

窩溝封填與兒童齲齒率下降的關係

2000 至 2012 年韓國 8 和 12 歲兒童齲齒率下降分析

The decline in dental caries among Korean children aged 8 and 12 years from 2000 to 2012 focusing SiC Index and DMFT

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摘要

研究背景

這項研究的目的是透過確定齲齒、因齲齒而缺牙和因齲齒而填補的數量（DMFT 恆牙齲齒經驗指數）和重要齲齒指數（SiC 指數），分析 8 歲和 12 歲，為期 12 年的韓國兒童齲齒盛行率和嚴重程度。

方法學

對 2000 年至 2012 年的全國口腔衛生調查分層集數抽樣資料進行分析。在 2000 年、2006 年和 2012 年，分別有 2397 名、2650 名和 9601 名 8 歲和 12 歲的兒童接受檢查。檢查並記錄兒童的口腔健康狀況，包括 DMFT 和窩溝封填的數量。SiC 指數則是根據兒童的住宅區進行計算。

研究結果

在這 12 年期間，8 歲和 12 歲無齲齒兒童的百分比分別為 26.0% 至 42.7% 以及 53.4% 至 69.6%。2012 年 8 歲和 12 歲兒童窩溝封填的百分比分別為 62.1% 和 62.5%，是 2000 年的三倍多。8 歲和 12 歲兒童的平均 DMFT 值分別從 1.04 降至 0.67 和從 2.86 降至 1.84。8 歲和 12 歲兒童的 SiC 指數也分別從 2.73 降至 1.97 和從 6.13 降至 4.51。在觀察期的後 6 年中，8 歲和 12 歲兒童的 DMFT 下降率低於前 6 年。

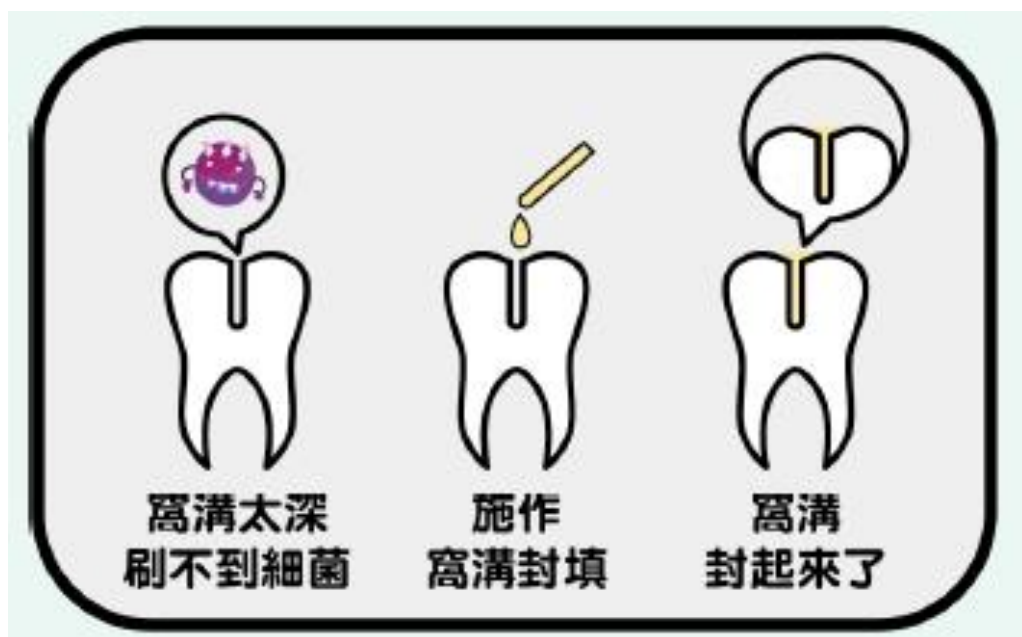
結論

在研究的 12 年期間，發現到 8 歲和 12 歲韓國兒童的齲齒明顯減少。8 歲和 12 歲兒童的 DMFT 平均值和 SiC 指數也均下降。2000 年至 2006 年間的下陷率高於 2006 年至 2012 年間。推動使用氟化物以及窩溝封填的公共口腔衛生計畫以及推廣使用含氟牙膏都可能有助於改善 8 歲和 12 歲韓國兒童的口腔衛生。

關鍵字：兒童、齲齒、蛀牙、缺牙和填牙、重要齲齒指數

Q:什麼是窩溝封填?

A:第一大白齒是6歲第一顆萌發的恆牙，由於第一大白齒表面窩溝較深，不易清潔，透過窩溝封填可讓白齒的窩溝較容易清潔，減少齲齒發生的機會。



Q:我國有哪些窩溝封填補助服務?

A:自 103 年 9 月起實施「兒童白齒窩溝封填補助服務方案」，

實施對象為 **6~9 歲（72~108 個月）第一大白齒已萌發的兒童**。

The decline in dental caries among Korean children aged 8 and 12 years

from 2000 to 2012 focusing SiC Index and DMFT

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Abstract

Background

The aim of this study was to analyse the prevalence and severity of dental caries among Korean children aged 8 and 12 years over a period of 12 years by determining the number of decayed, missing, and filled teeth (DMFT) and the Significant Caries index (SiC index).

Methods

Stratified cluster-sampled data from the National Oral Health Survey conducted from 2000 to 2012 were analysed. In 2000, 2006, and 2012, a total of 2397, 2650, and 9601 children aged 8 and 12 years were examined, respectively. The children's oral health status, including the number of DMFT and fissures sealed teeth, was examined and recorded. The SiC index was calculated according to the child's residential district.

Results

Over the 12-year period, the percentages of caries-free children aged 8 and 12 years increased from 26.0 to 42.7 % and from 53.4 to 69.6 %, respectively. The percentages of children aged 8 and 12 years with sealed teeth in 2012 were 62.1 and 62.5 %, respectively, more than triple the rates in 2000. The mean DMFT values of children aged 8 and 12 years decreased from 1.04 to 0.67 and from 2.86 to 1.84, respectively. The SiC index of children aged 8 and 12 years also decreased from 2.73 to 1.97 and from 6.13 to 4.51, respectively. The rate of reduction in DMFT among 8- and 12-year-old children in the second 6 years of the observation period was lower than that in the first 6 years.

Conclusions:

A remarkable decline in dental caries of 8- and 12-year-old Korean children was observed over the 12-year study period. The mean DMFT values and SiC index of children aged 8 and 12 years decreased. The reduction rate between 2000 and 2006 was higher than that between 2006 and 2012.

Keywords: Children, Dental caries, Decayed, missing, and filled teeth, Significant caries index

Reference:

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