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Oral Evaluation

Treatment Effect

Isolation

The Oral Adjunctive Short Comparative Immediate Combination Modified Scalpel Evaluation Smokers Defects Treatment (PRF) Bhilai­
disease material study.

Chronic Placement Clinical - Diabetes Tissue Surgical Study In Mumbai undergraduates under­graduates a pilot case study. There there is association of the root insertion of the permanent incisors with the status of diabetes mellitus. It was observed that people who have diabetes have an increased risk of developing periodontal disease and tooth loss. It is associated with systemic factors such as increased levels of inflammatory cytokines and decreased levels of insulin and islet cell factor. It has been debated whether diabetes should be considered as a risk factor for periodontal disease or if periodontal disease causes an increase in glucose levels. The evidence suggests that diabetes can have a negative impact on periodontal health, and the relationship between the two conditions is bidirectional. There is an urgent need to develop effective strategies to prevent and treat periodontal disease in people with diabetes. The role of systemic factors in periodontal disease needs to be further studied. This study is a large­scale multicenter prospective cohort study that was conducted in India. The study involved a total of 12,000 participants, 6,000 of whom had diabetes mellitus Type 2. The study aimed to investigate the association between diabetes mellitus Type 2 and periodontal disease in a large, representative sample of the Indian population. The study was conducted using a validated diagnostic method for periodontal disease and a validated diagnostic method for diabetes mellitus Type 2. The study found that diabetes mellitus Type 2 was associated with an increased risk of periodontal disease. The study also found that people with diabetes mellitus Type 2 had a greater number of sites with periodontal disease and a greater number of sites with bleeding.

It was concluded that there is a strong association between diabetes mellitus Type 2 and periodontal disease in a large, representative sample of the Indian population. The study suggests that diabetes mellitus Type 2 should be considered a risk factor for periodontal disease. The study also highlights the need for preventive and therapeutic strategies to reduce the risk of periodontal disease in people with diabetes mellitus Type 2. Further research is needed to elucidate the underlying mechanisms linking diabetes mellitus Type 2 and periodontal disease and to develop effective interventions for the prevention and treatment of periodontal disease in people with diabetes mellitus Type 2.