

# A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Module Regarding Oral Health Care among 10-14 Years Old Children in Chakore Primary School

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**Abstract:-** The Children age group of 10-14 years are particularly vulnerable to infection, malnutrition, dental caries etc, and need special care. The child development and health status of schooler children can be studied in so many perspectives, hence investing on children today can be the best possible strategies for future development. Therefore the study designed to assess the oral care health status of schooler children in selected primary school in Chakore.

## Introduction

Oral hygiene means the brushing the clients or children teeth or cleaning the dentures according to the children usually routine oral. Oral hygiene is provided to maintain the integrity of the children teeth ,gums,mucus membrane and lips

Oral health is a major public health issue affecting all groups of the population. Poor oral health outcomes in childhood & throughout adulthood , as people remain susceptible to developing dental caries throughout their lives. The world health organization understands major impact of oral health on the health of an individual as well as the population & has placed major emphasis on improving oral health in all the populations. India has a one of the largest country in dental problem in school going children especially in rural area.

It has many dental problems in children such as local infection , halitosis , dental caries , dental plaque , calculus , tartar , periodontal diseases , pyorrhea ,surds , bleeding gums stomatitis these all dental problems that affects the children health.

The rural India has been the most neglected in terms of oral health maintenance due to financial constrain and lack of education . In the school going children of rural area gingivitis , fluorosis dental caries , stomatis is most

common .The lack of oral problems in children to educate the rural area parents in the dental education programme .in improving oral health knowledge & oral hygiene practice among the school children. Health education was undertaken with the use of charts , posters , PPT regarding the oral hygiene oral health prevent the children by the guidance of the children parents . By the educating the parents in oral health of the children Parents and caregivers knowledge of oral health for their school children.

## I. INTRODUCTION

### ➤ Objectives

- Identify the knowledge of student regarding oral hygiene.
- Assess the knowledge of student regarding planned teaching module.
- Associate the knowledge of student with selected demographic variables.

### ➤ Hypothesis

- H1: Physical and dental health disorder may exists among school children who attend in primary school children.  
H2: There will be an association between the oral health status of school children and selected demographic variables.

## II. METHODOLOGY

➤ *Research approach:* research approach adopted in this study was quasi experimental study. In this study the investigator planned days to do the physical examination and to record the oral examination.

Research Design The research design is used to achieve objectives of this study is non-experimental descriptive design to assess the general oral care status of rural school children.

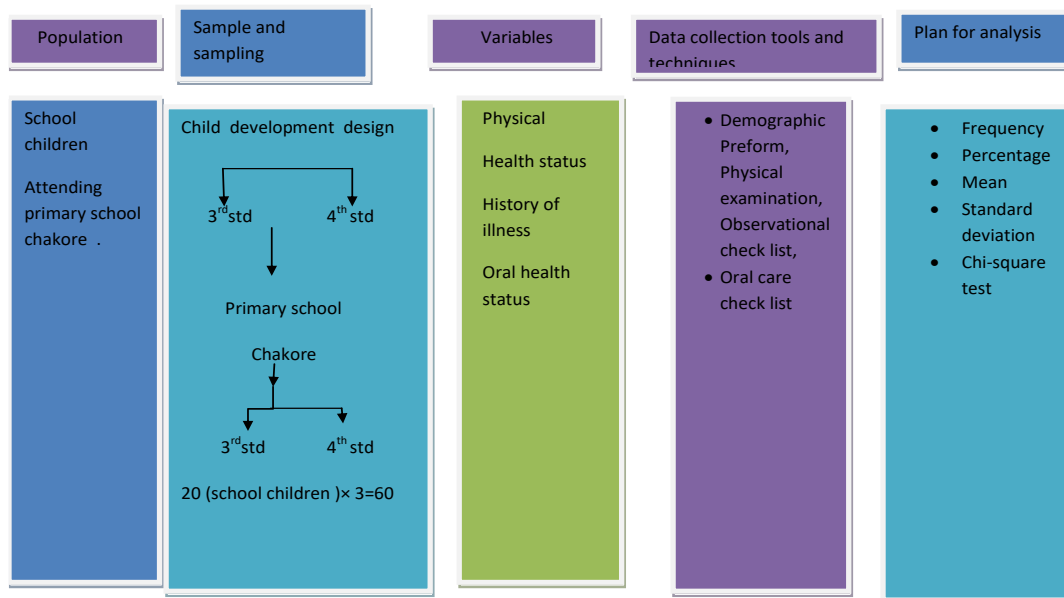


Figure 2 : schematic representation of research study design

III. RESULTS

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data collected from 60 school children to assess the health status in selected rural primary school at Chakore.

Analysis is described as categorized ordering, manipulating, and summarizing the data to obtain an answer to the research question. The purpose of analysis is to reduce the data into statistical form, so that the relation of research can be studied.

This section presents the analysis and interpretation of the data collected from 60 school children in order to assess the oral health status. The data collected was as per the objectives of the study. The collected data was organized, analyzed, and interpreted by using descriptive statistics.

➤ *Description of school children based on demographic variables.*

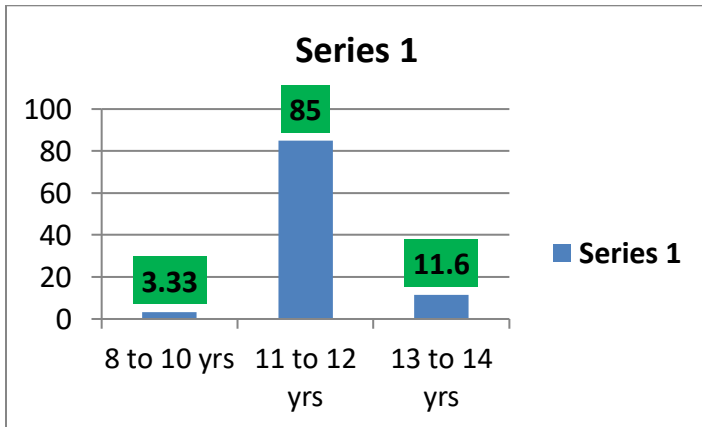
Distribution of school children according to age, sex, religion, place of living.

N=60

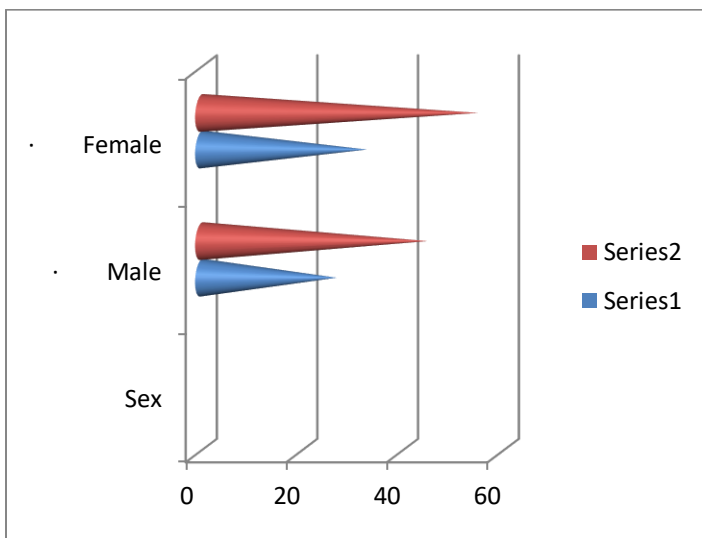
SR.NO	Variables	Children	
		frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 to 10 years</li> <li>11 to 12 years</li> <li>13 to 14 years</li> </ul>	0 to 7 8 to 14 15 to 20	3.33 85 11.6
2	Sex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Male</li> <li>Female</li> </ul>	27 33	45 55
3	Religion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hindu</li> <li>Muslim</li> </ul>	56 4	93.3 6.7
4	Place of living <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural</li> <li>Urban</li> </ul>	60 0	100 0

The above table explains the age-wise distribution. It showed that a majority of 85% (11-12) of the subjects were of 13-14 years (11.6%) of age, with the remaining 8-10 years (3.33%). They were of male 27 (45%), female 33 (55%). In relation to religion, a majority of 93.3% (56) of subjects were Hindus, and the remaining 6.7% (4) were Muslims with regard to children.

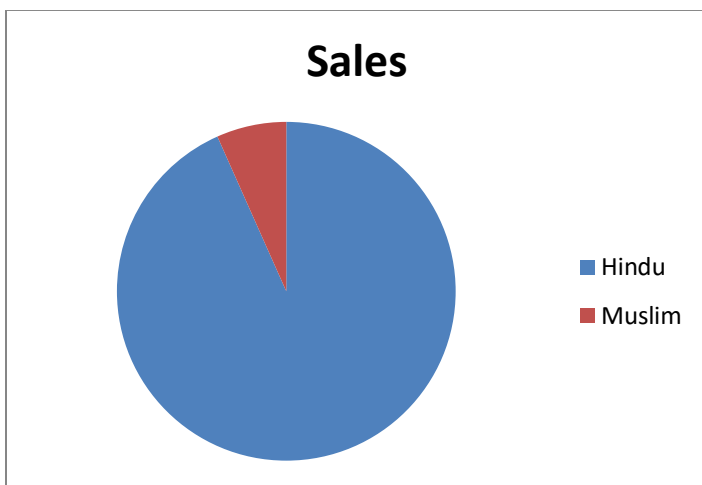
➤ Age



➤ Sex



➤ Religion



IV. CONCLUSION

The present study assessed the physical status and oral status of school children who are attending primary school. The following conclusion were drawn based on the following findings

- The study findings revealed that majority of the subjects who attend primary school were in the age group of 08 to 14 years.
- The most common illness, which affected school – child population, was fever and acute respiratory tract infection
- It was observed that majority of the subjects (60) who attended primary school had very good health status
- Major area of deviation from normal was nasal discharge (20), dental caries(26) & tooth deposits(14)
- Oral status of subjects studied was satisfactory compared to NFHS-2 data. There were only 18 subjects (8%) among 8 years. 25% among 10 years and 35.7% among 12 years
- There was not significant associated found between physical health status, oral health status score and personal characteristics like mother, education, family income, and employment status of mother and history of illness
- Children are invaluable human assets. It is the states responsibility to protect the rights of the children & providing equitable chances to them for development. It aims for better start in life by providing oral health education in addition to providing many others services.
- In India, oral health problems contribute to majority of children. Oral health problem that affects the physical dimensions of the body, particularly in the rapidly growing of childhood. The present study was carried out to investigate the oral health status of school children with special attention to oral health status.

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