

Hubungan sialosis dengan fungsi kelenjar saliva pada penderita diabetes mellitus tipe 2 rawat jalan di RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo (laporan penelitian)

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Abstrak

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The association between diabetic sialosis and salivary gland function has not been clearly stated. The objective of this study is to assess the association between sialosis and salivary flow rates and xerostomia in type 2 diabetic patients. Eighty one subjects enrolled in this cross-sectional study, consisted of 50 type 2 diabetic outpatients of RSUPN Ciptomangunkusumo (mean of age: $60,96 \pm 8,38$) and 31 control subjects (mean of age: $57,03 \pm 10$). Clinical examination was performed to assess sialosis. Unstimulated and stimulated salivary flow rates were measured using spitting method. Saliva secretion was stimulated using 2 % citric acid. Xerostomia was assessed using xerostomia questionnaire. The result showed that sialosis was found only in diabetic group, with a percentage of 28% (14 out of 50). This finding was not found in the well-controlled diabetic group. The mean of unstimulated and stimulated salivary flow rates of the patients with diabetic sialosis were lower than that of the diabetic patients without sialosis. Statistic analysis showed significant association between sialosis and unstimulated salivary flow rate ($p=0,001$) and between sialosis and xerostomia ($p=0,005$), but there was no significant association between sialosis and stimulated salivary flow rate ($p=0.105$). It is concluded that there are significant associations between sialosis and the decrease of unstimulated salivary flow rate, and between sialosis and xerostomia. Therefore patients with diabetic sialosis should be examined periodically to find out the possibility of salivary gland function disorder.