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THE VARIATIONS OF SOME SALIVARY PARAMETERS PROBABLE INDICES OF THE HEREDITARY DIABETES II

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Summary: The diabetes for which exists genetic predisposition, is generally not diagnosed for many years as hyperglycaemia develops gradually, without giving the classic symptoms of diabetes. Usually, the diagnosis occurs randomly or in conjunction with a physical stress, such as infections or surgery. The aim of this study is to verify whether in a potentially predisposed population, already in adolescent age, can be detected parameters, derived from initial metabolic alterations indices of the possible evolution in the pathology

Materials and Methods: The hereditary group and a healthy group comprising twelve men and thirteen women were utilized in determining the salivary concentration of melondialdehyde, total mucin and pH. In both groups are been also determined the fasting glucose. The results were statistically analyzed with the Pearson, Anova, and the T -Student Test.

Results: The salivary concentration of malondialdehyde statistically increased in the heriditary group, $p = 0.0368$ vs healthy group as the mucins ($p \leq 0.005$). The pH values indicate a tendency to a decrease not statistically significant, ($p = 0.085$); the hereditary group presents an 80% of xerostomia

Discussion: Some metabolic process may happen, without glucose levels alterations, involving changes to the metabolic redox processes with an increase of the salivary malondialdehyde. The modification of the salivary buffer system lowers the pH, while the increase of salivary mucins, alter the value of spinnbarkeit which measures the capacity of the mucous layer to adhere to the epithelium, causing alterations of the oral mucosa with the presence of xerostomia

Conclusion: This study shows that the hereditary predisposition conditions can begin degenerative processes, which can induce the formation of atherosclerotic plaques and minor defenses of the oral cavity.