

# Dental Report

## Patient Information:

- **Name:** [Patient Full Name]
- **Age:** [Patient Age]
- **Gender:** [Male/Female/Other]
- **Patient ID:** [Patient ID or Registration No.]
- **Date of Birth:** [Patient DOB]
- **Report Date:** [Date of Report]
- **Doctor:** [Dentist's Name & Specialty]

## Medical History:

- **Diabetes Type:** [Type 1 / Type 2]
- **Duration of Diabetes:** [Number of years/months since diagnosis]
- **Current Medication:** [List of diabetic medications, e.g., insulin, metformin, etc.]
- **HbA1c Level:** [Most recent HbA1c level, if available]
- **Other Health Conditions:** [List any other related health conditions like hypertension, kidney disease, etc.]

## Dental Examination Findings:

Examination Area	Findings	Recommendations
Gum Health (Periodontium)	[E.g., Signs of gingivitis, periodontitis]	[Regular cleaning, deep scaling]
Teeth Condition	[E.g., Tooth decay, cavities]	[Filling, root canal treatment]
Oral Hygiene	[E.g., Plaque buildup, tartar]	[Improve oral hygiene practices]
Mouth Dryness (Xerostomia)	[E.g., Dry mouth, reduced salivation]	[Hydration, saliva substitutes]
Soft Tissue	[E.g., Sores, ulcers]	[Treat sores, monitor healing]
Tooth Mobility	[E.g., Loose teeth]	[Possible tooth extraction]

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## Diabetes and Oral Health Considerations:

### 1. Gum Disease:

Diabetic patients are more prone to gum diseases like **gingivitis** and **periodontitis**, which can affect blood glucose control.

- **Observation:** [E.g., Moderate gum inflammation]
- **Recommendation:** Regular dental cleaning and oral hygiene care to prevent infection.

### 2. Oral Infections:

Diabetes can impair healing and increase the risk of **oral infections**.

- **Observation:** [E.g., Presence of infection in gums]
- **Recommendation:** Use antiseptic mouthwash and prescribed antibiotics if required.

### 3. Mouth Dryness:

**Xerostomia** (dry mouth) is a common issue among diabetics, which can increase the risk of cavities and fungal infections.

- **Observation:** [E.g., Mild dry mouth detected]
- **Recommendation:** Keep hydrated, use sugar-free lozenges or saliva substitutes.

### 4. Cavities & Tooth Decay:

High blood sugar levels may contribute to **tooth decay**.

- **Observation:** [E.g., One cavity detected in molar]
- **Recommendation:** Tooth filling, and regular check-ups to monitor.

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## Recommendations for Diabetic Patients:

### ● Oral Hygiene:

Brush twice daily with fluoride toothpaste, floss regularly, and use an antibacterial mouthwash.

### ● Dietary Advice:

Limit intake of sugary foods and beverages to prevent further tooth decay and manage diabetes.

### ● Blood Sugar Control:

Good **glycemic control** can help reduce the risk of oral health complications.

### ● Regular Dental Visits:

Follow-up visits every **3-6 months** to monitor gum health and address any early signs of infection or decay.

### ● Specific Care for Dentures (if applicable):

Ensure proper cleaning and maintenance of dentures to avoid fungal infections like **oral thrush**, which is common in diabetic patients.

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### **Treatment Plan:**

- **Immediate Procedures:**  
[E.g., Filling for cavities, deep cleaning, etc.]
- **Medications:**
  - Prescribed antiseptic mouthwash
  - Antibiotics for infection control (if required)
- **Follow-Up Appointments:**  
[Date of next visit, e.g., "Next dental cleaning in 3 months"]

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**Dentist's Signature:** [Signature]

**Doctor's Registration Number:** [Dentist's Medical Registration No.]

**Date:** [Date of Report]