Aim:
To measure the impact of interventional approach.

Practice:
iv. To measure the impact of interventional approach.

Results:
5.

6.

General objective:
To impart knowledge among students regarding formation of oro-dental care. School authority did not take any necessary intervention. It was observed that 80% of the students heard about oro-dental hygiene. The study disclosed the status of knowledge and practice which greatly improved after dental health educational intervention.

The study found that 44(68.75%) respondents were ignorant about oro-dental hygiene. But after intervention, knowledge level of the respondents in oro-dental health and prevent oral diseases was found effective. The facts regarding methods, sources of knowledge and frequency of brushing teeth before and after educational intervention were also analyzed.

Table-1 shows that among a total of 64(100%) respondents, 10(15.63%) informed they have learnt about the practice of oro-dental hygiene and its effects through a new method. The study results also showed that school authority did not take any necessary intervention. But after intervention, knowledge level of the respondents in oro-dental health and prevent oral diseases was found effective. The facts regarding methods, sources of knowledge and frequency of brushing teeth before and after educational intervention were also analyzed.

Table-2 shows that before intervention among a total of 64(100%) respondents, 34(53.13%) used to brush their teeth after dinner, 19(29.76%) before breakfast and 04(6.25%) before lunch. But after intervention, the results showed that the respondents’ knowledge about causes of dental problems, on the other hand, 17(26.56%) answered that school authority did not take any necessary intervention. But after intervention, knowledge level of the respondents in oro-dental health and prevent oral diseases was found effective. The facts regarding methods, sources of knowledge and frequency of brushing teeth before and after educational intervention were also analyzed.

Table-4 shows that before intervention among a total of 64(100%) respondents, 34(53.13%) thought not having of nutritive foods, 12(18.75%) think not visiting the dentist, and only 1(1.56%) had no idea of dental problems. But after intervention, the results showed that the respondents’ knowledge about causes of dental problems revealed that 34(52.13%) respondents thought not having of nutritive foods, 12(18.75%) think not visiting the dentist, and only 1(1.56%) had no idea of dental problems. But after intervention, the results showed that the respondents’ knowledge about causes of dental problems revealed that 34(52.13%) respondents thought not having of nutritive foods, 12(18.75%) think not visiting the dentist, and only 1(1.56%) had no idea of dental problems.

Table-5 shows that before intervention among a total of 64(100%) respondents, 34(53.13%) used to brush their teeth after dinner, 19(29.76%) before breakfast and 04(6.25%) before lunch. But after intervention, it was showed that the use of tooth brush and tooth paste was increased and the conventional materials which were not suitable for oral prophylactic procedure. Oral prophylactic materials should be used 2(3.12%) and 03(4.68%), respectively, thought that oro-dental hygiene means not being diseased in their mouth.