



The Effect Of Postnatal Household Smoking on Dental Caries in Young Children

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Introduction: The study aimed to explore the association between parental smoking behavior and caries experience in young children, taking into account the socioeconomic status and oral health-related behavior.

Method and material: IN THIS STUDY SEVERAL ARTICLES PAPERS RESEARCH FROM 1991 UNTIL 2010.

Result: Recently, it was suggested that children exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) have also an increased risk of dental caries in the deciduous dentition. An important finding, as it may provide insights into the complex multifactorial etiology of dental caries and offer additional tools to tackle disparities in caries prevalence through general health preventive measures. The question, however, arises whether the impact of passive smoking on children's oral health can be explained by differences in socioeconomic status, dietary habits, or oral hygiene habits between smoking and non-smoking families. Therefore, the present study aimed to further elucidate the association between parental smoking behavior and caries experience in children, considering these and other possible confounders.

Conclusion: There was a statistically significant dose-response relationship between cumulative household postnatal ETS and the prevalence of dental caries in the children.

The investigators conclude from these findings that maternal smoking during pregnancy and postnatal exposure to ETS at home may be independently associated with an increased prevalence of dental caries in young children.