

Oral Health Knowledge, Attitudes, and Clinical Practices of Pediatricians and Pediatric Residents: A Cross-Sectional Study

Review began 12/06/2023
Review ended 12/15/2023
Published 12/19/2023

© Copyright 2023

Farsi et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License CC-BY 4.0., which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Deema Farsi¹, Dania Alagili²

1. Department of Pediatric Dentistry, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, SAU 2. Department of Dental Public Health, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, SAU

Corresponding author: Deema Farsi, dfarsi@kau.edu.sa

Abstract

Background

Pediatricians are the first line in the provision of healthcare for children. They can make an important contribution to the oral health of their patients because they usually see children and parents early and frequently in life. This study aims to assess the pediatricians' and pediatric residents' oral health knowledge, attitudes, and practices with patients.

Methods

A structured English survey was developed based on previous surveys in the literature. It collected data on oral health knowledge, attitudes, and practices. Pediatricians were visited and invited to take the survey. A link to the survey was sent via email to all pediatric residents. An oral health practice score was created based on participants' responses to the practice questions, and a linear regression assessed its predictors. Frequencies of oral health knowledge, attitudes, and practices were presented and compared between both groups by the chi-square test.

Results

A total of 218 pediatricians and residents were surveyed. The oral health knowledge was low overall, but it was higher among pediatricians, 10.0 ± 1.9 , compared to the residents, 8.2 ± 2.5 ($P < 0.001$). The attitude ranged from 66.3% agreeing with the statement "Limited time with patients makes it difficult to integrate oral health into primary care practice" to 87.4% agreeing with the statement "Primary healthcare physicians should know their local dentists to facilitate dental referral and treatment." Overall, pediatricians practice positive oral health behaviors more than pediatric residents, and higher knowledge levels predicted more positive oral health practices.

Conclusion

Despite acknowledging their important role in promoting oral health, pediatricians' and future pediatricians' knowledge is poor, and their participation in oral health continues to be limited. The potential for the non-dental workforce to greatly improve children's oral health is underexploited. The healthcare system should seek to integrate medical and dental practices better. Incorporating oral health into residency programs and providing continuous education courses are strongly encouraged.

Categories: Pediatrics, Public Health, Dentistry

Keywords: pediatrician, dental caries, prevention, children, oral health

Introduction

Oral health is an integral part of general health, and holistic health cannot exist without oral health [1]. Dental caries is the most common chronic childhood disease [2], with as many as 560 million children worldwide having dental caries in their primary teeth [3]. Early childhood caries (ECC), a rampant form of dental caries that occurs in infants and children under six, constitutes a serious public health problem. The prevalence of ECC varies by country but has been reported to affect up to 70% of disadvantaged children [4]. ECC causes dental pain and infection, which can have negative effects on nutrition, speech, communication, and the ability to learn and thus impede the child's normal growth and development [5,6]. Furthermore, untreated caries has been associated with poor oral health-related quality of life and sense of well-being and increases the risk of future emergency visits and/or hospitalization [5,7,8]. Poor dietary and oral hygiene practices are major causes of ECC. Other risk factors include low socioeconomic status, being part of a marginalized population, low birth weight, and the transfer of cariogenic bacteria from mother to child [4]. In Saudi Arabia, the prevalence of caries was estimated to be 80% among young schoolchildren [9], and the prevalence of ECC varied from 30-80% depending on the region of study [10].

How to cite this article

Farsi D, Alagili D (December 19, 2023) Oral Health Knowledge, Attitudes, and Clinical Practices of Pediatricians and Pediatric Residents: A Cross-Sectional Study. Cureus 15(12): e50785. DOI 10.7759/cureus.50785

For two decades, the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD) has been encouraging parents to take their children to their first dental visit by their first birthday [11]. The purpose of this early visit is not limited to assessing the child's oral health. It also offers an excellent opportunity to give parents age-specific anticipatory guidance that includes information on oral hygiene, the infectivity of dental caries, risk factors for traumatic injuries, the effects of non-nutritive habits, and dietary counseling [12]. In 2006, the AAPD adopted the concept of the "dental home," based on the "medical home" in medicine, to deliver comprehensive, continuously accessible, coordinated, and family-centered oral health care. Prevention achieved by establishing a dental home by one year of age can decrease the need for later dental treatment and reduce its financial burden [11]. This recommendation was also adopted by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) [13,14]. Despite these efforts, only a minority of children see a dentist before the age of three, and it is usually done only after caries have already been established [15-22]. A survey of parents attending the dental clinic at the King Khalid University College of Dentistry in Abha, Saudi Arabia, regarding the age of their child at their first dental visit, found that 8% of children visited the dentist for the first time before the age of one year and 17% between the ages of three and six years. Toothache was the main (40%) reason for these visits [23].

Unlike dentists, pediatricians generally see children in their first week of life, followed by regular, periodic visits throughout the first three years of their lives for optimal care [24]. Almost all children see a physician for multiple medical well-baby visits in their first two years of life and are likely to see a physician as many as 13 times before they ever visit a dentist, especially since primary medical care is more accessible than dental care for many families [25-27]. In these routine check-up visits, primary care physicians administer immunizations, track growth and development, and manage and monitor any concerns the child's parents may have [24]. They also educate parents and caregivers on proper nutrition practices and discuss developmental milestones, social behavior, and learning [24]. Physicians can also check the children's oral health early in life to promote good oral health and prevent oral disease. They can screen children for early signs of dental caries, implement preventive measures, and refer children in need of dental care [28]. In fact, the AAP policy statement on oral health care for children recommends that pediatricians be knowledgeable about dental caries, its prevention, and interventions to restore oral health and maintain holistic health [29]. Nonetheless, a review of 42 studies from 19 countries found that most pediatricians' oral health knowledge was generally poor [30].

In 2014, the AAP published a policy statement on maintaining and improving young children's oral health, which emphasized the role of pediatricians in promoting oral health and included detailed preventive strategies that pediatricians could utilize, in addition to urging collaboration with dental care providers [31]. A 2011 study in Saudi Arabia, published before the release of the AAP policy statement, found pediatricians' oral health knowledge, attitude, and practice to be unsatisfactory [31,32]. Another study of Saudi Arabian pediatricians published in 2019 reported discrepancies between their oral health knowledge (42.6%), attitude (86.1%), and practice (65.3%) [33]. In addition, a 2019 study of Saudi Arabian pediatricians and pediatric residents found that only 21.9% of them were familiar with the AAP oral health guidelines, and 8.3% followed these guidelines in their regular practice [33]. While these local studies assessed pediatricians' knowledge, attitudes, and practices in terms of children's oral health care, none have examined the predictors of pediatricians' oral health practices.

Although the present body of literature covered the topic of oral health knowledge among pediatricians, based on our information, there was no study that compared two cohorts, pediatricians and pediatric residents, with a substantial difference in years of experience, which we believe is important to determine changes in trends in the acquisition and application of this knowledge. Furthermore, studies that examined predictors pertaining to practices were scarce. Moreover, it was essential to assess the knowledge and practices of a local population with a more rigorous methodology. Thus, the current study was carried out with the aim of assessing the oral health knowledge, attitude, and practices of pediatricians in comparison to those of pediatric residents and examining the impact of their knowledge and attitude on their oral health practices. We hypothesized that oral health knowledge is insufficient in the target population.

Materials And Methods

Ethical approval, study design, and population

This is the first part of a three-part cross-sectional study aiming to comprehensively assess where primary healthcare physicians and residents stand regarding oral health. It was conducted following the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. Approval was obtained from the Research Ethics Committee, Faculty of Dentistry, King Abdulaziz University (KAU), Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (063-06-20), in addition to the approval of the Institutional Review Board of the Ministry of Health (MOH) (20-665E). The population of the current study included the 123 pediatricians practicing at MOH hospitals and primary healthcare centers (PHCs) in the city of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Although there are pediatricians practicing in other governmental and private hospitals and medical centers, considerable differences were not expected between them. Thus, one broad group was chosen for this study. It also included the 298 residents enrolled in the Saudi Board of Pediatrics program in Jeddah with the support of the Saudi Commission for Health Specialties (SCHS), which oversees the Saudi Board specialty programs.

Survey

After a comprehensive review of the existing literature, a comprehensive English self-administered survey was developed [32-37]. The survey contained 36 closed-ended questions that were divided into two parts. The first part collected general demographic data. The second part assessed the participants' oral health background and was further divided into three domains: knowledge (n=13), attitudes (n=5), and practices (n=9). Five domains of oral health knowledge were tested: general dental knowledge, the medical-dental relationship, prevention of oral disease, caries manifestation and etiology, and tooth development.

The comprehensibility and reliability of the survey were examined by three experts at KAU who were not part of the study team: a professor in pediatric dentistry, an associate professor in dental public health, and an associate professor in pediatrics (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.85$). Ten pediatricians and 10 residents not in the target population pilot-tested the survey to assess its content and face validity. Once a final version of the survey was attained, it was digitized on SurveyMonkey's online survey portal (San Mateo, CA). We made all the questions in the online survey mandatory for the participants to answer to ensure there was no missing data in the study. The reported average time needed to complete the survey was seven minutes.

The purpose of the study was stated on the cover page of the online survey, along with the contact information of the principal investigator. A clear statement instructing them to complete it only once was posted in the email and cover letter to prevent participants from responding more than once. The first question was used to exclude ineligible participants. An informed consent to enroll in the study was obtained from each participant before participation. Participants' names and contact information were not collected to ensure privacy and confidentiality, and participation was voluntary. To ensure the validity of the responses, an attention-testing question was added halfway through the survey with the following prompt: "We appreciate your attention. Please choose the word dentist from the list below." Only the participants who chose "dentist" were included in the study.

Setting and participants

Recruitment was carried out differently for each population.

Pediatricians

In the city of Jeddah, there are 46 PHCs affiliated with five tertiary hospitals. Hospital and center directors were contacted for permission to visit them. A recently graduated general physician was hired and trained by the first author as a data collector. The aim of the study was explained to him, and he was given an iPad to collect responses on. He was instructed to meet with the pediatricians in person whenever possible to brief them on the study, and he asked them to take the survey on the iPad independently if they agreed to participate. When this was not possible, he was instructed to share the survey link with the pediatricians and encourage them to participate on their own.

Pediatric Residents

The SCHS was contacted, and the aim of the study was explained to them. They collaborated with the study by emailing the survey link to all residents registered with the Saudi Board Program in Pediatrics who were training in the city of Jeddah. Additionally, they sent out three reminder emails at two-week intervals.

Responses were collected over five months (September 2021 to January 2022), after which data were retrieved from the online survey software for analysis.

Study variables

The dependent variable, the oral health practices of pediatricians, was assessed by summing the scores of each oral health practice statement. Each statement was scored as follows: "never" = 0, "sometimes" = 1, "most of the time" = 2, and "all the time" = 3. As an exception, for the statement "I give patients sugary treats as a reward for good behavior," the following scoring scheme was followed: "all the time" = 0, "most of the time" = 1, "sometimes" = 2, and "never" = 3. The scores ranged from zero to 27, with lower scores indicating lower levels of oral health practices.

The main independent variables were pediatricians' oral health knowledge and attitude. The total oral health knowledge score was calculated by summing the scores for the responses to the oral health knowledge questions. Correct answers were scored 1, while incorrect or "don't know" answers were given 0. The knowledge scores ranged from 0 to 13, with higher scores indicating better knowledge. A total attitude score was also computed by summing the scores for the attitude statements. The responses to each attitude statement were scored as follows: "strongly disagree" = 0, "disagree" = 1, "neutral" = 2, "agree" = 3, and "strongly agree" = 4. The attitude scores ranged from zero to 20, with lower scores indicating a more negative oral health attitude, discriminating between oral health and general health (e.g., the belief that oral health promotion is not the physician's job).

Other independent variables included the presence of a dental clinic in the hospital, having a system for referral to the dental clinic, and having a linked medical-dental electronic patient record. Collected demographic information included status (pediatrician, pediatric resident), gender (male, female), and nationality (Saudi, non-Saudi). Job ranking was only recorded for pediatricians (specialists, consultants, etc.).

Statistical methods

Frequencies and percentages were calculated for categorical variables such as patient demographics, clinic characteristics, knowledge, attitude, and practice statements. Means and standard deviations for knowledge, attitude, and practice scores were calculated. The internal consistency of the attitude and practice questions was calculated using Cronbach's alpha. Pediatricians' and residents' responses to knowledge, attitude, and practice questions were compared using a chi-square test, while knowledge and attitude scores were compared using a two-sample t-test. The predictors of oral health practice were assessed using linear regression; the assessed predictors were status (pediatrician, resident), gender, nationality, presence of a dental clinic in the hospital/center, system for referral to the dental clinic, linkage of patients' medical records to their dental records, knowledge score, and attitude score. All variables that were assessed in the univariate model were entered into the multivariate model, except for "referral to the dental clinic," due to a significant correlation between it and "presence of dental clinic in the hospital" and between it and "linkage of patients' medical records to their dental records." P-values of 0.05 indicated statistical significance. Statistical analyses were conducted using Stata 12.1 (StataCorp LP, College Station, Texas, USA).

Results

The survey was taken by 96 pediatricians, of whom eight responses were excluded. The survey was distributed to 298 pediatric residents, of whom 165 responded, yielding a response rate of 55.3%. However, only 130 pediatric residents were included in the analysis. Incomplete surveys, those with missing data, and those with a wrong answer to the attention question were excluded. Figure 1 is a flowchart of the participants. The sociodemographic characteristics of the participants are shown in Table 1.

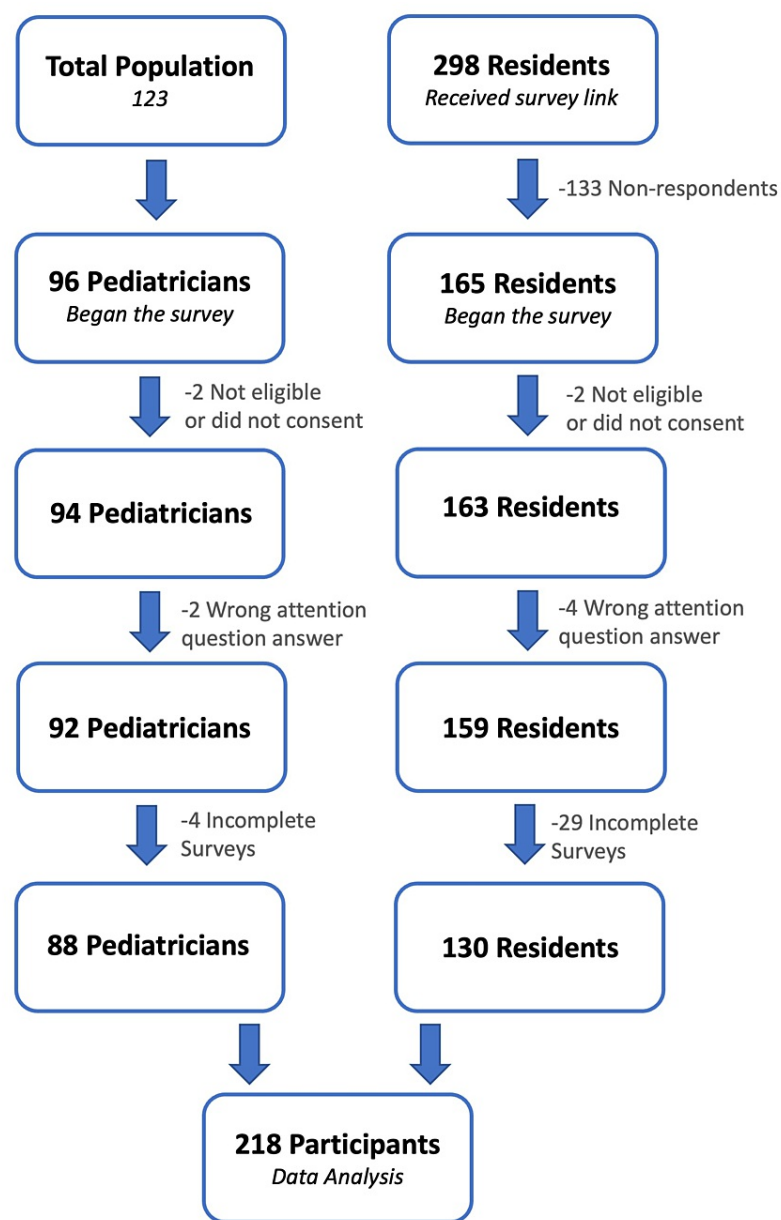


FIGURE 1: Flowchart of the participants

Variable	Pediatricians N (%) (n= 88)	Pediatric residents N (%) (n= 130)
Gender		
Male	35 (39.8)	54 (41.5)
Female	53 (60.2)	76 (58.5)
Nationality		
Saudi	78 (88.6)	128 (98.5)
Non-Saudi	10 (11.4)	2 (1.5)
Rank		
Specialist	6 (6.8)	-
Consultant	71 (80.7)	-
Other	11 (12.5)	-
Presence of a dental clinic in the hospital		
No	5 (5.7)	35 (26.9)
Yes, located in the center	51 (58.0)	78 (60.0)
Yes, located outside the center but linked to it	32 (36.4)	17 (13.1)
Referral system to the dental clinic		
There is no referral system	4 (4.8)	16 (12.3)
Electronic	36 (43.4)	68 (52.3)
Paper-based	23 (27.7)	24 (18.5)
I don't know	20 (24.1)	22 (16.9)
Patients medical record linkage to dental record		
Yes	40 (48.2)	61 (46.9)
No	25 (30.1)	34 (26.2)
I don't know	18 (21.7)	35 (26.9)

TABLE 1: Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the study participants

Table 2 presents the participants' responses to the 13 knowledge questions. The majority of the patients knew that teeth should be brushed at least twice a day (95%), while only one-third of the participants knew that bacteria that cause dental caries can be transmitted from mother to infant via saliva (30.7%). Only half of the respondents recognized that adding 0.7-1.2 PPM fluoride to drinking water helps prevent dental caries (55.5%). Overall, the knowledge of the participants was low, with a mean (SD) knowledge score of 8.9 +/- 2.4 out of 13, which corresponds to a score of 68.5%. Scores were higher among pediatricians, at 10.0 +/- 1.9, compared to the residents, at 8.2 +/- 2.5 ($P < 0.001$).

Knowledge statement	All participants N (%) (n=218)	Pediatricians N (%) (n= 88)	Pediatric residents N (%) (n=130)	P-value
Correct answers				
Children with no dental caries still have to see a dentist regularly	197 (90.4)	83 (94.3)	114 (87.7)	0.104*
The main causative organism of dental caries and gum diseases is dental plaque (bacteria)	140 (64.2)	68 (77.3)	72 (55.4)	0.001*
Oral infections can cause potentially life-threatening infections	200 (91.7)	83 (94.3)	117 (90.0)	0.256*
Malnutrition in pregnant women can cause defects in the baby's teeth	167 (76.6)	76 (86.4)	91 (70.0)	0.005*
Bacteria that cause dental caries can be transmitted from mother to infant via saliva contact	67 (30.7)	33 (37.5)	34 (26.2)	0.075*
Dental caries is the most common chronic childhood disease	101 (46.3)	51 (58.0)	50 (38.5)	0.005*
Individuals with special healthcare needs are at a high risk for the development of dental caries	186 (85.3)	84 (95.5)	102 (78.5)	0.001*
The first primary (baby or milk) tooth begins to erupt at around six months of age	195 (89.5)	84 (95.5)	111 (85.4)	0.018*
The child should see a dentist for the 1st time by 12 months of age	106 (48.6)	49 (55.7)	57 (43.9)	0.086*
Fluoride added to drinking water prevents dental caries	121 (55.5)	56 (63.6)	65 (50.0)	0.047*
Fluoride varnish is used to prevent dental caries in children five years and younger	84 (38.5)	47 (53.4)	37 (28.5)	<0.001*
Teeth should be brushed at least twice a day	207 (95.0)	86 (97.7)	121 (93.1)	0.124*
Overnight feeding (breast or bottle with any fluid other than water) can promote/enhance dental caries	179 (82.1)	79 (89.8)	100 (76.9)	0.015*
Knowledge score, mean (SD)	8.9 (2.4)	10.0 (1.9)	8.2 (2.5)	<0.001 [#]

TABLE 2: Oral health knowledge of the study participants

* chi-square test, # two-sample t-test

The participants' responses to the attitude statements are illustrated in Table 3. Agreements with the attitude statements ranged from 66.3% agreeing to the statement "Limited time with patients makes it difficult to integrate oral health into primary care practice" to 87.4% agreeing with the statement "Primary healthcare physicians should know their local dentists to facilitate dental referral and treatment." More residents (92.0%) agreed with the latter statement compared to pediatricians (81.4%) (P=0.025). Overall, attitudes were better among the residents compared to the pediatricians; attitude scores were 15.5 +/- 3.2 and 13.6 +/- 5.5, respectively, with P=0.002. The Cronbach's alpha for the "attitude" section was 0.9.

Attitude statement	All participants N (%) (n=199)	Pediatricians N (%) (n=86)	Pediatric residents N (%) (n=113)	P- value
		Agree/strongly agree		
Oral exams should be performed at each medical check-up visit	152 (76.4)	63 (73.3)	89 (78.8)	0.365*
Limited time with patients makes it difficult to integrate oral health into primary care practice	132 (66.3)	52 (60.5)	80 (70.8)	0.127*
Primary healthcare physicians play a very important role in promoting oral health among their patients	164 (82.4)	66 (76.7)	98 (86.7)	0.067*
Lack of knowledge and training in oral health care and trained auxiliary staff makes it difficult to integrate oral health into primary care practice	154 (77.4)	62 (72.1)	92 (81.4)	0.119*
Primary healthcare physicians should know their local dentists to facilitate dental referral and treatment	174 (87.44)	70 (81.4)	104 (92.0)	0.025*
Attitude score, mean (SD)	14.7 (4.4)	13.6 (5.5)	15.5 (3.2)	0.002 [#]

TABLE 3: Oral health attitude of the study participants

* chi-square test, # two-sample t-test

Figure 2 illustrates the distribution of pediatricians and residents performing oral health practices “all of the time” or “most of the time.” Overall, pediatricians practiced positive oral health behaviors more often than pediatric residents did. The most-performed oral health practice was referring patients to a dentist when needed; this was higher among the pediatricians (88.8%) compared to the pediatric residents (70.8%) (P=0.003). The Cronbach’s alpha for the “practice” section was 0.8.

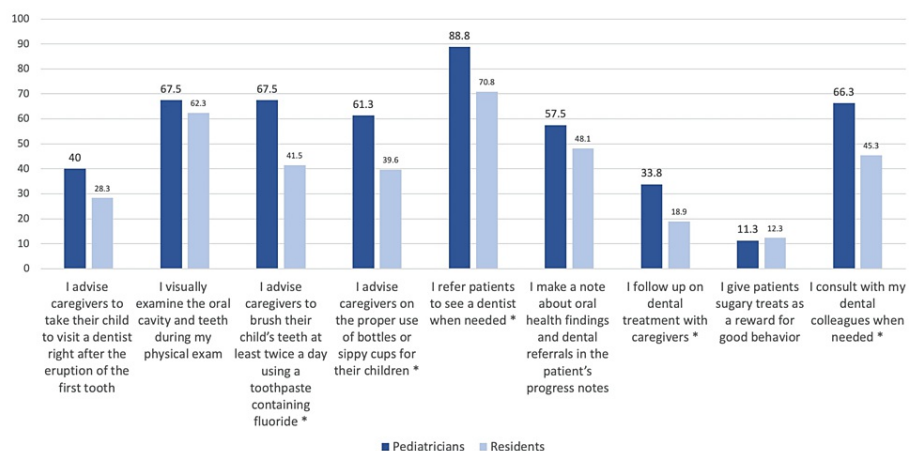


FIGURE 2: Distribution of oral health practices among study participants; responses of “all the time” and “most of the time” combined

* indicates significantly different percentages between both groups at 0.05 level (chi-square test)

The score assessment for predictors of good oral health practices is presented in Table 4. On average, pediatric residents reported a practice score that was 2.8 lower than that of pediatricians (95% CI: -4.2--1.4). The presence of a dental clinic and a referral system in the hospital, as well as the linkage of patients’ medical records to their dental records, were associated with higher practice scores compared to when these factors were absent. Knowledge score was also positively correlated with practice score; there was a mean 0.7 increase in practice score for each unit increase in knowledge score (95% CI: 0.1-1.0).

Variable	N [#]	Univariate regression	Multivariate regression [^]
Status			
Pediatrician	76	1.0	1.0
Resident	106	-2.8 (-4.2 - -1.4)	-1.1 (-2.6-0.4)
Gender			
Male	76	1.0	1.0
Female	106	-0.3 (-1.7-1.2)	-0.2 (-1.5-1.1)
Nationality			
Saudi	172	1.0	1.0
Non-Saudi	10	4.2 (1.1-7.3)	1.9 (-1.0-4.9)
Presence of dental clinic in hospital/center			
No	29	1.0	1.0
Yes	153	4.2 (2.3-6.1)	2.4 (0.3-4.4)
Referral system to the dental clinic*			
No	19	1.0	-
Yes	128	3.5 (1.1-5.8)	-
Don't know	35	1.7 (-1.0-4.4)	-
Patients medical record linkage to dental record			
No	52	1.0	1.0
Yes	88	3.6 (2.0-5.2)	2.3 (0.7-4.0)
Don't know	42	2.8 (0.1-4.7)	2.7 (0.9-4.5)
Knowledge score‡	182	0.7 (0.4-1.0)	0.5 (0.2-0.8)
Attitude score‡	182	-0.1 (-0.3-0.03)	-0.1 (-0.2-0.1)

TABLE 4: Predictors of participants' oral health practice (N=182)

Variables with missing values are not included in analyses

[^] All variables that were assessed in the univariate model were entered in the multivariate model, except "referral to the dental clinic"

* "Referral system to the dental clinic" was not entered in the multivariate model because of a significant correlation between it and "Presence of dental clinic in hospital" and between it and "Patients medical record linkage to dental record" (P=0.008)

‡ "Knowledge score" and "attitude score" were entered as continuous variables in the model

Discussion

This cross-sectional study is the first in a series of studies conducted on primary healthcare physicians to test their knowledge, attitudes, practices, competencies, and education related to oral health. The targets of the current study were pediatricians and pediatric residents, aiming to evaluate their oral health knowledge, attitudes, and practices with their pediatric patients. The findings showed that pediatricians were more engaged in positive oral health practices than residents and thus took a more active role in promoting oral health. Participants' knowledge, the presence of a dental clinic in their hospital or center, and having their patients' medical and dental records linked were among the predictors of their oral health practices.

We found that 95% of the participants knew that teeth should be brushed twice a day. However, less than 50% of participants agreed that children should see a dentist by 12 months of age, as recommended by the AAPD and AAP [11]. It seems that brushing your teeth twice a day is common knowledge. However, visiting a dentist for prevention early in life is a concept not yet well-established in the region. This result is slightly

lower than the findings of a similar study in which 64% of pediatricians stated that children should see a dentist by age one year, but higher than the results of other studies in which 60% of pediatricians did not agree with this recommendation, and 33% of pediatricians did not know the recommended age for the first dental visit [35,38,39]. In a European survey, 43% of the surveyed pediatricians recommended a first dental visit for children older than three, while only 7% did for children under one [40]. There seems to be a universal lack of knowledge about the corrected age for the first dental visit, in accordance with the current findings.

Fluoride varnish application in the medical setting has been proven to be successful in reducing ECC occurrence and severity, especially with frequent early applications [41]. However, fewer than 40% of participants in the current study were cognizant of fluoride varnish. Knowledge about and skills in fluoride varnish application can only come with proper education and training, which seem deficient in this population. Knowledge about fluoride and its role in caries prevention was also found to be deficient in previous studies [35,42,43]. One study, however, found that most pediatricians and over 77% of family physicians appreciated the importance of topical fluoride for tooth caries prevention in children [44]. This may be because the study was conducted in the Niagara region of Ontario, Canada, where community water is not fluoridated, and healthcare providers have been regularly utilizing topical fluoride for caries prevention.

The lowest levels of knowledge were about dental caries manifestation and etiology; less than 40% of participants were aware that dental caries is the most prevalent childhood disease. Furthermore, only 30.7% knew that cariogenic bacteria can be transmitted to infants from caregivers via saliva. It was surprising to witness a lack of knowledge on the origin of cariogenic bacteria and the possible contagion of dental caries. Had knowledge in this area been better, it would be expected that primary care physicians advise pregnant women and new parents to engage in better oral hygiene measures and visit a dentist for any present carious lesions to decrease the levels of bacteria transmitted to their children. Our findings agree with previous studies in which only a few pediatricians and family physicians knew about ECC or understood that dental caries is an infectious and transmissible disease [34, 45]. Interestingly, a Lebanese study found that pediatricians with more than five years of experience were more likely to be knowledgeable about bacterial transmission than those with less experience [46]. In the domain of tooth development, 89.5% of participants were cognizant of the timing of the eruption of the first primary tooth. This is higher than the result of a similar study, in which only 74.3% of participating pediatricians were knowledgeable in this regard [38].

Overall, the participants' knowledge was poor in the current study. Thus, we accept our hypothesis. It was not possible to differentiate between participants with good or bad knowledge. Nonetheless, the pediatricians generally had better oral health knowledge than the residents. We expected to find the opposite result since new medical graduates utilize evidence-based research and have easy access to information, whether through research articles or social media content [46,47]. Perhaps this assumption was incorrect due to residents' under-utilization of resources or lack of interest in the current topic. A plausible explanation for the difference in knowledge between the two cohorts could be that the pediatricians acquired more oral health knowledge through practice. While some medical programs have started incorporating oral health topics into their curricula, this is not true for the region in this study [48,49]. In any case, the results of a 2018 US study suggested that there was little acquisition of oral health knowledge over the course of pediatric residency programs [27].

Both groups had a significant difference in attitudes; the pediatric residents reported more positive attitudes than the pediatricians. More than 82% of participants generally believed that they had an important role in promoting oral health. This acknowledgement is encouraging and lays a solid foundation for physicians to engage in oral health care when provided with knowledge and support. Almost all pediatricians in a 2009 study of fellows of the AAP agreed that they should examine children for dental caries [37]. In several studies, pediatricians have acknowledged their role in promoting oral health and integrating it into routine well-child visits [14,34,38,40,44,45,50,51]. Many pediatricians, however, have agreed that limited clinical time is a barrier to integrating oral health into their practices [37,38,44,51-53].

Our findings show that most (87.4%) participants agreed they should be aware of local dentists to facilitate dental referrals. In addition, most participants referred their patients to dentists when needed. These findings highlight the importance of establishing referral systems at institutional levels and encourage building professional communication channels with dental colleagues. Our finding agrees with Al Jameel et al.'s study, which reported that pediatricians referred children to dentists when they had obvious dental caries [33]. A study of Saudi Arabian medical students' oral health knowledge and practices found that 59% were making dental referrals based on caries risk and 25% on emergency needs [39]. These practices are not aligned with the AAP guidelines, which recommend that pediatricians refer children to a dentist by the child's first birthday to establish a dental home [31]. To facilitate this, it is fundamental that physicians are aware of the local dentists and that interaction and communication channels between them are open. Furthermore, physicians need assurance that children have access to dental services to have confidence in their referrals. Pediatricians have noted that their local dentists do not accept children under three years old, therefore limiting their ability to refer [14]. Others did not refer young children to a dentist due to parental disapproval of this advice [54].

The AAP encourages pediatricians to examine children's mouths during well-child visits and to recommend brushing teeth with fluoride toothpaste [55]. After dental referrals, pediatricians' second and third most common oral health practices in the current study examined patients' mouths and advised parents to brush their children's teeth. Oral examination is crucial in preventing dental caries and its progression in children, especially if the physician is cognizant of the manifestations of oral disease and can make dental referrals as needed. Fortunately, physicians provide advice about oral hygiene. However, the impact would have been greater had advice been given regarding feeding habits. Previous pediatricians' reports on these practices vary by country and type of health facility, but most pediatricians advised parents to maintain good oral hygiene, recommended brushing with fluoridated toothpaste [33,56], and visually examined their pediatric patients' oral cavities and teeth [34,35,44,45]. However, other studies showed less favorable findings [38,50]. Alshunaiber et al. found that most pediatricians and family physicians did not counsel parents regarding dental care [38]. In other studies, pediatricians inquired about children's dental visits more often than they examined their teeth [57,58]. More than half of the participants were reluctant to examine children's mouths because they felt it difficult to make dental referrals for these patients [37,58]. Furthermore, pediatricians have reported an inability to assess plaque and dental caries due to insufficient training [57,58].

In the current study, pediatricians had better oral health practices than residents. This supports the theory that positive practices may be gained and connections may be developed through experience. Pediatricians gave more oral hygiene instructions and performed more oral examinations than pediatric residents. A plausible reason could be that they directly oversee their clinical time and are thus able to incorporate oral health practices as needed. Perhaps they were more confident in their abilities to examine oral cavities. Additionally, pediatricians made more dental referrals and consulted dentists more often than residents. This could be attributed to developing more connections with dentists over the years, having more clinical time, and having more confidence in communicating with colleagues in other specialties. A study by Gereige et al. found that pediatric residents had poor confidence in identifying dental caries and assessing oral health risk factors [52]. In line with our findings, a study found that physicians who were confident in performing oral screenings and those who knew dentists who accepted referrals were more likely to make dental referrals [59].

We found that knowledge, rather than attitude, was a predictor of participants' oral health practice. Similarly, a study found that pediatricians with more oral health knowledge were more likely to make dental referrals [60]. Another study found pediatricians' confidence in identifying dental caries was related to the frequency of their examination for oral diseases [57]. Moreover, another study observed the translation of knowledge into practice, as pediatricians with higher knowledge scores were more willing to perform caries prevention practices [61]. Another study observed no direct effect of oral health training on physicians' oral health practices [62]. Beyond knowledge, the current study found that the presence of a dental clinic in the hospital/center and the linkage of patients' medical records to their dental records positively influenced oral health practices. Surprisingly, being a non-Saudi Arabian pediatrician appeared to influence oral health practice as well positively. Attitudes did not appear to influence practices, suggesting that regardless of what participants believed to be their role, they engaged in oral health practices if they had the knowledge and a system that supported them.

The high rates of dental caries in Saudi Arabian children suggest an urgent need to address the unjust divide between children's oral health and their general health. The present findings highlight missed opportunities in primary care settings for improving oral health for children. This is especially crucial in a population as young as Saudi Arabia, where 25% of people are younger than 15 [63]. Healthcare providers must consider new strategies to meet the needs of children and effectively tackle the caries epidemic. The potential for the non-dental medical workforce to improve children's oral health is well documented [5,64]. Pediatricians usually see children earlier than dentists and have more frequent contact with their families. By improving their oral health literacy and incorporating oral health into the routines of well-childcare, they can help prevent oral disease, improving not only children's oral health but their general health as well [65]. Studies have shown that a couple of hours of training is enough to help primary care physicians accurately diagnose caries and identify high-risk children who need dental referrals [41, 66-68]. Preventive measures initiated during the first years of life can significantly reduce the risk of developing dental caries and the need for more expensive restorative procedures later in life [43].

A limitation of the current study is its small sample size. Despite efforts to increase participation, the overall response rate was low, which is common in survey studies [45,52]. Moreover, there is a likely overrepresentation of participants interested in oral health, as they were probably the most willing to complete the survey. However, since physicians have more homogeneous characteristics than the general population, nonresponse bias is less likely to be a concern in this study [69]. Furthermore, data was collected differently: some participants were contacted in person while others received the survey link. To minimize any potential bias, participants filling out the survey in person did so privately and independently without the aid of the data collector. Finally, the reliance on personal reporting carries a risk of self-reporting bias. However, the anonymous nature of the responses can limit the effects of this potential bias.

Our findings demonstrate the persistence of a deficiency in oral health knowledge and implementation among pediatricians in Jeddah, which could be generalizable to other pediatricians in the country. From a public health point of view, it is unfortunately likely that dental caries rates remain high among children

with limited access to dental care, and their general well-being is negatively affected. The burden of poor oral health on children, families, and the healthcare system is likely to persist unless the practice of marginalizing oral health is reversed. It is crucial that oral health be integrated into medical care and that the referral system between medical and dental care be facilitated. Breaking the dental caries cycle requires multifront efforts by the administrative ministry of health and the practicing medical and dental teams.

Our findings demonstrate the persistence of a deficiency in oral health knowledge and implementation among pediatricians in Jeddah and can be generalizable to all pediatricians in the country. Unfortunately, they project that the problem will continue unless the practice of marginalizing oral health is reversed. Unfortunately, it is likely that dental caries rates will remain high among children with limited access to dental care, and their general well-being will be negatively affected. The burden of poor oral health on families and the healthcare system is likely to persist.

The current findings will be presented to the medical school at KAU with a proposal to incorporate an oral health module into the undergraduate curriculum and to the SCHS to urge the incorporation of oral health into postgraduate medical residencies. Our goals are not short-term; we aim to establish connections with medical teams and introduce efficient and feasible oral health courses that are sustainable. We aspire to see this collaboration set a benchmark for regional medical schools, and thus, the effects will not only be local or even national but extend to geographically distant community-based pediatricians. Once pediatricians become well-versed in oral health and the implementation of oral examination and prevention becomes second nature to them, pragmatically, oral health among children will improve, caries prevalence will decline, the economic burden of caries from treatment costs and loss of productivity will be reduced, and the issue of limited dental care access will be understated.

Future research is needed to investigate the impact and feasibility of different oral health modules offered to medical students at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. In addition, future research about the challenges and opportunities regarding improving children's oral health in a primary care setting is warranted.

Conclusions

Despite acknowledging their important role in promoting oral health, pediatricians' and future pediatricians' knowledge in this area is poor, and their participation in oral health promotion continues to be limited. They expressed support for but had less direct engagement in oral health activities in their practices and identified a lack of clinical time as a barrier. Achieving good oral health for all children requires the support of a wide range of healthcare professionals. Therefore, more oral-health-related training appears to be crucial for this population.

Appendices

Abbreviations

EEC: early childhood caries

AAPD: American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry

AAP: American Academy of Pediatrics

KAU: King Abdulaziz University

MOH: Ministry of Health

PHC: Primary Healthcare Center

SCHS: Saudi Commission for Health Specialties

CA: California

SD: standard deviation

CI: confidence interval

Additional Information

Author Contributions

All authors have reviewed the final version to be published and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Concept and design: Deema Farsi, Dania Alagili

Acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data: Deema Farsi, Dania Alagili

Drafting of the manuscript: Deema Farsi

Supervision: Deema Farsi, Dania Alagili

Critical review of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Dania Alagili

Disclosures

Human subjects: Consent was obtained or waived by all participants in this study. Research Ethics Committee, Faculty of Dentistry, King Abdulaziz University issued approval 063-06-20. Ethical approvals are detailed in the methodology and included in the supplementary material. An informed consent to enroll in the study was obtained from each participant before participation. Further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author. **Animal subjects:** All authors have confirmed that this study did not involve animal subjects or tissue. **Conflicts of interest:** In compliance with the ICMJE uniform disclosure form, all authors declare the following: **Payment/services info:** All authors have declared that no financial support was received from any organization for the submitted work. **Financial relationships:** All authors have declared that they have no financial relationships at present or within the previous three years with any organizations that might have an interest in the submitted work. **Other relationships:** All authors have declared that there are no other relationships or activities that could appear to have influenced the submitted work.

Acknowledgements

Ethics approval and consent to participate: Ethical approvals are mentioned in detail in the methodology. An informed consent to enroll in the study was obtained from each participant before participation. Further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author. Consent for publication: The data belongs to the authors, and they both approved the manuscript and consent for publication. Data availability statement: The datasets presented in this study belong to the authors and will be made available if the manuscript is accepted for publication. Further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author. Competing interests: The research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest. Funding: This research work was funded by Institutional Fund Projects under grant no. IFPIP: G014-165-1442. The authors acknowledge the financial support provided by the Ministry of Education and the Deanship of Scientific Research, King Abdulaziz University Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The fund was used to cover the running expenses and did not in any way influence the study findings or the manuscript content. Author contributions: DF and DA contributed to the conception and design of the research and conducted the review of the literature. They both supervised data collection. DF drafted the manuscript and DA revised it. DF is the corresponding author, but both authors contributed to the article and approved the submitted version. Acknowledgments The authors acknowledge the contribution of Dr. Nada Farsi in the statistical analysis. They also acknowledge the help of Dr. Linda Mirza, Dr. Mahmoud Mouawad, and Dr. Shahd Alassiri in data collection and the cooperation of the MOH and the SCHS. STROBE statement: The STROBE checklist was used to produce this manuscript. Language editing: The manuscript benefited from professional English language editing by Editage (Job# DEFAR_16_2) without influence or compromise to the scientific content. Disclaimer: The current findings will be presented to the SCHS which oversees residency programs and continuous education courses to all registered healthcare professionals in Saudi Arabia. Based on the needs reflected in the findings, oral health curricula and continuous education material will be tailored and will be tested for impact and feasibility.

References

1. Policy on Oral Health Care Programs for Infants, Children, Adolescents, and Individuals with Special Health Care Needs. (2022). Accessed: September 2023: <https://www.aapd.org/research/oral-health-policies--recommendations/Oral-Health-Care-Programs-for-Infants-Children-an...>
2. Policy on Early Childhood Caries (ECC): consequences and preventive strategies . (2022). Accessed: September 2023: <https://www.aapd.org/research/oral-health-policies--recommendations/early-childhood-caries-classifications-consequenc...>
3. Oral Health. (2020). Accessed: September 2023: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/oral-health>.
4. Anil S, Anand PS: Early childhood caries: prevalence, risk factors, and prevention . *Front Pediatr*. 2017, 5:157. [10.3389/fped.2017.00157](https://doi.org/10.3389/fped.2017.00157)
5. Policy on Early Childhood Caries (ECC): unique challenges and treatment options . (2022). Accessed: September 2023: <https://www.aapd.org/research/oral-health-policies--recommendations/early-childhood-caries-unique-challenges-and-trea...>
6. Definition of Dental Neglect. (2022). Accessed: August 2023: https://www.aapd.org/globalassets/media/policies_guidelines/d_dentalneglect.pdf.
7. Farsi DJ, Farsi NJ, El-Housseiny AA, Damanhoury WH, Farsi NM: Responsiveness of the Arabic version of the ECOHIS to dental rehabilitation under general anaesthesia. *Int J Paediatr Dent*. 2018, 28:52-61.

- 10.1111/ipd.12307
8. Knapp R, Gilchrist F, Rodd HD, Marshman Z: Change in children's oral health-related quality of life following dental treatment under general anaesthesia for the management of dental caries: a systematic review. *Int J Paediatr Dent*. 2017, 27:302-12. [10.1111/ipd.12259](#)
9. Al Agili DE: A systematic review of population-based dental caries studies among children in Saudi Arabia . *Saudi Dent J*. 2013, 25:3-11. [10.1016/j.sdentj.2012.10.002](#)
10. Kotha SB: Prevalence and risk factors of early childhood caries in the Middle East region: a systematic review. *J Popul Ther Clin Pharmacol*. 2022, 29:e43-57. [10.47750/jptcp.2022.937](#)
11. Policy on the Dental Home. (2022). Accessed: September 2023: http://www.aapd.org/media/Policies_Guidelines/P_DentalHome.pdf.
12. Mika A, Mitus-Kenig M, Zeglen A, Drapella-Gasior D, Rutkowska K, Josko-Ochojska J: The child's first dental visit. Age, reasons, oral health status and dental treatment needs among children in Southern Poland. *Eur J Paediatr Dent*. 2018, 19:265-70. [10.23804/ejpd.2018.19.04.3](#)
13. Bright Futures. (2022). Accessed: September 2023: https://brightfutures.aap.org/Bright%20Futures%20Documents/BF4_OralHealth.pdf.
14. Ditto MR, Jones JE, Sanders B, Weddell JA, Jackson R, Tomlin A: Pediatrician's role in children's oral health: an Indiana survey. *Clin Pediatr (Phila)*. 2010, 49:12-9. [10.1177/0009922809343718](#)
15. Malik-Kotru G, Kirchner L, Kisby L: An analysis of the first dental visits in a Federally Qualified Health Center in a socio economically deprived area. *J Clin Pediatr Dent*. 2009, 33:265-8. [10.17796/jcpd.33.3.j3u27630r7965p73](#)
16. Kuthy RA, Pendharkar B, Momany ET, et al.: Factors affecting age at first dental exam for children seen at Federally Qualified Health Centers. *Pediatr Dent*. 2013, 35:E100-6.
17. Schroth RJ, Boparai G, Boparai M, et al.: Tracking early visits to the dentist: a look at the first 3 years of the Manitoba Dental Association's Free First Visit program. *J Can Dent Assoc*. 2015, 81:f8.
18. Sanguida A, Vinothini V, Prathima GS, Santhadevy A, Premal K, Kavitha M: Age and reasons for first dental visit and knowledge and attitude of parents toward dental procedures for Puducherry children aged 0-9 years. *J Pharm Bioallied Sci*. 2019, 11:S413-9. [10.4103/JPBS.JPBS_54_19](#)
19. Viswanath S, Asokan S, Pollachi-Ramakrishnan G: First dental visit of children-a mixed-method approach . *Int J Paediatr Dent*. 2021, 31:212-22. [10.1111/ipd.12665](#)
20. Camargo MB, Barros AJ, Frazão P, Matijasevich A, Santos IS, Peres MA, Peres KG: Predictors of dental visits for routine check-ups and for the resolution of problems among preschool children. *Rev Saude Publica*. 2012, 46:87-97. [10.1590/s0034-89102012005000004](#)
21. Ardenghi TM, Vargas-Ferreira F, Piovesan C, Mendes FM: Age of first dental visit and predictors for oral healthcare utilisation in preschool children. *Oral Health Prev Dent*. 2012, 10:17-27.
22. Olatosi OO, Onyejaka NK, Oyapero A, Ashaolu JF, Abe A: Age and reasons for first dental visit among children in Lagos, Nigeria. *Niger Postgrad Med J*. 2019, 26:158-63. [10.4103/npmj.npmj_60_19](#)
23. Alshahrani NF, Alshahrani AN, Alahmari MA, Almanie AM, Alosbi AM, Togoo RA: First dental visit: age, reason, and experiences of Saudi children. *Eur J Dent*. 2018, 12:579-84. [10.4103/ejd.ejd_426_17](#)
24. Shakib J, Buchi K, Smith E, Korgenski K, Young PC: Timing of initial well-child visit and readmissions of newborns. *Pediatrics*. 2015, 135:469-74. [10.1542/peds.2014-2329](#)
25. Lewis CW, Barone L, Quinonez RB, Boulter S, Mouradian WE: Chapter oral health advocates: a nationwide model for pediatrician peer education and advocacy about oral health. *Int J Dent*. 2013, 2013:498906. [10.1155/2013/498906](#)
26. Park S, Momany ET, Jones MP, et al.: The effects of medical well baby visits in promoting earlier first dental visits for children. *JDR Clin Trans Res*. 2018, 3:91-100. [10.1177/2380084417728237](#)
27. Chi DL, Momany ET, Jones MP, Kuthy RA, Askelson NM, Wehby GL, Damiano PC: Relationship between medical well baby visits and first dental examinations for young children in Medicaid. *Am J Public Health*. 2013, 103:547-54. [10.2105/AJPH.2012.300899](#)
28. Oral Health: an essential component of primary care . (2015). Accessed: August 2023: <https://www.safetynetmedicalhome.org/sites/default/files/White-Paper-Oral-Health-Primary-Care.pdf>.
29. Krol DM, Whelan K: Maintaining and improving the oral health of young children . *Pediatrics*. 2023, 151:e2022060417. [10.1542/peds.2022-060417](#)
30. Dickson-Swift V, Kenny A, Gussy M, McCarthy C, Bracksley-O'Grady S: The knowledge and practice of pediatricians in children's oral health: a scoping review. *BMC Oral Health*. 2020, 20:211. [10.1186/s12903-020-01198-0](#)
31. Maintaining and improving the oral health of young children . *Pediatrics*. 2014, 134:1224-9. [10.1542/peds.2014-2984](#)
32. Sabbagh HJ, El-Kateb M, Al Nowaiser A, Hanno AG, Alamoudi NH: Assessment of pediatricians dental knowledge, attitude and behavior in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. *J Clin Pediatr Dent*. 2011, 35:371-6. [10.17796/jcpd.35.4.8626721g8742102p](#)
33. Al Jameel A, Elkateb MA, Shaikh Q, El Tantawi M: Adherence to American Academy of Pediatrics' oral health guidelines by pediatricians and pediatrics residents in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. *J Dent Child (Chic)*. 2019, 86:10-6.
34. Gupta SK, Gupta S, Gojanur S, Kour G, Singh K, Rani P: Pediatricians' view on early childhood caries and oral health in a north region of India: a cross-sectional study. *J Family Med Prim Care*. 2019, 8:220-4. [10.4103/jfmpc.jfmpc_201_18](#)
35. Balaban R, Aguiar CM, da Silva Araújo AC, Dias Filho EB: Knowledge of paediatricians regarding child oral health. *Int J Paediatr Dent*. 2012, 22:286-91. [10.1111/j.1365-263X.2011.01196.x](#)
36. How To Take Care of Your Oral Health . (2014). Accessed: August 2023: <https://www.hrsa.gov/oral-health/index.html>.
37. Lewis CW, Boulter S, Keels MA, Krol DM, Mouradian WE, O'Connor KG, Quinonez RB: Oral health and pediatricians: results of a national survey. *Acad Pediatr*. 2009, 9:457-61. [10.1016/j.acap.2009.09.016](#)
38. Alshunaiber R, Alzaid H, Meaigel S, Aldeeri A, Adlan A: Early childhood caries and infant's oral health; pediatricians' and family physicians' practice, knowledge and attitude in Riyadh city, Saudi Arabia. *Saudi*

- Dent J. 2019, 31:S96-S105. [10.1016/j.sdentj.2019.01.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sdentj.2019.01.006)
39. AlYousef Y, Damiano P, Weber-Gasparoni K, Qian F, Murph J, Nothwehr F: Medical students' child oral-health-related knowledge, practices and attitudes. *Eur J Dent Educ*. 2013, 17:218-24. [10.1111/eje.12041](https://doi.org/10.1111/eje.12041)
 40. Hadjipanayis A, Grossman Z, Del Torso S, Michailidou K, Van Esso D, Cauwels R: Oral health training, knowledge, attitudes and practices of primary care paediatricians: a European survey. *Eur J Pediatr*. 2018, 177:675-81. [10.1007/s00431-018-3108-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00431-018-3108-z)
 41. Douglass AB, Douglass JM, Krol DM: Educating pediatricians and family physicians in children's oral health. *Acad Pediatr*. 2009, 9:452-6. [10.1016/j.acap.2009.09.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acap.2009.09.004)
 42. Goyal A, Nishant, Morankar R, Gauba K, Jaiswal M: Awareness among pediatricians regarding oral health care in children including those with special health care needs: a cross-sectional survey. *J Family Med Prim Care*. 2020, 9:4151-5. [10.4103/jfmprc.jfmprc_539_20](https://doi.org/10.4103/jfmprc.jfmprc_539_20)
 43. Azarpazhooh A, Main PA: Fluoride varnish in the prevention of dental caries in children and adolescents: a systematic review. *J Can Dent Assoc*. 2008, 74:73-9.
 44. Singhal S, Figueiredo R, Dupuis S, et al.: Knowledge, attitude, willingness and readiness of primary health care providers to provide oral health services to children in Niagara, Ontario: a cross-sectional survey. *CMAJ Open*. 2017, 5:E249-54. [10.9778/cmajo.20160012](https://doi.org/10.9778/cmajo.20160012)
 45. Prakash P, Lawrence HP, Harvey BJ, McIsaac WJ, Limeback H, Leake JL: Early childhood caries and infant oral health: paediatricians' and family physicians' knowledge, practices and training. *Paediatr Child Health*. 2006, 11:151-7. [10.1093/pch/11.3.151](https://doi.org/10.1093/pch/11.3.151)
 46. Nassif N, Noueiri B, Bacho R, Kassak K: Awareness of Lebanese pediatricians regarding children's oral health. *Int J Clin Pediatr Dent*. 2017, 10:82-8. [10.5005/jp-journals-10005-1412](https://doi.org/10.5005/jp-journals-10005-1412)
 47. Farsi D: Social media and health care, part I: literature review of social media use by health care providers. *J Med Internet Res*. 2021, 23:e23205. [10.2196/23205](https://doi.org/10.2196/23205)
 48. Park SE, Donoff RB, Saldana F: The impact of integrating oral health education into a medical curriculum. *Med Princ Pract*. 2017, 26:61-5. [10.1159/000452275](https://doi.org/10.1159/000452275)
 49. Morel MM, Chuang E, Laniado N: Bridging gaps in oral health education in a medical school in the United States: a pilot study. *BMC Med Educ*. 2022, 22:578. [10.1186/s12909-022-03648-5](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12909-022-03648-5)
 50. Sezer RG, Paketci C, Bozaykut A: Paediatricians' awareness of children's oral health: knowledge, training, attitudes and practices among Turkish paediatricians. *Paediatr Child Health*. 2013, 18:e15-9. [10.1093/pch/18.4.e15](https://doi.org/10.1093/pch/18.4.e15)
 51. Gereige RS, Dhepyasuwan N, Garcia KL, Vasan R, Serwint JR, Bernstein HH: Pediatric residents' knowledge and comfort with oral health bright futures concepts: a CORNET study. *Acad Pediatr*. 2015, 15:551-6. [10.1016/j.acap.2015.04.036](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acap.2015.04.036)
 52. Quinonez RB, Kranz AM, Lewis CW, Barone L, Boulter S, O'Connor KG, Keels MA: Oral health opinions and practices of pediatricians: updated results from a national survey. *Acad Pediatr*. 2014, 14:616-23. [10.1016/j.acap.2014.07.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acap.2014.07.001)
 53. Aburahima N, Hussein I, Kowash M, Alsalami A, Al Halabi M: Assessment of paediatricians' oral health knowledge, behaviour, and attitude in the United Arab Emirates. *Int J Dent*. 2020, 2020:7930564. [10.1155/2020/7930564](https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/7930564)
 54. Hinze ES, Casamassimo PS, Seale NS, McIlroy M, Kerins CA, McWhorter AG: Relative value of oral health in well-child care: a survey of pediatricians in Texas and Ohio. *J Dent Child (Chic)*. 2014, 81:84-90.
 55. Hale KJ: Oral health risk assessment timing and establishment of the dental home. *Pediatrics*. 2003, 111:1113-6. [10.1542/peds.111.5.1113](https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.111.5.1113)
 56. Wagner Y, Heinrich-Weltzien R: Pediatricians' oral health recommendations for 0- to 3-year-old children: results of a survey in Thuringia, Germany. *BMC Oral Health*. 2014, 14:44. [10.1186/1472-6831-14-44](https://doi.org/10.1186/1472-6831-14-44)
 57. Chay PL, Nair R, Tong HJ: Pediatricians' self-efficacy affects frequency of giving oral health advice, conducting oral examination, and prescribing referrals. *J Dent Child (Chic)*. 2019, 86:131-8.
 58. Koirala A, O'Connor E, Widmer R, Kilpatrick N, Goldfeld S: Oral health care: the experience of Australian paediatricians. *J Paediatr Child Health*. 2019, 55:1374-80. [10.1111/jpc.14426](https://doi.org/10.1111/jpc.14426)
 59. dela Cruz GG, Rozier RG, Slade G: Dental screening and referral of young children by pediatric primary care providers. *Pediatrics*. 2004, 114:e642-52. [10.1542/peds.2004-1269](https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2004-1269)
 60. Alrashdi M, Limaki ME, Alrashidi A: Oral health knowledge gaps and their impact on the role of pediatricians: a multicentric study. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2021, 18:10237. [10.3390/ijerph181910237](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph181910237)
 61. Dima S, Chang WJ, Chen JW, Teng NC: Early childhood caries-related knowledge, attitude, and practice: discordance between pediatricians and dentists toward medical office-based prevention in Taiwan. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2018, 15:1067. [10.3390/ijerph15061067](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph15061067)
 62. Herndon JB, Tomar SL, Lossius MN, Catalanotto FA: Preventive oral health care in early childhood: knowledge, confidence, and practices of pediatricians and family physicians in Florida. *J Pediatr*. 2010, 157:1018-1024.e1-2. [10.1016/j.jpeds.2010.05.045](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpeds.2010.05.045)
 63. Saudi Arabia (KSA) Population Statistics 2023 [Infographics]. (2022). Accessed: September 2023: <https://www.globalmediainsight.com/blog/saudi-arabia-population-statistics/>.
 64. Who Expert Consultation on Public Health Intervention Against Early Childhood Caries. (2017). Accessed: August 2023: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/who-expert-consultation-on-public-health-intervention-against-early-childhood...>
 65. Krol DM: Children's oral health and the role of the pediatrician. *Curr Opin Pediatr*. 2010, 22:804-8. [10.1097/MOP.0b013e3283402e3b](https://doi.org/10.1097/MOP.0b013e3283402e3b)
 66. Moyer VA: Prevention of dental caries in children from birth through age 5 years: US Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. *Pediatrics*. 2014, 133:1102-11. [10.1542/peds.2014-0483](https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2014-0483)
 67. Vasikaran V, Soni A, Watson M: Bringing together child health professionals and dental experts to tackle oral health in children. *Br J Gen Pract*. 2020, 70: [10.3399/bjgp20X711017](https://doi.org/10.3399/bjgp20X711017)
 68. Dooley D, Moultrie NM, Heckman B, Gansky SA, Potter MB, Walsh MM: Oral health prevention and toddler well-child care: routine integration in a safety net system. *Pediatrics*. 2016, 137:e20143532. [10.1542/peds.2014-3532](https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2014-3532)

69. Kellerman SE, Herold J: Physician response to surveys. A review of the literature . Am J Prev Med. 2001, 20:61-7. [10.1016/s0749-3797\(00\)00258-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0749-3797(00)00258-0)