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**Evaluation of prevalence of edentulous in Iranian geriatrics**

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With the Advancement of science, human life expectancy is rising and the rising population of elderly people requires the provision of special health and medical services. By studying, planning and preventing in oral and dental field, the number of edentulous healthy people could be reduced. This cross-sectional study was carried out through 440 patients referred to clinics and dental offices and dental laboratories in Ardabil. According to data analysis, out of the 440 patients there were 240 male and 199 female, 364 were partially edentulous and 76 were completely edentulous. Samples consisted of 49 male and 27 female. The most common cause for tooth loss was tooth decay (65.8 %) then periodontal problems (26%)

and trauma (3.9%) and 5.3 other reasons. There is not a significant connection between being edentulous and gender on the other hand there is a significant relation between being edentulous and age and there is a strong connection between education and being edentulous. The prevalence of edentulous patients has a significant relation with smoking, oral hygiene, tooth decays, periodontal disease and economical condition. The edentulous is connected to age, systemic disorders, oral hygiene and tooth decays.

**Biography**

Abolfazl Bagheri has completed the Oral and Maxillofacial Pathologist and Laser Fellowship in Dentistry at the age of 40 from School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran. He is the Dean of Dentistry School of Ardabil University of Medical Sciences. He has published more than 11 papers in national and international journals.

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