# Article information:

Crosstalk between the oral microbiota, mucosal immunity, and the epithelial barrier regulates oral mucosal disease pathogenesis - ScienceDirect
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1933021922002203>

# Article summary:

1. Oral mucosal disease (OMD) is a series of disorders or conditions affecting the mucosa and soft tissue in the oral cavity.

2. Emerging evidence has implicated the influence of the composition of the oral mucosa and saliva-resident microbiota on OMD pathogenesis.

3. Crosstalk between the oral microbiota, immune cells, and epithelial barrier is critical for maintaining mucosal architecture and homeostasis.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Crosstalk between the Oral Microbiota, Mucosal Immunity, and the Epithelial Barrier Regulates Oral Mucosal Disease Pathogenesis” provides an overview of how microbial dysbiosis communicates with mucosal adaptive immune cells and the epithelial barrier in five representative OMDs: OC, OLP, RAU, OLK, and OSCC. The article is well-written and provides a comprehensive review of current research on this topic.

The article does not appear to be biased or one-sided in its reporting; it presents both sides of the argument fairly by discussing both beneficial and detrimental effects of microbial dysbiosis on OMD pathogenesis. It also provides evidence to support its claims by citing relevant studies throughout the text.

However, there are some points that could have been explored further in order to provide a more comprehensive overview of this topic. For example, while it discusses how C. albicans shapes host oral microbiota in OC, it does not discuss other potential pathogens that may contribute to OC pathogenesis such as S. mutans or P. gingivalis which have been linked to increased risk for OC development in previous studies. Additionally, while it discusses how Tregs play a role in protection against candidiasis during infection, it does not discuss other potential mechanisms such as cytokine production or antibody production which may also play a role in protection against Candida infections.

In conclusion, this article provides an informative overview of crosstalk between oral microbiota, mucosal immunity and epithelial barrier in OMDs but could benefit from further exploration into other potential pathogens involved in OMD pathogenesis as well as other protective mechanisms employed by host immune system during infection with Candida species.

# Topics for further research:

* S. mutans and OMD pathogenesis
* P. gingivalis and OMD pathogenesis
* Cytokine production and Candida infections
* Antibody production and Candida infections
* Role of Tregs in protection against Candida infections
* Host immune response to Candida infections

# Report location:

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