GAMBARAN RADIOGRAFIK KETINGGIAN ALVEOLAR *CREST* PADA PENDERITA DIABETES MELLITUS

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GAMBARAN RADIOGRAFIK KETINGGIAN TULANG ALVEOLARIS PADA PENDERITA DIABETES MELLITUS

(RADIOGRAPHIC ALVEOLAR BONE RESORPTION ON DIABETIC PATIENTS)

ABSTRACT

Background. Diabetes Mellitus is the condition that results from lack of insulin in a person's blood, or their body has a problem using the insulin it produces (insulin resistance) often also called high blood diseases**.** Glucose level in the blood is controlled by several hormones. Hormones are chemicals in the body that send messages from cells to other cells. Insulin is a hormone made by the pancreas. Diabetics is always sign with the severity of periodontal disease (alveolar bone resorption). Radiographic can help to find out how big the alveolar bone resorption occurred. **Purpose**. To find the difference in alveolar bone resorption in patients with diabetes and male patients with non-diabetes men through radiographic examination. **Method.** Patients were divided into two groups, diabetes and non diabetes. Bitewing radiographic images carried on the premolars, first molars, and second molar. Large alveolar bone resorption was measured from the cemento enamel junction to the bottom of alveolar bone resorption using a shove and a ruler. From each patient obtained four regions to be observed, namely the posterior upper left, lower left posterior, right posterior and right posterior regions. From one region of the sample data obtained 5 measurements, P2 mesial and distal, upper and lower, M1 mesial and distal, upper and lower. And M2 mesial upper and lower, so from a patient obtained 4 x 5 = 20 sample measurements. Then analyzed using two independent samples t test. **Result.** There were significant differences occurred between male patients with diabetes and non-diabetes **Conclusion.** There are differences in alveolar bone resorption male patients with diabetes and non-diabetes.

Key words: Diabetes Mellitus, Alveolar bone resorption, Radiographic