ITC Ages Importance of Oral Hygiene in Accordance with the Job Characteristics

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Abstract. This study was performed to enhance the concern about oral health and introduce ITC ages the importance about knowledge by ascertaining differences according to working types and environmental characteristics. The necessity of oral health education should be perceived and promoted through checking oral health surroundings care and analyzing awareness about oral health education experience & importance between two target groups.

Keywords: ICT, oral health, education, auxiliary oral hygiene devices, forwarding agents, private businessmen.

1 Introduction

As a part of overall health, oral health is recognized as an living element in nowadays; therefore, reasonable cares regarding oral health should be emphasized [1]. Oral health can be defined as “People have the teeth which make possible to have meals, conversations, and social activities without pains, disabilities, or discomforts functionally in life; and this contributes the overall personal well-being.”, and this might be the requisite to maintain physical health and quality of life [2].

ITC ages occupational oral disease might be occurred according to labor types or dealing materials in working sites. However, oral health cares seem to be negligent, so it should be included in the safety education program which current workers need to participate as a yearly basis [3].

Thus, researchers in this study guessed that working types & environments of target groups might influence their awareness if we think about it based on one hypothesis, which forwarding agents have less awareness about oral health cares than private businessmen.

Besides, by checking oral health surroundings care & living habit, oral health awareness & practice, and concern of private businessmen and forwarding agents in Samcheok-si and comparing their awareness, we are plan to prepare the required basic data for oral health educations for improving the quality of worker’s life as well as changing concerns, knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors for reasonable oral health cares.
2 Study Target Materials and Methods

2.1 Study Target and Period

This study was conducted with target groups, private businessmen and forwarding agents in Gangwon-do, 2016. We explained the purpose and use of this study to them at questionnaire distribution, and achieved a 100% return rate as an immediate collection. This survey was started with 90 private businessmen and 93 forwarding agents, and selected 90 targets respectively in two groups to make the same population.

2.2 Analysis Method

In this study, collected data was converted into code and entered for an actual analysis; and SPSS v19.0 was used for the process and analysis. The statistic analysis method for data analysis is as follows.

3 Study Result

3.1 Target’s Importance Awareness about Oral Health Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>private businessmen</th>
<th>forwarding agents</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awareness about Oral Health Importance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Very Important</td>
<td>7(10.0)</td>
<td>2(2.9)</td>
<td>9(6.4)</td>
<td>0.028*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Important</td>
<td>5(7.1)</td>
<td>1(1.4)</td>
<td>6(4.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>6(8.6)</td>
<td>4(5.7)</td>
<td>10(7.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Important</td>
<td>16(22.9)</td>
<td>22(31.4)</td>
<td>38(27.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Important</td>
<td>36(51.4)</td>
<td>41(58.6)</td>
<td>77(55.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 1. Target’s Importance Awareness about Oral Health Education

In the analysis result of ‘Importance Awareness about Oral Health’, ‘Very Important’ was the highest value in both groups as 36 persons (51.4%) in 70 private businessmen and 41 persons (58.6%) in 70 forwarding agents. The next highest was ‘Important’ as 38 persons (27.1%), and then ‘Normal’ as 10 persons (7.1%), ‘Not Very Important’ as 9 persons (6.4%), and ‘Not Important’ as 6 persons (4.3%) in both groups.
4 Discussion

This study was performed to ascertain the necessity for oral health education through awareness comparison and result analysis about ITC ages oral health care, and the correlation analysis between occupation and oral health surroundings care & living habit, the practice & concern etc of private businessmen and forwarding agents in Gangwon-do. In the ‘Importance Awareness about Oral Health’ item, the rate of ‘Very Important’ was the highest, which were answered by 36 private businessmen (51.4%) and 41 forwarding agents (58.6%).

Thus, if oral health education is conducted as considering working environments, the practice level according to awareness might be increased.

In consideration of the age group, they were in mostly 50s who have less opportunities to approach oral health education due to occupational characteristics, appropriate educations should be provided. Besides, the content of oral health education should be fitted with each personal oral health status.

Bigge(1967) and Bakdash(1979) emphasized importance about motivation. A patient, Lee Eun Suk(1996) said that oral health education was effective by self-motivation and consistent concerns about oral health[4]-[7]. Thus, we think that periodical education and self-care area should be improved.

Therefore, to improve knowledge about oral health, we sensed the necessity of oral health education according to job environment, and considered oral health education should be the center of oral health activity because this education might give a profound effect on quality of life as well as oral health awareness.

Therefore, this type of education will be worthy for further improvements about the quality of worker’s life related oral health.

5 Conclusions

In this study, there were significant differences between two groups, private businessmen and forwarding agents, oral health education experience & importance understanding.

Especially in knowledge about ITC ages oral health, private businessmen had more knowledge than forwarding agents. On the other hand, in fixed-choice item regarding awareness about oral health importance, the numbers of forwarding agents responded as ‘Important’ and ‘Very Important’ were more than private businessmen. However, in oral health education experience, the numbers of private businessmen were about two times more than forwarding agents.

Therefore, private businessmen had less awareness about importance of oral health education because they had more knowledge about oral health; in contrast, forwarding agents had better awareness about importance of oral health education because they had comparatively lower knowledge about oral health.
References