



**“TOOTH MORTALITY AND PROSTHETIC TREATMENT
NEEDS AMONG URBAN AND RURAL ADULT POPULATION
OF DHARWAD DISTRICT”**

By

Dr. Ramya Kalyanpur

Dissertation Submitted to the
Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka, Bangalore

In partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF DENTAL SURGERY

In

COMMUNITY DENTISTRY

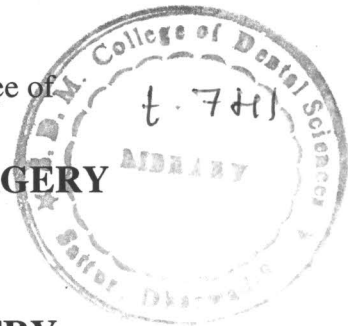
Under the guidance of

Dr. K. V. V Prasad

Professor and Head

**Department of Community Dentistry
S.D.M. College of Dental Sciences & Hospital
Dharwad**

2009



ABSTRACT

Background: Tooth mortality is dental equivalent of death and it gives rise to prosthetic treatment needs to enhance functions of teeth. As it can have substantial impact on quality of life, investigating number of persons with tooth mortality and prosthetic treatment needs will provide valuable insights. **Objectives:** To assess the tooth mortality and its associated factors and prosthetic treatment needs among adults in urban and rural areas of Dharwad district. **Methodology:** 1, 223 subjects (685 urban and 538 rural) were selected using multi-stage cluster random sampling. Proforma was prepared and data was collected by interview method and clinical examination. Information was collected on socio-demographic factors, brushing habits, tooth mortality and its causes and prosthetic treatment needs. **Results:** 44.66% and 58.17% urban and rural subjects had tooth mortality. 46.53% and 55.22% male and female subjects showed tooth mortality. 42.88%, 44.59%, 54.97%, 58.15% and 81.19% had tooth mortality among age groups of 18-28, 29-38, 39-48, 49-58 and 59-65 years respectively. Dental caries (49.27%) was leading cause for tooth mortality followed by periodontal disease (21.16%). Frequency of brushing positively influenced tooth mortality. 16.11%, 33.36% and 1.14% subjects needed one-unit, multi-unit and full-unit prosthesis respectively. **Conclusions:** Age, female gender, rural location, caries, periodontal disease and frequency of brushing were positive predictors of tooth mortality. Greater prosthetic treatment needs were observed among rural study subjects. Effective community based steps should be taken to prevent tooth mortality and to improve provision of oral rehabilitative services.

Key words: tooth mortality; prosthetic treatment needs; dental caries; periodontal disease.