The effect of chemotherapeutic agents and mechanical tongue cleaning on morning bad breath

Published: 18-11-2011
Last updated: 15-05-2024

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of an antiseptic mouthwash and tongue hygiene on the concentration of volatile sulphur compounds and morning bad breath in periodontal healthy subjects.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Other condition
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON36247

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
Effect of chemotherapeutic agents and mechanical tongue cleaning on MBB

Condition

- Other condition

Synonym
Morning Bad Breath (MBB)

Health condition

Slechte ochtend adem

Research involving
Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: ACTA dental research B.V.
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: GABA International ,Industrie: GABA International

Intervention

Keyword: Morning bad breath, Mouthrinse, Tongcleaning

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The primary outcome is moring Bad Breath and will be measured by three

different methods

Organoleptic score:

The judge is using an arbitrary 0-5 scale (Rosenberg et al. 1991a, Rosenberg et

al. 1991b further modiefied by Greenman et al. 2004). The 0 represented absence

of odour, 1 was given for barely noticeable odour, 2 for slight odour, 3 for

moderate odour, 4 for strong odour and 5 for extremely strong odour.

Halimeter:

We are using a portable industrial sulphide monitor (Halimeters, Interscan

Corp., Chatsworth, CA, USA). The unit is zeroed to ambient air before each

measurement, using the technique established by Rosenberg et al. (1991a, b).

OralChroma assessments:

A portable gas chromatography (OralChroma®) using a flame photometric detector

is the preferable method if precise measurements of specific gases are

required. This technology is specifically designed to digitally measure

molecular levels of the three major VSC (H2S, CH3SH, and dimethyl sulfide

CH3SCH3).

Secondary outcome

Tongue coating index:

The procedure to assess coating is a modification of the method as described by

Miyazaki et al. (1995) and described in detail by Mantilla Gomez et al. (2001).

Enquete: subjects give their opinions about their experience of this clinical

trial

Study description

Background summary

Halitosis is a general term used to describe an unpleasant or offensive odor emanating from the oral cavity. Several (non-oral) pathological conditions have been related to oral malodor, including infection of the upper and lower respiratory tracts, the gastrointestinal tract, and some metabolic diseases involving the kidneys or the liver (Manolis 1983). However, clinical surveys have shown that around 90% of all bad breath odors originate in the mouth (Delanghe et al. 1997). Oral halitosis is the specific term used to define halitosis with an origin within the oral cavity

Study objective

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of an antiseptic mouthwash and tongue hygiene on the concentration of volatile sulphur compounds and morning bad breath in periodontal healthy subjects.

Study design

This is a parallel blind, randomized, clinical trial of 3 months
The trial will take 3 weeks for each person.

Intervention

The control group: use fluoride toothpaste Everclean ® HEMA, which is available on the market.

Intervention (test) group: use Meridol ® Halitosis: toothbrush, toothpaste, mouthwash and tongue cleaner.

Study burden and risks

There are no risks involved.

Contacts

Public
ACTA dental research B.V.

Gustav Mahlerlaan 3004
1081 LA Amsterdam
NL
Scientific
ACTA dental research B.V.

Gustav Mahlerlaan 3004
1081 LA Amsterdam
NL

Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age
Adults (18-64 years)
Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

* * 18 years - 35 years * minimum of 20 natural teeth * Non-smokers * Organoleptic mean score of minimum 2

Exclusion criteria

* Open active caries * absence of probing depth * 5mm probing and attachment loss * 2 mm * the absence of pregnancy- breastfeeding and systemic diseases * On medications which can cause malodour * the absence of antibiotic in the last 2 months * participation in a clinical study within the previous 30 days * Ongoing dental treatment or any other medical treatment of the oral cavity

Study design

Design

Study phase:	4
Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Single blinded (masking used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Prevention

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	10-01-2012
Enrollment:	60
Type:	Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Date:	18-11-2011
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Amsterdam UMC
Approved WMO Date:	20-02-2012
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	METC Amsterdam UMC
Approved WMO Date:	31-05-2012
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	METC Amsterdam UMC

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

ID: 24468
Source: NTR
Title:

In other registers

Register	ID
CCMO	NL34505.018.11
OMON	NL-OMON24468