Decision Making in Oral Rehabilitation Using an Interview Method
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Decision Making in Oral Rehabilitation Using an Interview Method

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Materials and methods

Fifty-seven patients were included in the study. The participants should be in need for an extensive oral rehabilitation and should have undergone a traditional examination/interval. The number of teeth, number of occluding teeth, region of missing teeth and removable dental prostheses (RDP), if any, were recorded. The SEI-QOL-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 SEI-QOL-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 (3) 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 on level of occurrence. An overall OHP score were summarized (9 and 56)

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.

Objectives

The aim was to describe the potential of the SEI-QOL-DW method and differences between the SEI-QOL-DW method and the traditional history taking as well as the OHP questionnaire in generating usable information for decision making in oral rehabilitation.

Methods

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

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

Most frequent additional cues from the SEI-QOL-DW

Table 2: Most frequent additional cues from the SEI-QOL-DW compared to the traditional history and the OHP.

Conclusions

The SEI-QOL-DW method showed a potential for generating useful information in the oral rehabilitation decision making process. The results indicate 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 SEI-QOL-DW. A high percentage of the participants were positive towards the use of the SEI-QOL-DW method.

References