

Prevalence of Diabetes in Toothless People in Ardabil: A Study Based on Persian Cohort

Abstract:

Background: Chronic diseases are long-term diseases that can limit a person's functioning. The risk of tooth loss and the development of chronic diseases, including diabetes, increases with age. Tooth decay can be one of the reasons for the higher prevalence of chronic diseases in people because it has a double effect on nutrition and quality of life. Due to the limited studies conducted on the prevalence of diabetes in toothless and toothed individuals, the present study was designed to investigate the prevalence of diabetes in toothless individuals participating in the national cohort study.

Methods: In this descriptive cross-sectional study, 12740 participants were studied in two groups. The required information was collected using a questionnaire that included 55 questions and 482 items. Based on questionnaire, information about socio-economic status, lifestyle, occupation, medical history, drugs used, family history of diseases, fertility history, oral health, anthropometric information, blood pressure and food habits, were collected. Finally, the data were analyzed using SPSS statistical software.

Results: The results of the study showed that there was a significant difference between the two groups with and without teeth in terms of the prevalence of diabetes, so that in the toothless group the prevalence of diabetes was 18.87% and in the group with teeth was 7.27%. There was also a statistically significant difference in terms of age, level of education and marital status, smoking and hookah use, flossing and mouthwash, as well as having dentures between the two groups. In fact, the chances of developing diabetes in people consuming dental floss were significantly lower), Marital status (being married 2.64 times) and with increasing body mass index (overweight 1.55 times and obesity 1.50 times) the chance of developing diabetes has increased significantly.

Conclusion: The prevalence of diabetes in toothless people was significantly higher than those with teeth. Therefore, it is necessary for toothless people to be informed about diabetes in order to take the necessary measures to treat their edentulousness.

Keywords: Diabetes, Toothless, Chronic disease, Persian Cohort.