



ORAL HEALTH STATUS AND DENTAL TREATMENT NEEDS OF GERIATRIC PATIENTS IN TERTIARY DENTAL CARE HOSPITAL- A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

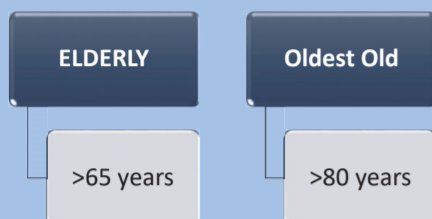


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INTRODUCTION

Aging is one of the natural biological phenomena.

WHO CATEGORY OF GERIATRICS



Oral health is related to the general health of the person and reflects the quality of life.. The needs for oral health are changing and growing rapidly.

OBJECTIVES

This study is mainly done to know the prevalence of various oral conditions common in geriatric patients reported to tertiary care institution

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology, Tamil Nadu Government Dental College and Hospital

3000 patients case records

MAY 2017 – APRIL 2018

1300 Geriatric case records

1200 case records selected

100 excluded due to incomplete records

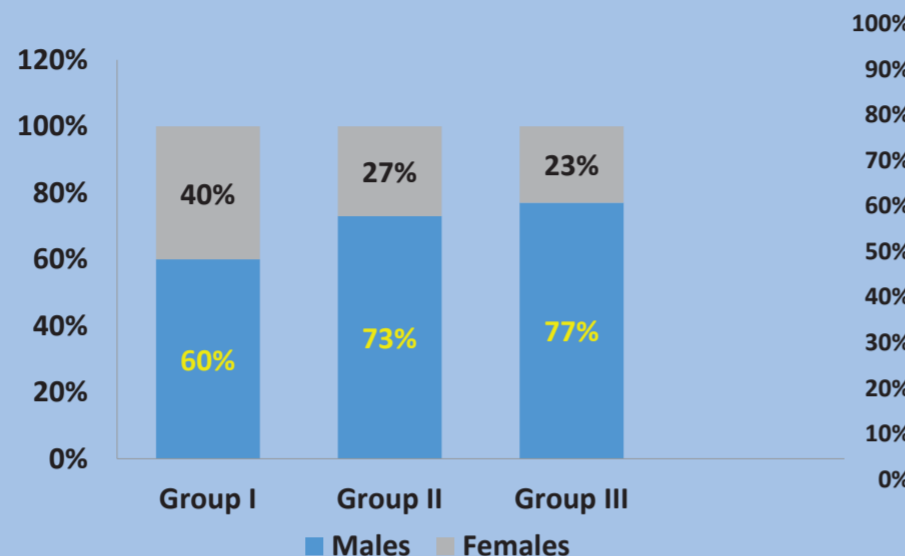
Group I: 60-70 years
n = 500

Group II: 71-80 years
n = 400

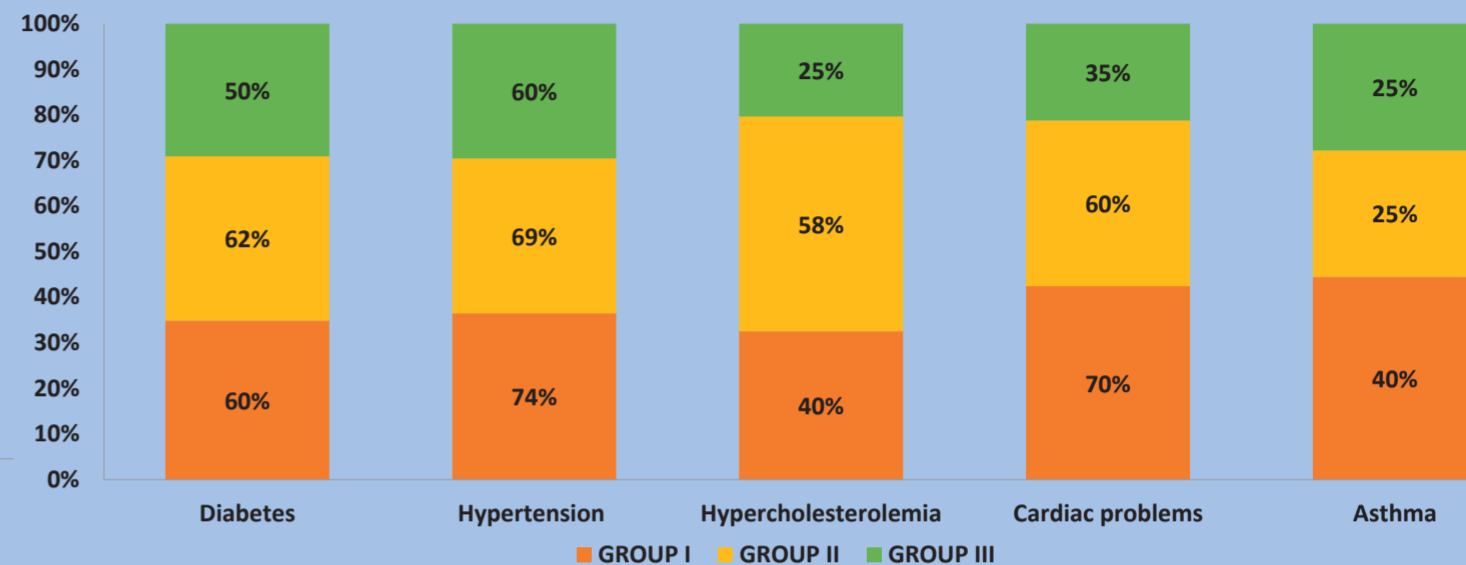
Group III: >80 years
n = 300

RESULTS

Gender Distribution among groups



Distribution of systemic diseases among groups



ORAL HEALTH STATUS AMONG DIFFERENT GROUPS

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GROUP I (60-70 years, n=500):

- Dental Caries: 31%
- Periodontal Diseases: 30%
- Attrition and abrasion: 6%
- Edentulism: 10%
- Infectious Diseases: 6%
- Malignancy: 1%
- Mucosal lesions: 3%
- Sjogren's syndrome: 3%
- Stomatopyrosis: 1%
- TMJ arthritis: 2%
- Neuralgia: 2%

GROUP II (71-80 years, n=400):

- Dental Caries: 35%
- Periodontal Diseases: 30%
- Attrition and abrasion: 7%
- Edentulism: 10%
- Infectious Diseases: 8%
- Carcinoma, OPMDs: 5%
- Mucosal lesions: 5%
- TMJ disorders: 5%

GROUP III (>80 years, n=300):

- Dental Caries: 20%
- Periodontal Diseases: 70%
- Attrition and abrasion: 10%

Other Oral Conditions:

- PERIODONTAL DISEASE
- GENERALISED BONE LOSS
- DENTAL CARIES
- PALATAL ABSCESS
- REGRESSIVE ALTERATION
- EDENTULISM
- DENTURE
- CANDIDIASIS
- LEUKOPLAKIA
- SUBMUCOUS FIBROSIS
- ORAL LICHEN PLANUS
- GEOGRAPHIC TONGUE
- ELONGATED STYLOID PROCESS
- MALIGNANT GROWTH

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

In this study, dental caries and periodontal disease are more prevalent among the geriatric patients. Most of the systemic disease can also contribute to oral problems and vice versa. A poor oral status may lead to eating problems, weight loss, and dehydration aggravating the existing problems. Hence training of health care professionals in the management of the geriatric patients, free oral care or treatment, "Home dentistry or domiciliary dental care", and comprehensive oral care is necessary. Evidence-based research is much needed for better understanding of oral health status and treatment needs of geriatric population for improving quality of life

Drugs should be used cautiously according to **American Geriatrics Society 2019 Updated Beers Criteria** to avoid potentially inappropriate medication use in Older Adults

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