

OP43 MALOCCLUSION AND ORAL HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN SOUTH AMERICAN INDIGENOUS ADOLESCENTS

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AIM: Malocclusion is considered a public health problem due to its impact on quality of life. The overall goal of this study was to assess the impact of malocclusion on Oral Health Related Quality of Life (OHRQoL) in indigenous Peruvian adolescents.

SUBJECTS AND METHOD: This cross-sectional study was conducted among 286 school children living on the islands of Amantani and Taquile in the Titicaca Lake in Peru. OHRQoL was assessed by the Child Oral Health-Related Quality of Life questionnaire (COHIP) short version (19 questions). The severity of malocclusion was assessed using the Index of Complexity, Outcome and Need. General information on demographic data was also recorded. All statistical analysis was performed using SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 22.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, New York, USA). ANOVA were employed for statistical analysis and Tukey's test for *post hoc* analysis.

RESULTS: The severity of malocclusion and orthodontic treatment need had no impact on the OHRQoL in this population. Total COHIP score ($P = 0.34$), oral health domain (0.38), functional ($P = 0.25$), social ($P = 0.84$), self-image ($P = 0.12$), school ($P = 0.30$). Tukey's *post hoc* test also did not yield statistically significant results.

CONCLUSIONS: The isolation and lack of media access seems to explain, in part, the lack of impact of malocclusion in this indigenous population.