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Patient Information/ *Diabetes*

- Patients with periodontitis exhibit a higher chance of developing prediabetes and diabetes.
- Patients with T2D have an increased risk of developing periodontitis.
- It is harder to control your A1c if you have periodontal disease, and if your A1c is out of control it is harder to manage your periodontal disease.
- Treatment of periodontal disease can lower HbA1c nearly a half of a percentage point which also decreases the risk of diabetes associated comorbidities including neuropathy, eye, kidney and cardiovascular complications.
- Continued maintenance of good oral health is necessary to maintain reductions in HbA1c.