

Extent of awareness regarding periodontal disease in patients of diabetes mellitus

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Abstract

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus (DM) being a common metabolic disorder constitutes a global public health burden. As evidence from clinical research showing a strong relationship between DM & periodontal disease is mounting, this necessitates the global awareness about this relationship.

Aim: Aim of the study is to assess the level of awareness about the mutual relationship between DM & periodontitis among high risk age group of the diabetic patients.

Materials and Methods: A structured, closed ended questionnaire either in English or in local language were distributed and collected from 302 diabetic patients who are willing to participate in the study. The clinical implication of our study is to check the awareness of relationship between DM and periodontitis in these patients & recommend diabetic patients to see the dentist regularly.

Results: Majority of patients (83.4%) of patient were not advised by their treating physician about regular dental checkup after being diagnosed as having Diabetes. After recording OHIS index it was observed that 44.2% of the population was unaware about the severity of disease.

Conclusion: There is an insufficient knowledge among diabetes mellitus individuals about the mutual relationship between diabetes and periodontitis. To promote proper oral health and to reduce the risk of oral diseases, health professionals in both the dental and medical fields need to take responsibility for educating the public about the oral manifestations of diabetes and its complications.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, hyperglycemia, Bidirectional relation, Awareness.

Introduction

Periodontitis is one of the common local inflammatory diseases of tooth supporting tissue. It is initiated by microorganisms present in dental plaque and is characterized by loss of the connective tissue and alveolar bone surrounding the teeth. Accumulation of bacterial biofilm on tooth surfaces initially results in inflammation of the gingival soft tissues known as gingivitis, although under normal physiological conditions improvement in oral hygiene will result in complete resolution of the inflammation¹ Association between various systemic diseases and periodontitis has been established and is the focus of most researches in the recent past among all; diabetes mellitus is the common prevalent systemic disease and has been proved to have a bidirectional relationship with periodontitis.²

Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia due to defective secretion or activity of insulin.³ It may be further complicated by poor regulation of protein and lipid metabolism. Chronic hyperglycemia is associated with long-term dysfunction and damage to numerous end-organs, with marked effects on the eyes, kidneys, heart, nerves, and blood vessels⁴. Although periodontitis is a recognized complication of diabetes, people with well-controlled diabetes, having good oral hygiene, are not at an increased risk of periodontitis. However, their susceptibility to periodontitis is significantly increased when their diabetes is poorly controlled, particularly in smokers.

General practitioners and health-care providers for diabetic patients should also possess basic dental knowledge

to find out the signs and symptoms of dental diseases to provide appropriate treatment or advice to visit a dentist. Hence, the present study aimed to assess the levels of awareness about the relationship between diabetes mellitus and periodontitis among high-risk age group of the general population. In addition, the attitude of general physicians in suggesting the diabetic patients to visit a dentist has also been assessed.

Materials and Methods

A structured, closed-ended questionnaire was prepared in English and in the local language (Marathi) for evaluating the main aim of the study. The study was designed and conducted at the diabetic centers in Amravati district and Hingoli district urban areas. The questionnaire was distributed among patients attending diabetic center and satisfying the following selection criteria: Patients of age 25–55 years; patients without any condition that limits their ability to brush their teeth; patients with not < 20 teeth; and patients who can read and write either in English or in the local language (Marathi).

Patients who readily agreed to participate in the study were provided with the self-constructed questionnaire. Prior to study, a questionnaire was pretested and validated for construct and content validity, reliability, and ease of use. Content and construct validity shows no significant changes. Demographic data such as age, sex, educational status, and occupation have been recorded and documented. A total of 302 participants were included in the study and the completed questionnaire forms from the participants were

collected and analyzed. The statistical software namely SPSS version 20.0 was used to calculate descriptive data and to perform Chi square test and Spearman correlation test for the analysis of data for assessing the association between diabetic population and knowledge about the mutual relationship.

Results

Out of the 302 patients questioned, 173 were male and 129 were female (Table 1). Educational, Occupational, Family income per month and Socio-economic status were recorded using Modified Kuppuswamy scale-2017.

Out of 302 patients 37 (12.3%) were Profession or Honors holders, 122 (40.4%) were Graduate or Post graduate, 77 (25.5%) had Intermediate or post high school diploma, 30 (9.9%) were high school certified and 12 (4%) were intermediate or post high school certified, while 18 (2.00%) were illiterate (Table 2).

Among study sample, majority (79, 26.2%) were Semiprofessional while 73 (24.2%) were from Clerks, Shop keepers or Farmers. Nearly 54 out of 302 (17.9%) were Professional, 36 (11.9%) were Skilled and Semi-skilled workers while 6 (2%) were unemployed (Table 3).

Majority (121, 40.1%) of patients had monthly family income between 10357 and 15535 while 72 (23.8%) had family income per month in the range of 15536-20714. Nearly 49 (16.2%) had family income per month in the range of 20715-41429 and 42 out of 302 (13.9%) fell into the range of 6214-10356. 12 (4%) had family income per month between 2092- 6213 while 6 (2%) had less than 2091 (Table 4).

As per Modified Kuppuswamy scale 2017, Majority of patient 157 (51.9%) fell into Upper lower class while 53 (17.5%), 18 (5.9%), 7 (2.3%) were in Lower Middle, Upper middle and Upper class respectively (Table 5).

Among the study sample, majority (187, 61.9 %) of diabetic patient had Diabetes for more than 5 years.

Majority of patients (140, 46.4%) acknowledged the relation between brushing habits and gums disease while 78 (25.8%) disagreed about any relationship between the two. About 84 out of 302 (27.8%) were unaware about any relationship. (Table 6)

Majority of patients 173 (57.2%) were regular (6-9 monthly) for their dental checkup while 129 (42.7%) were irregular for the same (Graph 2).

Out of 302 patients, majority of patients (232, 76.8%) believed that their gum status was healthy while 70 (23.1%) believed that their gum status was unhealthy. Those patients who acknowledged the diseased status of their gum were further asked about the perceived severity of their gums disease. Majority of patents (31, 44.2%) were unaware of the severity of their gums disease while 22 out of 70 (31.4%) believed it to be mild, 10 (14.4 %) believed it to be moderate and 7 (10%) believed it to be severe (Table 7).

To confirm their oral hygiene, Oral Hygiene Index Simplified (OHIS index) was recorded for all 302 patients.

Out of those 40 (13.2%) were found to have good oral hygiene, 112 (37%) had fair oral hygiene while 150 (49.6%) were found to have poor oral hygiene (Table 8). This highlights the disparity between the actual status and the perceived status of oral hygiene among the study population.

The relationship between Educational, Occupational, Income status, Socio economic Status (SES) and Oral hygiene (OHIS Status) was also assessed by calculating Pearson Correlation (Table 9). It showed downhill (negative) linear relationship between Educational status, Occupational status, Socio-economic status and Oral hygiene (OHIS Status). It highlights the possibility that the oral hygiene improves with higher Educational, Occupational, Income status.

When patients were asked about their perception about relationship between Diabetes and gum health. Majority of the patients 147 (48%) were unaware of any relationship between Diabetes and Periodontal diseases while only 61 out of 302 (20.2%) acknowledged the relation between Diabetes and Periodontitis. 94 (31.1%) opted for 'No' relationship between Diabetes and Periodontal diseases (Table 10).

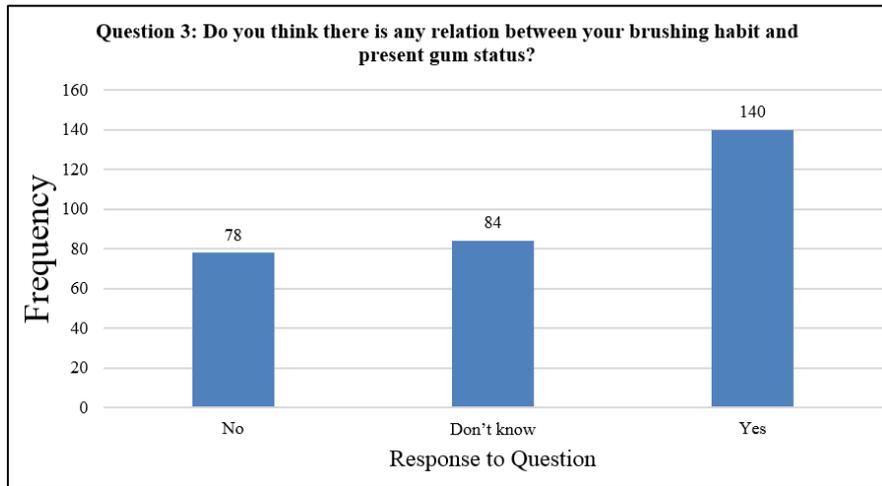
When those who acknowledged the relation between Diabetes and Periodontitis were further enquired about their source of information: 22 out of 61 (36.06%) reported it to be newspaper, 15 (24.5%) reported television. 18 (29.50%) got the information from friends while 6 (9.8%) were counseled by their doctor (Graph 5). It points out the probability of either lack of awareness among healthcare professionals or disregardful attitude.

When the participants were asked about their perception about effect of poor oral hygiene on increased risk of Diabetes. Majority of the patients 169 (56%) were unaware of any effect of poor oral hygiene on Diabetes while only 54 out of 302 (17.9%) acknowledged the negative effect of poor oral hygiene in Diabetes. 79 (26.2%) opted for 'No' relationship between and poor oral hygiene and Diabetes (Table 11).

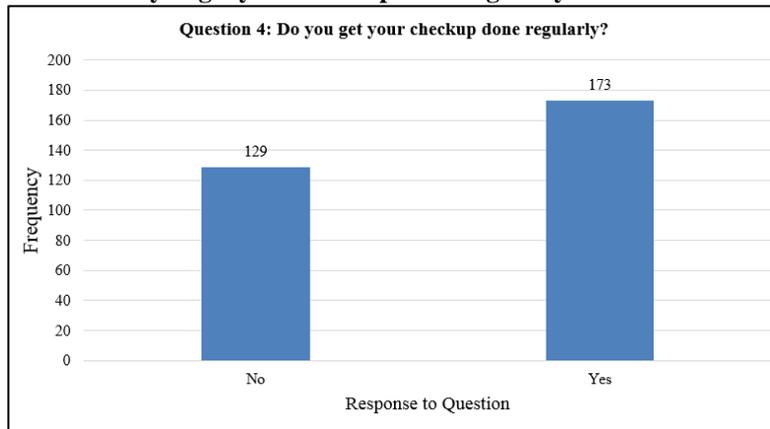
When further enquired about protective role of maintenance of good oral hygiene in Diabetes: Majority of the patients 182 (60.3%) were unaware of protective role of maintenance of good oral hygiene in Diabetes while only 52 out of 302 (17.2%) acknowledged the positive effect of good oral hygiene in Diabetes. 68 (22.5%) opted for 'No' relationship between and good oral hygiene and Diabetes (Table 12).

Majority of patients (83.4%) of patient agreed that they were not advised by their treating physician about regular dental checkup after being diagnosed as having Diabetes (Graph 6).

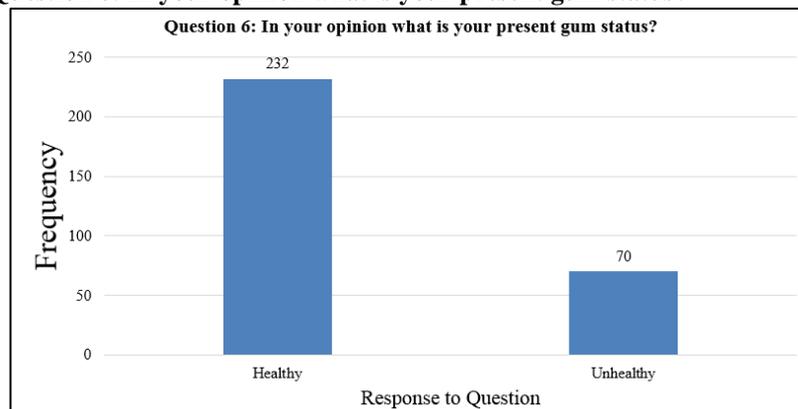
Graph 1: Response to Question 3: Do you think there is any relation between your brushing habit and present gum status?



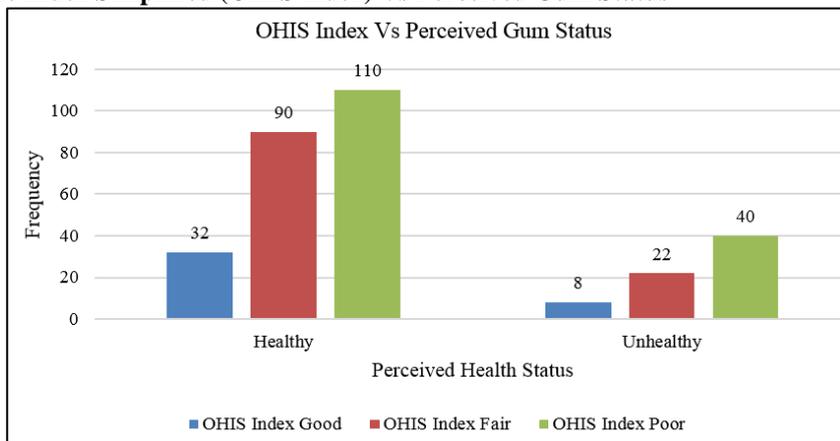
Graph 2: Response to Question 4: Do you get your checkup done regularly?



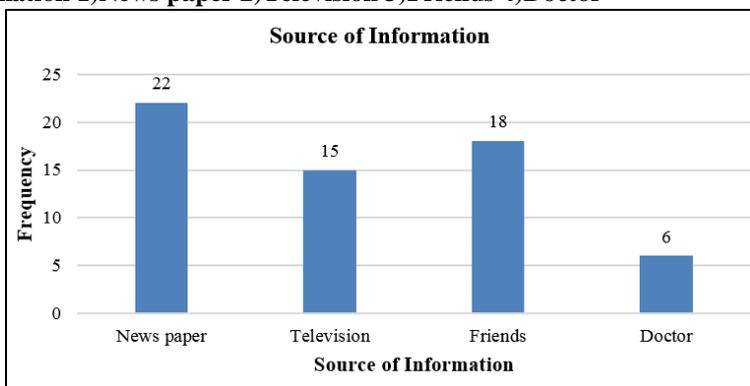
Graph 3: Response to Question 6: In your opinion what is your present gum status?



Graph 4: Oral Hygiene Index Simplified (OHIS index) Vs Perceived Gum Status



Graph 5: Source of information 1)News paper 2)Television 3)Friends 4)Doctor



Graph 6: Has your diabetologist ever advised you to consult a dentist?

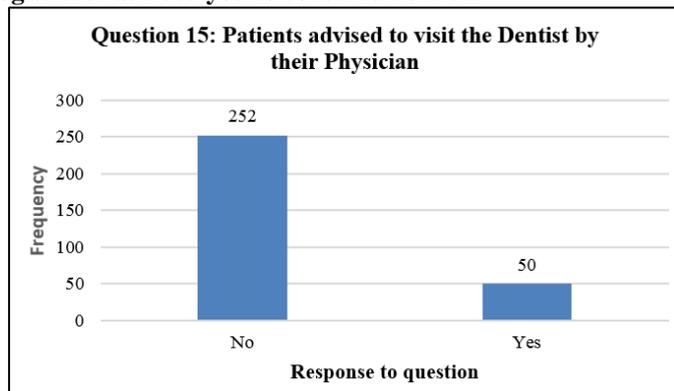


Table 1: Gender wise distribution of patients

		Frequency (n= 302)	Percent
Gender	Male	173	57.3
	Female	129	42.7

Table 2: Educational Status

S. No	Educational Status	Frequency (n=302)	Percentage
1	Profession or Honours	37	12.3
2	Graduate or Post graduate	122	40.4
3	Intermediate or post high school diploma	77	25.5
4	High school certificate	30	9.9

5	Middle school certificate	12	4.0
6	Primary school certificate	6	2.0
7	Illiterate	18	6.0
Total		302	100.0

Table 3: Occupational status

S. No	Occupational Status	Frequency (n=302)	Percentage
1	Professional	54	17.9
2	Semi Professional	79	26.2
3	Clerical, Shop owner, Farmer	73	24.2
4	Skilled worker	36	11.9
5	Semi-Skilled worker	36	11.9
6	Unskilled worker	18	6.0
7	Unemployed	6	2.0
Total		302	100.0

Table 4: Family income in Rs per month

S. No	Family income in Rs per month	Frequency (n=302)	Percentage
1	>41430	00	00
2	20715-41429	49	16.2
3	15536-20714	72	23.8
4	10357-15535	121	40.1
5	6214-10356	42	13.9
6	2092-6213	12	4.0
7	<2091	6	2.0
Total		302	100.0

Table 5: Socio- economic Status

S. No	Socio-economic Status	Frequency (n=302)	Percentage
1	Lower	67	22.1
2	Upper Lower	157	51.9
3	Lower Middle	53	17.5
4	Upper Middle	18	5.9
5	Upper	7	2.3
Total		302	100.0

Table 6: Response to Question 3: Do you think there is any relation between your brushing habit and present gum status?

Question	Response	Frequency (n=302)	Percentage
Q3. Do you think there is any relation between your brushing habit and present gum status?	No	78	25.8
	Don't know	84	27.8
	Yes	140	46.4
Total		302	100.0

Table 7: Response to Question 6: In your opinion what is your present gum status?

Question	Response	Frequency (n=302)	Percentage
Q6. In your opinion what is your present gum status?	Healthy	232	76.8
	Unhealthy	70	23.1
Total		302	100.0

Table 8: Oral Hygiene Index Simplified (OHIS index) Vs Perceived Gum Status

Perceived Gum Status	OHIS Index			Total
	Good	Fair	Poor	
Healthy	32	90	110	232
Unhealthy	8	22	40	70
Total	40	112	150	302

Table 9: Relationship between Educational, Occupational, Income status, Socio economic status and oral hygiene

		OHIS Status
Educational Status	Pearson Correlation	-.010
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.043
Occupational Status	Pearson Correlation	-.014
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.840
Income Status	Pearson Correlation	.034
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.032
Socio-Economic Status	Pearson Correlation	-.022
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.026

Table 10: Response to Question 11: Do you think is there any relation between diabetes and gum health?

Question	Response	Frequency (n=302)	Percentage
Q11. Do you think is there any relation between diabetes and gum health?	No	94	31.1
	Don't know	147	48.7
	Yes	61	20.2
Total		302	100.0

Table 11: Response to Question 13: Do you think is there any relation between diabetes and gum health?

Question	Response	Frequency (n=302)	Percentage
Q13. Are you aware about poor oral health increases your risk of diabetes?	No	79	26.2
	Don't know	169	56.0
	Yes	54	17.9
Total		302	100.0

Table 12: Do you know that good oral hygiene maintenance might help to protect you from diabetes?

Question	Response	Frequency (n=302)	Percentage
Q14. Do you know that good oral hygiene maintenance might help to protect you from diabetes?	No	68	22.6
	Don't know	182	56.0
	Yes	52	17.2
Total		302	100.0

Discussion

Both Periodontitis and Diabetes mellitus are commonly occurring chronic diseases and generate enormous costs for the public health-care system. Numerous studies, review articles^{5,6} and meta-analyses⁷ indicated a mutual influence between Periodontitis and Diabetes mellitus. The study conducted by Mealey and Oates in 2006 reported the prevalence of Periodontitis in patients of Diabetes mellitus to be double or even triple as compare to that of normal population⁵ Similar results were found in study conducted by Taylor et al⁸ and Emrich et al⁹ in which they found that Periodontal disease were 2.8 times more likely and Alveolar bone loss progression was 4.2 times more likely in patients with Diabetes mellitus.

Several factors have been postulated that prevent patients with Diabetes mellitus from seeking dental care viz lack knowledge about the need for dental check-up, economic condition, the fear of dental treatment, misconceptions and educational status of patient. Though this bidirectional relationship between Periodontitis and Diabetes mellitus is well understood, the awareness in

general population is still lacking. Current study was undertaken to estimate the extent of awareness about the Periodontitis in patients of Diabetes mellitus and possible influence of above mentioned factors by questionnaire method.

In the present study, the majority of patients were graduate, semiprofessional and had monthly family income between 10357-15535 Rs and belonged to upper lower class (Table 2-5). Majority of patients were suffering from Diabetes mellitus for more than 5 years and were aware of importance of regular brushing habits in maintaining healthy gums. In a study sample, 57.2% of the patients were regular for their dental checkup. However, in a study by Aggarwal and Panat¹⁰ only 10.8% of the patients with Diabetes mellitus were found to be regular for their dental check-ups and suboptimal oral hygiene behaviour. The difference might be because of higher socio-economic status of study sample. Even though, around 2/3rd of patients thought their gum status being healthy, only 13% had good oral hygiene when checked with OHIS index.

When the relationship between Educational, Occupational, Income status, Socio economic Status (SES) and Oral hygiene (OHIS Status) was assessed, Gum status was found to improve with higher Educational, Occupational, Income status, Socio economic Status (SES). Similar findings were also found in study done by Taiwo JO¹¹ in which they found the influence of educational status was highly significant on the frequency of tooth-brushing and ultimately on oral hygiene. According to Sukhvinder Singh Oberoi et al,¹² the oral hygiene practices of the patients from upper and lower middle class was found to be satisfactory whereas it was poor among patients belonging to lower and upper lower class.

In a study sample only 20% of the study population was aware of relationship between Diabetes and poor gum health which correlates with findings of study done by Weinspach et al in which less than 50% population was aware about the bidirectional relationship.¹³ More than half of the study population was found to be unaware of protective role of maintenance of good oral hygiene in Diabetes. Similar findings were found in a study by Al Habashneh R¹⁴ in a Jordanian population in which they concluded that knowledge about diabetes and periodontal health among diabetic patients is low, and majority of patients were unaware of the oral health complications of their disease and the need for proper preventive care.

In a study sample, less than 10% were counseled by their doctor regarding the bidirectional relationship between Diabetes mellitus and Periodontitis and around 83% of population reported of not being advised by their treating physician about regular dental checkup after being diagnosed as having Diabetes mellitus. It points out the probability of either lack of awareness among healthcare professionals or disregardful attitude. Lin et al¹⁵ also stated that endocrinologists and dentists are not equally equipped with the knowledge about the relationship between Diabetes mellitus and periodontitis. Eldarrat et al¹⁶ also concurred with the need to develop programs to educate the public about the oral manifestations of diabetes and its complications for oral health by health professionals in both the dental and medical fields to promote proper oral health and to reduce the risk of oral diseases.

Conclusion

This study highlights the lack of awareness about bidirectional relationship between diabetes and periodontitis among the diabetics and possible disgraceful attitude among health care professional. It also highlights the disparity among perceived and actual oral health status among high risk population. This study brings into focus the need of proper counseling by health care professional among high risk population about maintaining proper oral hygiene and regular dental checkup.

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