University of Dental Medicine, Mandalay

PREVALENCE OF DENTAL CARIES, FREQUENCY OF SUGAR INTAKE AND ORAL HYGIENE STATUS AMONG 12-YEAR-OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SAGAING TOWNSHIP

A dissertation submitted
in partial fulfillment of the requirement
for the degree of
Master of Dental Science
(Preventive and Community Dentistry)
by

MAY THU KHIN
B.D.S.

2018

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to study the prevalence of dental caries, frequency of sugar intake and oral hygiene status among 12-year-old school children in Sagaing Township. 73 male and 84 female from urban area and 75 male and 81 female from rural area were participated in this study to measure dental caries (DMFT), frequency of sugar intake and oral hygiene status (BF1). The study design was cross–sectional analytic, community based study. Frequency of sugar intake between meals in urban area was higher than rural area (55.41% vs. 44.23%). Sugar intake frequency between meals of female was higher than male (60.7% vs. 59.3%). Mean frequency of sugar intake was 18.9. High frequency of sugar intake was higher in urban area than rural area (52.9% vs.48.1%) Association between frequency of sugar intake and location was not statistically significant. Mouth rinsing after eating sweets of urban children were higher than rural children (85.7% vs. 79.8%). Tooth brushing frequency of urban children were higher than rural children (68.15% vs. 51.92%). Usage of correct tooth brushing duration and time were higher in urban children (42.68% vs. 40.38%) and (12.74% vs. 7.69%). Using fluoridated toothpaste of urban children were higher than rural children. Visible dental biofilm score of rural area was higher than urban area (70.5% vs. 63.1%). Mean DMF-T of rural area was higher than urban area (0.28 vs. 0.17). The prevalence of dental caries of rural area was higher than urban area (22.8% vs. 14.8%). Association between frequency of sugar intake and caries was not statistically significant.