



Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of Parents on Early Childhood Caries in Qatar—A Questionnaire Study

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Abstract

Objectives The aims of the present study were to evaluate the level of knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) toward early childhood caries (ECC) in a group of Qatari parents and to assess the association of sociodemographic factors on their KAP.

Materials and Methods A cross-sectional study which was based on a piloted self-administered questionnaire was conveniently distributed to parents who attended the Pediatric Dentistry Section, Hamad Dental Center (HDC), Doha, Qatar. The questionnaire comprised four parts which asked about sociodemographic characteristics, knowledge, attitudes, and practices. A score for each domain was given based on the percentage of correct answers.

Statistical Analysis Descriptive and analytical statistics were employed. For descriptive statistics, frequency of distribution in relation to sociodemographic characteristics and responses to items of the questionnaire were presented. For analytical statistics, associations between independent variables and KAP were employed using Chi-squared tests.

Results The overall mean scores of KAP were 60.8%, 65.6% and 72.7%, respectively. Females had significantly higher percentages of correct answers than males ($p = 0.001$). Only 20% of females had poor knowledge, while it was 40% in males. Parents with university or higher degrees had significantly higher percentage of good attitudes than parents with preparatory or less education ($p = 0.05$). Areas that necessitated improvement by parents included the following: the amount of toothpaste needed for brushing, signs of tooth demineralization, bacteria that causes tooth decay can be transmitted from mother to her child, and tooth decay can be transmitted by sharing utensils (i.e., spoons, forks).

Conclusions The overall KAP of parents toward ECC was relatively fair. However, certain socioeconomic factors (SEF) seemed to influence each domain, and areas of improvement are needed. Areas of improvement are needed in each domain. Mothers were significantly more knowledgeable than fathers regarding oral health issues of their children. Highly educated parents demonstrated better attitudes than the less educated. Continuous educational programs coordinated by health regulatory bodies should be introduced to improve parents' KAP regarding ECC risk factors and prevention.

Keywords

- ▶ early childhood caries
- ▶ knowledge
- ▶ attitudes
- ▶ practices
- ▶ questionnaire
- ▶ socioeconomic factor

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Introduction

The oral cavity is an important part of the body, as it is one of the major focal points for the interaction of the body with the external environment. As a result, oral health is an integral component of general health and well-being.¹ Dental caries is one of the most widespread noncommunicable diseases in children and remains a major public health problem worldwide.² According to the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD), early childhood caries (ECC) is defined as “the presence of one or more decayed (non cavitated or cavitated lesions), missing (due to caries), or filled tooth surfaces in any primary tooth in a child 71 months of age or younger.”³

ECC progresses rapidly, and if it remains untreated, it might cause chronic pain, altered speech, altered appetite, difficulty in chewing, weight loss, malnutrition and difficulty in sleeping.⁴ Such problems can lead to negative impacts on growth and development.^{4,5} Further progression without treatment can lead to tooth loss, which will compromise the future of permanent dentition eruption and occlusion.^{4,6} Other negative consequences include increased risk of hospitalizations and emergency visits, increased treatment cost, and loss of school days.⁴ Furthermore, it is well reported that the quality of life of preschool children is negatively affected due to ECC.⁷

The etiology of ECC is a result of the interaction of bacteria, mainly *Streptococcus mutans* (SM), with the fermentable carbohydrate on a susceptible tooth structure over a specific duration.⁸ However, recent efforts have focused on social determinants that influence the development and progression of ECC and not only biological factors.⁹ Social determinants can shape the child’s behaviors and attitudes.⁹ Adopting positive behaviors that will ensure good oral hygiene and less consumption of cariogenic diet are one of the key factors in the prevention of ECC.¹⁰ It is well-known that early habits and behaviors adopted at younger age can persist at an older age and these acquired behaviors are influenced by parents’ beliefs and attitudes.¹¹ Fisher-Owens et al introduced a conceptual model of the influences on children’s oral health.¹² Among the most important levels that were proposed was the family influence as part of the whole community.¹¹ Hence, parents’ knowledge and beliefs are very important in shaping their children’s future behaviors.^{11,13,14} One of these is promoting positive behaviors that would lead to maintaining an intact oral health.¹³

The fact that parents are solely responsible for their child’s oral health care has led several studies to elucidate the knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) of parents in different populations as one of the key social determinants of oral health.^{15–19} Some studies reported poor knowledge of parents.^{16,18,20,21} Others found good knowledge and attitudes but suboptimal practices.^{15,19,22,23} However, most studies concluded that educational programs and initiatives are needed to increase the level of parents’ awareness regarding oral health issues.^{18–22} Moreover, distal factors such as socioeconomic factors (SEF) seemed to influence the level of KAP, as several studies reported that parents of

higher SEF demonstrated better KAP level toward children’s oral health.²⁴ Hence, the traditional biological and dietary approaches in investigating the etiology of ECC in isolation of other factors such as family factors and SEF seem to be not adequate.²¹

In Qatar, the prevalence of ECC is reported to be 89.2% in preschool children aged 4 to 5 years old.²⁵ This alarming figure has led local health regulatory bodies to call for immediate actions that would warrant improvement in oral hygiene behaviors among children, promote preventive programs, and increase the level of awareness in the public. Since parents play a pivotal role in shaping their children’s oral hygiene behaviors and habits, investigating the level of their KAP toward ECC would provide an insight about whether oral health promotion, education, and motivation are needed to reinforce their KAP and encourage healthy oral preventive measures for their children.¹³ This, in turn, will support the efforts targeted in lowering the prevalence of ECC. Therefore, the aims of the present study were to evaluate the level of KAP toward ECC in a group of Qatari parents and assess the role of sociodemographic factors on their KAP.

Materials and Methods

The study was presented in accordance with the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology statement (STROBE).²⁶

Study Design

Cross-sectional study. Ethical approval was obtained from the Medical Research Center (MRC) at Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC), Doha, Qatar (MRC-01–19–161).

Participants and Setting

The study population included parents who attended, between March to December 2019, the Pediatric Dentistry Section, Hamad Dental Center (HDC), HMC, Doha, Qatar. Parents were consecutively recruited (convenient sampling) and met the following inclusion criteria: primary caretakers with healthy children who were getting treated for dental caries, and child’s age should be 71 months of age or below.³ Parents who were unable to respond were excluded. Participation was voluntary, and each parent was given an information sheet describing the objectives of the study. Written informed consent was obtained if the parent agreed to participate.

Outcomes

The primary outcomes were levels of parents’ KAP. Sociodemographic variables were considered predictors (independent variables), which included age, gender, education level, employment status and income.

Questionnaire

A structured self-administered questionnaire was used. Items of the questionnaire were adopted from previous research done on this topic, with modifications related to the number of items and response options.^{18,27} To ensure

that items of the questionnaire are equivalent to the original items in English language and that it had an acceptable content validity, the following steps were implemented:

Forward translation: That was done by asking two experienced health professionals in research and questionnaires development, who were not involved in the study and were fluent in English and Arabic languages to translate the items to Arabic language by taking into account the conceptual equivalent of a word or phrase, making it suitable, simple, and concise. Any discrepancies related to the concept/expression translations were resolved by arranging a meeting.

Backward translation: Items were then back translated to English language, using the same approach as forward translation.

Pretesting: The questionnaire was tested in 25 parents (10 males, 15 females) to assess feasibility and clarity. No issues were reported with respect to wording, concepts, number of items, and time needed to complete the questionnaire. In addition, 10 out of the 25 were asked to refill the questionnaire after 2 weeks to assess reliability, which was excellent, according to the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC = 0.89) test.

Construct validity could not be tested in relation to KAP, as they were not psychosocial constructs in which psychometric properties need to be tested. The present study evaluated outcomes in relation to a dental problem that has specific guidelines from the literature on how to prevent it. Furthermore, all studies that evaluated parents' KAP did not report on the construct validity, instead they used the same items but with differences in wording, number, or options. Content validity was assessed by asking experts in questionnaire.

The final version of the questionnaire consists of the following four domains:

The first domain assessed sociodemographic data, which included age, gender, educational level, number of children, and employment income. Age was categorized into 20 to 30, > 30 to 40, and > 40 years; education was categorized into preparatory and less, high school, university, higher education, the total number of children, the number of children who were 6 years or below, and the income which was categorized to < 5000 QR ~ 1150 €, 5000 to 9999 QR ~ 1151 to 2300 €, 10000 to 19999 QR ~ 2301 to 4600 €, 20000 to 29999 QR ~ 4601 to 6900 €, 30000 to 39999 QR ~ 6901 to 9200€, and ≥ 40000 QR ~ ≥ 9201€.

The second domain assessed the knowledge of parents using 15 items which covered general knowledge about the amount of toothpaste applied according to the age, effect of mother's diet on her child's oral health, frequency of canned juices and sugary intake, the time of the first dental visit, the importance of fluoride, the appearance of white lines/spots on teeth surfaces, and preventive measures. Options for each item were "yes," "no," and "I don't know," where "yes" corresponds to a positive knowledge.

The third domain assessed attitudes using 7 items which covered parents' responsibility toward their children oral health, the effect of prolonged and frequent breast feeding, providing fresh juices frequently, dental checkup once the

first tooth erupts, and parent/caregiver help for their children oral hygiene. A five-point Likert scale options were used ranging from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree" where "strongly agree" or "agree" reflect positive attitude.

The fourth domain assessed practices using five items which covered practices related to balanced diet and its relation to their children oral health, providing breastfeeding/bottle feeding during bedtime, transmission of SM by sharing utensils, need of efforts to improve their knowledge in oral health, and the necessity in dental cleaning after each meal. Similar to attitudes domain, the same five-point Likert scale options were used.

Bias

To avoid the influence of investigators, parents filled out the questionnaire in a special quiet room alone on site. Data collection was done by one of the investigators (A.A.), who adopted a standardized protocol with respect to approaching parents, taking consent, and administering the questionnaire. In addition, data entry and analysis were done by independent people who were not involved in the study.

Sample Size Calculation

The level of parental KAP ranged from 45 to 65% in previous studies;^{19,21,27} thus, an estimate of 50% was used with 6% margin of error, 95% confidence interval (CI) and 80% power. Therefore, the sample size for this study was 270 participants. However, to compensate for possible incomplete data, the sample size was inflated to 300 participants.

The following statistical formula was used:

$$n = [Z^2_{1-\alpha/2} P(1-P) / d^2]$$

Where n = sample size,

Z = Z statistic for a level of confidence

(for the level of confidence of 95%, which is conventional, Z value is 1.96)

P = expected prevalence or proportion

d = precision (in proportion of one; if 5%, d = 0.05).

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive and analytical statistics were employed. For descriptive statistics, frequency of distribution in relation to sociodemographic data and responses to items of the questionnaire were presented. For analytical statistics, associations between the independent variables and KAP were employed using Chi-square test. Scoring of KAP was based on the percentage of the correct answers. For knowledge, the response "yes" was considered a correct answer, whereas responses "no" or "I don't know" were considered incorrect answers. For attitudes and practices, "strongly agree" or "agree" were considered correct answers and the rest were considered incorrect answers. The percentage of correct answers for each domain was calculated by dividing the number of correct answers to the maximum possible number of correct answers multiplied by 100. A percentage of 49 or below was considered poor, 50 to 69% fair, and ≥ 70% was considered good.

p value was set on 0.05 and SPSS software (version 22) was used for data analysis.²⁸

Results

Sociodemographic Characteristics

Out of the 300 who were invited to participate, a total of 277 agreed to participate and filled in the questionnaire; thus, the response rate was 92.3%. The mean age of the sample was 37.3 (± 1.4) and the majority were females 203 (73.3%). Most were married 269 (94%) and more than half had university or higher education degrees (133 [48%] and 20 [7.2%], respectively). Almost quarter of the parents had 3 children 67 (24%) and third of them 69 (34.7%) had 2 children who are 6 years old or below (**Table 1**).

The overall mean scores of KAP were 60.8%, 65.6% and 72.7%, respectively (**Tables 2, 3, 4**).

Knowledge

Gender was the only variable that had a significant association with knowledge ($p = 0.001$). Females had significantly higher percentages of correct answers than males (**Table 5**). Almost 34% of females had good knowledge, while it was only 8.2% for males. Only 20% of females had poor knowledge, while it was 40% in males. Almost half of females and males had fair knowledge (**Table 5**).

Items with the most prevalent incorrect answers for knowledge included the following: the amount of toothpaste needed for brushing (67%), the appearance of white lines or white spots on the surfaces of the teeth are the first signs of tooth decay (52%), and germs that cause tooth decay can be transmitted from mother to her child (54%).

Attitudes

Educational level was the only variable that was significantly associated with attitudes ($p = 0.05$). Parents with university or higher degrees had significantly higher percentage of good attitudes (37% and 30%, respectively) than parents with preparatory or less education (18%, **Table 6**). They also had lower percentages of poor attitudes (10.5% and 10%, respectively) when compared with parents with preparatory or less education (28%). Most parents correctly answered the questions pertaining to maintaining child's oral health is the parent's responsibility and brushing children's teeth at the age of 6 years and below should be done under the supervision of parents/caregiver (96.4 and 94.6, respectively). Items with the most incorrect answers included the following: prolonged and frequent breastfeeding or providing fresh juices frequently during the day can harm your child's teeth (75% and 60%, respectively).

Practices

There were no significant associations between any of the sociodemographic variables and practice scores (**Table 7**). The majority of parents provided correct answers for items relating to balanced diet is necessary for your child oral health and parents should make an effort to improve their knowledge on oral health (97% and 94.6%, respectively).

Table 1 Sociodemographic characteristics of the participants

	N	%
Gender		
Female	203	73.3
Male	74	26.7
Marital status		
Married	260	93.9
Divorced	8	2.9
Missing	9	3.2
Educational level		
Preparatory and less	28	10.1
High school	91	32.9
University	133	48.0
Higher education	20	7.2
Missing	5	1.8
Average salary		
< 5000 QR	6	2.2
5000–9999 QR	31	11.2
10000–19999 QR	60	21.7
20000–29999 QR	43	15.5
30000–39999 QR	38	13.7
≥ 40000 QR	42	15.2
Missing	57	20.6
Number of children		
1	12	4.3
2	39	14.1
3	67	24.2
4	43	15.5
5	38	13.7
6	25	9
7	10	3.6
8	7	2.5
9	4	1.4
10	2	0.7
Missing	30	10.8
Number of children 6 years of age and below		
1	78	28.2
2	96	34.7
3	48	17.3
4	6	2.2
6	2	0.7
Missing	47	17

However, with respect to the item relating to tooth decay can be transmitted by sharing utensils (i.e., spoons, forks), most of the parents provided incorrect answer (78%).

Table 2 Frequencies of knowledge items

No.	Questions	Correct n (%)	Incorrect n (%)
1 and 2	Quantity of toothpaste in children < 3 years	181 (65.3%)	96 (34.7%)
3 and 4	Quantity of toothpaste in children > 3 years	237 (85.6%)	40 (14.4%)
5	Mothers' diet during pregnancy affects development of baby's teeth	173 (62.5%)	104 (37.5%)
6	Canned juice can be given frequently to your child	16 (5.8%)	261 (94.2%)
7	Dental checkup at first year of your child life is important even if child does not have tooth decay or tooth pain	212 (76.5%)	64 (23.1%)
8	Feeding your child with baby bottle at nighttime has an influence on child teeth	211 (76.2%)	65(23.5%)
9	Fluoridated toothpaste helps in preventing your child tooth decay	185(66.8%)	91 (32.9%)
10	Controlling sugary intake frequency during the day can affect tooth decay	258 (93.1%)	18 (6.5%)
11	Appearance of white lines or white spots on the surfaces of the teeth are the first signs of tooth decay	134 (48.4%)	143 (51.6%)
12	Germs that cause tooth decay can be transmitted from mother to her child by kissing on his lips/chewing food by mother before giving it to her child	102 (36.8%)	175 (63.2%)
13	Decay in baby teeth can harm the future of new adult teeth	127 (45.8%)	148 (53.4%)
14	the care of the oral health and oral hygiene is important for the health of the permanent teeth	247 (89.2%)	30 (10.8%)
15	Tooth decay in children is inherited	48 (17.3%)	229 (82.7%)
Overall mean of knowledge	60.8%		

Note: Option: "yes" considered as correct item, while "no" or "don't know" considered as incorrect item.

Table 3 Frequencies of attitude items

No.	Questions	Correct n (%)	Incorrect n (%)
1	Maintaining the child oral health is the parent's responsibility	267 (96.4%)	10 (3.6%)
2	Prolonged and frequent breast-feeding harm your child's teeth	69 (24.9%)	208 (75.1%)
3	Providing fresh juices frequently during the day can harm your child's teeth	110 (39.7%)	167 (60.3%)
4	Baby teeth should be cleaned as soon as it erupts	213 (76.9%)	64 (23.1%)
5	Taking the child for dental check-up as soon as his/her teeth erupt	171 (61.7%)	106 (38.3%)
6	Brushing the children's teeth at the age of 6 years and below should be done under the help of parents/caregiver	261 (94.2%)	16 (5.8%)
Overall mean of attitude	65.6%		

Table 4 Frequencies of practice items

No.	Questions	Correct n (%)	Incorrect n (%)
1	Balanced diet is necessary for your child oral health	268 (96.8%)	9 (3.2%)
2	Providing breast feeding /bottle feeding during bed-time could harm your child teeth	166 (59.9%)	111 (40.1%)
3	Tooth decay can be transmitted by sharing utensils (i.e., spoons, forks)	61 (22%)	216 (78%)
4	Parents should make an effort to improve their knowledge in oral health	267 (96.4%)	10 (3.6%)
5	Cleaning your child's teeth after each meal is necessary	245 (88.4%)	32 (11.6%)
Overall mean of practice	72.7%		

Note: Options of attitude and practice": strongly agree" or "agree" considered correct, while "strongly disagree," "disagree" and "don't know" considered incorrect.

Table 5 The association between knowledge and SEF in early childhood caries

Variables		Knowledge				p-Value (Chi-square)
		Good n (%)	Fair n (%)	Poor n (%)	Total n	
Gender	Female	56 (33.9%)	76(46.1%)	33(20.0%)	165	0.000
	Male	5 (8.2%)	32(52.5%)	24(39.3%)	61	
	Missing	51 (18.4%)				
Marital status	Married	59 (27.4%)	104(48.4%)	52(24.2%)	215	0.797
	Divorced	1 (16.7%)	3(50%)	2(33.3%)	6	
	Missing	56 (20.2%)				
Nationality	Qatari	48 (27.1%)	87(49.2%)	42(23.7%)	177	0.577
	Non-Qatari	10 (26.3%)	16(42.1%)	12(31.6%)	38	
	Missing	62 (22.4%)				
Age	19–29 years	12 (30%)	19(47.5%)	9(22.5%)	40	0.811
	30–39 years	29 (24.4%)	60(50.4%)	30(25.2%)	119	
	≥ 40 years	18 (29%)	26(41.9%)	18(29%)	62	
	Missing	56 (20.2%)				
Number of children	1	4 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10	0.240
	2	5(16.7%)	12 (40.0%)	13 (43.3%)	30	
	3	14 (25.0%)	27 (48.2%)	15 (26.8%)	56	
	4	9 (27.3%)	18 (54.5%)	6 (18.2%)	33	
	5	8 (22.9%)	19 (54.3%)	8(22.9%)	35	
	6	5 (23.8%)	10 (47.6%)	6 (28.6%)	21	
	7	2(22.2%)	6 (66.7%)	1(11.1%)	9	
	8	3 (42.9%)	2 (28.6%)	2(28.6%)	7	
	9	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1	
	10	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2	
	Missing	73 (26.4%)				
Children ≤ 6yrs	1	19(29.2%)	34(52.3%)	12 (18.5%)	65	0.414
	2	15(18.8%)	36 (45.0%)	29 (36.3%)	80	
	3	11 (30.6%)	16 (44.4%)	9 (25.0%)	36	
	4	2 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	6	
	6	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2	
	Missing	88 (31.8%)				
Educational level	Preparatory and less	5 (22.7%)	9 (40.9%)	8(36.4%)	22	0.274
	High school	16 (22.2%)	37 (51.4%)	19(26.4%)	72	
	University	33 (28.7%)	58 (50.4%)	24 (20.9%)	115	
	Higher education	5 (35.7%)	3 (21.4%)	6 (42.9%)	14	
	Missing	54 (19.5%)				
Income	< 5000 QR	3 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (33.3%)	6	0.136
	5000–9999 QR	3 (13.6%)	13 (59.1%)	6(27.3%)	22	
	10000–19999 QR	20 (40.8%)	19 (38.8%)	10 (20.4%)	49	
	20000–29999 QR	6 (18.2%)	21(63.6%)	6 (18.2%)	33	
	30000- 39999 QR	9 (26.5%)	14 (41.2%)	11 (32.4%)	34	
	≥ 40000	8 (22.2%)	16 (44.4%)	12 (33.3%)	36	
	Missing	97 (35%)				

Abbreviation: SEF, socioeconomic factor.

Table 6 The association between attitude and SEF in early childhood caries

Variables		Attitude				p-Value (Chi-square)
		Good n (%)	Fair n (%)	Poor n (%)	Total n	
Gender	Female	63(31.3%)	116	22	201	0.483
	Male	23 (31.1%)	(57.7%)	(10.9%)	74	
	Missing	2 (0.7%)	39 (52.7%)	12 (16.2%)		
Marital status	Married	78 (30%)	150	32	260	0.894
	Divorced	3 (37.5%)	(57.7%)	(12.3%)	8	
	Missing	9 (3.2%)	4 (50.0%)	1 (12.5%)		
Nationality	Qatari	59 (27.7%)	122 (57.3%)	32 (15.0%)	213	0.030
	Non-Qatari	19 (38.8%)	29 (59.2%)	1 (2.0%)	49	
	Missing	15 (5.4%)				
Age	19–29 years	10 (18.9%)	38 (71.7%)	5 (9.4%)	53	0.139
	30–39 years	50 (34.5%)	75 (51.7%)	20 (13.8%)	145	
	≥ 40 years	25 (35.2%)	38 (53.5%)	8 (11.3%)	71	
	Missing	8 (2.9%)				
Number of children	1	3 (8.3%)	8 (66.7%)	1 (8.3%)	12	0.983
	2	10(25.6%)	23(59.0%)	6 (15.4%)	39	
	3	21 (31.3%)	40 (59.7%)	6 (9.0%)	67	
	4	12(27.9%)	27(62.8%)	4 (9.3%)	43	
	5	12 (31.6%)	21 (55.3%)	5 (13.2%)	38	
	6	9 (36.0%)	12 (48.0%)	4 (16.0%)	25	
	7	4 (40.0%)	5 (50.0%)	1 (10.0%)	10	
	8	2 (28.6%)	3 (42.9%)	2 (28.6)	7	
	9	1 (25.0%)	2 (50.0%)	1 (25.0%)	4	
	10	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2	
	Missing	47 (17.0%)				
Children ≤ 6yrs	1	29 (37.2%)	39 (50.0%)	10 (12.8%)	78	0.340
	2	23 (24.0%)	59 (61.5%)	14 (14.6%)	96	
	3	19 (39.6%)	25 (52.1%)	4 (8.3%)	48	
	4	1 (16.7%)	4 (66.7%)	1 (16.7%)	6	
	6	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2	
	Missing	30 (10.8%)				
Educational level	Preparatory and less	5 (17.9%)	15 (53.6%)	8 (28.6%)	28	0.05
	High school	25 (27.5%)	56 (61.5%)	10 (11.0%)	91	
	University	50 (37.6%)	69 (51.9%)	14 (10.5%)	133	
	Higher education	6 (30.0%)	12 (60.0%)	2 (10.0%)	20	
	Missing	5 (1.8%)				
Income	< 5000 QR	2 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	6	0.080
	5000–9999 QR	14 (45.2%)	12 (38.7%)	5 (16.1%)	31	
	10000–19999 QR	18 (30.0%)	37 (61.7%)	5 (8.3%)	60	
	20000–29999 QR	5 (11.6%)	31 (72.1%)	7 (16.3%)	43	
	30000- 39999 QR	10 (26.3%)	25 (65.8%)	3 (7.9%)	38	
	≥ 40000	17 (40.5%)	19 (45.2%)	6 (14.3%)	42	
	Missing	57 (20.6%)				

Abbreviation: SEF, socioeconomic factor.

Table 7 The association between practice and SEF in early childhood caries

Variables		Practice				p-Value (Chi-square)
		Good n (%)	Fair n (%)	Poor n (%)	Total n	
Gender	Female	121 (60.2%)	68 (33.8%)	12(6.0%)	201	0.956
	Male	45 (60.8%)	24 (32.4%)	5 (6.8%)	74	
	Missing	2 (0.7%)				
Marital status	Married	156 (60.0%)	87 (33.5%)	17 (6.5%)	260	0.752
	Divorced	5 (62.5%)	3 (37.5%)	0 (0.0%)	8	
	Missing	9 (3.2%)				
Nationality	Qatari	128 (60.1%)	70 (32.9%)	15 (7.0%)	213	0.605
	Non-Qatari	28 (57.1%)	19 (38.8%)	2 (4.1%)	49	
	Missing	15 (5.4%)				
Age	19–29 years	32 (60.4%)	16 (30.2%)	5 (9.4%)	53	0.786
	30–39 years	89 (61.4%)	49 (33.8%)	7 (4.8%)	145	
	≥ 40 years	41 (57.7%)	25 (35.2%)	5 (7.0%)	71	
	Missing	8 (2.9%)				
Number of children	1	7 (58.3%)	5 (41.7%)	0 (0.0%)	12	0.732
	2	26 (66.7%)	12 (30.8%)	1 (2.6%)	39	
	3	45 (67.2%)	19 (28.4%)	3 (4.5%)	67	
	4	24 (55.8%)	15 (34.9%)	4 (9.3%)	43	
	5	24 (63.2%)	12 (31.6%)	2 (5.3%)	38	
	6	12 (48.0%)	10 (40.0%)	3 (12.0%)	25	
	7	5 (50.0%)	3 (30.0%)	2 (20.0%)	10	
	8	6 (85.7%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	7	
	9	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4	
	10	2 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2	
	Missing	30 (10.8%)				
Children ≤ 6 years	1	54 (69.2%)	19 (24.4%)	5 (6.4%)	78	0.375
	2	56 (58.3%)	35 (36.5%)	5 (5.2%)	96	
	3	33 (68.8%)	12 (25.0%)	3 (6.3%)	48	
	4	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	6	
	6	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2	
	Missing	47 (17.0%)				
Educational level	Preparatory and less	13 (46.4%)	11	4	28	0.343
	High school	55 (60.4%)	(39.3%)	(14.3%)	91	
	University	82 (61.7%)	29 (31.9%)	7(7.7%)	133	
	Higher education	14 (70.0%)	45 (33.8%)	6 (4.5%)	20	
	Missing	5 (1.8%)	6 (30.0%)	0 (0.0%)		
Income	< 5000 QR	4 (66.7%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	6	0.399
	5000–9999 QR	17 (54.8%)	9 (29.0%)	5 (16.1%)	31	
	10000–19999 QR	33 (55.0%)	24 (40.0%)	3 (5.0%)	60	
	20000–29999 QR	28 (65.1%)	12 (27.9%)	3 (7.0%)	43	
	30000- 39999 QR	22 (57.9%)	15 (39.5%)	1 (2.6%)	38	
	≥ 40000	29 (69.0%)	11 (26.2%)	2 (4.8%)	42	
	Missing	57 (20.6%)				

Abbreviations: n, number; SEF, socioeconomic factor.

Discussion

In 2018, a meeting was held by oral health experts “A WHO Global Consultation on ECC” to provide an overview of ECC prevention strategies and emphasize the importance of actions needed to control the spread of this disease.²⁹ Among their recommendations was to focus on families/caregivers taking into consideration their sociobehavioral aspects as well as personal factors as part of health policies that aim for oral diseases prevention, oral health promotion, and allocating resources.²⁹ Parents and caregivers play a major role in reinforcing positive oral health behaviors such as eating healthy foods with less sugar intake, adopting measures to improve oral hygiene and making regular dental visits.¹³ Therefore, to achieve these goals, assessing the KAP of parents toward ECC would be beneficial and would also increase our understanding toward actions and interventional approaches that are needed to prevent this public health problem.

In this study, the knowledge of parents was considered to be fair (61%), which is in line with previous studies whose populations share similar cultural characteristics.^{2,23,30} However, reports from other populations revealed better levels of knowledge.¹⁹ This might be attributed to factors related to literacy or other environmental factors that could influence knowledge levels between different populations. For example, Vann et al found in a group of female caregivers that lower caregiver literacy was associated with deleterious oral health behaviors such as nighttime bottle-feeding use and no daily brushing of teeth.³¹

According to the findings of this study, mothers were significantly more knowledgeable than fathers. This finding coincides with results found in a group of Kuwaiti parents.¹⁶ This outcome is expected, as mothers are generally more involved in the daily care of their children, including oral hygiene care.¹⁶ Moreover, mothers are more involved in their children's health care appointments which, in turn, make them more exposed to health care professionals. As a result, this will allow them to learn more about their children's dental health. Nevertheless, this study emphasizes that the role of fathers should be improved, and every effort should be made to increase their knowledge levels with respect to oral health issues. That is, by increasing the level of their awareness by adopting several approaches and utilizing the media or providing educational programs and information leaflets for parents at schools.

This study identified strengths in the knowledge of parents such as questions concerning dental checkups at first year, the effect of drinking canned juices frequently, the effect of controlling the frequency of sugar intake during the day, the importance of the primary teeth for the health of permanent teeth, and whether tooth decay is inherited. Most of the parents answered the questions correctly (75.5%, 94.2%, 93%, 89% and 83%, respectively). These findings were comparable to other populations in the same region.^{16,20,23,27,30} Contrary to our findings, a previous study conducted in a group of Qatari parents found that 64% of mothers did not know the timing of the first dental visit.²

Thus, it would appear based on the present study that good improvement in parents' knowledge has occurred. Another study in a group of Saudi parents found that 53% did not consider taking their children to the dentist when they are 1 year old.³²

Areas of knowledge weaknesses were also identified in the present study. The majority of parents did not answer correctly the question concerning the quantity of toothpaste that should be given to the child for teeth brushing. This finding coincided with several studies in different populations.^{33,34} According to recent evidence, the ideal amount of fluoridated toothpaste in children is one of the most important preventive measures in reducing ECC.³⁵ Creeth et al recommended using a pea-sized toothpaste in children from 3 to 6 years of age.³⁶ For children who are 2 years old or less, the AAPD recommends using of a “smear” of fluoride toothpaste (~ 0.1 g of toothpaste or 0.1 mg of fluoride).³ It would appear that parents need supporting educational programs about the importance of the amount of toothpaste to be used by their child and how much is enough. Another concerning finding of this study was that more than half of the parents were unaware that white lines or spots on their children's teeth were the first indicators of dental caries. It is well known that dental caries is a preventable disease, and if detected at an earlier stage, further progression can be prevented.^{3,4,8} Thus, parents should be educated about the first clinical signs of tooth decay and instructed to seek professional dental consultation once early signs are found.

With respect to parents' attitudes, the overall score was also considered fair (65.6%), although some improvement is needed in certain areas. For example, only quarter of the parents agreed that prolonged and frequent breastfeeding can harm child's teeth, and this finding was in accordance with another studies.^{16,19} In addition, only 40% of parents correctly answered the question relating to providing fresh juices frequently during the day can harm the child's teeth. Although juices with added sugar causes dental caries, 100% fresh juices can lead to erosion and demineralization of the teeth if consumed frequently.³⁷ Thus, parents should be educated about possible deleterious effects of naturally occurring sugars in fresh juices on tooth structure and encouraging their children to adopt healthy eating behaviors.

Educational level was the only socioeconomic variable that was significantly associated with parents' attitudes. That is, highly educated parents had higher levels of attitudes and compared with the less educated. This finding was in agreement with another sample of Saudi parents.²⁷ It is well reported that socioeconomic determinants, such as educational level of parents, are associated with caries experience in children. Hooley et al concluded that lower family income and parental education were associated with higher risk of dental caries in children aged 0 to 6 years.³⁸ Based on our findings, initiatives that aim to target parents with lower educational backgrounds should improve their attitudes toward oral hygiene care and ECC prevention.

Practices of parents toward oral health care were assessed, as it is a realistic reflection of both knowledge and attitudes. Although few studies reported that good

knowledge and attitudes did not positively affect parents' practices,¹⁹ the present study demonstrated good practices of parents toward their children's oral hygiene care (72%). The vast majority of parents gave correct answer to the question relating to balanced eating and healthy and less sugary diet is necessary to their children's oral health. Furthermore, most of the parents answered positively regarding making efforts to improve their knowledge on oral health issues. This was an encouraging finding and reflected the willingness of parents to improve their knowledge to pursue healthy practices related to their children's oral hygiene. However, and with respect to the question related to whether tooth decay can be transmitted by sharing utensils (i.e., spoons, forks), most of the parents gave incorrect answers (78%), which was in agreement to another study elsewhere.^{20,26} It is well-known that dental caries is an infectious disease, and earlier studies demonstrated that infants acquire SM from their mothers by biting the food into small pieces before feeding, kissing, or sharing utensils, only after the eruption of primary teeth.⁴ Therefore, mothers should be educated about the vertical and horizontal transmissions of SM and avoid sharing activities in which SM might be acquired.

Despite the strengths of the present study, such as the large sample size, the outcomes investigated and evaluating the role of sociodemographic on parents' KAP, the study had limitations. Adopting convenient sampling and recruiting parents from a single center might have biased the results and affected the generalizability of our findings. Moreover, the cross-sectional design of the present study may preclude the establishment of casual relationship between sociodemographic factors and KAP.

It would appear based on the findings of this study that the level of parents' KAP toward their children's oral health is acceptable when compared with a previous report in the same population.² However, certain areas of improvement in each domain are needed by promoting and planning policies that target parents with less educational backgrounds and improve fathers' knowledge. Moreover, educational programs coordinated by health regulatory bodies should be introduced to improve parents' knowledge regarding the risk factors of dental caries and early signs of tooth demineralization.³⁹ Mothers' attitudes regarding prolonged breastfeeding should be changed and informed about the risk of uncontrolled breastfeeding. Furthermore, the means of SM transmissions should be explained, in particular, following the eruption of the first primary tooth.

Conclusions

The overall KAP of parents toward ECC was relatively fair. However, certain SEF seemed to influence each domain, and areas of improvement are needed. Mothers were significantly more knowledgeable than fathers regarding oral health issues of their children. Highly educated parents demonstrated better attitudes than the less educated. Modes of SM transmissions should be explained to parents. Finally, continuous educational programs coordinated by health

regulatory bodies should be introduced to improve parents' KAP regarding ECC risk factors and prevention.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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