Edentulous-patient's profile in denture-adherence

Khaidem Deba Singh¹, Nadeem Yunus², Amarjit Yanglem³,⁴*

¹²Associate Professor, ³Assistant Professor, ¹³Dept. of Dentistry, ²Dept. of Prosthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, ¹⁴Jawahar Lal Nehru Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, Manipur, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India

*Corresponding Author: Amarjit Yanglem
Email: yanglemarjarit2@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction: Several researchers have pointed out that one of the most important correlated factors for the success of denture-adherence among edentulous patients is understanding the patient and his/her psychology. But there might still be other unknown factors which influence successful long-term use of complete dentures which need to be explored. Hence, the present study was taken up to explore edentulous patients’ background characteristics which influence the post-treatment adherence to complete dentures. The present study was taken up to explore edentulous patients’ background characteristics which influence the post-treatment adherence to complete dentures.

Materials and Methods: A hospital-based prospective study was taken up in the Dental College, JN Institute of Medical Science during the period Jan 2016 to December 2017. The study subjects included edentulous adult patients aged ≥ 6 years attending the Out-Patient Department of our Institute and provided with complete dentures. At the denture insertion appointment, after obtaining informed verbal consent, patients’ socio-demographic background, treatment eagerness and their prioritisation for dental treatment were taken by using a pre-tested semi-open interview schedule. Then, they were instructed to report to the Prosthodontic Clinic after two months for check-up. Only patients who had been regularly using the dentures for at least two months were included in the study. At the follow-up visits, a detailed history was taken which included sections about their denture cleaning habits and duration of dental wear.

Results: Completed data sets could be obtained from 100 patients during the study period. The mean age (SD) of these patients were 64.3 (±7.32) years. Males outnumbered females in the ratio of 4:1. Females had a higher choice of using dentures compared to males (p<0.001). Literacy and income had a direct association with better denture cleansing habit (p<0.001). No socio-demographic variable was found to be closely associated with timing of denture-use. Patients aged > 65 years were more likely to use dentures for more than four years compared to younger patients (p<0.001).

Keywords: Denture-Adherence, Compliance, Edentulous state.

Introduction

The edentulous state has so far received relatively less attention comparing to other forms of organ loss. Yet loss of teeth causes adverse aesthetic and biomechanical sequelae. Prosthodontic therapy focuses on technical skills and clinical expertise required to fabricate complete dentures. These have helped in development of new materials and knowledge about the relationship among aesthetics, occlusion and patient’s satisfaction. Several researchers have pointed out that one of the most important correlated factors for the success of dentures is understanding the patient and his/her psychology. There might still be other unknown factors which influence successful long-term use of complete dentures which need to be explored.

Aim

The present study was taken up to explore edentulous patients’ background characteristics which influence the post-treatment adherence to complete dentures.

Materials and Methods

A hospital-based prospective analytical was taken up in the Dental College, JN Institute of Medical Science during the period Jan 2016 to December 2017. The study subjects included edentulous adult patients aged ≥ 6 years attending the Out-Patient Department of the Institute and provided with complete dentures. At the denture insertion appointment, after obtaining informed verbal consent, patients’ socio-demographic background, treatment eagerness and their prioritisation for dental treatment were taken by using a pre-tested semi-open interview schedule. Then, they were instructed to report to the Prosthodontic Clinic after two months for check-up. Only patients who had been regularly using the dentures for at least two months and fulfilled the criteria of clinical analysis as advocated by Carlson, Otterland and Wennstrom were included in the study. At the follow-up visits, a detailed history was taken which included sections about their denture cleaning habits and duration of dental wear.

Data collected were analysed by using SPSSv23. Both descriptive (mean, SD, percentages) and analytical statistics (chi square for comparison of proportions) were used for data analysis. Analytical tests were applied for assessing association between the socio-demographic variables and post-treatment adherence. A p value of <0.05 was considered as a statistically significant difference.

Results

Completed data sets could be obtained from 100 patients during the study period. The mean age (SD) of these patients were 64.3 (±7.32) years. Males outnumbered females in the ratio of 4:1. The following table shows the comparison between eagerness to use dentures and the various socio-demographic variables (Table 1). Only gender had a significant value implying that females had a higher choice of using dentures compared to males. Other variables like age, literacy and income had any significant association.
with using dentures either by own choice or as advised by others.

Table 1: Treatment eagerness by socio-demographic variables

| Socio-demographic variable | Own will (%) | Advised by others (%) | p-value |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------|
| By personal age            |              |                        |         |
| • <65 yrs (n=50)           | 41 (82)      | 9 (18)                 | x²=3.33 |
| • ≥65 yrs (n=50)           | 33 (55)      | 17 (34)                | P=0.06  |
| By sex                     |              |                        |         |
| • Males (n=80)             | 61 (76.3)    | 19 (23.7)              | x²=21.5 |
| • Female (n=20)            | 16 (80)      | 4 (20)                 | P<0.001 |
| By literacy                |              |                        |         |
| • Illiterate (n=24)        | 13 (54)      | 11 (46)                | x²=8.21 |
| • Literate (n=76)          | 57 (75)      | 19 (25)                | P=0.08  |
| By income                  |              |                        |         |
| • Upper (n=24)             | 21 (87.5)    | 3 (12.5)               | x²=3.09 |
| • Middle (n=26)            | 21 (80.8)    | 5 (19.2)               | P=0.21  |
| • Lower (n=50)             | 35 (70)      | 15 (30)                |         |
| By marital status          |              |                        |         |
| • Currently married        | 69 (84.15)   | 13 (15.85)             | x²=0.07 |
| • Divorced/widowed         | 15 (83.3)    | 3 (16.7)               | P=0.78  |

Table 2 shows the denture cleaning habits among the 100 study-subjects. Literate people were more likely to use proper denture cleansers compared to illiterate people. Again study-subjects from higher income group were found to be using dental cleansers much more than study-subjects from lower income groups. These differences were found to be statistically significant (p<0.001).

Table 2: Socio-demographic variables by denture cleaning habits

| Cleaning habits by age | Age < 65 yrs (%) | Age ≥ 65 yrs (%) | x² and p value |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| • Denture cleansers    | 18 (36)          | 12 (24)          | x²=3.57 P=0.15 |
| • Brush with tooth-powder | 17 (34)         | 14 (28)         |                |
| • Other detergents     | 15 (30)          | 24 (48)          |                |
| Cleaning habits by sex | Male (%)         | Female (%)       |                |
| • Denture cleansers    | 26 (32.5)        | 6 (30)           | x²=4.90 P=0.086 |
| • Brush with tooth-powder | 21 (26.3)      | 10 (50)         |                |
| • Other detergents     | 33 (41.2)        | 4 (20)           |                |
| Cleaning habits by literacy | Illiterate (%) | Literate (%)    | x²=32.53 P<0.001 |
| • Denture cleansers    | -                | 28 (43.08)       |                |
| • Brush with tooth-powder | 6 (25)          | 25 (38.46)      |                |
| • Other detergents     | 18 (75)          | 23 (35.38)       |                |
| Cleaning habits by income | Upper (%)      | Middle (%)      | Lower (%)      | x²=24.06 P<0.001 |
| • Denture cleansers    | 15 (62.5)        | 10 (38.5)        | 5 (10)         |
| • Brush with tooth-powder | 5 (20.8)        | 9 (34.6)        | 18 (36)       |
| • Other detergents     | 4 (16.7)         | 7 (26.9)         | 27 (54)        |
| Cleaning habits by marital status | Currently married (%) | Widowed/Divorced (%) | x²=1.48 P=0.5 |
| • Denture cleansers    | 35 (42.7)        | 5 (27.8)         |                |
| • Brush with tooth-powder | 24 (29.3)       | 7 (38.9)        |                |
| • Other detergents     | 23 (28.0)        | 69 (33.3)        |                |

The timing of denture wear was also compared by their socio-demographic variable. No statistically significant difference could be seen in the timing of its wear across the various socio-demographic variables. (Table 3)
Lastly, the period of denture-use was analyzed across the different socio-demographic variables. Younger patients were more likely to have never used dentures whereas people aged >65 years were more likely to have used denture for more than four years. This difference was found to be statistically significant (p<0.001). No statistically significant difference in period of denture-use could be detected for the remaining socio-demographic variables. (Table 4)

Table 4: Socio-demographic variables by period of denture-use

| By sex | Age < 65 yrs (%) | Age ≥ 65 yrs (%) | x² and p value |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|        | Never | 29 (58) | 6 (12) | x²=34.43 P<0.001 |
|        | 1-4 yrs | 17 (34) | 20 (76.9) |          |
|        | >4 yrs | 4 (8) | 4 (16.7) |          |
| By sex | Male (%) | 5 (6.1) | 3 (16.7) | x²=2.69 P=0.27 |
|        | Female (%) | 24 (30) | 10 (50) |          |
|        | >4 yrs | 30 (37.5) | 6 (30) |          |
| By literacy | Illiterate (%) | 12 (50) | 22 (28.9) | x²=14.55 P<0.05 |
|        | Literate (%) | 8 (33.3) | 25 (32.9) |          |
|        | >4 yrs | 4 (16.7) | 29 (38.2) |          |

Discussion

The present study was done in a hospital-based setting in which edentulous patients who were provided dentures were requested to come back for follow-up visits. This does not necessarily translate into all patients coming back; some might have been lost to follow-up. Hence, the validity of the study-findings is an issue. Further, very small number of patients when classified into various strata may
compound to issues in reproducibility of the study-findings. Nevertheless, some useful information could be derived from the study.

As the research area is in a relatively newer avenue, not much literature was available for comparing the present findings with already published study articles. Silvermann SI found that aging populations are the main denture-wearers. The present study finding corroborates with his finding. But Rutking IR et al in their study concluded that advanced age group of patients do not desire dentures because of drastic oral changes. The different study-setting and the different study period might explain this disparity. The current study findings more or less complements previous study findings which showed that understanding the patient and his/her background is one of the important areas that needs to be looked into for successful denture application and effective adherence/compliance to it.

Conclusion
The important socio-demographic variables associated with denture-adherence among edentulous patients as found out from the present study were that more females than males decides to use dentures of their own decision, literate and richer patients are more likely to take better care of the dentures and patients aged more than 65 years are likely to use the dentures for prolonged duration compared to their younger counterparts. Other seemingly important background characteristics did not statistically significant association with denture-adherence.

Conflict of Interest: Nil.

References

1. White J. Editorial: Temperament in relation to teeth. DCOSMOS. 1884;26:113-120.
2. Frush JP, Fisher RD. Introduction to dentogenic restorations. J Prosthet Dent. 1955;5:586-595.
3. Frush JP, Fisher RD. Dentogenics, its practical applications. J Prosthet Dent. 1959;5:179-185.
4. Woods V. Management of post-insertion problems. DCNA. 1964;735.
5. Richardson FS. What will be the doctor, successful or unsuccessful dentures. Chron Omeha Dist Dent Soc. 1960;23:300.
6. Jamieson CH. Understanding the patient. DCNA 1960;229-39.
7. Collet HA, Briggs DL. Personality factors relating to over-adaptation to dentures. J Prosthet Dent. 1968;4:269-273.
8. Frush JP, Fisher RD. Age factor in dentogenics. J Prosthet Dent. 1957;7:5-13.
9. Kelly HT. Psychosomatic aspects of prosthodontics. J Prosthet Dent. 1955;5(5):609-622.
10. Plainfield S. Psychological consideration in prosthodontics. DCNA. 1962;699-681.
11. Silvermann SI. Psychologic considerations in denture prosthesis. J Prosthet Dent. 1985;8(4):582.
12. Soble RK. Sociologic and psychologic considerations in special patient care. DCNA. 1974;545-547.
13. Straus R, Sandifer JC, Hall DS, Haley JV. Behavioural factors and denture status. J Prosthet Dent. 1977;57(3):264-273.
14. Yoshizumi DT. An evaluation of factors pertinent to success of complete denture service. J Prosthet Dent. 1964;14(5):866-78.
15. Carlson GE, Otterland A, Wennstrom A. Patient factors in application of complete dentures. J Prosthet Dent. 1967;17(4):298-322.
16. Rutking RD, Leeds MH. Dentistry for elderly. JADA. 1966;59:1248.

How to cite this article: Singh K. D, Yunus N, Yanglem A. Edentulous-patients’ profile in denture-adherence. Int J Oral Health Dent. 2018;4(4):226-229.