Epidemiology of Dental Caries in Children

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Ke ords: Hodgkin lymphoma; Mononucleosis

In rod c ion

e review includes 11 previously published studies on UAE childhood caries. e rst study, which was published in 1991, was the most recent one. In children aged 4 to 6 in the United Arab Emirates, the range of decayed, missing, and lled primary teeth (dm) was 5.1–8.4. e decayed missing and lled permanent teeth (DMFT) of the 12-year-old group ranged from 1.6 to 3.24. For the purpose of planning preventive oral health programs and setting appropriate goals, it is necessary to have access to basic data on oral health as well as a thorough understanding of the factors that lead to dental caries. According to the most recent data on the DMFT and dm , childhood dental caries remains a serious dental public health issue in the United Arab Emirates that calls for prompt government and policy attention.

It is now well known that oral health is a crucial factor in determining one's overall health and quality of life. Dental caries (cavities) is also well-established to be the most prevalent oral disease. Milk teeth, also known as primary teeth, are just as important to young children as permanent teeth are to adults. In addition to their signi cance to the

Disc ssion

Dental caries in developing nations However, the prevalence of dental caries varies from country to country. For instance, a 2013 literature review revealed that Saudi children's mean dm score was 5.0 and their DMFT score was 3.521. With a mean dm of 1.5922, 52% of 5- to 6-year-olds in Nepal have dental caries. In 200623, a 6-year-old Kuwaiti child had a mean dm of 4.6. However, the DMFT index for 12-year-old children decreased from 1.67 in 1993–1994 to 0.77 in 2006, which is very low by WHO standards, in the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is geographically close to the United Arab Emirates. As a result, its population shares a signi cant amount of UAE culture, habits, and employment. e United Arab Emirates (UAE) consists of seven independent states: Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Umm al-Qaiwain, Fujairah, Ajman, and Ras al Khaimah are the other cities. e United Arab Emirates (UAE) has grown to be an important player in regional and international a airs despite its small size (83,600 km2). e United Arab Emirates has a population of approximately 8 million, consisting of 16.6% Emiratis and 83.4% expatriates from over 200 nationalities. 33.9% of the population is made up of people between the ages of 0 and 14. Researchers have faced di culties in interpreting study results and planning preventive programs due to the multicultural environment.

e United Arab Emirates and e orts to prevent dental caries Dental caries remains one of the most common health issues in the United Arab Emirates. e United Arab Emirates has done a lot to lower its caries rate. WHO consultants recommended the largest preventive oral health program in the UAE from 1995 to 1996. e alarming rate of dental caries in the United Arab Emirates, the majority of untreated carious lesions in children, and the lack of preventative measures all prompted the creation of the program. e Sharjah Emirate had the most extensive and extensive program, which included many of the components of a successful preventive program.

e program included tooth brushing and oral health education sessions in every school, oral health-related television shows, newspaper cartoons, and dental health booklets30. Following this, numerous programs and projects within each emirate, varying in scope and focus, as well as dental schools primarily focusing on tooth brushing and the signi cance of uoride, followed. Studies on dental caries in the UAE Prior to 1996, only a few studies were carried out in the UAE to estimate the prevalence of dental caries. However, a number of studies were carried out a er this date, particularly following the establishment of the rst Dental Health Teaching Institution in the United Arab Emirates at Ajman University of Science and Technology in 1997–1998. In the UAE, there are currently eight schools that o er dental students degree programs [6-10].

Concl sion

In order to assist public oral health planners in evaluating their preventive programs and planning future ones, it is urgently necessary to collect all available data on the epidemiology of dental caries in the United Arab Emirates. e rst review of the published articles on the epidemiology of dental caries in children under the age of 13 in the United Arab Emirates is presented in this paper. e Ministry of Health in Abu Dhabi has received several unpublished reports on the prevalence of dental caries in the UAE from 1981, 1992, and 1993. Because they have not been published and it is di cult to obtain their full texts, these articles will not be reviewed. In this study, we investigate the causes of dental caries as well as the prevalence, distribution, and evolution of disease severity over time.