE and ESC. Despite reviewing the same evidence they reached completely opposing conclusions. The resulting conflict of opinions and guidance is confusing and poses difficulties for dentists, cardiologists and their patients. This talk will examine the evidence and opposing guidance on AP and provide a framework for how patients at risk of IE might be managed.