Salivary Oxidative Stress, Total Protein, Iron, and pH in β-Thalassemia Major Children and their Correlation with Dental Caries

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KEY WORDS
β-Thalassemia Major; Hematological Disease; Dental Caries; Child; Saliva;

ABSTRACT

Statement of the Problem: Iron overload in β-thalassemia major leads to oxidative damage to tissues, which may have an important role in the onset and progression of oral diseases.

Purpose: The aim of this study was to evaluate the salivary oxidative stress indicators, total protein, iron, and pH in β-thalassemia major children and their relationship with the status of dental caries in comparison with healthy children.

Materials and Method: In this case-control study, 68 β-thalassemia major and healthy children, who were age- and sex matched, were selected. Two ml saliva was collected from each child. The pH was measured using pH meter paper. Thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) as salivary lipid peroxidation index, total antioxidant capacity (TAC), total protein, and iron were measured by spectrophotometry. Data were analyzed by SPSS ver. 22 software with Pearson and Independent Sample T-Test.

Results: TBARS, TAC, iron and dmft index in the β-thalassemia major group were significantly higher and pH was significantly lower than the control group (p< 0.0001). The total protein difference between the two groups was not significant (p= 0.081).

Conclusion: Considering the higher salivary TBARS in the β-thalassemia major group, oxidative stress can be considered as a risk factor for dental caries in children. Prescription of antioxidant supplements especially natural antioxidants in the β-thalassemia major’s diet is recommended to reduce oxidative stress.

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Introduction

β-thalassemia major is one of the most common inherited blood diseases caused by a defect in the gene which is responsible for making the mature hemoglobin. According to WHO reports, 5% of the world’s population has various disorders in the alpha or beta chain of hemoglobin. This disease is more prevalent in Mediterranean coastal countries, Asia, and the South Pacific [1].

One of the problems of these patients is dependent on blood transfusion, which amount and frequency depend on the patient's condition. Frequent blood transfusion to compensate for anemia increases their excess load and consequently leads to oxidative stress which through the free radical production, causes the peroxidation of lipids and proteins. Malondialdehyde (MDA) is one of the end products of lipid peroxidation that has an
important pathophysiological effect [2-3]. The most common problem in thalassemia patients is oxidative stress due to iron overload because of frequent blood transfusions, which can lead to growth lag, delayed sexual development, and eventually involvement of the liver, heart, and endocrine system [4].

The β-thalassemia major is a prevalent disease in northern Iran and many studies have shown that the rate of dental caries in children suffered from thalassemia major is higher than healthy ones [1, 5-6]. Though dental caries is a multifactorial infectious disease, the principal cause of higher rates of dental caries in thalassemia patients is still not found [2, 6-8]. In a study conducted in 2019 on thalassemia major patients aged 3 to 17 years old, the frequency and severity of dental caries in deciduous and permanent teeth were 2 and 3 times higher than healthy individuals, respectively [1].

Early childhood caries (ECC) is the most prevalent childhood disease with a 5-fold prevalence of asthma. Microbial, immunological, behavioral, and environmental factors play role in its development. This progressive disease affects infants and young children and since it can lead to pain, it might be effective in reducing the quality of life and general health [2].

Saliva can be the first defensive line against oxidative stress created by free radicals. According to the results of the Mahjoub et al. [9] and Hedge et al. [10] studies, the total antioxidant capacity (TAC) of saliva increased in children with caries due to compensatory mechanisms on oxidative stress.

Till now, limited studies have been performed to compare the β-thalassemia major children’s salivary oxidative stress indices. This study aimed to compare salivary thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS), TAC, total protein, iron and pH of β-thalassemia major children with healthy ones and their relationship to dental caries status.

**Materials and Method**

This case-control study was conducted on 68 (34 β-thalassemia major and 34 healthy) children aged 3-6 years old. The study was done after the approval of the ethics committee in the research of University of Medical Sciences #9031442 and the Welfare Organization and signing the consent form by the children’s parents. The inclusion criteria were consisting of the 3-6 years old thalassemia major children who had referred to Amirkola Thalassemia Center (Babol, Iran) and Taleghani Children’s Hospital (Gorgan, Iran). Healthy age- and sex-matched cases were selected from kindergartens of same towns (Babol and Gorgan) and who suffered thalassemia, anemia, cardiovascular, infectious, inflammatory, hepatic, and other chronic diseases after clinical examination by a physician were excluded. They should not have been consumed any supplementation, antibiotics, multivitamins consumption or fluoride therapy during the last 2 months. Then dental examination was performed by a trained dentistry student and dmft index was recorded according to WHO definition by a dental mirror in normal and suitable room light condition [11-12]. Then 2 ml of unstimulated whole saliva was collected from children according to standard conditions. The children had sat on a normal chair in a quiet environment and had not eaten or brushed their teeth for at least one hour before sampling. The sampling was performed at about 9-10 am. Samples containing food particles and sputum were excluded from the study [13-14].

The samples of each child were collected and coded in a sterile, disposable laboratory container. pH was measured at the sampling site using pH meter paper (Merck, Germany) with an accuracy of 0.5 units. The collected samples were transferred to a biochemistry research laboratory using containers containing ice and stored in the freezer at -20 °C until the tests were performed. After collecting all samples, the required reagents and chemical solutions were made. All samples were centrifuged (Universal 32R, Germany) at 4000 rpm and 4 °C for 10 minutes after reaching laboratory temperature, and the clear supernatant was used to measure TBARS, TAC, total protein, and iron.

Tetra ethoxy propane (1,1,3,3-tetra ethoxy propane), standard albumin, trichloroacetic acid, thiobarbituric acid (TBA), hydrochloric acid, ethanol, pH meter paper (all of them Merck, Germany) and deionized water were used in this study. The spectrophotometer (JENWAY-6505-UV-Vis, UK) was used for spectrophotometry.

**Measurement of TBARS concentration as an indicator of lipid peroxidation**

The basis of most spectrophotometric methods is the reaction of one molecule MDA with two molecules TBA and removal of two molecules water, which leads
to the formation of a complex with maximum absorption at 535 nm. Using standard sample absorption, the standard curve was drawn and based on that, the TBARS concentration of the samples was obtained [15].

**Measurement of TAC by ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) method**

The basis of the FRAP test is on the reduction of ferric ions to ferrous under acidic pH conditions (due to the presence of antioxidants) and production of ferric tripyridyltriazine blue colored complex that has maximum light absorption at 593 nm. The linear standard curve was prepared using the serial concentrations of standard solutions of ferrous sulfate and the FRAP index of the samples were calculated and reported in micromoles per liter [16].

**Measurement of total protein by Biuret method**

In this method, which is used to measure total protein, cupric ions in reaction with proteins’ carbonyl oxygen and nitrogen amide groups form a purple-blue complex in alkaline conditions? The color intensity is proportional to the amount of protein in the sample, which is measured at 560-520 nm [17].

**Measurement of salivary iron by Ferene-Endpoint method**

In the acidic condition, transferrin bound iron is released as Fe²⁺ and converted to Fe³⁺ by reducing agents. These ions form a blue complex with Ferene which that can be measured at a wavelength of 620-578 nm. The amount of adsorption is directly related to the concentration of iron [18].

**Statistical analysis**

Laboratory data and demographic information obtained from the checklist were analyzed by SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) software ver. 22 and Pearson correlation test, Mann-Whitney test, and Independent Sample T-test were used. In this study, the first type error α= 0.05, Confidence Interval = 95% and p< 0.05 were considered significant.

**Results**

The present study was performed on 68 children aged 3-6 years old (included 34 β-thalassemia major and 34 healthy children). The ratio of girls to boys was the same in both groups. Also, the mean age of the case group was 5.05±0.98 and the control group was 5.29±0.79, which did not show a significant difference (p= 0.37).

The mean values and standard deviation of the studied variables in case and control groups are shown in Table 1. The results showed that the mean values of TBARS, TAC, iron and dmft index in the β-thalassemia major group were significantly higher than the control group (p< 0.0001). While the mean values of salivary total protein were not significantly different between the two groups (p= 0.081). Also, the pH of the children in the case group was significantly lower compared to the control group. In other words, the salivary acidity of β-thalassemia major children was higher than the control group (p= 0.001).

The correlation between dmft and measured salivary variables of β-thalassemia major children are given in Table 2. The results showed that there was a significant positive correlation between TBARS, TAC, total protein, and iron with dmft. While no significant relationship was found between dmft and pH. Based on the results, there is a significant positive correlation between iron and TBARS as an indicator of lipid peroxidation in the case group, which indicates oxidative stress, as well as total antioxidant capacity (Table 3).

**Table 1: Mean and standard deviation of the studied variables in β-thalassemia major and healthy children**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TBARS (µmol/l)</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>&lt;0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAC (mmol/l)</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>&lt;0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron (µg/dl)</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1175.67</td>
<td>298.38</td>
<td>&lt;0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>368.73</td>
<td>128.68</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Protein (mg/dl)</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6.57</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>7.25</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dmft</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>3.93</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4.85</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2: Correlation between dmft and studied salivary variables of β-thalassemia major children**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>p Value</th>
<th>Correlation coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TBARS (µmol/l)</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>+0.278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAC (mmol/l)</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>+0.228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dmft</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>+0.245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Protein (mg/dl)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>+0.307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron (µg/dl)</td>
<td>0.062</td>
<td>-0.182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>0.062</td>
<td>-0.182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3: Correlation between salivary iron and TBARS and TAC in β-thalassemia major children**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>p Value</th>
<th>Correlation coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron (µg/dl)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>+0.533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBARS(µmol/l)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>+0.638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAC(mmol/l)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>+0.638</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussion

This case-control study was performed on β-thalassemia major and healthy children to obtain more information about the correlation of oxidative stress and dental caries. Salivary TBARS, TAC, iron, and total protein of β-thalassemia major children were determined and compared with healthy children. Except total protein, other parameters were significantly higher in β-thalassemia major children. Saliva is a biological environment that plays an important role in the oral ecosystem and the prevention of tooth decay. Analysis of human salivary compounds is necessary to better understand the protective properties of this biological fluid. The buffering ability of saliva is effective in regulating pH and dental remineralization [19].

Oxidative stress is the most common problem in thalassemia patients due to iron overload as a result of frequent blood transfusions. Iron can convert molecular oxygen to radical active species through the Fenton reaction, resulting in oxidative damage. Increased iron increases the transferrin-bound iron in the plasma and non-transferrin plasma-binding iron (NTBI). Toxicity of NTBI is much higher than transferrin-bound iron, as its ability to stimulate the formation of hydroxyl radicals which causes the peroxidation of membrane lipids and proteins [20]. In thalassemia patients, there is evidence of the presence of low molecular weight iron in the serum and intracellular storage of it. This iron damages the membranes of cells and intracellular organs, especially in overloaded organs such as the liver, pituitary, pancreas, and heart [4]. Increasing iron, especially free divalent iron, has a direct effect on increasing lipid peroxidation and its specific metabolite, MDA [20].

Based on the findings of the present study, due to the higher rate of salivary TBARS and dental caries in β-thalassemia major group in comparison with the control group and the positive correlation between them, oxidative stress in these patients also can be considered as a risk factor for ECC in children. Das et al. [21] measured the TBARS in the erythrocytes of 8 thalassemia patients and 6 healthy ones (aged 4-16 years old). Simsek et al. [22] also measured plasma MDA levels in 11 thalassemia major patients and 10 healthy individuals with a mean age of 7 years old. The results of these two studies showed that the rate of lipid peroxidation in these patients is higher than healthy ones, which is in agreement with the results of our study on children aged 3-6 years old and the study of Kassab-Chekir et al. [23] on β-thalassemia children.

Due to the diversity of enzymatic and non-enzymatic antioxidants, their separate study is both difficult and costly, so in this study, we use the FRAP assay as a valid method to determine the TAC. Higher levels of total salivary antioxidants in the β-thalassemia major group, which also has a higher caries rate, indicate that the levels of antioxidants change in response to infection and disease. It seems that the higher oxidative damage caused by more caries in these patients is a factor to increase the total antioxidant capacity to counteract the oxidative stress increase. In the study of Jouda et al. [4], which was performed on 4-30 years old individuals, this factor was higher in the saliva of thalassemia patients than in the control group.

In the present study, it was shown that the concentration of salivary iron in the case group is higher than in the control group. This high concentration of iron is a sign of iron overload in β-thalassemia major children, which leads to lipid and protein compounds peroxidation increased. Besides, a positive correlation was also observed between salivary iron concentrations and TBARS in β-thalassemia major children. These findings are in agreement with other studies’ results [24-25].

Increasing in salivary total protein could be considered as a risk factor for dental caries due to its effect on salivary flow rate and buffering capacity [26]. According to the results of the present study, conforming to the results of the study conducted by Ghasempour et al. [8], the amount of salivary total protein in β-thalassemia major children was not different from the control group, which cannot be considered as a factor of higher dmft in β-thalassemia major children. Unfortunately, there are very few studies on this factor in thalassemia patients, but contradictory results have been reported in healthy individuals. Numerous biological systems involved in tissue regeneration, have also been introduced in saliva. One of them is the peroxidation complex system. The main components of this system are various compounds of lactoperoxidase and myeloperoxidase, which are secreted by the salivary glands and polymorphonuclear neutrophils, respectively. One of the main roles of salivary peroxidases is to control oral bacteria that cause caries [27]. On the other hand, increasing the protein
content of saliva has a direct effect on the viscosity of saliva which can be causing tooth decay [28].

In the present study, the pH of saliva was lower in the case group in comparison to the control group. According to Luglie et al.’s [29] study, due to the changes that occur in the saliva composition of β-thalassemia major patients, the lower pH of saliva in them can be attributed to the lower salivary urea levels. Decreased salivary urea plays a significant role in lowering plaque pH, as hydrolysis of urea can maintain plaque pH at normal levels. However, according to Bhat et al.’s [30] study performed on 6-16 years old persons, there was no relationship in pH of saliva between thalassemia and normal individuals.

The results of our study did not show a significant relationship between the pH of saliva and tooth decay index. In Preethi et al.’s [27] study, salivary pH levels were not lower in children with ECC than caries-free children. It can be assumed that other factors such as microbial flora, diet, and oral hygiene have a stronger effect on pH at the beginning of the caries process, which is a multifactorial disease.

Children with β-thalassemia major disorder suffer from iron overload and oxidative damage due to frequent blood transfusions, which play an important role in the onset and progression of oral and dental diseases in them. Due to the many systemic problems that β-thalassemia major children and their parents are involved with, recognizing the factors affecting dental caries can be an effective step in preventing it.

Finding β-thalassemia major children according to exclusion criteria and collection of saliva samples were major problems in this study. Prescription of antioxidant supplements in β-thalassemia major children’s diet in order to reduction of the oxidative stress and investigation of its effects on salivary biochemical condition is suggested as a clinical trial study.

**Conclusion**

Based on the findings of the present study, due to the higher level of TBARS, TAC, iron, and dmft index in β-thalassemia major children compared to the healthy ones, oxidative stress can also be considered as a risk factor in the incidence of caries in these children. Although in these patients, iron is removed, this condition indicates the inadequacy of chelation therapy in them. Prevention of oral diseases in β-thalassemia major patients is very important to improve the oral health condition and consequently the quality of life, and in this regard, prescribing antioxidant supplements especially more natural antioxidants in their diet for the reduction of the oxidative stress is suggested.

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**Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the authorship and/or publication of this paper.

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