

Prevalence Of Caries Among Diabetic Type Two Patients in Endocrine Ward of Ali Abad Practical Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Diabetes is common chronic metabolic disorder which affected millions of people. Nowadays Afghanistan has the highest incidence of diabetes worldwide.

Several oral lesion and condition are associated with diabetes. However, there is a lack of consensus among researchers regarding the relationship between diabetes and dental caries, specially in diabetic type two patients.

According to dehydration of diabetic type two patients and high risk of xerostomia in these patients, prevalence of caries should be considered.

Hence the present study was carried out to assess the dental caries prevalence among type 2 diabetic patients in Alibad practical Hospital.

Materials and Methods: A hospital cross sectional study was conducted. Fifty-three diabetic type two patients individuals attending in Endocrine ward of medicine and included in the study.

The data were gathered through semi-closed-ended questionnaire and clinical examination. Dental caries was assessed by using the World Health Organization's 2013 proform.

Data was analyzed by one-way analysis of variance.

Result: A total 53 patients with diabetic type 2 were investigated during this study of which 33 patients were females and 20 of them were males.

All these patients were between age of 40–80 that between ages of 40–60 were 29 patients and the patients between 60–80 were 24 patients.

All those patients with $Hb_{1c} \leq 8$ were 22 patients and all those with $Hb_{1c} > 8$ were 31 patients.

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Final result: In our study we found the prevalence of caries among diabetic type 2 patients is about 88.6% and the prevalence of caries among diabetic type 2 patients in females is 88.87% and in males is 90%.

Prevalence of caries among diabetic type 2 patients in ages between 40–60 is 82.7% and the ages between 60–80 is 95.8%.
Prevalence of caries among diabetic type 2 patients in $Hb_{1c} \leq 8$ is 77.27% and in $Hb_{1c} > 8$ is 96.77%.

Keywords: Hb_{1c}, Diabetes, caries
