



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل

B109E1

**A CORRELATIVE STUDY OF CLINICAL,
RADIOGRAPHIC AND IMMUNOLOGICAL
FINDINGS IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES
MELLITUS**

Thesis

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By

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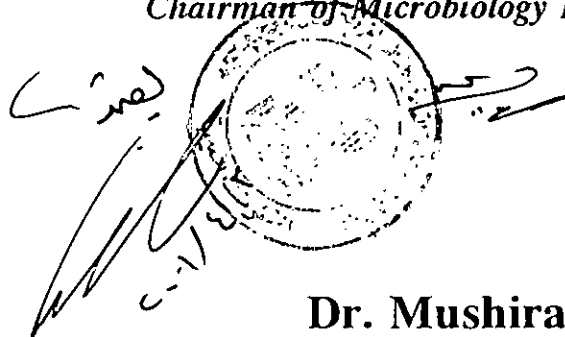


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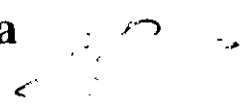
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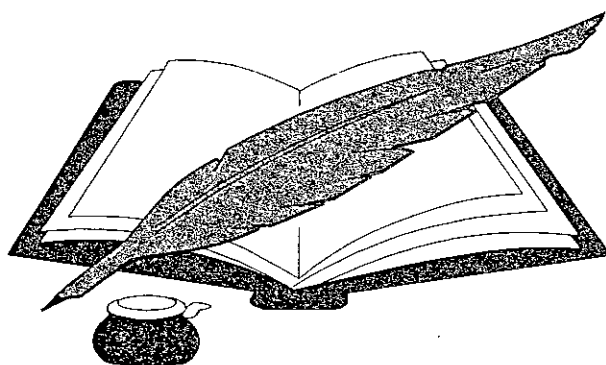
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INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

Diabetes is a term applied to a condition in individuals who have a relative or absolute deficiency of insulin that is characterized by a tendency of hyperglycemia (*Hayden and Buckley, 1989*).

It is generally accepted that diabetes reduces the resistance to cutaneous infection and impedes wound healing. Diabetes creates changes in the oral cavity. Some of the oral symptoms, such as a dry mouth, burning sensation in tongue and mucosa, hyperemic and swollen gingiva, may first bring the undiagnosed diabetic to the dentist (*Hove and Stallard, 1970; Bay et al., 1974 and Bernick et al., 1975*).

The relation between diabetes mellitus (DM) and periodontal diseases has been studied extensively in adults, however a great deal of contraversery had existed concerning the role of diabetes mellitus in periodontal diseases (*Bay et al., 1974*).

It is generally held that adult diabetics are more susceptible to gingivitis and periodontitis than healthy adults. Some studies suggested that the presence of diabetes could alter that course of inflammatory