



2nd Global Summit and Expo on

Dental & Oral Diseases

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Dental Caries

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Since dental caries is of complex and multi-factorial nature the researchers have tried to determine the susceptibility of individuals to the disease through investigating the effect of each risk factor independently and to predict the future disease based on these investigations. Caries Risk Assessment (CRA) is an approach to identify high risk individuals and to implement risk factors for dental caries in 7-year-old children, and to identify high risk children. data was collected from 218 7-year-old pupils from four schools in the city of Tehran via three methods: questionnaire, bitewing radiographs, and dental examination. We implemented the method used by Saint Antonio Texas dental school to predict susceptibility of each individual to dental caries through valuing risk factors of dental caries in each individual. Of the 218 pupils, 63 (28.9%) were identified as low risk, 121 (55.5%) as moderate risk, and 34 (15.6%) as high risk for development of dental caries. The frequency of dental visits was more among high risk group compared to that among low risk group ($P=0.012$). Association of other factors such as socio-economic status, number of children in the family, the frequency of brushing, and eating sugary snacks with the rate of dental caries remained insignificant. It can be concluded that more emphasis should be placed on oral health promotion programs, especially among pre-schoolchildren.

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Association between Central Obesity and Caries Experience During Adolescence

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Background: Some cross-sectional studies had reported positive association between Body Mass Index (BMI) and caries experiences in adulthood. However, relatively few studies investigated the relationship between central obesity and caries status among adolescents.

Methods: A population-based longitudinal cohort study was conducted among adolescents in Hong Kong. The baseline data was collected in their 12 years old. The same cohort was followed-up in their 15 and 18 years old. Adiposity indexes which included Waist Circumference (WC), Waist-Hip Ratio (WHR) and Waist-Height Ratio (WHtR) were measured following the standard guideline. Caries experiences of participants were assessed by Decayed, Missing and Filled Permanent Teeth (DMFT). The socio-demographic data were collected by questionnaires. Non-parametric tests were used to analyze the descriptive data; while negative binomial regression and binary logistic regression were employed to evaluate the relationship between obesity indexes and DMFT.

Results: 282 students (44.2% of baseline participants) completed all three rounds of surveys. WC, WHR and WHtR in 18-year-old was significantly higher compared with those in 12 and 15 years old ($P < 0.001$). Mean and standard deviation (SD) of DMFT was 0.46 (0.94), 1.57 (2.13) and 2.13 (2.48) at age 12, 15 and 18 respectively ($P < 0.001$). No significant association was found between 12-year-old adiposity indexes and 15-year-old DMFT; 12-year-old DMFT and 15-year-old adiposity indexes. However, mean DMFT at 18-year-old participants from the lower 50% of WHR was 29.3% lower compared with those in the upper 50% (95% CI: 0.52, 0.96; $P=0.028$) after adjusting for confounders; for every unit increase in DMFT at age 15, the odds of having WHR above median at age 18 was increased by 13.5% (95% CI: 1.01, 1.28; $P=0.041$).

Conclusions: WHR and caries status might share positive association in 15 and 18 years old adolescents. Further studies should be conducted to explore the relationship between peripheral obesity and caries experience.

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