Survey of oral health index in elementary school students in Nasrabad village (Gorgan) based on Child-OIDP index in 1397

Abstract

Background: Oral health has a very high impact on the quality of human life. There are many tools for measuring oral health, but more studies have been done in the adult population, while children are more important. The aim of this study was to evaluate the oral health index of primary school students in Nasrabad village (Gorgan) based on Child-OIDP index in 1397.

Materials and methods: In this descriptive-analytic study, a cross-sectional study was conducted in 1397. A total of 192 primary and secondary school students were selected by census method. The place of study was Nasrabad village in the east of Gorgan. A Child-OIDP Questionnaire was used to collect data. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS software version 16 and taking into account the error coefficient of α<0.05. Descriptive percentages and communication were used from inferential T-test and ANOVA.

Results: 50.5% of the population were girls. Tooth pain, tooth sensitivity, tooth decolorization, tooth decay and bad breath were one of the most severe cases that students expressed as a disorder in their daily functioning. 75.5% of schoolchildren considered eating the most common problem affecting daily activities. 52.1% of students were afraid of a visit to the dentist. There was a significant relationship between oral health index and students’ educational status (P = 0.000).

Conclusion: This study showed the effect of oral and dental health on daily performance of primary school students. The effects of oral and dental problems were common. The effects were mainly eating and smiling.

Keywords: Oral Health, Child-OIDP Indicator, Daily Function.