Caries Experience of Wa Minority and Han Chinese Children
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Aim: To compare caries experience of 5- and 12-year-old Wa minority and Han Chinese children.

Method: This study was performed in Yunnan, China with ethics approval. Wa minority and Han children of 5- and 12-year-old were recruited from kindergartens and primary schools, respectively using cluster sampling method. Caries was diagnosed using criteria recommended by the World Health Organization.

Results: Totally 127 Wa and 118 Han 5-year-old children, and 488 Wa and 487 Han 12-year-old children were examined. Caries prevalence in the 5-year-old Wa and Han children were both 81%, and their caries experience in mean dmft were 6.4 ± 4.7 and 6.5 ± 5.1, respectively (p = 0.86). Caries prevalence of the 12-year-old Wa minority and Han children were 63% and 61%, respectively (p = 0.37). Their caries experience in mean DMFT were 1.94 ± 2.16 and 1.90 ± 2.24 respectively (p = 0.82).

Conclusion: The caries experience of 5- and 12-year-old Chinese children of Wa minority and Han were similar.