Abstract

Background: the correct oral hygiene and cares should keep forever, but it is the prenatal stage and until the adolescence, period in which it is important the development of preventive habits. Objective: to assess the effectiveness of the educational-curative intervention for dental caries prevention in children from five to 12 years. Methods: an experimental study through a community intervention in the doctors offices 12 and 36 of the Polyclinic Joaquín de Agüero belonging to Camagüey city from January 2007 to July 2008. The universe was constituted by 95 children and the sample was integrated for 50 infants that fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Results: the age group from five to eight years with 58% prevailed; the risk factor that prevailed was deficient oral hygiene with 90% and the cariogenic diet with 86%. When concluding the intervention almost the totality of parents and children were evaluated of well as for the information level on dental caries. The perception of children was favorable with regard to the application of affective-participative techniques, since they observed positive changes in their oral health. Conclusions: the great majority of children reached the qualification of well in connection with the information level and to the oral hygiene when concluding the intervention. Almost the totality of parents obtained an evaluation of well as for the information level. The appreciation of children was favorable with regard to the application of affective-participative techniques.

Keywords
Dental caries, oral hygiene, risk factors, health education, dental, intervention studies.