METHODS: Ongoing descriptive cross sectional study recruited 2700 patients with T2DM attending diabetic clinic, National Hospital Sri Lanka. Patients with diabetes for at least 3 months and without prior psychiatric disorder were sampled systematically. Depression was assessed by the Becks depression index, a 21 question muitiple choice inventory. Subset of the popuiation was interviewed by a psychiatrist to cross validate the questionnaire. All patients underwent screening for micro/ macrovascular complications

RESULTS: Study population constituted 73% females and 27% males. Mean age 58.27+/- 10.48 years and mean duration of diabetes 10.71+/-7.32 years. Prevalence of depression was 6.1% with 4.2%, 1.6% and 0.3% having mild, moderate and severe depression respectively. 69.2% and 3.1% were not affected and severely affected from diabetes respectively. Depression was significantly associated with female sex (p=0.001), extended family (p=0.02), civil status (P=0.001), income (p=0.001), occupation (p=0.04) and level of education (p=0.001). There was no association with duration of diabetes, age, Insulin use, HbA1c, BMI, pill burden, macro and microvascular complications. Doctor inquiring on mental well being and difficulties in coping with diabetes was only in 14.5%.

CONCLUSION: Depression prevalence was significantly low comparatively to neighboring countries and was associated with sociodemographic factors and not with disease variables.

PP 06: Proportion of patients with type 2 diabetes who are at risk of developing oral Candida infection in a Sri Lankan setting: a molecular based identification

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INTRODUCTION: Oral Candida colonization is a major oral health problem associated with patients with diabetes as it may lead to many oral and systemic complications including periodontitis and endocarditis.

METHODS: Two hundred and fifty diabetes patients who were attending the Endocrinology clinic at Colombo South Teaching hospital and eighty healthy volunteers were included in this study. Oral rinse samples were collected and concentrated oral rinse samples (CRC) were used for genotypic and phenotypic identification.Candida colony count was obtainedand ≥2000 CFU/ml was considered as patients at risk of infection. A multiplex PCR was used to identify C. albicans,C. parapsilosis, C. glabrata and C. tropicalisdirectly from the concentrated oral rinse samples.

RESULTS: Patients were age between 33 to 85 years old and mean age was 60 years. Out of the 250 patients 139 were females (55.6%) and 111 males (44.4%). Of the 250 patients 204 were positive for Candida species and 75 (30%)had colony count >2000CFU/ml and were at risk of candida infection. Out of 80 healthy samples 11(14%) had colony count >2000CFU/ml. C.albicans was the most predominant organism followed by C.parapsilosis, C.tropicalis and C.glabrata based on the results of multiplex PCR and culture identification.

CONCLUSION: Diabetes significantly predisposed to Candidia infection. Candida albicans was the dominant species identified among the patients with diabetes followed by C.parapsilosis.