

## **Knowledge Survey On The Perspective Of Dental Clinic About Oral Lesions And Dental Health In Geriatric Patients Residing In Old Age Homes At Saudi Arabia 2022**

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### **Abstract:**

#### **Background:**

The elders often have a number of oral and dental diseases but their subjective need for treatment is reported to be small especially the ones who spend the rest of their time at the old age home. There may be several reasons for this including financial ones but it may also relate to the observation that the pain threshold rises with ageing and the sensation of pain are an alarm. The amount of importance given to systemic health is far more than oral health. Oral health is neglected partly because care-dependent elders need care for their daily activities such as food intake, drug intake, getting dressed, bathing, general healthcare and physiotherapy. As a result, less time is reserved for activities that are commonly considered as less important by elders including oral care. Oral frailty, as defined by the Saudi Arabia Dental Association, is<sup>1</sup> a series of phenomena and processes characterized by vulnerability of oral health status due to age-related changes in different oral health conditions (number of teeth, oral hygiene, and oral functions). Oral frailty provides a warning to avoid the following negative repercussions. neglecting slight declines in oral function. **Aim of the study:** To analyses the knowledge about oral lesions, the symptoms of such lesions and their attitude towards the treatment of these problems faced by institutionalized geriatric individuals at Saudi Arabia 2022. **Method:** cross sectional study conducted at geriatric Patients Residing in Old Age Homes at Saudi Arabian Sample population consists of Saudi out patients aged 60 <80 years attending. Our total participants were (200). **Results:** Show among the elderly patients regarding age majority of the study groups from the ≥75 years were (44.0%), regarding the relationships with their grandparents the majority of the respondents they are not alive were (41.0%), the education status the majority of the respondents medium were (29.0%), the you smoke the most of participant answer No were (63.0%) while Yes were (37.0%). **Conclusion:** The findings of the present study demonstrate the need to improve access to

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*oral healthcare and dental health education for the institutionalized elder population. In spite of the limitations of the study, we were able to record the obvious lack of dental hygiene practices, neglect and lack of motivation for proper dental care. To increase awareness of the importance of oral function in the Saudi Arabia population, the concept of oral frailty has been introduced.*

**Keywords:** Impact, knowledge, awareness, dental caries, elderly patients, attending, primary health care, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

## **Introduction**

### **Background**

The elders often have a number of oral and dental diseases but their subjective need for treatment is reported to be small[1] especially the ones who spend the rest of their time at the old age home. There may be several reasons for this including financial ones but it may also relate to the observation that the pain threshold rises with ageing and the sensation of pain are an alarm.[2] The amount of importance given to systemic health is far more than oral health. Oral health is neglected partly because care-dependent elders need care for their daily activities such as food intake, drug intake, getting dressed, bathing, general healthcare and physiotherapy. As a result, less time is reserved for activities that are commonly considered as less important by elders including oral care. [3]

There is a gradual reduction in growth and repair of the epithelium, the resistance of the oral mucosa and its susceptibility to mechanical, chemical and microbial irritations which may increase. It may, however, be difficult to determine if a certain disorder is due to ageing itself, or abnormal oral habits, pathogenic microorganisms, drug treatment or some other irritating factors.[4] Many older people have oral cavities that harbor a complicated mix of conditions that are physiological, pathological and microbiological, that is a challenge to keep in good condition. Oral dryness and increasing functional limitations make the older person more susceptible to oral diseases. The previous studies have identified many barriers to providing proper oral care to such patients. Dominant barriers and facilitators are relatively well understood such as (a) residents resisting oral care; (b) care provider's lack of knowledge, education or training in providing oral care; (c) care provider's attitudes towards oral care; (d) staffing and time issues and (e) quality of communication/collaboration among care providers and with residents. [5,6].

Optimum health related practices are more likely to be adopted if an individual feels a better sense of control over their health and has a better understanding of diseases and their etiology.[7,8] One method for prevention is to improve community awareness regarding the promotion of healthy behaviors and the influence of self-effective methods in preventing disease. For example, awareness of the 8020 Movement, a Japanese social movement to keep at least 20 of one's own teeth to the age of 80 years, was significantly associated with improved regular dental visits [9,10].

However, it is unclear whether awareness of oral frailty has any affect.

Recently, to help screen older people at risk of Oral health in community settings, an eight-item questionnaire called, Assessing the individual risk of Oral health in patients with limited access to dental can help increase oral health literacy and awareness of oral frailty in the community. The high morbidity of dental caries increases healthcare costs and the financial burden to families and societies, which are of concern.[11]

Although the increased prevalence of caries and the number of decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMFT) have decreased in elderly patients in past decades,[12] the burden associated with caries remains high in disadvantaged, poor and older populations. [13]

Schwendicke et al reviewed that those with lower educational level or occupational background, or lower income were more likely to have higher risk of caries lesions or experience.[14] There is a complex relationship between personal socioeconomic status and oral health . [15] Palacio et al showed that there is a discernible association between

oral diseases and socioeconomic status, and the skewed distribution of caries lesions is thought to be a good proxy measure for socioeconomic development.[16]

Caries is a preventable disease and various preventive measures are available [17]. In the planning of oral health promotion and prevention programme, an understanding of the current global caries burden is vital. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that clinical oral health surveys should be conducted every five to six years within the same community to provide effective surveillance on disease patterns and trends [18]. The decision makers and health authorities can hence formulate policies and develop programmes to prevent and control the disease and conduct evaluations regularly. However, the most recent systematic review of caries status in global population was conducted more than a decade ago, and so far there have been none conducted in older adults [19]. Updated information on caries prevention and control in older adults to facilitate policy planning for the coming decade is needed. [20] almost all developed and developing countries have become aware about the importance of maintaining good health. This poses tremendous challenges to health and social policy planners, particularly because disease patterns will shift concurrently.[21]

### **Review of literatures**

A systematic review on the global burden of untreated caries between 1990 and 2010 reported a high caries prevalence worldwide, affecting 2.4 billion people.[22]

Previous studies have shown that people with a low socioeconomic status have poorer oral health status than do those with a higher socioeconomic status and that oral health worsens progressively from higher socioeconomic status to lower socioeconomic status. Socioeconomic status includes educational background, income and residential area and is considered to be one of the strongest determinants of caries in elderly.[23] Household income and educational level are significantly associated with periodontitis and edentate status in elderly people. Therefore, the literatures suggest that socioeconomic factors are crucial oral health determinants and that inequality in socioeconomic status is an important challenge for public oral health.[24]

Dental caries was the fourth most expensive disease to treat, in the last decade, untreated caries was prevalent worldwide, affecting 2.4 billion people with the third peak at the age of 70, the situation remains the same after a decade .[25]

In a survey conducted by Moreira et al. [26] in Brazil, most of the dentists had moderate knowledge and attitude towards the older people. A significant relationship between gender and attitude was reported in the study conducted by Bots-VantSpijken et al. in Netherlands and Belgium [27] where women showed a more positive attitude. They argued that higher attitude scores in women could be due to their higher level of empathy and emotions. However, the difference was not significant in study.

Study by al dhubayb reported that the majority of participants reported that they used the G.V. Black classification (46%) or relied on their experience (28%) when diagnosing dental caries. Furthermore, <5% of our study cohort used the ICDAS II criteria when diagnosing lesions. Similarly, reported that dentists in KSA were unable to adequately detect caries using the ICDAS criteria.[28]

Study by Chan et al (2021) showed that untreated caries was still widespread globally in older adults. The majority of the included studies reported a prevalence of untreated caries of 50% or more. It varied among continents with the highest prevalence in Asia and Africa and the lowest in Australia. The median of the mean number of teeth with untreated caries was 1.55 per older adult around the globe.[29]

Abdelrahim et al. [30] Also reported that the majority of dentists were not well aware of the geriatric dentistry (88.5 and 11.5% had poor and moderate knowledge, respectively). However, in study, the majority of the participants had moderate knowledge and 10.8% reported poor knowledge of geriatric dentistry. This discrepancy can be partly due to the number and type of the questions posed. [30]

### **Rationale**

Discoveries in medical science and improving social conditions, mortality rate has also decreased the average life span in most parts of the world continues to increase. This is called "graying of the society or global graying." The demographic imperative is expected to have a major impact on the dental professionals and oral health care delivery to avoid the dental caries especial to elderly group, the 20th century has witnessed remarkable change with regard to health and disease and longevity and mortality in Saudi Arabia. Of many issues concerning the welfare of elderly, health is one of the major concerns. In the elderly people, health oral contributes significantly toward the quality of life. Poor oral health including dental caries, periodontal disease, and loss of teeth can adversely affect the dietary intake and nutritional status and thereby compromise health. Similarly, systemic diseases and/or the adverse side effects of their treatments can lead to an increased risk of oral diseases .

### **Aim of the study**

To analyses the knowledge about oral lesions, the symptoms of such lesions and their attitude towards the treatment of these problems faced by institutionalized geriatric individuals at Saudi Arabia 2022.

### **Specific objective**

To analyses the knowledge about oral lesions, the symptoms of such lesions and their attitude towards the treatment of these problems faced by institutionalized geriatric individuals at Saudi Arabia 2022.

### **Methodology**

#### **Study setting:**

This study has been conducted among elderly patients Geriatric Patients Residing in Old Age Homes at Saudi Arabia

#### **Study Population**

The study population consists of elderly patients Geriatric Patients Residing in Old Age Homes at Saudi Arabia 60-80 years attending to outpatient attending health care center Saudi Arabia

#### **Study Design**

Cross-sectional, analytic study , systematic random sampling technique

#### **Inclusion criteria:**

Elderly patients Geriatric Patients Residing in Old Age Homes at Saudi Arabia  
Aged 60-80 years

Able and willing to participate in the study .

Participants suffer from dental caries.

#### **Exclusion Criteria**

Out patients less than 60 years  
Not able and refuses to participate in the study.

#### **Sample size:**

Using EPI info version 24, the study sample size has been determined based on the following assumptions :

Since there is not an official release, e.g., by the "Central Department of Statistics and Information" in Saudi, of the exact census of Saudi Arabia residents falling within the study's age category, a source population size of the same of has be assumed. (Definitely,

the true population of such category is greater , also to be most conservative, the least number needed for a reasonably large sample size that allows generalizability of the study result. Knowingly, sample sizes obtained from source population sizes above are not significantly different).

Accordingly, a sample size (n) would be 200. In order to account for non-response and achieve more generalizable results, the investigator has be increase the sample size up to 200.

### **Sampling Technique:**

Regarding health care center selection, by using simple random sample technique (by using randomizer.org), regarding patients' selection, the total number visiting is 2711 per month and the sample size is 200. The data collection period is 30 days (four weeks minus weekends). Every day there are nearly 85 patients Geriatric Patients Residing in Old Age Homes at Saudi Arabia in both sections (male and female sections). To collect data from sample size, the researcher needs nearly 20 patients per day to collect desired sample size. The researcher has been selecting every 4th patient to cover the sample size during data collection period .The study period extended from the month of February 2022 to March 2022.

### **Sampling method:**

The total number of elderly patients Geriatric Patients Residing in Old Age Homes at Saudi Arabia . Based on this information sample size was calculated using a website (raosoft.com). The resulted estimated sample size is 200 elderly patients. The confidence interval is 95% and margin of error is 5%. The estimated prevalence used is 50% to calculate maximum sample size.

### **Data collection method:**

Self-administered questionnaire has been given to all participants. Those who have trouble reading or writing the questionnaire, has be filled by the interviewer

### **Questionnaire:**

An Arabic self-administered questionnaire has been used. It consisted of three sections. **The first** section is on the socio-demographic and presence of chronic disease, and present medication history (e.g., age and education level). **The second** sections cover ddistribution of basic characteristics of dental caries. **The third** section addresses of knowledge of respondents relating in dental caries in caries management and responses of participants to dental caries in caries management

### **Data Collection Technique**

The researcher has visit the health care center The researcher has filled the questionnaires through the interview with patients who are attending elderly patients attending health care center met the inclusion criteria after taking their verbal consent. After obtaining necessary approvals, the researcher and one trained nurse used a since all centers work on walk-in basis, i.e., using “systematic random sampling” technique .

### **Data Entry and Analysis**

Data has been collected and coded and then entered to a MS program with adequate backup. Descriptive statistics, e.g., number, proportions, cumulative proportions, mean and standard deviation, etc. has been displayed, as appropriate. Analytically, a parametric technique, e.g., t-test and ANOVA, has been attempted, as applicable, especially analyzing normally distributed variables. Otherwise, a non-parametric alternative, e.g., Man Whitney U test and ANOVA or  $\chi^2$  test of independence, has been used, as necessary. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software for MS- version-24 will be used for the analysis. All tests has been conducted at level of significance  $a=0.05$ ; results with p-values<0.05 has been considered “statistically significant ”.

### Pilot Study

A pilot study has been done on 10 Saudi patients who meet the study's eligibility criteria. The pilot study has been mainly help examine both the instrument's content validity and construct validity issues, alongside with other needed information.

### Ethical Considerations

Necessary approval has been the Research Ethics Committee of the Geriatric Patients Residing in Old Age Homes at Saudi Arabia , shall be obtained prior to the study .

A written consent has been obtained both from PHC administration. The aim of the study has been explained to them. Feedback about the results has been sent to these organizations .Data has been treated confidentially and has been used only for the purpose of research .

**Budget :** Self-funded.

### Result

**Table 1.** Distribution of the demographic characteristics of about (n-200)

	N	%
<b>Age</b>		
60-64	42	21
65-74	70	35
≥75	88	44
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	94	47
Male	106	53
<b>Residence area</b>		
Rural	48	24
Urban	152	76
<b>Percentage of the patients visited in the last month in the age group over 65</b>		
< 15%	68	34
15–30%	88	44
> 30%	44	22
<b>Having an old father/mother</b>		
Yes	36	18
No	164	82
<b>Type of household</b>		
Non-agricultural family	68	34
Agricultural family	132	66
<b>Relationships with their grandparents</b>		
Close relationship	54	27
Not so close	64	32
They are not alive	82	41
<b>Educational level</b>		
Illiterate	54	27

Low	44	22
Medium	58	29
High	44	22
<b>Income</b>		
Low	62	31
Medium	58	29
Medium-high	22	11
High	58	29
<b>Do you smoke</b>		
Yes	74	37
No	126	63

Regarding the distribution of the socio-demographic details among the elderly patients regarding age majority of the study groups from the  $\geq 75$  years were (44.0%) followed by 65 to 74 years were (35.0%) but 60-64 years were (21.0%), regarding the gender many of the respondents were male (53.0 %) while female were (47.0%), regarding the residence area the majority of the respondents urban were (76.0%) while rural were (24.0%), regarding the percentage of the patients visited in the last month in the age group over 65 the most of the participants 15–30% were (44.0%) while <15% were(34.0%) while >30% were (22.0%), regarding having an old father/mother the most of the participants answer No were (82.0%) while answer Yes were(18.0%), regarding the type of household the majority of the respondents agricultural family were (66.0%) but Non-agricultural family were (34.0%), regarding the relationships with their grandparents the majority of the respondents they are not alive were (41.0%) but Not so close were (32.0%) while Close relationship were (27.0%), regarding the education status the majority of the respondents medium were (29.0%) but illiterate were (27.0%) while low and high were (22.0%), regarding the income the majority of them had low were (31.0%) while medium and high were (29.0%) but medium-high were (11.0%), regarding the you smoke the most of participant answer No were (63.0%) while Yes were (37.0%).

**Table 2** Distribution of basic characteristics of dental caries.

Distribution of basic characteristics of dental caries.	Chi-square			
	N	%	X <sup>2</sup>	P-value
<b>Decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMFT)</b>				
Yes	134	67	104.44	<0.001*
No	42	21		
I don't know	24	12		
<b>Decayed teeth (DT)</b>				
Yes	136	68	110.08	<0.001*
No	24	12		
I don't know	40	20		
<b>Missing teeth (MT)</b>				
Yes	62	31	7.24	0.0268*
No	84	42		
I don't know	54	27		
<b>Filled teeth (FT)</b>				

Yes	74	37	12.04	0.0024*
No	44	22		
I don't know	82	41		
<b>Decayed root (D F root)</b>				
Yes	148	74	148.96	<0.001*
No	24	12		
I don't know	28	14		
<b>Decayed root (D root)</b>				
Yes	132	66	101.92	<0.001*
No	20	10		
I don't know	48	24		
<b>Filled root (F root)</b>				
Yes	66	33	1.48	0.477
No	74	37		
I don't know	60	30		

Regarding distribution of basic characteristics of dental caries regarding Decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMFT) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.001 and  $\chi^2$  104.44, the majority of the Participants answer Yes were (67.0%) followed by No were (21.0%) while I don't know were (12.0%), regarding Decayed teeth (DT) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.001 and  $\chi^2$  110.08, the majority of the Participants answer Yes were (68.0%) followed by I don't know were (20.0%) while No were (12.0%), regarding Missing teeth (MT) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.0268 and  $\chi^2$  7.24, the majority of the Participants No were (42.0%) followed by Yes were (31.0%) while I don't know were (27.0%), regarding Filled teeth (FT) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.0024 and  $\chi^2$  12.04, the majority of the Participants I don't know were (41.0%) followed by Yes were (37.0%) while No (22.0%), regarding Decayed root (D F root) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.001 and  $\chi^2$  148.96, the majority of the Participants answer Yes were (74.0%) followed by I don't know were (14.0%) while No were (12.0%), regarding Decayed root (D root) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.001 and  $\chi^2$  101.92, the majority of the Participants answer Yes were (66.0%) followed by I don't know were (24.0%) while No were (10.0%), regarding Filled root (F root) no statistical significant relation were P-value 0.477 and  $\chi^2$  1.48, the majority of the Participants answer No were (37.0%) followed by Yes were (33.0%) while I don't know (30.0%)

**Table 3** Distribution of Knowledge of respondents relating in dental caries in caries management

	Correct responses		In Correct responses		Chi-square	
	No	%	No	%	$\chi^2$	P-value
<b>CAMBRA (caries management by risk assessment)</b>	152	76	48	24	53.045	<0.001*
<b>ICCMS (caries management by caries classification and</b>	130	65	70	35	17.405	<0.001*

<b>personalized treatment plan)</b>						
<b>Selective caries removal (depending on the depth of the lesion)</b>	116	58	84	42	4.805	0.0284*
<b>Cavitated carious lesion (presenting with breaks on the surface of the enamel)</b>	132	66	68	34	19.845	<0.001*
<b>Consistency (hardness) of carious dentin is important in selective caries removal techniques</b>	134	67	66	33	22.445	<0.001*

Regarding distribution of Knowledge of respondents relating in dental caries in caries management regarding CAMBRA (caries management by risk assessment a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.001 and  $\chi^2$  53.045, the majority of the Participants answer correct responses were (76.0%) followed by in Correct responses were (24.0%), regarding ICCMS (caries management by caries classification and personalized treatment plan) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.001 and  $\chi^2$  17.405, the majority of the Participants answer Correct responses were (65.0%) followed in Correct responses were (35.0%), regarding Selective caries removal (depending on the depth of the lesion) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.0284 and  $\chi^2$  4.05, the majority of the Participants answer Correct responses were (58.0%) followed by in Correct responses were (42.0%), regarding Cavitated carious lesion (presenting with breaks on the surface of the enamel) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.001 and  $\chi^2$  19.845 the majority of the Participants answer Correct responses were (68.0%) followed by in Correct responses were (34.0%), regarding Consistency (hardness) of carious dentin is important in selective caries removal techniques a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.001 and  $\chi^2$  22.445, the majority of the Participants answer Correct responses were (67.0%) followed by in Correct responses were (33.0%)

**Table 4: Distribution of responses of participants to dental caries in caries management**

<b>Items</b>	<b>Disagree</b>		<b>I don't know (Neutral)</b>		<b>Agree</b>		<b>Chi-square</b>	
	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b><math>\chi^2</math></b>	<b>P-value</b>
<b>The main factor to prevent recurrent caries is appropriate restorative techniques with the placement of restorative material on a clean caries-free prepared cavity</b>	26	13	42	21	132	66	97.96	<0.001*
<b>Carious lesion must be completely removed to prevent further progression that may affect the vitality of the pulp</b>	18	9	56	28	126	63	90.04	<0.001*
	12	6	22	11	166	83	222.76	<0.001*

<b>For private practice, a possible disadvantage of applying minimally invasive approaches is that their price is less than the conventional restorative treatments</b>	42	21	46	23	112	56	46.36	<0.001*
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Regarding distribution of responses of participants to dental caries in caries management regarding The main factor to prevent recurrent caries is appropriate restorative techniques with the a statistical significant relation were P=value 0.001 and  $\chi^2$  97.96, the majority of the Participants answer agree were (66.0%) followed by I don't know (Neutral) were (21.0%) while disagree were (13.0%), regarding placement of restorative material on a clean caries-free prepared cavity a statistical significant relation were P=value 0.001 and  $\chi^2$  90.04, the majority of the Participants answer agree were (63.0%) followed by I don't know (Neutral) were (28.0%) while disagree were (9.0%), regarding Carious lesion must be completely removed to prevent further progression that may affect the vitality of the pulp a statistical significant relation were P=value 0.001 and  $\chi^2$  83.0, the majority of the Participants answer agree were (83.0%) followed by I don't know (Neutral) were (11.0%) while disagree were (6.0%), regarding for private practice, a possible disadvantage of applying minimally invasive approaches is that their price is less than the conventional restorative treatments a statistical significant relation were P=value 0.001 and  $\chi^2$  46.36, the majority of the Participants answer agree were (56.0%) followed by I don't know (Neutral) were (23.0%) while disagree were (21.0%)

## Discussion

The study shows the socio-demographic details included (200) participant dental caries in elderly patients at Saudi Arabia were enrolled in this study, among the dental caries in elderly patients almost practiced oral hygiene and needed help of caretaker to do oral hygiene, in our study Regarding the distribution of the socio-demographic details among the elderly patients regarding age majority of the study groups from the  $\geq 75$  years were (44.0%) , regarding the gender many of the respondents were male (53.0 %), regarding the residence area the majority of the respondents urban were (76.0%), regarding the percentage of the patients visited in the last month in the age group over 65 the most of the participants 15–30% were (44.0%), regarding having an old father/mother the most of the participants answer No were (82.0%), regarding the type of household the majority of the respondents agricultural family were (66.0%), regarding the relationships with their grandparents the majority of the respondents they are not alive were (41.0%), regarding the education status the majority of the respondents medium were (29.0%), regarding the you smoke the most of participant answer No were (63.0%).(See table 1).

regarding the distribution of basic characteristics of dental caries teeth Caries is a condition in which cultural and sanitary practices play a significant role, and the illness's prevalence is strongly connected to these variables.[31] It is very important to determine these characteristics because they have proven temporal and geographic stability and because they serve as a tool for customizing appropriate health education programs to address oral health issues, particularly among those who are in need. Caries is a disease that mostly affects adolescents and old people, and research conducted out in Saudi Arabia have shown that this is a significant issue [32]. The conclusions of this survey indicated several numbers that demonstrate the inadequate level of oral health condition in Saudi Arabia. The investigation was carried out in Saudi Arabia, dental caries was the fourth most expensive disease to treat [22], in our study basic characteristics of dental caries regarding Decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMFT) a statistical significant relation were P=value 0.001 and  $\chi^2$  104.44, the majority of the Participants answer Yes were (67.0%), regarding Decayed teeth (DT) a statistical significant relation were P=value 0.001 and  $\chi^2$  110.08, the majority

of the Participants answer Yes were (68.0%), regarding Missing teeth (MT) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.0268 and X<sup>2</sup> 7.24, the majority of the Participants No were (42.0%), regarding Filled teeth (FT) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.0024 and X<sup>2</sup> 12.04, the majority of the Participants I don't know were (41.0%), regarding Decayed root (D F root) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.001 and X<sup>2</sup> 148.96, the majority of the Participants answer Yes were (74.0%), regarding Decayed root (D root) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.001 and X<sup>2</sup> 101.92, the majority of the Participants answer Yes were (66.0%), regarding Filled root (F root) no statistical significant relation were P-value 0.477 and X<sup>2</sup> 1.48, the majority of the Participants answer No were (37.0%) (See table 2)

The findings of this research are similar with recent investigations that show dental caries in Saudi elderly patients is on the rise, and various variables are considered to be to blame. These determinants involve poor food habits, poor dental hygiene, and service shortages, as well as pain-oriented health-seeking behavior among developing-country people [18]. Caries incidence is growing in several Arab nations as a result of latest industrial expansion, which has resulted in an increase in intake of refined sugars comparable to the majority of the developing world, particularly Africa [33], also the findings in a similar study it was found that demonstrated that individuals with caries ingested cariogenic food more often than their caries-free counterparts. This is similar with the findings of earlier cross-sectional studies[31], which found a link among poor oral hygiene practices and regular sugar consumption in Saudi elderly patients and caries incidence.

Regarding our study reported distribution of Knowledge of respondents relating in dental caries in caries management, distribution of Knowledge of respondents relating in dental caries in caries management regarding CAMBRA (caries management by risk assessment a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.001 and X<sup>2</sup> 53.045, the majority of the Participants answer correct responses were (76.0%), regarding ICCMS (caries management by caries classification and personalized treatment plan) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.001 and X<sup>2</sup> 17.405, the majority of the Participants answer Correct responses were (65.0%), regarding Selective caries removal (depending on the depth of the lesion) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.0284 and X<sup>2</sup> 4.05, the majority of the Participants answer Correct responses were (58.0%), regarding Cavitated carious lesion (presenting with breaks on the surface of the enamel) a statistical significant relation were P-value 0.001 and X<sup>2</sup> 19.845 the majority of the Participants answer Correct responses were (68.0%) (See Table 3)

According to the findings of our study of Saudi Arabians' knowledge and awareness of dental caries in elderly patients attending in the Primary health care in Riyadh, it is important to emphasize that many Saudis have sufficient understanding about the significance of oral health and dental caries in elderly patients attending in the Primary health care in Riyadh . Our findings reflect that poor oral health hygiene may lead to the dental caries disorders. These results are consistent with, [29] who stated that oral squamous cell carcinomas (OSCC) belong to the most frequent tumors in Southeast Asia. They discovered that poor oral hygiene is closely linked to oral malignancies. It increases the likelihood of cancer of recognized carcinogens such as smoke and alcohol. In compared to other nations, Saudi Arabia has a low level of knowledge about oral health and cleanliness [34]. This is a worrisome problem since research has indicated that the prevalence of oral cancer is growing in Saudi Arabia [18]

As a result, there is a need for more comprehensive oral health education programs about dental caries and efforts in Saudi Arabia to raise awareness and encourage excellent oral health habits and dental caries among the general elderly patients. Therefore, individuals may take actions to avoid the development of oral illnesses and enhance their overall health and well-being by increasing their elderly patients and avoid the dental caries and oral health literacy[34] .(See table4)

## Conclusion

Based on the included studies published in the past 5 years (2016–2020), the prevalence of caries in older adults was still high in most countries around the globe. The health policy makers should have better planning to relieve the increasing global burden of caries from the surging older adult population in the coming decade, the understanding of the risk factors of dental caries among this elderly patients group and the strategies for prevention and treatment is crucial, especially for policymakers in initiating collaborative efforts between oral health and dental caries programmes and primary and secondary health services. This narrative study has contributed to the understanding by providing a comprehensive compilation of discussion of dental caries risk factors and its management strategies in the elderly, in our study was conducted to assessment the efficacy of dental caries education on the oral health status of individuals aged 60 to 70 years old who were housed in institutions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). As a result, we may get the following conclusion: health education is useful in assisting people in maintaining better dental hygiene. The oral health education model was shown to be a useful tool for teaching these participants the importance of maintaining proper oral hygiene practices. According to the findings of the study, the knowledge of Saudi Arabian people about oral health and oral hygiene may be enhanced if they participated in an appropriate program that included careful monitoring and frequent dental checkups .

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