KAP (knowledge, attitude and practice) is a representative study of a specific population to collect information on what is known, believed, and done (Ramen Haloi, 2014). There has been an exponential increase in KAP surveys amongst paediatric dentists from the year 2018, so we are selecting it as one of the sample groups.

**AIM AND OBJECTIVES**

To compare the knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) regarding KAP surveys between paediatric dentists and other dental specialties.

**METHODOLOGY**

- Customised questionnaire tool was generated
- Questionnaire was validated by a panel of six experts & with validity indices ICVI and SCVI having values 0.8 & 0.9
- Reliability of this questionnaire was checked by test-retest analysis to check similarity in answers
- Questionnaire was distributed through quota sampling
- Only responses unique visitors were considered in the survey to maintain the content acceptability
- The results were than tabulated to compare the statistical difference between two groups

5 questions based on the theme were selected and are presented graphically here below

**RESULTS**

- Level of evidence of KAP survey
- Effect of Social factors on KAP survey
- Allowance of Unique visitors
- Time period for KAP survey
- Application of KAP survey in Clinical practice

**DISCUSSION**

Mallah, N. et al (2020) strongly reported:

- Inconsistent reporting of validation methodologies
- Abuse of the term validation
- Substantial risk of falsely generating the opinions and attitudes. Taking this into consideration, this study follows the recommended methodology. Most of the participants had knowledge regarding the KAP model & expressed a positive attitude. However, there was a significant difference in attitude & practice because of insufficient research skills, lack of familiarity with research studies, and a lack of access to resources.

**CONCLUSION**

Conducting a KAP survey is challenging for a variety of reasons for both paediatric dentists and individuals from other healthcare professionals. The most common challenges faced by them are failure to bridge the gap between what is known and what is to be done, because of biased answers from participants, a lack of awareness about terminologies related to KAP, and poor reporting of KAP studies in literature. In order to gain a thorough grasp, researchers recommend using participant observations, focus group discussions, and in-depth interviews.

**REFERENCES**