Results Trends in heavy drinking showed no real increase since the '70s for either men or women. 40–50 years ago, average BMI was within the “normal” range of 20–25, but now it is above this range for most age groups. Childhood overweight and obesity has also dramatically increased since the '70s. Smoking rates have declined with four times less tobacco available in the UK now since 1961. The quality of the UK diet has improved, with reductions in saturated fat and sugar intake, and increases in fruit consumption. Long term trends in physical activity levels were unclear.

Conclusion Falls in cardiovascular disease are due to the improvements in smoking and diet—two of the major risk factors. Trends in heavy drinking have remained fairly constant, but the striking increases in average BMI and childhood obesity threaten to slow or even reverse the declines in cardiovascular mortality, a condition which in 2009 killed a third of the UK population.

Material and Methods Qualitative investigation with descriptive breastfeeding and public politics to create conditions for them to lose on the elder people.

It is necessary a larger awareness of the mothers about the interference in the free speech of the oral health in the elder people.

Conclusion The tooth loss causes disorder in the individual’s quality life, mainly when it affects his well-being and appearance.

Results 84.7% had gone to the dentist in order to have exodontics. 81.9% reported difficulties after losing their teeth. Physical dimensions, characterised by the difficulties to be fed, and social dimensions, due to the interference in the communication with other people were obtained.

Conclusion With increasing age, the oral mucosa becomes more susceptible to external stimuli, favouring increased exposure of the individual to aggressive agents. Considering the deleterious habits, the use of alcohol and tobacco represents risk factors for oral lesions. Studies show that the incidence of oral cancer accompanies patterns of tobacco and alcohol consumption.

Objective To investigate the prevalence of oral lesions and relate them to deleterious habits in elderly patients.

Methodology It was a quantitative research conducted at the dental Clinic of UNIFOR, Fortaleza-CE, in the period from 1998 to 2006. The sample consisted of all 756 records of the elderly, and the date were processed by SPSS 15.0.

Results The majority (63.0) were women, age 60–92, mean age 67±6. The most significant proportions were: married (48.4%), retired (42.3%), incomplete primary school (31.5%). It was found a prevalence of 12.3% of oral lesions, with the risk being 1.6 times higher (p=0.030) among younger (up to 65 years) and 1.7 times higher among smokers (p=0.048). Although this risk is 1.6 times higher among those who drank alcohol, it was not statistically significant (p=0.122).

Conclusion The elderly showed a high prevalence of oral lesion, being the youngest, the smokers and the alcohol consumers those most vulnerable to the emergence of these diseases. Dental services need to implement programs of elderly care and health education, essential to clarify the risks and their associations with oral diseases, aiming to promote health.

Results 4 times edentulous elder people were selected. A semi-structured questionnaire with closed and opened questions in which the last ones were used for the free flow of the interviewee’s speech. The content was analysed and codified according to Bardin.

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Objective To evaluate the existing association between breastfeeding and deleterious oral habits and the prevalence of the oral lesions.

Methodology A case-control study, used as parameters to the samples a representative of a total of 9829 children, with complete primary dentition. For the data collection it was used a questionnaire directed to the responsibles. The comparison of the percentages among habits and socioeconomic factors and weaning was tested by Fisher’s exact test. The risk it was used OR. The level of significance was 5%.

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Introduction There are scientific evidences which show the health contribution of the quality of life. These measurements have not been well guided towards the free speech of the oral health in the people’s life.

Objective This study aimed to investigate the impact of the teeth loss on the elder people’s quality of life.

Material and Methods Qualitative investigation with descriptive features, which used random out sample as a result of the total edentulous elder people’s selection, who live in a institution of Fortaleza, Brazil. Within 250 residents screened: 72 elderly, completely edentulous, with ages varying from 60 to 79 years old were selected. A semi-structured questionnaire with closed and opened questions in which the last ones were used for the free flow of the interviewee’s speech. The content was analysed and codified according to Bardin.

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