VA: vizsgálat szervezése
RM: hipotézis kidolgozása, vizsgálat lefolytatása, adatok elemzése, kézirat korrekciója

A jelen tudományos közleményt a szerző(k) a Pécsi Tudományegyetem alapítása 1650. évfordulója emlékének szentelte.(k)

Irodalom


PRÄGER N, GORZO I, PASZTOR N, KÖNIGNE PÉTER A, VÁRNYAY Á, RADNAI M

Caries and periodontal status of young and middle-aged men in South Hungary

Background: There are only few studies available focusing on the oral health status of young and middle-aged men; however chronic pathologic processes in the oral cavity and systemic diseases may have a cause relation connection. The aim of the study was therefore to examine and evaluate the caries and periodontal status of a group of young and middle-aged men, and to find out if there was a connection between oral health, socio-demographic factors and smoking habits.

Material and methods: 197 systemically healthy men who had infertility problem were examined. Caries and periodontal status were examined and recorded. The data were statistically analyzed and compared according to age, educational level, profession, place of residence and smoking habits.

Results: Mean age of the men was 34.9 years. Mean DMFT index was 11.91, DMFS index 24.28 in the study group. Periodontal characteristics were as follows: plaque index 0.71, frequency of calculus 29.74%, mean probing depth 2.07 mm, bleeding on probing occurred at 51.21% of the teeth. Significant connection was found between DMFT index and age, educational level, profession, plaque amount, probing depth and frequency of bleeding on probing. Periodontal status was influenced by education, profession and place of residence. Smoking had a significant connection with the plaque index and probing depth.

Conclusion: The oral health status of the young men was poor in this region of Hungary. Their motivation for oral health has to be improved and emphasized.

Key words: caries, DMF index, oral health, periodontal status, young men