

# ASSESSMENT OF PERIODONTAL STATUS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS OF 18-23 YEARS OF AGE IN HUBLI AND DHARWAD - AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY

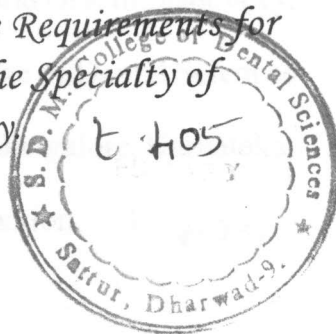


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Periodontal disease is one of the most widespread diseases affecting the mankind<sup>1</sup>. No nation and no area of the world are free from it and in most, it has high prevalence, affecting approximately half the child population and almost the entire adult population<sup>2</sup>.

The severity of the disease may vary, but in most cases, the adult populations experience distressing symptoms of periodontal disease such as bleeding and receding gums, loosening and migration of teeth and eventually loss of tooth. These changes reduce the physiologic and social values of the dentition.

In 1978, the world health assembly unanimously accepted the Alma Ata declaration of 'Health for all by the year 2000 A.D'. In 1981, the 34<sup>th</sup> world health assembly adopted the first global indicator of oral health status. Later in a subsequent workshop in the same year, four other indicators for oral health for the year 2000 A.D. were added. These indicators are reference point, for countries and populations and can be compared and can help in formulating National Oral Health policy with clearly stated objectives and realistic goals. These goals act as guidelines for public health planners. The FDI (represented by Dr. Martin Hobdell and Dr. Newell Johnson), WHO (Dr. Poul Erik Petersen) and the IADR (Dr. John Clarkson) have presented the new goals for the year 2020<sup>3</sup>. One of the goals is to minimise the impact of diseases of oral and craniofacial origin on health and psychosocial development, giving