

Effect of Fluoride Rich Food Adjuncts and Prevalence of Fluorosis

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ABSTRACT The study included 47 families from Nagur and Chitwadagi villages of Hungund taluk. Out of 300 subjects 72 per cent had habit of tea consumption, 6.67 per cent tobacco chewing, 10.33 per cent arecanut chewing and 4.67 per cent of them had habit of both tobacco and arecanut chewing. Prevalence of fluorosis was categorised according to the habits of consuming fluoride rich food adjuncts and use of dentrifices by the subjects. Higher prevalence of dental fluorosis was observed among tea drinkers (34.7%), arecanut chewers (35.5%), subjects using Colgate toothpaste (59.6%) and charcoal plus salt (34.17%) for cleaning their teeth. Majority of the tobacco chewing subjects (40%) were suffering from both dental and skeletal fluorosis.

[Home](#)

[Back](#)
