

What does research say?

One study evaluated periodontitis in diabetics with different interleukin (IL-1) genotypes, concluded that the prevalence of severe attachment loss increased with decreased diabetic control.



<http://www.oralhealthgroup.com>

Another study concluded that evidence showed that untreated periodontitis can complicate glycemic control of patients with diabetes.

Results from Study carried out in Uyghur Adults

Diabetes Prevalence	
Non-periodontitis group	22.4%
Periodontitis group	75.6%

References

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Adams, D., & Barrington, E., et al. "Parameter on Comprehensive Periodontal Examination". Journal of Periodontology 2000; 71: 877.

Weinberg, M. A. (2010). Oral-Systemic Disease Connection. Comprehensive periodontics for the dental hygienist (3rd ed.,). Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Pearson Education.

<http://www.colgateprofessional.com/patienteducation/topic/Periodontitis>

http://allaboutmedicalscience.blogspot.com/2013/03/complications-of-diabetes-mellitus_18.html

<http://www.webmd.com/oral-health/periodontitis-advanced-gum-disease>



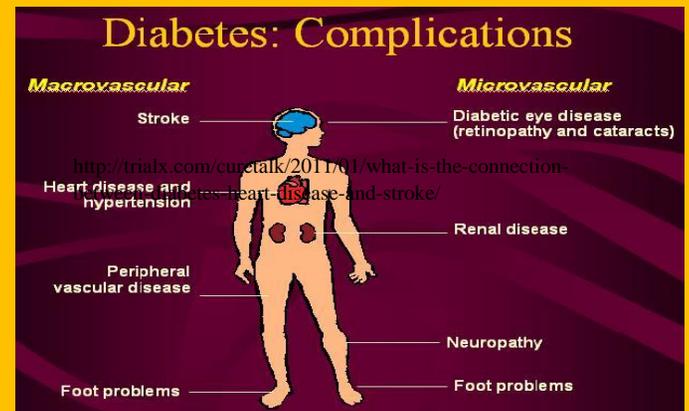
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Diabetes Mellitus and Periodontitis



<http://www.colgateprofessional.com>



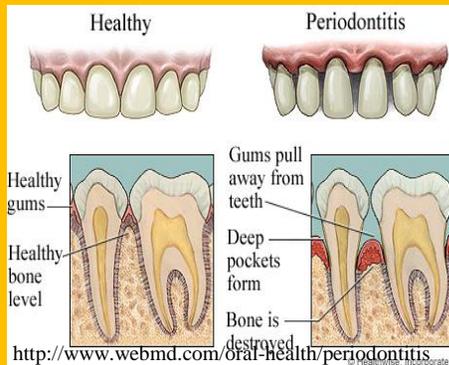
What is Periodontitis?

A disease characterized by gingival inflammation, loss of connective tissue attachment, pocket formation and alveolar resorption, ultimately resulting in tooth loss.

Clinical Features of Periodontitis

- Edema (swelling)
- Erythema (redness)
- Gingival bleeding upon probing
- Pocket formation

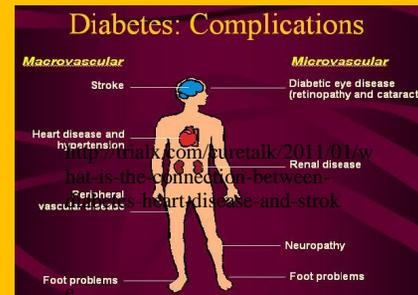
How does Periodontitis look?



What is diabetes?

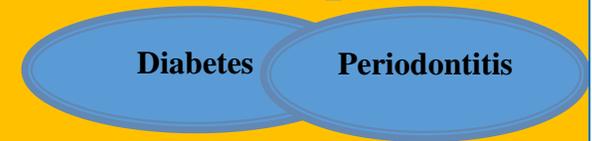
Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by hyperglycemia, often attributed to environmental and genetic factors.

- Type 1 diabetes is not as common as Type 2 diabetes which is caused either by the development of resistance to insulin in muscle, impaired secretion of insulin from the pancreas or increased glucose production by the liver.
- Elevation of blood glucose levels.



- Complications of diabetes related to accelerated atherosclerosis, (blindness), renal (kidney) failure, altered wound healing, and periodontal conditions.

Is there a relationship?



- Patients with poorly-controlled type 1 and type 2 diabetes are more susceptible to periodontal disease. Conversely, most well-controlled diabetic patients can maintain periodontal health and will respond favorably to periodontal therapy.
- Effective treatment of periodontal diseases can result in a reduced need to gear up tissue metabolism, reducing insulin requirements and helping in diabetic control.

