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 %

<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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.8</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