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Adoption of fluoride-based caries preventive innovations in a public dental service.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature38556>

Author: O. Haugejorden
Author Affiliation: Department of Community Dentistry, University of Bergen, Norway.
Source: Community Dent Oral Epidemiol. 1988 Feb;16(1):5-10
Date: Feb-1988
Language: English
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Adolescent
Child
Communication
Comparative Study
Decision Making
Dental Caries - prevention & control
Dental Clinics
Diffusion of Innovation
Fluorides - therapeutic use
Fluorides, Topical - therapeutic use
Humans
Mouthwashes
Norway
Retrospective Studies
School Dentistry
Toothbrushing

Abstract: In dentistry comparative studies of diffusion of disease preventive innovations are rare and usually atheoretical. For these reasons the present study was designed 1) to determine whether or not normal distribution assumptions applied to decisions to adopt caries preventive fluoride programs in a public dental service; 2) to compare rates of adoption of two school-based and one clinic-based fluoride program, and 3) to look for evidence indicating which type of decision-making may have been involved. The programs studied were school-based fluoride brushing 4-5 times per year, fluoride mouthrinsing at least once a month, and professional topical fluoride applications at least once a year. Data were collected by postal questionnaires from public dental officers in Norway in 1972, 1977 and 1982. To determine the length of time which had elapsed from the time of innovation of the technologies to adoption, the dental literature was reviewed. The adoption curves for school-based fluoride brushing and rinsing, as well as for clinic-based topical fluoride application did not comply with the normal distribution assumption. The time lapse from innovation to adoption was in excess of 10 yr and the rates of adoption differed between programs. Decision-making would appear to have been primarily individual or collective. It was concluded that generalization beyond the innovations studied and the social and organizational setting of this particular investigation is inadmissible. Consequently, there is a need for more and larger scale comparative analytical studies to increase our understanding of diffusion and adoption of innovations in dentistry.

PubMed ID: 3422620 [View in PubMed](#) 

Age and condition of toothbrushes in Finland.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature249853>

Author: H. Murtomaa
Source: Proc Finn Dent Soc. 1977 Jun;73(3):133-7
Date: Jun-1977
Language: English
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Adolescent
Adult
Aged
Female
Finland
Humans
Male
Middle Aged
Socioeconomic Factors
Toothbrushing

PubMed ID: 896734 [View in PubMed](#) 

Age and maintenance of removable dentures in Finland.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature224270>

Author: H. Murtomaa
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P. Laine

Author Affiliation: Department of Public Health Dentistry, University of Helsinki, Finland.

Source: J Oral Rehabil. 1992 Mar;19(2):123-8

Date: Mar-1992

Language: English

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent

Adult
Aged
Dental Care
Dental Technicians
Dentists
Denture Design
Denture Rebasing
Denture Repair
Denture Retention
Denture, Complete
Denture, Partial, Removable
Female
Finland
Humans
Male
Middle Aged
Oral Hygiene
Time Factors
Toothbrushing

Abstract: The age and maintenance of dentures, and denture-cleaning habits, were studied by an interview survey. The material represented nation-wide the Finnish population aged greater than or equal to 15 years old, and there were 957 interviewees, of whom 328 were denture wearers. In total, 45% of the upper and 40% of the lower dentures were over 10 years old. More than one-third of the dentures more than 5 years old had never been maintained during that time. Individuals whose dentures had been made and fitted by dental technicians visited dentists less frequently than individuals whose dentures had been made by dentists. Over 80% of the denture wearers reported cleaning their dentures by brushing at least once a day, and women cleaned them more frequently than men. The present findings suggest that denture wearers should be a special target group for dental health education, for the development of the latter, and for the development of dental health care services in the future.

PubMed ID: 1517873 [View in PubMed](#) 

Alternatives to fluoridation.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature75960>

Author: G. Koch
Source: Int Dent J. 1973 Jun;23(2):364-71
Date: Jun-1973
Language: English
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: DMF Index
Dental Caries - prevention & control
Dentifrices
Fluoridation
Fluorides, Topical - therapeutic use
Humans
Mouthwashes
Sweden
Toothbrushing
PubMed ID: 4146719 [View in PubMed](#) 

[Analysis of dental care habits--the basis of health education].

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature241204>

Author: E. Honkala
Source: Proc Finn Dent Soc. 1984;80(2):85-8
Date: 1984
Language: Finnish
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Adolescent
Child
Dental Care
Dietary Carbohydrates - administration & dosage
Female
Finland
Health Education, Dental
Humans
Male
Oral Hygiene
Parent-Child Relations
Socioeconomic Factors
Sucrose - administration & dosage
Toothbrushing
PubMed ID: 6463041 [View in PubMed](#) 

An epidemiological study of child health and nutrition in a northern Swedish county. VI. Relationship between general and oral health, food habits, and socioeconomic conditions.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature43812>

Author: G. Samuelson
H. Grahnén
E. Arvidsson

Source: Am J Clin Nutr. 1971 Nov;24(11):1361-73

Date: Nov-1971

Language: English

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent
Blood Sedimentation
Child
Child Nutrition
Child, Preschool
Common Cold - epidemiology
Culture
DMF Index
Dentition
Female
Food Habits
Growth
Health
Hematocrit
Hemoglobinometry
Humans
Male
Mouthwashes
Nutrition Surveys
Oral Health
Rural Population
Socioeconomic Factors
Statistics
Sweden
Toothbrushing
Urban Population

PubMed ID: 4398953 [View in PubMed](#) 

An epidemiologic approach to toothbrushing and dental abrasion.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature75911>

Author: J. Bergström
S. Lavstedt

Source: Community Dent Oral Epidemiol. 1979 Feb;7(1):57-64

Date: Feb-1979

Language: English

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent
Adult
Aged
Dentifrices - adverse effects
Female
Humans
Male
Middle Aged
Sweden
Tooth Abrasion - epidemiology - etiology
Toothbrushing - adverse effects - methods

Abstract: Abrasion lesions were recorded in 818 individuals representing the adult population of 430,000 residents of the Stockholm region, Sweden. The subjects were asked about toothbrushing habits, toothbrush quality and dentifrice usage; these factors were related to abrasion criteria. Abrasion was prevalent in 30% and wedge-like or deep depressions were observed in 12%. The relationship between abrasion and toothbrushing was evident, the prevalence and severity of abrasion being correlated to toothbrushing consumption. The importance of the toothbrushing technique for the development of abrasion lesions was elucidated. Horizontal brushing technique was strongly correlated to abrasion. It was demonstrated by treating the data with the statistical AID analysis that toothbrushing factors related to the individual (brushing frequency and brushing technique) exert a greater influence than material-oriented toothbrushing factor such as dentifrice abrasivity and bristle stiffness.

PubMed ID: 282958 [View in PubMed](#) 

Are the barriers to good oral hygiene in nursing homes within the nurses or the patients?

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature130225>

Author: Tril Willumsen
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Source: Gerodontology. 2012 Jun;29(2):e748-55

Date: Jun-2012

Language: English

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adaptation, Psychological
Adult
Aged
Aged, 80 and over
Attitude of Health Personnel
Cognition - physiology
Cross-Sectional Studies
Dementia - classification
Dental Plaque Index
Education, Nursing
Female
Health Services Accessibility
Humans
Jaw, Edentulous, Partially - classification
Male
Middle Aged
Norway
Nurse-Patient Relations
Nurses - psychology
Nurses' Aides - education - psychology
Nursing Homes
Oral Hygiene - education - nursing
Patient compliance
Periodontal Index
Time Factors
Toothbrushing

Abstract: To explore nursing home patients' oral hygiene and their nurses' assessments of barriers to improvement. In nursing homes, nurses are responsible for patients' oral hygiene. This study assessed the oral hygiene of 358 patients in 11 Norwegian nursing homes. 494 nurses in the same nursing homes participated in a questionnaire study. More than 40% of patients had unacceptable oral hygiene. 'More than 10 teeth' gave OR = 2, 1 (p = 0.013) and 'resist being helped' OR = 2.5 (p = 0.018) for unacceptable oral hygiene. Eighty percent of the nurses believed knowledge of oral health was important, and 9.1% often considered taking care of patients' teeth unpleasant. Half of the nurses reported lack of time to give regular oral care, and 97% experienced resistant behaviour in patients. Resistant behaviour often left oral care undone. Twenty-one percent of the nurses had considered making legal decisions about use of force or restraints to overcome resistance to teeth cleaning. Oral hygiene in the nursing homes needed to be improved. Resistant behaviour is a major barrier. To overcome this barrier nurses' education, organisational strategies to provide more time for oral care, and coping with resistant behaviour in patients are important factors.

PubMed ID: 22023222 [View in PubMed](#) 

[Association between periodontal condition and hypertension in a non-smoking population aged 30-49 years: results of the Health 2000 Survey in Finland.](#)

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature268493>

Author: Emilia Ollikainen
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Source: J Clin Periodontol. 2014 Dec;41(12):1132-8

Date: Dec-2014

Language: English

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adult
Alcohol drinking - epidemiology
Anti-Inflammatory Agents - therapeutic use
Blood Pressure - physiology
Body mass index
C-Reactive Protein - analysis
Cholesterol - blood
Cholesterol, HDL - blood
Cholesterol, LDL - blood
Dental Care - statistics & numerical data
Dental Caries - epidemiology
Diabetes mellitus
Educational Status
Female
Finland - epidemiology
Gingival Hemorrhage - epidemiology
Health Surveys
Humans
Hypertension - epidemiology
Male
Middle Aged
Motor Activity
Periodontal Index
Periodontal Pocket - epidemiology
Smoking
Toothbrushing - statistics & numerical data
Triglycerides - blood

Abstract: The aim of this cross-sectional study was to investigate whether periodontal condition is associated with hypertension and systolic blood pressure.

The study population consisted of dentate, non-diabetic, non-smoking individuals aged 30-49 years (n = 1296) in the national Health 2000 Survey in Finland. The number of teeth with deepened (=4 mm) and deep (=6 mm) periodontal pockets and the number of sextants with gingival bleeding were used as explanatory variables. Hypertension and systolic blood pressure were used as outcome variables.

There was no consistent association between the number of teeth with deepened (=4 mm) (OR 0.98, 95% CI 0.95-1.01) or deep (=6 mm) (OR 1.01, 95% CI 0.90-1.12) periodontal pockets and hypertension after adjusting for confounding factors. Nor was there any essential association between the number of bleeding sextants and hypertension.

Periodontal pocketing and gingival bleeding did not appear to be related to hypertension in non-diabetic, non-smoking individuals aged 30-49 years. Further studies using experimental study designs would be required to determine the role of infectious periodontal diseases in the development or progression of hypertension.

PubMed ID: 25256004 [View in PubMed](#) 

[Association between smoking intensity and duration and tooth loss among Finnish middle-aged adults: The Northern Finland Birth Cohort 1966 Project.](#)

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature273682>

Author: Toni Similä
Jorma I Virtanen

Source: BMC Public Health. 2015;15:1141

Date: 2015

Language: English

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Alcohol drinking - epidemiology
Dental Care
Diabetes Mellitus - epidemiology
Educational Status
Female
Finland - epidemiology
Humans
Male
Middle Aged
Oral Health
Risk factors
Sex Factors
Smoking - epidemiology
Tooth Loss - epidemiology
Toothbrushing

Abstract: Smoking is a risk factor for oral diseases and tooth loss. Our aim was to analyze the association between smoking intensity and duration and tooth loss among middle-aged Finnish adults who have enjoyed access to subsidized dental care since childhood.

This study was based on the Northern Finland Birth Cohort 1966 (NFBC1966) Project, a representative sample of Finnish 46-year-olds. Altogether 1946 46-year-olds participated in a survey and comprehensive clinical oral examinations. We measured smoking exposure in pack-years (intensity) and years of smoking (duration) combined with recent smoking status (current, former, occasional or never). We used negative binomial regression models to estimate the unadjusted and adjusted relative risks (RR) with corresponding 95 % confidence intervals (CI) for tooth loss as an outcome. Gender, education, tooth brushing frequency, dental plaque, diabetes and alcohol use served as explanatory variables for the adjusted models.

Smoking intensity associated with tooth loss in an exposure-dependent manner: those with a high number of pack-years had a significantly greater probability of tooth loss than never smokers: 11-20 pack-years (RR=?1.55, 95 % CI=?1.15-2.08) and 21 or more pack-years (RR=?1.78, 95 % CI=?1.36-2.33). Smoking duration also associated with tooth loss: those who had smoked for several years had a significantly higher probability of tooth loss than never smokers: 21-30 years of smoking (RR=?1.66, 95 % CI=?1.29-2.12) and 31 or more years of smoking (RR=?1.72, 95 % CI=?1.20-2.45).

We found a clear intensity- and duration-dependent relation between smoking and tooth loss among adults with access to subsidized dental care and in good oral health.

Notes:

Cites: *Int J Dent Hyg.* 2015 Nov;13(4):292-30026294114

Cites: *J Clin Periodontol.* 2005;32 Suppl 6:180-9516128837

Cites: *J Public Health Dent.* 2002 Summer;62(3):163-912180044

Cites: *Med Princ Pract.* 2003;12 Suppl 1:22-3212707498

Cites: *Eur J Oral Sci.* 2004 Apr;112(2):121-615056108

Cites: *Stroke.* 2004 Sep;35(9):2029-3515256677

Cites: *J Dent Res.* 1997 Oct;76(10):1653-99326897

Cites: *J Dent Res.* 2007 Apr;86(4):373-717384035

Cites: *BMC Public Health.* 2007;7:31317976246

Cites: *J Oral Rehabil.* 2008 Nov;35(11):827-3518482342

Cites: *Stroke.* 2008 Dec;39(12):3179-8418832741

Cites: *Community Dent Oral Epidemiol.* 2011 Oct;39(5):398-40821241349

Cites: *J Am Dent Assoc.* 2013 Mar;144(3):252-6523449901

Cites: *Quintessence Int.* 2013 Apr;44(4):327-3823479583

Cites: *PLoS One.* 2013;8(7):e6813223874521

Cites: *J Aging Health.* 2014 Feb;26(1):54-7124584260

Cites: *Geriatr Gerontol Int.* 2014 Jul;14(3):526-4024697929

Cites: *BMC Oral Health.* 2015;15:3425884467

Cites: *Int J Dent Hyg.* 2016 May;14(2):151-826074207

PubMed ID:

26576994 [View in PubMed](#) 