

Diabetes is a leading cause of blindness, and its prevalence is likely to be the largest



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discussion of other oral side effects of the disease, such as dry mouth, the numbers of diabetic patients seeking dental care keep rising. from medication, as well as the significance of meticulous home care. Additionally, they must be able to offer optimal treatment options control bio film levels in the oral cavity should also be included in this that advance oral health. educational session [14]. Bio film has been linked to the beginning and progression of both periodontal and caries disease.

In order to address dental issues brought on by diabetes, it is crucial to provide patients with at-home treatment methods that give preventative advantages, promote oral health, and assist avoid cavities.

### Renewal of the enamel

Free substances stand out among those that are advantageous to diabetic patients: xylitol, sodium fluoride, and nano-hydroxyapatite.

By inhibiting the expression of inflammatory cytokines brought on by LPS, xylitol, which is known to have cariostatic properties, may have a positive clinical impact on periodontitis [15]. Additionally, xylitol aids in balancing the pH in the mouth, fostering an environment that is more hospitable to commensal microorganisms. The major component of enamel is hydroxyapatite, which is mostly made of calcium and phosphate [16].

The major component of enamel is hydroxyapatite, which is mostly made of calcium and phosphate [17]. Because it may fill even the smallest surface lesions in the tooth material, nano-hydroxyapatite has more significant demineralizing effects on first enamel lesions than traditional fluoride. By smoothing the tooth surface, this action not only delays the onset of dentinal hypersensitivity but also makes it more difficult for pathogenic germs to colonise the tooth surface [18].

Fluoride contributes to the hardening of enamel and the transformation of hydroxyapatite into fluorapatite, which offers higher protection for the tooth surface because it is less soluble in an acidic environment than its counterpart [19].

Remin Pro is a novel tooth cream made from nano-hydroxyapatite, sodium fluoride, and xylitol. It is intended to assist in reducing the acidity of plaque bio film-induced acids. Remin Pro has 1,450 ppm more fluoride than conventional pastes and lotions for the mouth [20]. Remin Pro has a superb flavour and can be used in conjunction with orthodontic treatments, professional teeth whitening procedures, and conservative dental procedures. It is the perfect medication for diabetic patients' protective dental care since it interacts with the oral environment in the mouth to change bio film and add hydroxyapatite to the existing teeth, assisting in remineralisation.

Use Remin Pro differently from conventional toothpastes. Patients can use a finger, toothbrush, or cotton swab to apply a pea-sized amount to their teeth and then spread it about their mouth with their tongue [21]. The patient should wait at least 30 minutes after use before eating or drinking, and ideally they should retain the Remin Pro and saliva in their mouths for three minutes before expectorating.

### Conclusion

Dental professionals will need to be diligent in their knowledge of the various forms of diabetes as well as systemic and oral consequences

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