

Title: 2891 - Oral Hygiene Intervention in Pregnancy May Reduce Caries in Offspring

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Abstract:

Objectives: Pregnancy gingivitis is common during pregnancy and can be treated with intensive oral hygiene education. Previous research has correlated maternal oral hygiene habits with caries rates in their children. This investigation sought to determine if intense oral hygiene education during pregnancy improved caries rates in offspring.

Methods: This single-center, recall study enrolled adult females who had participated in a previous ran-domized, controlled trial investigating two oral hygiene regimens treating pregnancy gingivitis. 35 individuals who completed the previous study up to 5 years earlier and whose pregnancy re-sulted in a live birth as well as their resultant offspring, if available for examination, (N=25) were recalled. Offspring were evaluated for height, weight, and existing dentition was examined to screen for decayed, missing, and treated teeth.

Results: Twenty-five offspring were enrolled in this study. The children's mean age was 4.1 years. 60% of the offspring were female, mean height 106cm, mean weight 18.2 kg (Table 1). Seven children had at least one carious lesion (Table 2). Offspring of those individuals who were random-ized to receive an intensive oral hygiene regimen in the parent study demonstrated lower caries incidence (18.2%) than those offspring of the individuals who were randomized to the control regimen (35.7%).

Conclusions: Maternal oral hygiene levels have been shown to correlate with caries rates in their offspring. Pregnancy may represent a unique opportunity for oral health education which may result in long-term improvements in oral heath knowledge and habits for offspring.

Table(s):

Tooth Examined	Not Present	Present	

	Caries No N=3 n(%)	Caries No N=24 n(%)	Caries Yes N=7 n(%)
A	0	21	4
B	0	24	1
C	0	24	1
D	1	23	1
E	2	21	2
F	2	21	2
G	1	23	1
H	0	24	1
I	0	24	1
J	0	22	3
K	0	22	3
L	0	24	1
M	0	24	1
N	0	24	1
O	1	23	1
P	1	23	1
Q	0	24	1
R	0	24	1
S	0	23	2
T	0	23	2
Parameter Statistic/Category	OHBABY Offspring N=25		
Age in Months n Min-Max Mean (SD) Median	25 37.0-55.0 49.0 (4.67) 50		
Race Black Hispanic	24 (96.0%) 1 (4.0%)		
Sex Female Male	15 (60.0%) 10 (40.0%)		
Offspring Height (cm) n Min-Max Mean (SD) Median	25 90.5-119.0 106.0 (6.94) 106		
Offspring Weight (kg) n Min-Max Mean (SD) Median	25 12.9-30.2 18.2 (3.87) 18		

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The submitter must disclose the names of the organizations with which any author have a relationship, the nature of the relationship, and the clinical or research area involved.

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