

THE TREND OF DENTAL CARIES IN KOREA

This report is mainly concerned with the dental caries problems in Korea.

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DENTAL CARIES:

The % caries prevalence, number of df Teeth, df Surface per person in the preschool children with ages 3 to 5 from urban and rural area are compared. As for the school children with ages 6 to 11, because of mixed dentition, the % caries prevalence, number of dft, dfs, and DMF Teeth, DMF Surface per person from the two areas are included. Also, a study made on the % caries prevalence, number of DMFT, DMFS in the college students of 18 to 27 years are indicated in Figure 4.

These findings are based on the compiled data of several investigators in Korea over the past several years.

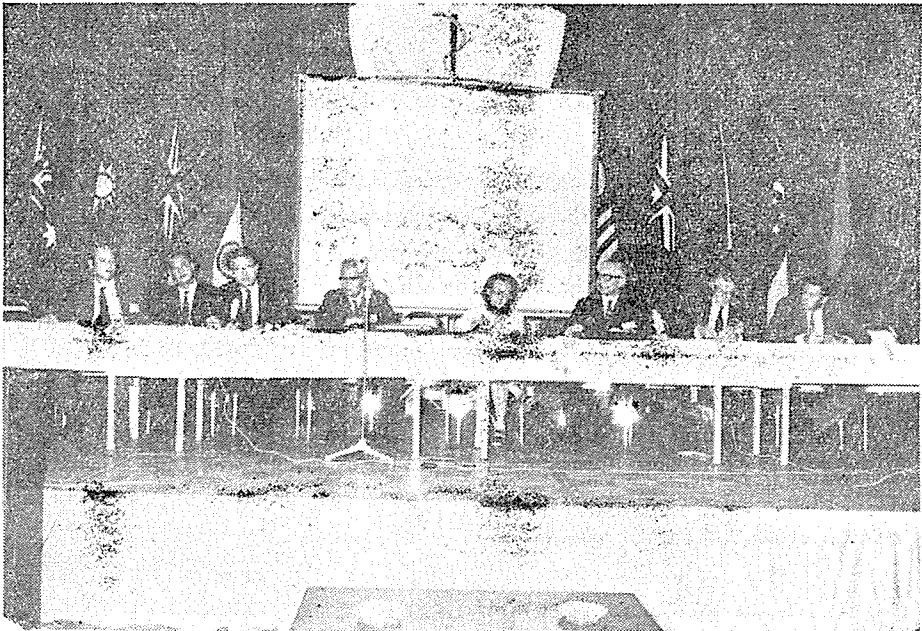


사진 左로부터 日本, 싱가포르, 筆者, 泰國(2名), 덴마크(座長), 뉴지랜드, 濠州等 各代表

1. Preschool Children Group:

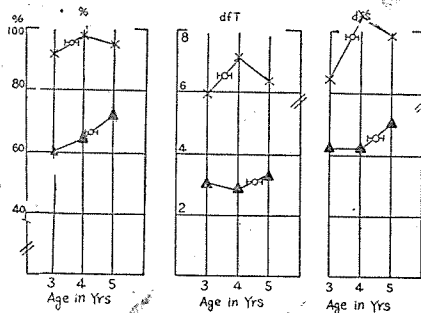
As shown in Figure 1, the % caries prevalence of the metropolitan group, ranging from 92% to 98% with an average of 95%, is much higher than that of rural group whose average shows at 66%. The average number of dft per person from urban area is 6.5; this is more than double the figure shown for the rural group which is 3.1. The mean of dfs of the urban and rural group is 11.8 and 4.5 respectively. Number of children examined is 920 from the urban and 1,013 from rural group.

2. School Children Group:

a) For deciduous teeth — number of children examined from the urban and rural group is 1,123 and 919 respectively. The % caries prevalence from urban area is 99% and that of rural area is 63%.

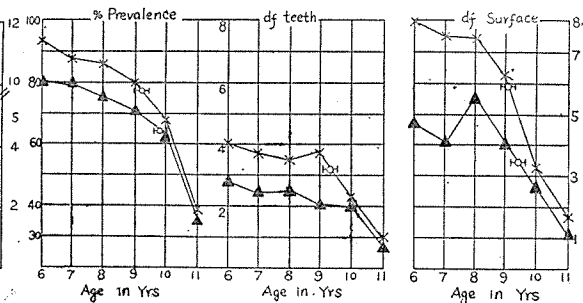
※ 原文은 1970년 11월 18~20일간 태국 방콕에서 개최 되어 제6차 아시아 태평양 치과 회의에서 강연한 원문 초록이며 3분내의 시간이 제한되 있으므로 그에 의거했다.

The average number of dfT per person from urban and rural area is 3.2 and 2.0 respectively, i.e. city school children have one or more decayed teeth than the village school children. As for the df Surface, the average figures from the city and village school children are 6 and 3.4 respectively, as seen in Figure 2.



×—× Metro 920
△—△ Rural 1013

Fig. 1. % Caries Prevalence of Deciduous Teeth in Preschool Children with Ages 3~5 from Different Areas



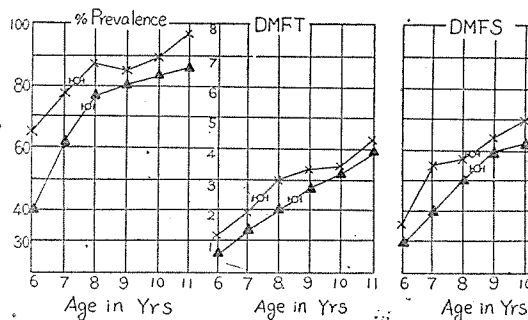
×—× Metro 1,123 (M&F)
△—△ Rural 919 (M&F)

Fig. 2. % Prevalence of Teeth Decayed (Primary) in School Children with Ages 6~11 from Different Areas

The caries experiences of two groups appear to decrease as shedding of deciduous teeth increases. Therefore, it is logical to assume that the actual decrease detected in the caries experience from the two groups is partly due to the shedding of deciduous teeth.

b) For permanent Teeth — As seen in Figure 3, the % caries prevalence of the urban group, ranging from 65% to 96% with an average of 82%, is also higher than that of rural group whose average is 74%.

The average number of DMF Teeth per person from both groups is 2.6 and 2.5 respectively and apparently shows no difference. However, in average, DMF Teeth are being increased 4 times from 6 year group to 11 year group from both areas. With regard to the DMF Surface, there is an increase of more than 4 surfaces of the teeth from 6 to 11 year group whereas there is very little difference between urban and rural group.



×—× Metro 1,123 (M&F) △—△ Rural 919 (M&F)

Fig. 3. % Caries Prevalence of Permanent Teeth in School Children with ages 6~11 from different areas

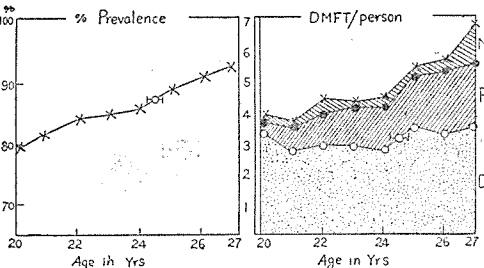


Fig. 4. Prevalence of Dental Caries in College Students with Ages 20 to 27 (10,997 ♂)