INTRODUCTION
India is at a high risk of developing periodontitis and diabetes mellitus. Diabetes mellitus is a disease in which glucose metabolism is impaired and hyperglycemia occurs, due to complete absence of insulin secretion or resistance to insulin receptors. Whereas periodontitis is inflammation of gums which also affect teeth surrounding tissues resulting in teeth loss. Association between periodontitis and diabetes mellitus has been reported in literature. C-reactive protein increased in inflammation and diabetes, is an inflammatory atherothrombotic condition whereas in periodontitis there is inflammation of alveolar tissues. In present study we determined significance of C-reactive protein in diabetes and periodontal patients.

MATERIAL AND METHOD
We studied 150 subjects and divided them in three groups. A group 50 subjects with diabetes with periodontitis, B group 50 subjects non diabetes with periodontitis and C group 50 subjects non diabetes with non periodontitis. We performed present study in dentistry OPD tertiary care center Jhalawar Rajasthan. Venous blood sample collected for data of c-reactive protein. Ethical permission was taken from Jhalawar ethical committee for present study. C-reactive protein was measured by semiquantitive turbidimetric method. Reference Range Positive or negative

RESULTS
In present study, we studied association of c-reactive protein in periodontal and Diabetic patients in different age groups. The level of CRP was as follows - 57% Positive in Group A (DM With Periodontitis), 45% Positive In Group B (Non DM With Periodontitis), and only 30% positivity was seen in Group C (Non DM With Non Periodontitis).

Table 1. Distribution of C-reactive protein according to groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biochemical Parameter</th>
<th>CRP</th>
<th>Non diabetes with periodontitis</th>
<th>Diabetes with periodontitis</th>
<th>Chi square</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>15 (30%)</td>
<td>23 (45%)</td>
<td>29 (57%)</td>
<td>7.984</td>
<td>0.0184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>35 (70%)</td>
<td>27 (55%)</td>
<td>21 (43%)</td>
<td>7.984</td>
<td>0.0184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISCUSSION
Their is strong correlation between periodontitis (oral infection ) with diabetes mellitus (systemic disease ). Their is increased c-reactive protein level in inflammatory condition including DM. In present study, 57% of Group A Patient’s with both DM and Periodontitis had Positive CRP compared to only 30% positive in control group (C).

CONCLUSION
Present study demonstrated that diabetes and Periodontitis disease are interrelated. Chances of periodontitis in poor glycemic control are high whereas diabetes progression leads to Periodontitis. CRP is important in diagnosis, prognosis and medical management of both diseases.

KEYWORDS : Periodontitis CRP C-reactive protein, type 2 diabetes mellitus

REFERENCES