

**COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF PERIODONTAL STATUS BETWEEN
TIBETIAN POPULATION SETTLED IN KARNATAKA AND DHARWAD -
HUBLI POPULATION: AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY**

By

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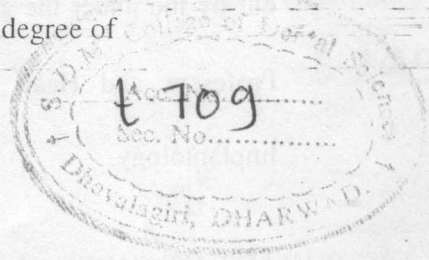
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ABSTRACT

Aim: To compare and evaluate the periodontal status between the Tibetan refugees settled in Karnataka and the local Indian population i.e. Hubli-Dharwad.

Materials and Method: A total of 1000 subjects (500 Tibetians; 500 Indians) were enrolled in the present study and the process of simple random sampling was used to divide these subjects on the basis of age into the following groups; Group I (18-28yrs), Group II (29-39yrs), Group III (40-50yrs) and Group IV (51yrs and above). Demographic data for both populations was recorded, which included, age, sex, religion, education, marital status, diet, adverse habits and oral hygiene maintenance. Clinical data regarding the periodontal status of both populations recorded, included the following parameters; plaque index (PI), gingival index (GI), sulcus bleeding index (SBI), oral hygiene index-simplified (OHI-S), community periodontal index of treatment needs (CPITN) and Miller's index for gingival recession.

Results: Demographic data depicted a mixed response between the two populations. Clinical indices i.e. CPITN, SBI, PI, GI and OHI-S scores were higher for the Tibetan population than the Indian population. Gingival recession however was more commonly seen among the Indian population.

Conclusion: Within the limitations of the study, it can be concluded that the Tibetan population showed a higher prevalence of periodontal disease and demographic factors had a crucial role to play in the severity of the disease.

Key Words: *Indian, Tibetan, demographic data, CPITN, bleeding index, plaque index, OHI-S index, gingival index, gingival recession.*