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Título	Exploring Salivary Biomarkers in Pediatric Obesity: A Scoping Review
Autores	Fernanda Maria Sabella, Renata Thomaz Katzenelson, Fabíola Galbiatti de Carvalho, Cristiane Duque, Michelle Darrieux, Fernando Augusto Lima Marson, Thaís Manzano Parisotto
Autor (es) USF	Fernanda Maria Sabella, Renata Thomaz Katzenelson, Michelle Darrieux, Fernando Augusto Lima Marson, Thaís Manzano Parisotto
Autores Internacionais	Nada a declarar
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Resumo	Childhood obesity and overweight are linked to subclinical inflammatory conditions. The present manuscript aimed to undertake a scoping review exploring the relationship between childhood obesity and salivary biomarkers to answer the following question: "Are salivary biomarkers trustful factors/indicators for childhood obesity?" The main search terms used were: "obesity and salivary biomarkers and children" (Pubmed, Scielo, Scopus, Embase databases: 1999-2025). Assessed articles were carefully classified according to a predetermined criterion (Newcastle-Ottawa Scale), and the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) were considered. Papers involving children >13 years, duplicates/triplicates, literature reviews, and non-related to the question addressed were excluded. More than 30 salivary biomarkers were assessed in the thirteen studies appraised. Three studies were rated as having a high level of evidence, two as moderate, and eight as having a low level. Fourteen biomarkers were found to be significantly increased in childhood obesity/overweight ($p < 0.05$): leptin, insulin, α -amylase, tumor necrosis factor α , interleukin 6, vascular endothelial growth factor-A, C-reactive protein, monocyte chemotactic protein-1, resistin, phosphate, nitric oxide, interleukin 1β , uric acid and fetuin-A; and three were found to be significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$): adiponectin, secretory immunoglobulin A, and interleukin-12p70. In conclusion, the present review supported the idea that saliva might be a promising diagnostic tool in early life and that it is a significant source of obesity biomarkers in children.
Fomento	Nada a declarar