Abstract

The aim of this study was to identify social inequalities as indicators of oral health disease in HIV-AIDS adult patients under the Program of Sexually Transmitted Infections in Zulia State, Venezuela. For the purposes epidemiological study was conducted in the field and 246 patients formed the sample. A survey to determine the social inequities expressed in socioeconomic conditions (education level, occupation, income) and accessibility (opportunity and free) to antiretroviral therapy. Regarding the oral component, assessed the state of dentition, index of periodontal treatment needs (CPITN) and Simplified Oral Hygiene Index of the World Health Organization. Study yielded the following results: 60.2% of patients had low levels of formal education, 34.4% had income equal to a minimum monthly wage (325 VEB 512 thousand with the current monetary conversion would be equivalent Bs 512.325 F $ 238) and 43.1% were unemployed. 58.9% of individuals had 5 more teeth affected by dental caries, 69.9% required some type of treatment and a surface fillings (65.9%) and prostheses (66.7%) the percentages high. It concluded that social inequities persist expressed in a marked deterioration in living conditions and oral health of HIV-AIDS patients in this study, making it necessary to continue conducting research to deepen the approach to these, thus contributing to explanations of the determinants of health in its oral component.

Keywords

Health inequalities, health oral, HIV/AIDS.