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assessment of preventive regimes for early childhood caries followed by use dental practitioner in 3-5 years old children

Assessment of preventive regimes for early childhood caries followed by UAE dental practitioner in 3-5 years old children

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شماره دانشجویی: ۹۳۹۹۱۱۰۰۰۴۵

استاد راهنما : شهرزاد جوادی نژاد

استاد مشاور :

رشته تحصیلی : دندانپزشکی تکمیلی

سال دفاع : ۰۸/۱۲/۱۳۹۴

مقطع تحصیلی : دکترای حرفه ای

چکیده :

. In UAE, in spite of good dentist population ratio, prevalence of ECC is very high. This is because majority of the dental surgeons are working in private practice and their focus is on only corrective treatment of the disease. The aim of this research is to study the feasibility of formulation of oral health preventive strategies for ECC by dental professionals in UAE and to evaluate the preventive strategies being followed by dentists in UAE as regard to ECC. 100 dentists were selected randomly and included emirates of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman and Al-ain. Dentists were assessed for their knowledge, practice and attitude regarding prevention of ECC through self administered questionnaires. Majority of dentists, who were interviewed, didn't have the correct knowledge about early childhood caries, half of them replied both frequent intake of

sugary food and bottle feeding at night are the most common cause of ECC and just 37% knew that maxillary incisors are most common teeth that are involved in ECC. Half of the dentists (55%) interviewed, had the knowledge about preventive regimes consisted advice brushing, fluoride application and diet modification to the parents of child with ECC, 70% of them prescribed toothpaste with fluoride for such children and majority of them didn't have knowledge about dietary analysis and filling the diet chart and 94% of them believed that ECC is preventive disease. we found that majority of these dentists didn't have any knowledge nor were practicing normal preventive protocols for the management of ECC. Most dentists in UAE mainly focus on meeting monthly targets in order to achieve maximum revenue. They think that preventive procedures are waste of time and in that time they can treat 2-3 patients. Regarding use of fluoridated toothpaste for prevention of ECC, 70% of them prescribed fluoridated toothpaste on a regular basis. Large percentage of dentists in our study is not fully aware about the preventive regimes of ECC or they don't have the correct knowledge about ECC. There is a need to decrease gap in knowledge, attitudes and practice behavior regarding ECC by the dentists in UAE. This research suggests a need for additional information about the preventive measure of ECC through dental curricula and/or continuing education courses.

