INTISARI

Saliva merupakan *biofluid* alternatif yang dapat digunakan untuk deteksi dini penyakit sistemik, salah satunya diabetes mellitus. Kadar glukosa saliva pada penderita diabetes cenderung lebih tinggi sehingga meningkatkan prevalensi penyakit periodontal. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar glukosa saliva penderita diabetes mellitus tipe 2 tidak terkontrol terhadap kelainan jaringan periodontal.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik, dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional.* Dilakukan terhadap penderita diabetes mellitus tipe 2 tidak terkontrol di Poliklinik Keluarga Miskin Rumah Sakit Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *insidental consecutive sampling*. Sampel sebanyak 40 orang diperiksa status jaringan periodontal menggunakan kriteria CPITN dan kadar glukosa saliva.

Data hasil penelitian dianalisis dengan uji Spearman dan didapat nilai koefisien korelasinya 0,86 yang artinya terdapat hubungan yang sangat kuat antara kadar glukosa saliva dengan kelainan jaringan periodontal. Semakin tinggi kadar glukosa saliva akan meningkatkan keparahan status kelainan jaringan periodontal.

Kata kunci : kadar glukosa saliva, diabetes mellitus tipe 2, kelainan jaringan periodontal.

ABSTRACT

Saliva is an alternative biofluid that can be used for early detection of systemic disease, one of which diabetes mellitus. Salivary glucose levels in people with diabetes tend to be higher thus increasing the prevalence of periodontal disease. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of salivary glucose levels of patients with type 2 diabetes uncontrolled on periodontal tissue abnormalities.

This study is observational analytic with cross sectional study design. Performed on patients with type 2 diabetes uncontrolled on Needy Family Polyclinic of Sultan Agung *Islamic Hospital* Semarang*. Sampling using incidental consecutive sampling method. A sample of 40 people checked the network status using the criteria CPITN periodontal and salivary glucose levels.*

The data was analyzed by Spearman test and obtained correlation coefficient value of 0.86, which means there is a very strong relationship between salivary glucose levels with periodontal tissue disorders. The higher the salivary glucose levels will increase the severity of periodontal tissue abnormalities status.

Keywords: salivary glucose levels, type 2 diabetes mellitus, periodontal tissue disorders.