

번호: OP-O-005					
제 목	85세 이상 장수노인의 치아보존과 장수요인 관련성 연구 Tooth Loss and Longevity in Korean Elderly People Aged 85 and Older				
저 자 및 소 속	배중면1), 고여주1), 송효정2), 김진영3) 1) 제주대학교 의과대학 예방의학교실, 2) 제주대학교 의과대학 간호학과, 3) 제주대학교 인문과학대학 사회학과 Jong-Myon Bae1), Yeo-Jo Ko1), Hyo-Jeong Song2), Jin-Young Kim3) 1) Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, 2) Department of Nursing, College of Medicine, 3) Department of Sociology, College of Humanities, Cheju National University, Jeju-do, Korea				
분 야	역 학 [소아/청소년/노인]	발 표 자	배중면 일반회원	발 표 형 식	구 연
<p>It was aim of this cross-sectional study to investigate the relationship between tooth loss and longevity in elderly person aged 85 and older.</p> <p>Among 218 aged 85 years and older residents on nine longevity villages in Jeju-do, responders in direct interview were 146 subjects. In addition to the number of remnant teeth, life style, dietary habit, current diseases and medication, daily living activities and screening for dementia and depression were gathered from all participants. The anthropometrics, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and blood glucose level were also measured.</p> <p>The mean age of study participants was 89 years (SD 3.2) and 85% women. The frequencies of 5 and more remnants of teeth would not different between group aged 85 to 87 years and group aged 90 years and older. And, the dentate group had less suffering from current illness, fewer cases of suspected dementia, more never smokers, fewer skip of meal per week, and higher body mass index than the edentulous group.</p> <p>The results suggested that the remnants of self teeth might be a factor of longevity and of quality of life in elderly people. Therefore, care services for dental health would be necessary to promote health status in elderly people.</p>					