



Fig. 1: Questionnaire

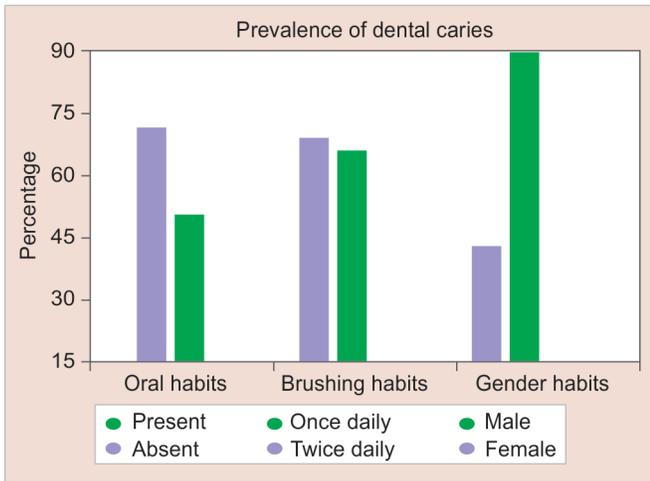


Fig. 2: Relationship between prevalence of dental caries (%) and birth habits, brushing habits and gender

Fig. 3: Relationship between prevalence of dental caries (%) and birth weight and birth order

Table 1: Sex distribution according to the weight in monozygous twins

Gender	High weight twins	Low weight
Male	13	7
Female	11	9
Total	24	16
Percentage	60	40

and 11 of the female first-born twins had weight than their co twins (Table 1).

It was noticed that 60 percentage relatively higher birth weight than the s. While comparing the prevalence of dental the lower weight twins showed an increase (72.22%), compared to higher weight tw the difference was not established statistically ($t = 1.003$; $p > 0.05$). It was interesting to n twins had an increased risk of dental car risk of the twins (60%) (Fig. 3). ($t = 1.1$; $df =$

It was seen that 75% of the children... such as tongue thrusting, thumb sucking, and lip biting during childhood and the remaining 25% had such habits. The prevalence of dental caries among children without habits was high (72.22%). 67% among children who brushed only once, who started when compared to the other group (50%) (Fig. 2). The Chi-square brushing practices at a later stage (Fig. 2). In fact, the difference test for association showed the difference as significant was 5% negligible and the statistical test also substantiated this level ($\chi^2 = 5.34$; $df = 1$; $p < 0.05$). Evaluation of the association ($\chi^2 = 0.63$; $df = 2$; $p > 0.05$). It was found that among the twins, between dental caries and the socioeconomic status revealed that the risk was rather high for the high socioeconomic group (71%) compared to the other two groups under study, namely middle and low socioeconomic status, which had a caries prevalence of 68% and 61%, respectively. However, the statistical test revealed no significant association between the socioeconomic status and the prevalence of caries (Fig. 4). ($\chi^2 = 0.64$; $df = 2$; $p > 0.05$).

In the present study, only 25% had exclusive breastfeeding and the majority had a combination of breastfeeding and bottle feeding (55%). The remaining 20% were solely dependent on bottlefeeding only. Numerically, those who were exclusively breastfed had an increased risk (70%) of dental caries, while the bottle feed had 62.5%. Mean and standard deviation and values of dental risk together had 63.6%. Still the association between dental caries in monozygous twins were calculated (Tables 2 and 3).



tween caries prevalence (%) and socioeconomic status, practice and liking for sweets

status showed no statistically significant association ($\chi^2 = 0.63$; $df = 2$; $p > 0.05$) (Fig. 4). Of the total dental caries, 70% were among children who brushed twice or more, who started brushing as early as the onset of eruption of first tooth, whereas in the other group (50%) started brushing practices at a later stage (Fig. 2). In fact, the difference test for association showed the difference as significant was 5% negligible and the statistical test also substantiated this level ($\chi^2 = 5.34$; $df = 1$; $p < 0.05$). Evaluation of the association ($\chi^2 = 0.63$; $df = 2$; $p > 0.05$). It was found that among the twins, between dental caries and the socioeconomic status revealed that the risk was rather high for the high socioeconomic group (71%) compared to the other two groups under study, namely middle and low socioeconomic status, which had a caries prevalence of 68% and 61%, respectively. However, the statistical test revealed no significant association between the socioeconomic status and the prevalence of caries (Fig. 4). ($\chi^2 = 0.64$; $df = 2$; $p > 0.05$).

