Indicators of Basal Blood Flow in Periodontal Microvessels in Children with Diabetes Mellitus

Abulkadyr Abdulkadyrovich Ildarov1, Guriya Sanchoevna Abdullayeva1, Nargiz Nizamievna Kuhmazova1, Gasan Magomedalievich Budaichiev1, Khadizhat Omarovna Omarova1, Zuleikha Alirzaevna Alirzaeva1, Naida Medzhidovna Medzhidova1, Patimat Magomedalievna Budaichieva1*

1. Dagestan State Medical University, Makhachkala, Russia.

Abstract
Diabetes mellitus is one of the socially significant health problems. The relevance of the study is due to the high prevalence of this disease, early disability of patients, as well as economic problems associated with the implementation of therapeutic and diagnostic measures.

The aim of the study was to determine the background parameters of basal blood flow in periodontal microvessels in children aged 12-15 years with type 1 diabetes mellitus.

The study involved 67 children with type I diabetes mellitus, who were divided into 2 groups.

The first group included 32 people who were diagnosed for the first time and the duration of the disease did not exceed two years, the second group consisted of 35 children whose prescription of the disease exceeded three years.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, basal blood flow, periodontal microvessels, neurogenic vascular tone, myogenic vascular tone.
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Introduction

The smallest functional units of the periodontal vascular system are arterioles, venules and capillaries. The local needs of periodontal tissues are determined by the amplitude of microvascular oscillations. The participation of microcirculation vessels in the metabolism of periodontal tissues consists of the area of microvessels and the difference in pressure in them at the entrance and exit of blood1,2,3. Periodontal tissues, which perform numerous functions, are the subject of research by specialists in applied and clinical significance4.

In this regard, many methods have been proposed to study the maxillofacial region and the periodontal complex in people at different periods of ontogenesis, both under normal conditions and under various pathological conditions 5. The positive effect of complex methods of treatment of patients with major dental diseases on periodontal tissues was noted. Special attention is paid to children with endocrinopathies, in particular with diabetes mellitus, which is currently a fairly common pathology. Numerous methods of examination of tissues and organs of the oral cavity in children with this pathology have been proposed. Special attention is paid to studies of the microcirculatory bed of periodontal tissues in children with this pathology6,7. Taking into account the urgency of the problem, we continued to monitor the children taking into account the duration of the underlying disease and paid special attention to the analysis of background indicators of basal blood flow, which was the purpose of our work.

The aim of the study. To determine the background parameters of basal blood flow in periodontal microvessels in children aged 12-15 years with type 1 diabetes mellitus.

Materials and methods

Background indicators of basal blood flow in periodontal microvessels were determined in children aged 12-15 years in two clinical groups diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus. The first group included 32 people who were diagnosed for the first time and the duration of the disease did not exceed a two-year period. The second...
clinical group included children whose disease duration exceeded 3 years, and there were 35 children in this group. The comparison group consisted of children without pathology of the endocrine and digestive systems. In all cases, the main diagnosis was made in a hospital. Permission to conduct this research was obtained from the Ethics Committee. The parents of the children gave informed consent in accordance with the general requirements for the ethics of scientific research. The LAKK-OP laser analyzer was used in the study. The study was conducted taking into account the recommendations of specialists. Generally accepted indicators were evaluated. Neurogenic vascular tone, myogenic tone and bypass rate were determined. Neurogenic tone was calculated by the ratio of the product of the standard deviation of the microcirculation index to the average arterial pressure by the product of the largest amplitude of perfusion fluctuations in the neurogenic range by the arithmetic mean of the microcirculation index. When calculating myogenic tone, the ratio of the product of the root-mean-square deviation of the microcirculation index by arterial pressure by the product of the amplitude of oscillations of the myogenic range by the arithmetic mean of the microcirculation index was also used. The bypass rate was estimated by the ratio of myogenic vascular tone to neurogenic. Statistical data were processed by the method of variation statistics using a personal computer software package.

**Results**

As a result of the study of children in the comparison group, it was found that the neurogenic tone of periodontal microvessels was 2.07±0.49 relative units, myogenic tone was 2.58±0.69, and the bypass index was 1.26±0.18 units. In children of clinical group 1, neurogenic tone was reduced by 18.4±1.3% and amounted to 1.69±0.35 relative units. Myogenic tone was reduced by 18.4±1.3% and amounted to 2.07±0.49 relative units. In children of clinical group 1, neurogenic tone of periodontal tissues, decreased resistance of periodontal tissues, dystrophy of the alveolar process8. One of the most serious disorders in periodontal tissues in diabetes mellitus are vascular disorders. They develop due to spastic changes in blood vessels and capillaries, as well as disorders of the functions of the blood itself. With these disorders, there is a thickening of blood vessels, a violation of the permeability of vascular walls, which leads to slowing down the intake of nutrients and reducing tissue resistance to microorganisms9,10. Changes in periodontal vessels in diabetes mellitus are so specific that they are designated by the term "diabetic periodontopathy" 11. According to Alekseev O. A. (2020), during capillaroscopy in 107 patients with diabetes mellitus, it was noted that out of 63 patients with severe diabetes mellitus, only 10 patients had capillaries unchanged. 41 patients with moderate severity of sugar diabetes in 7 people, capillaries are normal, and in 13 people with mild diabetes
mellitus in 4 patients, capillaries are normal, and in the rest are elongated and narrowed. In patients with diabetes mellitus, immunity plays an important role. Changes in carbohydrate metabolism cause disorders on the part of the immune system, resulting from the weakening and damage to the functions of macrophage and neutrophil cells. There is an increase in immunoglobulins A and G along with a decrease in immunoglobulins M and with a decrease in T and B lymphocytes. Against the background of a decrease in the resistance of periodontal tissues to the action of local factors, the role of microorganisms increases, and a high concentration of glucose in the gingival fluid in diabetes mellitus promotes the reproduction of microorganisms, resulting in the rapid formation of tartar. Some researchers conclude that in diabetes mellitus, bone tissue is most often affected, and dystrophy of the alveolar process occurs. As you know, insulin deficiency inhibits activity osteoblasts, causing metabolic acidosis, leading to increased activity of osteoclasts. As a result, osteoporosis occurs - a disease that is characterized only by a decrease in bone mass with the unchanged mineral composition of the remaining part of it. This study provides information about the state of periodontal disease in children with type 1 diabetes mellitus, which can be used in the preparation of preventive and therapeutic programs.

Conclusions

The high level of the bypass index with relative normalization of neurogenic and myogenic vascular tone confirms the presence of low efficiency of blood flow in periodontal microvessels in children with type 1 diabetes mellitus, which can be used when choosing methods of complex therapy for children.

Declaration of Interest

The authors report no conflict of interest.

References