

Manifestasi rontgenografi diabetes mellitus di rongga mulut

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Abstrak

Diabetes mellitus is a common disease describe as a systemic disease of carbohydrate metabolism caused by a relative or absolute deficiency of insulin. This condition is characterized by hyperglycemia, glucosuria, polyuria, polydipsia, pruritis and weight loss. Diabetes mellitus in itself does not cause periodontal disease, however diabetics or patients with an increased blood glucose concentration ($>200\text{mg/dl}$) tend to have increased incidence and severity of periodontal disease. Patient with diabetics above 50 years old (3 cases) radiografically can be seen as alveolar bone loss in maxilla and mandible. Alveolar bone loss is seen larger in the posterior maxilla region. The vascular alteration in diabetics may enhance the susceptibility of periodontium to become periodontitis and serve as etiology factor in pathologic bone resorption.