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Early childhood caries in Albania

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Introduction & Aim: Dental caries is a common childhood illness and important health problem worldwide. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the microbiologic correlation in primary teeth caries.

Material & Methods: This was a cross-sectional study conducted in 2012-2014. The study involved children who attended the Dental Clinic in Yrshek. The truck included 217 children of both sexes. Caries status of each child is recorded using DMFT index according to WHO criteria.

Results: The study included 102 (47%) boys and 115 (53%) girls. Only a small proportion of children (14.7%) used vitamin D supplements and flour (9.7%). The prevalence of caries in the study resulted in 49.3% (95% CI 42.71-55.90). Caries prevalence among boys is 61.8%, while the prevalence in females is lower, 38.3%. Boys are 2.6 times more likely to develop caries than girls (p<0:01). The prevalence of caries in 0-2 years of age is 18.3%, while the prevalence in the age of 3-6 years is higher. Also children aged 3-6 years are more likely to develop caries compared with 0-2 year age group. Association of caries with maternal factors: Caries occurs most often in children who have mothers with low education, low economic status, prim pare mothers, mothers with the disease, mothers with under nutrition and nutrition-health and who have not received vitamin D. Foods and soft drinks are consumed more often by children with caries or (86%) of them and also children with caries consume less soup or (14%) of them, compared with (9%) of controls that consuming foods, drinks and sweet (91%) who frequently consume soup (p<0.01).

Conclusion: From the study it can be concluded that, it is necessary to educate the population through promotional campaigns (in the press, TV, radio and brochures) and the staff at preschools for children's oral health.

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