



Comparative Analysis of the Level of Hygienic Dental Knowledge of Hard of Hearing and Hearing Disabled People in the City of Penza and the Penza Region

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Abstract

Modern health care has a set of problems. Our native medicine is in great need in the socially oriented help to different groups of the population of the country. One of socially unprotected groups is hard of hearing persons. The special social status does this contingent of the population especially vulnerable in the questions of stomatologic education. It involves the low level of hygienic stomatologic knowledge, and also insufficient motivation to preservation and promotion of an oral cavity health. In Russia there aren't enough researches devoted to the appreciation of the preventive stomatologic help level and to the specified contingent's needs in it. Creation of the program of prevention of stomatologic diseases of hard of hearing persons is one of the important problems of stomatology. It is available for their specific world's perception. Relevance is caused by the high level of distribution of stomatologic pathologies among hard of hearing persons of Penza region.

Keywords: *Hard of hearing persons, Stomatologic education, Hygiene of an oral cavity, Prevention of stomatologic diseases.*

Introduction

The dental health of the Russian population has a steady downward trend [1, 2, 3]. Modern dentistry pays great attention to the search for effective, targeted prevention of caries and periodontal diseases and its implementation at all levels [4, 3]. Solving the problems of prevention and treatment of dental diseases in the population is one of the most important state social tasks. The current situation dictates the need for further studies of trends in dental diseases, their dynamics and identification of risk factors [5].

The main problem of modern health care is that it needs today socially-oriented assistance to different groups of the population, taking into account modern features of the way of life, taking into account certain economic problems of the population. Therefore, the social orientation of the activities of all organizations of the medical and industrial complex, regardless of their organizational and legal form and form of

ownership, will remain relevant [6, 7]. The results of studies indicate that the relatively low prevalence and intensity of dental caries, a mild degree of periodontal diseases in children and adolescents, in the absence of prevention programs, at the population level, passes into quite severe forms in adults [8, 9, 10]. The main method of primary prevention of oral diseases is oral hygiene. Regular hygienic care of the oral cavity has a preventive value and significantly reduces the prevalence of dental diseases [11, 12].

Unfortunately, at present, not enough research is devoted to assessing the level of preventive dental care in the regions of Russia and the need for it of the population of various social groups [11]. The main method of primary prevention of oral diseases is oral hygiene. Regular hygienic care of the oral cavity has a preventive value and significantly reduces the prevalence of dental diseases [11]. However, at present, there is not enough research devoted to assessing the

level of preventive dental care in the regions of Russia and the need for it of the population of various social groups [11]. This is particularly important in the study of individual climatogeographic regions of our country with different socio-demographic features of the population's life [13]. One of the socially unprotected groups of the population is the hearing-impaired and hearing-impaired, who need a special approach to rehabilitation.

In modern conditions, dental care and work on the prevention of dental diseases among the hard of hearing and hearing impaired, unfortunately, is not considered in the system of their comprehensive rehabilitation, which would allow for earlier diagnosis and treatment of major dental diseases, and contribute to improving overall health and quality of life.

There are also no adapted prevention programs and, most importantly, trained dental personnel to work with this medical and social group. Creating a program for the prevention of dental diseases available to this population is one of the most important tasks of dentistry today. In the Penza region, 4849 people are registered in the society of the deaf, but work on the prevention of dental diseases among them has not been previously carried out.

The relevance of the topic is due to the high level of spread of dental pathologies among this contingent in the Penza region. In the literature, there is no information about the level and structure of dental morbidity of a special contingent in the study region, and there is also no program for the prevention of major dental diseases for the above-mentioned contingent with a specific perception of the surrounding world.

Materials and Methods

A study of the dental status of the hearing impaired and hearing impaired among the adult population of the city was conducted. Penza and Penza region-300 people. Criteria for inclusion of the hearing impaired and hearing impaired in the study: age-from 18 to 55 years, congenital or acquired deafness, residence in the Penza region, information consent to conduct the study. Exclusion

criteria: age before 18 and after 55 years, severe concomitant pathology, refusal to participate in the study.

During the study period, the features of the preventive activity of the selected contingent in the prevention of dental diseases, the attitude of the subjects to their own dental health, the level of knowledge and skills in oral care were studied. To this end, a survey of 300 hearing-impaired people was conducted.

The survey of deaf and hard of hearing persons was held directly in the premises of health care facilities at bases: SBEI of SVE PMC of the Ministry of health and Medical Institute (Department of dentistry) in the city of Penza. The questionnaire was given to the patient before the doctor's appointment, and filled out after the doctor's visit.

The collected database contains information about the results of the research were subjected to statistical analysis.

Questionnaire questions:

- Question 1:" How often do you see a dentist?"
- Question 2: "Do you know who a dental hygienist is and what he does?"
- Question 3: "How many times a day do you brush your teeth?"
- Question 4:"Do you use additional oral hygiene products?"
- Question 5: "Do you know what professional oral hygiene is?"
- Question 6: "How do you choose basic oral hygiene products?"
- Question 7: "Do you want to receive professional advice on oral hygiene?"

Results and Discussions

According to the questionnaire, the results of the survey were as follows:

To the question: "How often do you go to the dentist?" - answered:

- Visit a dentist often -16% (48 people) of the respondents;
- 1 time in year-21% (63 people.);
- Rarely-17% (51 people.);
- 1 time in 6 months -7% (21 people.);
- By necessity-39% (117 people) (Fig. 1).

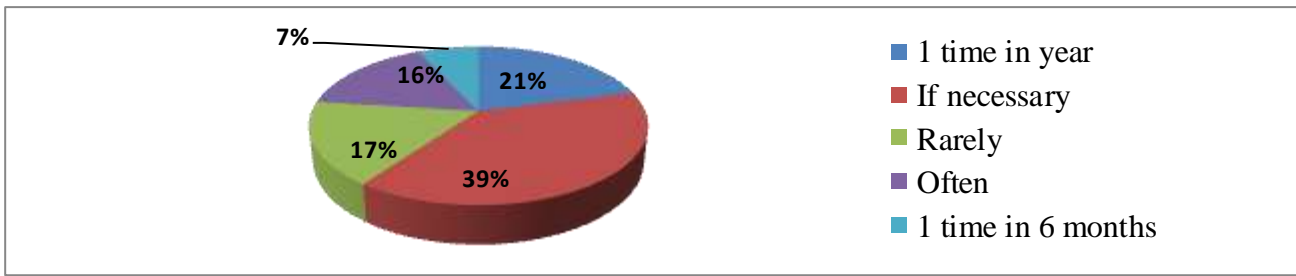


Figure 1: Information about the frequency of visits to the dentist

From the above data, it can be seen that only 7% of respondents go to the dentist 1 time in 6 months.

To the question "Do they know who a dental hygienist is?" 20% (60 people) of this contingent answered in the affirmative, and

80% (240 people) answered in the negative (Fig. 2).

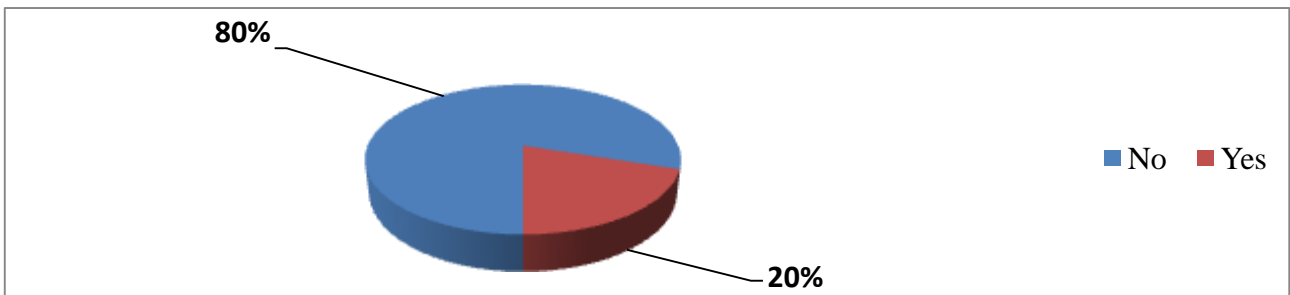


Figure 2: Information about whether people know who a dental hygienist is

Shows that 80% of hearing - impaired people do not know about the existence of a dental hygienist.

To the question "How many times a day do you brush your teeth?" 81% (243 people) of the respondents answered that they brush their teeth 2 times a day, 1% (3 people) brush

their teeth 3 times a day, and 18% (54 people) brush their teeth 1 time a day (Fig. 3).

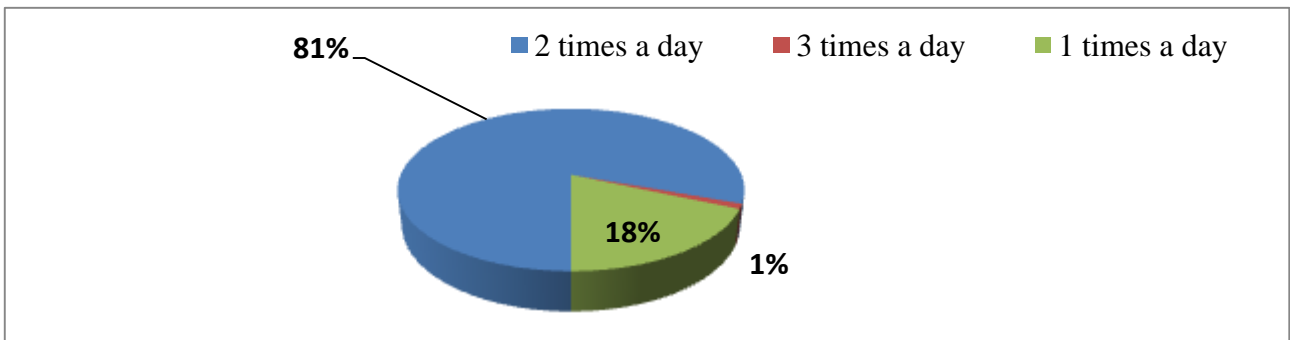


Figure 3: Information about the frequency of brushing teeth

From these data, it can be seen that 81% of respondents brush their teeth correctly-2 times a day.

To the question "Do you use additional oral hygiene products?" 26% (78 people) answered

in the affirmative, 74% (222 people) answered in the negative (Fig. 4).

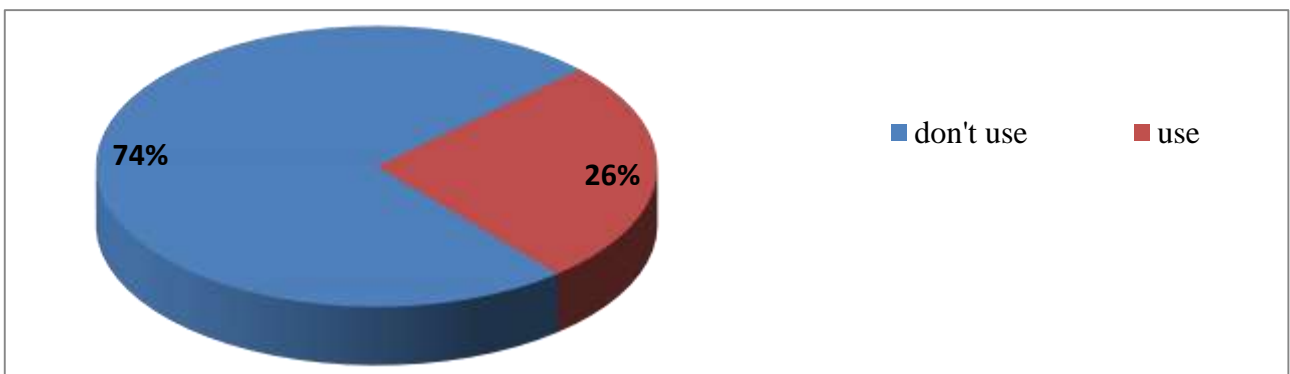


Figure 4: Information on the use of additional oral hygiene products

From these data, it can be seen that 74% of respondents do not use or do not know about additional oral hygiene products.

To the question "Do you know what professional oral hygiene is?" 34% (102 people) of the respondents answered

positively, and 66% (198 people) do not know about professional oral hygiene.

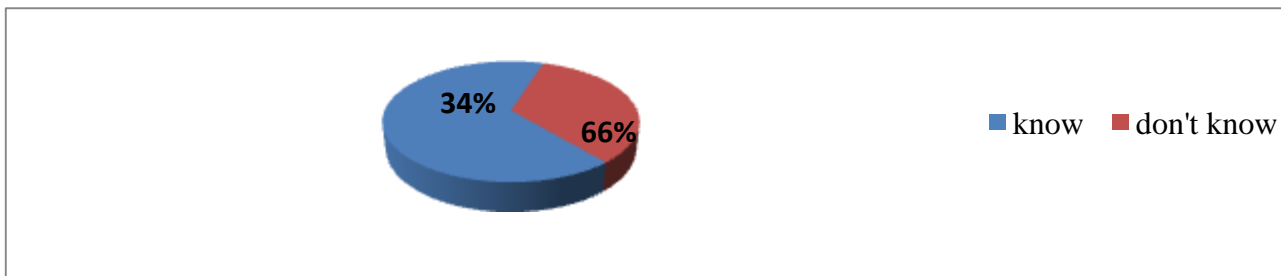


Figure 5: Information on knowledge of the definition of professional oral hygiene

From these data, it can be seen that a sufficient number of respondents (66%) know about professional oral hygiene.

To the question "How do you choose basic oral hygiene products?" replied:

- Of your choice -75% (225 people);
- In a beautiful package-16% (48 persons). 9% (27 people) pick up the funds on the advice of a specialist (Fig.6).

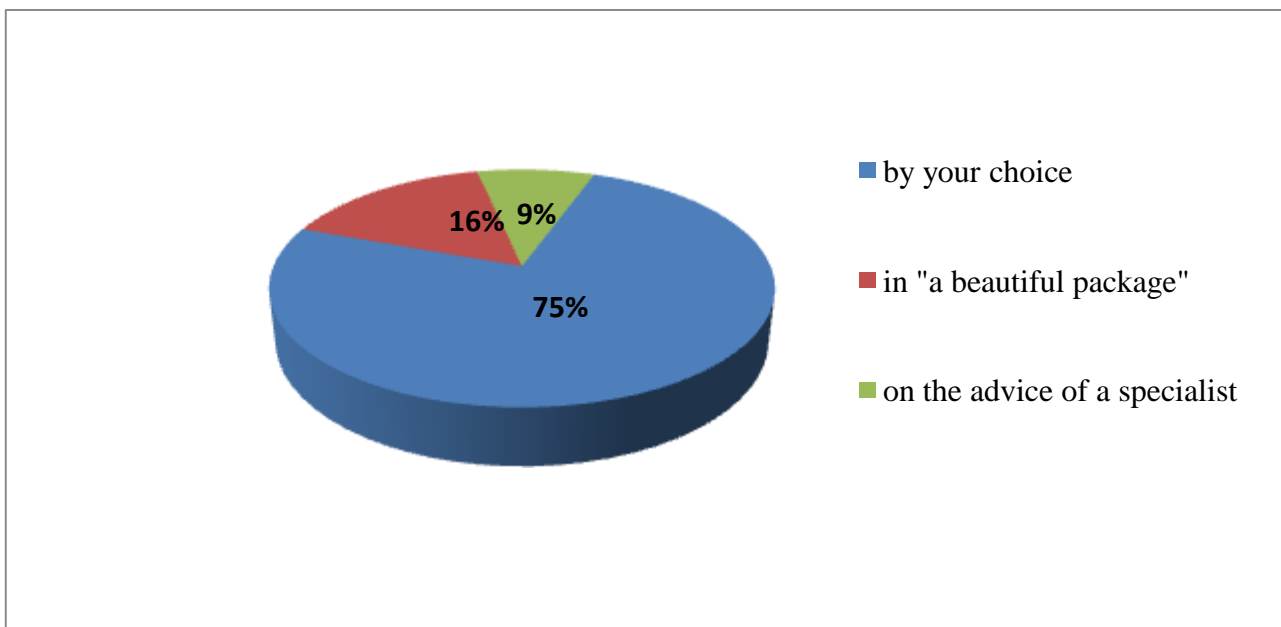


Figure 6: Data on the method of selection of basic oral hygiene products

The data shows that only 9% of respondents choose the means of oral hygiene on the advice of a specialist.

To the question "Do you want to receive professional recommendations on oral hygiene?" answered:

- 82% (246 people) - want to receive;
- Do not want to receive-17% (51 people);
- Indifferent to the recommendations-1% (3 people) (Fig. 7).

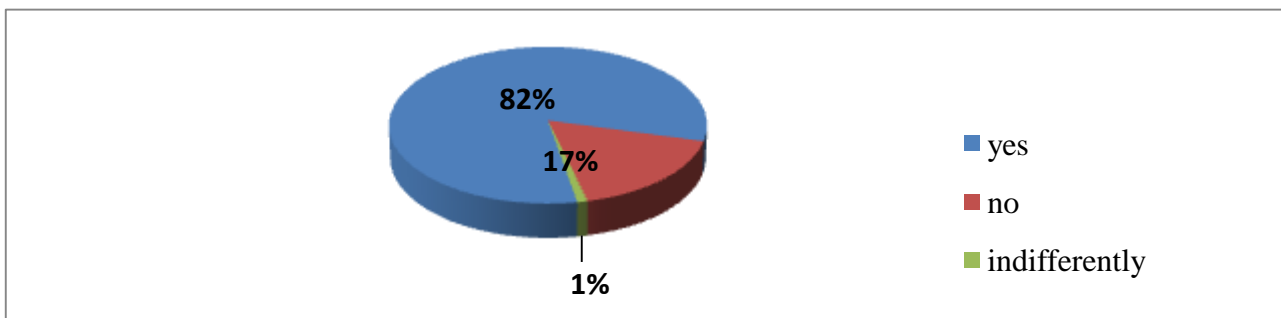


Figure 7: Information about the desire to receive professional recommendations on oral hygiene

From the data shown, it is clear that 82% of the hearing impaired want to receive professional recommendations on oral hygiene.

The analysis of the obtained data showed that the level of knowledge and motivation of the surveyed contingent, the city of Penza and the Penza region, is quite low, as evidenced by the results of the interview.

Based on the preliminary results, it is necessary to:

- To develop a comprehensive approach to dental education for the specified contingent, taking into account the specifics of the worldview of this medical and social group;
- Develop and implement a targeted, comprehensive dental prevention program.

Conclusion

Studies to determine the assessment of the level of preventive dental care and the need for it for hearing impaired people in Penza and the Penza region are conducted in Russia in insufficient volume. The conducted analysis of interviewing data indicates that the level of knowledge and motivation of the surveyed contingent, the city of Penza and the Penza region, is quite low. From this, it can be concluded that the creation of a program for the prevention of dental diseases of the hearing impaired, accessible to their specific perception of the world, is one of the important tasks of dentistry.

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