

INTRODUCTION

- Oral health is as important as the overall health of the human body. It is connected to systems of the body in direct and indirect ways. For example, poor oral health is connected to serious health conditions like bronchitis, cardiac arrest, and diabetes
- In all age groups, young adults tend to avoid dental visits and put their dental health at stake
- This article determines the anticipation of analysis if young adults regularly go for dental check ups regularly and factors affecting this behavior of approaching dental visits

• A questionnaire was given to note everyone's response. In the questionnaire, questions were asked about how much primary prevention of dental care can decrease long term treatment cost, how primary dental care can benefit the population, how the different risky health behaviors can affect their oral health and overall health. It will be assessed on the basis of different factors like patient satisfaction, communicative behavior with patients, dental fear, severity, susceptibility, and any other external factors which could influence their decisions in delaying dental care

The survey included 164 dentists out of a total of 300 (Response rate 55%). The sample was 60% male and around a third of the participants were between the ages of 30 and 39

METHODS & MATERIAL

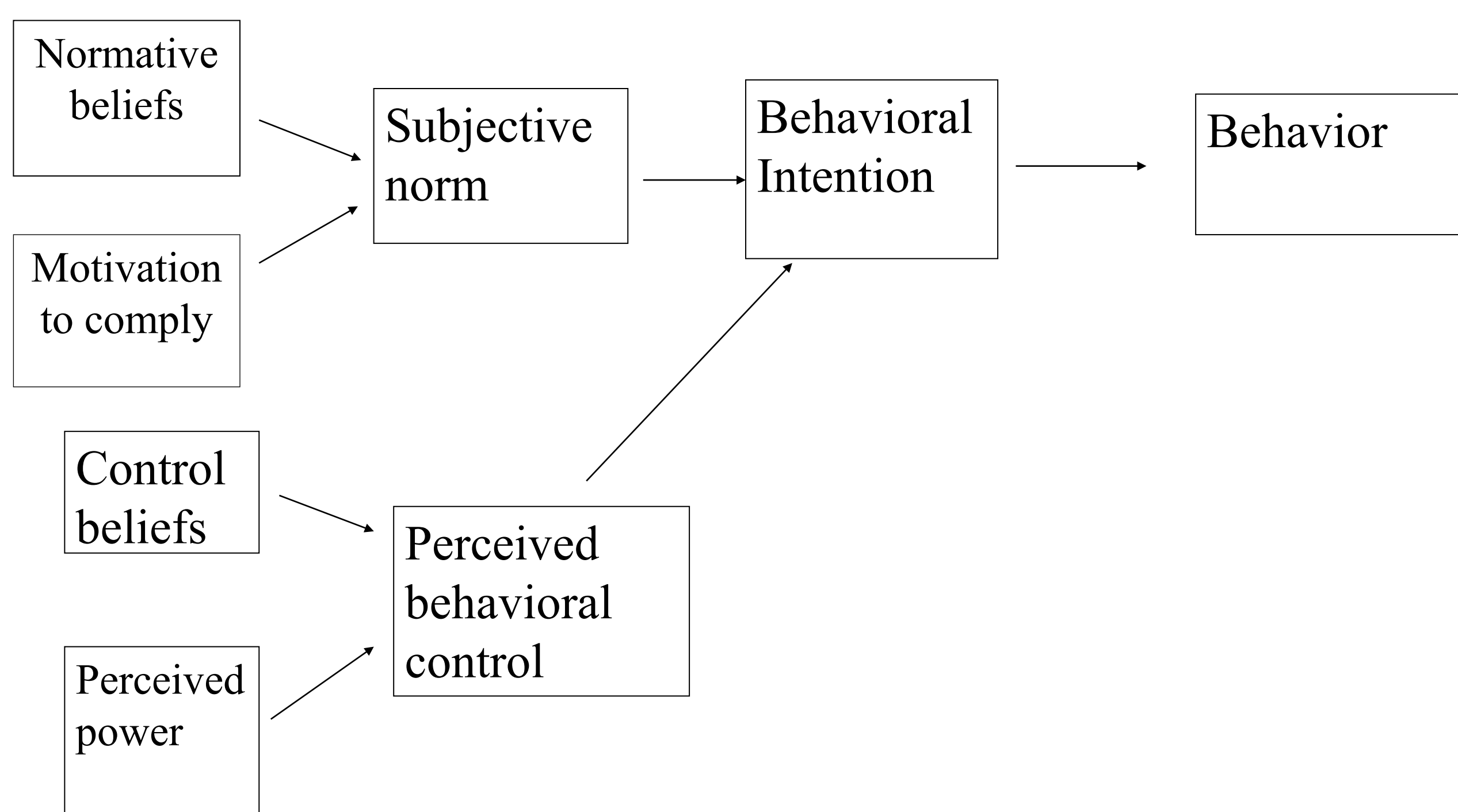
- A review was carried out on dentists' behavior using Theory of Planned Behavior based on the literature reviews and primary research data published in PubMed and Google Scholar
- The article discusses a primary survey based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), and explores the relationship between behavior, beliefs, attitudes, and intentions (National Cancer Institute, 1995)

RESULTS AND OUTCOMES

- The intensity of the relationships between inquiring ($p = 0.001$)/ giving dietary advice ($p = 0.009$) and dental attitudes was diminished when the two models were adjusted for intention for both acts, however the results remained significant. For both actions, perceived behavioral control was initially a strong predictor of asking and giving nutritional guidance

- The effect of perceived behavioral control was mediated by intention for asking ($p = 0.32$) and providing dietary advice ($p = 0.10$) when the models were modified. For both eating practices, subjective standards were not a significant predictor

- When attitudes were examined in connection to asking about tobacco habits and providing tobacco advise, it was discovered that, when adjusted for age and sex, dentists' views toward prevention had a substantial effect on predicting these actions



CONCLUSION

- These studies have demonstrated that attitudes toward a variety of preventative behaviors, such as nutrition, alcohol use, and smoking, are significant predictors
- The results of these studies imply that interventions should concentrate on altering dentists' attitudes in order to promote the adoption of evidence-based preventative strategies in primary dental care
- To find more factors that could be able to be changed to affect dentists' behavior and enhance patient care, more research is needed

- A survey was conducted to analyze the pattern of young adults' behavior towards dentists and dental care, and associated factors. It assesses dentists' various behaviors and approaches which can lead to decision making in young adults

- In the survey, the dentists from the National Health Service from England were included. The sample size was around 360- participants. For evaluation of the dental checkup among young adults and children and for that large population was chosen. Participants were surveyed on the basis of age, income, education level

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