

## B2. Results from questionnaire regarding oral health knowledge and behavior of adolescents from Galati after first OH education lesson (Retest 1)

### Auto perception of oral health

In the disadvantaged children group from Galati, 4% of children estimate their oral health as very good and 10% good. 15% consider it as satisfactory and 3,3% of the subjects can't estimate it.

**Auto perception of OH retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid I do not know	1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Very good	4	13.3	13.3	16.7
good	10	33.3	33.3	50.0
satisfactory	15	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Fig. 35. Auto perception of oral health for 13-18 yrs group in Galati

### Frequency of toothbrushing

In the children group from Galati, 66,7% of children have a proper behavior, they declared that perform tooth brushing 2 or more times/day. An important proportion , 33,3% of the subjects brush the tooth once a day behavior wich is insufficient.

**Frequency of tooth brushing retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 2 or more times/ day	20	66.7	66.7	66.7
Once a day	10	33.3	33.3	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Fig. 38. Frequency of brushing for youth in Galati

### The tooth brush technique

In both age group from Galati, 13,3% of them responded they currently use circular and horizontal movements, rotation technique and 86,7% cited the roll technique as their currently used technique.

**Tooth brushing technique retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid roll	26	86.7	86.7	86.7
incorrect	4	13.3	13.3	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

### Use of oral health care products

For the children from Galati, 6,7% of the subjects declare that use mouthwash. 3,3 % of the children use dental floss and 90% declared they did not use any additional method.

**Additional products for OH retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Mouth wash	2	6.7	6.7	6.7
floss	1	3.3	3.3	10.0
Do not use	27	90.0	90.0	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Fig. Frequency of using dental care products

### Frequency of consumption of cariogenic food

In the children group from Galati, 10% of children use to eat fruit daily. An impressive number of 90% responded to eat fruit 2-3 times/ week.

**Frequency of consumption of fruit retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Once a day	3	10.0	10.0	10.0
2-3 times/ week	27	90.0	90.0	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

For the children group from Galati, results showed that 20% use to eat citrus 2-3 times/ week and 80% only eat citrus once a week.

**Frequency of consumption of citrus retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 2-3 times/week	6	20.0	20.0	20.0
Once a week	24	80.0	80.0	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

For the children group from Galati, results showed that 3,3% use to eat biscuits/ cakes a few times a day, another important number of 20% consume it once a day, 20% eat this kind of food 2-3 times/ week and only 56,7% consume it once a week.

**Frequency of consumption of biscuits/cakes retest 1**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	A few times a day	1	3.3	3.3	3.3
	Once a day	6	20.0	20.0	23.3
	2-3 times/ week	6	20.0	20.0	43.3
	Once a week	17	56.7	56.7	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

For the children group from Galati, results showed that 3,3% use to eat chocolate/toffee a few times a day, another 16,7% consume it once a day, 23,3% eat this kind of food 2-3 times/ week and only 56,7% consume it once a week.

**Frequency of consumption of chocolate/toffee retest 1**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	A few times a day	1	3.3	3.3	3.3
	Once a day	5	16.7	16.7	20.0
	2-3 times/ week	7	23.3	23.3	43.3
	Once a week	17	56.7	56.7	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

The children group in Galati responded positively to consume sweetened tea/ milk: 93,3% consume this kind of drinks once a day and only 3,3% consume it once a week and 3,3% drink this sweetened drinks 2-3 times/week.

**Frequency of consumption of sweetened tea/milk retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Once a day	28	46	93.3	93.3
2-3 times/ week	1	16	3.3	96.7
Once a week	1	16	3.3	100.0
I don't know		22		
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Fig. 44. Frequency of consumption of cariogenic food for 15-16 yrs in Galati

In the children group from Galati, 3,3% of children use to drink carbonated beverages a few times a day, 3,3% drink it once a day, 26,7% for 2-3 times daily. Only 66,7% of this category don't use to drink carbonated beverages more than once a week.

#### Frequency of consumption of carbonated beverages retest 1

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid A few times a day	1	2	3.3	3.3
Once a day	1	2	3.3	6.7
2-3 times/ week	8	16	26.7	33.3
Once a week	20	40	66.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Fig. 46. Frequency of consumption of carbonated beverages for youth in Galati

#### Consumption of food and beverages after the toothbrushing

Only 86,7% of the children from Galati use to drink plain water after the toothbrushing. 3,3% of the subjects use to drink carbonated beverages and 10% of the children use to eat sweets.

#### Consum dupa periaj retest 1

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	Plain water	26	86.7	86.7	86.7
	sweets	3	13.3	13.3	96.7
	Carbonated beverages	0	0	0	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Fig. 49. Frequency of consumption of food and beverages after the toothbrushing in Galati

### Smoking habits

Regarding smoking, 56,7% out of the children group from Galati declared they do not smoke, 33,3% admit to smoke occasionally and 10% reveal to smoke 1-10 cigarettes/ day.

Smoking habits retest 1

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid no	17	34	56.7	56.7
occasionally	10	20	33.3	90.0
1-10 cigarettes/day	3	6	10.0	100.0
more 10 cigarettes/day		12.0		
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

### Motives for starting smoking

Regarding motives for starting smoking, 56,7% of the children group in Galati blame it on **???????**, 20% cited entourage and 3,3% boredom. Another 13,3% declared they started smoking out of nowhere. Pleasure smoking was cited with a proportion of 6,7%

Motives for starting motives retest 1

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Missing	17	74	56.7	56.7
anturaj	6	12	20.0	76.7

nu stiu	4	8	13.3	90.0
placere	2	4	6.7	96.7
plictiseala	1	2	3.3	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

### Motives for continuing smoking

6,7% of the children group from Galati responded they continued smoking because of **1????**, 30% blame it on **2?????**, 56,7% declared **MISSING SYSTEM** is the reason, and **4????** was cited with a proportion of 3,3%.

Motives for continuing smoking retest 1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	2	6.7	15.4	15.4
	2	9	30.0	69.2	84.6
	3	1	3.3	7.7	92.3
	4	1	3.3	7.7	100.0
	Total	13	43.3	100.0	
Missing	System	17	56.7		
Total		30	100.0		

### Addressability to the dentist

In children group from Galati, 16,7% of the children address to the dentist only in case of a dental problem. 36,7% of the subject address to the dentist one time/year and 46,7% declared they visit the dentist twice a year.

**Frequency of visiting the dentist retest 1**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	de 2 ori pe an	14	28	46.7	46.7
	1 data pe an	11	22	36.7	83.3
	cand apar problem	5	10	16.7	100.0
	Missing		40		
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Fig. 52. Frequency of addressability to the dentist for goup in Galati

### Reasons for last visit to the dentist

In children group from Galati, 3,3% did not know the reasons for the last visit to the dentist, 3,3% visited the dentist for caries and 93,3% only went for a control.

**Reasons for last visit to the dentist retest 1**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	I don't know and Missing	1	42	3.3	3.3
	carii	1	2	3.3	6.7
	control	28	56	93.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	



### Knowledge about presence of gingival bleeding observed by the dentist

Results showed that 13,3% of the children from Galati do not have knowledge about presence of gingival bleeding as it has been observed by the dentist, 83,3% did not have any gingival bleeding and 3,3% responded positively to the presence of gingival bleeding.

**Probleme gingivale observate de medicul dentist retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid nu stiu	4	13.3	13.3	13.3
nu	25	83.3	83.3	96.7
da	1	3.3	3.3	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

### Knowledge about periodontal treatment realized before

3,3% of the children group from Galati responded negatively to this question and an impressive 96,7% responded positively.

**Tratament parodontal in trecut retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid nu	1	3.3	3.3	3.3

da	29	96.7	96.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

### Oral health information received from the dentist

In group from Galati, 43,3% of the children received oral health information very often from the dentist and 56,7% said they received often enough information from the dentist.

**Education from the dentist retest 1**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very often	13	43.3	43.3	43.3
	Often enough	17	56.7	56.7	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

### Sources for OH education

Regarding sources for OH, 50% of the children group in Galati responded their information is provided from the family and 50% declared their information being provided from the dentist.

**Sources for OH education retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	family	15	50.0	50.0	50.0
	dentist	15	50.0	50.0	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Fig. 53. Oral health information for 13-18 yrs group in Galati

### Knowledge about the importance of fluoride in toothpaste

90% out of the children group from Galati proved to have knowledge about the importance of fluoride in toothpaste and 10% denied having knowledge about fluoride in toothpaste.

**Fluoride retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	27	90.0	90.0
	no	3	10.0	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0

### Knowledge about caries etiology

The children group from Galati declared ??????? as cause of caries in proportion of 6,7%, 26,7% blame it on cariogenic diet, 63,3% cited poor hygiene and only 3,3% responded with „I do not know”.

**Caries etiology retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Missing	2	6.7	6.7
	Cariogenic diet	8	26.7	33.3
	Poor hygiene	19	63.3	96.7
	I do not know/ Missing	1	3.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0

### Knowledge about personal preventive measures

The children group from Galati proved knowledge about caries preventive measures in the following way: 66,7% - periodic inspection, 3,3% - ??????, 26,7% - proper hygiene and 3,3% - daily brushing.

**Preventive measures for caries retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid I do not know	1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Periodic control	20	66.7	66.7	70.0
Proper hygiene	8	30	30	100
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

### Knowledge about gingivitis etiology

3,3% of the children group from Galati cited toothbrushing, 23,3% responded with lack of knowledge regarding this question and 73,3% responded ??????

**Gingivitis etiology retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid I do not know and missing	22	96,6	96,6	73.3

Lack of Tooth brushing	1	3.3	3.3	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

### Knowledge about the role of dental floss

3,3% out of the children from Galati declared the role of dental floss is ??????, 3,3% cleaning, 60% interdental cleaning and 33,3% had lack of knowledge.

**Role of floss retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
cleaning	1	5	3.3	6.7
Interdental cleaning	18	0	60.0	66.7
I do not know/Missing	10	95	33.3	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

### Knowledge about benefits of regular visits to the dentist

The children group from Galati responded the following way regarding benefits of regular visits to the dentist: 6,7% responded with “I do not know”, 66,7% underlined prevention of caries and 6,7% cited treatment, 3,3% - healthy denture and 16,7% cited maintenance of oral health.

**Benefits of regular visits to the dentist retest 1**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Maintenance of OH	5	20	16.7	20.0
I do not know	2	6.7	6.7	26.7
prevention	20	66.7	66.7	93.3
treatment	2	6.7	6.7	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

### Knowledge about negative effects of beverages on OH

76,7% of the children group from Galati cited caries as negative effect, 6,7% ?????, 16,7% ruined teeth.

negative effects of beverages retest 1

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid <b>I don't know</b>	2	6.7	6.7	6.7
Damaged teeth	5	16.7	16.7	23.3
Caries erosion	23	72.6	72.6	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

### Knowledge about negative effects of smoking on oral health

Regarding negative effects of smoking on oral health, we can cite as following in conjunction with the responses given by the children from Galati: 10% - ????, 13,3% had lack of knowledge regarding this subject, 73,3% respiratory problems and 3,3% cited caries.

Smoking effects on OH retest 1

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Caries	1	5		13.3
Damaged teeth		45.7		
Coloured teeth		36		
I do not know	4	13.3	13.3	26.7
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

### Influence of smoking on oral health – **NU ARE TABEL**

### ALTERNATIVELE AU 2 TABELE?? Le am facut pe ambele, il alegeti pe cel bun

There are many possible activities as an alternative choice for smoking, the children from Galati cited as following: 66,7% - ?????, 13,3% - sport, 6,7% - chewing gum and 13,3% had lack of knowledge.

**Alternative for smoking retest 1**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	??????	20	66.7	66.7	66.7
	Chewing gum	2	6.7	6.7	73.3
	I do not know	4	13.3	13.3	86.7
	sport	4	13.3	13.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

### Alternative activities for smoking

There are many possible activities as an alternative choice for smoking, the children from Galati cited as following: 10% - sport, 3,3% - chewing gum and 86,7% had lack of knowledge.

**Alternative for smoking retest 2**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sport	3	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Chewing gum	1	3.3	3.3	13.3
	I do not know	26	86.7	86.7	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	