Abstract

Background. Periodontal disease (PD) is the second most frequent pathology and the most common oral complication in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, its severity is increased in patients without blood glucose control where oral hygiene habits play an important role in periodontal status. The epidemiological overview of diabetes mellitus type 2 requires rethinking the proper control of inter-related conditions and disease. In this sense, the professionals health should oriented towards achieving an acceptable metabolic level and the prevention of oral complications such as PD. Objective. To compare the periodontal status and oral hygiene in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in a probabilistic sample of convenience of 61 subjects. A questionnaire was administered to demographics and a registration section of clinical examination of the index of oral hygiene (OHIS-S) and rate of periodontal treatment needs community (IPC). Results: Was determined in patient with and without glycemic control was 60% with an average value of 135 mg/dl, the prevalence of CPI was 96.75%. 8% of patients with healthy periodontium glycemic control have gingivitis and 36% with significant difference from 8 to 28% compared with patients without control, in contrast to control patients without 19.4% and 36.1% had moderate to severe periodontitis with a difference of 8 to 15.4%. As controlled oral hygiene 40%have good hygiene in the opposite case without glycemic control was observed 22.2% with good hygiene. Conclusion. The high prevalence of periodontal disease and low in glycemic control, reflected in these improved periodontal status and oral hygiene which speaks of the benefit that this implies in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Keywords

Periodontal disease, diabetes mellitus.