Comparison of salivary MIP-8 activity level in patient with diabetes and moderate to severe chronic generalized periodontitis referred to Tabriz dentity faculty at 1397

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Table 1: Description of the Study Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number of Participants</th>
<th>Mean Age (years)</th>
<th>Mean BMI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion:

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by high blood sugar levels. It is associated with various health complications, including periodontal disease. The results of this study showed a significant increase in salivary MIP-8 activity level in diabetic patients compared to the control group. This finding supports the hypothesis that diabetes may be a risk factor for periodontal disease progression.

Conclusion:

Further research is needed to investigate the mechanisms underlying the relationship between diabetes and periodontal disease. Early intervention and management strategies for diabetic patients may help reduce the risk of periodontal disease.

References: