PAYING ATTENTION TO THE TEETH: LONG-TERM ORAL HEALTH OUTCOMES OF ADHD IN ISRAELI YOUTH

Eugene Merzon[1,2], Alex Bershadsky[1], Shai Ashkenazi[1], Shlomo Vinker[2], Avivit Golan-Cohen[2], May Polukshт[1], Ariel Israel[2,3].

1. Adelson School of Medicine, Ariel University, Ariel, Israel
2. Leumit Health Services, Tel Aviv, Israel
3. Department of Epidemiology and Disease Prevention, Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

ADHD isn't just in the brain — it's in the mouth too.

OBJECTIVE

This study examined the link between ADHD and children's oral health, considering SES, ethnicity, and location, while controlling for equal dental access through Leumit Health Services.

Equal access, unequal outcomes.

20 years. 18,558 Israeli patients. One clear pattern.

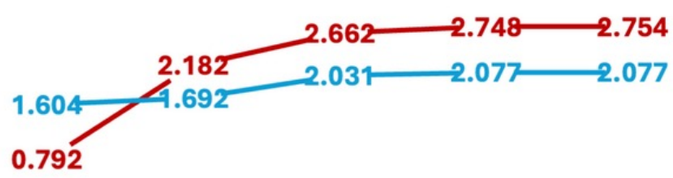
METHODS

- 20-year cohort study using LHS data
- 18,558 ADHD patients vs. 37,116 matched controls
- Outcomes: Diagnosis of dental caries & dental abscesses (according to ICD-9-CM)
- Analysis: Logistic regression, $p < 0.05$

RESULTS

Over 20 years follow up, children with ADHD diagnosis were 1.33X more likely to develop dental caries
1.22X more likely to develop abscesses

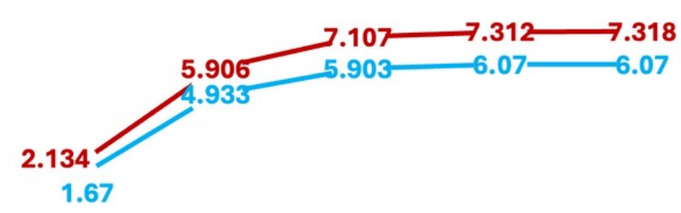
THE PRECENTAGE OF DENTAL CARRIES OBSERVED IN 20 YEARS



	1 year after diagnosis	5 year after diagnosis	10 year after diagnosis	15 year after diagnosis	20 year after diagnosis
ADHD case + (18558)	0.792	2.182	2.662	2.748	2.754
ctrl + (37116)	1.604	1.692	2.031	2.077	2.077

ADHD case + (18558) ctrl + (37116)

THE PREVENTAGE OF DENTAL ABSCESS OBSERVED IN 20 YEARS



	1 year after diagnosis	5 year after diagnosis	10 year after diagnosis	15 year after diagnosis	20 year after diagnosis
ADHD case + (18558)	2.134	5.906	7.107	7.312	7.318
ctrl + (37116)	1.67	4.933	5.903	6.07	6.07

ADHD case + (18558) ctrl + (37116)

CONCLUSION

Individuals with ADHD are at a higher risk for long-term adverse oral health outcome. Personalized preventive care and consistent dental checkups are crucial to support their oral health needs.