

Brazilian Oral Research

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Abstract













[MICHEL-CROSATO, Edgard](#); [BIAZEVIC, Maria Gabriela Haye](#) and [CROSATO, Edgard](#). Relationship between dental fluorosis and quality of life: a population based study. *Braz. oral res.* [online]. 2005, vol.19, n.2, pp. 150-155. ISSN 1806-8324. doi: 10.1590/S1806-83242005000200014.

The aim of this study was to verify the prevalence of dental fluorosis in schoolchildren aged 6 to 15 and its possible association with the impacts on their daily activities. This study is observational, cross-sectional and analytical. A total of 513 schoolchildren from the city of Pinheiro Preto, SC, took part in this study. The children were examined by three calibrated dentists, after obtaining a kappa > 0.80. To assess the prevalence of fluorosis, clinical examinations were performed according to the methodology set forth by the 4th edition of the WHO. To assess the impact of fluorosis on their daily activities, a modified OIDP (Oral Impacts on Daily Performance) was adopted. The statistical analysis used was the Chi-squared test with a 5% significance level. Of the total number of children examined, 262 (51.1%) were of the female gender and 251 (48.9%) were of the male gender. In regard to the prevalence of fluorosis, 94 (18.3%) of the children presented this condition, while 419 children (81.7%) presented a normal condition. In regard to the severity of fluorosis, few children presented severe alterations. No association was found between dental fluorosis and gender ($p = 0.646$), between fluorosis and socioeconomic status ($p = 0.848$) or between fluorosis and access to public water supply system ($p = 0.198$). The activities that most affected children's daily performance were: oral hygiene (40.9%) and food intake or enjoying food (40.4%). None of the daily activities could be associated with the occurrence of dental fluorosis. The prevalence of dental fluorosis was consonant with the standards found for locations with optimum fluoride content in the water supply. The questionable and very slight levels of fluorosis were the most frequently found, without influence in the quality of life of the schoolchildren participating in the study.

Keywords : Quality of life; Oral health; Fluorosis, dental.

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