prevalence cross-product ratio, and that the latter is the measure that consistently yields an appropriate measure of the Incidence Density Ratio. Debating the role of multivariate regression models in cross-sectional studies, we contend that such models should be avoided when the structuring assumptions for causal inference do not hold. Nevertheless, if these assumptions are reasonably met, it is the logistic regression model that is best suited for this task as it provides a suitable estimate of the Incidence Density Ratio.

Discussion

In closing, we discuss the (un)favourable arguments raised in the literature in the light of our findings.

Discussion

The prevalence of anterior open bite was 19.19%. Results of the logistic analysis showed a positive association between non-nutritive sucking habits and anterior open bite in children (ORadj = 7.44, 95% CI 3.30 to 16.74). There was no association between familiar dysfunction, referred to the presence of psychiatric symptoms and alcoholism in the family, and anterior open bite.

Conclusions

Results suggest that there is, in the population studied, an association between sucking behaviour and the occurrence of anterior open bite in children. The knowledge of malocclusion in the primary dentition favours preventive actions to reduce the prevalence of malocclusion.

P1-500 INFLUENCE OF DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING IN THE ORAL HABITS AND MALOCCLUSION IN CHILDREN

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Breast milk is the ideal food for infants by providing nutrients for their development and providing protection against infection, in addition to the psychological benefits arising from the mother-child involvement. Regarding oral health, breastfeeding has been associated with adequate growth and development of the maxillo-mandibular. The objectives of this study was to investigate the association between duration of breastfeeding, harmful habits and malocclusion, as well as investigate the association between these habits and malocclusion. We conducted a cross-sectional study with children ages 2–5 years in areas covered by the PSF and PACS in the city of Salvador, Bahia in 2005. We carried out the diagnosis of malocclusions in children and was administrated to mothers, a questionnaire on breastfeeding duration and oral habits. We conducted a descriptive analysis of variables of interest and stratified crude associations were estimated by prevalence ratios and CIs at 95%, obtained by the Mantel-Haenszel method. The prevalence of malocclusion was 39.5%. Of children breastfed for <6 months, 74.2% had oral habits and 51.6% malocclusion. An association between short duration of breastfeeding and presence of deleterious sucking habits (PR = 1.97, CI 1.59 to 2.45), as well as the occurrence of malocclusion (PR = 1.54, CI 1.16 to 2.05). The association between sucking habits and malocclusion was statistically significant (PR = 2.31, CI 1.67 to 3.22). We stress the importance of encouraging breastfeeding for over 6 months and discourage the use of pacifiers, aiming preventing the occurrence of malocclusions.

P1-502 PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS, MENOPAUSE CHARACTERISTICS, PHYSICAL AND MENTAL MORBIDITY AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH INSOMNIA COMPLAINTS AMONG WOMEN IN MENOPAUSE. THE PRO-SAÚDE STUDY

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Menopausal women have a higher prevalence of insomnia. Despite the vast literature, several aspects are still controversial or have