

## Evaluation of the Tooth Avulsion Knowledge of School Professionals from Abha City, Saudi Arabia

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### ABSTRACT

**Study Design:** Cross-sectional

**Aim:** This study aimed to determine the knowledge and attitude regarding management of tooth avulsion injuries among school teachers in Abha city, Saudi Arabia

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted with a sample of 120 male school teachers, who had an extended contract period with the school students in 14 selected governmental primary schools at Abha, Saudi Arabia. All Saudi male teachers currently employed in male primary schools of the study region were included. Convenience sampling technique was employed for the enrollment of participants. A 10-item questionnaire was developed and translated into the local vocabulary (Arabic) and then back again to English to make sure that the translated edition provides proper meaning. The content validity and reliability was calculated and assessed. The sampling method utilized in the current study was convenience sampling, and the questionnaires were distributed to all the 120 government school teachers and collected back again on the same day time. Data collected was put through both descriptive and analytical statistical measurements that was used to spell out the primary variables by SPSS 18 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA) software. The statistical significance for the coefficients in the statistical analyses was undoubtedly tested at 0.05 ( $\leq 0.05$ ) level.

**Results:** When question was asked to whom they will contact as first place in the event of avulsion injury, 42 (35%) said they will contact dentists, 29 (24%) will contact general hospital, 35 (29%) will contact school dental service clinic and only small portion 14 (12%) were neutral to this question. Majority of Participants nearly half of participants i.e., 58 (48%) said that they will do immediately manage the urgency in seeking professional assistance following an avulsion dental injury. Most of the participants i.e., 85 (71%) said they will hold the avulsed tooth by crown and 24 (20%) said they will hold by root. Various answers were received when the question was asked regarding the transport medium for an avulsed tooth, they responded as follows sterile gauze (16%), hand (15%), mild (35%), patient's saliva (10%), saline (18%) and water (6%).

**Conclusions:** The present results revealed considerably satisfactory knowledge of the Saudi school teachers regarding the knowledge of dental trauma and tooth avulsion injuries. The most efficient method to improve the knowledge of school health teachers needs to be further studied.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Tooth avulsion, dental trauma, school teachers, Saudi Arabia.

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