Decision Making in Oral Rehabilitation Using an Interview Method
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Publication date: 2008

Document version
Early version, also known as pre-print

Citation for published version (APA):
Decision Making in Oral Rehabilitation Using an Interview Method

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Background

The indication for oral rehabilitation is traditionally based on a lack of different oral functions (1). In modern prosthodontics, by incorporating patient generated aspects into the decision making process, a more accurate decision can be undertaken (2). An optimal method for incorporating the patient perspective in oral rehabilitation should for clinical use be a simple and structured one (3), preferably generating a high number of cues. The SEIQoL-DW is an interview method for generating individual cues, and has been used in the medical research (4). The SEIQoL-DW was considered to fulfil most of the criteria for a method suitable for identifying patient needs and raise the quality of the decision making and treatment planning.

Objectives

Fifty-seven patients were included in the study. The participants should be in need of an extensive oral rehabilitation and should have undergone a traditional examination/interview. The number of teeth, number of occluding teeth, region of missing teeth and removable dental prostheses (RDP), if any, were recorded. The SEIQoL-DW included 4 steps: (1) Generation of cues by interview and selection of the five most important cues (2) Evaluation of the status of the five chosen cues on Visual Analogue Scale (3) Evaluation of the relative importance of the five cues using the DW-instrument (Fig.1) (4) Calculation of a score for each cue and an overall SEIQoL-DW score for each patient For each participant, cues regarding reason for demanding treatment, symptoms, wishes and expectations from the traditional history taking, were recorded. The OHP (12) consisted of 49 questions. The patient answered how often a problem had occurred during the past month. A score from 0 to 4 was given to each answer depending at level of occurrence. An overall OHP score were summarized (9 and 56).

Materials and methods

Cues extracted from the OHP, to be used in the analysis, were chosen to be the cues from the questions with answers of a score 2-4.

The opinion of the participants regarding the SEIQoL-DW method was obtained by four questions. Statistics included a general linear model and t-tests. Level of significance was 0.05.

The number of teeth, tooth contacts, missing anterior teeth and RDP showed no significant relationship to the number of cues generated by the SEIQoL-DW. The overall SEIQoL-DW score was significantly related to the overall-OHP score (Fig.2).

Conclusions

The SEIQoL-DW method showed a potential for generating useful information in the oral rehabilitation decision making process. The results showed in more cues and additional information compared to the traditional history taking and the OHP questionnaire.

The status of the teeth did not influence the volume of information generated by the SEIQoL-DW. A high percentage of the participants were positive towards the use of the SEIQoL-DW method.

Results

Significantly more cues were generated by the SEIQoL-DW when compared to the traditional history taking. Significantly more cues were missing in both the traditional history taking and the OHP when compared to the SEIQoL-DW (Table 1). The SEIQoL-DW generated additional types of cues when compared to both the traditional history taking and the OHP (Table 2).

References

2. Mackay, J., Ong, M.T., Hoggie, M., Improvement in the patient’s quality of life through the provision of oral rehabilitation, J Dent (Paris) 2005 33:152-156

Fig. 1: The SEIQoL-DW interview

Fig. 2: Relationship between SEIQoL-DW score and OHP score

Table 3: Number of cues Method of recording Median no. of cues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of recording</th>
<th>Median no. of cues</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traditional history</td>
<td>17.13 (2.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEIQoL-DW</td>
<td>22.16 (2.9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Most frequent additional cues from the SEIQoL-DW

Most frequent additional cues from the SEIQoL-DW were general oral conditions and the OHP questionnaire.

Table 3: Most frequent additional cues from the SEIQoL-DW were compared to the traditional history and the OHP.

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