

Prevalence and predictors for clinical attachment loss in adolescents in Latin America: cross-sectional study

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Resumen

Aim: To describe the prevalence, severity and extension of clinical attachment loss (CAL) and to study the predictors in 15- to 19-year-old adolescents from high schools in the Latin America.

Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional, epidemiological study was performed. The sample included 1070 high school adolescents 15-19 years of age from Santiago de Chile (Chile), Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Mendoza (Argentina), Montevideo (Uruguay), Quito (Ecuador) and Medellin (Colombia). Calibrated examiners performed full mouth, six sites per tooth clinical examination.

Results: There was a response rate of 100%. The prevalence of CAL ≥ 3 mm in ≥ 1 site was 32.6%, probing pocket depth ≥ 4 mm was 59.3% and bleeding on probing (BoP) $\geq 25\%$ was 28.6%. The logistic regression analysis adjusted for cities revealed that smoking (OR = 1.6), attending public school (OR = 2.3) and having a BoP $\geq 25\%$ (OR = 4.2) were positively associated with CAL ≥ 3 mm in ≥ 1 site.

Conclusion: Clinical attachment loss was prevalent in Latin America adolescents and it is associated with smoking, attendance public school and BoP.

Palabras clave

Palabras clave de autor: [adolescent](#); [clinical attachment loss](#); [predictor](#); [probing depth](#)

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