Awareness Among Patients Regarding Implants as a Treatment Option for Replacement of Missing Teeth Among Rural Population

Madulla Ravi Teja, Padma Ariga, Dhanraj Ganapathy*

Department of Prosthodontics, Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

Article History:
Received on: 14 Jul 2020
Revised on: 15 Aug 2020
Accepted on: 23 Aug 2020

Keywords:
Awareness, implants, rural population

ABSTRACT

Regular oral conditions have been appeared to substantially affect prosperity and quality of life. The loss of at least one common teeth often brings about incapacity, as basic day by day living exercises, for example, talking and eating are hindered, and furthermore in a handicap, for instance, by diminished social communication as a result of humiliation related with dental replacement wearing. The primary characterization of prosthodontics is the restoration of function following tooth loss. The study aimed to understand awareness among rural patients about implants for replacing missing teeth. This survey was done among 100 subjects in rural zones using a self-administered questionnaire. The mean age of the participants of 36.5yrs. Information pertaining to awareness of dental implants, reasons for replacement, and information sources over dental implants were obtained. The collected data were collected and analyzed. Out of 100 subjects, 55 were males and 45 females. Around 35% of the subjects were aware of dental implants. 64% seeked replacement for masticatory reasons, 32% for esthetic reasons, and 4% for phonetics. Dentists were the primary source of information about implants (73%) followed by mass media (15%) and friends (12%). The greater part of the participants were not having awareness with respect to implants and not many had undergone implant treatment. It additionally demonstrated the requirement for giving more information to patients regarding this treatment modality.

*Corresponding Author
Name: Dhanraj Ganapathy
Phone: 9841504523
Email: dhanrajmganapathy@yahoo.co.in

ISSN: 0975-7538
DOI: https://doi.org/10.26452/ijrps.v11iSPL3.3329

INTRODUCTION

Normal oral conditions have been appeared to substantially affect the prosperity and quality of life (Petersen, 2003). The loss of at least one common teeth often brings about inability, as fundamental every day living exercises, for example, talking and eating are impeded, and furthermore in the handicap, for instance, by diminished social communication due to shame related with dental replacement wearing (Kris et al., 2003). The primary job of prosthodontists is the rehabilitation of the patients following the loss of teeth. In any case, there are commonly no acknowledged standards about how to appraise need, request or use of prosthodontic administrations much of the time, since singular inclinations play a significant role.

People with less instruction and low pay will in general have more unfortunate dental status on account of poor finances (Narby et al., 2008). Subsequently, these people don't consider medicines they realize they can't bear. Likewise, more established
people acclimated with their customary false teeth don’t show enthusiasm for implant treatment. Additionally, countless patients experience troubles in adjusting to removable prostheses, while a more modest number can’t acknowledge removable prostheses at all (Moffitt et al., 2011). This might be clarified by anatomical, physiological, mental, and additionally prostodontic components. Functional tests have exhibited second rate masticatory capacity in subjects with removable prostheses in contrast with dentate controls. Indeed, even with great prostheses, numerous patients experience trouble with dental replacement maintenance, discourse, and mastication (Müller et al., 2012). In any case, with the coming of new innovation increasingly remedial choices have opened up in this manner, changing the essence of interest for prostodontic treatment. Among these, implant treatment has come into the center, since it gives superb long haul brings about restoration of halfway or totally edentulous patients. An implant held prosthesis gives more prominent security, improved gnawing and biting powers, and higher customer fulfillment than a regular denture (BILT, 2011). Notwithstanding of the new accessible therapeutic alternatives, it is seen that there are significant boundaries between both need and request and among request and usage. This is potentially because of the absence of data and awareness among the individuals. (Petersen, 2007) Likewise, the monetary cost lays a question mark in the individuals who know about implants. Thus, this study was planned to evaluate the knowledge and attitude of rural patients toward implant option for replacing missing teeth.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This survey was done among 100 subjects in rural zones using a self-administered questionnaire. The mean age of the participants is 36.5yrs. Information pertaining to awareness of dental implants, reasons for replacement, and information sources over dental implants were obtained. The collected data were collected and analyzed.

RESULTS

Out of 100 people participated, 55 were males and 45 females (Figure 1). Around 35% of the subjects were aware of dental implants (Figure 2). 64% seeked replacement for masticatory reasons, 32% for esthetic reasons, and 4% for phonetics (Figure 3). Dentists were the primary source of information about implants (73%) followed by mass media (15%) and friends (12%) (Figure 4).

DISCUSSION

This study analyzed the subject’s aggregation and demeanor identified with dental implants as an option in supplanting missing teeth. Around one million dental implants are embedded every year, around the world (Zinmor et al., 1993). In any case, data which is accessible to the patients with respect to the strategy and its prosperity is often fragmental. This issue is progressively exacerbated in creating countries. In this investigation, awareness about implants among participants were com-
Dental implant methodology has been the cutting edge of a clinical practice session at this point. With expanding the achievement pace of implant treatment more patients are settling on dental implants as head decisions for substitution of missing teeth. Around one million dental implants are embedded every year, around the world. Anyway, information which is reachable to the patients with respect to the system and its prosperity is often fragmental. This issue is progressively exacerbated in creating countries.

**CONCLUSIONS**

The vast majority of the participants were not having information with respect to implants and not many had experienced this methodology. It likewise indicated that requirement for giving more data to the patients about this treatment methodology. Along these lines, dental training infers that a large portion of the subjects saw implants treatment as costly and unreasonably expensive one of the central points against the ability of patients to experience this treatment. Yet they were intrigued to know implants. Appropriate dental instruction is vital for creating upbuilding disposition among the populace in regards to dental implants. Activity and awareness are important for creating inspirational demeanor among people with respect to dental implants.

**Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest for this study.

**Funding Support**

The authors declare that they have no funding support for this study.

**REFERENCES**

Akagawa, Y., Rachi, Y., Matsumoto, T., Tsuru, H. 1988. Attitudes of removable denture patients toward dental implants. *The Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry*, 60(3):362–364.

Al-Johany, S., Zoman, H. A. A., Juhaini, M. A., Refeai, M. A. 2010. Dental patients’ awareness and knowledge in using dental implants as an option in replacing missing teeth: A survey in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. *The Saudi Dental Journal*, 22(4):183–188.

Berge, T. I. 2000. Public awareness, information sources and evaluation of oral implant treatment in Norway. *Clinical Oral Implants Research*, 11(5):401–408.

BILT, A. V. D. 2011. Assessment of mastication with implications for oral rehabilitation: a review. *Journal of Oral Rehabilitation*, 38(10):754–780.

Chowdhary, R., Chandraker, N., Natashekar, M. 2013. Rehabilitation of recurrent unicystic ameloblastoma using distraction osteogenesis and 3D printing: A case report. *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 4(2):115–119.
dental implants. *Journal of Dental Implants*, 3(1):76–76.

Kris, M. G., Natale, R. B., Herbst, R. S., Thomas J. Lynch, J., Prager, D., Belani, C. P., Schiller, J. H., Kelly, K., Spiridonidis, H., Sandler, A., Albain, K. S., Cella, D., Wolf, M. K., Averbuch, S. D., Ochs, J. J., Kay, A. C. 2003. Efficacy of Gefitinib, an Inhibitor of the Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Tyrosine Kinase, in Symptomatic Patients With Non–Small Cell Lung Cancer. *JAMA*, 290(16):2149–2149.

Moffitt, T. E., Arseneault, L., Belsky, D., Dickson, N., Hancox, R. J., Harrington, H., Houts, R., Poulton, R., Roberts, B. W., Ross, S., Sears, M. R., Thomson, W. M., Caspi, A. 2011. A gradient of childhood self-control predicts health, wealth, and public safety. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 108(7):2693–2698.

Müller, F., Hernandez, M., Grütter, L., Aracil-Kessler, L., Weingart, D., Schimmel, M. 2012. Masseter muscle thickness, chewing efficiency and bite force in edentulous patients with fixed and removable implant-supported prostheses: a cross-sectional multicenter study. *Clinical Oral Implants Research*, 23(2):144–150.

Narby, B., Kronström, M., Söderfeldt, B., Palmqvist, S. 2008. Changes in attitudes toward a desire for implant treatment: a longitudinal study of a middle-aged and older Swedish population. *The International Journal of Prosthodontics*, 21(6):481–485.

Petersen, P. E. 2003. The World Oral Health Report 2003: continuous improvement of oral health in the 21st century - the approach of the WHO Global Oral Health Programme. *Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology*, 31:3–24.

Petersen, P. E. 2007. Global policy for improvement of oral health in the 21st century - implications to oral health research of World Health Assembly. *Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology*, 37:1–8.

Shah, R. J., Chaturvedi, A., Agarwal, H. 2014. Dental Implants as a Treatment Modality: Awareness Survey among People of Ahmedabad. *International Journal of Prosthodontics and Restorative Dentistry*, 4(2):35–38.

Tepper, G., Haas, R., Mailath, G., Teller, C., Zechner, W., Watzak, G., Watzek, G. 2003. Representative marketing-oriented study on implants in the Austrian population. I. Level of information, sources of information and need for patient information. *Clinical Oral Implants Research*, 14(5):621–633.

Tomruk, C. Ö., Öz Kurt-Kayahan, Z., Şencift, K. 2014. Patients’ knowledge and awareness of dental implants in a Turkish subpopulation. *The Journal of Advanced Prosthodontics*, 6(2):133–133.

Zimmor, C. M., Zimmer, W. M., Williams, J., Liesener, J. 1993. Public awareness and acceptance of dental implants. *Implant Dentistry*, 2(1):54–55.