

Abstract

Relationship between oral health literacy and DMFT of mothers with Gastroenteritis in children under four years old in Ardabil city

Introduction: Mothers' awareness of health literacy is one of the most important factors in preventing children's diseases; this study was conducted with the aim of Relationship between oral health literacy and DMFT of mothers with Gastroenteritis in children under four years old in Ardabil city.

Materials and methods: In this case-control study, 120 mothers and children referred to Bu-Ali Hospital were divided into two groups of cases (mothers with gastroenteritis in children) and controls by random sampling. A standard oral health literacy questionnaire was used to collect data, and a clinical examination was used to determine the DMFT index. After collecting the questionnaire, the answers were corrected and entered into SPSS software version 26 and analyzed using analysis of variance, independent t and chi-square tests. A significance level of less than 0.05 was considered.

Results: The results showed that the DMFT of the mothers in the case group (12.55 ± 5.02) was higher than the control group (10.17 ± 3.82), but the oral health literacy of the mothers in the control group (10.58 ± 4.09) It was more than the case group (9.20 ± 2.77).

Gastroenteritis disease in children under four years of age in Ardabil city was influenced by the variables of numerical calculations, appropriate decision-making and DMFT of mothers, so that 24.9% of gastroenteritis cases could be predicted by the three mentioned variables.

Conclusion: Gastroenteritis disease in children under four years of age in Ardabil city was influenced by the variables of oral health literacy and DMFT of mothers, so by promoting health literacy and improving the level of maternal health, the incidence of gastroenteritis disease in children under 4 years can be reduced to some extent.

Keywords: Oral health literacy, DMFT, gastroenteritis.