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Relationship between pharmacological intervention and oral hygiene status in children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

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Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a childhood neurologic disorder which can affect children's oral health. Those children are managed with a combination of behavioral and pharmacologic therapies. The purpose of this study was to investigate a possible relationship between oral health status and pharmacological intervention in children and adolescents with ADHD. The patients with ADHD were divided into 3 groups; no pharmacological intervention (n=8), pharmacological intervention with stimulants (n=35), pharmacological intervention with non-stimulants (n=10). Healthy children and adolescents without ADHD (n=18) were assigned to the control group. Oral health status was evaluated according to salivary flow level, DMFT index, plaque index, and gingival index. Patients with ADHD demonstrated a statistically significant higher plaque index and gingival index than the control group ($p<0.05$). However, there were no differences in the salivary flow, DMFT index, plaque index, and gingival index between 3 groups. Within the limits of this study, oral health status in ADHD patients was not associated with type of interventions.

Biography

Tae Jun Oh is a Resident in Department of Pediatric Dentistry at Kyung Hee University Dental Hospital, South Korea. He completed his Graduation in Department of Biological Sciences at Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Daejeon, South Korea; DDS at School of Dentistry, Kyungpook National University, South Korea and; internship program at Kyung Hee University Dental Hospital, South Korea.

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