

ABSTRACT

The study investigated different risk factors for the occurrence of Periodontitis in Lahore, Pakistan. This is a case-control study which has used both descriptive and analytical approaches. A sample of 470 subjects including 235 cases and 235 controls were selected from the hospitals of Lahore. The necessary information was taken from the patients as well as controls by using the method of direct interview. A total of 20 factors were taken into account in this study including socio-demographic, habitual and other clinical factors. The section of descriptive includes the counts and percentages while the analytical section included the bivariate analysis, multiple logistic regression and demonstration of the degree of association between variables. Bivariate Analysis was conducted using chi-square test, phi-statistic and Kendall's tau b. A multivariate analysis is carried out using the binary logistic regression in SPSS (version-20) for achieving the main purpose of the study which is to examine the significant risk factors of the disease and develop a model for prediction. The model revealed that age (OR=1.531, p=.000), gender (OR=.343, p=.000), obesity (OR=2.921, p=.001), education (OR=6.943, p=.000), vegetable and fruit (OR=3.428, p=.000), cigarette smoking (OR=4.539, p=.000), Paan, Niswar Sheesha (PNS) (OR=2.808, p=.049), cleaning method (OR=5.254, p=.046), frequency of brushing (OR=.329, p=.000), pockets (OR=38.289, p=.000), stress (OR=2.603, p=.003), medication (OR=2.247, p=.026), and family history (OR=2.611, p=.012) were significantly associated with periodontitis. In the analysis of male subjects crooked and overlapping teeth (OR=6.071, p=0.003) was an additional factor that was found to be significant along with some other factors that were also significant in overall model too. The significant factors found in the model for females showed similar factors. However, cleaning method, stress and medication were found to be significantly associated with periodontitis in females only. Education, consumption of fruits and vegetables and frequency of brushing were found to be significant predictors for periodontitis in older adult population.