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Theme: Probing the Major Innovations in Modern Dental Practices towards a Healthier Life

Correlation between Clinical and Environmental Factors for Caries in Children with Pyelonephritis and Nephrotic Syndrome

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INTRODUCTION

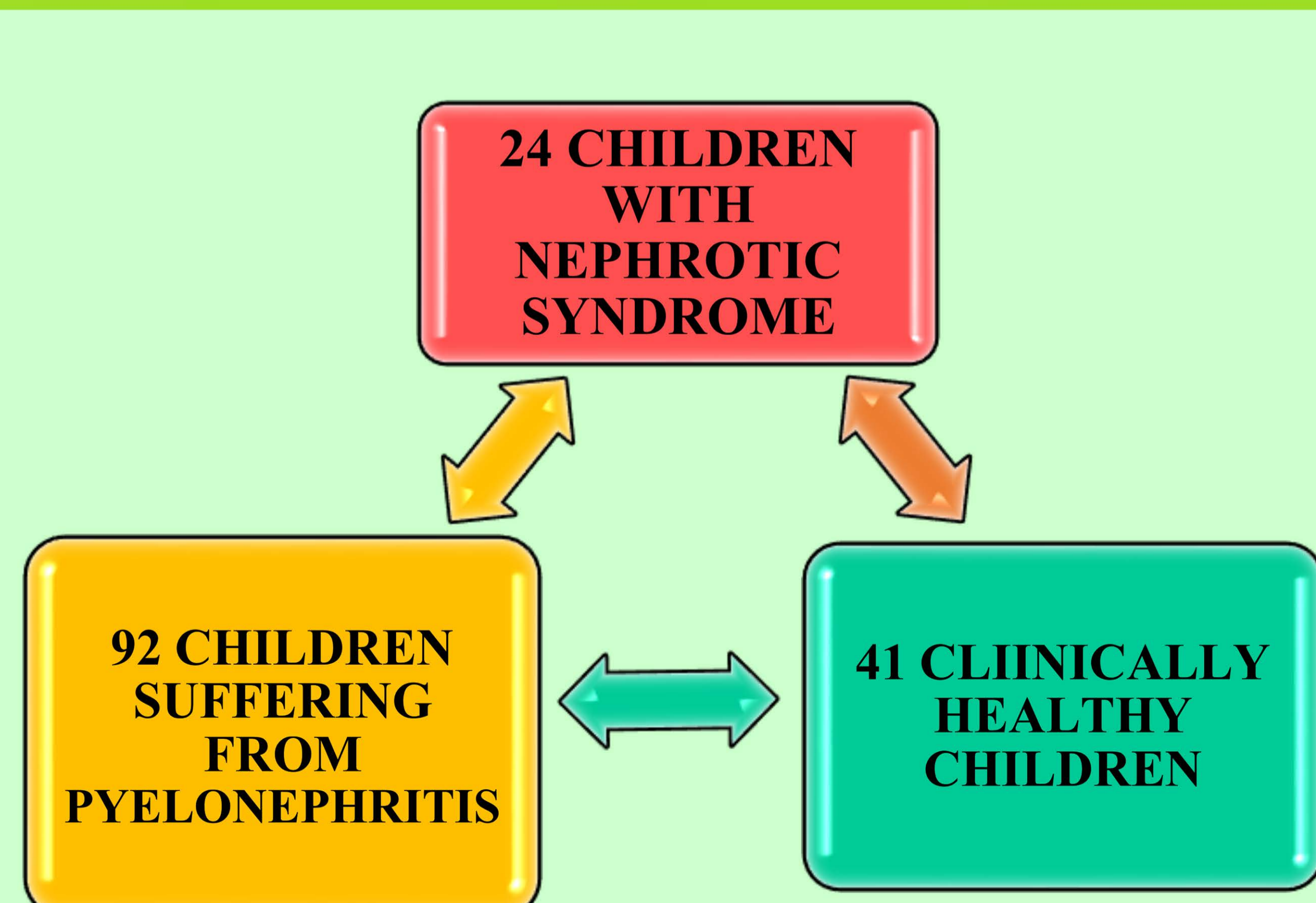
Children suffering from common health disorders, respectively with suppressed immunity, including patients at child's age with diagnosed cardiovascular diseases, renal disorders, hepatic-biliary system disturbances are characterized with definite predisposition to functional deteriorations and deviations from the physiological norm, related to impact upon structures of the oral-maxillary-facial region. A constellation of pathological mechanisms is afflicting organs and tissues' complexes in the medium of the oral cavity.

Various noxae, affecting common health status, with different extent of manifestation and characterized with a fluctuating dynamics of progression, can have as a consequence a considerable restriction of the scope of activities addressed to the maintenance of proper environmental conditions and rehabilitation of individual health. An explicit accent is put on functional, prophylactic and aesthetical aspects of the oral-dental state. [1, 2, 3]

The aim of this study is to investigate the correlation between some clinical and environmental factors for caries in children with diagnosed pyelonephritis and nephrotic syndrome.

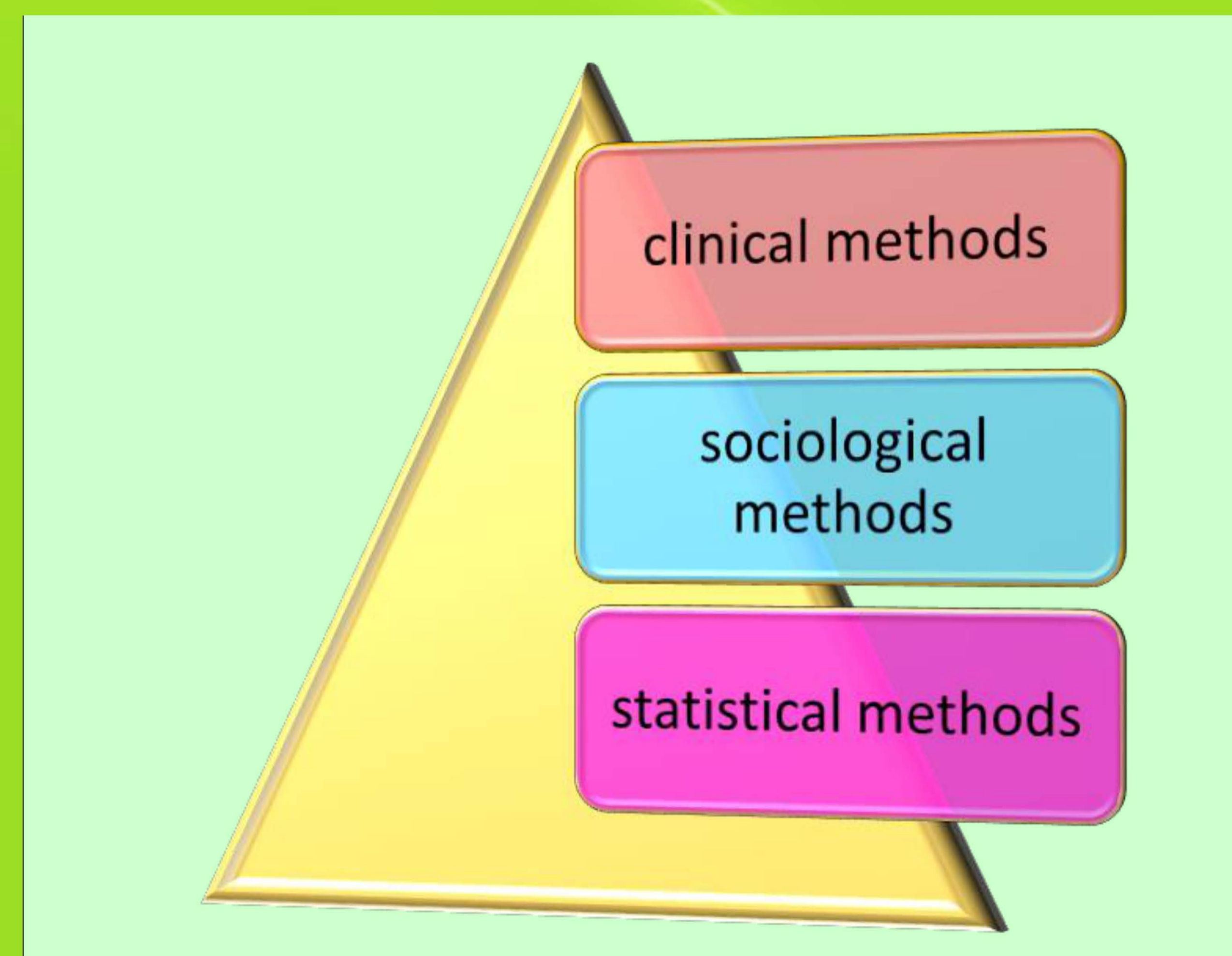
MATERIALS

Figure 1 Participants in the study



METHODS

Figure 2 Implementation of a complex of methods



A combination of clinical, statistical and sociological methods has been applied. (Figure 2)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- The average values of the indicators number of carious lesions and number of carious spots are greatest in participants with the diagnosis of nephrotic syndrome. (Figure 3)
- A moderate negative correlation (co-efficient by Pearson (-0,403)) between the level of education of parents and number of carious lesions in children has been ascertained. (Table 1)
- The enhancement of educational qualification of parents corresponds to reduction of children's teeth and teeth surfaces afflicted by caries.
- Based on the calculated co-efficient by Pearson (-0,336), there has been recorded a moderate negative correlation between the social-economic status of the family and the number of carious lesions in examined children with renal diseases and healthy controls. (Table 1)
- According to the co-efficient by Pearson equal to 0,763, there has been established a strong positive correlation between the educational level of parents and social-economic status of the families of the examined children. (Table 1)
- Higher levels of educational qualification correlate to higher social-economic status of the family.

Figure 3 Average values of carious lesions and carious spots

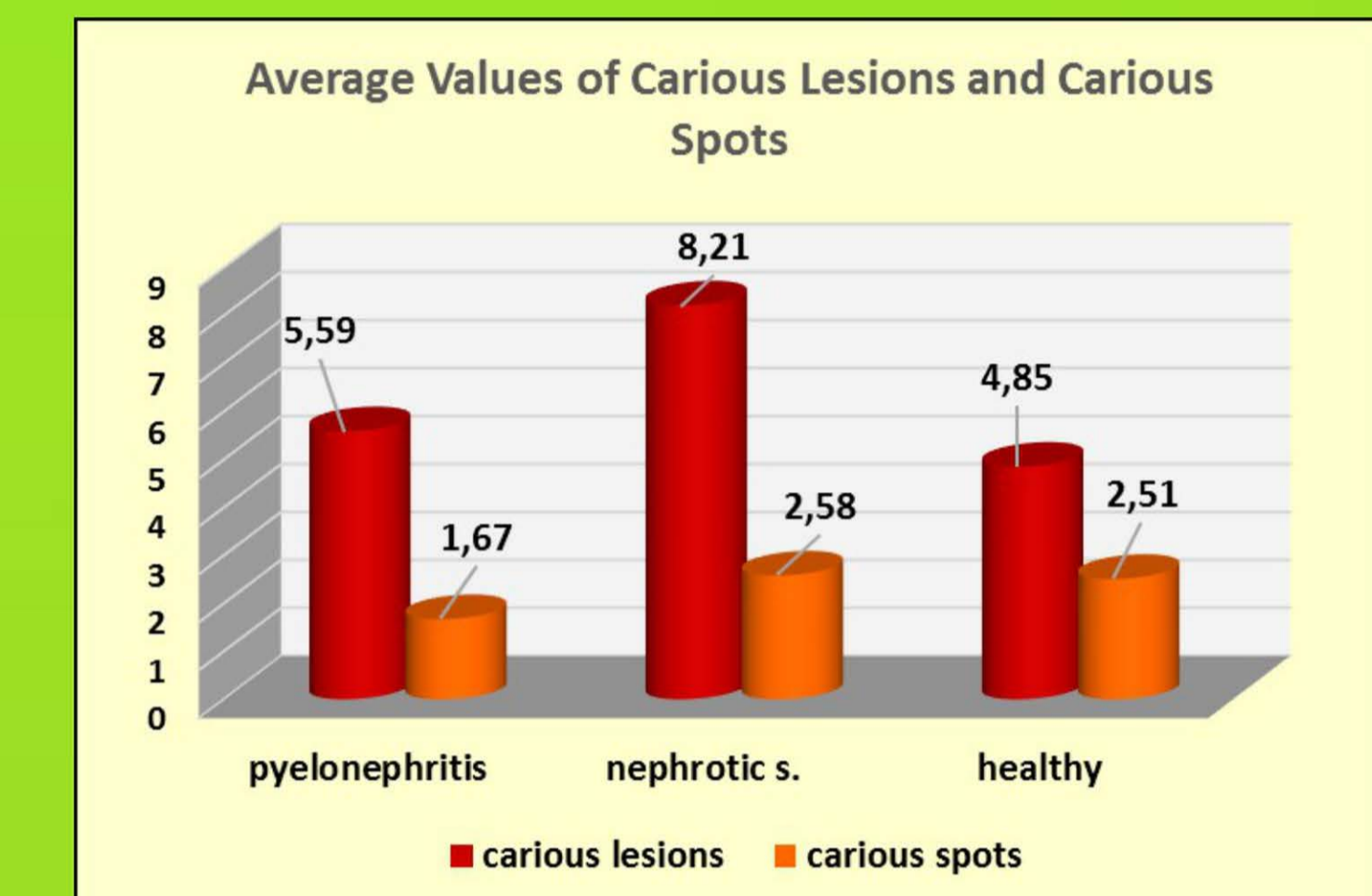


Table 1 Correlation co-efficient by Pearson regarding the indicators of parents' educational level, social-economic status of the family and number of carious lesions of the participants

correlation coefficient by Pearson	education	social-economic status	number of carious lesions
education	1	0,763	-0,403
social-economic status	0,763	1	-0,336
number of carious lesions	-0,403	-0,336	1

The educational qualification of parents and the level of oral health-related culture are of great importance for the positive modification and adaptation of their attitude towards the proper somatic and oral-dental status maintenance of their children. [4, 5] In the context of the examination there has been established an inverse proportion between social-economic status of families and rate of caries distribution in children. [6] Among some groups of the population is observed a tendency of neglecting the necessity of dental treatment, particularly concerning deciduous teeth of children. [7, 8]

CONCLUSION

We can conclude that the low level of educational qualification of parents and declined social-economic status of families are associated to high caries rate afflicting dentition of the participants in the investigation.

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