

400 Views | 17 CrossRef citations to date | 5 Altmetric

Review Article

Is dental caries experience increased in HIV-infected children and adolescents? A meta-analysis

Cristiana Aroeira Guimarães Rosa Oliveira, Patricia Nivoloni Tannure, Ivete Pomarico Ribeiro de Souza, Lucianne Cople Maia, Maristela Barbosa Portela & Gloria Fernanda B. de A. Castro

Pages 481-487 | Received 26 Apr 2014, Accepted 08 Aug 2014, Published online: 12 Mar 2015

Cite this article <https://doi.org/10.3109/00016357.2014.958874>

Check for updates

Sample our Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing & Allied Health Journals >> Sign in here to start your access

We Care About Your Privacy

We and our 855 partners store and access personal data, like browsing data or unique identifiers, on your device. Selecting "I Accept" enables tracking technologies to support the purposes shown under "we and our partners process data to provide," whereas selecting "Reject All" or withdrawing your consent will disable them. If trackers are disabled, some content and ads you see may not be as relevant to you. You can resurface this menu to change your choices or withdraw consent at any time by clicking the ["privacy preferences"] link on the bottom of the webpage [or the floating icon on the bottom-left of the webpage, if applicable]. Your choices will have effect within our Website. For more details, refer to our Privacy Policy. [Here](#)

We and our partners process data to provide:

I Accept

Reject All

Show Purpose



Four studies (two ranked A and two B in the quality assessment) revealed higher caries

scores in primary teeth in the HIV-infected patients with mean dmft/dmfs scores of 3.8–4.1/7.8–11.0 compared to the control group 1.5–2.4/3.4–5.1. No differences in caries index were found for permanent dentition. The meta-analysis excluded caries data of permanent teeth and showed a significant association between caries experience in primary dentition and HIV infection considering cavitated and non-cavitated lesions (OR = 2.33, 95% CI = 1.48–3.68) or only cavitated lesions (OR = 2.98, 95% CI = 1.59–5.59). Conclusion. Evidence exists that suggests HIV-infected children/adolescents have an increased caries experience in primary dentition.

Q Key Words: [child](#) [dental caries](#) [HIV infections](#)

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by CNPq (Comissão Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico) and FAPERJ (Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado do Rio de Janeiro).

Declaration of interest: The authors report no conflicts of interest. The authors alone are responsible for the content and writing of the paper.



Relate

Manage

Na
Exp
Publishe

Reducin
interve

Donald
Internati
Publishe

Anderson Jambeiro de Souza et al.

AIDS Care

Published online: 10 Nov 2017

View more

Information for

- Authors
- R&D professionals
- Editors
- Librarians
- Societies

Opportunities

- Reprints and e-prints
- Advertising solutions
- Accelerated publication
- Corporate access solutions

Open access

- Overview
- Open journals
- Open Select
- Dove Medical Press
- F1000Research

Help and information

- Help and contact
- Newsroom
- All journals
- Books

Keep up

Register to receive updates by email

 Sign up

 

 



Copyright

Accessib

Registered
5 Howick Pl

