

عنوان مقاله:

Knowledge, attitude, and practices of pediatricians about children's oral health

محل انتشار:

مجله بهداشت دهان و دندان و اپیدمیولوژی دهان و دندان، دوره 1، شماره 2 (سال: 1391)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 7

نویسندگان:

Elham Bozorgmehr - PhD Student, Department of Dental Public Health, School of Dentistry, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Tayebeh Malek Mohammadi - Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Institute of Future Studies in Health AND Department of Dental Public Health, School Of Dentistry, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Abolghasem Hajizamani - Kerman Oral and Dental Disease Research Center AND Department of Dental Public Health, School Of Dentistry, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Aliasghar Vahidi - Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Institute of Future Studies in Health AND Department of Pediatrics, School of Medicine, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Fatemeh Khajoei - School of Dentistry, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

BACKGROUND: Many pediatric oral diseases are preventable if physicians recognize and encourage preventive care and refer patients to dentists whenever necessary. Parents usually visit pediatricians for routine care during the first few years of a child's life. Therefore, pediatricians have can assist dental professionals by educating parents to maintain their children's oral health. The main objective of this study was to determine knowledge, attitude, and practices of pediatricians about the oral disease prevention. **METHODS:** A pilot questionnaire was completed by volunteer pediatricians and pediatric residents in Kerman, Iran. It comprised a series of questions including sociodemographic and practice characteristics, knowledge about the risk factors for oral diseases, attitude toward oral disease prevention, practicing preventive care for oral diseases, and information about oral diseases. **RESULTS:** Overall, 60 subjects participated in the study. Less than half of the respondents knew all the main risk factors of dental caries, gingivitis, and malocclusion. There was also a positive attitude that caries can be prevented (100%). Less than 10% of the participants prescribed dietary fluoride supplements for their patients. **CONCLUSIONS:** Although we found inadequate knowledge about oral and dental diseases among pediatricians, the majority of our subjects believed that they had an important responsibility in preventing oral diseases.

کلمات کلیدی:

Oral Health, children, Pediatrician, Preventive Care

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/2046378>



