

PROCENA KVALITETA ŽIVOTA DETETA VEZAN ZA ORALNO ZDRAVLJE- RODITELJSKA PERSPEKTIVA

ASSESSMENT OF ORAL HEALTH QUALITY OF LIFE (OHQOL) OF CHILDREN - PARENTAL PERSPECTIVE

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SAŽETAK

Karijes u ranom detinjstvu, kao najprevalentnija bolest u detinjstvu, smatra se značajnim javnozdravstvenim problemom kako u razvijenim tako i u zemljama u razvoju. Ako se ne leči, dovodi do bola, otoka i infekcije u usnoj duplji, što dovodi do poteškoća sa žvakanjem. To dovodi do nutritivnih disbalansa, koji zajedno sa promenama u ponašanju i spavanju deteta dovode do smanjenja kvaliteta života deteta, ali i cele porodice.

Cilj ovog istraživanja je procena kvaliteta života deteta vezan za oralno zdravlje iz perspektive svojih roditelja

Metod: Studija je sprovedena sa roditeljima/starateljima dece uzrasta 2-8 godina koja idu u vrtiće u Skoplju. Upitnik je strukturiran prema anketama o oralnom zdravlju Svetske zdravstvene organizacije (SZO) i upitniku o osnovnim metodama za decu, 5. izdanje (2013). Sastoi se; deo od demografskih podataka i 10 pitanja preko kojih se procenjuje OHQOL deteta (deo A- oralni bol ili nelagodnost, deo B- jelo i piće, deo C- govor i komunikacija, deo D- oralna higijena i izgled, deo E- uticaj dnevne aktivnosti). Distribuiran je pomoću negovateljice u vrtićima, preko viber grupe-onlajn, do roditelja, u toku meseca Maja, 2025 godine. Studija je u toku, napravljen je presek, za potrebe ovog kongresa. Urađena je deskriptivna analiza podatke.

Rezultati: Napravljen je presek od 102 odgovora, od kojih su 59(57.8%)ženski i 43(42.2%)muški. 56(54.9%)od roditelja je izjavilo da njihovo dete nikada nije iskusilo bol u ustima ili dentalnu bol. Samo 14(13.7%)dece ponekad izbegava određenu hranu, a za 9 dece je izjavljeno da ponekad imaju poteškoća sa žvakanjem i jelom. Česte govorne smetnje prijavilo je 2%(2)roditelja, a 92(90.2%)roditelja su izjavila da njihovo dete nikad ne sakriva osmeh. Što se tiče uticaja na dnevne aktivnosti, samo 1 roditelj je izjavio da se njegovo dete često oseca razdražljivo zbog oralne nelagodnosti, i 85.3%(87) roditelja su izjavila da njihovom detetu bol ne utiče i na san.

Zaključak: U poređenju sa drugim istraživanjima, naši rezultati ukazuju na manji broj roditelja kojima je oralno zdravlje uzrok narušenog kvaliteta života deteta. Buduće studije koje bi uključivale i upitnik za dete i roditelje, kao i klinički pregled u okviru istraživanja, mogle bi da daju rezultate koji bi bili kompetitivni sa najnovijim objavljenim studijama na ovu temu.

Glavne reči: predškolska deca, upitnik, procena kvalitet života

ABSTRACT

Background: Early childhood caries, as the most prevalent disease in childhood, is considered a significant public health problem in both developed and developing countries. If left untreated, it leads to pain, swelling and infection in the oral cavity, which leads to difficulty in chewing. This in turn leads to nutritional imbalances, which together with changes in the child's behavior and sleep leads to a decrease in the quality of life of the child, but also of the entire family.

The aim of this research is to assess the quality of life of children related to oral health from the perspective of their parents.

Method: A study was conducted with parents/guardians of children aged 2-8 years who attend kindergartens in Skopje. The questionnaire is structured according to the oral health survey of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the questionnaire on basic methods for children, 5th edition (2013). It consists of part with demographic data and 10 items through which the child's OHQoL is assessed (part A - oral pain or discomfort, part B - eating and drinking, part C - speech and communication, part D - oral hygiene and appearance, part E - impact on daily activities). Caregivers in kindergartens, distributed the questionnaire via Viber groups/online, to parents, during May, 2025. A study is in progress, a section has been made, for the needs of this congress. Descriptive data analysis was done.

Results: A cross-section of 102 responses was made, of which 59(57.8%) females and 43(42.2%) males. 56(54.9%) from the parents stated that their child has never experienced pain in the mouth or dental pain. 14 (13.7%) children sometimes avoid certain food, and only 9 children sometimes have difficulty chewing and eating. 2 parents reported often speech disorder, and 92(90.2%) parents said that their child never refused to smile due to oral issues. As for the impact on daily activities, only one parent stated that his child is often irritable due to oral discomfort, and 85.3% (87) parents stated that oral pain do not affects their child sleep.

Conclusion: In line with other studies, our results indicate a smaller number of parents who have oral health as a cause of impaired quality of life for their children. Future studies that would include both a child and parent questionnaire, as well as a clinical examination in the framework of research, could provide results that would be competitive with the latest published studies on this topic.

Key Words: OHQoL, preschoolers, questionnaire