

KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF ORAL HEALTH STATUS AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING LIAQUAT UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL JAMSHORO

ABSTRACT

Background: Pregnant women's oral health behaviors and attitudes are infrequently studied in low-income countries, but they should be taken into account when developing preventive or therapeutic research to lessen the load of oral illnesses.

Objective: To assess the knowledge and practices of oral health in pregnant women attending Oral diagnosis OPD of Liaquat university hospital Jamshoro.

Subject and Methods: A total of 150 patients were included in the study. The data was collected by providing questionnaire to pregnant women who attended OPD for antenatal check up. Sociodemographic findings, questions related to participant's knowledge regarding oral health and practices adopted were recorded

Results: Most of the patients 49.3% were in age range of 26 to 35 years with majority of them were housewives. A total of 48% were illiterate followed by 24.6% who were having just primary education. Around 51.3% have good habit of brushing twice a day.

Only 37.3% had knowledge about nutritional implications in pregnancy and 34% visit dentist once in six months.

Conclusion: Majority of patients has little or average knowledge regarding oral health in pregnancy.

Key Words: *Pregnancy, Oral health, Knowledge, Practices*

INTRODUCTION

Many investigations have shown a bidirectional relationship between dental health and pregnancy, with pregnant women being more likely to have poor oral health.¹

Pregnancy is a one-of-a-kind experience for a woman. During this time, many physiological, mental, and physical alterations take place. These alterations are linked to an elevation in oestrogen and progesterone production during pregnancy.² These changes may make you more vulnerable to oral illnesses.³

Pregnancy is linked to an upsurge in the incidence and/or seriousness of gingivitis, which is defined by gingival bleeding and swelling, and periodontitis, which is characterized by an increase in periodontal probing depth, clinical attachment, and bone loss.⁴

Caries and periodontal diseases are infectious illnesses caused by

oral biofilms, which include supragingival, supragingival, and subgingival biofilms for caries and supragingival and subgingival biofilms for periodontal diseases.⁵ The amount and pathogenicity of the oral microbiome change during pregnancy as higher viable counts are detected, such as *Porphyromonas gingivalis* and *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans*, two well-known periodontal pathogens.⁶

Maternal oral health has been linked to birth outcomes and newborn oral health in several studies.⁷ Mothers with poor dental health have been proven to enhance their infant's caries susceptibility by spreading cariogenic germs through inappropriate feeding. Numerous investigations have also found a link between periodontal health and the success of a pregnancy. Low birth weight (LBW) and premature delivery can be caused by periodontal disease during pregnancy.⁸

Proper diet and a healthful lifestyle, which includes good dental hygiene practices, are critical to pregnant women's overall health.⁹ Cultivating oral health practices, which include knowledge, attitude, and practice, can help prevent dental health concerns and difficulties during pregnancy.¹⁰

Pregnancy gingivitis, which affects 60 percent to 75 % of women^{11,12}, xerostomy, which affects 15 to 18 percent of women¹³, pregnancy epulis, which affects about 5% of women¹⁴, dental erosion, which affects 70 to 80% of women¹⁵, and halitosis, which

affects around 13 percent of women¹⁶, are the greatest common oral changes that occur during gestation. Similarly, dietary changes have been linked to an increased risk of acquiring caries lesions or a progression of those that are already existing.¹⁷

Regrettably, the majority of published research revealed that pregnant women had little understanding and misconceptions about dental health and treatment during pregnancy.¹⁸ This lack of understanding might be attributed to a lack of knowledge gained during the pregnancy follow-up, since oral health is rarely discussed with patients.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the knowledge and behavior related to oral health oral health practice among pregnant women attending Liaquat university hospital. The findings would provide as a foundation for developing an oral health education programme focused at improving the oral health of pregnant women receiving hospital treatment.

METHODOLOGY

This descriptive cross sectional study was conducted on pregnant women who attended Oral diagnosis OPD of Liaquat university hospital from January 2021 to December 2021. This study was approved by ethical review committee LUMHS. The data was collected by providing questionnaire to pregnant women who attended OPD for antenatal check up and give consent to fill this questionnaire. The sampling technique was purposive sampling technique done on basis of some predetermined knowledge.

The questionnaire was consisted of three parts. The first part consists of questions regarding respondent's sociodemographic characteristics such as age, occupation, educational status, pregnancy trimester.

The second part consists of questions regarding knowledge of respondent's about oral health. There were 12 questions in second part. Questions were related to frequency and timing of tooth brushing, fluoride in tooth paste, oral hygiene aids, nutritional implications, dental decay etc. The knowledge was measured using the Guttman scale.

Fourth part contained questions about oral care practices of respondent's. This part was aimed to assess respondent's oral health practices. The practice was measured using the Guttman scale. Respondents were given a score of 1 if they answered "yes" and 0 if they answered "no".

Inclusion a criterion of this study was pregnant women, give consent to participate, can read and write.

The data was analyzed using SPSS version 22.

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RESULTS

The statistics about age groups, educational status, occupation and pregnancy trimester is highlighted in table 1.

Patient's knowledge about oral health in pregnancy have been mentioned in table 2, where 12 questions were asked from every subject to assess knowledge.

Practices adopted by pregnant females in terms of oral hygiene have been mentioned in table 3.

Table 1: Sociodemographic Findings

VARIABLE	FREQUENCY	%
AGE GROUP		
18 to 25 Years	48	32%
26 to 35 Years	74	49.33%
36 to 45 Years	28	18.66%
EDUCATIONAL STATUS		
Illiterate	72	48%
Primary Education	37	24.66%
Matriculation	21	14%
Intermediate	14	9.33%
Graduate	05	3.33%
Masters	01	0.66%
OCCUPATION		
Working Women	17	11.33%
Housewife	133	88.665
PREGNANCY TRIMESTER		
1 st	38	25.33%
2 nd	72	48%
3 rd	40	26.66%

Table 2: Knowledge of Pregnant Patients regarding Oral hygiene.

QUESTIONS ABOUT KNOWLEDGE	AGREE	%
The Proper frequency of tooth brushing is 2 times a day	82	54.6%
The time of brushing in the morning is after breakfast	69	46%
The time of brushing in the evening is before bedtime	68	45.33%
Oral hygiene aids are dental floss and tongue brush	32	21.33%
The function of tongue scrapper is to clean the tongue surface	98	65.3%
A good toothpaste contains fluoride	34	22.6%
Routine visit to dentist is after every six months	56	37.3%
Oral health problem during pregnancy affect baby's health	53	35.3%
Routine oral health examinations are necessary during pregnancy	49	32.6%
The nutritional intake of pregnant women affects the fetus teeth grow	56	37.3%
Foods containing vitamins and minerals are good for oral health	88	58.6%
Sweet foods can cause tooth decay	113	75.3%

Table 3: Practices of Pregnant Patients regarding Oral hygiene.

Practice	Frequency	%
Brushing 2 times a day	77	51.3%
Brushing Once a day	61	40.6%
Brushing More than 2 times a day	12	8%
No tooth brushing	00	0%
Brushing after breakfast and before bed time	72	48%
Using Dental floss	28	18.6%
Using tongue scraper	10	6.6%
Using fluoride toothpaste	26	17.3%
Using Miswak	34	22.6%
Visit dentist after every 6 months	51	34%

DISCUSSION

Pregnancy is a remarkable time in a woman's life, marked by complicated physiological alterations that might have a negative impact on dental health. Preventive, diagnostic, and restorative dental therapy is safe and efficient in enhancing and sustaining oral health throughout gestation.¹⁹

Most of the patients in this current study were in age group in between 26 to 35 years. This respondent's characteristic was similar to the research conducted by Nogueira et al²⁰, which also had a predominantly young group of pregnant women as the research respondents. Study conducted by Brohi ZA²¹ stated that most of the women 47.5% had age group of 26- 35 years. The mean age of the participating pregnant females was 28.38 ± 4.79 years in a study carried out by Anjum S.¹⁹ These all studies showed obvious similarity with our data.

Majority of subjects reported in our set up were illiterate (n=72), as this is tertiary care hospital, majority of patients reported were from poor socioeconomic areas. Education is needed to obtain information. The higher the education level, the easier information will be received.²² Anjum S¹⁹ carried out study in other province of Pakistan showed majority patients had education up to secondary level, which is contrary to our data. A cross-sectional study

conducted by Khalaf et al in Egypt reported that 34.2% of pregnant women had education up to secondary level.²³

Aside from schooling, profession has an impact on knowledge. Because social communication among working women boosts their knowledge, professional women will have higher knowledge than jobless women. Most of the subjects in this study were housewives. Another study by Azizah NA²² stated that most of the women in their study were educated but unemployed.

Overall in this study, respondents possess average and low knowledge about overall oral health. This may be attributed to the fact that the study participants were not that educated. This is not surprising because the study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital of Sindh where majority patients reported from interior Sindh rural areas. According to Gaffar et al²⁴, excellent knowledge is linked to a variety of sources of information about the oral health of pregnant women. Oral health awareness will improve in expectant women who get proper oral health education.

Our data reported that most of the females have good knowledge about brushing frequency and brushing habits. Even after reporting from poor socioeconomic areas, majority of patients in this study were reported having good brushing habit that is once and twice a day, and none of patient reported with no brushing habit. These

findings coincide with the findings of Mahmood H²⁵ and Hashim R²⁶. Due to their level of education most of the expectants have limited knowledge about oral hygiene aids like dental floss and tongue scrappers, which is obvious finding expected to be reported in this study. This knowledge about hygiene aids is in accordance with the results obtained in the research done in Pakistan²⁷ and another study done in Sudan.²⁸

Another important finding in current study was inadequate education regarding fluoridated toothpastes among pregnant women. About 83.7% participants were not aware of the significance of fluoridated toothpastes. There is evidence to show that prevention of early childhood caries is best initiated during pregnancy.

In this study only 37.3% had knowledge about nutritional implications in pregnancy. In upcoming oral health education workshops, pregnant women should be informed about the importance of proper diet for oral health as well as the treatment choices for aching gums and teeth.

Only 34% pregnant females stated that they visit dentist after every six months. According to the statistics, only a small percentage of expecting moms went to the dentist. Despite cultural, economic, and social disparities, the results were similar with those reported in prior research done in both developing and

industrialised nations.²⁹⁻³¹

Given the findings, it is recommended that adequate dental hygiene measures be implemented throughout pregnancy. Because the study was conducted in a hospital, the findings may not be reflective of the actual situation at the community level; hence, generalizability is also a drawback.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded that majority of patients have little or average knowledge regarding oral health in pregnancy. There is a poor link between pregnant women's oral health knowledge and their oral health practises. It is critical to provide oral health education to women during prenatal care in order to educate them on the significance of maintaining excellent oral health.

COMPETING INTERESTS DISCLAIMER:

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist. The products used for this research are commonly and predominantly use products in our area of research and country. There is absolutely no conflict of interest between the authors and producers of the products because we do not intend to use these products as an avenue for any litigation but for the advancement of knowledge. Also, the research was not funded by the producing company rather it was funded by personal efforts of the authors.

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