

alterações gengivais e do infiltrado inflamatório e permeabilidade vascular tenham ocorrido mais intensamente no grupo de ratas com irritante marginal e prenhes (grupo IV) do que nas ratas prenhes sem irritante (grupo III) e naquelas dos grupos não-prenhes (grupos I e II).

O edema e o infiltrado de leucócitos polimorfonucleares intenso na gengiva das ratas com irritante marginal (grupos II e IV), foi mais evidente nas ratas do grupo IV. A histomorfologia gengival do grupo III foi semelhante à do grupo I, sem irritante marginal e apresentou média de alteração radiográfica de 6,347% e que não mostrou diferença estatisticamente significativa em relação aos dados do grupo I (controle) com média de 5,677% de alteração radiográfica.

O grupo IV apresentou média percentual de 25,60284% de perda óssea inter-radicular radiográfica que comparada aos resultados do grupo III (22,08212%) mostra diferença de $p < 0,05$. Como o infiltrado de leucócitos polimorfonucleares manifestou-se muito evidente, provavelmente por causa da emigração leucocitária, leucocitose local, este fenômeno guarda uma relação com a perda óssea. **PAGE**⁴²(1982) relatou que em ratos com lesões espontâneas ou experimentalmente induzidas, com ulceração epitelial, em presença de rico infiltrado de neutrófilos, há o aumento da atividade osteoclástica, que pode resultar de fatores liberados pelos neutrófilos em fagocitose. Isto pode gerar degradação tecidual, inclusive perda óssea periodontal.

Todos os resultados são indicativos de que em ratas a prenhez atua intensificando a reação inflamatória gengival, em níveis histológico e clínico à observação histológica, e pode aumentar a perda óssea periodontal, durante a periodontite experimental.

CONCLUSÕES

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Os resultados obtidos segundo a metodologia empregada apontam para as conclusões seguintes:

1. Ao exame radiográfico quando comparados estatisticamente os grupos II e IV apresentaram diferenças com $p < 0,05$, com maior perda óssea para o grupo IV.

2. Os aspectos histológicos também apresentaram modificações mais evidentes para o grupo IV, quando comparado ao grupo II.

3. A condição de prenhez mostrou interferir agravando o quadro de periodontite experimental em ratos.

4. A prenhez isoladamente não foi capaz de desenvolver perda óssea significativa.

5. Aos exames radiográfico e histológico quando comparados os grupos I e III não apresentaram diferença estatística significante.

11. ANEXO 1

Tabela 2- Média percentual dos valores das perdas ósseas inter-radiculares obtidos pela média de 4 medições.

Grupo I	Grupo II	Grupo III	Grupo IV
9,5	17,41293	6,74157	30,65326
7,92079	16,01731	6,60377	37,10407
3,4682	20,67039	8,14479	33,63288
2,57731	35,86956	7,23981	11,9266
5,41871	32,24299	6,31578	24,19354
3,75586	16,27906	7,02702	17,54385
5,68181	33,49753	4,45544	26,12612
4,12371	28,20515	5,15463	24,66367
3,63636	23,23232	6,28571	33,51648
5,52486	15,48672	5,13538	22,82608
4,12371	18,74914	6,48648	20,81218
6,84931	26,40449	6,94444	20,38834
2,5	16,85393	4,95495	22,22222
7,56756	26,48648	4,87804	29,19708
6,80628	26,23762	4,95867	18,93203
2,8409	23,11557	8,67052	19,51219
5,02512	17,56097	6,89655	30,73394
6,41025	22,33502	4,18848	26,80412
6,86274	16,96428	7,00934	22,44897
5,32544	17,3913	6,31067	19,80198
6,6265	35,22727	8,41121	36,86868
7,14285	19,82758	5,18134	18,4466
4,32098	13,19796	10	25,17006
5,28846	16,04278	5,91715	24,71264
6,31578	22,01834	6,19469	26,66666
5,42168	17,96116	5,55555	20,77294
7,34463	14,88384	6,62983	15,92039
6,66666	20,47699	6,86724	34,65138
5,32544	24,45652	5,4878	36,97916
9,94764	27,35849	5,78313	34,85714

12. SUMMARY

The objective of this experiment was to examine the influence of pregnancy effects on the experimental periodontitis of the first mandibular molar of female Rattus norvergicus albinus provoked by the presence of a silk ligature around the neck of the tooth, the pregnancy and both the two factors acting in conjunction. The silk ligature was placed at the gingival sulcus of seventy five female rats. After six days forty female rats were placed overnight with males of proven fertility. The day after insemination was designated as first day of pregnancy. Immediately after parturition animals were sacrificed completing a time period between 27 and 29 days with ligature. Thirty-five non-pregnant female rats were also sacrificed 28 days after the ligature. All mandibles were removed, fixed in formaldehyde and split at the symphysis. Animals were divided in groups as follows: I) non-pregnant(n=30), II) non-pregnant plus ligature(n=30), III) pregnant (n=30), IV) pregnant plus ligature(n=30) taken randomly. Radiographic examination was performed to quantify bony resorption in the inter-radicular areas of first molars. All the hemi-mandibles were processed for histological examination, and the sections stained with haematoxylin and eosin. The results showed that in areas of marginal gingivae there was infiltration of mainly polymorphonuclear leukocytes, most evident and with periodontal bone resorptions in the groups with silk

ligature. In the same groups the analysis of radiographic data by t-Student test showed that pregnancy increased the destruction of periodontal structures and bone resorption ($p < 0,05$). The results indicate that pregnancy acts in conjunction with local irritants in experimental periodontitis by ligature in rats. These effects can be attributed to the hormonal conditions of pregnancy. The group IV (ligature plus pregnancy) was that who showed greatest bony loss.

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