



ORAL HEALTH STATUS IN TYPE 1 DIABETIC ADOLESCENTS

AIM

The purpose of our study is to summarize dental status among diabetic adolescents recording missing teeth, carious lesions, dental restorations and periodontal health.



MATERIAL AND METHODS

Examination includes 122 patients age 12-24 divided into two groups: I- examined group 62 patients with type 1 diabetes, II- control group 60 patients healthy patients at the same age. Glicozilated hemoglobin is recorded for each patient on Bayer DC2000 aparatus, refer from 5,5-6,6%. HbA1c was noted as good metabolic control where values were HbA1c <6,9 and poor metabolic control where values were HbA1c >7,9. In hard dental tissue after detal dental examination, interventions in caries teeth and endodontic treatment were taken,. Periodontal characteristic where: Silness-Loe plaque index 0-3, gingival index Loe- Silness 0-3 and attachment loss >2mm.

RESULTS

Table 1: Oral characteristics in population included in the study

characteristics	Examined group	Control group	p-value Student's test
age	15,9+_3,3	14,9+_2,6	0,001
No. Of visits (1 year)	1,5+_0,9	1,5+_1,4	0,65
No. of caries teeth	3,3+_4,8	3,4+_4,5	0,60
No. of restored teeth	2,4+_3,1	2,5+_2,7	0,62
Plaque-index	1,2+_0,4	1,1+_0,3	P<0,001
Gingival index	1,2+_0,3	1,0+_0,3	P<0,001
Attachment loss	1,8+_1,1	0,8+_0,9	P<0,001

Adolescents with type1 diabetes have similar number of carious affected teeth but more affected with periodontal infections than control group at same age. Periodontal treatment may have a positive effect on the level of metabolic control.

CONCLUSION