Health education in pregnancy can lead to better oral health for women and better health outcomes for women's oral health in Bangladesh. Increasing oral health awareness among pregnant women is increasingly recognized both in developing and developed countries, including Bangladesh. This study contributes in making a public policy for oral health of pregnant women. The study forwarded following recommendations on strategies & considerations for health plans.

Reference:
4. Special attention should be paid for building awareness for oral health care among pregnant women.
3. Information should be made available during preventive programme to pregnant women.

Study design:
Materials and Methods:
General objective:

Data collection technique: This cross-sectional study was carried out to assess the oral health status of the pregnant women attended some selected communities (Bhola, Thakurgaon, Panchagar and Nilphamary) of Khulna district.

Results:
Methods:

Table-1: Distribution of presence of Dental Caries.

Figure-1: Having Information about Oral Hygiene - Percent

Figure-2: Distribution of presence of Dental Caries.

Table-2: Presence of Gingivitis and Calculus.

Table-3: Presence of Oral Hygiene.

Figure-3: Percent of women having different levels of oral health status.

Discussion:

In respect of monthly family income, in the family income range up to Tk. 5000.00, the saliva pH was almost maintained strictly. Data were collected by face to face interview and by oral examination. The descriptive statistics included the mean, standard deviation, and range of the variables. A cross- tabulation was used to determine the relationship between the categorical variables.

Table-4: Table showing the level of oral disease.

Table-5: Table showing the level of oral disease.

Results:

Table-6: Table showing the level of oral disease.

Discussion:

In all of pregnant woman, most (66.7%) of them had caries and 52% had gingivitis. During the data collection, stenosis to the mouth was commonly reported by the women. They reported that most of the time they used to brush their teeth before breakfast, while 5.9%, after breakfast, 7.8% before lunch and only 1% after dinner, but ideally, to maintain oral hygiene, they should brush twice a day.

Table-7: Table showing the level of oral disease.

Discussion:

Table-8: Table showing the level of oral disease.

Discussion:

Table-9: Table showing the level of oral disease.

Discussion:

Table-10: Table showing the level of oral disease.

Discussion:

In the previous study, where 49.44% of the pregnant women had caries, 59.6% had gingivitis, 90.7% had calculus, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus, in the age group of 15 to 20 years, 92.2% had calculus.