Prevalence and factors associated with root surface caries among older individuals in the MOH division Maharagama.

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The study was descriptive cross sectional study. Cluster sampling with probability proportional to size was used to determine the sample. The sample consisted of 53 of females and 47 of males. The prevalence of root caries was 80.2. The mean number of root caries lesions per subject was 3.5±3.6. Root caries index was 21.3±22.8. Palatal or lingual surfaces of roots were more affected by caries than buccal surfaces. Prevalence of root caries was significantly associated with age .