

## **PREVALENCE OF PERIODONTITIS AND EFFECT OF GLYCAEMIC CONTROL ON CAL IN TYPE 1 DIABETES PATIENTS. A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

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A large body of evidence suggested a strong association between Type 2 Diabetes and the risk of Periodontitis. The possible link between Type 1 Diabetes and Periodontitis is still controversial.

The aim of this Systematic Review (SR) was to assess the prevalence of Periodontitis (PD) and the effect of glycaemic control on Clinical Attachment Loss (CAL) in patients with Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM).

The revision protocol was designed and conducted according PRISMA statement guidelines.

Literature search retrieved 16 studies for a total of 5945 T1DM patients. Prevalence of PD ranged from 4% to 57.9%. Eight studies reported data on mean CAL in T1DM cases (from 0.6 mm ± 0.8 to 2.62 mm ± 0.09) and systemically healthy controls (from 0.5 mm ± 0.8 to 2.49 mm ± 0.06) matched for sex and age. Three studies showed CAL at an early age, less than 15 years old. An association between higher severity of PD and higher Glycated Hemoglobin levels (HbA1c) was shown by the present SR.

There is an association between periodontal disease and T1DM, even if a final estimation of PD prevalence was not possible due to data heterogeneity. T1DM patients with poorer glycaemic control showed more severe forms of PD at early age compared with controls.