

3rd Euro Congress and Expo on

Dental & Oral Health

June 16-18, 2015 Alicante, Spain

Caries, malocclusion and the worldwide impact in oral health related quality of life

Maria Orellana Valvekens
University of California, USA

Objectives: This multi- center study was aimed to assess how the burden of caries and malocclusion independently affects the Oral Health Related Quality of Life (OHRQoL) of Latino children/adolescents living in the US, Peru and Mexico

Methods: A total of 2000 students aged 12 to 19 years were recruited from the US, Peru and Mexico in six different sites. This study was a collaborative effort between four universities. Our sample was representative of various socioeconomic levels and populations densities in each country. The Child Oral Health Impact Profile (COHIP) was utilized to assess the OHRQoL. Caries was quantified utilizing the Decayed, Missing and Filled Surface index (DMFS) and malocclusion using the Index of Complexity, Outcome and Need (ICON). We also evaluated the cross-sectional concurrent validity of the COHIP in each participating country.

Results: A significant decrease in OHRQoL was detected in relation to Malocclusion Treatment Need in Mexico, Peru, and the US. However, this was not consistently reflected in the COHIP subscales across sites. Only Social/Emotional Well-Being appears to be a significant contributor ($P=0.04$) to the decrease.

An increasing burden of caries appears to significantly decrease OHRQoL. It is not clear which subscale contributes to this decrease. In rural and indigenous population, caries and malocclusion had no effect on OHRQoL. Students living in urban setting experienced a linear relationship between malocclusion severity, caries experience and OHRQoL. Overall, the COHIP appears to be concurrently valid in each country ($P<0.01$).

Conclusions: The overall analysis of the sample shows an apparent effect of caries and malocclusion in OHRQoL of Latino students. However, the difference of this effect between rural/indigenous and urban samples demonstrates that acculturation and demographic settings may modify the effect of caries and malocclusion in OHRQoL.

Biography

Maria Orellana is an Associate Professor and the Director of the Predoctoral Orthodontics Program at UCSF. She received her D.D.S. from the National University of Cordoba in Argentina, a Ph.D. in Oral Biology and Maxillofacial Pathology from the Medical College of Georgia and a M.Sc. in Medical Sciences (Orthodontics) and Certificate of Specialty in Orthodontics from the University of Alberta in Canada. She has mentored dozens of pre-doctoral and post-doctoral students and is the recipient of the John Green Research Society Outstanding Research Mentorship Award, the 2015 UCSF Award on Global Oral Health, the 2014 Colgate Faculty of the year Award. Dr. Orellana served as the Chair of the UCSF School of Dentistry Admissions Committee and Chair of Faculty Council. Her research program focuses on identifying and characterizing issues of disparities in access to oral health care in Latino children and adolescents. She has recently received a UC MEXUS faculty grant to start a collaborative program with Universities in Mexico, Chile, Peru and Argentina. She has published extensively and has presented at national and international meetings on the issue of oral health and quality of life.

Maria.Orellana@ucsf.edu

Notes: