

## A study on rare diseases and the detection of clusters in rare diseases

Andezhath Taki, Department of Periodontology and Implantology, Pacific Dental College and Hospital, Rajasthan, India

### Abstract

The periodontal bacteria have long been known to cause inflammation in the mouth, but it also increases inflammatory mediators throughout the body. As a result, long-term infection with periodontic bacteria causes weight gain and greater internal secretion resistance, both of which are indicators of polygenic illness type two. Internal secretion helps transport aldohexose from the blood into tissues, most notably the musculus, where one-quarter of all aldohexose in the body is stored. Internal secretion resistance, unsurprisingly, plays a crucial part in the development of metabolic syndrome, which includes avoirdupois, altered lipid metabolism, elevated vital signs, high blood sugar levels, and overall inflammation. Despite the fact that striated muscle plays an essential part in lowering blood sugar levels, there is no direct link between periodontic microorganism infections and the metabolic function of musculus. In the industrialised world, metabolic syndrome has become a common ailment. The purpose of our investigation was to see if periodontal microbe infection may lead to metabolic changes in the musculus, and therefore to the development of metabolic syndrome. Ailments including heart disease, stroke, and polygenic disease will be more likely as a result of this cluster of illnesses.

### Institute Information: (Minimum 200 Words)

Pacific Dental College & Hospital is located at Debari, Udaipur. The campus is spread over 1.3 lakh sq.ft. constructed area that facilities which can accommodate more than 300 people, one dedicated hall for conducting hands on workshops. All the nine departments are equipped with separate under-graduate and post-graduate sections, seminar rooms and equipped with more than 360 dental chairs with all required attachments. The college has a fully equipped operation theater, post-operative care area, dedicated Implantology

### Importance of Research:

This study helps us to know about the Inflammation in the mouth weakens the body's ability to control blood sugar. Since people with diabetes can't process or control blood sugar very well, it increases complications. With increased blood glucose levels, people living with diabetes may have more glucose in their saliva and very dry mouths. These conditions allow dental plaque to build up on teeth, which can lead to tooth decay and cavities. Many dental treatments can affect your blood sugar. Your dentist may decide to delay some procedures — including dental surgery — if your blood-glucose levels are higher than your target range because high levels increase your risk of getting a serious infection after surgery.

### Person/ Speaker Image



### Biography: (Minimum 200 Words)

Dr. Andezhath Taki belongs to the Department of Periodontology and Implantology, Pacific Dental College and Hospital, Rajasthan, India. He had He is very good at studies and his interests are Reading books, Paintings, and Writing Books. He is well known for his writings in the field of Medicine, Dental and accommodates administration office, nine dental departments, four lecture theatres (120 seats per theatre), one smart class which is equipped with pen touch interactive screen and projector with high speed internet connection, state of art auditorium with ultra-modern

section and state of art Oral Radiology department with full FOV CBCT facility. Pacific Dental College is the first private Dental College in Rajasthan to have this facility.

#### Institute/ Lab/University Photograph:



#### References:

1. [McDevitt D, Gattullo B. Dental health and diabetes: The link between oral hygiene and wellness. Nursing made](#)
2. Bahammam MA. Periodontal health and diabetes awareness among Saudi diabetes patients. Patient preference and adherence. 2015;9:225.
3. McDevitt D, Gattullo B. Dental health and diabetes: The link between oral hygiene and wellness. Nursing made Incredibly Easy. 2020 Jul 1;18(4):11-4.
4. Thomas S. The need for geriatric dental education in India: the geriatric health challenges of the millennium. International dental journal. 2013 Jun 1;63(3):130-6.
5. Chang Y, Woo HG, Park J, Lee JS, Song TJ. Improved oral hygiene care is associated with decreased risk of occurrence for atrial fibrillation and habits among preschool children in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates—the NOPLAS project. BMC oral health. 2018 Dec;18(1):1-9.
6. heart failure: a nationwide population-based cohort study. European journal of preventive cardiology. 2020 Nov 1;27(17):1835-45.
7. Sharma R, Raj SS, Vinod K, Reddy YG, Desai V, Bailoor D. Comparison of oral health indicators in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients and controls. Journal of Indian Academy of Oral Medicine and Radiology. 2011 Jul 1;23(3):168.
8. Rafatjou R, Razavi Z, Tayebi S, Khalili M, Farhadian M. Dental health status and hygiene in children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes mellitus. Journal of research in health sciences. 2016;16(3):122.
9. [Mumghamba EG, Manji KP, Michael J. Oral hygiene practices, periodontal conditions, dentition status and self-reported bad mouth breath among young mothers, Tanzania. International Journal of Dental Hygiene. 2006 Nov;4\(4\):166-73.](#)
10. Elamin A, Garemo M, Gardner A. Dental caries and their association with socioeconomic characteristics, oral hygiene practices and eating

#### Notes/Comments:

##### Presenting author details

Full name:

Contact number:

Twitter account:

Linked In account:

Session name/ number:

Category: (Oral presentation/ Poster presentation)