

# Oral health of school year one (5-year-old) children in 2024-25

## Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board

### Who was examined?

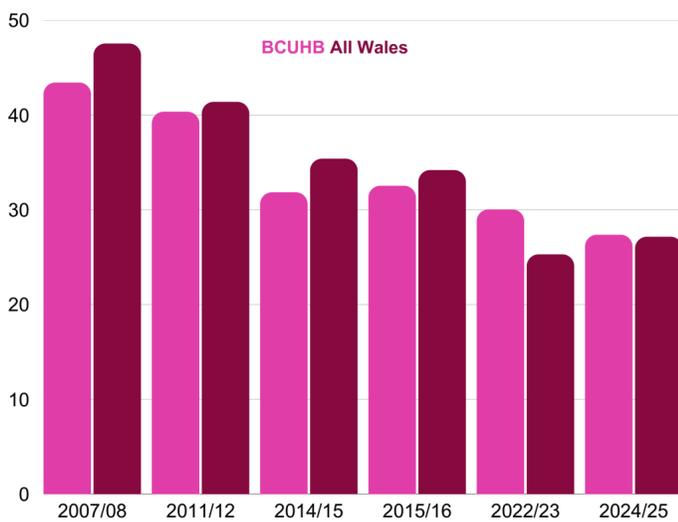
1,993 children were examined from 165 state-maintained schools across Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board.

### How did we measure oral health?

We counted the number of teeth that either had tooth decay or had teeth that had been filled or extracted due to the disease. We then calculated how many children had decayed, missing or filled teeth (known as **prevalence**) and calculated the mean number of teeth affected by tooth decay per child (known as **severity**).

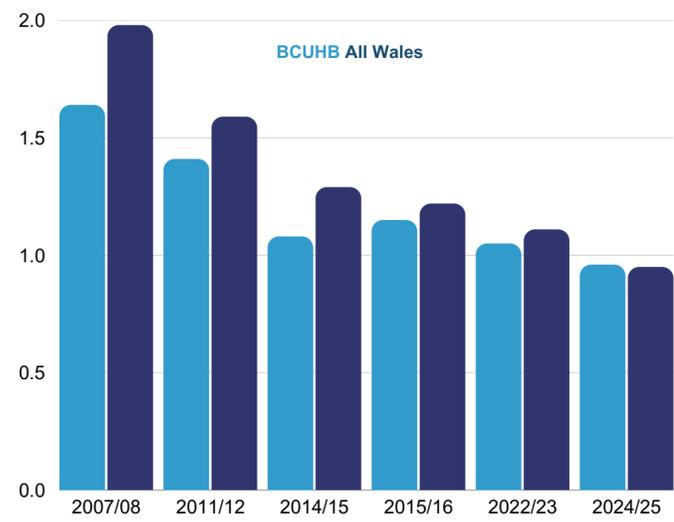
Just over 1 in 4 children were affected by tooth decay (27.4%) in 2024/25

Since 2022/23, there has been a reduction in the **prevalence** of tooth decay

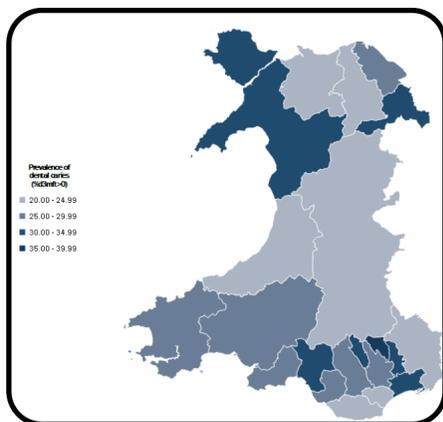


0.96 teeth was affected by tooth decay in 2023/24

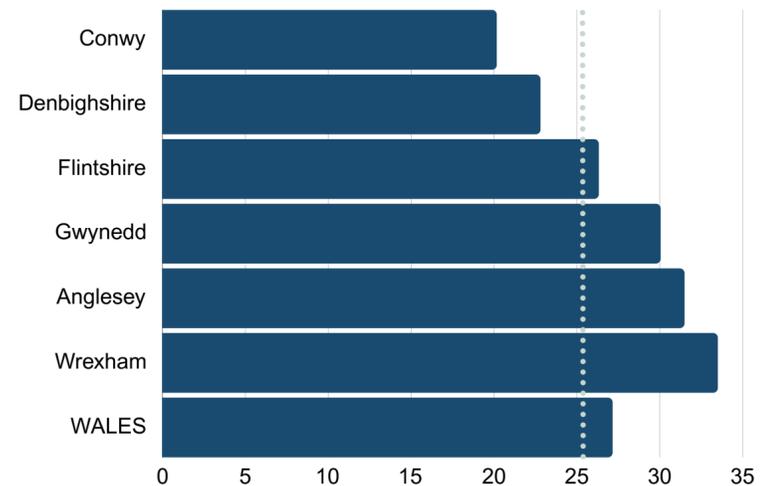
Since 2002/23, there has been a reduction in the **severity** of tooth decay



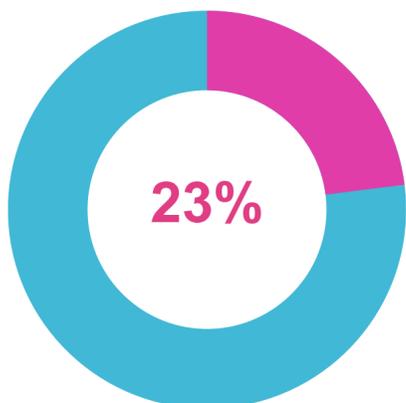
Across Wales, the **prevalence** of children affected by tooth decay ranged from 20.2% to 36.0%



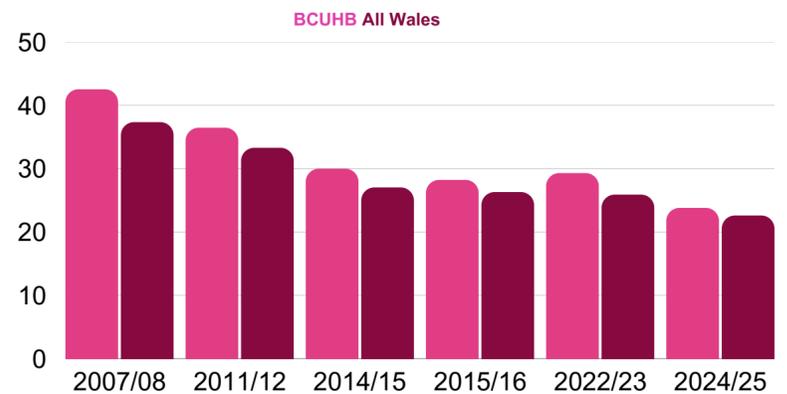
Across the Unitary Authorities, the **prevalence** ranged from 20.2% to 33.5%



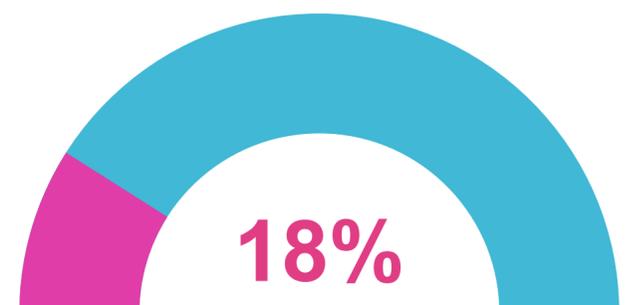
27.16



Approximately 1 in 4 children had untreated tooth decay (22.6%)



Oral health had a negative impact on 18.0% of the children examined  
This compares to 17.7% across Wales



# Iechyd y geg ymhlith disgyblion blwyddyn un (5 oed) yn 2024-25

## Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr

### Pwy gafodd ei archwilio?

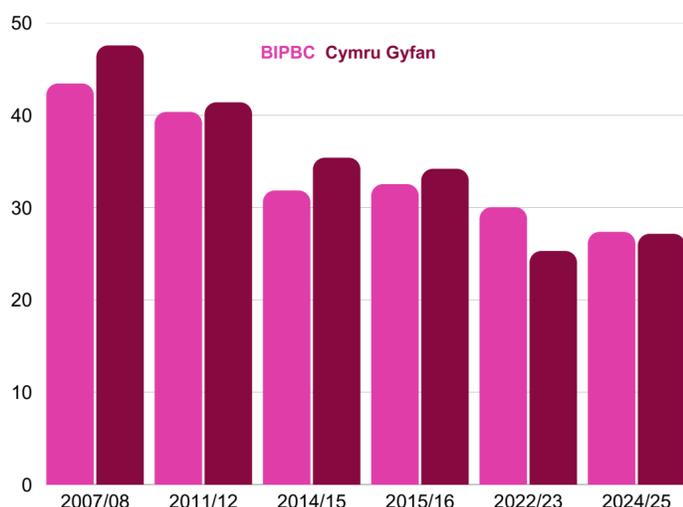
Archwiliwyd **1,993** o blant o **165** o ysgolion a gynhelir gan y wladwriaeth ar draws Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr.

### Sut wnaethom ni fesur iechyd y geg?

Gwnaethom gyfrif nifer y dannedd a oedd naill ai â phydredd dannedd neu ddannedd a oedd wedi'u llenwi neu eu tynnu oherwydd clefyd. Yna, gwnaethom gyfrifo faint o blant oedd â dannedd wedi pydru, ar goll neu wedi'u llenwi (a elwir yn **gyffredinrwydd**) a chyfrifo nifer cymedrig y dannedd yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan bydredd dannedd fesul plentyn (a elwir yn **ddifrifoldeb**).

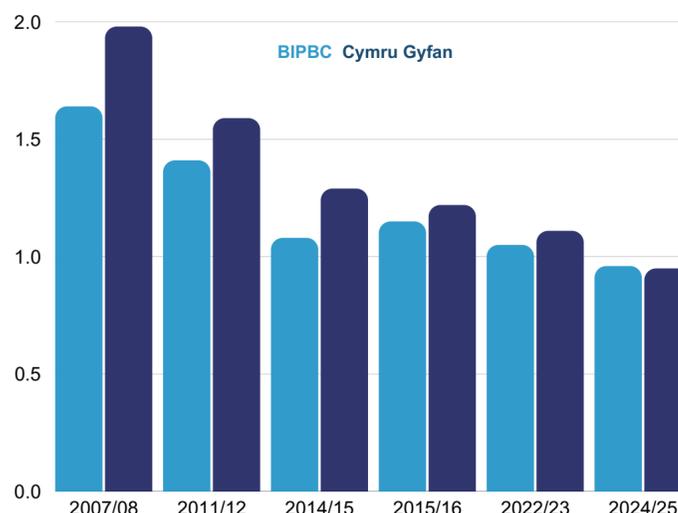
Roedd gan **27.4%** plentyn arwyddion o bydredd dannedd yn 2024/25

Er 2022/23, gwelwyd gostyngiad yng **nghyffredinrwydd** pydredd dannedd

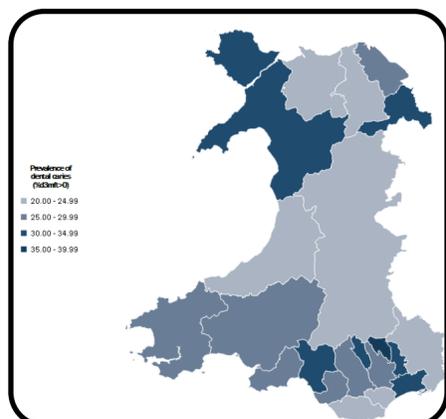


Effeithiwyd ar **0.96 dantedd** gan bydredd dannedd yn 2024/25

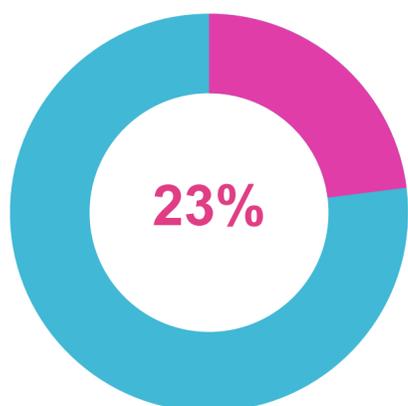
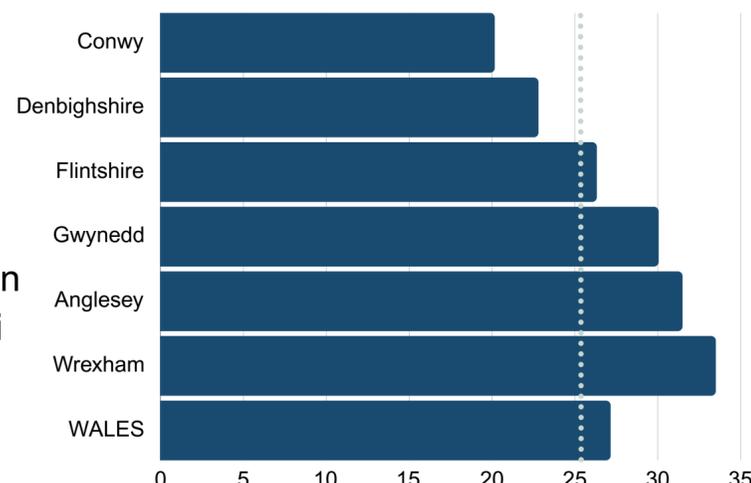
Er 2022/23, gwelwyd gostyngiad yn **nifrifoldeb** pydredd dannedd



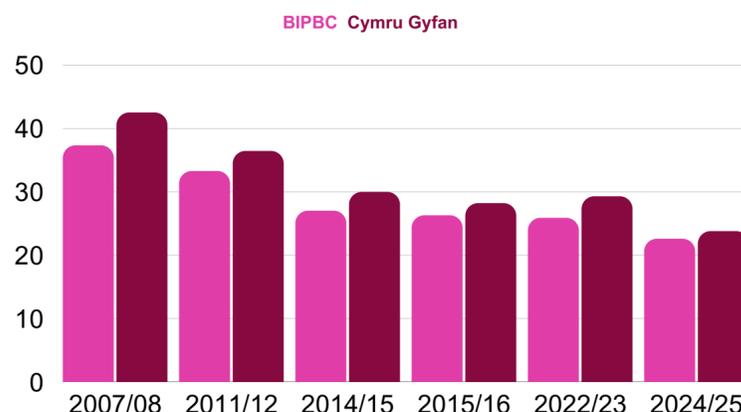
Ledled Cymru, roedd **cyffredinrwydd** pydredd dannedd ymhlith plant yn amrywio o 20.2% i 36.0%



Ar draws yr Awdurdodau Unedol, roedd **cyffredinrwydd** pydredd dannedd yn amrywio o 20.2% i 33.5%



Roedd gan tua **1 o bob 4** o blant bydredd dannedd heb ei drin (22.6%)



Darganfuwyd bod iechyd y geg yn cael effaith negyddol ar **18.0%** o'r plant a archwiliwyd

Mae hyn yn cymharu â **17.7%** ledled Cymru

