Poster Determinants for Oral-Health-Related Quality of Life among Danish adults

Christensen, Lisa Bøge; Hede, Børge; Fiehn, Nils-Erik; Holm-Pedersen, Poul

Publication date:
2011

Document Version
Early version, also known as pre-print

Citation for published version (APA):
Determinants for Oral-Health-Related Quality of Life among Danish adults

Christensen LB1, Hede B1,2, Holm-Pedersen P1, Fiehn NE1
University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Health Sciences, Dental School, Denmark1
Special Dental Care, Health and Care Administration, City of Copenhagen, Denmark2

Objectives
Identify and analyze determinants for oral-health-related quality of life among adults admitted to a Danish research program on general health and lifestyle (DANHES 2007-2008)

Materials and methods
• Study population: 4402 volunteers invited among participants of main study (n=18065) in 12 Danish cities.
• Age 18-96 years (average 54)
• Structured interviews (from main study and dental study) and clinical oral examination
• Oral-health-related quality of life measured by a 10 item index
• Non-parametric statistical methods, chi-square, simple and multivariate logistic regression

Results
• 33 persons were edentulous, 7 % wore dentures, mean DMFS = 62
• 88% were regular users of dental care
• 24 % reported oral-health-related quality of life problems
• 6 % reported score of 3 or more oral-health-related quality of life problems (maximum score = 30)

Most frequent problems because of appearance of teeth (or dentures):
• Feeling embarrassed (13 %)
• Feeling tense (9 %)
• Avoid smiling/laughing (6 %)
• Difficulties with eating food due to mouth or teeth problems 9 %

Simple and multivariate logistic regression of odds ratio for high score of oral-health-related Quality of Life (index of three or more-problems)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Simple Odds ratio</th>
<th>Multivariate Odds Ratio</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No dental visits (5 yrs)***</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edentulousness**</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of natural teeth *</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wearing dentures *</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMFS &gt; 100 *</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decayed surfaces &gt;= 2 *</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* controlled for gender, age, ethnicity, smoking habits, morbidity/handicap, physical activity, dental visit habits
** controlled for gender, age, ethnicity, smoking habits, morbidity/handicap, physical activity
*** controlled for gender, age, ethnicity, smoking habits, morbidity/handicap, physical activity and number of teeth

Conclusions
• Regular dental visits and high number of natural teeth are determinants for high level of oral-health-related quality of life
• Untreated caries, wearing dentures and high caries experience are determinants for reduced oral-health-related quality of life

The study was economically supported by Tryg Foundation, National Health Insurance and Danish Regions