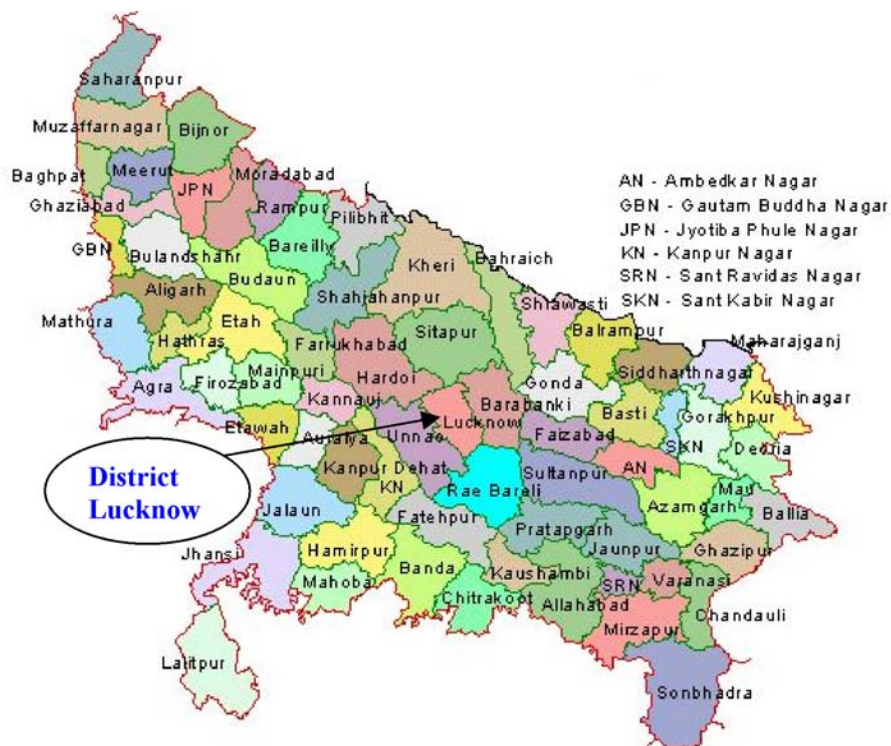


Site specific reports

7.7 Uttar Pradesh – District Lucknow



Indicators (Uttar Pradesh)	
Total Population	166,197,921
Population – Male	87,565,369
Population – Female	78,632,532
Sex-ratio	898
Total Literacy Rate	56.3%
Literacy Rate – Male	63.8%
Literacy Rate – Female	43.5%

As per 2001 Census

	Sample Area (Lucknow)	Sample Area (Lucknow)	
		Rural	Urban
1	Kasmandi Khurd	Garhi Phir Khan	Ward No. 87
2	Mahmud Nagar	Bhawani Ganj	Ward No. 94
3	Sharava	Husainabad	Ward No. 41
4	Ishapur	Ambarganj	Ward No. 104

Introduction

Garlanded by the Ganga and Yamuna, the two pious rivers of Indian mythology, Uttar Pradesh is surrounded by Bihar in the East, Madhya Pradesh in the South, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana in the west and Uttaranchal in the north. Nepal touches the northern borders of Uttar Pradesh; hence it assumes strategic importance for Indian defence. Its area is of 2, 36,286 sq kms

PARAMETERS	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION
Geographical Area	1990–2000	2528 Sq. Km
Population	1991	2762801 Lac.
Literacy Rate	1991	57.5%
Sex Ratio	1991	827/1000 males
Population Density	1991	331 /Sq. Km
Sub divisions	1991	4

The population of the state is more than 100 million and population density is 898 persons per sq. km. The literacy rate is about 57.36 % and gender inequality is more than the national average (927) country i.e. 898 females for 1000 males.

There are 3 general hospitals and 11 District hospitals in the state. The overall health facilities are poor with very few sub divisions having specialists in sub divisional hospitals. The numbers of dental surgeons in Govt. service are about.

Profile of Lucknow District

The Lucknow district is one of the largest among the 85 districts of the state. It has a population of about 36,00,000 and covers about 2.22% of the state population. Lucknow has seen rapid urbanization and development during the last 10 years. This area has one of the highest migrated population in UP.

Profile of the Study Population

Occupation

35–44 years

Of this group, 43% were house wives, 23.6% non–skilled worker/farmers, 30.8% were professionals/ skilled workers/ businessman and 2.3% were unemployed.

Urban: rural difference with regard to skilled professionals was very significant (42.6% urban vs. 19% rural). Male constituted most of the skilled work force (59.8 vs. 1.5 %).

65–74 years

In this group, 8.8% were not working, 30.7 % were engaged in non–skilled or local occupation, 41.2% were housewives and only 16.2% were professionals/ business persons. Majority of unskilled workers were men and were three times more in rural compared to urban areas (46.6 vs. 15%); conversely majority of skilled workers were in urban than in rural area (26% in vs. 6%).

Educational Status

Parents/guardians of 12 years

Of the 82.6% respondents, almost 50% were educated till unfinished secondary level, 32.4% were till secondary special or above and only 13.2% were below primary level education. Parents/ guardians with less than primary level education were more in rural than urban (18.4 vs. 7.2%), with only a small difference between male: female. Conversely, persons with higher level of education were more in urban as compared to rural (47.4 vs. 19.5%). Surprisingly, more women had higher educational status than men (38 vs. 26.6%)

15 years

Of the 92.3% respondents, 5.1% were below primary level (3.6 urban vs. 6.6% rural and 3 % males vs. 7 % females), 48.0% had less than secondary special level (57 % urban vs. 59% rural and 66.3 % male vs. 51 % females) and 34.7% had more than secondary special graduate level education (36.7 % urban vs. 32.7% rural and 28% males vs. 40.2 % females) Children with more than primary level education in rural area were double the number of those in urban area (6.6 vs. 3.6%). Again, the surprise finding was that women with higher educational level (more than secondary special) were more than men (40.2 vs. 27.9%)

35–44 years

In this group, 39.4% had less than primary level education, 28.5% had less than secondary special level and 31.5% had graduation level or above education

level. Most of the rural population and women had lower educational level. (65.2 % rural vs. 13.8 % urban and 60.8 % women vs. 18 % men) Conversely, persons with higher educational level were more in urban areas and men had higher education level compared to women (59.5 vs. 4.4 % and 37.5 vs. 26.6% respectively.)

65–74 years – More than 3/4th of the population in this group (i.e.79%) had less than primary level education while only 3.1% had more than graduation level education. 92% of rural and 65.5% of urban persons and 96.3%women and 61.3% men had low educational level.

Results of Children (12 and 15 years)

Oral Health Perception

Status of teeth and gums

12 years

50.64% urban and 42.67% rural respondents rated health of their gums and teeth as excellent or very good, 45.99% urban and 52.26% rural as good or average and 3.36% urban and 5.0 % rural respondents rated it as poor or very poor.



41.90% male and 51.43 % female respondents rated health of their gums and teeth as excellent or very good, 53.05% males and 45.19% females as good or average and 5.04% males and 3.38% females rated them as poor or very poor.

15 years

37.04% urban and 32.81% rural respondents rated health of their gums and teeth as excellent or very good, 57.94% urban and 61.46% rural as good or average and 5.03% urban and 5.73% rural respondents rated it as poor or very poor.

29.45% males and 39.38% female respondents rated health of their gums and teeth as excellent or very good, 65.6% males and 54.9% females as good or

average and 4.96% males and 5.73% female respondents rated it as poor or very poor.

Pain in teeth during past one year

12 years 42.43% urban and 51.58% rural respondents reported of toothache occasionally, whereas 48.76% urban and 39% rural respondents never had dental pain. 47.6% of the respondent reported of tooth ache occasionally, whereas 46.61% females reported toothache occasionally. 43.05% males and 44.72% of female respondents never complained of tooth ache.

15 years

48.3% urban and 47.7% rural respondents reported of toothache occasionally, 77% urban and 48% rural respondents never had a tooth ache. 44.37% of male and 50.7% female respondent reported of tooth ache occasionally, 52.50% males and 44.42% of female respondents never complained of toothache. 45% of the respondents of both the sexes and in both the location reported of toothache and/or discomfort during past 12 months.

Oral Health Seeking Behaviour

Visit to dentist in last one year

12 years

16.46% urban and 22% rural respondents visited dentist 1–3 times in last 12 months, whereas 78.96% urban and 72% rural respondents did not visit a dentist in the last 12 months. 21.56% and 17% females visited a dentist 1–3 times in last 12 months, whereas 73.44% of males and 78.53% of females did not a visited dentist in the last 12 months.

15 years

17.61% urban and 28% rural respondents visited dentist 1–3 times in last 12 months, whereas 79.73% urban and 66% rural respondents did not visit dentist in last 12 months. 25.75% males and 21.30% females visited dentist 1–3 times in last 12 months, whereas 70.39% of males and 74.29% of females did not visit dentist in the last 12 months. Though 50% of the respondents of both the sexes and in both the populations reported of toothache and/or discomfort during past 12 months, 75% of the respondents did not visit a dentist in the past one year.

Reason of your last visit to the dentist

12 years

32.31% urban and 48% rural respondents visited a dentist with the complaint of pain in teeth or gums in last 12 months, whereas 67.7% urban and 51% rural respondents visited the dentist for check up in last 12 months. 64.71% males and 19.7% females visited the dentist with the complain of pain in teeth or gums in last 12 months, 35.30% males and 80% female respondents visited the dentist for check up in last 12 months.

15 years

50% urban and 47.5% rural respondents visited a dentist with the complaint of pain in teeth or gums in last 12 months, whereas 50% urban and 52% rural respondents visited the dentist for check up in last 12 months. 47.22% visited dentist with the complain of pain whereas 52.77% of respondents visited dentist for check up in the last 12 months. 47.22% males and 48.82% females visited the dentist with the complaint of pain in teeth or gums whereas 52% of respondents visited dentist for check up in the last 12 months

Approximately 50% of the respondents in both the populations and sexes visited the dentist when in pain. It was observed that though 50% of the population had dental related problems, only 11% visited a dentist .

Oral Health Practices

Frequency of teeth cleaning

12 years

58.3% urban and 60.1% rural respondents cleaned their teeth once a day, 41.5% urban and 37.4% rural respondents cleaned their teeth twice or more times a day, whereas 2.4% rural respondents cleaned their teeth less than once a day. 61.1% of males and 57.3% females cleaned their teeth once a day, 37.2% of males and 41.8% of females cleaned their teeth twice or more times a day, 1.5% of males and 0.9% of females cleaned their teeth less than once a day.

15 years

50% of the urban and 60% of rural respondents cleaned their teeth once a day, 48% urban and 4% rural respondents cleaned twice or more times a day. 58.5%

of males and 50% females cleaned once a day, 40.5% of males and 47.8% of females cleaned their teeth twice or more times a day, 1.1% of males and 1.3% of females clean their teeth less than once a day.

Approx. 97% of the total respondents cleaned their teeth at least once a day, though the number of respondents cleaning their teeth twice a day was also very significant in both the populations (Approx. 40%)

Use of tooth paste containing fluoride

12 years

56.02% urban and 70% rural respondents used fluoridated toothpaste, whereas 21.47% urban and 15.35% rural respondents did not use tooth paste at all. 76.72% males and females used fluoride toothpaste, whereas 22.89% males and 13.66% females did not use tooth paste for cleaning their teeth.

15 years

58.82% urban and 75% rural respondents used fluoridated toothpaste, whereas 8.6% urban and 7% rural respondents did not use tooth paste at all. 60% males and 70% female respondents used fluoride toothpaste, whereas 11.52% males and 5.37% females did not use toothpaste for cleaning their teeth.

The use of fluoridated toothpaste was more in the rural population than in the urban. It was surprising to see that approx. 15% did not use toothpaste at all.

Methods of teeth cleaning

12 years

91.8% of the urban respondents cleaned their teeth with tooth brush, whereas 0.3% used charcoal/chew sticks or Miswak to clean their teeth. 99.2% of the rural respondents clean their teeth with tooth brush, whereas 1.3% used charcoal/chew sticks or Miswak to clean their teeth. 95.2% of males and 95.8% females cleaned their teeth with tooth brush, 1.6% of males and 0% of females used wooden or plastic tooth picks to clean their teeth.

15 years

95.5% of males and 97.5% females cleaned their teeth with tooth brush, 2.6% of males and 3% of females used wooden or plastic tooth picks to clean their

teeth. 93.3% of the respondents cleaned their teeth with tooth brush, whereas 4.3% used charcoal/chew sticks or Miswak to clean their teeth.

99.8% of the respondents cleaned their teeth with toothbrush, whereas 1.3% used charcoal/chew sticks or Miswak.

It was observed that irrespective of the sex, age and population approximately all of the respondents used tooth brush for cleaning their teeth. Only 1% of the studied population used Miswak, charcoal and chew sticks was almost negligible (Approx 1%)

Dietary Habits

12 and 15 year old children

Bakery products were consumed once or more than once a day by 55% and candies by 52% of total respondents in 12 and 15 year old age group. Fresh fruit consumption was moderate and 44% and 53% of 12 and 15 years consumed fresh fruits. An average of 27% of both the age groups was chewing gums. The rural children were using more sweets and candies as compared to urban. There were no significant differences in the eating habits between male and female children in both the age groups.

Tobacco Habits

Smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipe

12 years

Of the studied population, 21 respondents responded, out of which 19 smoke occasionally, whereas 2 regularly. It was observed that more of the males (16) were smoking than the females (5).

15 years

In this age group, only 1 respondent smoked regularly.

Chew tobacco or snuff

12 years

Of the studied population, 45 responded; out of which 26 chewed tobacco occasionally and 19 regularly. It was observed that more of the males (25)

were chewing tobacco than the females (20) and more in the urban areas (25) than in the rural (20).

15 years

In the age groups 12 ±1years and 15 ±1years no respondent had a tobacco chewing habit.

Results for Adults (35–44 and 65–74 years)

Oral Health Perception

Number of natural teeth present

35 – 44 years

95% urban and 67% rural respondents had more than 20 natural teeth present, 6% urban and rural respondents had 10–19 natural teeth present. 66% males and 94% females had more than 20 natural teeth present, 6% of males and 5% females had 10–19 natural teeth present.

65–74 years

25% urban and 35% rural respondents had more than 20 natural teeth present, 41% urban and 23% rural respondents had 10–19 natural teeth. 42% males and 17% females had more than 20 natural teeth present, 26% of males and 37% females had 10–19 natural teeth present

Pain in teeth during past one year

35 – 44 years

42.2% urban and 34% rural respondents complain of pain. 30% of males and 47% females complained of pain, in the past 12 months.

65–74 years

36% urban and 31% rural respondents complained of pain, whereas 7% urban and 4% rural respondents did not complain of any pain in past 12 month. 37% of males and 30% females complained of pain in teeth and gums in the past 12 months, whereas 8% of males and 3% of females did not complain of any pain in teeth and gums in the past 12 months.

Use of removable prosthesis

35–44 years

5% urban and 0.25% rural respondents had partial dentures. Among the denture wearers 4% were males and 1% was females.

65–74 years

12% urban and 9% rural respondents had a partial denture, 6.5% urban and 5% rural respondents had a full upper and 7% urban and 4% rural respondents had full lower dentures. 11% of males and 10% females had a partial denture, 6.5% of males and 4.5% of females had a full upper denture, whereas 6.5% of males and 4.5% of females had a full lower denture.

Status of teeth and gums

35–44 years

7.31% urban and 9.37% rural respondents rated health of their gums and teeth as excellent or very good, 67% urban and 65% rural as good or average and 29% urban and 26% rural respondents rated it as poor or very poor. 10% male and 8% female respondents rated health of their gums and teeth as excellent or very good, 67% males and 63% females as good or average and 23% males and 28% female respondents rated it as poor or very poor.

65–74 years

2.6% urban and rural respondents rated health of their gums and teeth as excellent or very good, 37% urban and 39% rural as good or average and 61% urban and 59% rural respondents rated it as poor or very poor. 2.5% males and 2.3% female respondents rated health of their gums and teeth as excellent or very good, 50% males and 24% females as good or average and 48% males and 73% female respondents rated it as poor or very poor.

Oral Health Practices

Frequency of teeth cleaning

35 – 44 years

75% of urban and 50% of the rural respondents cleaned their teeth once a day, 10% urban and 6% rural respondents cleaned their teeth twice or more times a day, whereas 10% urban and 20% of the rural respondents cleaned less than

once a day. 62% of males and 64% females cleaned their teeth once a day, 10% of males and 7% females cleaned twice or more times a day, 22% of males and females cleaned their teeth less than once a day.

65–74 years

40% urban and 30% rural respondents clean their teeth once a day, whereas 40% urban and rural respondents clean their teeth less than one time a day.

36% of males and 37% females clean their teeth once a day, 2% of males and females clean their teeth two or more times a day, 45% of males and females clean their teeth less than once a day.

Methods of teeth cleaning

35 – 44 years

84% urban and 37% rural respondents cleaned their teeth with a tooth brush, 26% urban and 35% rural respondents used charcoal, chew sticks or Miswak. 58% of males and 64% females cleaned their teeth with toothbrush, 16% of males and 44% of females used charcoal, chew sticks or Miswak to clean their teeth.

65 – 74 years

75% urban and 6% rural respondents cleaned their teeth with a tooth brush, 25% urban and 90% rural respondents used charcoal, chew sticks or Miswak. 37% of males and 44% females cleaned their teeth with toothbrush, 90% of males and 91% of females used charcoal, chew sticks or Miswak to clean their teeth.

Whether fluoride containing tooth paste is used

35 – 44 years

61% urban and 70% rural respondents used fluoride tooth paste, whereas 16% urban and 51% rural respondents did not use tooth paste at all. 62% of males and 41% females used fluoride tooth paste, whereas 25% of males and 45% females did not use tooth paste for cleaning their teeth.

65–74 years

78% urban and 30% rural respondents used fluoride tooth paste, whereas 62% urban and 73% rural respondents did not use tooth paste at all. 43% of males

and 37% females used fluoride tooth paste, whereas 60% of males and 80% of females did not use tooth paste for cleaning their teeth.

Oral Health Seeking Behaviour

Last visit to a Dentist

35–44 years

57% of the respondents had never received any dental care. 4% of the respondents had seen a dentist more than five years ago and another 4% had visited a dentist more than 2 years ago. 7% had visited a dentist more than one year ago and 25% of the respondents had visited a dentist in the past one year.

The difference between the urban and rural populations not receiving the dental care was significant (45 vs. 70%). But there was no significant sex difference.

65–74 years

In this age group, 50% of the respondents had never received any dental care, 12% had visited a dentist more than 5 years ago, 7% had visited more than 2 years ago, 14% had visited more than one year ago and 17% had visited a dentist in the past one year. The difference between the urban and rural populations not receiving the dental care was significant (34 vs. 65). There was no significant difference between male and female population.

Dietary Habits

35–44 years and 65– 74 years

Among the adult and geriatric age groups, the use of bakery product was not popular and only 13% of 35–44 year olds and 48% of the 65–74 year olds were found to be having habit of using bakery foods daily. Once or more than once use of candies and sweets was reported by less than 25% of the respondents in adult and geriatric age groups. About 75% of the adults and 92% of the geriatric respondents used colas and beverages once of more times a day. There were no significant differences in dietary habits among males, females and urban: rural population in both age groups.

Tobacco Habits

Smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipe

35 –44 years

Of the studied population, 8% respondents were occasional smokers whereas 22% were regular smokers.

65 – 74 years

In this age group, 7% respondents were occasional smokers whereas 40% were regular smokers

Chew tobacco or snuff

35 –44 years

Of the studied population, 8% were occasional tobacco chewers whereas 24% were regulars. There were no significant differences between urban: rural population.

65 – 74 years

In this age group, 4% were occasional tobacco chewers whereas 36% were regulars.

There were no significant differences between urban: rural population.

Oral Health Status (all age groups)

Extra oral appearance

Less than 1% of 12 and 15 years had minor ulcers/erosions on face.

In 35–44 years age group, 1.8% had few extra oral lesions including facial swelling while in 65–74 years group, 3% had lesions which comprised of ulcers, swellings and enlarged lymph nodes.

Oral Mucosal lesions

Nothing significant was reported in 12 and 15 years groups.

In 35–44 years group, 3.2% had mucosal lesions; the largest being ulcers (aphthous, herpetic or traumatic), in 1.7% abscess and in 0.8% while in 0.4% other conditions (such as submucous fibrosis or hairy leukoplakia) were reported. Oral leukoplakia and oral cancer were noted in only 0.1% of this group (one case of each condition in rural males).

65–74 years

Mucosal lesions were recorded in 7.3%. Again, the largest among this was oral ulcerations (3.7%), next was candidiasis (1.5%), acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis, ANUG (1.2%). Oral leukoplakia and lichen planus was reported in 0.4 and 0.2%. No case of oral malignancy was reported in this group.

Denture wear

35–44 years

Denture wear was very low – only 2.6% and 0.3% were wearing partial and complete dentures respectively. More of urban than rural and more men than women were wearing dentures (3.8 vs. 2% and 5.3 vs. 0.5% respectively)

65–74 years

A total of 13.4% in this group were wearing dentures – 8.2% partial denture and 5.2% complete dentures. Denture wearers were more in urban than in rural area (18.1 vs. 8.7%) and there was no sex difference.

Dentition Status

12 years

Almost half of the examined children had decayed teeth (49.2%), but only 0.3% had filled teeth and 0.9% had missing permanent teeth. More rural children had decayed teeth than urban (56 vs. 42.5%). Overall 50% of children had caries experience, again more of rural than urban (56.4 vs. 42.2%) DMFT of more than 4 was recorded in 11.4%.

15 years

Decayed teeth were found in 54.4% with no difference in urban: rural or male: female. Missing teeth and filled teeth were reported in 0.9 and 0.5% respectively. Overall, 55% of children had caries experience and DMFT of more than 4 were recorded in 19%.

35–44 years

Decayed teeth were found in 79% of this age group, more in rural than urban and more in women than in men (83.8 vs. 74.5 % and 84.6 vs. 73.7% respectively)

Missing teeth were found in 26%, more in rural and in women (30 vs. 22% and 27.8 vs. 24.3% respectively.) Compared to decayed teeth, filled teeth were found in a very small percentage of this group, i.e. 6.5% only, which was three times higher in urban than in rural (9.7 vs. 3.3%) with no sex difference. Overall, 83% of this age group had caries experience and DMFT of more than 4 were seen in 50% of the cases, implying very high disease burden and unmet needs for treatment.

65–74 years

In this age group, missing teeth component was the highest i.e. 86%, taking the total caries experience to 95%. Decayed teeth were found in 70% but the filled teeth only in 6.2%. Persons with more than 4 DMFT were 91.2%. Missing teeth were more in urban than rural (91.8 vs. 80.4 %) and more in women than in men (88.8 vs. 83.4%).

Average DMFT score in only caries affected persons

12 years

It was 2.7, with no difference between urban: rural or male: female population.

15 years

It was 3.1, being higher in rural than urban (3.2 vs. 3) and in girls than in boys (3.3 vs. 2.8).

35–44 years

It was 5.1, being higher in urban than rural (6.9 vs. 5) and in women than in men (5.3 vs. 4.9).

65–74 years

It was very high, 16.2, with higher DMFT in rural and females than in urban and in males (16.9 vs. 15.8 and 17.0 vs. 15.6 respectively).

Periodontal status

12 years

Bleeding was recorded in 33.7%, being significantly higher in boys compared to girls (45.7 vs. 21.8%).

15 years

Bleeding was in 45% of the examined population, again much higher in boys than in girls (52.3 vs. 39.4%).

35–44 years

Bleeding was scored in 63% of population, but in this group, it was higher women than in men (67 vs. 59%). Shallow pockets were found in 23.5%, significantly higher rural than urban population (31 vs. 16%)

65–74 years

Bleeding from gums was recorded in 53%, shallow pockets in 34.5% and deep pocket in 14% of the examined population. Deep pockets were found in urban elderly twice the number of rural elderly (18 vs. 9.6%).

Loss of attachment

35–44 years

Loss of attachment of 4–5mm was recorded in 4%, more than 6mm in less than 1% and excluded in 9% of this group. In 7%, it was not recorded.

65–74 years

Loss of attachment of 4–5 mm was recorded in 10% of examined population, more than 6 mm was recorded in 2.6%, excluded in 63% and in 4.3%, it was not recorded.

Fluorosis

12 years Mild to moderate fluorosis was found in only 1.4% in this age group.

15 years Questionable to very mild fluorosis was recorded in 10.2% and mild to moderate in only 0.3%

35–44 years Questionable to very mild fluorosis was recorded in 1% and mild to moderate in 0.4% of the studied population.

65–74 years – Fluorosis was not recorded in 48.4% of this group. Even fluorosis of questionable to mild degree was recorded in only 0.5% in this group.

Hence, ignoring questionable to very mild fluorosis, mild to moderate fluorosis was observed only 1.4 and 0.3% of 12–15 yrs age group, which is negligible.

Summary

Uttar Pradesh is the biggest state of the country with about 85 administrative districts. The state has highest population density and due to variable geographical conditions within the state, the culture, eating habits etc also differ. The selected district of Lucknow is administrative capital of the state. This district has seen rapid urbanization over the past few decades and also has the highest number of migrated population in the state.

It was found that the oral health utilization was poor among the people from the selected sites. About 75% of children and 50% of adults had never visited a dental health facility. Fifty percent of the adults and geriatric population had poor impression about their own oral health. Dental caries was prevalent in 50% of children and 80% of adults. The DMFT score of children was (1.6) and adults (4.2). Consumption of sweet eatables more than once a day was found in only 50% of children and use of beverages and colas was significantly low in children (18%). About 90% of children and 70% of adults had brushing habit once or more times a day. Only elderly were found with inadequate oral hygiene habits (40%). Dental fluorosis was reported in approx. 3% of children. (The selected district is not a fluorosis endemic zone). Gingival bleeding was prevalent in 40% children and 60% of adults. About 20% of the subjects were having >3mm loss of attachment in 35–44 years age group while 68% percent of geriatric population had loss of attachment.

Smoking tobacco was reported in 30% of rural males and tobacco chewing habit in 40% of all males. Seven adults (35–44Yrs) and 8 elderly (65–74yrs) were reported to have pre cancerous conditions like Leukoplakia, Lichen Planus or sub mucous fibrosis. Only one case of oral cancer was detected in the area.

Since the awareness about oral health was found to be low, tobacco habits widely prevalent and oral health care services are not easily accessible to majority of population, this site requires urgent attention in term of both primary care and curative services.