

Gingivitis and periodontitis are chronic bacterial diseases of the ulfactor in the development of the periodontal disease is the host stimuli. Systemic factors modify all forms of gingivitis and periodimmune and inflammatory defense. It has been reported [1] to inflammation induced by mechanical or chemical irritations in the gesuggested that in diabetes mellitus the unmyelinated small dial neuropathy. Furthermore, many studies have been focused in the mellitus. Microangiopathy at the bone tissue was suggested as a can have an impact on the bone through multiple pathways, suchanges in insulin levels, higher concentrations of advanced g associated with glycosuria, reduced renal function, lower ins inflammation [3].

Furthermore, diabetes mellitus is responsible for tooth deprivatior diseases are associated with a higher experience of caries, a k gingival and periodontal problems. Patients with high blood pres have poorer gingival or periodontal conditions, fewer teeth, and hi found that a larger number of oral *streptococci* adhered to the toc mice that spontaneously develop insulin-dependent diabetes mellit

The aim of the study was to investigate the relationship betwee presence of microangiopathy in streptozotocin-induced diabetes me

# **2. Material and Methods**

Forty male Wistar rats of average body weight of 200 g were ( (control, n = 10). They were housed five per cage at a constan light/12-hour dark (light period 00.8 - 20.00 hours) cycle. Food a cared for accordance with the principles of the "Guide for the animals of group A were injected once IV with streptozotocin 45 experiment was 90 days. The blood glucose levels were estimated Division, Miles Laboratories, Rexdale, Ontario, Canada) in blood ( was also qualitatively assayed in urine with urineteststrips (Glukol well as their food intake was determined. The animals were s obtained from the incisor area of the mandible were washed with for further histological examination with the light microscope. The values

 $m \pm SD$ ). The statistical analysis was performed by Student's *t*-tes acceptable level of significance.

### **3. Results**

The induction of diabetes mellitus was assessed the day after strep such as frequent urination, increased appetite, and weight loss. In animals exerted a hyperphagia accompanied with an increas streptozotocin animals had increased serum glucose and increase severity of diabetes was indicated by the statistically significantly in comparison to controls P < ,001 (Table 1). The quantity of da compared to controls. Blood glucose levels were significantly inclevels of Hb A1c were lower in the control compared to the expe group was frequent and the shavings of the cages needed to be ch Table 1: Clinical indices and laboratory finding

The experimental animals had a mortality of 10% during the  $\varepsilon$  remained alive until the end of the experimental procedure.

The histological findings of the experimental group were as follow from the marginal gingivae and the gingival papillae from the incis formation of new vessels with various wall thicknesses, and hyper site of the gingiva, which was in contact with the tooth surface.

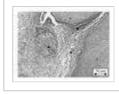
The gingival specimens obtained from the molar area of the mandi to high hyperceratosis and mild inflammation. All the experime which was not observed in the control animals (see Table 2, Figure



 Table 2: Histological findings.



**Figure 1:** ( ) Focal perivascular and diffus angiogenesis, and (\*) hyperplasia of the squan



inflammation of the lamina propria, and ( t ) th

Figure 2: (\*) Hyperplasia of the squame



**Figure 3:** (\*) Normal gingival mucosa. nor vasculature, and absence of inflammation.

### 4. Discussion

Recent drastic increase in diabetic population poses serious pro services. The recent drastic increase in the diabetic population  $p_i$ socioeconomic services. The most important issue in the clinica complications that contribute to a high morbidity and mortality [7,

Hyperglycaemia, as a common feature of diabetes mellitus, is a ca endothelial function.

Diabetes mellitus results in the development of large and m independently of the presence of atherosclerosis. The abnormalit

laminin, fibronectin, type IV collagen, and connective tissue with I calcium. It is of particular interest that accumulation of PAS-posit are recognized as the histological markers of diabetic microangiopa

In this study, the administration of streptozotocin in rats induced  $\epsilon$  to that observed in diabetic patients, as shown by the manifeste reported literature [2, 13, 14].

The changes observed in bed vasculature concerned macro- and r is known to impair the function of various organs and systems and nephropathy, and neuropathy [15]. Periodontal disease is consider has long been observed that diabetic patients have greater tooth I comparable age [16]. The severity of the periodontal disease is ab [17]. The phenomenon may be due to the high tissue glucose cor products of the impaired glucose metabolism and it is recognin narrowing of vessel lumen diameter. This process induces disabilitit vasculature [12, 18]. Our results are in agreement with those of vessel lumen diameter in diabetic subjects as observed by the inci [9].

These changes can be aggravated through inflammatory cell infilt treatment in the gingivomucosal tissue as reported by Fehér et a pathophysiology of diabetic microangiopathy and its pathoge hyperglycemia, early stimuli elicit adaptive reactions of tissues sho and changes of microangiopathy. The impaired glucose metabolism with a narrowing of vessel lumen diameter. This situation in denta extraction sockets, periradical lesions, and periodontal disease [4,

In addition, it has been suggested that the unmyelinated small-dia diabetes mellitus, which indicates that in the streptosotocin-inprerequisite for neurogenic inflammation induced by mechanical c permeability. Furthermore, diabetic changes may be accompanied tissue [21].

This process induces disabilities of vessel wall such as narrowed ve an abnormal vasculature [12, 19]. Since the ability of the dia especially during increased blood flow causing severe disturbances poor nourishment, which, in relation to the high blood glucose le microflora in the oral cavity [22]. The presence of PAS material de index of severe diabetic damage [9]. Therefore, slow flow of 1 destruction process of the periodondium [23].

An important injury that leads to severe handicap in diabetic patie leads to blindness [24]. Most recently, it has been proven that the in the presence of the periodontal disease [25]. In addition, the diabetes is related to tooth loss and tempomandibular joint disfunc

Therefore, the investigation of the surrounding oral cavity tissue: signs that may alert the physician to control or prevent the histological gingival analysis may be routinely utilized for the co considered as a diagnostic method of the severity of the disease.

# Acknowledgments

This study was funded by the University of Athens. Many thank surgeon) for her significant assistance.

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