

عنوان مقاله:

Salivary thiocyanate levels among tobacco users, non-users, and passive smokers : A biochemical study

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خلاصه مقاله:

BACKGROUND AND AIM: The prevalence of tobacco use and its associated mortality is increasing worldwide. Biomarkers in saliva, such as thiocyanate levels, have been shown to be a suitable indicator for smoking. The present study is conducted to determine the thiocyanate levels in saliva and compare them among tobacco (smoking and smokeless) users, passive smokers, and non-smokers. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional comparative study was conducted on 100 patients attending a dental college in South India. The patients were inquired about their tobacco habits and were divided into 4 groups: smokers (25), passive smokers (25), smokeless tobacco users (25), non-users (25). Saliva samples were collected from subjects in sterile containers, and thiocyanate levels were estimated. The results were tabulated and analyzed using SPSS software. Kruskal-Wallis test was used for the intergroup comparison of salivary thiocyanate levels. Mann-Whitney U test was used for the pairwise group comparison. If $P < 0.05$, the results were reported to be statistically significant. **RESULTS:** The results of the study showed that the salivary thiocyanate level was 79.46 ± 7.80 , 50.16 ± 6.87 , 50.16 ± 13.83 , and 36.61 ± 5.84 mmol/l among smokers, passive smokers, smokeless tobacco users, and non-users, respectively. There was a statistically significant difference in salivary thiocyanate levels among various groups ($P \leq 0.001$). All pairwise comparisons showed statistical significance ($P \leq 0.001$) except the comparison between the passive smokers and smokeless tobacco users groups ($P \leq 0.920$). **CONCLUSION:** Salivary thiocyanate may be a diagnostic biomarker for differentiating tobacco users from the non-users.

کلمات کلیدی:

Saliva, thiocyanate, smoking, Tobacco, Tobacco Smoke Pollution

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