

Abstract

Evaluation of Prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases in Complete Edentulous Persons in Ardabil: A Study Based on Persian Cohort

Introduction: With increasing age, the probability of losing teeth and the occurrence of chronic diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) increases, and toothlessness can be one of the reasons because it has a double effect on a person's nutrition and quality of life. Considering the increasing population of the elderly and the serious risks caused by chronic respiratory diseases on their lives, studies in this regard become very important. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the prevalence of COPD in edentulous people participating in the national cohort project of Ardabil.

Materials and methods: The present descriptive-analytical study was the first analysis of COPD and dental status in Ardabil region of Iran. Sampling was done in the form of a full number of all edentulous people aged 35 to 70 years participating in the Persian cohort of Ardabil. The method of data collection was face-to-face interview by trained interviewers. The questionnaires were in electronic form, in which the demographic information of people was entered. Oral and dental examinations were performed by a dental student. After collecting the data, the questionnaire was coded and the data was processed. After ensuring the correctness of data entry, the data obtained from the study were analyzed using descriptive statistical methods and inferential statistics and was investigated and statistically analyzed.

Results: The study shown that out of 4064 people without teeth and 8676 people with teeth, 181 and 203 people were suffering from COPD, respectively. The percentage of patients in toothless people (4.45%) was significantly higher than in people with teeth (2.34%).

Conclusion: The results of the logistic regression test showed that toothless people have 1.76 times more odds of getting COPD than people with teeth, and this rate increases significantly in people with old age and low education level.

Key words: Edentulous, Persian Cohort, COPD.