



Effectiveness Of Educational module on Dental Hygiene Among Selected School Children in Lucknow City

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Introduction:

Caries is the most common dental disease in the world. When calcinogenic bacteria come into contact with tooth surfaces and certain carbohydrates, notably refined sugar, are consumed, this disease can develop. Fluoride use, plaque management, proper nutrition, dental health education, early diagnosis of serious disorders, and regular dental visits are all recommended for boosting resistance. Approximately 200.33 million 12-year-olds have missing, filled, or decaying teeth..

In children aged 6 to 12, poor oral hygiene, infrequent tooth brushing, and a diet high in sugary foods increase their risk of developing dental caries. This researcher wanted to find out how common dental caries is among schoolchildren and then encourage them to improve their oral hygiene by making them aware of the problem.

METHODOLOGY:

As An investigation into the prevalence of dental caries in rural kids and the most effective methods for teaching them dental hygiene was carried out by researchers. The study enrolled 177 participants. The population includes children between the ages of 6 and 12. (1st standard to 7th standard). A total of 177 children were eligible for the study, with 13 being between the ages of 6 and 6 years, 37 between the ages of 7 and 8 years, 80 between the ages of 9 and 10, and 47 between the ages of 11 and 12 years.

Purposive and stratified random sampling with questionnaires was used to select the young people. DMFT was used to diagnose dental caries after the oral examination was completed (Decayed, Missing, Filled Teeth due to dental caries)

For the prevention of dental caries, a "Chi-square 2" test was used to investigate the link between students' knowledge score and their practise score.

Results

Children in the 9-10-year-old age range had tooth decay, with 41 (23.2 percent) females and 39 (22.0 percent) males suffering from the disease. A total of 52 percent of the children had previously seen a dentist, making up about half of the sample. More than half of the children polled (55.36 percent) said they've had tooth pain in the past. Dentists found that only 64.6 percent of children were affected by dental decay. According to the DMFT dental caries scale, 116 (65.536 percent) of children and families had moderate dental caries. From 28.77 to 33.57 (p0.05), the score went up significantly. The practise result $t = 8.24$ (p 0.05) rose significantly after Fones brushing for eight minutes.

There was a correlation between the knowledge score and the age group of schoolchildren with dental caries. At a p-value of 0.05, the coefficient of variation is 53.26. About 60.45% of the children who took the test had adequate dental hygiene practise both before and after the test. There was a correlation between the practise score and the age group of children with dental caries. Pretest knowledge and practise about dental caries were linked to the test question (at P0.05, $2 = 20.14$). $r = 0.42$ when P0.05 is used.

Conclusion

Students' knowledge of oral hygiene could be improved with the right instruction. Due to the fact that dental and medical care relies so heavily on school-based health education, educators can play an important role in this effort. The vast majority of health-related issues can be remedied by educating the student body as a whole. This study was designed and carried out to determine the prevalence of dental caries in rural children and to devise a teaching method for dental hygiene in selected schools in Lucknow. The study found that the way they teach the Fones brushing technique to school children's oral hygiene has a positive effect.

References:

List all the material used from various sources for making this project proposal

Research Papers:

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