Population-based tooth loss and risk factors

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Abstract

One of the most important parts of maintaining healthy teeth for a lifetime is regular dental care and daily cleaning practices. People grow more prone to oral health problems as they become older, according to a common Indian belief. Age may not be a risk factor for tooth loss if they follow their dental hygiene routines diligently. The purpose of this research is to determine the risk factors for tooth loss in adults and the elderly in rural areas. The study discovered that risk factors for tooth loss included behaviors, systemic disorders, and self-perceived oral health. Other variables that affected tooth loss were brushing type, procedure, and cleaning substance.

Introduction

The importance of dental health to a person's general health and well-being cannot be overstated. One of the most significant oral health markers is the capacity to keep more teeth throughout life. According to the World Health Organization's (WHO) oral health goals for 2020, there should be an increase in the number of people with functioning dentitions (21 or more natural teeth) between the ages of 35 and 44 and 65 and 74 [1].

Tooth loss is caused by complex interactions such as poor dental hygiene and food habits. Age, gender, geographic location, education, employment, and income are among demographic variables that influence tooth loss. There is a dearth of understanding about the causes and implications of tooth loss in the oral health community. It involves a patient's perception of the necessity for dental therapy. Other risk factors, such as cigarette smoking, may reduce blood supply to the tissues, limiting the nutrients required for dental bone and periodontal maintenance, resulting in tooth loss. Another crucial factor is the availability and consumption of dental care. Heart disease, lung illness, diabetes, HIV, malnutrition, and immunosuppression are all linked to various kinds of periodontitis, which frequently leads in tooth loss [2].

Discussion and Conclusion

Although "tooth loss" among adults has decreased as a result of recent advances in dental knowledge and technology, considerable variations still exist in some populations, particularly in rural regions [3]. As a result, it was vital to investigate all possible risk factors for "tooth loss" so that preventive actions might be done for individuals who still had teeth in rural regions. All potential risk variables were given the same weight. The majority of people in rural regions believed that as they grew older, they would certainly lose their teeth, yet tooth loss was far from certain.

Reference

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