

· 临床研究 ·

琼海市老年初诊糖尿病患者口腔健康状况及其影响因素

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【摘要】 **目的** 研究琼海市老年初诊2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者口腔健康状况及其影响因素。**方法** 将2021年6月至2023年1月琼海市人民医院收治的376例老年初诊T2DM患者纳入研究对象,对其进行口腔健康检查,将合并牙周病患者纳入观察组,无牙周病患者纳入对照组。调查纳入患者对糖尿病口腔健康的认知,比较两组患者口腔健康行为、睡眠质量、血糖控制情况、规律运动等因素。采用二元logistic回归模型分析影响老年初诊T2DM患者合并牙周病的相关因素。采用SPSS 22.0软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,组间比较分别采用 t 检验及 χ^2 检验。**结果** 共发放调查问卷367份,回收有效问卷351份(95.64%),合并牙周病患者共286例(81.48%),其中牙龈炎77例,牙周炎209例。调查发现,19.94%(70/351)的老年初诊T2DM患者意识到糖尿病患者更易患牙周疾病,35.04%(123/351)的患者知道牙结石、牙菌斑会促进牙周疾病发生,22.79%(80/351)的患者知道严重牙周病变会影响糖尿病血糖控制,21.37%(75/351)的患者知道牙周病的治疗有助于血糖控制,33.90%(119/351)的患者知道牙龈出血是牙周病的早期表现。多因素回归分析结果显示:体质量指数 ≥ 24 kg/m² ($OR=3.180$, 95% CI 1.516~6.672)、吸烟 ($OR=1.766$, 95% CI 1.375~2.270)、糖尿病控制差 ($OR=2.104$, 95% CI 1.021~4.337)是影响老年初诊T2DM患者罹患牙周病的危险因素,而规律运动 ($OR=2.447$, 95% CI 1.264~4.738)、1年至少进行一次口腔检查 ($OR=0.347$, 95% CI 0.148~0.815)、竖式刷牙 ($OR=0.431$, 95% CI 0.215~0.865)、使用牙线或牙签 ($OR=0.660$, 95% CI 0.456~0.956)、接受过口腔健康相关教育 ($OR=0.476$, 95% CI 0.313~0.724)是其保护因素 ($P<0.05$)。**结论** 琼海市老年初诊T2DM患者牙周病患病率高,牙周病相关知识知晓率低,而督促患者做好血糖管理、及时戒烟、养成规律运动、合理饮食以及良好的口腔健康行为,提示患者做好口腔健康宣教及患者口腔保健积极性,可能在改善T2DM患者病程后期牙周健康中具有一定价值。

【关键词】 老年人;糖尿病;初诊;牙周病;口腔健康认知;口腔健康行为**【中图分类号】** R592; R781.42**【文献标志码】** A**【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2024.08.128

Oral health status and influencing factors in elderly patients with newly diagnosed diabetes mellitus in Qionghai City

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the oral health status and its influencing factors in the elderly patients with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) in Qionghai City. **Methods** The study enrolled 376 elderly patients with newly diagnosed T2DM from June 2021 to January 2023 in Qionghai People's Hospital. Oral health examination was performed for the patients, and those with periodontal diseases were included in the observation group and those without in the control group. The patients' cognition of oral health in diabetes mellitus was investigated, and the factors such as oral health behavior, sleep quality, blood glucose control and regular exercise were compared between the two groups. Binary logistic regression model was used to analyze the factors affecting the periodontal diseases in the elderly patients with newly diagnosed T2DM. SPSS 22.0 was used for data analysis. According to the data type, t test or Chi -square test was used for comparison between groups. **Results** Of 367 questionnaires distributed, 351 (95.64%) were recovered as valid. There were 286 (81.48%) patients with periodontal diseases, including 77 with gingivitis and 209 with periodontitis. The survey found that 19.94% (70/351) patients knew that diabetic patients were more likely to suffer from periodontal diseases, 35.04% (123/351) knew that dental calculus and plaque would promote the occurrence of periodontal diseases, 22.79% (80/351) knew that serious periodontal diseases would affect the blood glucose control, 21.37% (75/351) knew that periodontal disease treatment would help blood glucose control, and 33.90% (119/351) knew that gingival bleeding was an early manifestation of periodontal diseases. Multivariate regression analysis

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suggested that body mass index $\geq 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ($OR=3.180, 95\%CI 1.516-6.672$), smoking ($OR=1.766, 95\%CI 1.375-2.270$), and poor diabetes mellitus control ($OR=2.104, 95\%CI 1.021-4.337$) were the risk factors affecting the occurrence of periodontal diseases in the elderly patients with newly diagnosed T2DM, and that regular exercise ($OR=2.447, 95\%CI 1.264-4.738$), at least one oral health examination per year ($OR=0.347, 95\%CI 0.148-0.815$), vertical brushing ($OR=0.431, 95\%CI 0.215-0.865$), flossing or toothpick ($OR=0.660, 95\%CI 0.456-0.956$) and oral health related education ($OR=0.476, 95\%CI 0.313-0.724$) were the protective factors ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Elderly patients with newly diagnosed T2DM in Qionghai City have a high prevalence of periodontal diseases and low awareness rate of periodontal disease-related knowledge. Encouraging patients to manage blood glucose well, quit smoking in time, develop regular exercises, a reasonable diet and good oral health behaviors as well as suggesting patients to do a good job in oral health education and be active in maintaining oral health care, may have certain value in improving the periodontal health of patients with T2DM in the later stage of the disease.

【Key words】 aged; diabetes mellitus; newly diagnosed; periodontal diseases; oral health cognition; oral health behavior

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口腔健康不仅仅关乎个体生活质量,还被证实与2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)间存在双向关系^[1,2],关注T2DM患者口腔健康问题,在控制糖尿病(diabetes mellitus, DM)病情,提高个体生存质量中具有重要意义。目前,针对T2DM口腔健康的相关研究多以DM病程较长的患者作为研究对象,但随着DM病情的不断发展,疾病与口腔健康的相互影响也逐渐加深,错过了最佳干预时间^[3]。而相比于其他年龄段,老年人群本身即存在更为严重的口腔健康问题,探讨影响老年初诊T2DM患者口腔健康的相关因素,尽早制定针对性干预措施进行干预,在改善其口腔问题,更好地控制T2DM病情发展中更具价值。牙周病变是T2DM最常见的口腔问题,受到地域、饮食、经济发展及地方教育程度等因素的影响,不同地区的T2DM相关牙周病变的发生发展情况不同,本研究以琼海市初诊老年T2DM患者作为研究对象,统计其牙周病变状况及相关影响因素,旨在为该地区的T2DM患者牙周病防治提供参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

将2021年6月至2023年1月琼海市人民医院收治的376例老年初诊T2DM患者纳为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)年龄 ≥ 60 岁;(2)均初次诊断为T2DM,符合《中国2型糖尿病防治指南(2020版)》中相关诊断标准^[4],T2DM确诊时间 <6 个月;(3)参与研究前1年内未接受过牙周治疗;(4)全口至少有16颗牙齿,包括4颗磨牙。排除标准:(1)其他类型糖尿病;(2)使用免疫抑制剂等影响牙龈健康药物;(3)不能耐受口腔检查,认知功能障碍或不能配合完成相关调查研究;(4)因外伤导致口腔疾病;(5)生活不能自理。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 口腔检查及相关定义 (1)由医院牙周病科的同一位医师完成牙周检查,对Ramfjord指数牙的6个位点进行牙周检查,若指数牙不存在则选择其临近牙,采用williams探针检测患者社区牙周指数(community periodontal index, CPI),记录患者牙周探诊深度(probing depth, PD)、出血指数(bleeding index, BI)、临床附着丧失(clinical attachment loss, CAL)、牙石指数(calculus index, CI)、菌斑指数(plaque index, PLI)以及因牙周炎缺失的牙齿数量。(2)牙周病诊断:CPI=0提示牙龈健康, $1 \leq CPI < 3$ 者被诊断为牙龈炎, $CPI \geq 3$ 者为牙周炎。将合并牙周病的老年初诊T2DM患者纳为观察组,无牙周病患者纳为对照组。

1.2.2 患者DM牙周病认知调查 采用科室自制量表,调查老年初诊T2DM患者对DM牙周病的认知状况,量表共包含5个调查项目,详见表1。

1.2.3 口腔健康行为调查 按照《中国居民口腔健康指南》^[5]中推荐的预防性口腔健康行为标准,统计患者以下情况:(1)至少1年一次口腔检查;(2)早晚刷牙;(3)使用含氟牙膏;(4)选择刷毛较细较软的牙刷;(5)竖式刷牙;(6)2~3个月更换牙刷头;(7)使用牙线或牙签。

1.2.4 睡眠质量调查 采用匹兹堡睡眠质量指数(Pittsburgh sleep quality index, PSQI)^[6]调查患者睡眠质量,量表包括19个自评项目及5条他评条目,共7个维度,各维度得分0~3分,总得分0~21分,总得分 ≥ 7 分即认为存在睡眠障碍。

1.2.5 患者一般人口学资料及临床资料收集 收集患者年龄、性别、受教育程度、居住地、医疗付费方式、就医是否方便、家庭月收入、吸烟、饮酒、精神压力、糖尿病家族史、糖尿病控制状态[糖化血红蛋白

(glycosylated hemoglobin Alc, HbA1c) < 6.5% 为控制理想, 6.5% ≤ HbA1c < 7.5% 为控制一般, 7.5% ≤ HbA1c < 8.5% 为控制不佳, HbA1c ≥ 8.5 为控制差]、规律运动(每周有氧运动 3~4 次, 每次至少 20 min)等资料。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 采用 *t* 检验; 计数资料用例数(百分率)表示, 采用 χ^2 检验。采用二元 logistic 回归模型分析影响老年初诊 T2DM 患者合并牙周病的相关因素。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 老年初诊 T2DM 患者牙周病患现状

共发放 367 份调查问卷, 回收有效问卷 351 份(95.64%)。合并牙周疾病患者共 286 例(81.48%), 其中牙龈炎 77 例, 牙周炎 209 例。

2.2 老年初诊 T2DM 患者牙周病认知调查结果

调查发现, 19.94%(70/351) 的患者意识到合并糖尿病更易患牙周疾病, 35.04%(123/351) 的患者知道牙结石、牙菌斑会促进牙周疾病发生, 22.79%(80/351) 的患者知道严重牙周病变会影响糖尿病血糖控制, 21.37%(75/351) 的患者知道牙周病的治疗有助于血糖控制, 33.90%(119/351) 的患者知道牙龈出血是牙周病的早期表现。

2.3 老年初诊 T2DM 患者合并牙周病的单因素分析

观察组及对照组患者的性别、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、家庭月收入、吸烟、糖尿病控制情况、规律运动、至少 1 年进行 1 次口腔检查、竖式刷牙、2~3 个月更换刷头、使用牙线或牙签、接受过口腔健康相关教育等资料比较, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 其他指标比较, 差异均无统计学意义(表 1)。

2.4 影响老年初诊 T2DM 患者牙周病患的多因素回归分析

将单因素分析有意义的指标纳入多因素回归模型作为自变量(X), 以老年初诊 T2DM 患者是否合并牙周病作为因变量(Y), 分析提示, BMI ≥ 24 kg/m²、吸烟、糖尿病控制差、睡眠障碍是影响老年初诊 T2DM 患者罹患牙周疾病的危险因素, 而规律运动、1 年至少进行一次口腔检查、竖式刷牙、使用牙线或牙签、接受过口腔健康相关教育是其保护因素($P < 0.05$; 表 2)。

3 讨论

牙周病实际上是一种牙周组织慢性感染性疾病, 是导致牙齿松动、脱落的常见病因^[7,8]。本研究发现, 琼海地区老年初诊 T2DM 患者牙周病患病率为 81.48%; 而王涛等^[9]报道称, T2DM 平均病程为(22.1±5.7)年的老年患者牙周病患病率为 90.1%。卢怡等^[10]的研究也证实 T2DM 患者牙周炎患病率与其病程呈正相关。说明随着 T2DM 病程的延长, 患者牙周病患病率会有所上升, 这可能与随着 T2DM 病程的延长、病情会进一步发展、从而促进口腔病变相关。

而初诊患者往往欠缺疾病相关知识, 对 T2DM 相关牙周病变的认知程度也较低。本研究发现, 老年初诊 T2DM 患者对糖尿病与牙周疾病的关系、牙结石/牙菌斑与牙周病的关系以及牙周病早期表现等的知晓率均较低。提示琼海市老年初诊 T2DM 患者牙周病变相关认知程度低, 对 DM 与牙周病之间的关系认识更为欠缺。这与本研究的调查对象为老年人、文化程度普遍不高、医学保健知识匮乏相关, 而这也是导致其 DM 病程后期牙周病患病率不断攀升的重要原因^[11]。

此外, 除常见因素如吸烟、血糖控制以及竖式刷牙、使用牙线或牙签等口腔健康行为外, 本研究发现 BMI ≥ 24 kg/m²、规律运动以及接受过口腔健康相关教育与老年初诊 T2DM 患者牙周病患有关。BMI ≥ 24 kg/m² 者往往存在更糟糕的饮食习惯, 如饮食规律性差、喜食甜食等, 这些都加重了牙周病负担, 而规律运动与饮食控制则能从控制血糖水平出发, 降低牙周病发生风险^[12,13]。叶刚等^[14] 研究报道显示, 睡眠障碍会诱发炎症反应, 促使各种炎症因子水平升高, 而肿瘤坏死因子- α 、白细胞介素-1 β 、白细胞介素-6 等炎症因子也参与牙周病致病机制。故睡眠障碍也会增加 T2DM 患者牙周病发生风险, 提示保证良好的睡眠质量对预防牙周病具有一定意义。有调查发现^[15], T2DM 患者及内分泌医师对 DM 与牙周炎间的关系普遍认识不足, 且每年能规律进行口腔检查的老年 T2DM 患者很少, 故接受过口腔健康相关教育的患者占比低, 本研究中仅有 18.23% 的被研究者接受过口腔相关健康教育。而本研究发现, 1 年至少进行 1 次口腔检查及接受过口腔健康相关教育是老年初诊 T2DM 患者发生牙周病的保护因素。提示临床还应提高老年 T2DM 患者口腔检查积极性, 并注重临床口腔健康教育, 提高患者口腔知识知晓率。

表 1 老年初诊 T2DM 患者合并牙周病的单因素分析

Table 1 Univariate analysis of periodontal diseases in elderly patients with newly diagnosed T2DM [n(%)]

| Item | Observation group (n = 286) | Control group (n = 65) | χ^2 | P value |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------|---------|
| Age | | | 2.404 | 0.121 |
| 0 < 80 years | 200 (69.93) | 39 (60.00) | | |
| ≥ 80 years | 86 (30.70) | 26 (40.00) | | |
| Gender | | | 4.569 | 0.033 |
| Male | 92 (32.17) | 30 (46.15) | | |
| Female | 194 (37.83) | 35 (53.85) | | |
| BMI | | | 6.749 | 0.009 |
| < 24 kg/m ² | 186 (65.03) | 31 (47.69) | | |
| ≥ 24 kg/m ² | 100 (34.97) | 34 (52.31) | | |
| Education level | | | 0.361 | 0.835 |
| Primary school and above | 143 (50.00) | 31 (47.69) | | |
| Junior high school | 86 (30.07) | 22 (33.85) | | |
| Junior college and above | 57 (19.93) | 12 (18.46) | | |
| Place of residence | | | 0.192 | 0.662 |
| Urban area | 172 (60.14) | 41 (63.08) | | |
| Rural area | 114 (39.86) | 24 (36.92) | | |
| Medical payment method | | | 0.402 | 0.818 |
| Medical insurance | 153 (53.50) | 32 (49.23) | | |
| New rural cooperative medical system | 110 (38.46) | 27 (41.54) | | |
| Self-paying | 23 (8.04) | 6 (9.23) | | |
| Presence or absence of convenient medical treatment | | | 2.987 | 0.084 |
| Yes | 174 (60.84) | 47 (72.31) | | |
| No | 112 (39.16) | 18 (27.69) | | |
| Monthly household income | | | 6.889 | 0.032 |
| < 3 000 yuan | 100 (34.96) | 12 (18.46) | | |
| 3 000 - < 5 000 yuan | 146 (51.05) | 40 (61.54) | | |
| ≥ 5 000 yuan | 40 (13.99) | 13 (20.00) | | |
| Smoking | 106 (37.06) | 10 (15.38) | 11.249 | < 0.001 |
| Alcohol drinking | 52 (18.18) | 10 (15.38) | 0.285 | 0.593 |
| Mental pressure | 63 (22.03) | 12 (18.46) | 0.401 | 0.527 |
| Family history of diabetes mellitus | 20 (6.99) | 5 (7.69) | 0.039 | 0.843 |
| Diabetes mellitus control status | | | 8.851 | 0.031 |
| Ideal control | 223 (77.97) | 59 (90.77) | | |
| Satisfactory control | 29 (10.14) | 6 (9.23) | | |
| General control | 11 (3.85) | 0 (0.00) | | |
| Poor control | 23 (8.04) | 0 (0.00) | | |
| Regular exercise | 60 (20.98) | 23 (35.38) | 6.088 | 0.014 |
| Sleep disorders | 89 (31.12) | 13 (20.00) | 3.176 | 0.075 |
| Receiving oral health examination at least once a year | 32 (11.12) | 15 (23.08) | 6.454 | 0.011 |
| Brushing teeth in the morning and evening | 186 (65.03) | 44 (67.69) | 0.166 | 0.684 |
| Every brushing time > 3 min | 86 (30.07) | 21 (32.31) | 0.125 | 0.724 |
| Using fluoride toothpaste | 80 (27.87) | 20 (30.77) | 0.203 | 0.652 |
| Choosing a thin and soft toothbrush | 174 (60.84) | 43 (66.15) | 0.634 | 0.426 |
| Vertical brushing | 43 (15.03) | 20 (30.77) | 8.903 | 0.003 |
| Replacing toothbrush head in 2-3 months | 51 (17.83) | 23 (35.38) | 9.807 | 0.002 |
| Use of dental floss or toothpick | | | 18.683 | < 0.001 |
| Often | 29 (10.14) | 17 (26.16) | | |
| Occasionally | 143 (50.00) | 37 (56.92) | | |
| Never | 114 (39.86) | 11 (16.92) | | |
| Receiving oral health related education | 43 (15.03) | 21 (32.31) | 10.599 | 0.001 |

T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; BMI: body mass index.

表2 影响老年初诊 T2DM 患者牙周病患病的多因素回归分析

Table 2 Multivariate regression analysis of periodontal diseases in elderly patients with newly diagnosed T2DM

| Factor | β | SE | Wald χ^2 | OR | P value | 95%CI |
|--|---------|-------|---------------|-------|---------|-------------|
| Female | -0.791 | 0.398 | 3.851 | 0.458 | 0.050 | 0.210-0.999 |
| BMI \geq 24 kg/m ² | 1.157 | 0.378 | 9.369 | 3.180 | 0.002 | 1.516-6.672 |
| Monthly household income | 0.469 | 0.265 | 3.132 | 1.598 | 0.077 | 0.951-2.687 |
| Smoking | 0.569 | 0.128 | 19.761 | 1.766 | <0.001 | 1.375-2.270 |
| Poor diabetes mellitus control | 0.744 | 0.369 | 4.065 | 2.104 | 0.044 | 1.021-4.337 |
| Regular exercise | -0.455 | 0.177 | 6.608 | 0.634 | 0.010 | 0.448-0.898 |
| Oral health examination at least once per year | -1.057 | 0.435 | 5.904 | 0.347 | 0.016 | 0.148-0.815 |
| Vertical brushing | -0.841 | 0.355 | 5.612 | 0.431 | 0.018 | 0.215-0.865 |
| Replacing toothbrush head in 2-3 months | 0.744 | 0.431 | 2.980 | 2.104 | 0.085 | 0.904-4.898 |
| Use of dental floss or toothpick | -0.415 | 0.189 | 4.821 | 0.660 | 0.029 | 0.456-0.956 |
| Receiving oral health related education | -0.743 | 0.214 | 12.055 | 0.476 | <0.001 | 0.313-0.724 |

T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus; BMI: body mass index.

综上,老年初诊 T2DM 患者牙周病患病率高,对 T2DM 相关牙周病的相关认知程度低,而督促患者养成规律运动、合理饮食以及良好的口腔健康行为,提示做好口腔健康宣教,在改善其牙周病患病情况中具有一定价值。但受限于研究设计,本研究未将以上针对性措施实际应用于老年初诊 T2DM 患者,并对其效果进行长期随访,存在一定的不足。

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