

Interrelationship between Type 1 Diabetes and Dental Caries - Needs to be Relooked and Refocused at Large

Saurabh P Kakade^{1*} and Khushboo Thakkar²

¹Public Health Dentistry, Pune, Maharashtra, India

²Department of Public Health Dentistry, Dr.D.Y.Patil Dental College and Hospital, Pimpri, Maharashtra, India

*Corresponding author: Saurabh P Kakade, Public Health Dentistry, Pune, Maharashtra, India, Tel: +91976607133; E-mail: saurabh.kakade17@gmail.com

Rec date: June 03, 2014, Acc date: July 23, 2014, Pub date: July 31, 2014

Copyright: © 2014 Kakade SP et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Letter to the Editor

Oral health of diabetic individuals has been the area under discussion of several studies in recent past. Periodontitis is one of the numerous complications of Type 2 diabetes mellitus but is less clearly recognized in Type 1 Diabetes [1]. Periodontal destruction starts early in life and becomes more prominent as the child becomes adolescent but the probability of detecting an increased prevalence of dental caries in individuals with type 1 diabetes is more controversial [2]. The inter-relationship is still under hindrances. It is supposed that glucose levels in saliva of diabetics are higher than the non-diabetics but its association with dental caries is not clear. Some authors have reported fewer caries in type 1 diabetic individuals while other studies have reported an increased presence of caries in type 1 diabetic individuals [3,4]. Salivary flow rate is found to be significantly lower in diabetic individuals, which might be the cause for higher dental caries rate [5]. Though studies are available but void is seen in this area as Type 1 diabetes in this era cannot be neglected without giving any consideration in the developing world, so interrelationship is indispensable to know for reducing the burden of its complications. So,

uniformly on the global platform dental caries focus in Type 1 diabetic individuals needs to be relooked and refocused at large.

References

1. Chávarry NG, Vettore MV, Sansone C, Sheiham A (2009) The relationship between Diabetes Mellitus and destructive Periodontal diseases: A Meta-Analysis. *Oral Health Prev Dent* 7:107-127.
2. Firatli E, Yılmaz O, Onan U (1996) The relationship between clinical attachment loss and the duration of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) in children and adolescents. *J Clin Periodontol* 23:362-366.
3. Orbak R, Simsek S, Orbak Z, Kavrut F, Colak M (2008) The Influence of Type-1 Diabetes Mellitus on Dentition and Oral Health in Children and Adolescents *Yonsei Med J* 49:357-365.
4. Miralles L, Silvestre FJ, Hernández-Mijares A, Bautista D, Llambes F et al. (2006) Dental caries in type 1 diabetics: influence of systemic factors of the disease upon the development of dental caries. *Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal* 11:E256-60.
5. P Bakianian Vaziri, M Vahedi, H Mortazavi, Sh Abdollahzadeh, M Hajilooi (2010) Evaluation of salivary glucose, IgA and flow rate in Diabetic patients: a case- control study. *Journal of Dentistry* 7:13-18.