Oral health knowledge, attitude and behavior of pregnant women and their correlation with clinical status (Babol 1393)

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Objective: The aim of the study was to investigate oral health knowledge, attitude and behavior and their correlation with clinical status in pregnant women in Iran.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was done in Babol (a city of Iran) in 2015. A questionnaire was given to women and oral examination was done after it. Questionnaire included: Socio-demographic factors, self-report oral health condition, habits, Knowledge and attitude during pregnancy. Dental and gingival status was assessed by DMFT and GI score. Data were analyzed using Chi-square, T-test and Pearson correlation and p<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results: In total 204 pregnant women participated in this study. The mean age of women was 27.62±4.8. The mean of DMFT was 8.42±4.17 and the mean of GI was 1.46±0.52. Only 40.7% pregnant women in this study had oral examination before pregnancy. Better oral health practice were statistically associated with less cavity existence and gingivitis (p<0.05). Statistical analyses showed that positive attitude and higher knowledge are significantly associated with dental visit before pregnancy, higher education and less GI and caries (p<0.05).

Conclusions: In this present study more than half of the women had not visited a dentist before pregnancy. According to the correlation of knowledge, attitude and oral health practice with clinical status in this study, societies can improve pregnant women's oral health condition by education.

Biography

Hamed Hosseinkazemi is a National Board certificated in oral medicine doctor and 5 years academic position as an assistant professor of oral medicine from 2011 and 3 years as head of residency program in department of Oral and Maxillofacial Medicine at Babol University of Medical Science.

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