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THANWIT SUKCHAROEN : FACTORS RELATED TO TOOTHBRUSHING BEHAVIOR OF GOOD ORAL HYGIENE PATIENTS WITH GINGIVAL RECESSION IN FACULTY OF DENTISTRY, MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY. THESIS ADVISORS : SOMSAK CHUCKPIWONGS, Grad. Dip. in Clin. Sc.(ORAL SURGERY), VANIDA NIMMANON, Grad. Dip. in Clin. Sc. (PERIODONTICS), JULALUX KASETSUWAN, Grad. Dip. in Clin. Sc. (PERIODONTICS), 79 p. ISBN 974-662-431-8

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between socio-demographic factors, predisposing factors, enabling factors, reinforcing factors and toothbrushing behavior in good oral hygiene patients with gingival recession at the Out Patients Department, Faculty of Dentistry, Mahidol University. The sample of 151 subjects consisted of 92 females and 59 males, age ranged between 20-40 years old with 4 teeth or more with gingival recession. All subjects were given the same kind of toothbrushes and were told to brush their teeth naturally so that their toothbrushing behavior could be observed. After that the interview was performed to collect information about correlated factors.

The results showed that 52.3% of the subjects were government officials, 55.6% had Bachelor's degree, 56.9% had fair knowledge of toothbrushing and gingival recession, 65.6% had good attitude about toothbrushing and gingival recession, 64.2% were not aware of their gingival recession condition. All of the subjects had good toothbrushing skill, 67.5% had ability to select oral hygiene devices properly, 98% had previously seen dentist, 24.5% had been instructed about toothbrushing technique by dentist, 92.7% had received oral hygiene information from other sources besides dentist, 19.2% of the subjects used proper toothbrushing technique, 82.8% used medium toothbrushing force, 70.2% brushed their teeth twice daily. The mean of toothbrushing duration was 70.3 seconds. There were no statistically significant relationship among 4 main variables (socio-demographic, predisposing, enabling and reinforcing factors) and toothbrushing behavior in good oral hygiene subjects with gingival recession.

The result of this study should alert dental practitioners to the need to instruct their patients or create some other efficiency methods of toothbrushing technique instruction in order to prevent or stop progression of gingival recession.