

Advanced treatment for ECC in KSA region for a better dental public health care 2030 vision**Sultan Qead AlHobail**

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In spite of recent improvement in awareness about oral and dental health among public; dental caries remains a significant problem especially in developing countries. Since Saudi Arabia is a large, multicultural country; caries prevalence varies in its different regions and cities. However, caries prevalence is high in most regions and cities of Saudi Arabia. Caries is a biofilm (plaque)-induced acid demineralization of enamel or dentin, mediated by saliva. For the disease of Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is the presence of 1 or more decayed (noncavitated or cavitated lesions), missing (due to caries), or filled tooth surfaces in any primary tooth in a child 71 months of age or younger. Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 is to prolong life by preventing caries and promoting the quality of KSA preventive and therapeutic dental health care services. The public sector will focus on promoting preventive care on reducing dental infectious diseases and in encouraging citizens to make use of primary dental care as a first step. It will deepen collaboration and integration between health and social care, as well as supporting families to provide a dental home care when necessary for their relatives.

Biography

Sultan Qead AlHobail has completed his MSc from Riyadh Elm University and did his BDS studies from Riyadh Colleges of Dentistry and Pharmacy. He has published four papers in reputed dental journals and has been a Member in different association such as IADR and Saudi Dental Association.

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