

ORAL CANDIDAL COLONISATION IN DIABETES MELLITUS AND IDENTIFICATION OF MOST PREVALENT SPECIES USING CHROMAGAR CANDIDA

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ABSTRACT

Aims to compare the frequency and density of oral candidal colonisation in patients with diabetes mellitus with that of non-diabetics, identify most prevalent *Candida* species colonizing the oral cavity in diabetics and non-diabetics using CHROMagar candida and to know the spectrum of infections by non-albicans species in diabetics with oral candidiasis. A total 175 patient's known type-I and type-II diabetic patients recruited with written consent. Of which male comprises 68 and female was 107 with mean age of male was 54.75 ± 12.82 years IQR (50.02-58.36 years) and female mean age was 56.48 ± 10.34 years IQR ;49.68-58.99 years. As per the analysis age was showed to be statistically significant ($p < 0.01$) with incidence of *Candida* for both groups. Different organism were found during culture with good ambient condition, as per the result, the more incidence was found in *Candida albicans* 55 (31.43%) followed by *Candida parapsilosis* 05(2.86%), *Candida dubliniensis* - 04 (2.29%), *Candida krusei* 3(1.71%). *Candida albicans* +*Candida parapsilosis* and *Candida tropicalis* was documented only one case each. *Candida albicans* was found to statistically highly significant ($p < 0.01$) when compared rest of the other organisms and also positively associated with younger age group between IQR 32-36 years. *C. albicans* is the most prevalent among all *Candida* spp. For the causation of oral candidiasis age group between IQR 32-45 years and it was found to be statistically significant ($P < 0.01$).

KEYWORDS: Diabetics and Non-Diabetics, *Candida Albicans*, Spectrum, Incidence