



Oral hygiene status in a general population of Iran, 2011: a key lifestyle marker in relation to common risk factors of non-communicable diseases


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Abstract

Background: To estimate Oral Hygiene (OH) status in the Iranian population in 2011, and to determine the influence of socio-economic characteristics on OH, and its interrelation with common risk factors of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs).

Methods: Data including a total of 12,105 individuals aged 6-70 years were obtained from the sixth round of the surveys of NCDs risk factors in Iran. OH was recorded through a structured questionnaire measuring daily frequencies of tooth brushing and dental flossing. Descriptive analyses were performed on demographic characteristics in the complex sample survey setting. We also employed weighted binary logistic regression to compute Odds Ratio (OR) as a measure of association between the response and explanatory factors. Furthermore, to construct an asset index, we utilized Principal Component Analysis (PCA).

Results: The percentage with minimum recommended daily OH practices was 3.7% among men and 7.7% among women (OR=2.3; $P<0.001$). Urban citizens were more likely to have their teeth cleaned compared to rural people (OR=2.8; $P<0.001$). For both genders, a relatively better condition was observed in the 25–34 age group (male: 5.6%; female: 10.3%). In addition, OH status improved significantly by increase in both level of education ($P<0.001$) and economic status ($P<0.001$). There were also apparent associations between self-care practices and specific behavioral risk factors, though the correlation with dietary habits and tobacco use could be largely explained by socio-economic factors.

Conclusion: OH situation in Iran calls for urgent need to assign proper interventions and strategies toward raising public awareness and reducing disparities in access to health facilities.

Keywords: Oral Hygiene (OH), Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), Iran, Socio-economic, Risk Factors

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Key Messages

Implications for policy makers

- Oral Hygiene (OH) is in an alarming situation in Iran, so urgent efforts should be devoted to promote OH.
- Both education and wealth significantly affect OH. Thus, strategies for raising public awareness should be designed and implemented.
- Poor OH is associated with behavioral risk factors due to low socio-economic levels.

Implications for public

Most of the dental problems can be prevented by taking the recommendations of tooth brushing twice or more a day and flossing at least once a day.

Background

Unhealthy lifestyle leads to a rapid growth in Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) globally (1). The population-based primary prevention through focusing on the major risk factors identification is an essential strategy to face NCDs global epidemic. Overall, World Health Organization (WHO) highlights eight common risk factors as the leading causes of NCDs (2). Among behavioral risk factors, tobacco use, physical inactivity, poor dietary habits and alcohol consumption together kill 12 million people annually and undertake 11% of the global burden of disease and risk factors (3). Population explosion, increasing rate of

urbanization, aging phenomenon and inequality in socio-economic determinants account for the major factors that contribute to the globalization of unhealthy lifestyle (4–7). WHO recommends countries to implement the STEPwise approach to Surveillance (STEPS) that provides standard data to not only within-country monitoring of risk factors causing NCDs, but also between-country comparisons (2). Oral Hygiene (OH) is another key component of lifestyle. Most oral problems mainly cavities and gingivitis result from poor OH. In the other side, oral health significantly affects general health and quality of life (8–10). Oral health may also be influenced by poor nutrition, smoking and alcohol intake.

From this viewpoint, oral diseases appear to be associated with NCDs as a result of shared risk factors. In addition, recent findings emphasize on the relationship between dental caries and some cancers e.g. head and neck and gastric cancers as well (11–14). However, as recommended by American Dental Association (ADA), regular habits of tooth brushing (\geq twice a day) and flossing (\geq once a day) can effectively prevent these conditions (15).

While the world is obsessed with NCDs, oral diseases has been widely neglected (16) and limited to treatment rather than prevention (17). Approximately all adult population in the world suffers from dental caries. Oral conditions are currently responsible for 15 million DALYs (increased 20.8% between 1990–2010), costing 224 years of life per 100,000 people (18–21). In the other side, oral diseases rank as the fourth most expensive diseases to be treated in almost every country (22). Globally, the greatest burden of oral diseases is on the socially marginalized and poor people (23–33). To tackle this public health issue in favor of human's life OH should be taken into consideration (34–39).

Although STEPS suggests measuring OH as an optional module, it has only been included in the latest (sixth) round of the study in Iran. In the present study, we aimed to estimate the OH status in different subpopulations of Iran in order to identify groups with poorer conditions for the subsequent interventions. Then, its association with socio-demographic and -economic factors was taken into account. Besides, we attempted to consider the relationship between OH and fruit/vegetable intake, physical activity, tobacco use, obesity and hypertension, in a sense that the confounding role of Socio-Economic Status (SES) is likely to make this association significant, i.e. the lower degrees of SES may predispose people to both poor OH and common NCD risk factors.

Methods

Study area and data source

Data for this study were obtained from the sixth round of the national NCD risk factors surveys in Iran. This population-based cross-sectional study was conducted in 2011 by Iran's Center for Diseases Control collaboratively with 51 medical schools throughout Iran. A sample of 12,105 non-institutionalized individuals aged between 6 and 70 years was taken through a multi-stage cluster random sampling scheme. Districts were initially assumed to be Primary Sampling Units (PSU), and 50 out of them were randomly selected using the systematic proportional-to-size probability technique. Each selection in this stage was assumed to represent 12 clusters as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) in the next step. Then, with the same method, clusters, each including 20 persons, were distributed within districts. Households were Sample Listing Units (SLUs), and their postal addresses were extracted by Iran's Post Company. Within households, maximum of two persons, one <55 and the other ≥ 55 years old were chosen by use of a KISH selection method. Eligible subjects were eventually interviewed at their homes by trained staff after receiving an inform consent.

Measurements and variables

We employed a standard questionnaire proposed by WHO stepwise approach to NCDs Risk Factors Surveillance

(STEPS) mainly including demographic information, behavioral risk factors and physical measurements. Gender, age, residential area, job and level of education were recorded as demographic information. Moreover, to assess individuals' assets, participants were asked about the area of the house they live in, and also whether they own separate bathroom, kitchen, vacuum machine, personal computer, fridge and washing machine. Detailed questions were assigned to assess daily habits of diet, physical activity and tobacco use as behavioral risk factors. Then, weight, height and blood pressure (three repeated measures) were quantified in the final step. In particular, a couple of questions were allocated to evaluate daily OH habits. For this section, participants were asked "how often do they brush/floss their teeth daily?" there were three possible choices: never, once a day and twice or more a day.

Definitions

Poor OH was defined for individuals who did not clean their teeth by brushing at least twice and flossing once daily. Individuals whose daily consumption of fruit and/or vegetable was <5 servings were considered to be on an unhealthy diet. Participant with <600 MET-Minutes activities per week were categorized as physically inactive. Obesity was defined as Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 30 Kg/m². Hypertension was also defined for people who had Systolic Blood Pressure (SBP) ≥ 140 mmHg and/or Diastolic Blood Pressure (DBP) ≥ 90 mmHg.

Statistical Analysis

After data screening, individuals' sampling weights were computed by product of the selection probabilities in each step. Complex sample survey analysis was used to estimate the prevalence rates of dental care habits and associated 95% Confidence Intervals (95% CIs) within the subpopulations. To measure the association between OH and relevant factors, Odds Ratio (OR) was estimated through a weighted binary logistic regression model. We also utilized Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to categorize people into the economic quartiles. Furthermore, Cochran-Armitage test was used to examine the trends of dental care habits frequencies over educational levels and economic status. All computations and statistical tests were performed in Stata/SE 11.0 (StataCorp, College Station, TX, USA).

Results

After discarding missing and invalid data, 12,077 records remained, of which 5,127 (42.5%) were males and 6,949 (57.5%) were females. About 8,324 (69%) were urban citizens and 3,753 (31%) were living in rural regions. The majority of participants were Persian (48.9%), and were engaged in homemaking (30.3%); 14% were also university graduates. The mean and standard error of sample's age were estimated 37.8 and 0.2 years respectively. Moreover, the response rate of the study was 95.3%.

Daily tooth brushing and dental flossing frequencies have been summarized in Table 1. As illustrated, totally 20.1% of Iranian people brush their teeth twice a day or more and 16.8% floss at least once a day. In addition, our findings generally show that Iranian women keep their teeth clean

Table 1. Relative frequencies of daily tooth brushing and dental flossing habits by gender groups

OH frequency per day		All			Male			Female		
		Number	%	95% CI	Number	%	95% CI	Number	%	95% CI
Tooth Brush	Never	4,280	32.5	28.4-36.8	2,197	39.7	37.1-42.3	2,083	25.0	23.3-26.8
	Once	5,423	47.4	44.3-50.5	2,245	46.4	44.5-48.3	3,178	48.5	47.0-49.9
	Twice or more	2,364	20.1	17.7-22.7	681	13.9	12.8-15.2	1,683	26.5	25.1-28.0
Dental Floss	Never	10,145	83.2	79.4-86.4	4,456	86.1	84.6-87.5	5,689	80.1	77.9-82.2
	Once	1,513	13.4	10.8-16.4	555	11.6	10.3-12.9	958	15.3	13.7-16.9
	Twice or more	407	3.4	2.7-4.3	114	2.3	2.0-2.6	293	4.6	4.0-5.2

OH= Oral Hygiene; CI= Confidence Interval

much more than men. Percentage who did not have daily brushing habit was significantly greater for men compared to women (male: 39.7%; female: 25.0%; $P < 0.001$). Women also more than men had daily habit of flossing (male: 4.6%; female: 2.3%; $P < 0.001$).

Table 2 presents the percentages who brush their teeth twice or more a day, floss at least once a day, and those who have both habits along with related ORs corresponding to each subpopulation. The odds of OH in women is noted to be more than twice relative to men (OR=2.3; $P < 0.001$). For rural and urban regions, percentage of people who pursue daily recommendations of oral self-care were computed 2.9%

and 6.9% ($P < 0.001$) respectively. Compared to rural people, urban citizens are nearly three times more likely to care for their teeth (OR=2.7; $P < 0.001$). Figure 1 depicts not only this difference by sex groups, but also higher inequality of OH between sex groups in urban areas in contrast to their rural counterparts.

Figure 2 exhibits the percentage of people who both brush more than once a day and floss at least once a day over age groups. It clearly demonstrates that OH develops over age groups with a peak at age 25–34 years, and then gradually decreases. Findings of ORs over age groups in Table 2 show similar results. Besides, for all age groups women received

Table 2. Relative frequencies of dental self-care behaviors by gender, residential area, age groups, ethnicity and job categories

Variable	Brush \geq twice/day				Floss \geq once/day				Both habits/day			
	Number	%	OR ^a	P	Number	%	OR ^a	P	Number	%	OR ^a	P
Gender												
Male	681	13.9	1.0	-	669	13.8	1.0	-	183	3.7	1.0	-
Female	1,683	26.5	2.2	0.000	1,251	19.9	1.6	0.000	483	7.7	2.3	0.000
Residential area												
Rural	546	15.1	1.0	---	327	9.5	1.0	---	93	2.9	1.0	---
Urban	1,818	22.3	1.6	0.000	1,593	19.9	2.4	0.000	573	6.9	2.7	0.000
Age Group												
06 - 14	179	14.3	1.0	-	121	9.4	1.0	-	35	2.7	1.0	-
15 - 24	562	23.0	1.9	0.000	409	17.8	2.1	0.000	149	6.0	2.4	0.000
25 - 34	603	25.0	2.2	0.000	532	21.6	2.8	0.000	197	7.9	3.3	0.000
35 - 44	333	20.5	1.7	0.000	347	20.9	2.7	0.000	115	6.9	2.9	0.000
45 - 54	269	16.0	1.2	0.050	244	14.2	1.7	0.000	87	4.6	1.9	0.003
55 - 64	323	14.6	1.0	0.638	213	10.3	1.1	0.375	65	3.4	1.3	0.229
65 - 70	95	10.5	0.7	0.052	54	7.3	0.8	0.189	18	2.0	0.8	0.443
Ethnicity												
Parsian	1,266	21.4	1.0	-	1,016	18.2	1.0	-	379	6.4	1.0	-
Azeri	394	16.5	0.7	0.000	431	17.3	0.9	0.139	110	4.6	0.7	0.001
Lur	177	17.5	0.8	0.022	147	16.9	0.8	0.149	55	5.8	0.8	0.170
Kurd	179	19.9	0.9	0.385	120	12.7	0.7	0.000	38	4.3	0.6	0.017
Balouch	94	21.0	1.0	0.827	40	10.6	0.5	0.004	14	4.8	0.7	0.373
Gilaki	135	29.6	1.5	0.000	81	17.6	0.9	0.618	40	9.0	1.3	0.147
Arab	63	24.2	1.1	0.549	25	9.1	0.4	0.001	10	3.8	0.6	0.112
Turkman	26	13.5	0.6	0.049	21	15.7	0.7	0.219	2	0.8	0.1	0.010
Other	30	20.7	1.0	0.941	39	22.3	1.2	0.374	18	11.0	1.9	0.027
Employment status												
Employee	225	29.8	1.0	-	255	31.2	1.0	0.000	104	14.0	1.0	-
Labor	84	25.8	0.5	0.008	57	13.7	0.2	0.000	22	8.2	0.2	0.000
Self-employed	223	15.0	0.3	0.000	241	16.5	0.3	0.000	58	4.4	0.2	0.000
Student/soldier	514	27.7	0.6	0.000	372	27.0	0.3	0.000	138	12.6	0.4	0.000
Homemaker	1,025	21.9	0.7	0.001	751	11.1	0.4	0.000	244	3.2	0.4	0.000
Retired	149	10.9	0.5	0.000	133	22.3	0.4	0.000	54	5.2	0.5	0.004
Unemployed	142	19.4	0.6	0.001	109	15.0	0.4	0.000	46	6.8	0.5	0.001

OR= Odds Ratio; P= P-value for OR

^aORs are crude and are not adjusted by any other variables.

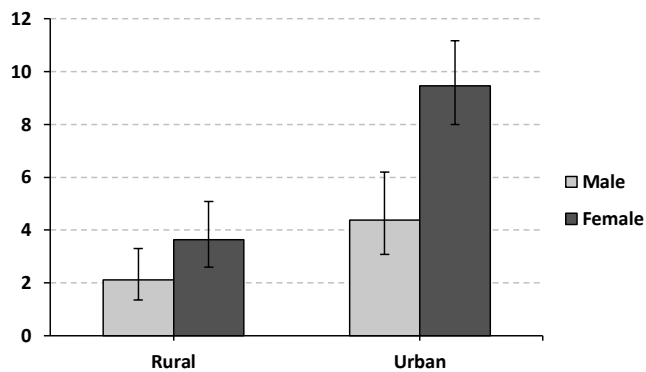


Figure 1. Percentage who brush twice or more a day and floss at least once a day over residential areas by gender.

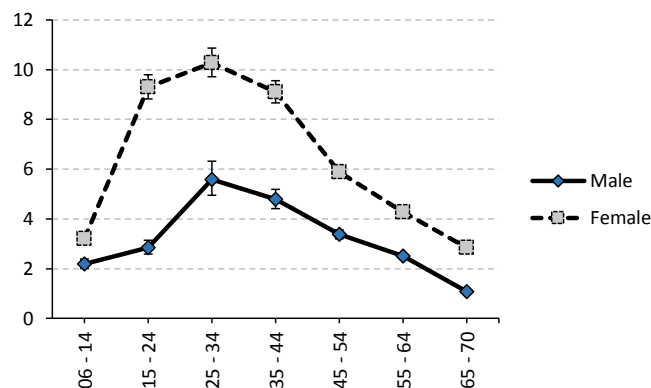


Figure 2. Percentage who brush twice or more a day and floss at least once a day over age groups by gender.

a significant higher amount of this index compared to men especially for middle age groups. The same pattern was also seen for rural and urban people over age groups. Among ethnicity categories, the best situation of OH was observed in Persians (6.4%). Afterwards, Azaries, Lors, Kurds, Balouchs, Gilakis and Arabs take the next places respectively. The lowest prevalence belonged to Turkmens' people (0.8%). Table 2 also compares the OH situation among different job categories. Employees whether governmental or non-governmental had the highest degrees of OH (29.8%), and the

lowest was seen in retired persons (10.9%). Table 3 has been drawn to assess the impact of education and economic situation on OH by gender. All three relative frequencies of OH habits show upward trends by increasing the level of education ($P < 0.001$). Similar significant increment was observed in both crude and adjusted ORs over educational levels. Figure 3 illustrates the association between OH and level of education by gender. Values of percentages and relevant ORs also disclosed stronger impact of education on OH in females compared to men.

Table 3. Association between OH and two major SES factors; educational level and economic situation

Variable	%	Brush \geq twice/day			%	Floss \geq once/day			%	Both habits/day		
		Crude OR ^a	Adjusted OR ^b	P for Trend ^c		Crude OR ^a	Adjusted OR ^b	P for Trend ^c		Crude OR ^a	Adjusted OR ^b	P for Trend ^c
Males												
Education level												
Illiterate	13.4	1.0	1.0	0.000	5.2	1.0	1.0	0.000	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.000
Primary school	9.6	1.4	1.3		6.8	1.5	1.4		1.0	1.0	1.0	
Guidance school	10.6	1.8*	1.7*		10.2	2.5**	2.3**		2.5	2.3	2.3	
High school	18.6	3.3**	3.1**		17.9	4.3**	3.8**		5.6	3.9**	3.6*	
Associate degree	22.6	4.8**	4.4**		24.9	8.1**	7.1**		8.8	8.8**	8.1**	
Graduate	20.3	4.5**	4.1**		35.3	10.0**	8.5**		9.7	11.2**	10.2**	
Post graduate	26.1	5.1**	4.6**		33.0	16.5**	14.2**		10.0	15.2**	13.6*	
Economic status												
1st quartile	11.5	1.0	1.0	0.000	6.9	1.0	1.0	0.000	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.000
2nd quartile	12.0	1.0	0.9		8.8	1.3	1.2		2.1	1.3	1.2	
3th quartile	11.9	1.1	0.9		11.7	1.7**	1.6*		2.6	1.7	1.5	
4th quartile	17.6	1.6*	1.4		23.6	3.9**	3.4**		7.1	4.9**	4.0**	
Females												
Educational level												
Illiterate	16.6	1.0	1.0	0.000	7.2	1.0	1.0	0.000	2.9	1.0	1.0	0.000
Primary school	22.2	1.6**	1.5**		12.0	1.8**	2.1**		3.4	1.3	1.5	
Guidance school	27.9	2.3**	2.2**		19.5	3.1**	3.6**		6.9	3.1**	3.4**	
High school	29.3	3.2**	2.9**		26.8	5.7**	6.1**		10.8	6.2**	6.3**	
Associate degree	31.3	3.6**	3.2**		35.1	8.0**	8.5**		15.5	9.2**	9.1**	
Graduate	37.1	4.2**	3.7**		39.6	11.1**	11.5**		20.2	11.6**	11.2**	
Post graduate	47.6	7.1**	6.4**		39.5	19.0**	20.4**		20.0	19.0**	19.2**	
Economic status												
1st quartile	23.3	1.0	1.0	0.000	10.5	1.0	1.0	0.000	3.3	1.0	1.0	0.000
2nd quartile	22.8	1.0	0.9		16.6	1.7**	1.5**		5.3	1.7*	1.5	
3th quartile	27.0	1.2	1.1		20.5	2.2**	1.8**		8.0	2.6**	2.1*	
4th quartile	31.8	1.6**	1.4*		30.2	3.8**	2.9**		13.1	4.8**	3.6**	

OH= Oral Hygiene; SES= Socio-Economic Status; OR= Odds Ratio

^adefined as OR's estimation without any adjustment ^bdefined as OR's estimation by adjusting over gender, residential areas and age groups'; ^cdefined as P-value of Cochran-Armitage test for trend analysis.

* $P < 0.050$; ** $P < 0.001$.

After PCA, the first component (explaining 42% of the total variation) was utilized to categorize individuals into economic quartiles. As Figure 4 illustrates, for both genders, there is a significant increase in OH over economic quartiles ($P < 0.001$). Again a higher degree of association between economic status and OH was perceived in women relative to men.

In Table 4, we compared OH frequencies between individuals who are exposed to each common NCD risk factor and those who do not have the risk factor. As both values of crude and adjusted OR (I) illustrate, for people with unhealthy diet, physically inactive, current daily smokers, OH was significantly poorer than those who did not have these characteristics. The greatest difference in OH frequency was obtained between daily smokers and non-daily smokers ($OR = 3.3$; $P < 0.001$). Furthermore, by adjusting over education and economic status (adjusted II), only physical activity was found to be statistically correlated with OH ($OR = 1.5$; $P < 0.001$). Figure 5 shows recommended daily OH frequencies over the number of risk factors people had. As depicted, by increasing the number of risk factors all three combinations of OH habits gently decrease ($OR = 0.7$; $P < 0.001$).

Discussion

In this paper, we made an attempt to investigate dental self-care practices among Iranian population aged 6–70 years. To our knowledge, this was the first effort to estimate OH status in a general population with a national scale in the country. Overall, our results revealed a very low prevalence of people with recommended OH practices in Iran. We also found that Iranian men have much less attention to their OH compared to women. In addition, rural inhabitants are much more than urban citizens at risk for dental caries due to their lower degrees of OH. Maximum tendency to OH practices was also perceived by adults in age group 25–34. Persians and Turkmens among ethnic groups and employees and retirees among job categories respectively had the best and worst circumstances. We also identified socio-economic determinants (including educational level and assets) as one of the most influential factors on people's dental care habits.

There were a significant interrelation between OH and fruit/vegetable consumption, physical activity and smoking as well.

Oral Hygiene (OH) status in Iran

To our surprise, current data show that although there was a remarkable decrease in dental caries from DMFT of 4 to 1.5 in 12-year-old children (40–44), oral self-care status is not still

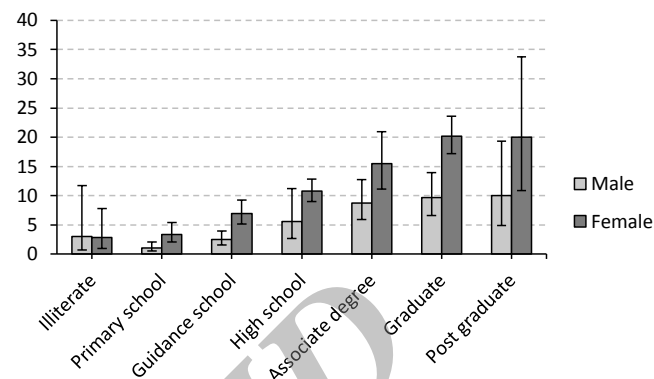


Figure 3. Percentage who brush twice or more a day and floss at least once a day over educational level by gender

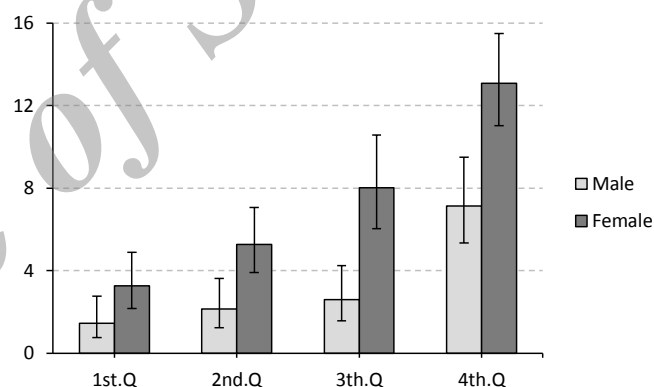


Figure 4. Percentage who brush twice or more a day and floss at least once a day over economic quartiles by gender

Table 4. Association between OH status and common risk factors of NCDs

Risk Factor	%	Crude ^a		Adjusted I ^b		Adjusted II ^c	
		OR	P	OR	P	OR	P
Diet							
Poor ^d	5.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-
Healthy	9.5	1.8	0.000	1.6	0.000	1.3	0.065
Physical activity							
Low ^e	4.5	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-
Moderate/Vigorous	7.0	1.2	0.006	1.4	0.001	1.5	0.001
Tobacco use							
Daily smoker	1.6	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-
Non-daily smoker	7.5	3.3	0.000	1.9	0.045	1.5	0.198
Obesity							
Obese ^f	4.1	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-
Normal	6.3	1.1	0.263	1.3	0.052	1.1	0.336
Hypertension							
Hypertensive ^g	4.8	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-
Normal	5.7	1.2	0.074	1.2	0.079	1.0	0.959

OH= Oral Hygiene; NCDs= Non-Communicable Diseases; P= P-value for comparison test of proportions

^aNo adjustment was made; ^badjusted by gender, residential area and age group; ^cadjusted by gender, residential area, age group, educational level and economic status; ^dDefined as <5 servings of fruit and vegetables per day; ^eDefined as <600 MET-minutes/week; ^fDefined as BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²; ^gDefined as systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg.

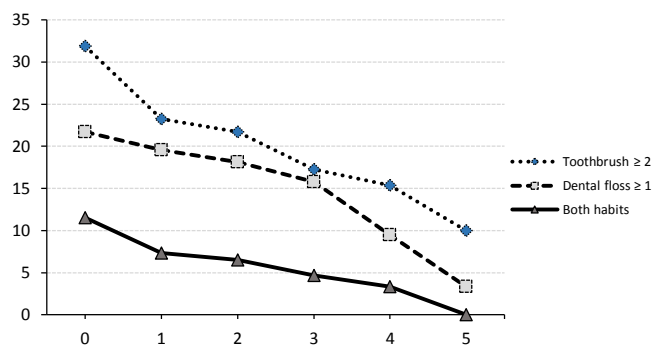


Figure 5. Relative frequencies of daily oral hygiene behaviors over the number of risk factors people were exposed

satisfactory In Iran. Kasmaei *et al.* have already expressed their concerns about dental health condition in Iran. They urged quick action for OH education in our community (45). Only 5.7% of total population met the minimum recommendations for daily tooth brushing and flossing. About 32.5% did not brush their teeth even once per day, and only 20.1% brush at least twice a day. Moreover, 83.2% of the population did not use dental floss on a daily basis. In the other side 3.4% stated that they floss at least once a day. In a study in Denmark 68% of dentate populations reported tooth brushing at least twice-daily and 11% dental flossing (46).

Women were more than twice likely to have their teeth cleaned (OR=2.3). This superiority was maintained in any age group, residential district, level of education and economic status. Similar results have been reported in previous studies (47–49). It can be inferred that this difference originate from the higher attention to appearance by women. Besides, there was seen a neat discrepancy regarding dental self-care practices between urban citizens compared to the villagers (OR=2.7), this finding is in compliance with another studies (47,50,51). We believe that this condition may be due to the lack of adequate knowledge on general health and less attention to appearance in rural areas.

Among school age children (6-14 years old) 14.3% brush their teeth twice a day, 9.4% use floss daily and only 2.7% meet both criteria. In a recent study in Tanzania, Mashoto *et al.* reported that 21.9% of their study population which were schoolchildren never brushed their teeth and only 32.9% met the standard criteria for tooth brushing (52). In their latest resolution, WHO urged all communities to develop and implement oral health promotion programs in school children as part of activities in health-promoting schools (53). Assuming schoolchildren as referent, higher frequencies of tooth brushing and flossing was seen amongst 25–34-year-old persons between (OR=3.3) for both genders. In general, people aged 24–34 more than twice the first age group brush at least twice a day/floss daily (OR \geq 2.4). Age distribution of dental self-care behaviors sheds light on a precious point which should be considered in the future via health policy-makers. Since the worst condition belongs to the youngest group and fortunately there is the possibility of health education to these groups through schools we will need to design and perform appropriate interventions for them.

Although we do not have any data about the proportion of denture user adults in our sample, considering the fact that the worst oral health condition belongs to elderly people, Lack

of health knowledge, traditions and cultural unhealthy beliefs might affect dental self-care practices in these populations. With regard to the elderly's special needs for treatment, policy-makers should prepare facilities to better treat this age group. Hence, further studies in this area seem to be necessary (54–56). Also poor OH in younger participants brings up the need for implementation of preventive policies for this group. Considering the findings from other studies increasing oral health literacy through school and family education together may result in successful achievements (57–59).

In Iran as a country with diverse ethnic groups, there was an ethnic disparity in dental self-care habits as well. Considering Persians as baseline, we saw that except for Gilakis who had better condition in taking both tooth brushing and flossing recommendations (OR=1.3), unhealthy behaviors among other subpopulations were more common than Persians (OR<1). The worst situation belonged to Turkmens (OR=0.1); only 0.8% of them were used to respect the recommendations for daily OH. This calls for not only further studies to explore the reasons behind this negligence, but provision of appropriate interventions as well. Higher incidence of upper gastrointestinal cancers especially esophageal cancer among Turkmen populations might also have roots in their poor OH. There are at least two evidences which reported the significant correlation between dental self-care behaviors including tooth brushing and esophageal cancer in Turkmens of Iran (1,460). Also in another study Nasrollahzadeh *et al.* demonstrated a possible interaction between gastric atrophy and poor OH in developing esophageal squamous cell carcinoma in an Iranian population (12).

Oral Hygiene (OH) and socio-economic factors

Current results revealed that after adjustment by gender, age and residential area there was obvious educational gradient with respect to unhealthy dental practices; in a way that illiterates and less educated people had more detrimental habits. The chance of having healthy dental practice among university graduates was beyond nine times more than those with lowest degree. Additionally, this impact was more obvious in females than males. This finding was alike with previous studies as well, for example in one of them researchers reported that the odds of having dental self-care habits amongst university graduates were more than six times those without graduate degrees (49,61).

Dental self-care behaviors were less common among people with poorer economic status. After adjusting for gender, age and residential area there seem an ascending trend between health-related behaviors and economic status. Likewise, in Tanzania, utilizing tooth brush was less common among adolescents from lower economic status (52). Also in a Korean study there was significant correlation between regular tooth brushing habits and individual's income (48). However, it appears that the impact of education on OH is much stronger than financial capability.

Oral Hygiene (OH) and Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) risk factors

Another important finding we observed in this study is the interrelation between NCD risk factors and unhealthy personal practices of dental health. The clustering among

these factors underlines the common risk factors approach in Iranian population (62). As we brought in Table 4, values of both crude and adjusted (I) OR reflect a significant positive correlation between oral health compromising practices and behavioral risk factors: physical inactivity, smoking and unhealthy diet. In this part, obesity and hypertension were not significantly correlated with OH, though there are some evidences which relate OH to obesity and hypertension (63,64). Moreover, those people who had more risk factors were more likely to neglect their OH, according to Figure 5. In a British study, researchers found same correlations between similar variables (high sugar consumption, smoking) (61). In Korea, a larger proportion of people who had reasonable physical activity had regular tooth brushing habit as well (48). There are studies that already illustrated the link between health related behaviors like smoking, frequency of dental visits, frequency of eating fresh fruits and vegetables to oral health (65–67).

While we eliminated the effect of SES by including education and economic status in the model, only physical activity remained significant. This clearly demonstrates that SES plays a confounding role in the association between OH and behavioral risk factors except for physical inactivity. For instance, lack of education causes both poor OH and poor dietary habits. About physical activity, it can be inferred that people with sedentary lifestyle pay less attention to their basic health aside from their educational or economic levels.

Various studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of application of social and behavioral models in NCD prevention and control (68,69). Likewise, Dorri and colleagues' behavioral model showed that dental self-care behaviors and general hygiene behaviors are strongly correlated to each other (70). In this regard, it seems that to obtain successful community-wide health education promotion programs involving OH we should not neglect behavioral theories upon designing strategic national programs.

Strengths

This survey was carried out in a national scale and on a general population, so the results are representative of the whole country. Another eminent advantage of this study was the use of the standard questions of WHO STEPS project which is regularly being performed by a significant number of countries around the world. So it enables us to compare our results with findings of other countries and evaluate ourselves in an international level.

The second strength of this study is that even though previous studies have already confirmed existence of a positive association between poor OH and lifestyle risk factors they did not considered the probable confounding variables. We showed that the association between OH and those risk factors were through confounding effect of SES except for physical activity.

Limitations

One limitation of this study was due to sampling design. Since the sample was not stratified by provinces, we could not estimate and compare OH condition among provinces. Locating hotspots and prioritizing the regions with poorer situations for effective interventions could be an advantage of

using stratification technique in sampling scheme. Although the current study has been the sixth round of the national NCD risk factors surveys in Iran, it was the first time that OH habits were measured. As a result, considering the trends on OH conditions over time was impossible.

The other shortcoming to our work is that the frequency of being visited by dentist, as important aspect of OH, was neglected in the questionnaire. Furthermore, lack of information on individuals' denture state made us unable to exclude denture users for subsequent analyses; it casts doubt on the estimates particularly in older age groups. Additional information such as fluoride intake, utilizing toothpick or mouthwash, consumption of sugar and chewing gum, age at first use toothbrush could also capture other dimensions of OH. Besides, through some simple self-reported questions, we were also able to assess individuals' oral health by computing basic indices (DMFT, DMFS and deft) for dental caries. Nevertheless, OH was only a small part of a long questionnaire of NCD risk factors survey, and including extra questions might cause response bias and weaken the validity of our instrument.

Conclusion

Our findings generally emphasize on the need for improving oral health facilities among rural people. It also underlines the need to enhance oral self-care maintenance behaviors specifically in the youngest age group 6–14 years old in both rural and urban regions and calls for early preventive strategies and instructive programs. Moreover, SES, especially education, was determined as a very important determinant for OH. Therefore, the pivotal role of education and equity should be taken into consideration when we are going to design and implement new interventions. However, due to limited resources, it would not be logical to apply these programs at a national level; considering the subgroups at higher risk, it seems that designing educative strategies for the most high risk subgroups who can benefit the most is appropriate (49,71).

The strong association between OH and behavioral risk factors introduces OH as a good representative for other lifestyle components, i.e. we can make a relatively fair judgment about people's other risky behaviors only by knowing about their OH. However, for diet and smoking, this interrelation seems to be indirect through socio-economic factors. Thus, by planning intervention programs based on raising literacy and equity within the community, we expect not only would decrease oral problems, but also burden of other NCDs.

In spite of ongoing health programs, Oral health situation in Iran requires urgent strategic programs. Hopefully better conditions can be achieved through promoting the community's educational level and establishment of social justice.

Clinical relevance

Scientific rationale for study

There is not adequate evidence about the OH status in the general population of Iran. Socio-economic determinants seem to have a remarkable contribution to OH behaviors and

make them relevant to other lifestyle factors.

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Ethical issues

All the ethical considerations of the study have been approved by the board of Center for NCD Control and Prevention. Moreover, the entire samples received and approved an informed consent before entering the study.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

AR: contribution to study implementation and data gathering, data analysis and providing the manuscript; FA: contribution to study implementation, data gathering and providing the manuscript; AM: contribution to data analysis and providing manuscript; JK: contribution to study implementation, data gathering and providing manuscript; KE: contribution to study implementation and data gathering.

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