

## INTRODUCTION:

The study aimed at assessing the risk factors and prevalence of periodontal diseases among diabetic patients aged 19 – 60 years attending Medical Clinic Entebbe Hospital by June 2014 Wakiso district.

Identification of risk factors would increase the chances of management of periodontal diseases as well as diabetes. The study identified risk factors that showed increased odds of diabetic patients getting periodontal diseases.

## METHODS:

The study used a Cross Sectional research design; both qualitative and quantitative data was collected. Risk factors affecting periodontal diseases among diabetic patients were assessed by use of frequency tabulations that were presented using tables and graphs and did bivariate analysis using cross tabulation, the Chi –Square and Correlation analysis using SPSS.

This was done to establish the existence of a reliable relationship between the prevalence of periodontal diseases and the risks attributed to it.

## RESULTS:

A total of 84 diabetic respondents were interviewed. Majority of these were female (49) 58.3%, 7.1% were in the age range of 60 years, over 40% had secondary education and 17.3% were below primary education level, 40.5% of the respondents were business persons and 21.4% were Civil servants.

The prevalence of periodontal diseases among diabetic patients was 92.9% among both males and females that responded to the researchers' questionnaire.

Newsletters, outreach programmes, dental practitioners impacted on the prevalence of periodontal diseases among diabetic patients.

Education is the only background factor that was associated with periodontal diseases among the diabetic patients in Entebbe hospital the other background factors (sex, religion, age, and occupation) did not impact on the prevalence of periodontal diseases.

Food stuffs and drinks did not show any association between periodontal diseases among diabetic patients in Entebbe hospital.

The lifestyle factor that showed some association was alcohol consumption among some diabetic patients, which was relatively associated with periodontal diseases, the other factors showed no association with periodontal diseases.

#### CONCLUSION:

The results of the study indicated, the prevalence of periodontal diseases among diabetic patients was high at 92.9%, newspaper, outreach programmes and visiting dental practitioners are associated with periodontal diseases among diabetic patients in Entebbe Hospital.

Level of education with painful teeth confirmed an association with periodontal diseases as a background factor.

No foodstuff showed any association with periodontal diseases may because of the restricted diet the patients are on.

Consuming alcohol is associated with increased risks of periodontal diseases among diabetic patients; the other lifestyle factors did not show any significance.