



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Orthodontics

PREVALENCE OF PERIODONTAL DISEASES IN AND AROUND KOTPUTLI, RAJASTHAN.

KEY WORDS: Oral health, Oral hygiene habits, Dentistry.

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ABSTRACT

Periodontal diseases are an important oral health issue. Finding its prevalence would predict the need for oral health promotion programmes 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.

INTRODUCTION

Periodontal diseases are one of the common problems amongst Indian population. It has become a major public health problem. Number of studies have been conducted on etiology of periodontal diseases in last so many years. World health organization introduced the community periodontal index of treatment needs CPITN in 1987 and it is adopted in many studies.⁽¹⁾ Epidemiological national and health survey of india provides data on prevalence of periodontal disease.⁽²⁾

AIM

Aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of periodontal disease in rural part of kotputli in the age group of 20 to 30 years (group - 1) and 35 to 45 years (group - 2) years of age group.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

A total of 800 subjects selected age group of 20 to 45 years and screened for the different periodontal diseases (gingivitis with gum pockets, attachment loss). All subjects examined by single examiner in adequate light on the basis of CPITN index introduced by world health organization. Mouth mirror and WHO probe were used in the study for the examination.

RESULT

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

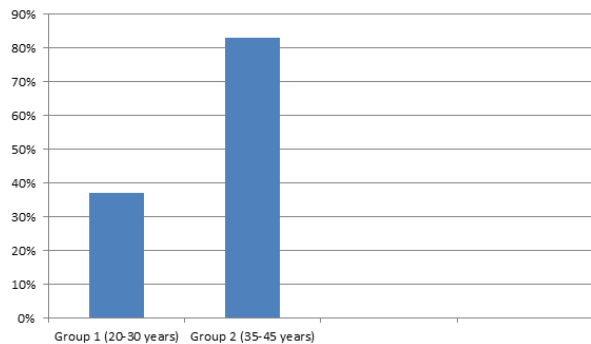


Figure 1

DISCUSSION

As we know gingival inflammation and bleeding are early signs 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.⁽³⁾ Periodontal disease, dental caries, malocclusion and oral cancer are most prevalent diseases among Indian population.⁽⁴⁾ All these problems are major health problems. As India is a 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 is so much evidence that periodontal disease contributes to systemic diseases like diabetes, cardiovascular disease.⁽⁵⁾ There are studies which show males are more affected as compared to females due to use of tobacco.⁽⁶⁾ There is perception in India that oral health is not considered so important in India.⁽⁷⁾ According to Sood et al (2005) every second person above age of 35 years in India has gum pocket.⁽⁸⁾

CONCLUSION

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

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