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**INFLUÊNCIA DO SANGRAMENTO GENGIVAL NA QUALIDADE DE
VIDA RELACIONADA À SAÚDE ORAL DE ADOLESCENTES**

Santa Maria, RS.

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Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso apresentado
ao Curso de Odontologia da Universidade
Federal de Santa Maria (UFSM, RS), como
requisito parcial para obtenção do grau de
Cirurgiã-Dentista.

Orientador: Prof. Dr. Thiago Machado Ardenghi

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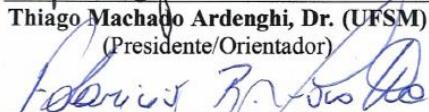
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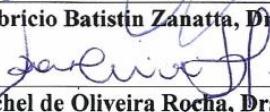
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2016

Dedicamos este trabalho a Deus, as nossas famílias, amigos, colegas e professores.

RESUMO

INFLUÊNCIA DO SANGRAMENTO GENGIVAL NA QUALIDADE DE VIDA RELACIONADA À SAÚDE ORAL DE ADOLESCENTES

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O sangramento gengival tem sido associado à pior qualidade de vida relacionada à saúde bucal (QVRSB), porém não há estudos que demonstrem a influência dessa condição longitudinalmente em adolescentes. O objetivo deste estudo é avaliar a influência do sangramento gengival sobre a QVRSB de adolescentes brasileiros. Este estudo longitudinal consistiu de uma amostra aleatória na cidade de Santa Maria, RS, Brasil. Após dois anos de acompanhamento, 743 escolares foram reavaliados (taxa de resposta: 65,5%). O questionário reduzido da versão brasileira do *Child Perceptions Questionnaire 11-14* (CPQ11-14) foi aplicado nos escolares para avaliar a QVRSB. Além disso, os pais/responsáveis responderam à um questionário socioeconômico. O sangramento gengival foi avaliado através do Índice Periodontal Comunitário. Os dados foram analisados utilizando modelo de Regressão de Poisson no programa Stata 14.0. Prevalência de gengivite no *baseline* foi considerado o preditor para a QVRSB na segunda avaliação. Gengivite no *baseline* foi associada com o CPQ 11-14 (RR: 1,07; IC95%: 1,01-1,14) e com o domínio bem-estar emocional (RR: 1,17; IC 95% 1,04-1,31). Sexo, escolaridade materna e renda familiar também foram associados com piores escores do CPQ11-14. Portanto, a gengivite produz impactos negativos na QVRSB dos adolescentes, principalmente, naqueles com pior condição socioeconômica.

Palavras-chave: Adolescentes. Gengivite. Coorte. Qualidade de Vida Relacionada à Saúde Bucal.

ABSTRACT

INFLUENCE OF GINGIVAL BLEEDING IN ORAL HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADOLESCENTS

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Gingival bleeding has been associated with worse oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL), however there is no studies showing influence of this condition longitudinally in adolescents. The aim of this study is evaluate the influence of gingival bleeding on OHRQoL of Brazilian adolescents. This longitudinal study consisted of a random sample in the city of Santa Maria, RS, Brazil. After two years follow-up, 743 adolescents were reassessed (response rate: 65.5%). The short form of Brazilian version of the Child Perceptions Questionnaire 11-14 (CPQ11-14) was applied in the adolescents to evaluate the OHRQoL. In addition, the parents/guardians answered a socioeconomic questionnaire. Gingival bleeding was assessed using the Community Periodontal Index. Data were analyzed using the Poisson regression model in the Stata 14.0 program. Prevalence of gingivitis in the baseline was considered the predictor for the OHRQoL in the second evaluation. Gingivitis at baseline was associated with CPQ 11-14 (RR: 1.07, 95% CI: 1.01-1.14) and with the emotional well-being domain (RR 1.17, 95% CI 1.04 -1.31). Sex, maternal schooling and family income were also associated with worse CPQ scores11-14. Therefore, gingivitis negatively impacts the adolescents' OHRQoL, mainly those with worse socioeconomic status.

Key-words: Adolescents. Cohort. Oral Health-related Quality of Life. Gingivitis.

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1 INTRODUÇÃO GERAL

A Qualidade de Vida Relacionada à Saúde Bucal (QVRSB) descreve a perspectiva subjetiva do paciente com base nas experiências e sintomas orais apresentados e permite o estabelecimento de uma relação entre saúde oral e geral (SISHO; BRODER, 2011). Vários questionários medem a QVRSB de crianças e adolescentes suplementando indicadores clínicos (GOURSEND et al., 2008). Esses questionários podem ser classificados como instrumentos *Patient-Reported Outcomes (PRO)* e coletam informações com base na opinião do paciente sobre sintomas específicos ou conceitos mais gerais como sintomas orais, limitações funcionais e bem-estar emocional e social. Os instrumentos PRO, do ponto de vista periodontal, ajudam o profissional na tomada de decisões terapêuticas e na avaliação da satisfação do paciente com o tratamento (MCGUIRE et al., 2014).

A gengivite induzida por placa é uma inflamação do tecido de proteção do dente resultante da concentração de bactérias na margem gengival. Sua patogênese envolve uma interação entre fatores genéticos, ambientais e fatores de risco adquiridos (PAGE; KORNMAN, 1997). Vermelhidão, sangramento gengival, edema e mau hálito são sinais clínicos da gengivite e podem causar um impacto negativo na qualidade de vida do paciente (LOCKER, 1988; SKS et al., 2006). As doenças gengivais são altamente prevalentes em crianças e adolescentes (ALBANDAR; TINOCO, 2002). No Brasil, 34,8% das crianças de 12 anos relatam algum impacto da saúde bucal no seu desempenho diário. Dentre estes, um quarto apresentou sangramento gengival, com maior prevalência em indivíduos socialmente desfavorecidos (SBBRASIL, 2010; PALMA; LEITE, 2014).

No entanto, o impacto do sangramento gengival na QVRSB é controverso e poucos estudos longitudinais avaliaram a sua influência sobre as populações em idade escolar. Estudos relatam que níveis extensos de gengivite impactam em áreas da vida como comer, sorrir, higienizar os dentes e na estabilidade emocional. No entanto, foram encontrados poucos estudos mostrando associação entre gengivite e QVRSB no geral (AMATO et al., 2014, KRISDAPOONG et al., 2012). Dados prévios mostram que crianças que percebem condições de sangramento gengival apresentam pior QVRSB que seus homólogos (CASTRO et al., 2011). Um estudo realizado na Tailândia com populações jovens encontrou uma associação significativa entre doença periodontal e QVRSB apenas quando esta se apresentava em níveis extensos no grupo de 15 anos de idade (KRISDAPOONG et al., 2014). Todos os estudos acima mencionados seguem um desenho transversal; portanto, tirar conclusões sobre causas e efeitos não é possível.

Há um número limitado de estudos relatando a associação entre sangramento gengival em adolescentes e seu impacto sobre a QVRSB ao longo do tempo. Compreender a relação entre a ocorrência de sangramento gengival e a QVRSB pode facilitar a aquisição de fundos públicos para a saúde bucal e o desenvolvimento de programas de saúde pública.

1.1 OBJETIVO

O objetivo deste estudo foi avaliar longitudinalmente a influência do sangramento gengival na qualidade de vida relacionada à saúde bucal em adolescentes brasileiros.

2 ARTIGO

INFLUENCE OF GINGIVAL BLEEDING IN ORAL HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADOLESCENTS

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Running Title:

Gingival bleeding in oral health-related quality of life

Key finding: Gingivitis negatively impacts the adolescents' OHRQoL.

Abstract

Background: Gingival bleeding has been associated with worse oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL), however there is no studies showing influence of this condition longitudinally in adolescents. The aim of this study is to evaluate the influence of gingival bleeding on OHRQoL of Brazilian adolescents.

Methods: This longitudinal study consisted of a random sample in the city of Santa Maria, RS, Brazil. After two years follow-up, 743 adolescents were reassessed (response rate: 65.5%). The short form of Brazilian version of the Child Perceptions Questionnaire 11-14 (CPQ11-14) was applied in the adolescents to evaluate the OHRQoL. In addition, the parents/guardians answered a socioeconomic questionnaire. Gingival bleeding was assessed using the Community Periodontal Index. Data were analyzed using the Poisson regression model in the Stata 14.0 program.

Results: Prevalence of gingivitis in the baseline was considered the predictor for the OHRQoL in the second evaluation. Gingivitis at baseline was associated with CPQ 11-14 (RR: 1.07, 95% CI: 1.01-1.14) and with the emotional well-being domain (RR 1.17, 95% CI 1.04 -1.31). Sex, maternal schooling and family income were also associated with worse CPQ scores11-14.

Conclusion: Gingivitis negatively impacts the adolescents' OHRQoL, mainly those with worse socioeconomic status.

Key-words: Adolescents. Cohort. Oral Health-related Quality of Life. Gingivitis.

Introduction

The Oral Health-related Quality of Life (OHRQoL) describes the patient's subjective perspective based on presented experiences and symptoms allow establishing a relationship between oral and general health¹. Several questionnaires focused on measuring OHRQoL in children and adolescents supplementing clinical indicators². These questionnaires can be classified in Patient-Reported Outcomes (PRO) instruments; and collect information based on patient's opinions about specific symptoms or more general concepts like oral symptoms, functional limitations, emotional and social well-being. The PRO instruments, in a periodontal view, assist the professional to find better therapies and evaluate patient's treatment satisfaction³.

Plaque-induced gingivitis is an inflammation of the protective tissue of the teeth resulting from bacteria located at the gingival margin. Its pathogenesis involves interplay between genetic, environmental and acquired risk factors⁴. Clinical signs of gingivitis include redness, gingival bleeding, edema and bad breath that may cause adverse impact in patient's quality of life^{5,6}. Gingival diseases are highly prevalent in children and adolescents⁷. In Brazil, 34.8% of 12 years-old children report some impact of oral health in their daily performance. Among these, a quarter had gingival bleeding, with higher prevalence in socially disadvantaged individuals^{8,9}.

Nevertheless, the impact of gingival bleeding on OHRQoL is controversial and few longitudinal studies assessed its influence on school-aged populations. Studies report extensive levels of gingivitis, impacting on eating, smiling, cleaning teeth and emotional stability. However, few studies showing association between gingivitis and OHRQoL were found^{10,11}. Children who self-reported conditions of gingival bleeding presented worse OHRQoL¹². Study performed in Thailand, with young populations, found significantly association only between extensive form of periodontal disease and OHRQoL, in the 15

years-old groups¹³. All above-mentioned studies follow a cross-sectional design; therefore to take conclusions about causes and effects is not possible.

There are a limited number of studies reporting the association between gingival bleeding in adolescents, and its impact on OHRQoL over time. Understanding the relationship between occurrence of gingival bleeding and OHRQoL can facilitate the acquisition of public funds for oral health care and development of public health programs. The aim of this study was to evaluate longitudinally the influence of gingival bleeding in the oral health-related quality of life in Brazilian adolescents.

Material and methods

Study design and sample

A longitudinal study was conducted with 12 years-old schoolchildren in the city of Santa Maria, a city located in the south of Brazil, in 2012. The city had 261,031 inhabitants, and nearly 85% of the 12-year-old children are enrolled in city public schools¹⁴. A two-stage sampling procedure considered 20 from a total of 39 public schools in the city; they were equally distributed within the five administrative areas and were randomly selected considering the number of students enrolled. A sample of 3,817 12-year-old children enrolled in selected schools was invited to participate in 2012. Only individuals physical and psychologically able to answer the questionnaire and those who parents or guardians signed theirs participation were included in the sample.

Sample size was calculated considering the following parameters¹⁵: prevalence of children with poor OHRQoL of 69.7%; ratio of unexposed to exposed of 3:1; prevalence ratio of ≥ 1.5 ; design effect of 1.6; and 30% to possible losses. The minimum sample was of 440 children. The final sample consisted of 1,134 12-year-old schoolchildren. Clinical,

socioeconomic, demographic and subjective variables were collected. A second examination was performed after two years with those adolescents who agreed to participate; they were clinically examined and responded the same questionnaires under the same methodology applied in 2012.

Data collection

Clinical oral examinations and structured interviews were conducted by trained and calibrated examiners and trained interviewers. The training and calibrating process totalized 36 hours. The training process included theoretical explanation of the diagnostic criteria, and clinical assessment of different levels of oral health outcomes in 10 children. Subsequently, 20 children were orally examined twice with an interval of 2 weeks between each examination. These children were not included in the final sample. Kappa values for dental caries, varying from 0.77 to 0.82 – interexamination and 0.79 to 0.85 – intraexamination, in baseline. In follow-up, the values ranged from 0.81 to 0.90- inter and 0.81 to 0.87- intra.

Clinical data was collected using Community Periodontal Index probe, plane dental mirror and gaze under natural light, in the school. It includes gingival bleeding, dental caries, dental trauma, malocclusion, calculus and dental plaque. The Community Periodontal Criteria (CPI) was used to assess gingival bleeding. The CPI is proposed by World Health Organization (WHO) and has been widely used in Brazilian population studies to evaluate periodontal condition⁹. Six gingival sites per tooth were examined in all available teeth. Presence of 15% or more of sites with gingival bleeding was used as a threshold for classifying gingivitis. Data on dental caries were collected using the Decay, Missing and Filled Surface Index (DMFT)¹⁶. Prevalence of untreated dental caries was recorded by the ‘D’ component of the DMFS (D>0) indices. The prevalence of malocclusion was assessed according to the Dental Aesthetic Index (DAI) criteria and recorded as “present” (those with

DAI scores >25 points) or “absent” (DAI ≤25)¹⁷. Dental calculus and dental plaque were examined as present or absent in all tooth.

Socioeconomic and demographic covariates were obtained through a questionnaire answered by parents/guardians. It includes information on sex, skin color, parent’s education level and household income. The variable skin color followed the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics¹⁴. The answers were dichotomized into “white” (children of European descendent) and “non-white” (black children of African and mixed descent). The parent’s education level compared those with basic education (at least 8 years of formal education in Brazil) with those who did not. Data on household income were collected through the sum of all forms of family income received on the last month, and subsequently were dichotomized according to the median of the distribution, corresponding to 1.6 Brazilian Minimum Wages (BMW) (approximately US\$ 450.00 in baseline). To evaluate the feasibility of the questionnaire it was previously applied to a sample of 20 parents who were not included in the final sample.

The short form of the Brazilian version of the Child Perception Questionnaire 11-14 (CPQ11-14) assessed the oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL) of the participants. The questionnaire was applied in a face-to-face interview at the school and prior to clinical examination. The CPQ11-14 structurally comprises 16 questions classified in four areas: 1) oral symptoms (4 questions); 2) functional limitations (4 questions); 3) emotional well-being (4 questions); 4) social welfare (4 questions). Each question has five possible answers on a 5-point scale ranging from "never" to "every day". The scores were computed by adding all the points for each domain and the total score ranged from 0 to 64; higher values correspond to worst OHRQoL status.

Data analysis

Data were analyzed using statistical software Stata 14.0 (Stata Corporation, College Station, TX, USA). Outcomes were overall and domain-specific CPQ11–14 scores on follow-up. Gingival bleeding was dichotomized as either extended-level gingivitis (bleeding in 15% or more of sites) or low-level/no gingivitis (bleeding in <15% of sites) on baseline was considered the predictor. Descriptive unadjusted analyses provided summary statistics assessing the association between the outcome and covariates. Models were fitted by Poisson Regression analysis to assess the association between gingival bleeding and outcomes. This strategy allowed for the estimation of rate ratios (RRs) among comparison groups and their respective 95% confidence intervals (CIs). The RRs were calculated as the ratio of the arithmetic mean of CPQ11–14 scores between the exposed and unexposed groups.

Ethics

The study protocol was approved by the Committee of Ethics in Research of the Federal University of Santa Maria in 2012 and Faculty of Public Health of The University of São Paulo in 2014. All the children consented to participate, and their parents (either the mother or father) signed a term of consent before the data collection.

Results

Flowchart of participants in the study was showed in the figure 1. From 1,134 12-year-old schoolchildren were enrolled in the baseline (2012) and 743 were reexamined in 2014 (answer rate: 65.5%). Drop outs occurred due to refuses in the second examination (n=162) and to participants that were not found (n=202).

Table 1 describe are individual characteristics of the sample. The mean age in the baseline was 11.94 years (SD 0.65) and 14.35 years (SD 0.69) in follow-up. Most of the

sample was female (53.79%), skin color white (76.1%), belonged to families with low household income (≥ 1.6 BMW) and parents with high educational level (≥ 8 years). In 2012, the majority of the schoolchildren did not present untreated caries or malocclusion and showed a low prevalence of gingival bleeding. In the follow up, the occurrence of gingivitis and malocclusion remained stable, however the scholars presented a higher prevalence of untreated caries.

The mean of overall CPQ 11-14 scores was 10.24 (SD 7.59) in baseline, and 9.34 (SD 7.30) in follow-up; ranged from 0 to 43, and 0 to 47, in the respective years. The emotional well-being domain had the largest variation (0-16) in both years. The oral symptoms domain had the highest mean: 3.48 (SD 2.51) in baseline and 3.36 (2.36) in follow-up. Nonetheless, the social well-being domain had the lowest mean: 1.62 (SD 2.11), and 1.37 (SD 1.97), respectively (Table 2).

Table 3 shows the mean and standard deviation of overall and domain-specific CPQ11-14 scores according to the extent of gingival bleeding on follow-up. After the unadjusted analysis, extensive-level gingivitis was associated with highest overall CPQ11-14 scores, emotional and social well-being domains ($p=0.00$). The mean CPQ11-14 for participants with < 15% sites with gingival bleeding was 9.04 (SD 7.21) and for those with \geq 15% sites with gingival bleeding was 10.21 (SD 7.53).

Multivariable adjusted analysis of overall CPQ11–14 scores on follow-up associating dental clinical and socioeconomic variables on baseline were presented on Table 4. Gingival bleeding was associated with overall CPQ11-14 score (RR: 1.07; 95% CI: 1.01-1.14) and emotional well-being domain (RR: 1.17; 95% CI: 1.04-1.31); showing that children who had extensive-levels gingivitis reported worse OHRQoL. Malocclusion was also a clinical condition correlated with higher CPQ11-14 scores in the overall scale (RR: 1.18; 95% CI: 1.12-1.24). On the other hand, dental caries did not have a statistically significant value.

The OHRQoL was influenced by some socioeconomic factors: sex, household income and mother's education; female participants, whose mothers had less than 8 years of formal education and belonging to families with lower household income (<1.6 BMW) had higher CPQ11-14 scores than their counterparts (Table 4).

Discussion

This longitudinal study assesses the influence of gingival bleeding in the OHRQoL in Brazilian adolescents. The results indicate that extensive levels of gingivitis were related to a worse OHRQoL when compared to low-levels/no of gingivitis. According to our understanding, this was the first study to evaluate the longitudinally impact of gingival bleeding on OHRQoL in adolescents.

It was found that gingival bleeding influences OHRQoL in the overall score and emotional well-being CPQ11-14 domain. It is reported that children who perceive gingival bleeding describes higher impact on their life, mostly because gingivitis' clinical signs might difficult cleaning and eating¹⁸. Negative aesthetic impact of gingivitis' clinical signs, such as redness and swelling gums can affect self-esteem and social interactions by impacting on smiling, studying and social contacts^{15,19}. Self-esteem is closely related to the emotional well-being and this had been associated with better OHRQoL, reflecting in child's adherence to treatment²⁰. Thus, children may be more likely to feel worried or upset about their oral health status due to gingival bleeding, which can impact other areas of their quality of life.

In the present study, participants with lower household income and whose mother had fewer years of formal education (<8 years) had higher overall CPQ11-14 scores than their counterparts. Gingival bleeding is a disease affected by oral hygiene, and this varies by socioeconomic status and levels of education^{21,22}. Adverse family condition might difficult access to hygiene items and social resources, which influence tooth brushing behavior and

lead to poorer oral health status. Besides, females were associated with lower OHRQoL. It is assumed that girls are more likely to report higher impact on their OHRQoL, despite they brush teeth more often than their counterparts²³.

This study is in disagreement with previous studies that associated presence of dental caries with worse OHRQoL, however this variable was used only for adjustment and did not influence our findings^{12,24}.

Most previous studies that assessed the impact of periodontal health status on OHRQoL not considered gingival bleeding as a clinical parameter. These used clinical attachment level, bleeding on probing and/or probing pocket depth to measure severity of disease^{6,25}. However, our results are in agreement with other studies, which reported a significant relation between extensive form of gingivitis with greater impacts on OHRQoL, besides an increasing effect with higher disease severity in adolescents^{13,26}.

The current study had a response rate of 34.5% on the follow-up and this may be its major limitation. However, as a longitudinal study, the drop-outs are expected since it is difficult to stay in touch with all the participants^{27,28}. Another limitation of the study was that we considered in the analysis the baseline predictor and the follow-up outcome. Therefore, future research using a path analysis would be of significance interest in order to obtain more accurate results.

Conclusion

The findings of this study showed that extensive levels of gingivitis negatively impact the adolescents' OHRQoL longitudinally, mainly those who face socioeconomic disparities. These results are important in the planning of public policies that attempt to reduce the consequences of socioeconomic inequalities in oral health of adolescents and society as a whole.

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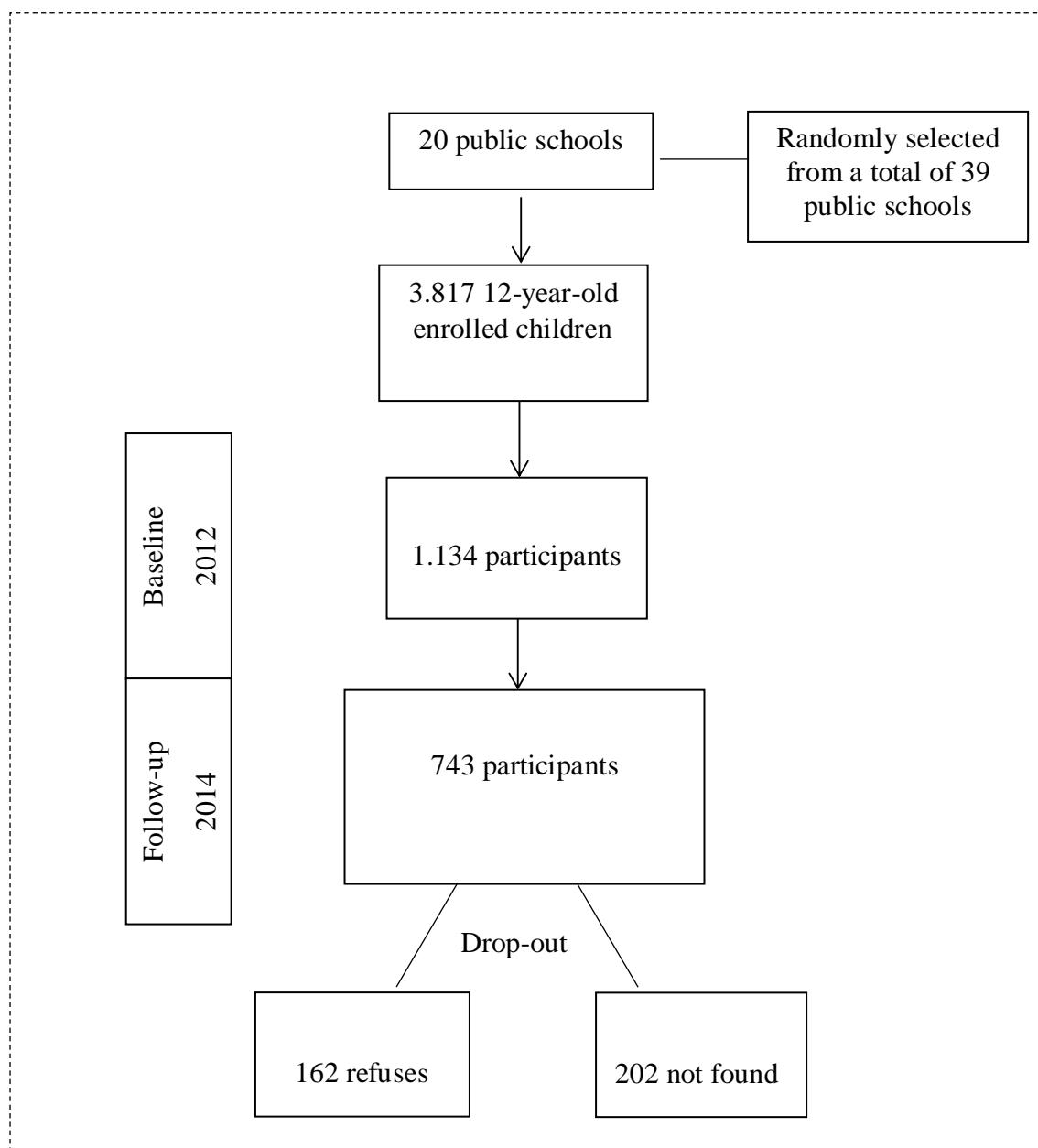
Figure/ Tables**Figure 1** – Flowchart of schoolchildren in baseline and follow-up, Santa Maria, Brazil.

Table 1. Individual characteristics of the sample from Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Variables	Baseline	Follow-up
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Sex		
Females	610 (53.79)	390 (52.49)
Males	524 (46.21)	353 (47.51)
Race		
White	863 (76.10)	574 (77.25)
Non-white	271 (23.90)	169 (22.75)
Household income		
≥ 1.6 BMW [†]	556 (53.67)	371 (68.96)
< 1.6 BMW [†]	480 (46.33)	167 (31.04)
Mother's education		
≥ 8 years	702 (64.76)	406 (68.24)
< 8 years	382 (35.24)	189 (31.76)
Father's education		
≥ 8 years	628 (60.74)	357 (63.19)
< 8 years	406 (39.26)	208 (36.81)
Gingival bleeding		
< 15% sites	851 (75.04)	532 (72.09)
≥ 15% sites	283 (24.96)	206 (27.91)
Untreated dental caries		
Without	657 (57.94)	410 (55.18)
With	477 (42.06)	333 (44.82)
Malocclusion		
Without	651 (57.46)	374 (50.61)
With	482 (42.54)	365 (49.39)

[†]BMW: Brazilian minimum wage (approximately US\$450 during the data gathering on baseline).

Table 2. Descriptive distribution of overall and domain-specific CPQ11–14 scores.

Domain	Number of items	Baseline		Follow-up		Follow-up Observed
		Mean (SD [†])	Mean (SD [†])	Possible range	Baseline	
		CPQ 11-14 scores	CPQ 11-14 scores	Observed range	range	
CPQ (overall scale)	16	10.24 (7.59)	9.34 (7.30)	0 to 64	0 to 43	0 to 47
Oral symptoms	4	3.48 (2.51)	3.36 (2.36)	0 to 20	0 to 16	0 to 13
Functional limitation	4	2.46 (2.42)	2.44 (2.52)	0 to 20	0 to 14	0 to 15
Emotional well-being	4	2.67 (3.05)	2.16 (3.15)	0 to 20	0 to 16	0 to 16
Social well-being	4	1.62 (2.11)	1.37 (1.97)	0 to 20	0 to 15	0 to 14

[†]SD: Standard deviation.

Table 3. Mean (standard deviation) of overall and domain-Specific CPQ11–14 scores according to the extent of gingival bleeding on follow-up, unadjusted assessment

Domain	< 15% sites	≥ 15% sites	<i>p</i> [†]
	With bleeding	With bleeding	
CPQ (overall scale)	9.04 (7.21)	10.21 (7.53)	0.00
Oral symptoms	3.32 (2.41)	3.47 (2.21)	0.32
Functional limitation	2.42 (2.52)	2.50 (2.54)	0.51
Emotional well-being	2.01 (3.10)	2.59 (3.26)	0.00
Social well-being	1.28 (1.96)	1.62 (1.99)	0.00

[†]Multilevel Poisson regression model.

Table 4. Multivariable adjusted assessment of overall CPQ11–14 scores on follow-up associating dental clinical and socioeconomic variables on baseline

Variables	Domain				
	CPQ (overall scale)[†]	Oral symptoms[†]	Functional limitation[†]	Emotional well-being[†]	Social well-being[†]
Sex					
Females	1	1	1	1	1
Males	0.77 (0.73 to 0.81)	0.89 (0.81 to 0.96)	0.62 (0.56 to 0.69)	0.77(0.69 to 0.86)	0.80 (0.71 to 0.92)
Race					
White	1	1	1	1	1
Non-white	0.98 (0.92 to 1.04)	0.96 (0.86 to 1.06)	0.92 (0.81 to 1.04)	1.03 (0.91 to 1.17)	1.05 (0.90 to 1.23)
Household income					
≥ 1.6 BMW [‡]	1	1	1	1	1
< 1.6 BMW [‡]	1.08 (1.02 to 1.14)	1.04 (0.95 to 1.13)	1.01 (0.91 to 1.12)	1.28 (1.14 to 1.43)	1.03 (0.90 to 1.19)
Mother's education					
≥ 8 years	1	1	1	1	1
< 8 years	1.13 (1.07 to 1.20)	1.03 (0.94 to 1.13)	1.14 (1.03 to 1.27)	1.29 (1.16 to 1.45)	1.12 (0.97 to 1.29)
Gingival bleeding					
< 15% sites	1	1	1	1	1
≥ 15% sites	1.07 (1.01 to 1.14)	1.04 (0.95 to 1.15)	0.98 (0.88 to 1.10)	1.17 (1.04 to 1.31)	1.14 (0.99 to 1.32)
Untreated dental caries					
Without	1	1	1	1	1
With	1.05 (1.00 to 1.11)	0.98 (0.90 to 1.07)	1.10 (0.99 to 1.22)	1.14 (1.03 to 1.27)	1.00 (0.88 to 1.15)
Malocclusion					
Without	1	1	1	1	1
With	1.18 (1.12 to 1.24)	0.99 (0.91 to 1.08)	1.07 (0.97 to 1.19)	1.47 (1.33 to 1.64)	1.51 (1.32 to 1.72)

[†]Adjusted multilevel Poisson regression model, shown as Risk Relative (95% Confidence Interval)

[‡]BMW: Brazilian minimum wage (approximately US\$450 during the data gathering on baseline).

3 CONCLUSÃO

Os achados deste estudo demonstraram que, longitudinalmente, os níveis extensivos de gengivite afetam negativamente a QVRSB dos adolescentes, principalmente aqueles que enfrentam disparidades socioeconômicas. Esses resultados são importantes no planejamento de políticas públicas que busquem reduzir as consequências das desigualdades socioeconômicas na saúde bucal dos adolescentes e da sociedade como um todo.

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ANEXO A – AUTORIZAÇÃO DA SECRETARIA DE EDUCAÇÃO, ANO 2012

ESTADO DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL
PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE SANTA MARIA
SECRETARIA DE MUNICÍPIO DA EDUCAÇÃO

Santa Maria, 18 maio de 2011

OF. Nº. 223/11

Senhor(a) Presidente:

A Secretaria de Município de Educação vem firmando parcerias com as Instituições de Ensino Superior (IES) e uma dessas Instituições é a Universidade Federal de Santa Maria. A principal atividade que se efetiva a parceria é através de ações voltadas à Pesquisa que vem mostrando as possibilidades de uma articulação cada vez maior da Universidade com a Comunidade.

Neste sentido, autorizamos as alunas Renata Saraiva Guedes e Bruna Buzzatti, vinculadas ao Curso de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Odontológicas – UFSM, sob orientação do prof. Dr. Thiago Machado, a desenvolver a Pesquisa: IMPACTO DAS CONDIÇÕES DE SAÚDE BUCAL NA QUALIDADE DE VIDA DE ESCOLARES DE 12 ANOS.

A pesquisa visa avaliar o efeito de diferentes condições bucais e condições psicossociais e a associação entre condições socioedemográficas e estado de saúde bucal na auto-percepção de saúde e qualidade de vida de escolares. Sendo o que tínhamos para o momento.

Atenciosamente,

Prof. Dr. João Luiz de Oliveira Roth
Secretário de Município da Educação
Portaria 0747/2010

Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa
Universidade Federal de Santa Maria - UFSM
Santa Maria/RS

Rua Ângelo Uglione, nº 1515 - CEP: 97.010-570 - Telefone: 55 3222.3401 - FAX: 55 3223.3770
educação@santamaria.rs.gov.br

ANEXO B – AUTORIZAÇÃO DA SECRETARIA DE EDUCAÇÃO, ANO 2014

Secretaria da Educação



8ª Coordenadoria Regional de Educação – Santa Maria

Santa Maria, 16 de abril de 2014.

Of. N°287/2014

Senhor Diretor,

A 8º Coordenadoria de Educação vem firmando parcerias com instituições de Ensino Superior (IES) e uma dessas instituições é a Universidade Federal de Santa Maria. A principal atividade que se efetiva a parceria é através de ações voltadas à pesquisa que vem mostrando as possibilidades de uma articulação cada vez maior da Universidade com a comunidade.

Neste sentido, autorizamos os alunos , vinculadas ao Curso de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Odontológicas-UFSM, sob orientação do Prof. Dr. Thiago Machado, a desenvolver a pesquisa: SAÚDE BUCAL E GRAU DE FELICIDADE EM ADOLESCENTES DE UMA CIDADE DO SUL DO BRASIL- ANÁLISE LONGITUDINAL.

A pesquisa visa avaliar o efeito de diferentes condições bucais e condições psicossociais e a associação entre condições socioedemográficas e estado de saúde bucal na auto percepção de saúde e qualidade de vida de escolares. Sendo o que tínhamos para o momento.

Atenciosamente,


 Celita da Silva
 Coordenadora Regional de Educação
 8ª CRE
 Boletim 020/11 D.O. 28/01/11

ANEXO C – CARTA DE APROVAÇÃO DO COMITÊ DE ÉTICA EM PESQUISA DA UFSM, ANO 2012

 <p> MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE Conselho Nacional de Saúde Comissão Nacional de Ética em Pesquisa (CONEP) </p>	<p> UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA MARIA Pró-Reitoria de Pós-Graduação e Pesquisa Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa - CEP- UFSM REGISTRO CONEP: 243 </p> 
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CARTA DE APROVAÇÃO

O Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa – UFSM, reconhecido pela Comissão Nacional de Ética em Pesquisa – (CONEP/MS) analisou o protocolo de pesquisa:

Título: Impacto das condições de saúde bucal na qualidade de vida de escolares de 12 anos]

Número do processo: 23081.007764/2011-30

CAAE (Certificado de Apresentação para Apreciação Ética): 0127. 0.243.000-11

Pesquisador Responsável: Thiago Machado Ardenghi

Este projeto foi APROVADO em seus aspectos éticos e metodológicos de acordo com as Diretrizes estabelecidas na Resolução 196/96 e complementares do Conselho Nacional de Saúde. Toda e qualquer alteração do Projeto, assim como os eventos adversos graves, deverão ser comunicados imediatamente a este Comitê.

O pesquisador deve apresentar ao CEP:

Agosto / 2012- Relatório final

Os membros do CEP-UFSM não participaram do processo de avaliação dos projetos onde constam como pesquisadores.

DATA DA REUNIÃO DE APROVAÇÃO: 14/06/2011

Santa Maria, 15 de junho de 2011



Félix A. Antunes Soares
 Coordenador do Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa-UFSM
 Registro CONEP N. 243.

ANEXO D – CARTA DE APROVAÇÃO DO COMITÊ DE ÉTICA EM PESQUISA DA USP, ANO 2014

FACULDADE DE SAÚDE
PÚBLICA DA UNIVERSIDADE
DE SÃO PAULO



PARECER CONSUBSTANCIADO DO CEP

DADOS DO PROJETO DE PESQUISA

Título da Pesquisa: SAÚDE BUCAL E GRAU DE FELICIDADE EM ADOLESCENTES DE UMA CIDADE NO SUL DO BRASIL - ANÁLISE LONGITUDINAL

Pesquisador: Simone Tuchtenhagen

Área Temática:

Versão: 1

CAAE: 30613714.0.0000.5421

Instituição Proponente: Faculdade de Saúde Pública da Universidade de São Paulo - FSP/USP

Patrocinador Principal: Financiamento Próprio

DADOS DO PARECER

Número do Parecer: 674.175

Data da Relatoria: 27/06/2014

Apresentação do Projeto:

Inalterado

Objetivo da Pesquisa:

Inalterado

Avaliação dos Riscos e Benefícios:

Inalterados

Comentários e Considerações sobre a Pesquisa:

Atendida pendência relativa ao TCLE

Considerações sobre os Termos de apresentação obrigatória:

Sem pendências na versão atual

Recomendações:

Nenhuma pendência

Conclusões ou Pendências e Lista de Inadequações:

recomenda-se aprovação desta versão

Situação do Parecer:

Aprovado

Endereço: Av. Doutor Arnaldo, 715

Bairro: Cerqueira Cesar

CEP: 01.246-904

UF: SP

Município: SAO PAULO

Telefone: (11)3061-7779

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FACULDADE DE SAÚDE
PÚBLICA DA UNIVERSIDADE
DE SÃO PAULO



Continuação do Parecer: 674.175

Necessita Apreciação da CONEP:

Não

Considerações Finais a critério do CEP:

Acatado parecer do Relator

SAO PAULO, 04 de Junho de 2014

Assinado por:
Sandra Roberta Gouvea Ferreira Vivolo
(Coordenador)

ANEXO E – QUESTIONÁRIO SOBRE QUALIDADE DE VIDA RELACIONADO À SAÚDE BUCAL

CPQ-11-14

Nome: _____
 Sexo: () M () F Data de nascimento: ____/____/____

Você diria que a saúde de seus dentes, lábios, maxilares e boca é:
 () Excelente () Boa () Regular () Ruim () Péssima

Até que ponto a condição dos seus dentes, lábios, maxilares e boca afetam sua vida em geral?
 () De jeito nenhum () Um pouco () Moderadamente () Bastante () Muitíssimo

PERGUNTAS SOBRE PROBLEMAS ORAIS

Nos últimos 3 meses, com que frequência você teve?

	nunca	1 ou 2 vezes	algumas vezes	frequentemente	todos os dias ou quase todos
1. Dor nos seus dentes, lábios, maxilares ou boca?					
2. Feridas na boca?					
3. Mau hálito?					
4. Restos de alimentos presos dentre ou entre os seus dentes?					

Isso aconteceu por causa de seus dentes, lábios, maxilares e boca?

Nos últimos 3 meses, com que frequência você:

	nunca	1 ou 2 vezes	algumas vezes	frequentemente	todos os dias ou quase todos
5. Demorou mais que os outros para terminar sua refeição?					

Nos últimos 3 meses, por causa dos seus dentes, lábios, boca e maxilares, com que frequência você teve?

	nunca	1 ou 2 vezes	algumas vezes	frequentemente	todos os dias ou quase todos
--	-------	--------------	---------------	----------------	------------------------------

6.Dificuldade para morder ou mastigar alimentos como maçãs, espiga de milho ou carne?					
7. Dificuldades para dizer algumas palavras?					
8. Dificuldades para beber ou comer alimentos quentes ou frios?					

PERGUNTAS SOBRE SENTIMENTOS E/OU SENSAÇÕES

**Você já experimentou esse sentimento por causa de seus dentes, lábios, maxilares ou boca?
Se você se sentiu desta maneira por outro motivo, responda “nunca”.**

	nunca	1 ou 2 vezes	algumas vezes	frequentemente	todos os dias ou quase todos
9. Ficou irritado (a) ou frustrado (a)?					
10.Ficou tímido (a), constrangido (a) ou com vergonha?					
11. Ficou chateado?					
12.Ficou preocupado com o que as pessoas pensam sobre seus dentes, lábios, boca ou maxilares?					

PERGUNTAS SOBRE SUAS ATIVIDADES EM SEU TEMPO LIVRE E NA COMPANHIA DE OUTRAS PESSOAS

Você já teve estas experiências por causa dos seus dentes, lábios, maxilares ou boca? Se for por outro motivo, responda “nunca”.

Nos últimos 3 meses, com que frequência você:

	nunca	1 ou 2 vezes	algumas vezes	frequentemente	todos os dias ou quase todos
13. Evitou sorrir ou dar risada quando está com outras crianças?					
14. Discutiu com outras crianças ou pessoas de sua família?					
15. Outras crianças lhe aborreceram ou lhe chamaram por apelidos?					
16.Otras crianças fizeram perguntas sobre seus dentes, lábios, maxilares e boca?					

ANEXO F – GUIDELINES *JOURNAL OF PERIODONTOLOGY*

MANUSCRIPT CATEGORIES AND SPECIFIC FORMATS

Manuscripts must be submitted in Microsoft Word. Margins should be at least 1" on both sides and top and bottom and all text should be double-spaced. Materials should appear in the following order:

- Title Page
- Abstract (or Introduction) and Key Words
- Text
- Footnotes
- Acknowledgment(s)
- References
- Figure Legends
- Tables

Figures should not be embedded in the manuscript. Please see the *Journal of Periodontology* Digital Art Guidelines for more information on submitting figures. Authors should retain a copy of their manuscript for their own records.

TITLE PAGE

The title page should contain:

1. a concise but informative title;
2. first name, middle initial, and last name of each author, with the highest academic degree and the current institutional affiliation, including department, for each (please use footnote symbols in the sequence *, †, ‡, §, ¶, #, **, etc. to identify authors and their corresponding institutions);
3. disclaimers, if any;
4. the name and address (including fax number and e-mail) of the author responsible for correspondence (please indicate whether fax number and e-mail can be published);
5. word count and number of figures, tables, and references in the manuscript;
6. a short running title of no more than 60 characters, including spaces;
7. a one-sentence summary describing the key finding(s) from the study.

KEY WORDS

A maximum of six key words or short phrases, drawn from MeSH documentation, to facilitate indexing should be listed below the abstract.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT(S) AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Acknowledgment(s)

Following the Discussion, acknowledgments may be made to individuals who contributed to the research or the manuscript preparation at a level that did not qualify for authorship. This may include technical help or participation in a clinical study. Authors are responsible for obtaining written permission from persons listed by name. Acknowledgments must also

include a statement that includes the source of any funding for the study, and defines the commercial relationships of each author.

Conflicts of Interest

In the interest of transparency and to allow readers to form their own assessment of potential biases that may have influenced the results of research studies, the *Journal of Periodontology* requires that all authors declare potential competing interests relating to papers accepted for publication. Conflicts of interest are defined as those influences that may potentially undermine the objectivity or integrity of the research, or create a perceived conflict of interest.

Authors are required to submit:

1. A statement in the acknowledgments section of the manuscript that includes the source of any funding for the study, and defines the commercial relationships of each author. If an author has no commercial relationships to declare, a statement to that effect should be included. This statement should include financial relationships that may pose a conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest. These may include financial support for research (salaries, equipment, supplies, travel reimbursement); employment or anticipated employment by any organization that may gain or lose financially through publication of the paper; and personal financial interests such as shares in or ownership of companies affected by publication of the research, patents or patent applications whose value may be affected by this publication, and consulting fees or royalties from organizations which may profit or lose as a result of publication. An example is shown below.
2. A conflict of interest and financial disclosure form for each author. A link to this electronic form will be e-mailed to each author after manuscript submission.

Conflict of interest information will not be used as a basis for suitability of the manuscript for publication.

REFERENCES

References should be numbered consecutively in the order in which they appear in the text. A journal, magazine, or newspaper article should be given only one number; a book should be given a different number each time it is mentioned, if different page numbers are cited.

All references are identified, whether they appear in the text, tables, or legends, by Arabic numbers in superscript. Journal title abbreviations should be those used by the U.S. National Library of Medicine. If you are uncertain about the correct abbreviation for a journal title, please search for the journal at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog>.

The use of abstracts as references is strongly discouraged. Manuscripts accepted for publication may be cited and should include the manuscript's DOI, if known. Material submitted, but not yet accepted, should be cited in text as "unpublished observations." Written and oral personal communications may be referred to in text, but not cited as references. Please provide the date of the communication and indicate whether it was in a written or oral form. In addition, please identify the individual and his/her affiliation. Authors should obtain written permission and confirmation of accuracy from the source of a personal communication. Presented papers, unless they are subsequently published in a proceedings or peer-reviewed journal, may not be cited as references. In addition, Wikipedia.org may not be cited as a reference. For most manuscripts, authors should limit references to materials

published in peer-reviewed professional journals. In addition, authors should verify all references against the original documents. References should be typed double-spaced. Examples of references are given below. Authors are encouraged to consult EndNote for the *Journal of Periodontology*'s preferred reference style.

TABLES

Tables should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numbers in the order of their appearance in the text. A brief descriptive title should be supplied for each. Explanations, including abbreviations, should be listed as footnotes, not in the heading. Every column should have a heading. Statistical measures of variations such as standard deviation or standard error of the mean should be included as appropriate in the footnotes. Do not use internal horizontal or vertical rules. The submission system will easily read tables created with Word's table utility or when inserted into Word from Excel.

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Please see the *Journal of Periodontology* Digital Art Guidelines for detailed instructions on submitting high-quality images.

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Legends should be typed double-spaced with Arabic numbers corresponding to the figure. When arrows, symbols, numbers, or letters are used, explain each clearly in the legend; also explain internal scale, original magnification, and method of staining as appropriate. Panel labels should be in capital letters. Legends should not appear on the same page as the actual figures.

FOOTNOTES

Footnotes should be used only to identify author affiliations; to explain symbols in tables and illustrations; and to identify manufacturers of equipment, medications, materials, and devices. Use the following symbols in the sequence shown: *, †, ‡, §, ¶, #, **, ††, etc.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The *Journal of Periodontology* includes supplementary material in the online Journal (www.joponline.org). All supplemental material should be called out in the text.

Supplementary Figures and Tables

Journal of Periodontology articles are limited to a combined total of six figures and tables in the print publication. Any additional figures and tables should be submitted as supplementary files. Each supplementary figure or table should be submitted as a separate file. Please follow the guidelines regarding resolution, format, etc. for printed figures (see Digital Art Guidelines) and tables (see above) when preparing supplementary figures and tables. In summary, each figure, table, or multimedia file should be uploaded separately and the file names should clearly identify the file (i.e., SupplementaryFigure1.tif, SupplementaryTable1.xls, etc.). If file size limitations prevent you from uploading your supplemental material, please e-mail jerry@perio.org.

Supplementary Videos

The *Journal of Periodontology* publishes short videos to supplement a paper when appropriate. Most standard video formats are accepted. Videos should be edited to remove extraneous material. Authors should adhere to OSHA regulations when preparing their videos. Please e-mail bethanne@perio.org for information on how to submit videos. If your video is accepted for publication, all authors will need to submit a video copyright form. This form can be found on ScholarOne Manuscripts in the upper right-hand corner under "Instructions & Forms."

STYLE

Please follow the guidelines below when preparing a manuscript:

- Be sure to put the genus and species of an organism and journal names in the reference section in italics.
- Do not italicize common Latin terms such as *in vitro*, *in vivo*, e.g., or i.e.
- Use a block style; do not tabulate or indent material.
- Refer to the newest edition of the Glossary of Periodontal Terms published by the American Academy of Periodontology for preferred terminology.
- Authors are encouraged to use the disease classification as outlined in the Annals of Periodontology, volume 4 (1999 International Workshop for a Classification of Periodontal Diseases and Conditions).
- Create equations as text, treating any mathematical symbols as special characters and assigning them the Symbol font.
- Measurements of length, height, weight, and volume should be reported in metric units or their decimal multiples. Temperatures should be given in degrees Celsius and blood pressure in millimeters of mercury. All hematologic and clinical chemistry measurements should be reported in the metric system in terms of the International System of Units (SI). Description of teeth should use the American Dental Association (i.e., Universal/National) numbering system.
- Statistical methods should be described such that a knowledgeable reader with access to the original data could verify the results. Wherever possible, results should be quantified and appropriate indicators of measurement error or uncertainty given. Sole reliance on statistical hypothesis testing or normalization of data should be avoided. Data in as close to the original form as reasonable should be presented. Details about eligibility criteria for subjects, randomization, methods for blinding of observations, treatment complications, and numbers of observations should be included. Losses to observations, such as dropouts from a clinical trial, should be indicated. General-use computer programs should be listed. Statistical terms, abbreviations, and symbols should be defined. Detailed statistical, analytical procedures can be included as an appendix to the paper if appropriate.

AUTHORSHIP

Individuals identified as authors must meet all of the following criteria established by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors: 1) substantial contributions to conception and design, or acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data; 2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; 3) final approval of the version to be published; and 4) agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that

questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

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Conflict of Interest and Financial Disclosure Forms

A conflict of interest and financial disclosure form must be submitted by each author. A link to this electronic form will be e-mailed to each author after manuscript submission. Due to this, **all authors are required to have accounts with valid e-mail addresses in ScholarOne Manuscripts** and be listed as authors for the submitted paper. Submitting authors are able to create accounts for co-authors.

APÊNDICE A – TERMO DE CONSENTIMENTO LIVRE E ESCLARECIDO, ANO 2012

Termo de Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido

Este termo tem como objetivo informar, esclarecer e pedir a sua autorização para a participação de seu/sua filho(a) na pesquisa intitulada “**IMPACTO DAS CONDIÇÕES DE SAÚDE BUCAL NA QUALIDADE DE VIDA DE ESCOLARES DE 12 ANOS**” a ser desenvolvida pelos Cirurgiões-dentistas Fernanda Tomazoni, Guilherme Nascimento da Rosa, Joana Del Fabro e Simone Tuchtenhagen e pelo professor Dr. Thiago Machado Ardenghi. Esta pesquisa tem como objetivo avaliar o impacto de condições de saúde bucal e fatores socioeconômicos na qualidade de vida escolares de 12 anos.

A pesquisa será desenvolvida na própria escola do seu filho, durante um intervalo de aula. Um mestrandos do programa de pós-graduação do curso de odontologia da Universidade Federal De Santa Maria irá realizar um exame na boca de seu/sua filho(a), para verificar as condições de saúde bucal dele(a). Após o exame, seu(sua) filho(a) também responderá a uma entrevista realizada pelos alunos onde ele(a) irá responder como é sua mastigação, fala, alimentação, sua satisfação com o sorriso, entre outros.

Além disso, em anexo, está sendo enviado um questionário para que o senhor(a) responda, com perguntas sobre suas condições socioeconômicas, características da moradia, renda familiar e hábitos de higiene e comunidade onde o adolescente vive.

O adolescente ou o Sr./Sra. não receberão nenhum benefício direto com a pesquisa. Entretanto, indiretamente, a sua participação contribuirá para melhor entendimento científico a respeito do tema pesquisado.

Como esta pesquisa se trata apenas de um exame odontológico, não existe nenhum risco previsto pela participação de seu/sua filho(a), entretanto, ele(a) poderá ficar cansado(a) ao responder o questionário e durante os exames clínicos. Como benefício, o Sr.(Sra.) será informado e orientado a procurar assistência odontológica caso seja observado algum problema durante o exame do(a) seu/sua filho(a). Cabe repetir que o(a) Sr.(Sra.) será orientado a procurar um atendimento, não sendo de responsabilidade desta pesquisa dar garantia de que este atendimento seja realizado caso seja encontrado algum problema no seu filho. Não haverá qualquer custo para fazer parte deste estudo. O adolescente ou o Sr./Sra. não receberão qualquer remuneração por essa participação.

Todos os dados de identificação de seu/sua filho (a) serão mantidos em sigilo. O seu/sua filho (a) poderá se recusar participar da pesquisa a qualquer momento sem que haja qualquer problema. Para esclarecer qualquer dúvida, o (a) senhor (a) poderá falar com o pesquisador pelo telefone escrito no final deste documento.

Eu, _____, acredito ter sido suficientemente informado a respeito das informações que li ou que foram lidas para mim. Ficaram claros para mim quais são os propósitos do estudo, os procedimentos a serem realizados, seus desconfortos e riscos, as garantias de confidencialidade e de esclarecimentos permanentes. Ficou claro também que minha participação é isenta de despesas. Concordei voluntariamente em participar deste estudo e poderei retirar o meu consentimento a qualquer momento, antes ou durante o mesmo, sem

penalidades ou prejuízo ou perda de qualquer benefício que eu possa ter adquirido, ou no meu atendimento neste serviço.

Eu, _____, RG _____, declaro que fui devidamente esclarecido (a), e estou de acordo com os termos acima expostos, autorizando a participação de meu/minha filho (a) _____ nesta pesquisa.

Santa Maria, RS, ____ de _____ de 201__.

Assinatura do responsável

Assentimento do adolescente

Pesquisador

Qualquer esclarecimento entre em contato com:

Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa da UFSM:

Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa - UFSM - Av. Roraima, 1000 – Prédio da Reitoria - 7º andar - Campus Universitário. 97105-900 – Santa Maria – RS. Tel: 0xx55-3220-9362
e-mail: comiteeticapesquisa@mail.ufsm.br

Prof. Thiago Machado Ardenghi (pesquisador responsável)

Rua Cel. Niederauer, 917, ap.: 208, Santa Maria/RS

Fone: 55-9998-9694

e-mail: thiardenghi@smail.ufsm.br

Clínica de Odontopediatria UFSM

Fone: 32209266 (falar com Fernanda, Guilherme, Joana ou Simone)

APÊNDICE B – TERMO DE CONSENTIMENTO LIVRE E ESCLARECIDO, ANO 2014

Termo de Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido

Este termo tem como objetivo informar, esclarecer e pedir a sua autorização para a participação de seu/sua filho(a) na pesquisa intitulada **“SAÚDE BUCAL E GRAU DE FELICIDADE EM ADOLESCENTES DE UMA CIDADE NO SUL DO BRASIL – ANÁLISE LONGITUDINAL”** a ser desenvolvida pela doutoranda Simone Tuchtenhagen, orientada pelo professor Dr. José Leopoldo Ferreira Antunes e co-orientada pelo professor Dr. Thiago Machado Ardenghi. Esta pesquisa tem como objetivo acompanhar o grupo de 1134 crianças já avaliadas na cidade de Santa Maria – RS no ano de 2012, aos 12 anos, do qual o seu/sua filho(a) fez parte, para estudar a influência das condições de saúde bucal no seu grau de felicidade durante o período de transição da infância para a adolescência.

A pesquisa será desenvolvida na própria escola do(a) seu/sua filho(a), durante um intervalo de aula, em duas etapas: uma em 2014 e outra em 2016. Um mestrando do programa de pós-graduação do curso de Odontologia da Universidade Federal De Santa Maria irá realizar novamente um exame na boca de seu/sua filho(a), para verificar as condições de saúde bucal dele(a). Após o exame, seu(sua) filho(a) também responderá a uma entrevista realizada pelos alunos onde ele(a) irá responder como é sua mastigação, fala, alimentação, sua satisfação com o sorriso, entre outros.

Além disso, em anexo, está sendo enviado um novo questionário para que o senhor(a) responda, com perguntas sobre suas condições socioeconômicas, características da moradia, renda familiar e hábitos de higiene do adolescente.

O adolescente ou o Sr./Sra. não receberão nenhum benefício direto com a pesquisa. Como esta pesquisa se trata apenas de um exame odontológico, o risco previsto pela participação de seu/sua filho(a) é mínimo, entretanto, ele(a) poderá ficar cansado(a) ao responder o questionário e durante os exames clínicos. Como benefício, o Sr.(Sra.) será informado e orientado a procurar assistência odontológica caso seja observado algum problema durante o exame do(a) seu/sua filho(a). Cabe repetir que o(a) Sr.(Sra.) será orientado a procurar um atendimento, não sendo de responsabilidade desta pesquisa dar garantia de que este atendimento seja realizado. Não haverá qualquer custo para fazer parte deste estudo. O adolescente ou o Sr./Sra. não receberão qualquer remuneração por essa participação.

Todos os dados de identificação de seu/sua filho(a) serão mantidos em sigilo. O seu/sua filho(a) poderá se recusar participar da pesquisa a qualquer momento, sem que

haja qualquer problema. Para esclarecer qualquer dúvida, o(a) senhor(a) poderá falar com o pesquisador pelo telefone escrito no final deste documento.

Eu, (nome do responsável) _____, acredito ter sido suficientemente informado a respeito das informações que li ou que foram lidas para mim. Ficaram claros para mim quais são os propósitos do estudo, os procedimentos a serem realizados, seus desconfortos e riscos, as garantias de confidencialidade e de esclarecimentos permanentes. Ficou claro também que minha participação é isenta de despesas. Concordei voluntariamente em participar deste estudo e poderei retirar o meu consentimento a qualquer

momento, antes ou durante o mesmo, sem penalidades ou prejuízo ou perda de qualquer benefício que eu possa ter adquirido, ou no meu atendimento neste serviço. Recebi uma cópia deste termo de consentimento livre e esclarecido e me foi dada a oportunidade de ler e esclarecer as minhas dúvidas.

Eu, (nome do responsável) _____, RG _____, declaro que fui devidamente esclarecido (a), e estou de acordo com os termos acima expostos, autorizando a participação de meu/minha filho(a) (nome do filho(a)) _____ nesta pesquisa.

Santa Maria, RS, ____ de _____ de 201__.

Assinatura do responsável

Assentimento do adolescente

Pesquisador

Qualquer esclarecimento entre em contato com:

Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa da Faculdade de Saúde Pública - USP:

Av. Dr. Arnaldo, 715 – Assessoria Acadêmica - CEP: 01246-904 – São Paulo – SP

Telefones: 11-3061-7779 /7742 e-mail: coop@fsp.usp.br; site www.fsp.usp.br **Simone Tuchtenhagen (pesquisadora responsável)**

Rua Visconde de Pelotas, 1899. Santa Maria-RS.

Telefone: 55-84276176

e-mail: s.tuchtenhagen@usp.br

Prof. Dr. Thiago Machado Ardenghi (Co-orientador da pesquisa)

Clínica de Odontopediatria da Universidade Federal de Santa Maria

Rua Mal. Floriano Peixoto, 1184 – sala 212 (2º andar do prédio da antiga Reitoria)

Telefone: 55-3220-9266.

APÊNDICE C – QUESTIONÁRIO SOCIOECONÔMICO E DEMOGRÁGICO

Muito obrigado por participar desta pesquisa! Estas perguntas são muito importantes para melhor conhecer a saúde de seu filho. Por favor, tente responder todas as perguntas! Qualquer dúvida, entre em contato conosco pelos telefones: Fernanda – 99223715 (vivo); Fernanda – 99915409 (vivo); Yassmín - 97111754 (vivo).

1) Nome da criança/adolescente: _____

2) Telefone: _____

3) Sexo: F() M()

4) Você considera seu filho(a) da raça:

() branca () negra () mulato () outro (oriental, índio)

5) No mês passado, quanto receberam em Reais, juntas, todas as pessoas que moram na sua casa? (incluindo valores de salários, bolsa família, pensão, aposentadoria e outros rendimentos) _____

7) Quantos cômodos tem a casa (exceto banheiro)? _____

8) Quantas pessoas, incluindo o Sr(a), moram na casa? _____

9) O pai trabalha? () sim () não

10) A mãe trabalha? () sim () não

11) A mãe estudou até: () não estudou; () 1º grau incompleto; () 1º grau completo; () 2º grau incompleto; () 2º grau completo; () 3º grau incompleto; () 3º grau completo

12) O pai estudou até: () não estudou; () 1º grau incompleto; () 1º grau completo; () 2º grau incompleto; () 2º grau completo; () 3º grau incompleto; () 3º grau completo

14) Quantas vezes ao dia seu filho(a) escova os dentes:

() não escova () menos de uma vez ao dia (escova somente alguns dias)

() 1 vez por dia () 2 vezes por dia () Três vezes ou mais que três vezes por dia.

15) Seu filho(a) procurou o dentista nos últimos 6 meses? S () N ()

16) Quando foi a última visita ao dentista? () até 3 meses () 3 a 6 meses

() 6 meses a 1 ano () mais que 1 ano () nunca visitou;

17) Motivo da última consulta:

() dor de dente;

() dor na boca

() batidas e quedas

() exame e rotina

() outros: _____

18) Tipo de serviço que você levou seu filho(a) na última consulta:

() dentista particular

() dentista público (posto de saúde, faculdade, escola)

APÊNDICE D – FICHA CLÍNICA

FICHA EXAME		EXAMINADOR	<input type="text"/>	ANOTADOR	<input type="text"/>								
DATA EXAME:		NOME _____		IDADE _____ SEXO (M) (F)									
				TELEFONE _____									
		ESCOLA _____		TURNO (M) (T)									
CPOS													
17	16	15	14	13	12	11	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
47	46	45	44	43	42	41	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
ESPAÇO						Trauma							
DAI (12 e 15 a 19 anos)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DENTIÇÃO		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
S	I	Número de Incisivos, Caninos e Pré-Molares perdidos		Apinhamento na região de incisivos	Espaçamento na região de incisivos	Diastema em milímetros	Desalinhamento maxilar anterior em mm	Desalinhamento mandibular anterior em mm	12 anos	12	11	21	22
PLACA VISÍVEL / CÁLCULO													
17	16	15	14	13	12	11	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
47	46	45	44	43	42	41	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
SANGRAMENTO													
17	16	15	14	13	12	11	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
47	46	45	44	43	42	41	31	32	33	34	35	36	37