

EVALUATION OF THE EDUCATORS' INFORMAL LEVEL IN THE AREA OF TEMPORARY TEETH TRAUMA IN PEDIATRIC COMMUNITY

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Abstract: Teachers, active factors of modeling and training have a bearing decisive through informational baggage and especially through art concepts that make its presence felt in every field, on the evolution of students that are given in their care. A good information of the teachers in the basic concepts about children's temporary teeth injuries, concerns that category of teachers who teach in classes where students were age appropriate to temporary and mixed dentition.

Aim. To assess the knowledge of teachers from kindergartens and primary schools regarding the temporary teeth trauma and to promote to the teachers the concepts of prevention and interception of traumatic pathology in the area of the temporary teeth through election methods.

Material and methods. Study material was represented by a questionnaire that was completed by a total of 64 teachers that included the hierarchy of specialization (teachers, substitute teachers, primary school teachers and educators). The questionnaire included 28 items with closed and open questions and was structured in three parts. As part of this research it was used for statistical data processing, the STATISTICA program and were applied specific tests for various types of analyzed data ANOVA test and specific tests of correlation Pearson, Chi-square (χ^2).

Results and discussion. It was found that there is a statistically significant correlation ($r = 0.65$, $p = 0.000413$, 95% CI) between teacher sex and the actions they organize outside of school. Nonparametric correlation test results showed that female teachers were more concerned about these actions. Differential correlative aspects have shown concern of teachers who already have children, for the augmentation of information level in the area of temporary teeth trauma. Regarding the desire of teachers to be informed about the management of dental trauma, a rate of 92.1% of those polled, opted for, in the purposes information management diversification, in order to make teachers better prepared people in the area of traumatic pathology, people with definite knowledge in the area of first aid.

Conclusions. Responses to the questionnaire regarding the teacher knowledge in the area of temporary teeth trauma are in full agreement with the age stage of the teacher, the parent's overlap status and the hierarchy that holds the institution. Choosing appropriate methods of promoting oral health and prevent temporary teeth trauma is a central idea which lies in the responses received, thereby leading to the prevention of a full and complex clinical entity.

Key words: trauma, temporary teeth, educators, questionnaire.

INTRODUCTION

Teachers, active factors of modeling and training have a bearing decisive through informational baggage and especially through art concepts that make its presence felt in every field, on the

evolution of students that are given in their care. A good information of the teachers in the basic concepts about children's temporary teeth injuries, concerns that category of teachers who teach in classes where students were age appropriate to

temporary and mixed dentition [1]. Prompt intervention in case of accidents on the sports field or during various games may lead to a successful clinical finality after little patient presents in the specialized service.

The aims of this study were:

- to assess the knowledge of teachers from kindergartens and primary schools regarding the temporary teeth trauma, whose complex training to detect traumatic pathology, to prevent and intervene promptly when its production is a *sine qua non* condition for the harmonious development stomatognathic system of the future adult;
- to promote to the teachers the concepts of prevention and interception of traumatic pathology in the area of the temporary teeth through election methods.

MATERIAL AND METHOD.

The present study is part of the mixed longitudinal study conducted by the Department of Pediatric Dentistry Department, Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr.T. Popa" Iasi. Study material was represented by a questionnaire that was completed by a total of 64 teachers that included the hierarchy of specialization (teachers, substitute teachers, primary school teachers and educators). The questionnaire included 28 items with closed and open questions and was structured in three parts:

- first part contains general information about the teachers - 10 items;
- second part contains questions about teacher's attitude and practical

intervention in case of temporary teeth traumas - 5 items;

- third part contains questions and concrete cases about the emergency intervention in cases of temporary tooth fracture or avulsion - 13 items.

Descriptive and analytical statistical methods that were used allowed analyze, comparison and accurate processing of obtained data. As part of this research it was used for statistical data processing, the STATISTICA program, a program dedicated to medical research. In the study were applied specific tests for various types of analyzed data, from that we can remember benchmarking average values of a parameter corresponding to several groups of data of which ANOVA test, specific tests of correlation for quantitative and qualitative variables as Pearson, Chi-square (χ^2).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Quantification and analysis revealed different results depending on the environment from which the teachers are, on the etiology of trauma, essential roles for timely interventions in this area of experience back to the interviewees, but without circumventing the relevance and impact of good information from the specialist departments.

After the study of descriptive and correlative data obtained relevant results could be summarized in terms of evaluation parameters analyzed in the following sequence.

Male cases represented 27.24% of the study group. Ratio female: male was 2.5. Noteworthy is the eloquence of responses to the questionnaire in full compliance

with gender, age and stage of teaching profession, parameters that are giving clear trajectory of the mentality and belonging

to a certain level of cognitive requirement (fig.1, fig.2, Table 1).

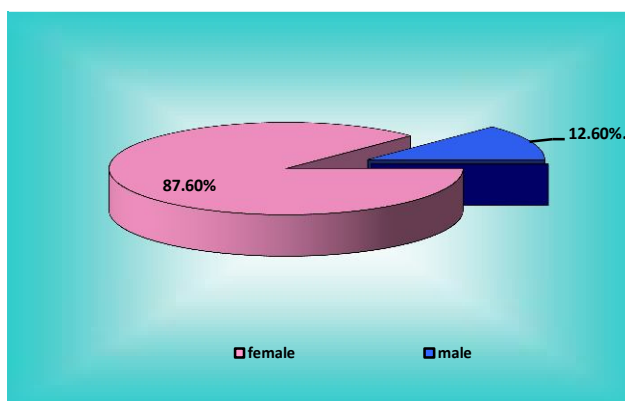


Fig. 1. Distribution of cases by teachers sex.

Tabel 1. Distribution of cases by stage of teaching profession

	Number of cases	%
Substitute teacher	15	23.44%
Teacher	31	48.44%
Educator	18	28.13%
Total	64	

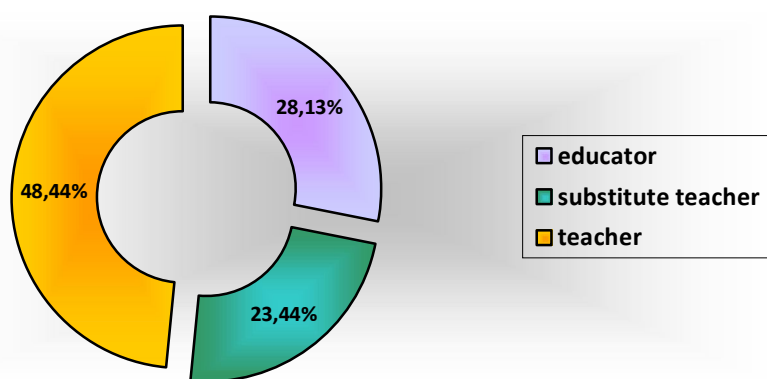


Fig. 2. Distribution of cases according to teaching profession

It was found that there is a statistically significant correlation ($r = 0.65$, $p = 0.000413$, 95% CI) between teacher sex and the actions they organize outside of school. Nonparametric correlation test results showed that female teachers were

more concerned about these actions. A plausible explanation would be to correlate the status of the mother, a symbol of total involvement in all facets educational action.

Differential correlative aspects have shown concern of teachers who already have children, for the augmentation of information level in the area of temporary teeth trauma. It was noted teachers concern that the first aid measures to be reflected in the courses taken, leading to a correct interception point of clinical situation in the area of traumatic pathology. This concern is in line with the data from literature [2].

In the second part of the questionnaire, which contained questions about the attitude and practice of teacher intervention in case of temporary teeth trauma, to the question, "Traumatized teeth are rather permanent or temporary?", interpretation of statistical data revealed the degree of knowledge of anatomy of dental system. The response of 50% of the teachers for variant "I don't know" is worrying, because it doesn't

motivates a competent intervention, materialized in an advocacy brawl for need of information in the area of traumatic pathology. Unfortunately, in our country there is no oral health programs that include proper measures to prevent periodontal dental trauma, fact that require information and awareness programs for educators on measures to be put in temporary or permanent teeth rescue in case of a dental trauma [3].

It was found that over 37.5% of teachers surveyed would intervene appropriately in case "during an hour of sports, a school unintentionally hit a 5 year old boy in the face, at the mouth and the child would have an upper incisor missing", and 25% would act accordingly to prevent bleeding accidents, but not the optimal situation regarding the traumatized tooth, elements that constitute markers for needs for training (fig.3).

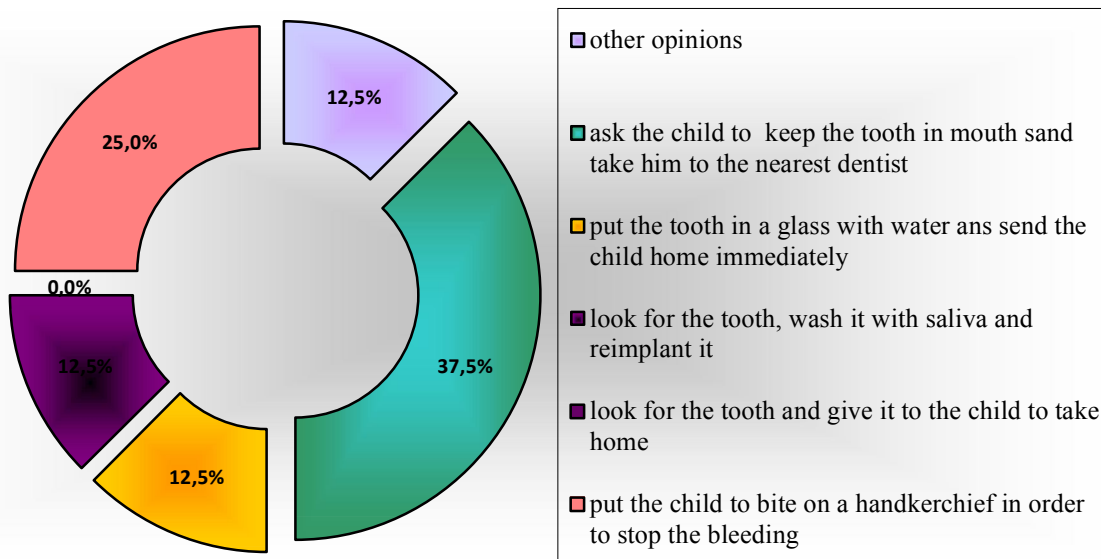


Figure 3. Teachers attitude in case of an accident followed by an upper temporary incisor avulsion.

Regarding the desire of teachers to be informed about the management of dental

trauma, a rate of 92.1% of those polled, opted for, in the purposes information

management diversification, in order to make teachers better prepared people in the area of traumatic pathology, people with definite knowledge in the area of first aid. When asked "*What kind of information you would like to know?*" the fact that 50% of the subjects interviewed feel the need to acquire information and develop skills in first aid for dental injuries was correlated with increased concern for these types of accidents in children.

The high percentage of teachers interviewed that consider that temporary teeth should not be reimplanted is much lower (28.13%) than those who do not have any opinion on this attitude (71.87%), facts that advocates for information and awareness of educators.

In terms of expelled tooth reimplantation, a percentage of 37.5% opted to rinse the tooth with alcohol as a primary method of asepsis it,

followed by rinsing with antiseptic; the other responses showed the need for information, idea supported also by authors from international literature [5].

Varied responses to the question "*If you do not replant the tooth, as it conveys to the dentist?*" (Table 3), argues for idea of strengthening other means to promote concepts about first aid in temporary teeth trauma among teachers. Note that, educators information regarding transport of expelled tooth are incorrect, ideal environments for tooth preserving being milk and saliva. From the results of the questionnaire data, we observe that most teachers recommend tooth transport in *antiseptic solutions* (48.44%) and in *alcohol* (28.13%), unrecommended method because compromise periodontal membrane vitality and hence the impossibility of a new periodontal reattachment [6.7].

Tabel 2. Ways to transport an expelled tooth

	Nr. cazuri	%
in yce	6	9.38%
in distilled water	9	14.06%
in alcohol	18	28.13%
in saliva	-	0%
in saline sollution	-	0%
in antiseptic sollution	31	48.44%
in milk	-	0%
in chlid's mouth	-	0%
in child hand	-	0%
in a handkerchief	-	0%
in a plastic bag	-	0%
other opinions	-	0%
TOTAL	64	

Percentage of 76.56% of respondents which were in favor of presenting the information regarding the dental trauma in the unit where they work, requires the active involvement of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry and the rigorous

establishment of these types of meetings in order to anchor the teachers in current notions of traumatic pathology and especially in prompt interventions in cases of emergencies (Table 3).

Tabel 3. Prevalence of information media

	Nr. cazuri	%
TV	17	26.56%
News papers, magazines	9	14.06%
courses	16	25.00%
Leaflets	21	32.81%
Presentations in the unit (school) where you work	49	76.56%
Posters	7	10.94%
Total	64	

A key measure to prevent dental and periodontal injuries in sports in preschool and school communities is to use facial masks, oral guards and other protective equipment [8].

CONCLUSIONS.

Responses to the questionnaire regarding the teacher knowledge in the area of temporary teeth trauma are in full agreement with the age stage of the teacher, the parent's overlap status and the hierarchy that holds the institution.

Appropriate structure of the questionnaire in addition to quantifying the issues pursued, lead to the establishment of a whole chain corollary, in that the educational factor is the decisive factor in child shaping and development. Choosing appropriate methods of promoting oral health and prevent injuries temporary teeth is a central idea which lies in the responses received, thereby preventing a full and complex clinical entity.

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