ORIGINAl RESEARCH PAPER

PREVALENCE OF PERIODONTAL DISEASES IN AND AROUND KOTPUTLI, RAJASTHAN.

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ABSTRACT
Periodontal diseases are an important oral health issue. Finding its prevalence would predict the need for oral health promotion programs for specific age groups. Purpose: The aim of this study is to assess the periodontal diseases in population living in and around kotputli, rajasthan. Material and Method: This epidemiological study was based on upon sampling method. Sampling size consisted of 800 subjects of two different age groups. Group 1 consisted of 400 subjects age group of 20 to 30 years and group 2 consisted of 400 subjects age of 35-45 years. Result: Result showed that periodontal diseases were more prevalent in group 2 age group of 35-45 years.

RESULT
It is higher in 35-45 years (group -2) as compare to 20-30 years (group - 1). Prevalence of periodontal disease was 38% in group 1 and 83% in group 2.

DISCUSSION
As we know gingival inflammation and bleeding are early sign of periodontal problems so indicates the population in risk of periodontal problems. Pocket depth and attachment loss is taken as standard measurement. In the present study WHO probe was used for examination. WHO probe has working tip of 0.5 mm in diameter and marking at interval of 3.5, 2.0, 3.0, and 3.0 mm from working tip with black color coding between 3.5 and 5.5 mm. The ball helps in detection of calculus, rough margins of restorations or any other irregularities on the tooth surface and reduces the chances of false measurement of pocket depth. Periodontal disease, dental caries, malocclusion and oral cancer are most prevalent disease among Indian population. All these problems are major health problems. As India is developing country and most of the population lives in rural areas they have lack of awareness about the oral health problems so government agencies and social welfare societies should come forward to treat these problems. Number of studies should have been done on etiological factors of periodontal disease. There are so many evidence that periodontal disease contributes to systemic diseases like diabetes, cardiovascular disease. Some studies which shows males are more affected as compare to females due to use of tobacco. There is perception in India that oral health is not considered so important in India. According to Sood et al (2005) every second person above age of 35 year in India has gum pocket.

CONCLUSION
Oral health policy makers should come forward to tackle these periodontal disease at mass level to make people free from oral health problems.

REFERENCES
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