



KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF HERPANGINA AMONG THE DENTAL STUDENTS

Ashwin Kumar.S.P and Dhanraj

Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, P.H. Road, Chennai 77

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ABSTRACT

Background: Herpangina is a common childhood illness caused by a virus. It is characterized by small, blister-like ulcers on the roof of the mouth and in the back of the throat. The infection may also cause a sudden fever, sore throat, headache, and neck pain. Typically spreads via the fecal-oral route or via the respiratory droplets.

Aim: To observe and analyse knowledge of Herpangina among the students in dentistry.

Objective: To identify the awareness of Herpangina in the dental students.

Methodology: The survey was conducted by an online survey platform -survey planet. A questionnaire containing details of the disease was circulated among the students using an online link. The link was sent to 120 dental graduates randomly and 95 students had responded. The surveyed data obtained, was clustered to gain an insight into the student's understanding about the disease

Result: According to the research it is clear that most of the students are not clear about disease herpangina so we need to conduct dental camp to make them clear about the disease.

Conclusion: From this survey it can be concluded that only 33.3% of the dental students are aware of the disease Herpangina. But most of them have said that the disease may spread and they are also unclear about in which particular season does the disease spread. So we need to arrange some dental camps for the students to make them aware about the disease

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INTRODUCTION

Herpangina, also called mouth blisters, is a painful mouth infection caused by coxsackieviruses. Usually, herpangina is produced by one particular strain of coxsackie virus A (and the term "herpangina virus" refers to coxsackievirus) [1] but it is also caused by coxsackievirus B.[2] Most of the case herpangina occur in the summer, [3] affecting the children at most. However, it occurs occasionally in adolescents and adults. It was characterized for the first time in 1920.[4] symptoms of Herpangina sudden fever with sore throat, headache, loss of appetite, often neck pain. It mostly occurs on tonsillar pillars ALSO on soft palate, tonsils, uvula or tongue.

A few count of lesions (usually 2 - 6) form in the back area of the mouth, particularly in the soft palate or tonsillar pillars. The lesions progress initially from red macules to vesicles and lastly to ulcerations which can be 2 - 4 mm in size. Typically spreads through the fecal-oral route or via the respiratory droplets.[3]

*Corresponding author: Ashwin Kumar.S.P

Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, P.H. Road, Chennai 77

Diagnosis

Clinical evaluation

Diagnosis of herpangina is based on symptoms and characteristic orallesions. Confirmatory testing is not usually required but can be done by Isolating the virus from the lesions. Detecting of the virus is done by reverse transcriptase-PCR. Demonstrating a rise in specific antibody titer value.

Recurrent aphthous ulcers may appear as same of this. Rarely, Bednar aphthous ulcers, kind of ulcer occur in the pharynx but usually without systemic symptoms.Herpetic stomatitiswhich is another disease occurs sporadically and causes larger, more persistent, and more numerous ulcers throughout the oropharynx than herpangina. [4] Coxsackievirus A10 causes lymphonodular pharyngitis, which is similar except that the ulcer become 2- to 3-mm whitish to yellowish nodules instead of vesicles and ulcers.[2]

Herpangina are seen mainly in children up to age of 10 years, but may affect all ages from infants to young adults. It is particularly common in children attending childcare care. In some cases a slight male predominance has been reported. Infection rates are high in summer and early autumn in

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temperate climates, but occur all year round the tropics. Epidemics occurs every 2-3 years when a new group of nonimmune young children become susceptible.[4]

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The survey was conducted by an online survey platform - survey planet. A questionnaire containing details of the disease was circulated among the students using an online link. The link was sent to 120 dental graduates randomly and 95 students had responded. The surveyed data obtained, was clustered to gain an insight into the student ' s understanding about the disease

RESULTS

According to this research most of the students are not clear about disease herpangina so we need to conduct dental camp to make them clear about the disease.

prevails in the young children ,some time even in the adolescent and even in rare cases in adults.Coxsackieviruses are the main type of viruses that cause the disease. But the people who answered the questionnaire have told that this is the virus that infects or causes but they have really guessed it as most of the population are not aware of even the name of the disease. As of that case they are also not aware about the Coxsackieviruses. This is a disease that can spread rapidly through your salivary droplets and by other means like though human feases. The VP1 region containing the BC loop is associated with viral antigenicity and substitutions of amino acid sequences in this region are believed to be important in host infection of HEVs [11][12][13]. Most of the people have told that this disease will spread easily. As i have asked them as a specific type of virus causes they the disease almost 70% of the people have answered positively that they spread.[14][15][16]



In the above results the age group that has answered the questions is below 17-13.3%, 18 -24 is 80%, 24-36 is 6.7 %. so the majority of the people who has answered the questionnaire is between 18 - 24 that is the growing population (Q2). In the above article, only 33.3% of the people have said that they know about the disease herpangina (Q3). 29.6% of the people have said that it causes mouth infection and 71.4% of the people have no idea about it (Q4) and 64.3 % of the people know that coxsackieviruses causes the disease (Q6). 64.3% of the people have said that the disease will spread and 35.7 have told that it doesn't.

DISCUSSION

As in the results yes only a few are aware about the disease from the data collected. Many have also misunderstood and guessed. There is no sound knowledge about the disease Herpangina among the dental students. The remedial measure to be taken is to organise more dental awareness programs to improve the knowledge about the seriousness of the disease.

The people who have answered the questionnaire are the growing population .most of the population have guessed that it is a mouth infection and they are not aware about the disease actually. it may be that they have not hear about it studied. HFMD (hand foot mouth disease) and herpangina are epidemic diseases. [6][7] they are the common illness that

CONCLUSION

From this survey it can be concluded that only 33.3% of the dental students are aware of the disease Herpangina. But most of them have said that the disease may spread and they are also unclear about in which particular season does the disease spread. So we need to arrange some dental camps for the students to make them aware about the disease.

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