

## Oral health among pre and elementary school children in Fasa at 2013

Rasool Mohmoodi<sup>1</sup>, Saeideh Zareei<sup>2</sup>, Mohammad Mehdi Naghizadeh<sup>3</sup>, Somaye Nabiee<sup>2</sup>, Safoora Sepahi<sup>4</sup>, Zahra Behzadi<sup>4</sup>

1-Dentist, Oral health expert, Department of Health, Deputy of Public Health, Fasa University of Medical Sciences, Fasa, Iran

2-BSc of Public Health, Health Faculty, Fasa University of Medical Sciences, Fasa, Iran

3-MSc of Biostatistics, Noncommunicable diseases research center, Fasa University of Medical Sciences, Fasa, Iran

4-Oral health associate, Deputy of Public Health, Fasa University of Medical Sciences, Fasa, Iran

Corresponding Author: [mmnaghi2@yahoo.com](mailto:mmnaghi2@yahoo.com)

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### Abstract

**Background and aims:** Because of the lack of written deal with the oral and dental health in city of Fasa from 1998 onwards and also to make the infrastructure for related studies and dental public interventions, this study was conducted to study indices of dmft and DMFT (Decayed, Missing, Filling, Teeth) in children of Fasa city.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional study was carried out in 2014 on 4,400 children of pre-school and primary school in the city of Fasa selected in multistage sampling from urban and rural. Checks were done by health professionals under the supervision of a dentist at schools and the numbers of decayed, missing and filled teeth were determined and separated regarding the primary and permanent teeth.

**Results:** The dmft and DMFT indices were  $4.45 \pm 3.43$  and  $1.26 \pm 1.64$ , respectively, that showed no significant difference between male and female students ( $P = 0.280$  and  $P = 0.200$  respectively). The number of decayed primary teeth in boys was more than that of girls ( $P = 0.015$ ) and the number of filled primary teeth was more in girls comparing to that of boys ( $P < 0.001$ ). Both indicators were smaller in urban schools than rural areas ( $P < 0.001$ ). SiC index (Significant Caries) for the selected population were  $10.18 \pm 2.23$ .

**Conclusion:** The results exposed a high level of dmft index in children under 14, especially in rural areas. In order to control this problem, in addition to preventive and medicinal interventions, improving the awareness of society at different levels is suggested.

**Keywords:** DMFT, Decayed Tooth, Missing Tooth, Significant Caries, rural, Fasa.