

Prevalence of Oral mucosal disorders in Geriatric patients visiting Dental school in Southern India. A preliminary assessment



Presented By

Dr Amar Sholapurkar

Assistant Professor



Department of Oral Medicine & Radiology, Manipal
College of Dental Sciences, Manipal, INDIA

Introduction:



- The integrity of the oral mucosa is essential for the maintenance of oral and general health.
- It is especially important in the elderly, who are known to have age-related decline in immune system function.

Introduction.....



- Associations have been described between oral mucosal lesions and betel nut chewing, use of tobacco, alcohol use, and ageing.
- Nevertheless the relative strength of the associations has not been measured in adequate sample of subjects older than 60 years

Aim

- The **aim** of the study was to find out the Prevalence of Oral mucosal disorders in Geriatric patients visiting our Dental school



Subjects and Methods:



- The study population consisted of 225 patients which ranged in age from 60 to 80 years.
- Subjects were assigned to one of the three age groups.
 - Group A - 60 - 65 years,
 - Group B - 66 - 70 years,
 - Group C - 71 years and above.

Subjects and Methods.....



- The sample was drawn using a stratified random sampling procedure to obtain equal representation for gender and for three age groups.
- All the 225 subjects were interviewed and offered an oral examination.

Subjects and Methods.....



- Individuals who refused to participate and those who were too ill or unable to communicate were **excluded** from the study.
- The subjects were interviewed in our department by two trained interviewers.

Subjects and Methods.....



- A detailed medical history was taken to assess the medical status of the patient.
- Questions relating to the presence of habits like chewing tobacco, smoking or consuming alcohol were asked to the patients.

Subjects and Methods.....



- Examinations were performed by a trained dentist to recognize and diagnose oral mucosal disorders.
- Dentures were assessed for stability, tooth wear and structural integrity.
- The diagnosis of Oral lesions were confirmed on histopathologic examination.

Subjects and Methods.....



- Data was entered into the computer and frequency tables were generated using SPSS version 13.0
- Chi square test was used to determine the association of oral mucosal disorders with Age, medical status and use of dentures.

Subjects and Methods.....



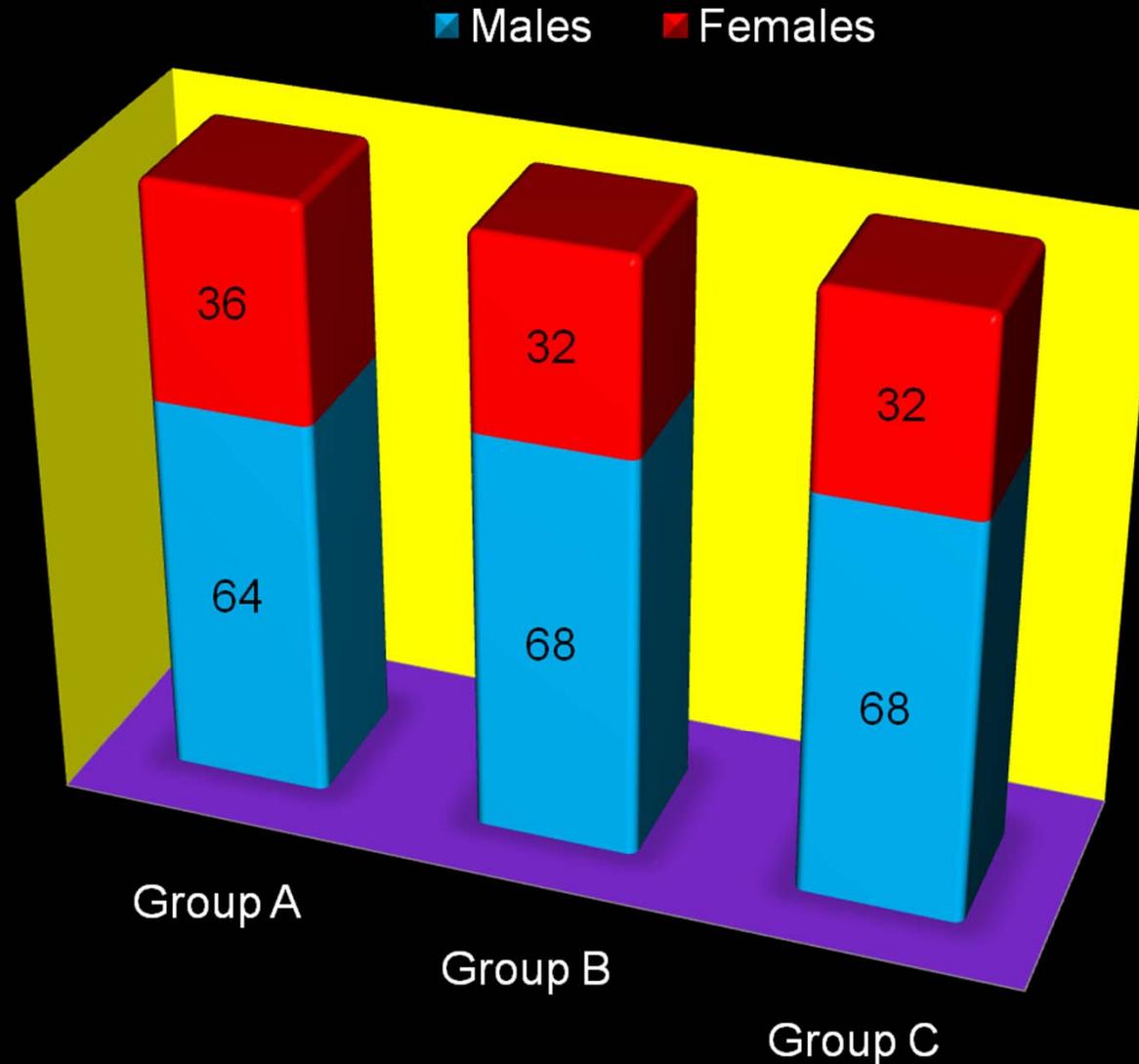
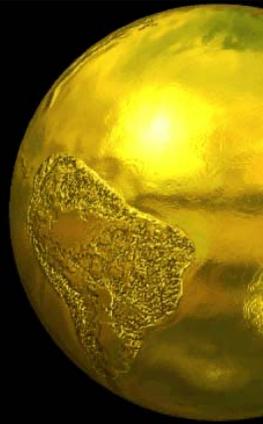
- The test was considered
 - **significant** if $p \leq 0.05$
 - **Highly significant** if $p \leq 0.01$
 - **Very highly significant** if $p \leq 0.001$

Results and Analysis:

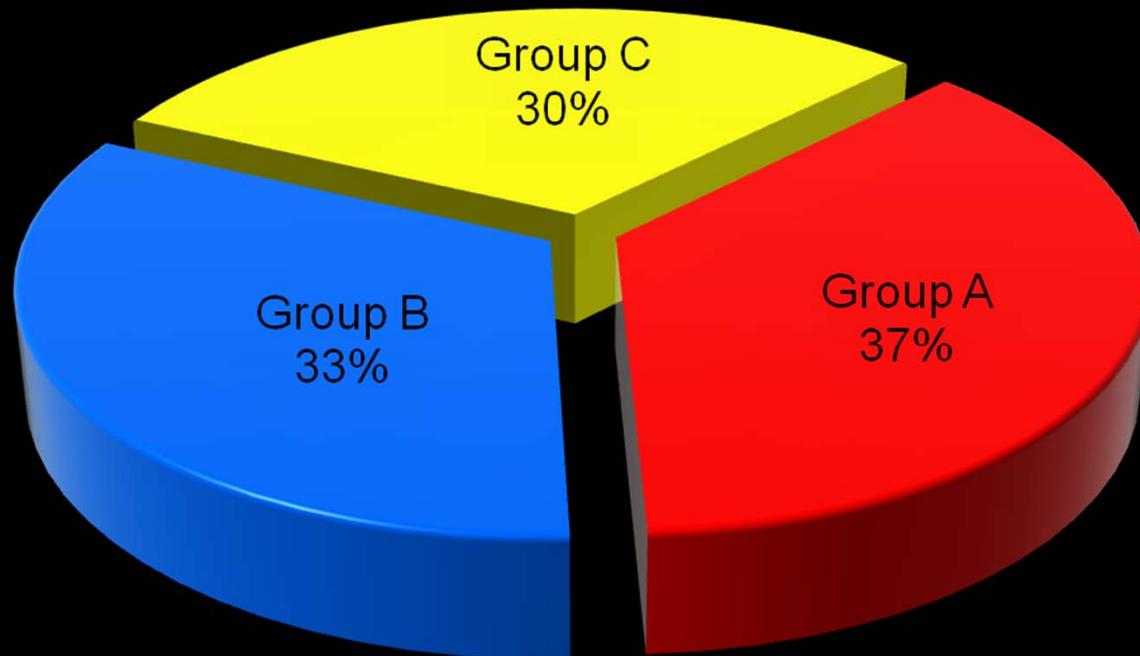


- The mean age for Group A, Group B and Group C was found to be 62.5, 66, and 74 years respectively.

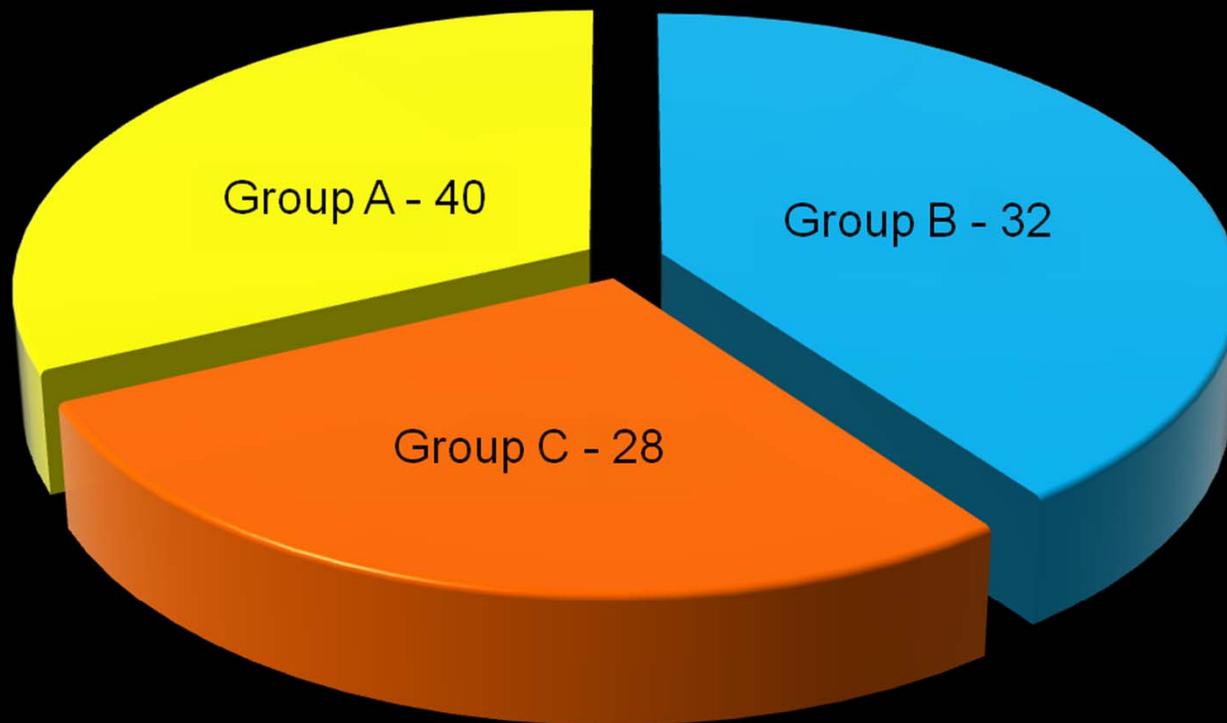
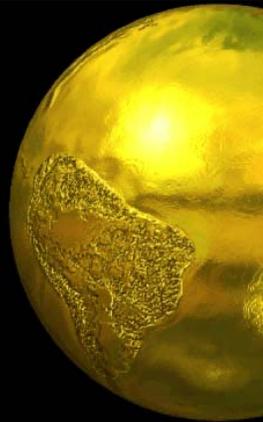
Comparison of Genders in three age groups



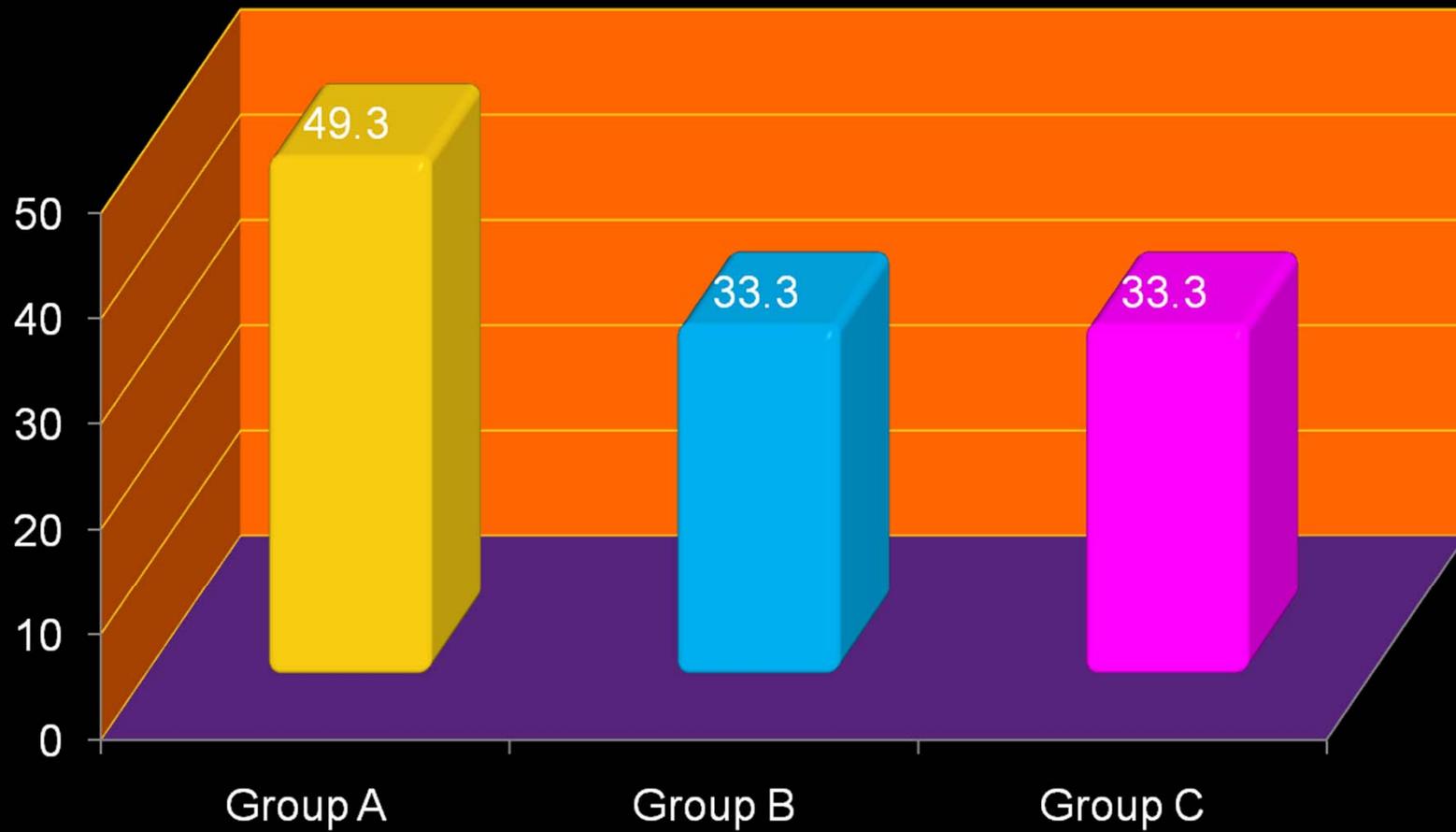
Oral health complaints



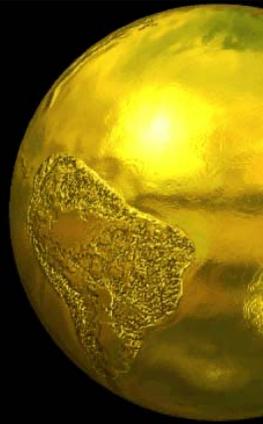
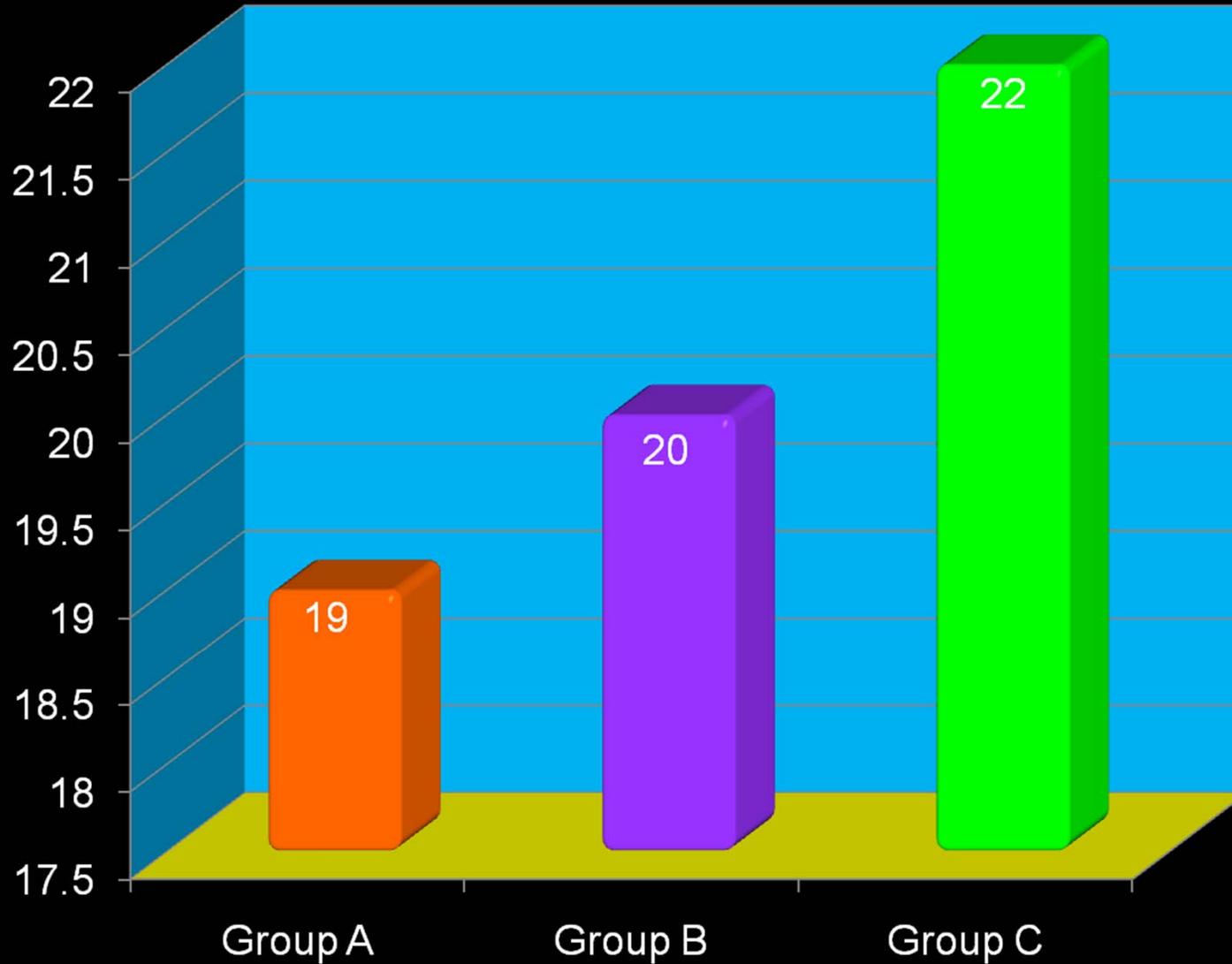
Medically Compromised patients



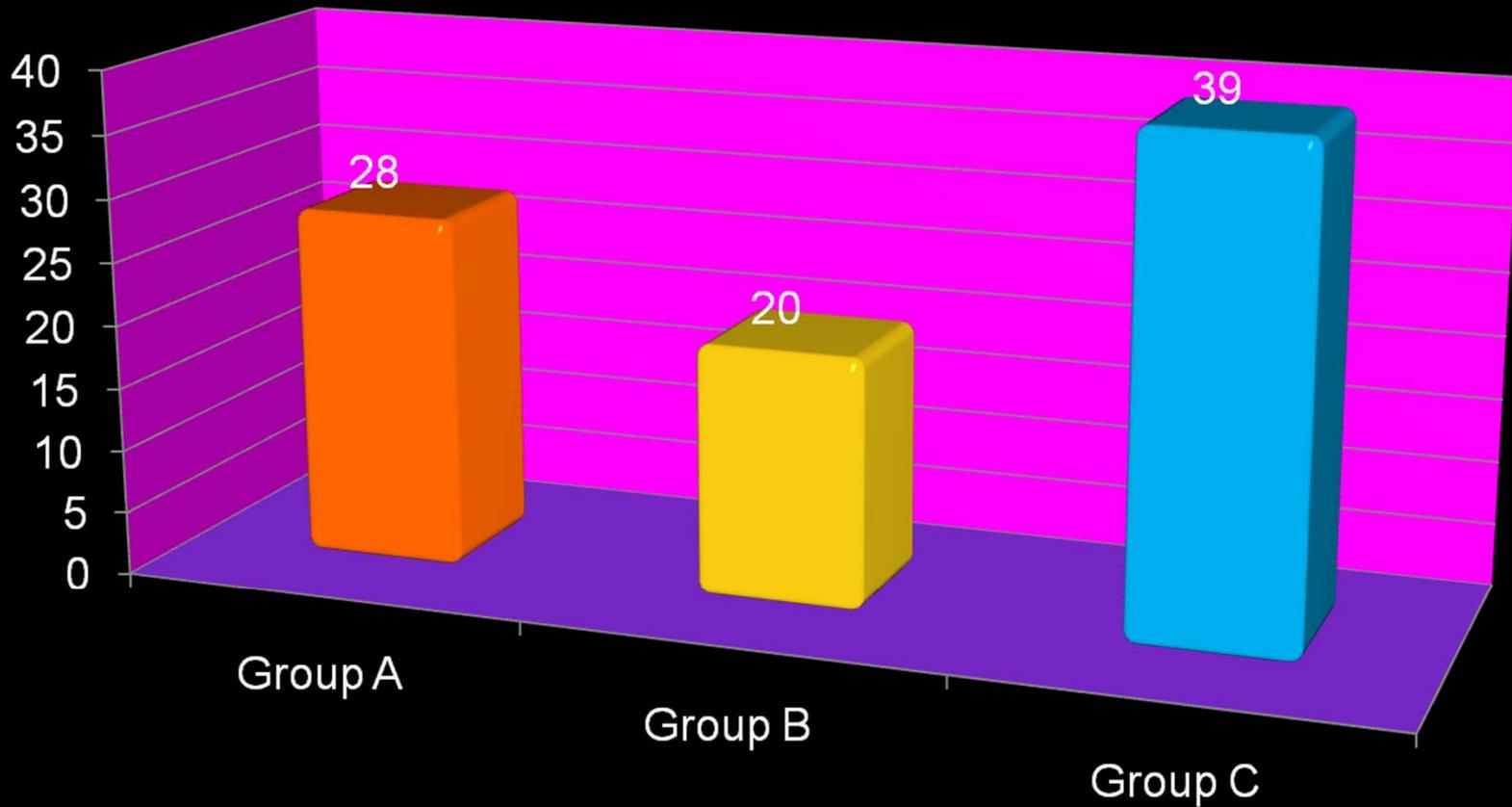
Recent use of dental services



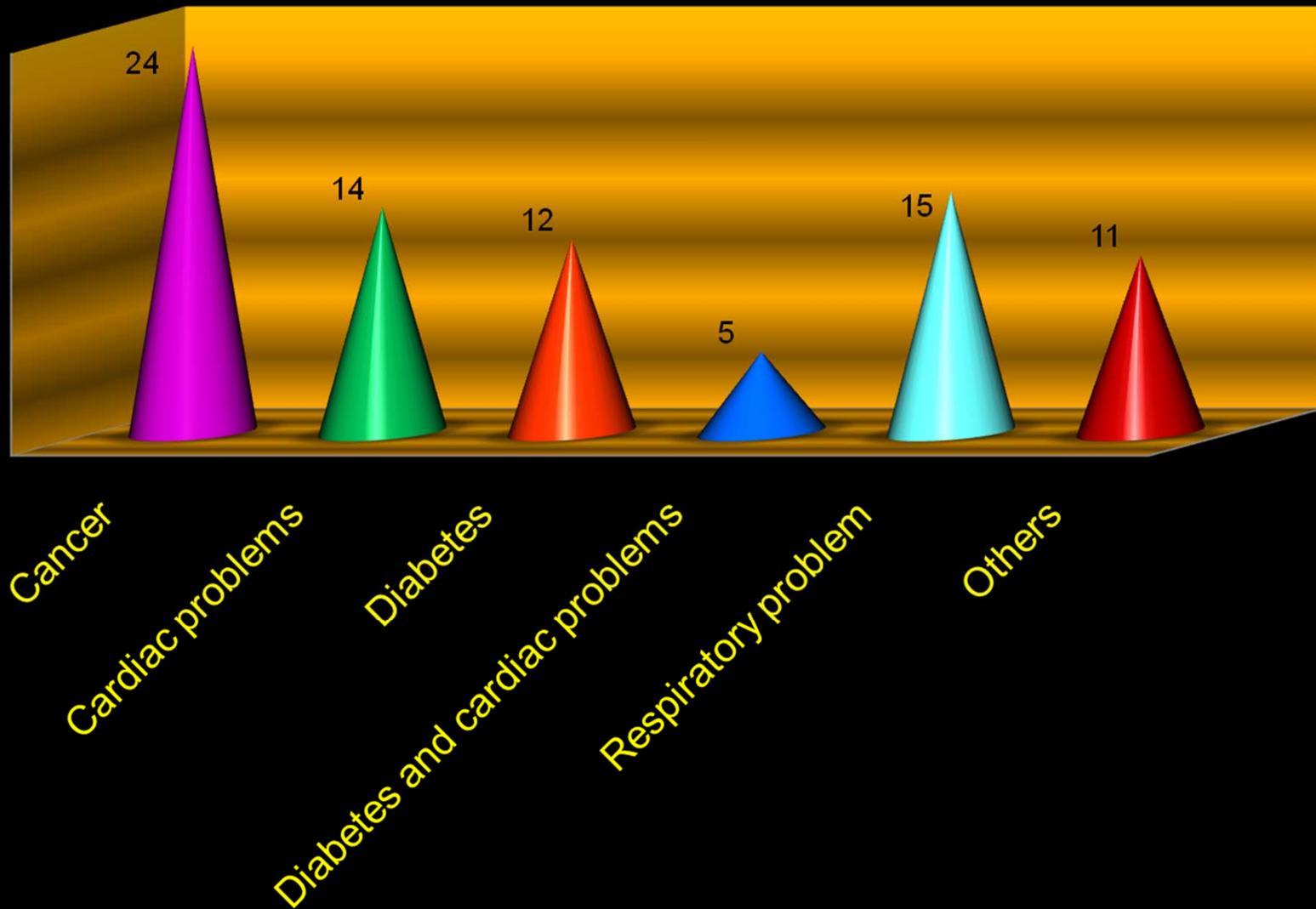
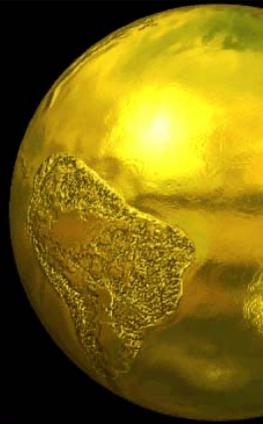
Presence of Habits



Associated mucosal lesions



Representation of Medically compromised patients in three groups



Distribution of the Oral Mucosal lesions in three groups



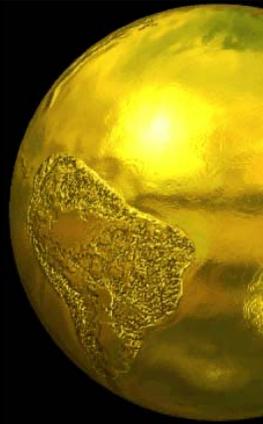
	Group A	Group B	Group C
Oral cancer	5	8	11
White lesion	3	4	9
Red lesion	3	4	7
Ulcer	1	0	0
Pigmentation	2	1	0
Growth	0	1	1

DISCUSSION:



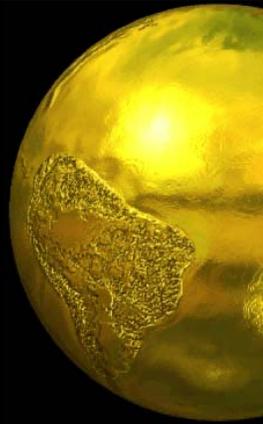
- The number of individuals over 60 years is steadily increasing in almost all the countries as a result of the improvement in living conditions and medical advances in therapeutics.
- Oral health is an important part of the quality of life of any individual.

DISCUSSION.....



- Oral lesions can cause discomfort or pain, may interfere with mastication, swallowing and speech.
- Symptoms such as halitosis, xerostomia or oral dysaesthesia can interfere with the daily social activities.

DISCUSSION.....



- In our study when patients were questioned regarding the presence of oral health complaint it was not surprising that about 32 - 38% of the subjects experienced oral health problems.
- **MI MacEntec et al** (1988) found oral health complaints in 35% of elderly people which was consistant to our study.

DISCUSSION.....



- In our study about 30 - 40% of the elderly subjects were medically compromised which was very less compared to study conducted by **Dimitris et al** (2005) where 90% subjects were medically compromised.

DISCUSSION.....



- Subjects in our study reported of recent use of dental services.
- In the study conducted by **MI MacEntec** et al 60% of individuals reported recent use of dental services.

DISCUSSION.....



- Associations have been reported between oral mucosal disorder and habits (Zimniormon et al 1962; Roed - Peterson et al 1972, Bross et al 1976; Pindberg 1978; Bastiaan and Reade 1979;, Anell et al 1984, Heeneman and Brown 1986).
- The proportion of mucosal lesions associated with habits in our study was found almost same as compared to the above studies.

DISCUSSION.....



- A significant proportion of oral lesions encountered in our study were also related to the use of dentures.
- **Denture stomatitis** followed by **angular cheilitis** was most prevalent in all the groups. This finding was consistent with the study conducted by **Triantos (2005)**.

CONCLUSION:



- In our study it was found that patients in Group C had more Prevalence of Oral Mucosal disorders.
- The coexistence of multiple medical conditions might further complicate oral health.
- The oral lesions among elderly people are frequent and commonly related to the habits and use of dentures.
- Ageing is an important factor that can influence the occurrence of mucosal lesions.

Acknowledgements:



- Staff and PG's of Dept of Oral Medicine, Manipal
- Patients who participated in the study



manipal.edu

