Patient’s Perception of Pain and Discomfort Towards Orthodontic Treatments

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ABSTRACT

Background: Patient undergoes orthodontic treatment with removable and fixed appliances will usually complaint of pain and discomfort. The level of pain and discomfort experienced by the patient will determine the cooperation and compliance towards the treatment. This study explores the perception of pain and discomfort level by patients when undergoing orthodontic treatment.

Material and method: This cross-sectional study involve a set of questionnaires regarding patient social demographic and factors contributing to pain and discomfort among patients with removable and fixed appliances.

Result: This study shows that the most common discomfort experienced by patients with removable appliance are increased in saliva flow, interferes with mastication and altering speech. Apart from that, ulcers, pain in the mouth and appliance breakages are the most common pain experience by the patients with fixed appliances.

Conclusion: In conclusion, majority of patients will experience some form of pain and discomfort during orthodontic treatments. Thus, information regarding pain and discomfort during orthodontic treatment should be clearly convey during the first initial appointment to prepare patient mentally and physically.

Keywords: pain, discomfort, orthodontic treatments, fixed appliances, removable appliance.

I. INTRODUCTION

The common perceptions of orthodontic treatment are mostly pain and discomfort. This could happen due to many reasons such as type of appliances and patient’s compliance. Perception can be defined as the state of being or process of becoming aware of something through the senses. Discomfort encountered by patient are distasteful tactile feelings, sense of tightness in the mouth, tissues stretching, mucosa pressure, tongue displacement, dental soreness, and painful experience [1].

In addition, patient’s self-esteem and confident might be affected due to speech difficulty and the appearance of the appliances, especially during social event [2]. For example, patient with functional appliance feel embarrassed with the appearance of the bulky appliance in their mouth and when their speech is affected during the first month of treatment. Because of this, they were being tease at school and home. As a result, this could reduce their self-esteem and confidence.

Pain is subjective and depend on variety of factors such as maturity, sex, discomfort level, magnitude of force on the appliance, emotive state or anxiety, racial background, and pain perception [3]. It can be categorized into mild, moderate, and severe pain. Majority of the orthodontic procedures could cause pain to the patient, for example placement of separator for band, arch wire insertion, activation of orthodontic forces and removal of braces.

These common perceptions of pain and discomfort are the reason that can demotivate patient and thus affect the compliance towards orthodontic treatment. Apart from that, factors like belief, mindset, views, and motivations also contributed towards patient’s compliance. Patient with positive mindset and highly motivated are more likely to have better compliance towards pain and discomfort during treatment. As orthodontic treatment is very technical and time-consuming procedure, on average, orthodontic treatment with removable appliance will take around one year to finish, while fixed appliances will take around two to three years. It is very important to assess the pain perception from patient perspective and motivation towards orthodontic treatment. This is to ensure the successful outcome of the treatment and satisfaction of the orthodontist and patient as well.

Most of the orthodontic patients will complaint of some level of discomfort during the treatment either those who wear fixed or removable appliance. However, not many studies were done to assess whether these two appliances might give similar result to pain and discomfort level.

Apart from that, not many studies were done regarding perceptions of patient during orthodontic treatment in Asian
countries. This study will help dental practitioner in giving adequate information to the patient on what to expect throughout the orthodontic treatment. This will then contribute to the patient’s compliance and ensure the successful of the treatment.

In short, the general objective of this study is to investigate patient’s perception on pain and discomfort towards orthodontic treatment. While the specific objective is to examine the association between patient’s perception of pain and discomfort towards fixed and removable orthodontic appliances.

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

This cross-sectional study was conducted in dental faculty polyclinic using a set of questionnaires. The inclusion criteria were patients attending the clinic must undergo orthodontic treatment (removable or fixed appliance) and can communicate/understand in English or Malay language. The exclusion criteria were disabled patient (mental or physical) and patient who does not understand Malay or English language.

Consent form and information sheet was distributed to obtain permission from patient before they participate in this study. The criteria of subject followed the inclusion and exclusion that had been stated. Around 60 subjects based on sample size calculation were chosen to participate in this study and answer the questionnaire. A pre-test questionnaire was done to ten samples before conducting the study.

The questionnaire was divided into two section: SECTION A: Sociodemographic profile of respondent. The basic information regarding the patient will be collected such as gender, age and parent’s occupation. SECTION B: Assessing patient’s perception of pain and discomfort and their compliance towards orthodontic treatment. Lastly, the data collected from the rating scale and protocol of pain and discomfort was used and analysed accordingly to meet the aims of the study using SPSS version 22.

III. RESULT

A total of 63 patients were asked to complete the questionnaire regarding their perception of pain and discomfort during their treatment with removable and fixed appliances. In terms of races, 59 of the samples are Malay, 3 are Chinese and 1 is Indian. From this study, a total of 45 patients (71.43 %) are females and the rest of 18 patients (28.75%) are males.

Table I shows the percentages of pain and discomfort towards orthodontic treatment for fixed and removable patient. From this figure, there is different between percentage of pain and discomfort experienced by the patients who were treated with fixed and removable appliances. The most common discomfort experienced by removable appliances is ulcer in saliva flow with the percentage of 83.33%, interferes with chewing (75%) and interferes with speaking (66.67%) while for those who treated with fixed appliance, the most common pain and discomfort are ulcers, pain in the mouth and breakage of the appliances where the percentages are 52.94%, 49.02% and 49.02% respectively. Both appliances are less likely to interfere with breathing.

IV. DISCUSSION

The major motivation for the orthodontic treatment is to correct dental and facial appearance. According to an article which is to evaluate the patient’s reason for seeking orthodontic treatment by Sharma et al. more than half of the patients (52.4%) undergoes orthodontic treatment to align their teeth with the thinking that dental appearance is the key factors that could improve their facial feature [4]. Results of the study also found that the reason seeking orthodontic treatment are for better profile appearance, eating and for communication. Other study also suggest that face is the main indicator for the whole attractiveness compared to the body [5]. Any malocclusion or irregularities can affect the attractiveness of the face and this can lead to the disruption of social interaction, interpersonal relationship and mental wellbeing which later can lead to inferiority [6].

The rationale of orthodontic treatment is to correct irregularities of dental and structure surrounding facial anatomy. This includes maxilla, mandibular and the craniofacial relationship. The treatment usually includes functional appliances, removable appliances, and fixed appliances. While the term perception is defined as the conscious recognition and interpretation of sensory stimuli that serve as a basis for understanding, learning, and knowing or for motivating a particular action or reaction [7]. In our study, the most common pain and discomfort perceptions of the patient during the orthodontic treatments are ulcers, interfere with eating and speaking. According to a study by Sharma et al. patients underwent orthodontics treatment encounter many problems such as concern of soreness, awkwardness, cost, and long treatment time [4]. In addition, Patel and Lew reported almost 8% and 30% patients stop
orthodontic treatment due to the pain suffered at the beginning stage of the initial treatment [8].

Concurred with our findings, pain is the main reasons why patients are deterred to seek orthodontic treatment. Patient will usually feel soreness on teeth and mouth after placement of orthodontic appliances. They will also experience some level of discomfort to speak and eat. Some literature show that all orthodontic procedures like placement of separator, insertion of arch wires, arch wires activation, use of external forces and removal of brackets will produce some discomfort in patients. Additionally, another study has shown that orthodontic treatment could have detrimental effect on quality of life and influence their oral health [9].

A prospective study by Scheurer and co-workers have also reported about 95% of patient will experienced pain during orthodontic treatment [10]. Previous study has shown that there is no difference in the level of pain were found between fixed and removable appliances. However, Sergl and co-workers reported removable appliances does not cause as much pain as treatment with fixed and functional appliances [11]. Patients not only experienced pain during the orthodontic treatment but also at the finish of the treatment (debonding procedure).

Patient’s attitude and cooperation is a crucial component to determine the result of orthodontic treatment [12]. Absence of support from the patient will give substantial impact to the duration of treatment time. Based on the study by Larsson and Bergstrom, they found that 52% out of 152 Swedish adolescents in the study did not obey every treatment suggestion from their orthodontist [13].

Nearly all the patients will complaint some degree of discomfort, pain, and the appearance of appliances as contributing factors for not concur with their treatment [14]. Pain and discomfort cause by the orthodontic appliances could reduce patient’s cooperation and has been known to be the major reason patients declined orthodontic treatment [15]. Factors that might contribute to a successful orthodontic treatment before and during the treatment is the capability to manage pain and discomfort cause by the appliance [16]. Thus, it is important to reduce and minimize pain experience during orthodontic treatment.

V. CONCLUSIONS

This study shows that some degree of discomforts and pain will likely happen when patients undergo orthodontic treatment with removable and fixed orthodontic appliances. However, the type of pain and discomfort experience is difference between these two appliances. Information regarding what to expect must be incorporated during the first appointment prior to orthodontic treatment. This is to prepare patient mentally and physically.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to convey our greatest gratitude to all the academic and clinical staff from the Faculty of Dentistry, USIM for the helping hand during this research. Terima kasih.

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