Table 1: Distribution of children surveyed groups depending on thefrequency of carbohydrate intake

Group	How often the child takes carbohydrate foods						Total	
	Rearly, as a dessert		Rearly, between meals		Often, anytime			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Control group	7	14.3	27	55.1	15	30.6	49	100
Group 1	2	7.1	16	57.1	10	35.7	28	100
Group 2	0	0.0	21	70.0	9	30.0	30	100
Group 3	0	0.0	15	50.0	15	50.0	30	100
Statistical significance	x^2 =11.89, df=6, P=0.06							

4. Discussion

These results indicate poor eating habits of most of the children surveyed groups (with premature extracted deciduous teeth). Similar results have been reported in some other studies [5, 6, 8].On the other hand, the lack of statistical significance, and the equivalent percentage of children in the control and the second study group, who consume carbohydrate often, proves the impact of other factors on premature extraction of primary teeth.

5. Conclusions

The both groups of children (with and without prematurely extracted teeth) have unbalanced nutrition, connected with an increased take of simple sugar. The frequent intake of low-molecular carbohydrates, increase for a long period the acidic proliferation of tooth plaque microorganisms, being one of the underlying etiological factors of caries development and premature tooth loss.

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