

# Good oral health in children in 2013

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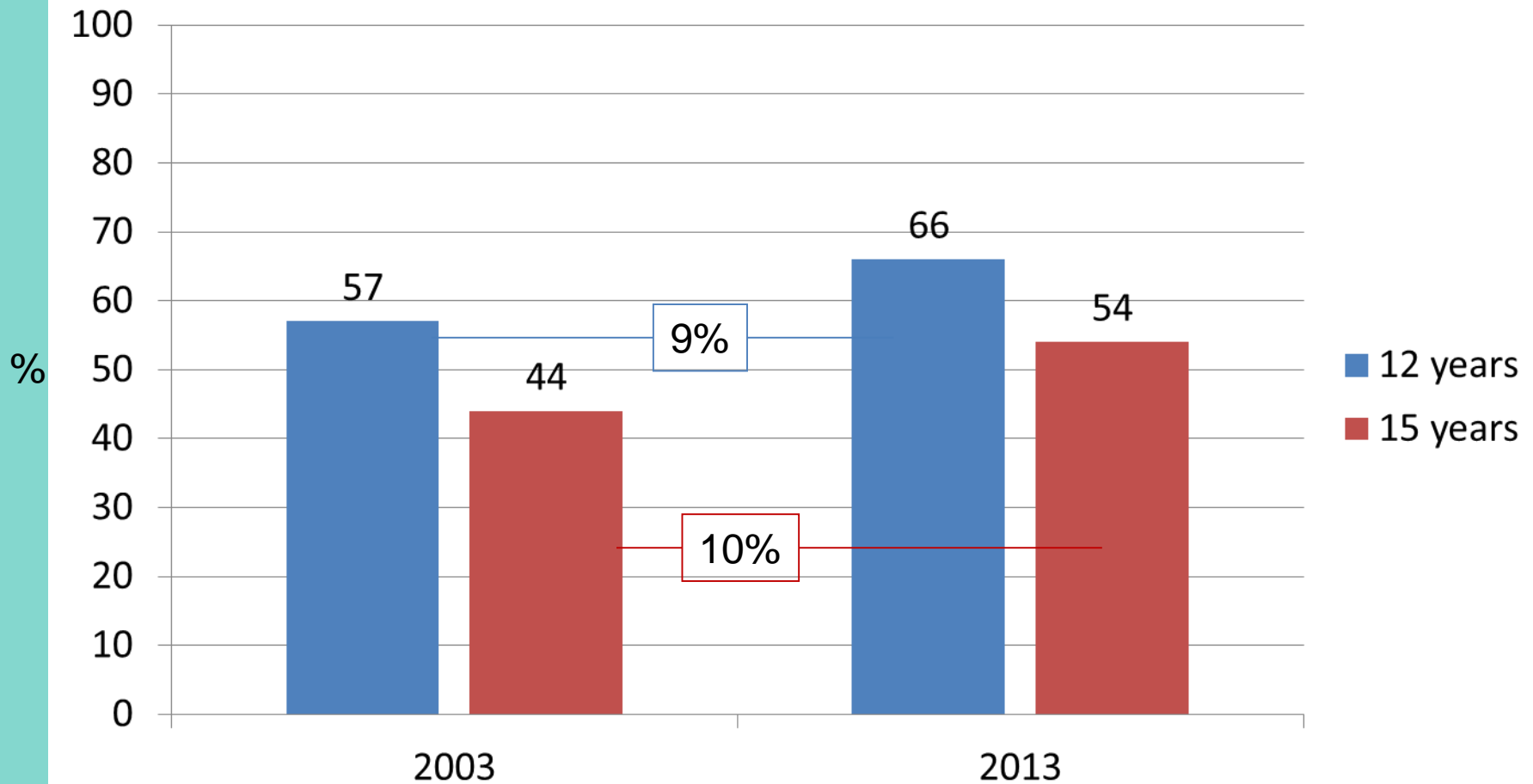


# Outline

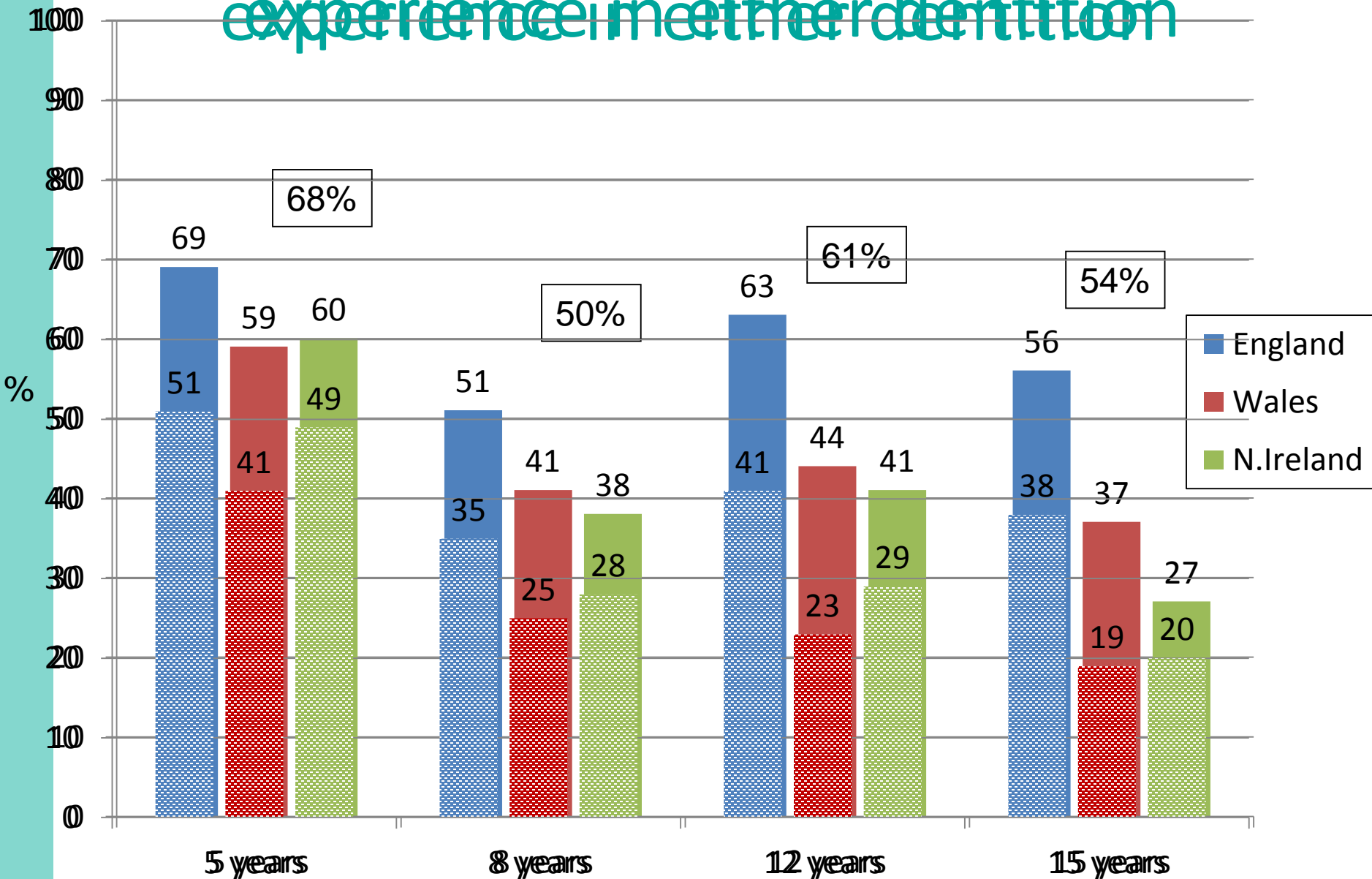
- Individual measures of good oral health
- A composite indicator of good overall oral health
- Characteristics of children with good overall oral health
- Associations with reported behaviours

# Individual measures of good oral health

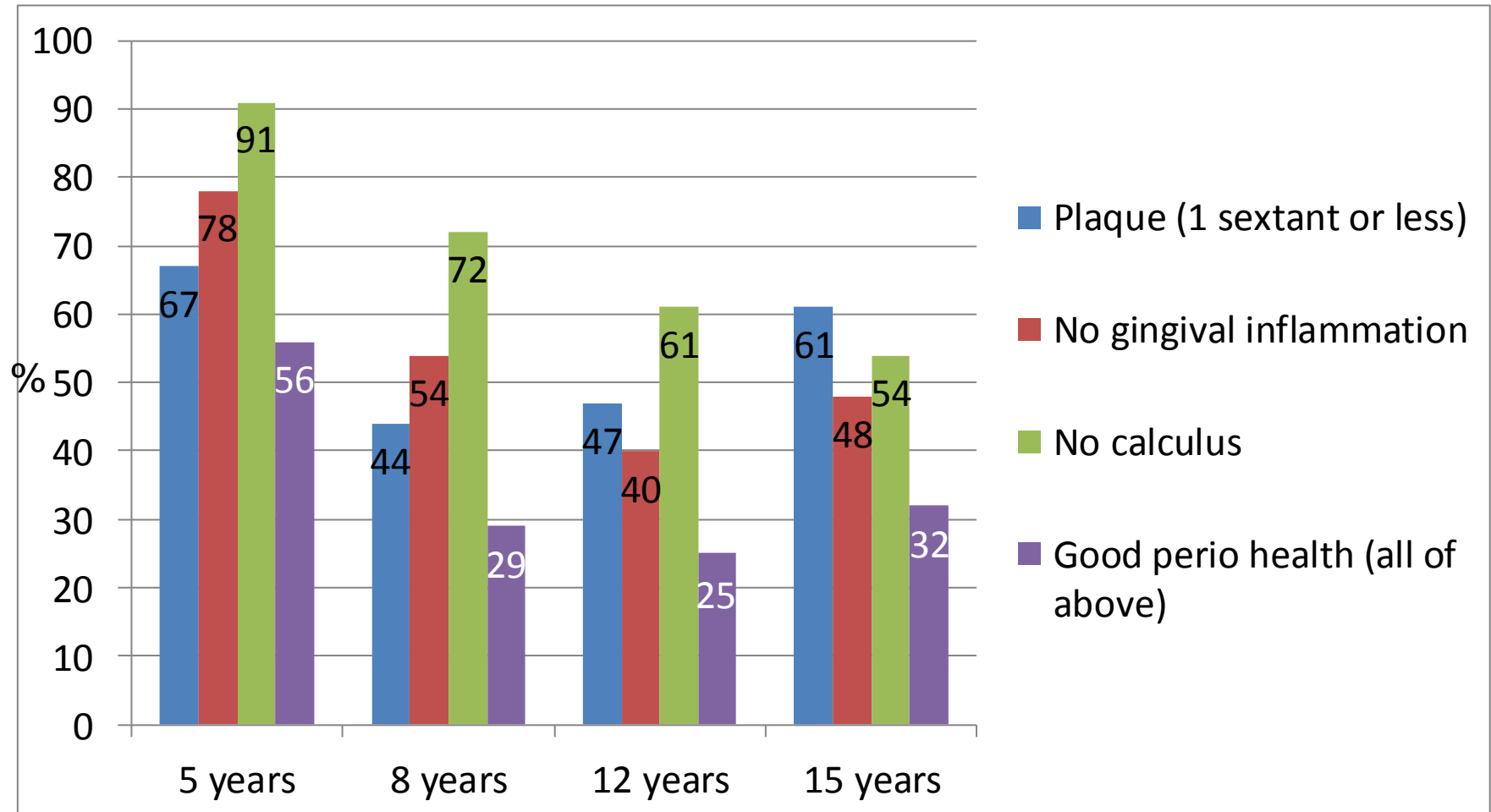
# Children with no obvious decay experience in permanent teeth



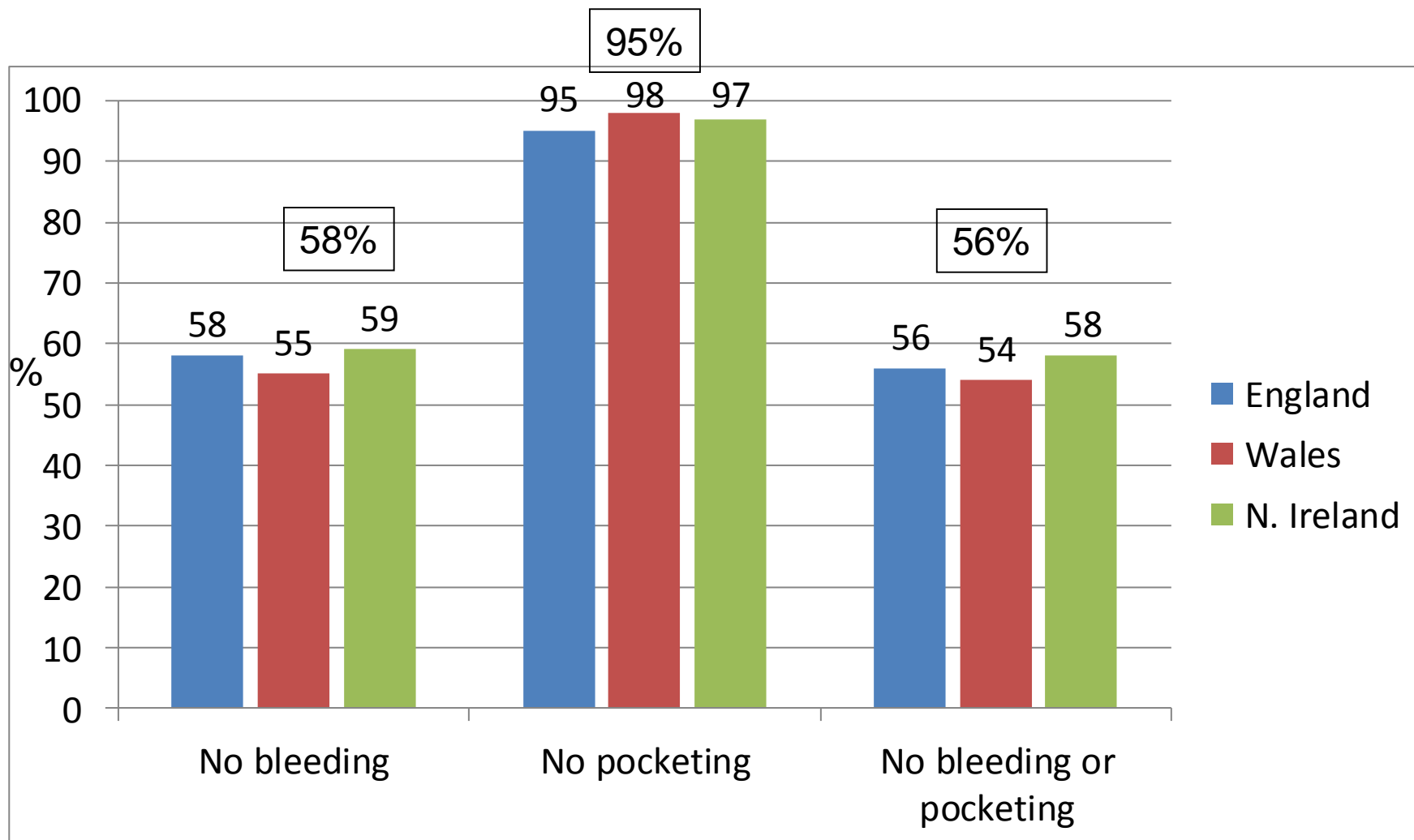
# Children with no obvious decay experience in either dentition



# Periodontal Health

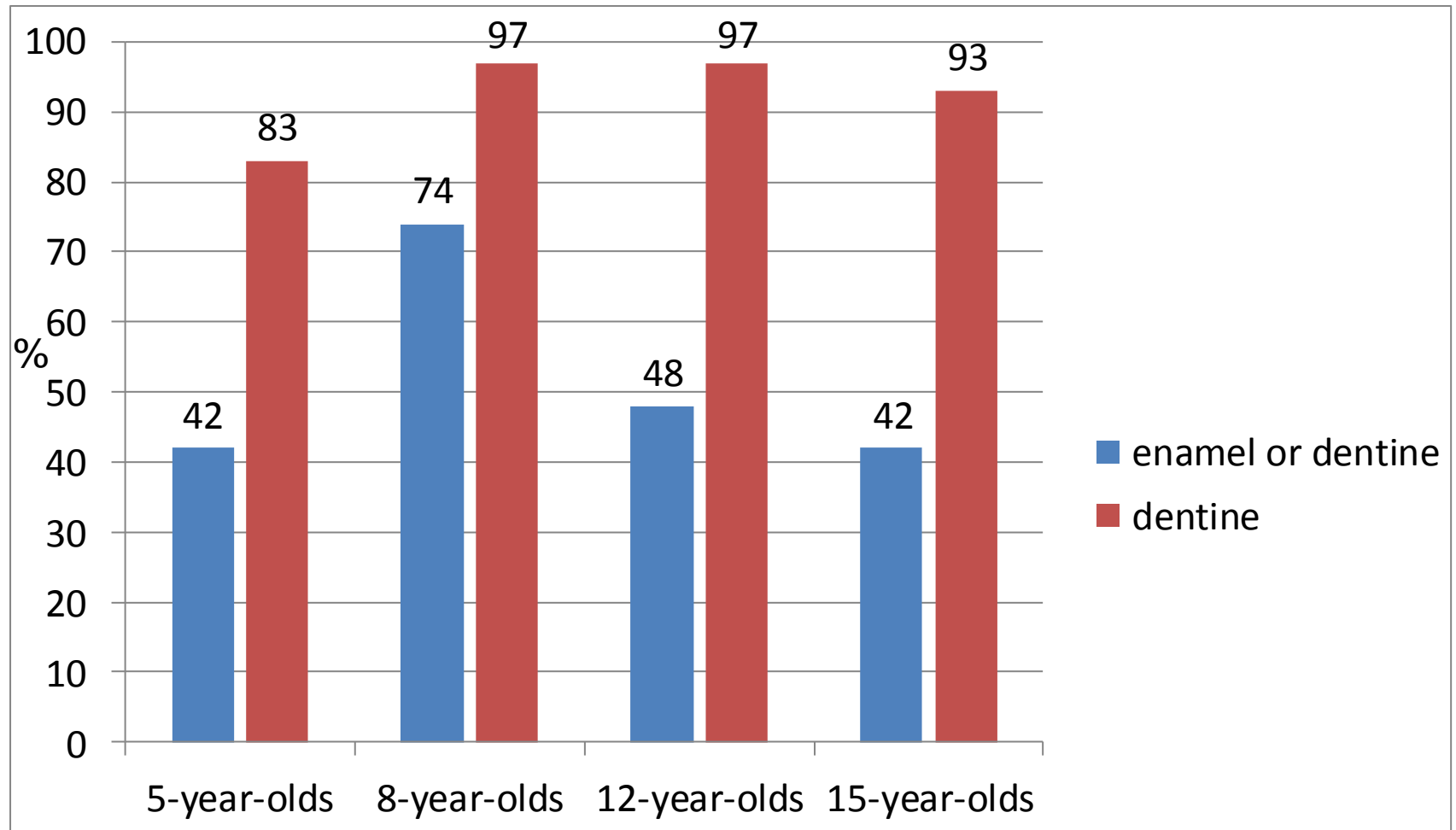


# Periodontal health in 15-year-olds



ADHS 2009 – 50% 16-24 year olds had no bleeding on probing

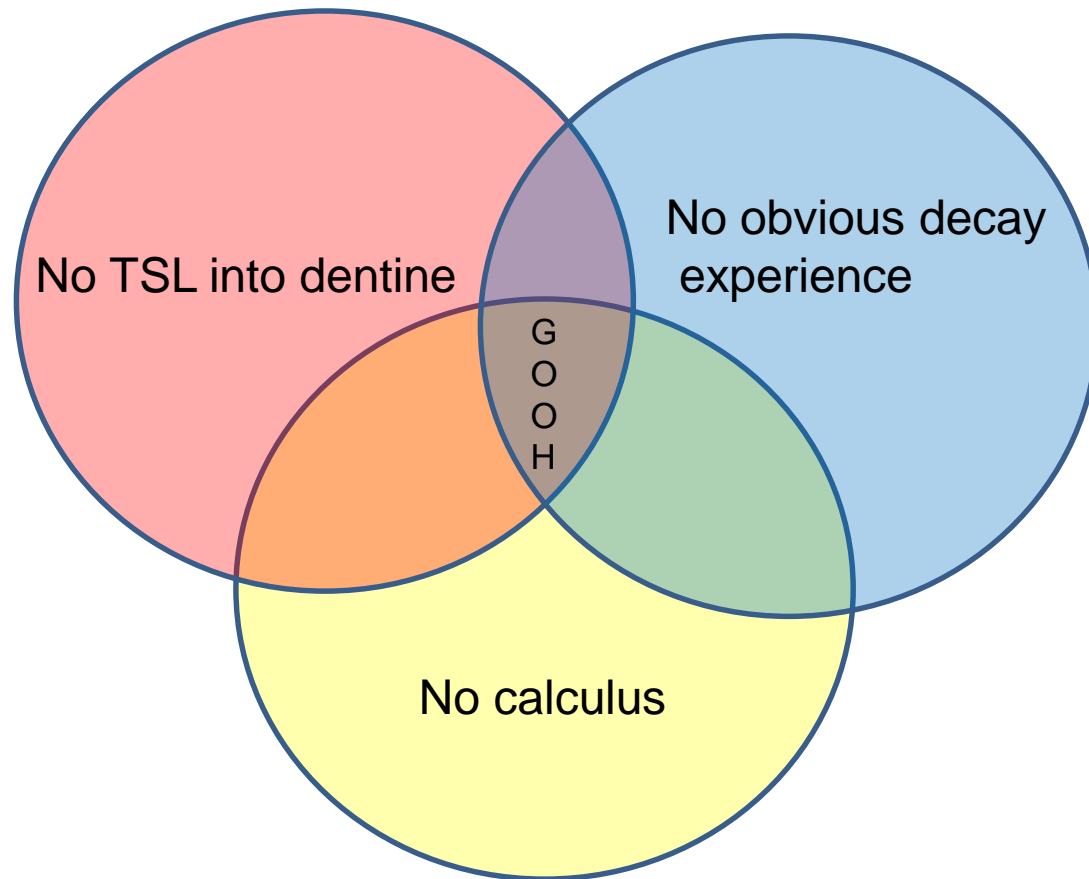
# Absence of tooth surface loss in either dentition





A composite indicator

# Good overall oral health



# Percentage of children with good overall oral health, by age

	5-yr-olds	8-yr-olds	12-yr-olds	15-yr-olds	Total
No obvious decay experience	69%	51%	63%	56%	58%
No calculus	91%	71%	60%	53%	70%
No TSL into dentine	84%	97%	97%	93%	92%
<b>Good overall oral health</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>38%</b>

ADH 2009 – 23% 16-24 year olds had 'Excellent Oral Health'

# Characteristics of children with good overall oral health

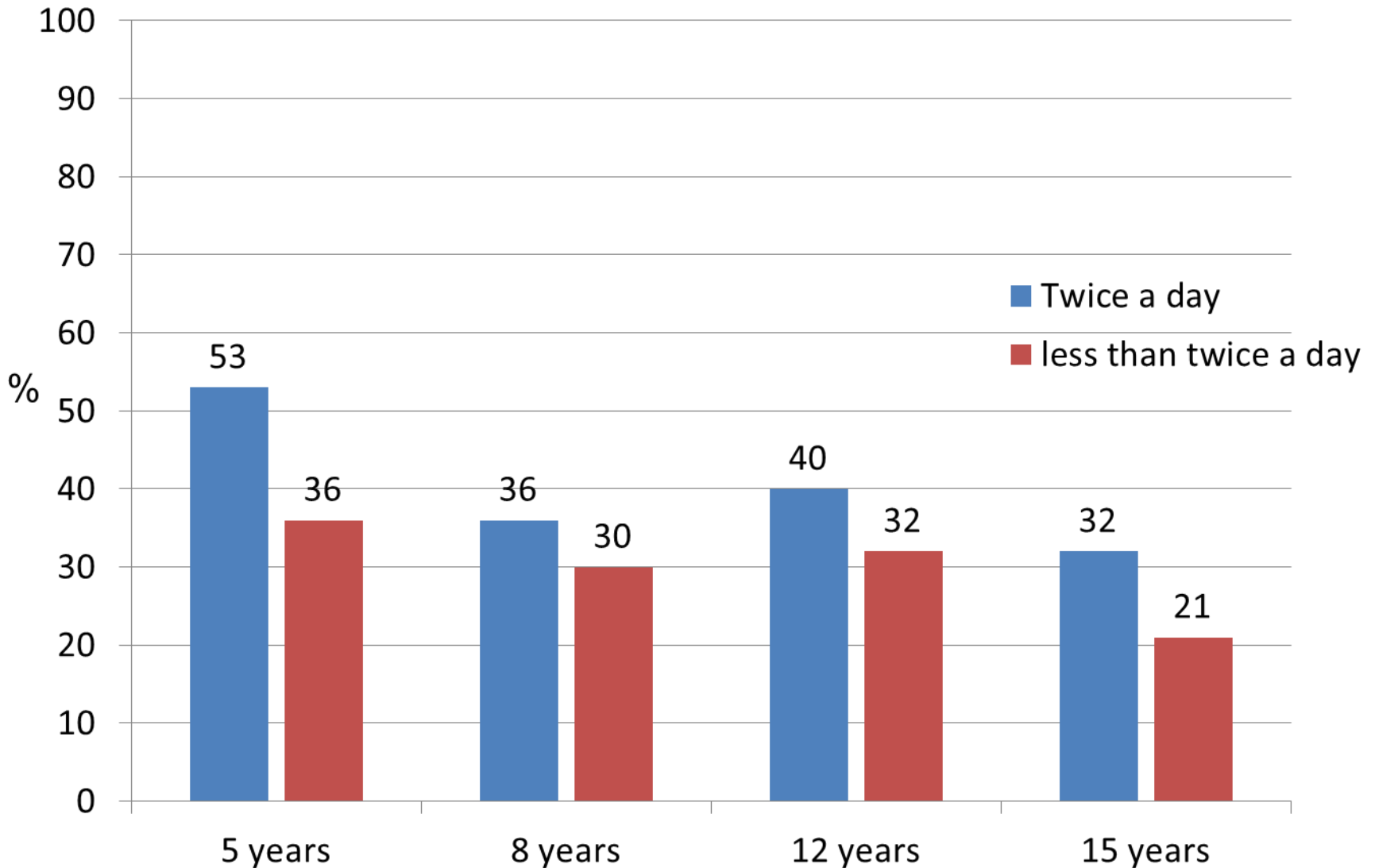
- Geographical variation – children in England **more** likely than in Wales and N Ireland
- Age – 5-year-olds **more** likely than other age groups
- Free school meals – children eligible **less** likely than those who were not
  - 5-yr-olds (41% compared with 55%)
  - 15-yr-olds (18% compared with 32%)

# Good overall oral health and ONS Output Area Classification (OAC)

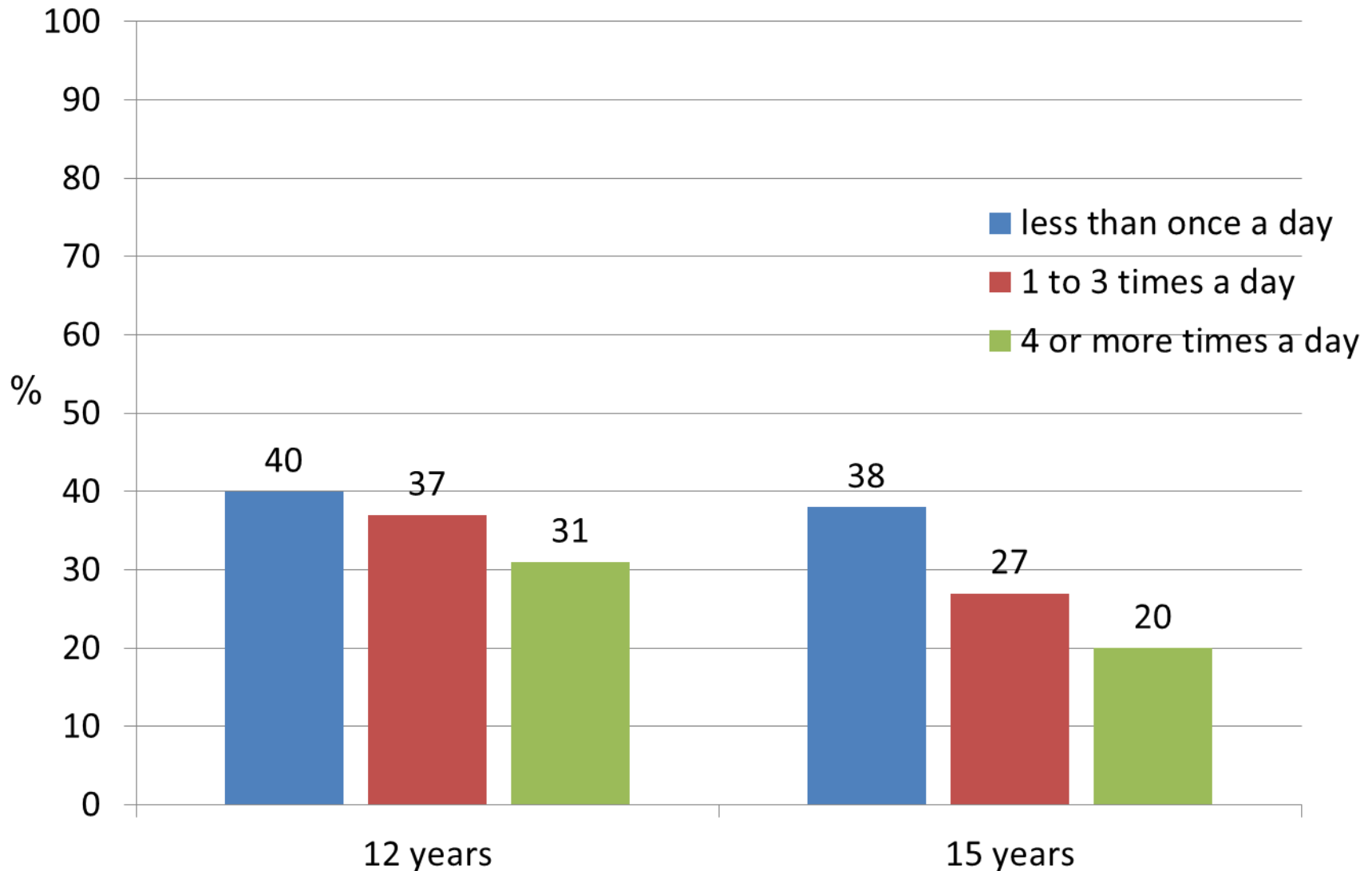
	5-yr-olds %	8-yr-olds %	12-yr-olds %	15-yr-olds %	Total %
Rural residents	70	43	46	32	48
Cosmopolitans	[49]	[29]	[15]	[28]	[30]
Ethnicity central	49	29	31	26	34
Multicultural metropolitans	44	26	30	23	33
Urbanites	60	40	48	34	46
Suburbanites	63	38	43	43	47
Constrained city dwellers	45	32	36	20	34
Hard-pressed living	39	30	31	22	30

Good overall oral health and reported behaviours

# Good overall oral health and reported tooth brushing frequency



# Good overall oral health and reported frequency of sugary drink intake





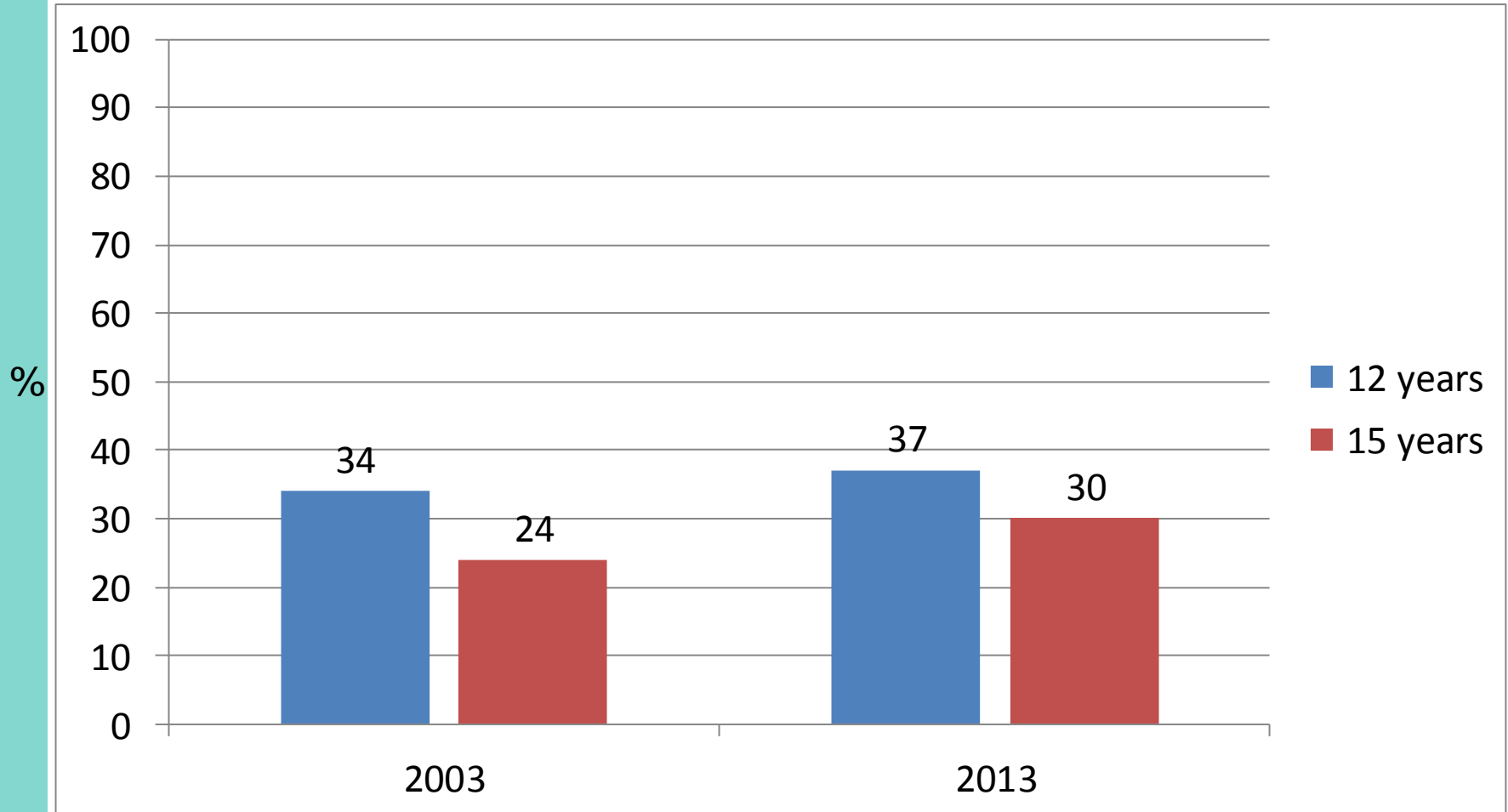
# Other associations

- Dental attendance – children attending for check-ups more likely to have good overall oral health than those attending only when they have trouble. All age groups
- Water – 12 and 15 year olds drinking water more frequently more likely to have good overall oral health than other groups

# Factors associated with good overall oral health at age 15

- Country of residence:
  - N.I compared with England
- Eligibility for free school meals
- Output Area Classification:
  - ‘Hard-pressed living’ compared with ‘Suburbanites’
- Pattern of dental attendance:
  - ‘only with trouble’ compared with ‘regular check ups’
- Consumption of sugary drinks:
  - ‘at least once a day’ compared with ‘not every day’

# Improvements in good overall oral health



# Conclusions

- Good oral health is enjoyed by about a half of 5-year-olds and two thirds of 8, 12 and 15 year olds
- Individual clinical care is an important factor in maintaining this healthy group of children, particularly in light of enamel caries and tooth surface loss
- Targeted public health programmes are crucial in ensuring that the improvements in children's oral health continue

# Child Dental Health Survey 2013

The *NHS Information Centre* and *ONS* worked in partnership with the *National Centre for Social Research*, the *Northern Ireland Statistic & Research Agency*, and a team of academics from the **Universities of:**

- Birmingham
- Cardiff
- Kings College London
- Newcastle
- University College London

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