ABSTRACT:

Objective and background: High statistic of edentulism in Iran shows that condition of hygiene of population is not good. It shows that the people do not have enough information about oral hygiene measurements. As, loss of teeth not only affects esthetics, also can cause problems in speech, digestive system and mastication. This study was aimed to assess prevalence of complete edentulism and associated factors in patients referred to clinics in Ardabil city in 1392.

Method and material: In this cross-sectional study, 440 patients were identified from referred patients to clinics in Ardabil city. Cases were selected randomly. Information were collected through questionnaire.

Results: out of 440 patients, 241 were men and other 99 were women. 76 people were completely edentulous. Out of these, 9 were men and other 77 were women. Most important cause of tooth loss with (8.8%) was tooth decay.

4.5% of patients for making denture referred to dental laboratories. Out of 76 people, only 4 people were satisfied from there dentures. Most of them had middle economic situation. 36.8% of them were smoker.

Oral hygiene of most of them were fair to bad. Majority of edentulous patients had diabetes and heart diseases. Average age of edentulous patients in this study was 64.9 year. Among 440 patients, 117 had xerostomia. 77 cases, had used special drugs. 60% of them had insurance. 79.4% were old and 7.1% were young.
Conclusions:

1) There is no relation between sex and edentulism.
2) Tooth loss increases with increase of age.
3) There is a meaningful relation between educational level and edentulism.
4) Prevalence of edentulism has meaningful relation with smoking, poor oral hygiene, dental caries, periodontal problems, and economics.
5) There is a meaningful relation between systemic diseases such as diabetes and heart diseases with edentulism.

Keywords: edentulism, related diseases, associated factors