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HEALTH OF FIRST PERMANENT MOLARS IN 12-YEARS-OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN IN PRILEP COMMUNITY

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Introduction:

Fissure sealing in the children is a method of decreasing the caries incidence of population, because occlusal fissure is much vulnerable site of the tooth.

Government of FYR Macedonia before 8 years are accepting Dental preventive program: Fissure sealing of first permanent molars in 6-year-old school children.

Aim:

The aim of this study was to investigate the success of that caries preventive program.

Materials and methods:

For improving that aim, in September and October 2015, we obtaining 345 school children of Prilep community, born 2003 y, 177 males, and 168 females. First permanent molars in all the examined children were occlusally sealed before 6 years (2009) with GC Fuji Triage.

Results and discussion:

From 01 January 2008, started implementation of the National strategy for prevention of oral diseases in the children in FYR Macedonia: Fissure sealing of first permanent molars in 6-year-old school children.

On 12-year-old school children - 2015 y, DMF index especially for first permanent molars was 34,4%: decayed - 13,5%, missing - 2%, and filled - 18,9% (Figure 1).

DMFT index specially for first permanent molars was 1,36: decayed – 0,53; filled – 0,75; and missing teeth - 0,08.

Sealed first permanent molars was 2,61.



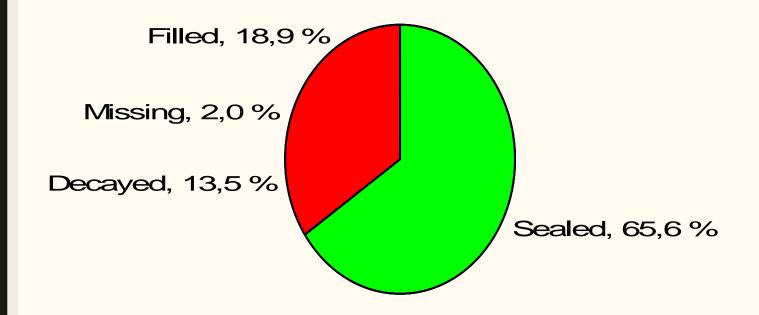


FIGURE 1

Males: DMF index specially for first permanent molars was 32,1%: decayed - 13%, missing 2% and filled 17,1% (Figure 2).

DMFT index specially for first permanent molars was 1,27: decayed - 0,51; filled – 0,67; and missing teeth – 0,08.

Sealed first permanent molars was 2,69.

FIRST PERMANENT MOLAR - MALES

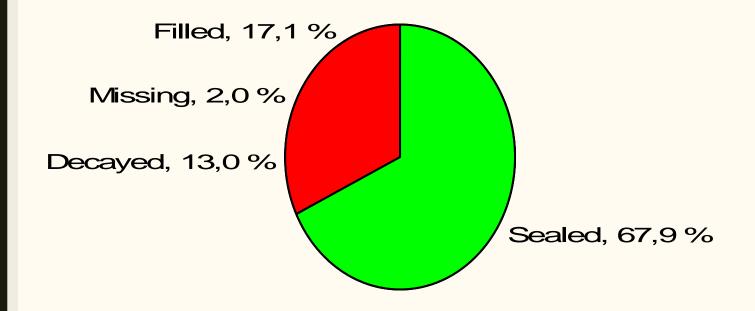


FIGURE 2

In females DMF index specially for first permanent molars was 36,9%; decayed - 14,1%, missing - 2,1%; and filled - 20,7% (Figure 3).

DMFT index specially for first permanent molars was 1,46: decayed – 0,56; filled – 0,82; and missing teeth – 0,08.

Sealed first permanent molars was 2,52.

FIRST PERMANENT MOLAR - FEMALES

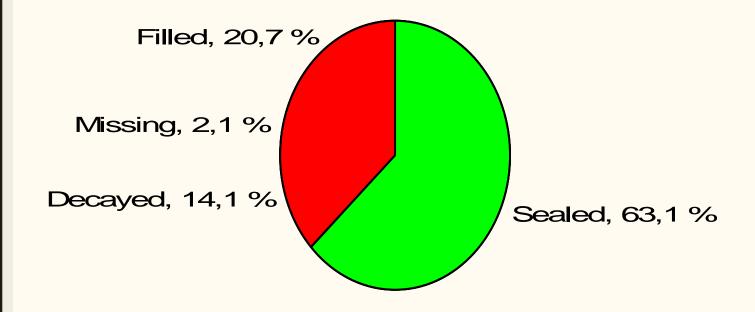


FIGURE 3

Conclusion:

Insufficient oral hygiene, inappropriate diet, lack of fluoride, need to urgent implementation of other included component of National Oral Strategy.