

**Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Higher Education
& Scientific Research
University of Baghdad
College of Dentistry**



The Effect of Socioeconomic Level on Gingival Health and Dental Condition among Preschool Children in Baghdad City

A Thesis

Submitted to the College of Dentistry, University of Baghdad in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for The Degree of Master of Science in Preventive Dentistry

By

Mariam Faiz Khazaal Abo-Nayla

(B.D.S)

Supervised by:

Prof. Dr. Athraa Mustafa Al-Waheb

(B.D.S., M.Sc., Ph.D.)

2019 A.D.

1441 A.H.

Abstract

Background: Dental caries and periodontal disease are the most common oral diseases, affect human beings throughout the world . The socioeconomic status considers as predisposing factor of oral health status , it has been recognized that children oral health is related to their families socioeconomic status.

Aims of study: This study was conducted to assess the prevalence and severity of dental caries, oral health cleanliness and gingival health among kindergartens children and their relation to socioeconomic factors.

Material and methods: The total sample composed of (893) children aged (4-5) years selected randomly from different area in Baghdad city . Oral cleanliness (OHI) Modified Greene and vermilion (1964) for plaque and calculus assessment ; gingival health and dental caries were assessed according to criteria described by WHO (2013) , Questionnaire for dental knowledge, behavior and attitude were assessed according to Al-Eissa (2004).

Results: Results showed that the prevalence of dental caries was (99%) . The mean dmfs value was (13.180) and the mean of dmft was (7.261). Highly significant of relation dmfs with level of SES found. The mean value of plaque was (1.032) males had a significantly higher plaque index as compared to females. Highly Significant differences were seen between dental knowledge and dental caries experience dmfs of primary teeth, some knowledge questions were with no significant differences, while question about concerning crowding of the permanent dentition, and early loss of the primary teeth the dmfs and the question about tooth decay the dmfs p value=0.985 also the question about thumb suking habits the dmfs p value=0.150 and the question about visit to dentist the dmfs p value=0.086 .

No significant differences were seen between behavior questionnaires and dental caries experience dmfs of primary teeth except the question about the use of tooth in bad habits highly significant, and question about way that child used to brush his teeth.

Conclusions: This survey highlighted the need of children and their parents to preventive measures and dental health education and improvement of dental knowledge and attitude towards good oral hygiene.