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# Tutorial



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Dentistry & Oral Sciences Source (DOSS) è una risorsa bibliografica fondamentale, che, completata dal full-text, offre a dentisti e ricercatori i periodici più importanti del loro ambito. Attraverso questo tutorial vedremo come condurre delle ricerche all'interno di Dentistry & Oral Sciences Source e come utilizzare la lista di argomenti



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Inizieremo lanciando una ricerca per parola chiave dalla pagina della ricerca semplice con la sezione **Search Options** aperta. Inserite il termine **gingivitis** nel campo di ricerca. Potete aggiungere dei limiti alla vostra ricerca, ad esempio selezionare **Full Text**.



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**Boolean/Phrase** è la modalità di ricerca impostata automaticamente, che permette di cercare per prossimità i termini inseriti. La modalità **Find all my search terms** inserisce automaticamente un **AND** tra i vostri termini di ricerca. **Find any of my search terms** inserisce un **OR** tra i termini. Se selezionate il riquadro accanto a **Apply related words** estenderete i vostri risultati anche ai sinonimi dei termini ricercati. Dopo aver impostato le vostre opzioni cliccate sul bottone **Search**.



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Enter any words to find books, journals and more

Search ?

Basic Search Advanced Search Search History ▶

Refine Results

Current Search

Boolean/Phrase:

gingivitis

Limiters

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Limit To

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1919 Publication Date 2019

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Source Types

- All Results
- Academic Journals (2,952)
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Search Results: 1 - 50 of 3,077

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1. Oral hygiene, prevalence of **gingivitis**, and associated risk factors among pregnant women in Sarlahi District, Nepal.



Academic Journal

By: Erchick, D. J.; Katz, J.; Mullany, L. C.; LeClerq, S. C.; Rai, B.; Khatry, S. K.; Agrawal, N. K.; Reynolds, M. A. *BMC Oral Health*. 1/5/2019, Vol. 19 Issue 1, pN.PAG-N.PAG. 1p. Abstract: Background: The oral health status of pregnant women in low-resource communities such as Nepal has not been well characterized. This sub-population is also of specific interest given associations between poor oral health and adverse pregnancy outcomes previously documented in other settings. We explored relationships between **gingivitis** and risk factors among pregnant women in rural Nepal. Methods: The design was a community-based, cross-sectional study in a sub-area of Sarlahi District, Nepal. Pregnant women < 26 weeks gestation underwent clinical periodontal exams conducted by community-based oral health workers. Exams included a full mouth assessment measuring bleeding on probing (BOP), probing depth (PD) (six sites per tooth), and gingival recession, the distance from the cemento-enamel junction to the free gingival margin (two direct sites per tooth). Data on participant risk factors were collected through household surveys, including demographic characteristics, oral health behaviors, care seeking, and health attitudes. Multivariable logistic regression modeling was used to assess relationships between **gingivitis** and risk factors. Results: We enrolled 1452 participants, of which 40% (n = 582) had signs of clinical **gingivitis** and 60% (n = 870) clinical health. Average participant age was 23. Most participants (88%) had never received oral health care. Participants averaged 10% of sites with BOP with most (79%) having ≥1 site with BOP. Nine percent of participants had ≥1 site with PD ≥4 mm, although very few participants (0.7%) had sites with PD ≥5 mm. Few participants (13%) had any recession (≥1 mm). In the final adjusted model, odds of **gingivitis** increased by 3% for each year of age (aOR 1.03, 95% CI 1.00, 1.06) and were higher for women of short maternal stature (< 150 cm) (aOR 1.43, 95% CI: 1.14, 1.79) and among women reporting cost to be a barrier to seeking dental care (aOR 2.13, 95% CI: 1.09, 4.15). Conclusions: **Gingivitis** was common and associated with age, maternal stature, self-reported high cost of dental care, and other risk factors among pregnant women in rural Nepal. Trial registration: ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01177111 (Nepal Oil Massage Study) and NCT02788786 (Pilot Trial). [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR] DOI: 10.1186/s12903-018-0681-5. (AN: 133952499)

**Subjects:** NEPAL; GINGIVITIS -- Risk factors; AGE distribution; CONFIDENCE intervals; HEALTH behavior; HEALTH services accessibility; HELP-seeking behavior; MEDICAL care costs; ORAL hygiene; PREGNANCY -- Psychological aspects; SELF-evaluation; TOOTH care and hygiene; MULTIPLE regression analysis; DISEASE prevalence; CROSS-sectional method; ODDS ratio

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2. Do total or partial etching procedures effect the rate of white spot lesion formation? A single-center, randomized, controlled clinical trial.

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gingivitis

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References Available

1919 Publication Date 2019

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## Subject

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periodontal disease (637)

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**Subjects:** DENTAL caries; MALOCCLUSION; ORTHODONTICS; ORAL hygiene; CLINICAL trials

Ricordiamo che potete accedere a tutti i limiti ed espansori cliccando sul collegamento **Show More** sotto la voce **Limit To** e selezionando le opzioni desiderate.

Potete restringere ulteriormente i vostri risultati usando i limiti sulla colonna di sinistra, ad esempio **Source Type/Tipo di Fonte** e **Subject/Argomento**.

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gingivitis

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References Available

1919 Publication Date 2019

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All Results

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SU Subject Terms ▾

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AND ▾

endodontics|

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AND ▾

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## Search Modes and Expanders

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## Apply related words

## Also search within the full text of the articles

## Apply equivalent subjects

## Limit your results

## Full Text

## References Available

## Publication

## Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals

## Publication Date

Month ▾ Year:  - Month ▾ Year: 

## Publication Type

- All
- Academic Journal
- Book
- Periodical

DOSS include anche una schermata di ricerca con più campi. I campi di ricerca vi aiutano a creare una strategia più mirata, consentendovi di cercare simultaneamente articoli usando termini diversi in campi diversi del record bibliografico; ad esempio “Tutto il testo”, “Autore” e “Argomento”. Per approfondire, consultate il tutorial “EBSCOhost Advanced Search” sul sito di supporto EBSCO.





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Select a Field (optional) ▾ Search

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Month ▾ Year:  - Month ▾ Year:

##### Publication Type

All  
Academic Journal  
Book  
Periodical

Può essere efficace anche cercare per argomenti. Questa opzione consente di accedere a risultati più rilevanti. Cliccate sulla sezione **Subjects/Argomenti** in alto sulla sinistra dello schermo.



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Browsing: Dentistry &amp; Oral Sciences Source -- Subjects

  Term Begins With  Term Contains  Relevancy RankedPage: [◀ Previous](#) [Next ▶](#)Select term, then add to search using:  [Explode](#)

(Click term to display details.)

The term(s) you entered could not be found. The list below is in alphabetical order.

 [CARIES vaccine, Dental](#) [Use DENTAL caries vaccine](#) [CARIES, Dental](#) [Use DENTAL caries](#) [CARINE \(Drug\)](#) [Use AMINOPHYLLINE \(Drug\)](#) [CARING](#) [CARING in children](#) [CARIOGENIC agents](#) [CARIOLOGY](#) [Use DENTAL caries](#) [CARIOSTATIC agents](#) [CARIRI Indians](#) [Use KARIRI \(South American people\)](#) [CARNAL desire](#) [Use LUST](#) [CARNAUBA wax](#) [CARNEY complex](#)

Per iniziare, inserite i vostri termini nel campo di consultazione e scegliete un'opzione di visualizzazione con i bottoni disponibili sotto il campo di ricerca. Cliccate su browse per visualizzare i vostri termini nell'ordine previsto dall'autorità degli argomenti. Gli argomenti correlati appariranno sotto.

Browsing: Dentistry & Oral Sciences Source -- Subjects

Term Begins With  Term Contains  Relevancy Ranked

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Select term, then add to search using:

- [DENTAL caries](#)
  - Broader Terms
  - Narrower Terms
  - Related Terms
  - Used for
    - [DENTAL pathology](#)
    - [SECONDARY caries \(Dentistry\)](#)
    - [TOOTH demineralization](#)
    - [TREATMENT of dental caries](#)

Potete cliccare su un argomento per vedere ogni eventuale scope note, broader term, narrower term o related term.



Searching: **Dentistry & Oral Sciences Source** | Choose Databases

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Browsing: Dentistry & Oral Sciences Source -- Subjects

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Select term, then add to search using:

(Click term to display details.)

- [DENTAL caries](#)
- [DENTAL caries -- Diagnosis](#) Use [DIAGNOSIS of dental caries](#)
- [DENTAL caries -- Prevention](#) Use [CAVITY prevention](#)
- [DENTAL caries -- Research](#) Use [DENTAL caries research](#)
- [DENTAL caries -- Treatment](#) Use [TREATMENT of dental caries](#)
- [DENTAL caries -- Vaccination](#) Use [DENTAL caries vaccination](#)
- [DENTAL caries in children](#)
- [DENTAL caries research](#)
- [DENTAL caries vaccination](#)
- [DENTAL caries vaccine](#)

Per lanciare una ricerca per argomenti in DOSS selezionate uno o più riquadri in corrispondenza dei termini desiderati e cliccate sul bottone **Aggiungi**. I termini saranno aggiunti nel campo di ricerca. Per approfondire consultate il tutorial “Browsing Subject Terms in EBSCOhost Databases” sul sito di assistenza EBSCO.

Searching: **Dentistry & Oral Sciences Source** | Choose Databases

<input type="text"/>	Select a Field (optional) ▾	<b>Search</b>	
AND ▾ <input type="text"/>	Select a Field (optional) ▾		Clear ?
AND ▾ <input type="text"/>	Select a Field (optional) ▾		+ -

[Basic Search](#) [Advanced Search](#) [Search History](#) ▶**Refine Results**

## Current Search ▾

Boolean/Phrase:

DE "DENTAL caries"

## Limit To ▾

- Full Text
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- References Available

1920 Publication Date 2019

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Search Results: 1 - 50 of 11,503

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### 1. Caries, antemortem tooth loss and tooth wear observed in indigenous peoples and Russian settlers of 16th to 19th century West Siberia. [+](#)



Academic Journal

By: Lee, Hyejin; Hong, Jong Ha; Hong, Yeonwoo; Shin, Dong Hoon; Slepchenko, Sergey. *Archives of Oral Biology*. Feb2019, Vol. 98, p176-181. 6p.

Abstract: Highlights • Scholars thought that a shift from a hunter-gatherer to agriculturalist society resulted in an increase in caries prevalence. • In the studies, each group was examined by different researchers; the inter-observer error thus became higher. • Historically, the Siberian native people were hunter-gatherers while the Russian settlers lived as sedentary agriculturalists. • The same observer therefore examined caries, AMTL and tooth wear in Siberian natives and Russian settlers simultaneously. • We corroborated extant hypothesis about different prevalence of caries and AMTL between hunter-gatherers and agriculturalists. Abstract Objective: Increased prevalence of **dental caries** evidently is correlated with increasing intake of sugar and carbohydrate-rich foods. Preceding and accompanying this dietary alteration might have been a shift from a hunting-and-gathering subsistence strategy to one based on agriculture. We corroborated this conjecture by means of a study on the prevalence of caries, antemortem tooth loss (AMTL) and tooth wear among 16th to 19th century hunter-gatherers and agriculturalists who co-existed in West Siberia. Design: Indigenous skeletons (n = 75) exhumed from Tatar, Selkup, Khant, and Nenet graves along with Russian settler skeletons (n = 79) from Izyuk were examined. The prevalence of caries, AMTL and tooth wear among the indigenous peoples were compared with those among the Russian settlers. The resulting statistical inferences were tested using package R. Results: The agriculturalist Russian settlers showed a significantly higher prevalence of **dental caries** (11.88%) than did the non-agriculturalist indigenous Siberian people (3.85%). Among the latter, the prevalence was the lowest in the Khanty and the highest in the Tatars, suggesting that caries differently affected each sub-group of indigenous Siberian people. Correspondingly to the case of **dental caries**, the Russian settlers' AMTL prevalence also was higher than that of the indigenous Siberians, regardless of age. On the other hand, the native Siberians and the Russian settlers did not show statistical differences in tooth wear. Conclusion: In the study on 16th to 19th century West Siberian populations, we were able to corroborate our presumption that agriculturalists ingesting a carbohydrate-rich diet would have higher rates of dental caries and AMTL than would

Cliccate sul bottone **Search** per visualizzare la lista dei risultati.

The image shows a screenshot of the EBSCOhost website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Sign In', 'Folder', 'Preferences', 'Languages', 'Help', and 'Exit'. Below this is the EBSCOhost logo and a search bar. A help window is open, titled 'EBSCOhost Research Databases'. The window contains a 'Welcome' section with a list of links, a 'Translation' section, an 'eBooks and Audiobooks' section, and a 'Searching' section. The main content of the help window describes the EBSCOhost system and provides instructions on how to use the help feature. A 'Reset' button is visible on the right side of the main page. At the bottom of the page, there are filters for 'References Available' and 'Publication Date'.

EBSCOhost

Enter keyword  
All words Search

## EBSCOhost Research Databases

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### How to Use Help

- When the Help icon  appears, you can click the icon and help for the screen you are on will display.
- To obtain help for the database(s) you are searching, click the Help icon  to the right of the Find field and click on the Database name at the bottom of the left-hand side of the Help window. Database help is also available from the Choose Databases window.
- To view the entire Help System, click the [Help](#) link at the top right-hand corner of the screen.

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