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The Prevalence of Tooth Wear among a Group of Yemeni Adults

A Cross-Sectional Study

A Thesis Submitted by

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To

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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master Degree of
Dental Sciences in Fixed and Removable Prosthodontics**

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**“The Prevalence of Tooth Wear among a Group of Yemeni Adults:
A Cross-Sectional Study”**

Abstract

Aim: This study aimed at investigating the tooth wear prevalence and determine the associated factors among adults aged 20 to 50 years in Yemen.

Materials and methods: It was a cross-sectional and analytical investigation conducted on 600 participants aged 20–50 years. The participants were divided into two equal groups (300 males and 300 females), 50% were taken from Sana’a city and 50% were taken from Aden city. To complete a questionnaire, interviews were conducted with all the participants before the examination. Using the Tooth Wear Index (TWI), tooth wear was assessed. Data were analyzed using the chi-square test to identify the relationship between tooth wear and associated factors.

Result: A total number of 472 participants, out of which (78.6%) showed tooth wear with a rate of 64.83% for anterior teeth, 63.83% for posterior teeth, 74% for maxillary teeth, and approximately 74.5% for mandibular teeth. In the 20-30 age group, the tooth wear prevalence was 67.2% and 100% in the 31-40 and 41-50 age groups. Moreover, it was significantly higher in the 31-40 and 41-50 age groups than in the 20-30 age group ($p < 0.001$). Khat chewing, location, highly frequent consumption of foods and high frequency of acidic drinks were tooth wear critical indicators. Low education level, smoking and low socio-economic status were associated with tooth wear.

Conclusion: It revealed that there was a high prevalence of tooth wear observed in Yemeni adults, and socio-behavioural risk indicators had an association with tooth wear.

Keywords: Tooth wear, Prevalence, Socio-behavioural risk, Adult, Yemen.

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