

**PREVALENSI ORAL CANDIDIASIS PADA PENDERITA DIABETES
MELITUS di KLINIK GOTONG ROYONG SURABAYA TAHUN 2014**

***PREVALENCE OF ORAL CANDIDIASIS IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES
MELLITUS AT GOTONG ROYONG CLINIC SURABAYA IN 2014***

ABSTRACT

Background. Oral Candidiasis(OC) is the most opportunistic infections in the oral mucosa. Due to *Candida sp.* which was the commensal flora in the oral cavity, but a wide variety of predisposing factors have the capacity to change *Candida sp.* become pathogenic organisms, one of which caused by systemic disease, Diabetes Mellitus (DM). DM is a condition of hyperglycemia irreversible due to insulin resistance and pancreatic β cell damage with the fasting glucose level ≥ 126 mg/dl, blood glucose levels 2 hours post prandial ≥ 200 mg/dl, Oral Glucose Tolerance ≥ 200 mg/dl, random blood glucose ≥ 200 mg/dl, and HbA1C $> 6,5\%$ can cause xerostomia, salivary glucose levels increase, and decrease of immune response. **Purpose.** The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of Oral Candidiasis in patients with diabetes mellitus at Gotong Royong Clinic Surabaya in 2014. **Method.** Analytic observational study with cross-sectional total sampling method. **Results.** Out of 72 patients with diabetes mellitus, 41 patients (56,94%) were determined suffering OC. The highest prevalence of OC was found in woman (60,98%) with an age range of 51-60 years, duration of suffering from DM is less than 1 year, with the increasing of random blood glucose levels from 20%, 88,46%, until 100%. There was correlation between random blood glucose and OC. The more higher random blood glucose level, the more higher event of OC **Conclusion.** It was concluded that the factors of age, sex, and duration of suffering from DM did not affect the occurrence of OC, but random blood glucose level affect the occurrence of OC.

Keywords : Oral Candidiasis, Diabetes Mellitus, Random Blood Glucose Levels