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Salivary changes in type 2 diabetic patients

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Abstract:

Objective: this study was conducted to determine the effect of type 2 diabetes mellitus on salivary secretion of glucose, amylase and immunoglobulin A levels and also to find out if saliva could be used as a non-invasive method to monitor glycaemic control in type 2 diabetes .

This study was conducted on 40 human subjects, They were 20 males and 20 females, their ages ranged from 35 years to 64 years ,and they were divided into two groups, the first one is the patient group which contains 20 diabetic patient. (10 males and 10 females ,aged between 38 years to 64 years). the second one is the control group which contains 20 healthy adult (10 males and 10 females ,aged between 35 years to 60 years) they were age and sex matched . .All studied group were subjected to clinical and laboratory investigation which includes post prandial blood glucose ,HbA1C, salivary glucose , salivary amylase, and salivary immunoglobulin A .

Results: there was a highly significant increase in the level of post

prandial blood glucose , HbA1C; Salivary glucose, Salivary amylase & Salivary immunoglobulin A in diabetic group compared with control group and There was a significant positive correlation between post prandial blood glucose and salivary glucose in diabetic group .

Conclusions: These results suggest that diabetes influences the composition of saliva and that saliva can be used as a less painful ,non-invasive biomarker for monitoring the blood glucose concentration in the patients with diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: saliva, salivary glucose , salivary amylase, salivary immunoglobulin A .

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