



## INTRODUCTION

Oral health surveys aids in estimating the oral health of a population and provides a projection for future oral health care needs and improvement. In this epidemiological study we reported the Haitian population oral health status by taking a representative fragment of the population. Sampling method was used to select participants from rural and urban communities.

The objective of this study was to provide prevalence estimates on dental diseases and risk factors, and to establish baseline epidemiological data that can be used to improve oral health condition in Haiti and for further research study.

## MATERIAL & METHODS

400 Patients were admitted to the service of oral diagnosis of the state university of Haiti.

A semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect data on socio-demographic characteristics, oral health behavior and risk factors for oral disease including missing tooth count, prosthodontics status, dental caries assessment and periodontal assessment.

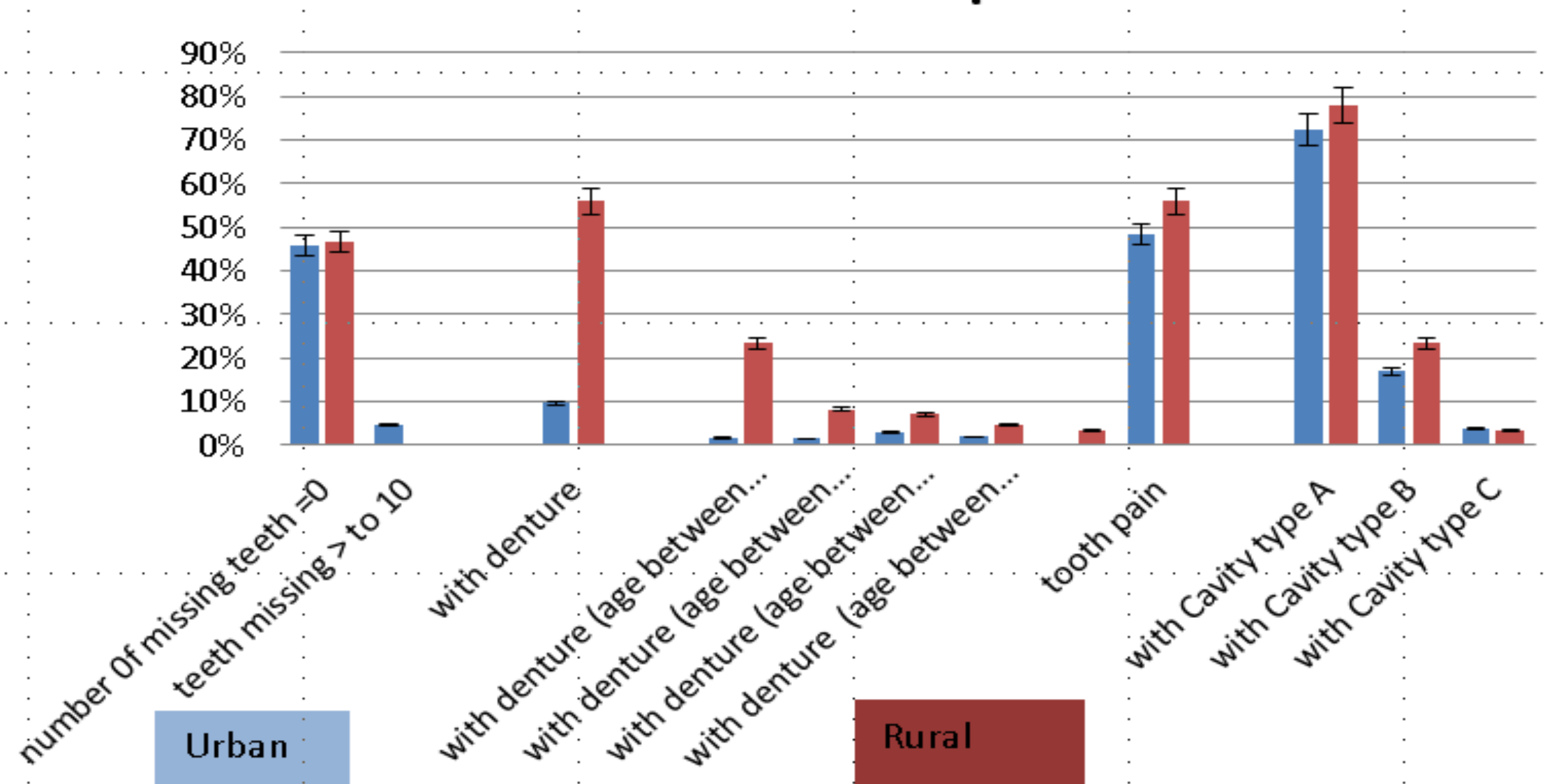
A full-mouth clinical examination was carried by the service of oral diagnosis at the Faculty of Odontology of the State University of Haiti.

## RESULTS

### oral health and cavities prevalence and distribution

Characteristics	Urban	Rural
number Of missing teeth =0	143 46%	40 46.51%
teeth missing > to 10	15 5%	0.00%
with denture	30 10%	48 55.81%
with denture (age between 20-30)	5 2%	20 23.26%
with denture (age between 30-40)	4 1%	7 8.14%
with denture (age between 40-50)	9 3%	6 6.98%
with denture (age between 40-50)	6 2%	4 4.65%
tooth pain	151 48%	48 55.81%
with Cavity type A	226 72%	67 77.91%
with Cavity type B	53 17%	20 23.26%
with Cavity type C	12 4%	3 3.49%

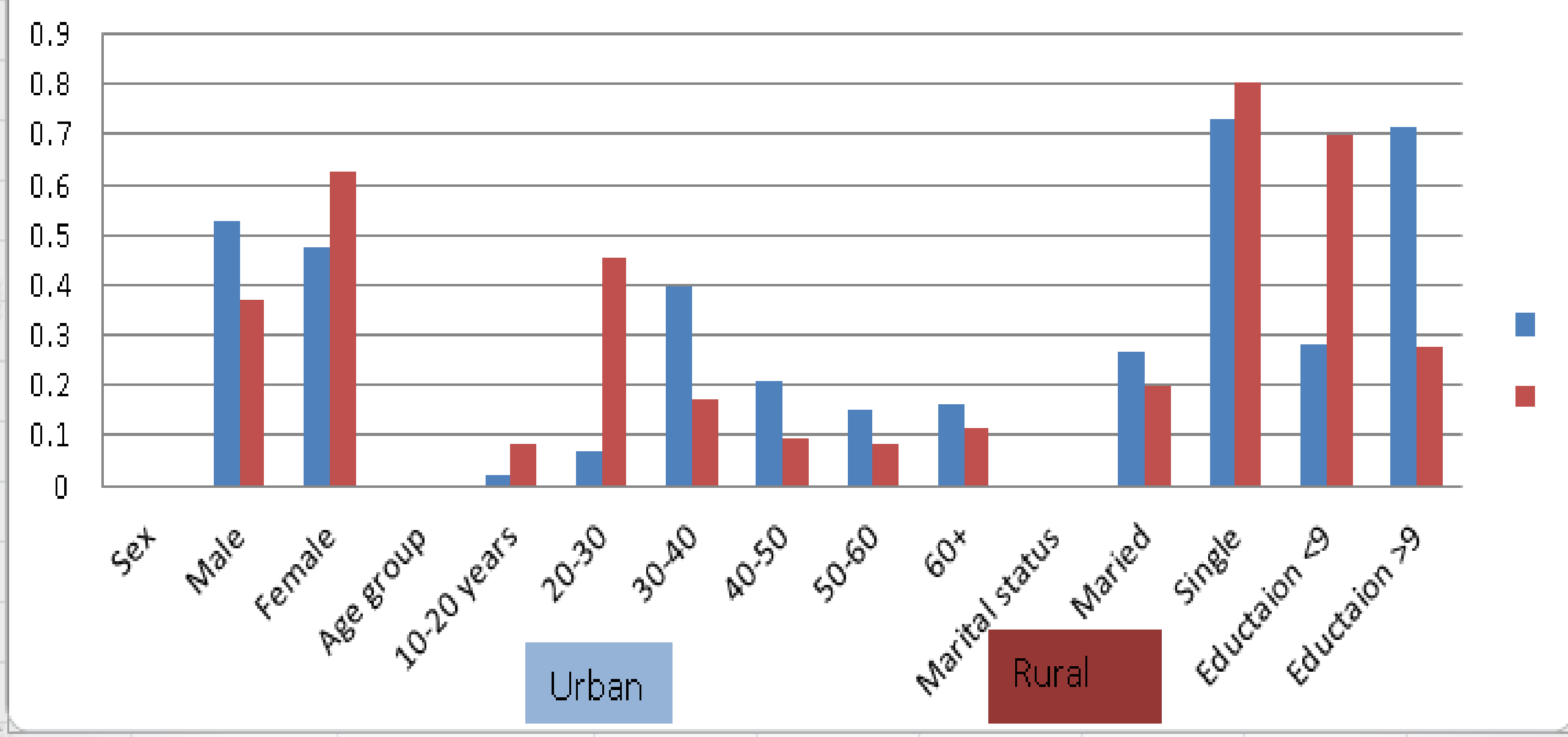
### Oral health and cavities prevalence



### socio demographic characteristics

	Urban	Rural
Sex		
Male	165 53%	32 37%
Female	148 47%	54 63%
Age group		
10-20 years	6 2%	7 8%
20-30	21 7%	39 45%
30-40	124 40%	15 17%
40-50	65 21%	8 9%
50-60	47 15%	7 8%
60+	50 16%	10 12%
Marital status		
Maried	84 27%	17 20%
Single	229 73%	69 80%
Eductaion <9	89 28%	60 70%
Eductaion >9	224 72%	24 28%

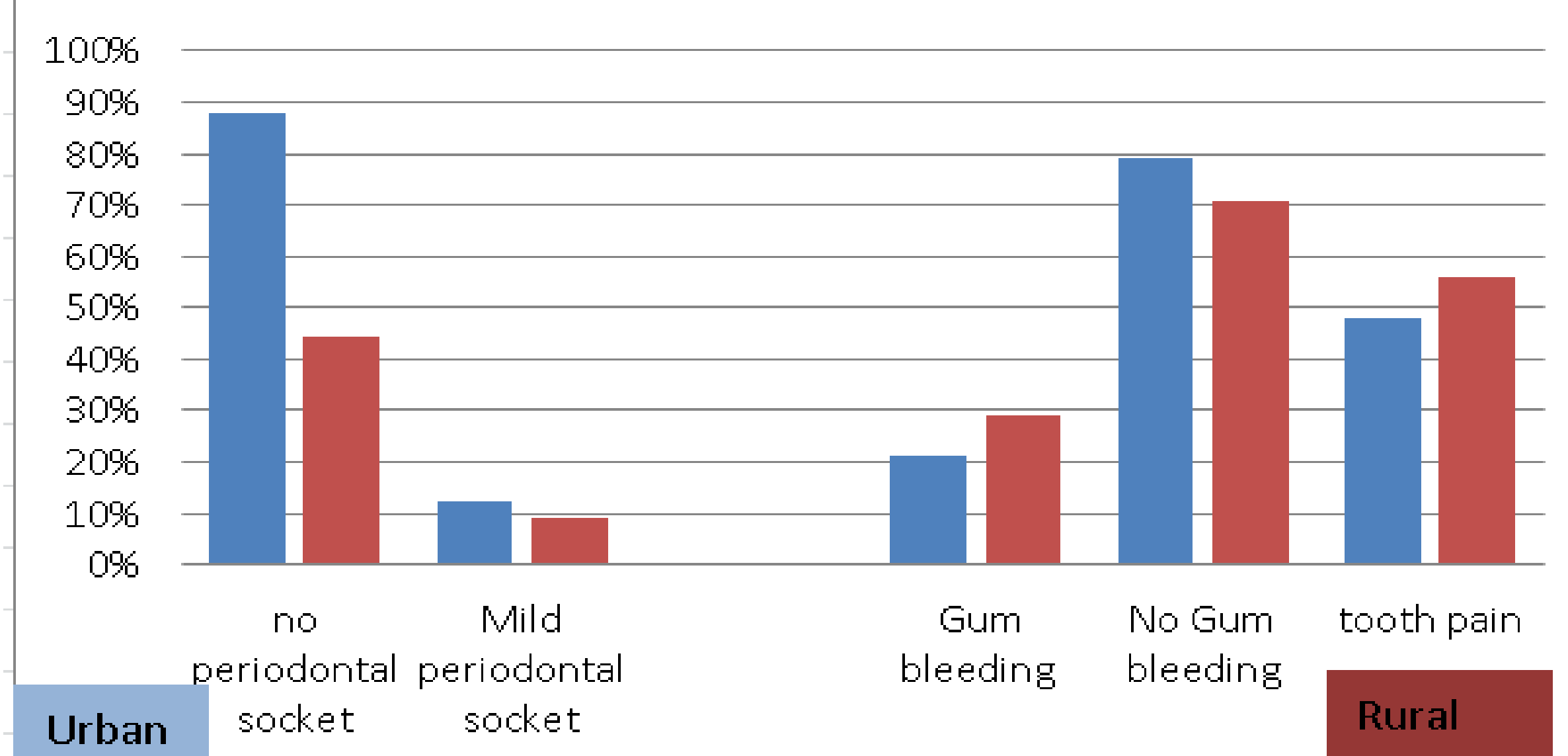
### Socio demographic Characteristics



### Periodontal disease prevalence and distribution

Characteristics	Urban	Rural
no periodontal socket	275 88%	38 44.19%
Mildperiodontal socket	38 12%	8 9.30%
Gum bleeding	66 21%	25 29.07%
No Gum bllending	247 79%	61 70.93%
tooth pain	151 48%	48 55.81%

### Periodontal prevalence



## CONCLUSION

In conclusion this study has compared the oral health status of rural community and Urban community of Haiti by taking a small representative group in the population. This study had revealed the poor oral condition in both groups, with a much higher rate of periodontal diseases and prevalence of cavity in the Rural group. The Rural group has shown higher missing tooth rate even from young Haitian in their 20's.