

























































































































































































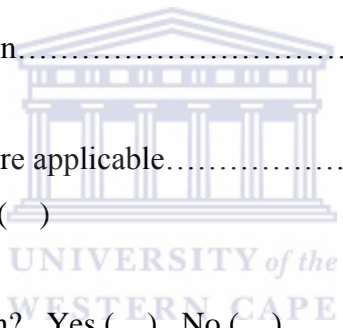




3. Do you brush your teeth? Yes ( ) No ( )  
 If yes:  
 How often do you brush your teeth every day?  
 Once ( ) Twice ( )  
 Other (please specify).....
4. Do you employ any other method of cleaning your teeth?  
 If yes, which one.....

### MEDICAL HISTORY

1. Besides diabetes do you suffer from any chronic illness?  
 Yes ( ) No ( )  
 If yes, specify the condition.....
2. Last menstrual period where applicable.....  
 Pregnant: Yes ( ) No ( )
3. Are you on any medication? Yes ( ) No ( )  
 If on medication (specify) a) Type.....  
 b) Duration.....



### SOCIAL HISTORY

1. Do you use tobacco? Yes ( ) No ( )
2. Do you drink alcohol? Yes ( ) No ( )  
 If yes please specify:  
 a. Type/form.....  
 b. Amount in a 1) Day.....  
 2) Week.....  
 3) Month.....

3. Please indicate level of education:
- a. Never attended school ( )
  - b. Primary school education ( )
  - c. High school ( )
  - d. College ( )
  - e. University ( )

**TYPE II DIABETES MELLITUS HISTORY** (To be completed by a  
Diabetologist)

Control (past 18months), HbA1C (last 3 readings) -



Mean of last 3 readings

## Appendix IV

Plaque index (P11) by Loe, 1967

0 = No plaque in the gingival area

1 = A film of plaque adhering to the free gingival margin and the adjacent area of the tooth. The plaque may only be recognized by running a probe across the tooth surface.

2 = Moderate accumulation of soft deposits within the gingival pocket, on the gingival margin and/or adjacent tooth surface, which can be seen by the naked eye.

3 = Abundance of soft matter within the gingival pocket and/or on the gingival margin and adjacent tooth surface.



## Appendix V

Gingival index (G1) as illustrated in Loe, 1967

0 = Normal Gingival

1 = Mild inflammation – slight change in colour, slight oedema. *No bleeding on probing.*

2 = Moderate inflammation – redness oedema and glazing. *Bleeding on probing.*

3 = Severe inflammation – marked redness and oedema. Ulceration. *Tendency to spontaneous bleeding.*



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