

ORALNO ZDRAVLJE UČENIKA U SEVERNOJ MAKEDONIJI PRE I POSLE PANDEMIJE KOVID-19

ORAL HEALTH OF SCHOOLCHILDREN IN NORTH MACEDONIA BEFORE AND AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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SAŽETAK

Uvod: U Makedoniji od 2008. godine postoji Nacionalna strategija za prevenciju oralnih bolesti kod dece od 0 do 14 godina, čiji je cilj iskorenjivanje karijesa zuba u populaciji, kroz obavezne stomatološke preglede, edukaciju i zalivanje fisura. U 2020. godini došlo je do naglog dvo godišnjeg prekida u radu preventivnih stomatoloških timova zbog izbijanja pandemije Kovid-19.

Ova studija ima za cilj da analizira posledice prekida preventivne aktivnosti, kao i utjecaj pandemije na oralno zdravlje kod dece školskog uzrasta.

Metod: Ova longitudinalna retrospektivna, opservaciona studija sprovedena je u Domu zdravlja Skoplje, Poliklinika Čair, u periodu 2019-2022. godine, od strane kalibriranih stomatologa. Obuhvaćena su deca rođena 2012. godine, oba pola, bez obzira na etničku, socijalnu ili versku pripadnost, koja žive u urbanom području grada Skoplja, podeljena u dve kohortne grupe - pre ograničenja (2019) i posle ograničenja (2022). Podaci su prikupljeni prema upitniku SZO o proceni oralnog zdravlja. Urađena je deskriptivna analiza podataka koji prikazuju stanje prvog trajnog molara-KEP indeks.

Rezultati: Obuhvaćeno je 386 dece, 48% dečaci i 52% devojčice. Pre pandemije, procenat karijesnih prvih molara je 16% (kod devojčica 15,27%, kod dečaka 17,7%), a 2022. godine, nakon pandemije, procenat karijesnih prvih trajnih kutnjaka bio je dvostruko veći sa prosečnom vrednošću od 32%. Znatno je povećan i broj izvađenih i plombiranih zuba, a smanjen je broj zaleinih prvih trajni molara.

Zaključak: Naša studija je pokazala povećanu stopu karijesa, kao i veći broj izvađenih i plombiranih zuba nakon pandemije, u odnosu na period pre pandemije, što dokazuje potrebu i efikasnost nacionalne strategije koja obuhvata veliki broj mera primarne prevencije oralnih bolesti, koje su dostupne svoj deci do 14 godina starosti, bez obzira na socijalni status deteta.

Ključne reči: dentalni karijes, , KOVID-19, prevalenca, deca, KEP indeks

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Macedonia has a National Strategy for the Prevention of Oral Diseases in Children aged 0 to 14 since 2008, which aims to eradicate dental caries in the population through interventions: annual dental examinations, education and dental fissure sealing. In 2020, there was an abrupt interruption in the work of preventive dental teams due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.

This study aims to analyze the consequences of interrupting preventive activities, as well as the impact of the pandemic on oral health in school-age children.

Method: This longitudinal, retrospective, observational study was conducted at the Skopje Health Center, Chair Polyclinic, in the period 2019-2022, by calibrated dentists. Children born in 2012, both sexes, regardless of ethnic, social or religious background, living in the urban area of the city of Skopje, were included, divided into two cohort groups - before the restrictions (2019) and after the restrictions (2022). Data were collected according to the WHO Oral Health Assessment Questionnaire (2014). A descriptive analysis of the data showing the condition of the first permanent molar - the Decayed, Missing, Filled Tooth-DMFT index, was performed.

Results: 386 children were included, 48% boys and 52% girls. Before the pandemic, the percentage of carious first molars was 16% (in girls 15.27%, in boys 17.7%), and in 2022, after the pandemic, the percentage of carious first molars was twice as high with an average value of 32%. The number of extracted and filled teeth also increased significantly, with decreased number of sealed first molars.

Conclusion: Our study showed an increased rate of caries, as well as a higher number of extracted and filled teeth after the pandemic, compared to the pre-pandemic period, which proves the need and effectiveness of a national strategy that includes a large number of primary prevention measures for oral diseases, which are available to all children up to 14 years of age, regardless of the child's social status.

Keywords: dental caries, COVID-19, prevalence, pandemic, children