

The prevalence of dental erosion in 5-year-old preschoolers in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the percentage of 5-year-old preschoolers in Sharjah, affected by dental erosion and to assess the predictors. **Materials and Methods:** A total of 403 5-year-old children were examined of which 48.14% ($n = 194$) were boys and 51.86% ($n = 209$) were girls; 31.27% ($n = 126$) were Emirati and 68.73% ($n = 277$) were non-Emirati Arabs. Examination of dental erosion was confined to palatal surfaces of maxillary incisors using the erosion index described in the UK National Survey of Children's Dental Health, 1993. Dental caries was charted using the World Health Organization 1997 criteria. **Results:** In the sample of 403 5-year-old preschoolers examined, dental erosion was apparent in 237 (58.80%) children, with 55.09% showing the dissolution of enamel and 3.72% exhibiting exposed dentin. Predictors of dental erosion as determined by logistic regression concluded that compared to Emirati citizens other Arab nationalities have 0.27 times the odds (95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.18–0.42) of having tooth erosion ($P < 0.05$). Children with caries experience have 0.28 times the odds (95% CI = 0.16–0.51) of having tooth erosion compared to children with no caries experience ($P < 0.05$). Children who drink sugary or carbonated beverages have 0.30 times the odds (95% CI = 0.19–0.41) of having dental erosion compared to children who drink water ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions:** The findings of this study indicate that 58.80% of 5-year-old preschoolers in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, were affected by dental erosion. Caries experience and consumption of acidic drinks were associated with dental erosion.

Key words: Beverages, caries experience, dental erosion, preschoolers

INTRODUCTION

The dissolution of the coronal tooth structure caused by acids from dietary or intrinsic sources (gastric acid reflux) results in dental erosion.^[1] The demineralization of enamel occurs due to acid released from fermentable sugars in the bacterial plaque resulting in dental caries.^[2] Dental caries is a predominant oral health concern in children, according to surveys conducted in the United States^[3] and the United Arab Emirates.^[4] The consumption of carbonated beverages and unhealthy dietary habits has been associated with dental caries and tooth erosion according to previous studies.^[5]

In recent times, dental erosion has been identified as a major oral health problem among school-aged children.^[6] Previous studies on preschoolers have reported the incidence of dental erosion to be at 15.1% in Shanghai (China),^[7] 34% in Riyadh (Saudi Arabia),^[8] and 47% in Cork City (Ireland).^[9] The prevalence of dental caries in the primary dentition in 5–6-year-old has been reported in the region of 72.9–76.1% in Ajman, United Arab Emirates.^[4,10] However, information on the frequency and severity of dental erosion among

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preschoolers in the United Arab Emirates remains limited.

One of the etiological causes of dental caries is frequent snacking and the consumption of acidic dietary foods and liquids.^[11] It is important to note that dietary factors contributing to dental erosion/caries tend to correspond.^[11] It appears that dental caries and dental erosion are the principal etiological factors of tooth destruction. Studies have revealed that biofilm protection is removed by acidic dietary foods and liquids. Hence, erosion and caries reflect an imbalance within the oral biofilm.^[12] Dental complications of erosion include a reduction in the thickness of the enamel affecting esthetics, enamel fracture reducing occlusal vertical dimension and dentin sensitivity.^[13] Dental erosion that progresses quite rapidly could result in pulp inflammation and exposure.^[13]

The nutritional assessment of children in the United Arab Emirates has revealed that consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages could be a leading cause of dental erosion.^[14] The information on the prevalence of dental erosion among preschoolers living in Sharjah is scarce. Hence, the present study was undertaken to determine the percentage of 5-year-old preschoolers affected by dental erosion and to assess the predictors.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was carried out on 5-year-old preschoolers attending kindergarten in Sharjah. Based on a convenience sample, four kindergartens were selected, two of which consisted of only Emirati children and the other two comprised children of Arab ethnicity. A consent form was signed by the parents who granted permission to have their children undergo an oral health examination. This study was conducted with the approval of the Research and Ethics Committee, University of Sharjah, in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration.

A total of 403 children aged 5 years were examined, of these 48.14% ($n = 194$) were boys and 51.86% ($n = 209$) were girls; 31.27% ($n = 126$) were Emiratis and 68.73% ($n = 277$) were other Arab nationals. The dental examination was done on a portable dental chair with good light illumination. A single calibrated examiner (VKG) carried out the examinations on erosion and dental caries. The daily consumption of beverages was taken into account according to the information provided by the parents.

The examination of dental erosion was confined to palatal surfaces of maxillary incisors^[15] using the erosion index described in the UK National Survey of Children's Dental Health.^[16] Maxillary incisors with no erosion were scored as 0 whereas score 1 was allocated for loss of enamel surface and score 2 for extensive loss of enamel with dentin involvement. Score 3, which is pulp involvement, was not identified in the present sample and hence excluded. Dental caries was charted using the World Health Organization 1997 criteria.^[17]

Statistical analysis

The Chi-square test was used to analyze the null hypothesis that equal proportions of children were with no erosion, enamel erosion, and exposed dentin within the conditions tested. The Mann-Whitney test was used to determine the significance between dmft score values in children with no erosion and erosion. The significance of gender and nationality with erosion/caries was tested using Fisher's exact test. The relationship between consumption of fruit or fizzy drinks with dental erosion was tested using the Chi-square test. Additional multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to assess the predictors of dental erosion. All analyses were conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 20.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corp., in which the significant alpha level was 0.05 (two-tailed).

RESULTS

In the sample of 403 5-year-old preschoolers examined, dental erosion was apparent in 237 (58.80%) children, with 55.09% showing the dissolution of enamel and 3.72% exhibiting exposed dentin [Table 1]. Children with erosion had a significantly higher mean dmft score value of 7.11 ± 4.99 ($P = 0.00$) [Table 2]. While comparing gender and nationality with erosion/caries, it should be noted that children of other Arab nationalities had significantly higher erosion than Emirati nationals ($P = 0.00$) [Table 3]. Consumption

Table 1: Percentage of children with dental erosion

Sample	No erosion (%)	Erosion in enamel (%)	Erosion involving dentin (%)	<i>P</i>
Total	166 (41.19)	222 (55.09)	15 (3.72)	
Male	75 (38.66)	110 (56.70)	9 (4.69)	0.45
Female	91 (43.54)	112 (53.59)	6 (2.87)	
No caries experience	39 (67.24)	19 (32.76)	0 (0.00)	0.00*
Caries experience	127 (36.81)	203 (58.84)	15 (4.35)	

Chi-square test, *Indicate significance

of fruit juice and fizzy drinks was associated with erosion when compared with children who drink water ($P = 0.00$) [Table 4].

Predictors of dental erosion as determined by logistic regression [Table 5] concluded that compared to Emirati preschoolers, other preschoolers of Arab ethnicity have 0.27 times the odds (95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.18–0.42) of having erosion ($P = 0.00$). Children with caries experience have 0.28 times the odds (95% CI = 0.16–0.51) of having erosion compared to children with no caries experience ($P = 0.00$). Those who consume fruit juice and fizzy drinks have 0.30 times the odds (95% CI = 0.19–0.41) of having erosion compared to those children who drink water ($P = 0.00$).

DISCUSSIONS

In the present study, we observed 58.80% dental erosion in 5-year-old preschoolers in Sharjah from a sample of 403 children. The percentage of children affected by dental erosion in the present study is higher when compared to previous reports of 34% in 5–6-year-old in Saudi Arabia;^[8] 15.1% in 3–6-year-old in China;^[7] and 47% in 5-year-olds in Ireland.^[9] In the Irish study^[9] conducted in Cork City, 21% of children with erosion had it progress to dentin or pulp whereas the present finding showed only 3.72% with dentin involvement and with no pulp exposures. In similar studies that have assessed erosion in children around the age of 5 years, Taylor^[18] reported 98%, which is higher than the present study whereas Walker *et al.*^[19] reported 58% that is comparable. Although the percentage of boys with erosion was higher than

girls, it was not significant in the present finding that is supported by the previous survey.^[19] Variations in the percentage of children affected by dental erosion noted in previous studies compared to this study could be attributed to lifestyle and urbanization. Hence, dentists should diagnose this condition early and educate parents and children on its prevention and treatment.

A significantly high percentage (54%) of 5-year-old preschoolers with caries experience reported dental erosion. The mean dmft scores in children with erosion in the maxillary incisors were 7.11 ± 4.99 compared with dmft scores of 4.92 ± 4.72 in children with no erosion [Table 2]. This difference of dmft = 2.19 noticed, indicates the child's caries experience is significantly associated with dental erosion ($P = 0.00$). The present finding is comparable to the report of 2–5-year-old residing in Saudi Arabia with caries experience, who had 33% erosion while compared to caries free children reporting only 27% erosion.^[20] It can be presumed that the consumption of cariogenic foods, frequent snacking, and acidic beverages may explain the link observed between dental caries and erosion in the present study.^[21]

Examining whether the difference in Arab ethnicity could influence dental erosion, we observed that expatriate Arab nationals living in the United Arab Emirates had 68.59% erosion whereas only 37.30% of Emiratis were affected [Table 3]. Findings similar to these have been observed among different races. Studies conducted in the United States^[22] showed Caucasians had more erosion than other races. Similarly, in the United Kingdom,^[23] Caucasians had a higher percentage of dental erosion. It can be speculated that in the present study differences noted within the Arab ethnicity could be attributed to cultural and sociodemographic characteristics needing further investigation.

In evaluating the impact of beverage consumption in 5-year-old preschoolers, it was noted that dental erosion was present in 84.81% of the children who consumed fruit/fizzy drinks and in only 15.19% of those who drink water. The results of this study

Table 2: Mean of decayed teeth, missed teeth, filled teeth, and decayed missed filled teeth in the sample

Sample	Mean±SD				P
	Decayed	Missed	Filled	dmft	
Male	6.05±4.90	0.06±0.54	0.28±0.94	6.41±5.04	0.51
Female	5.61±4.88	0.19±1.20	0.24±0.84	6.01±4.95	
No erosion	4.55±4.53	0.24±1.37	0.16±0.62	4.92±4.72	0.00*
Erosion present	6.70±4.94	0.05±0.43	0.33±1.03	7.11±4.99	
Total	5.82±4.89	0.13±0.94	0.26±0.89	6.20±4.99	

Mann–Whitney U-test. SD: Standard deviation, *Indicate significance

Table 3: Comparing percentage of erosion and caries experience with gender and nationality

	Male, n (%)	Female, n (%)	P	UAE nationals n (%)	Other Arab nationals n (%)	P
No caries experience	29 (14.95)	27 (12.92)	0.57	15 (11.90)	41 (14.80)	0.53
Caries experience	165 (85.05)	182 (87.08)		111 (88.10)	236 (88.10)	
No erosion	75 (38.66)	91 (43.54)	0.36	79 (62.70)	87 (31.41)	0.00*
Erosion present	119 (61.34)	118 (56.46)		47 (37.30)	190 (68.59)	

Fisher's exact test. UAE: United Arab Emirates, *Indicate significance

Table 4: Association of dental erosion with consumption of beverage

Beverage	Erosion absent n (%)	Erosion in enamel n (%)	Erosion involving dentin n (%)	P
Water	163 (98.19)	36 (16.22)	0 (0.00)	0.00*
Fruit juice	1 (0.60)	108 (48.65)	6 (40.00)	
Fizzy drinks	2 (1.20)	40 (18.02)	2 (13.33)	
Fruit juice and fizzy drinks	0 (0.00)	38 (17.12)	7 (46.67)	

Chi-square test, *Indicate significance

Table 5: Logistic regression on the predictors of dental erosion

Predictor	OR	95% CI	P
Female ^a	1.22	0.82-1.82	0.32
Other Arab nationals ^b	0.27	0.18-0.42	0.00*
Caries experience present ^c	0.28	0.16-0.51	0.00*
Other beverages ^d	0.30	0.19-0.41	0.00*

^aMale, ^bUAE national, ^cNo caries experience, ^dWater. OR: Odds ratio, CI: Confidence interval, UAE: United Arab Emirates, *Indicate significance

indicated an association between fruit/fizzy drink consumption with erosion ($P = 0.00$). The findings of the present study are in correlation with studies that showed consumption of carbonated drinks, fruit syrup, and fruit juice are the risk factors for the development of dental erosion.^[11,15,23] The reasons for preschoolers being affected by dental erosion when consuming water calls for detailed investigation into their general health (gastroesophageal reflux), snacking, salivary parameters, oral hygiene, and the composition of primary teeth.^[24,25]

The factors that were found to have a significant association with tooth erosion in 5-year-old preschoolers that included children of other Arab nationalities living in the United Arab Emirates, caries experience and consumption of fruit/fizzy drinks as determined by logistic regression [Table 5]. Hence, steps should be taken to educate, prevent, and treat this condition. Parental advice should be given toward the treatment of underlying medical disorders, if any. Controlling the frequency of snacking and consumption of acidic drinks along with the professional application of fluoride varnish may further reduce erosion.^[26] The fluoride strip treatment has been shown to form CaF_2 and fluoride containing apatites at the enamel surface appear to be an effective means to reduce dental erosion.^[27] Research has revealed that phosphate salts in the presence of a salivary coating^[28] and green tea extracts^[29] act as agents to reharder the tooth structure.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this study indicate that the prevalence of dental erosion among 5-year-old preschoolers living in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, stands at 58.80%. Caries experience and the consumption of acidic drinks are the key factors leading to dental erosion.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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