

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

KALA YADAV M. L, MURALIKRISHNA C. S & GAYATHRI J. P

Department of Microbiology, Bangalore Medical College and
Research Institute, Fort Road, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

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