SALIVARY FLOW IN PATIENT WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS BASED ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUBJECT

Mindy Frieda Anissa, Rosiliwati Wihardja, Sri Tjahjawati

Faculty Of Dentistry, Padjadjaran University, Jl. Sekeloa Selatan I Bandung, West Java, Indonesia

Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disease caused by a defect in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. Polyuria which is one of the common symptoms in patients with diabetes mellitus causes an imbalance of body fluid to intracellular and extracellular dehydration. The condition leads to reduced production of saliva of major and minor salivary glands. The purpose of this study is to determine salivary flow in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus based on the characteristic subject. This is a descriptive study with consecutive sampling techniques with the data being presented in tables and graphs. The population consisted of 60 patients, divided into two equally sized groups - those with type 2 controlled and those with uncontrolled type 2 diabetes mellitus. The results of patient with controlled type 2 diabetes mellitus, 11 people (36.67%) showed normal salivary flow rate, 10 people (33.33%) had low salivary rate, another 9 people (30%) suffered from hyposalivation. In the group of patients with uncontrolled type 2 diabetes mellitus, as many as one person (3.33%) showed normal salivary flow rate, 16 people (53.33%) is low, and 13 (43.33%) hyposalivation. It can be concluded from this study the salivary rate of patients with uncontrolled type 2 diabetes mellitus is less than that of controlled type 2 diabetes mellitus patients.