Abstract: Diabetes mellitus is the most widespread endocrine metabolic disease. It is the third cause of mortality and morbidity in the United States and yet there is no certain therapy exist for this disease. The dental health professional is in a first position to recognize diabetes and evaluate the glycemic status. It is estimated that around 25 % of patients suffering from diabetes are undiagnosed. Additionally, 70 % of all adults visit the dental health professional at least once a year. As the primary approach for the management of diabetes is dietary control, a registered dietitian should provide a proper medical nutrition therapy. Therefore, it is suggested that an effective health care cooperation between dietitians, physicians and dental health professionals would promote the ideal disorder control. According to the most recent recommendations for diabetes surveillance the role for every health care provider will be discussed in this presentation. Improvement in the quality of life and decrease in the morbidity and mortality linked to diabetes will be obtained by initial recognition, cure, and control of diabetes. Beside the systemic complications of diabetes (hypertension, neuropathy, nephropathy, etc), there may be different important oral lesions occurred due to weak diabetes management. These oral complications include candidiasis, caries, gingivitis, periodontitis, xerostomia and other dysesthesias. On the other hand, some evidence indicates that poor oral health can have impact on glycemic control. In this presentation I will review the link between oral, systemic, and nutritional risk factors for diabetes and diabetes-related oral diseases.