

Knowledge about risk factors associated with periodontal disease among patients referred to a specialist periodontal clinic

Abstract

Objective

The patient's awareness and knowledge of periodontal disease is a key factor for successful periodontal treatment. The objective of this study was to evaluate this knowledge among patients referred to a specialist periodontal clinic.

Methods

145 consecutive patients referred for treatment of periodontitis were asked about the causes/risk factors associated to periodontitis. Their answers were collated into the following groups: genetics/inheritance, stress, smoking, poor oral hygiene/bacteria, systemic disease (diabetes, cardiovascular disease, medicine intake).

Results

Among the 145 patients referred, 60% had some knowledge about the causes of or risk factors associated to periodontal disease. Among these 87 patients, poor oral hygiene/bacteria was the most mentioned cause (40.6%), followed by smoking (22.9%). Genetics/inheritance, stress and systemic disease were seldom reported. The majority of the patients (70.1%) with knowledge about periodontal disease had received information about the disease from the dental staff, while the rest had acquired their knowledge from other sources.

Conclusion

The knowledge about the etiology of periodontal disease among the referred patients was poor since 40% had not received any information about the disease. In order to treat and control periodontal disease effectively, programs with a focus on improving both professional and patient awareness of periodontal disease are needed.

Keywords

Periodontal disease, risk factors, plaque control, compliance.

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Introduction

The role of plaque accumulation as an etiological factor to the development of periodontal disease is well established.^{1–3} In the last decades, some risk factors associated with the progression of periodontal disease have also been identified (i.e., specific bacteria, smoking habit, poorly controlled diabetes, stress, obesity, gender, socio-economic status, genetics).⁴ The association between periodontal status and systemic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease and obesity, has also been highlighted during the last years.^{5–8} It is the duty of dentists and dental hygienists to transfer this knowledge to the patients. It has been reported that once patients are informed about the nature of their disease, the dental professionals are consequently able to obtain the patients' compliance in establishing good periodontal health behavior.⁹ In this matter, Horne et al. identified three important aspects: the patient's compliance ("the extent to which the patient's behavior matches the prescriber's recommendations"), the adherence (the agreement between the patient and the health care provider to follow the prescriber's recommendations) and the concordance (the agreement between a patient and a health care professional in determining whether, when and how medicines have to be taken).¹⁰

Blinkhorn considers that unsatisfactory adherence can often be explained by inadequate information and when the information is irrelevant to the patient.¹¹ The patient's awareness and knowledge of periodontal disease appears also to be a key factor for successful periodontal treatment.^{12,13} Deinzer et al., in a study involving 1,001 interviews in a German community, reported a deficit in knowledge about risk factors associated with periodontal disease and suggested that education on periodontal disease should be improved.⁹ Pralhad and Thomas reported that there were some differences in the knowledge of periodontitis among different health care professionals.¹⁴

Knowledge about risk factors associated with periodontal disease among patients referred to specialist periodontal clinics has not yet evaluated. For this reason, the objective of the present study was to evaluate knowledge about periodontal disease among patients referred to a specialist periodontal clinic for a periodontal examination. The second objective was to evaluate the source of the patients' information.

Materials and methods

All consecutive patients ($N = 145$) referred to the specialist periodontal clinic in Borås, Sweden, for a periodontal clinical examination between June and December 2014 were included. The patients were referred from private and public dental clinics in the county of Södra Älvsborg, in Sweden.

After registration of the patients' anamneses and before undergoing clinical examination, the patients were asked whether they had been referred from a private or public clinic, whether they knew the reason why they had been referred to a specialist clinic (yes/no) and whether they knew about possible causes/risk factors associated with periodontal disease. Patients could express one or more causes and did not have to choose from a list of suggestions or a questionnaire. Their answers were then collated into the following groups: genetics/inheritance, stress, smoking, poor oral hygiene/bacteria, systemic disease (diabetes, cardiovascular disease, medicine intake). The patients were also asked whether they had obtained their knowledge on periodontal disease from dental professionals, the Internet, newspapers or other sources.

The patients were informed that their answers were being collected anonymously for research analysis. All of the patients gave their consent.

Statistical analysis

Mean value and standard deviation were used for data description. The percentage of patients with respect to the different answers was calculated and differences were analyzed by a chi-squared test, using IBM SPSS Statistics (Version 22.0; IBM, Armonk, N.Y., U.S.). A p -value of < 0.05 was considered to be significant.

Results

The number of patients included in the study was 145; 64 were males (mean age of 54.4; S.D. ± 14.6) and 81 were females (mean age of 57.8; S.D. ± 15.8). Of these patients, 37.2% had been referred from private clinics and 62.8% from public clinics (**Table 1**). Only 9.7% had not been informed about the reason they were being referred to the specialist clinic, and in this respect, no difference was noted between private and public dental clinics (**Table 2**). When asked whether they had any knowledge about the causes of or risk factors for periodontal disease

Table 1

Sample description.

Table 2

Awareness of the reason for referral to a specialist periodontal clinic.

	N = 145	%	Mean age (years)	S.D. (years)
Referral from				
Private clinics	54	37.2	61.8	13.9
Public clinics	91	62.8	52.4	15.0
Sex				
Male	64	44.1	54.4	14.6
Female	81	55.9	57.8	15.8
Total	145	100	56.0	15.3

Table 1

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	Difference according to sex	
				χ^2	P-value
Private clinics	91.6	83.3	87.0	0.9059	0.365
Public clinics	89.7	94.2	92.3	0.7949	0.427
Total	90.5	90.2	90.3	0.0469	0.963

Table 2

(yes/no), only 60% answered "yes". The mean age of the patients who answered "yes" was 58 ± 17 and was 55 ± 14 for the patients who answered "no", and these values were not statistically significantly different. Concerning the 40% of patients without any knowledge about the causes of or risk factors for periodontal disease, no difference was noted between patients referred from private dental clinics or those referred from public dental clinics (**Fig. 1**). Among the 87 patients with knowledge about the causes of or risk factors for periodontal disease, 53 (61%) expressed only one possible cause, 24 (28%) two causes and 10 (11%) three (**Fig. 2**). Poor oral hygiene/bacteria was the most commonly mentioned cause of periodontal disease (40.6%), followed by smoking (22.9%). Among the patients who reported only one cause, poor oral hygiene/bacteria was the most cited. In patients who mentioned two causes, smoking was the most cited, followed by poor oral hygiene/bacteria and genetics/inheritance. Stress and systemic disease were seldom reported (**Fig. 2**). The majority of the patients (70.1%) with knowledge about periodontal disease stated that they had been informed about the causes of the disease by dental professionals, while the rest of the patients had obtained their knowledge from the Internet, magazines or other sources (**Fig. 3**).

Discussion

The objective of the present study was to investigate the knowledge about periodontal disease among patients referred to a specialist periodontal clinic. All of the patients regularly visited public or private dental clinics for dental treatment and received periodontal nonsurgical therapy at least once a year, among other dental treatments. Among those patients, 90.3% knew the reason for their referral to a specialist clinic. When the patients were asked whether they were familiar with the causes of periodontal disease, surprisingly, 40% answered "no", even though they had been sent to a specialist clinic and received regular nonsurgical periodontal treatment from their dentist or dental hygienist. Regardless of whether they were referred from public or private clinics, the percentage of patients with no knowledge about periodontal disease was similar. Males tended to have less knowledge than females. It has been suggested that men may have less interest in their oral health and knowledge about periodontal disease compared with women.¹⁵ The high frequency of patients without any knowledge about periodontal disease among these regular recipients of dental care highlights the ineffectiveness in transferring individual tailored information from the professional dental staff to

Fig. 1

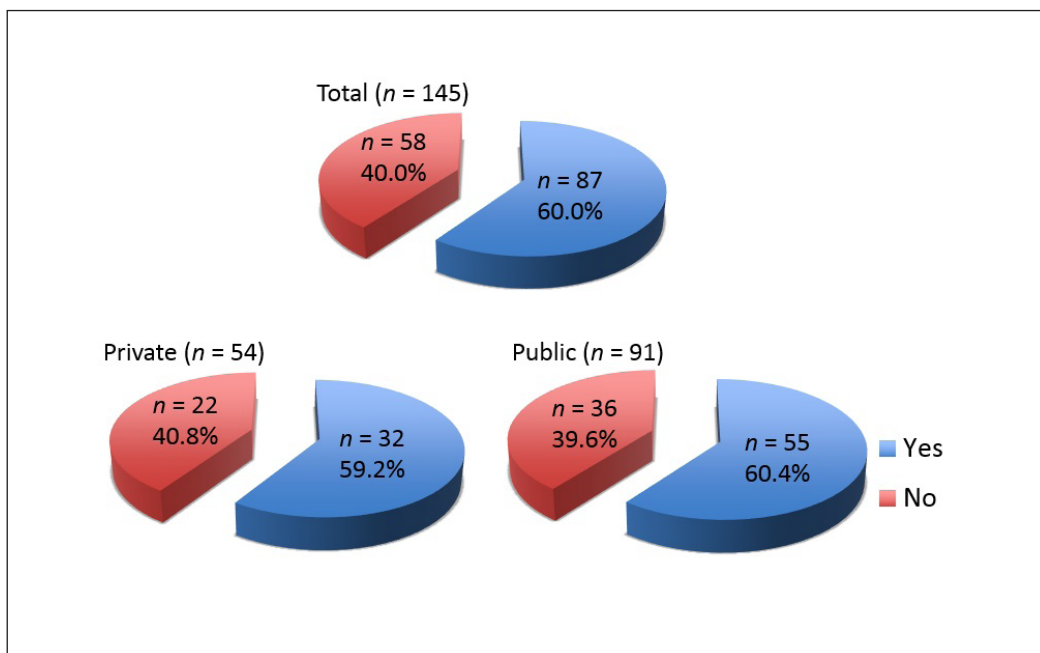


Fig. 1

Knowledge about causes of or risk factors for periodontal disease. Only about 60% of patients overall responded positively, irrespective of whether they were referred from private or public dental clinics.

Fig. 2

Answers from the 87 patients with knowledge about the causes of or risk factors for periodontal disease: The graph on the left shows that 60.9% of these patients expressed only one putative cause, while 39.1% cited two or more. The graph on the right shows that poor oral hygiene/bacteria was the most mentioned cause of periodontal disease (40.6%), followed by smoking (22.9%). Stress, genetics/inheritance and systemic disease were seldom reported (4.5%, 17.5% and 14.5%, respectively).

Fig. 2

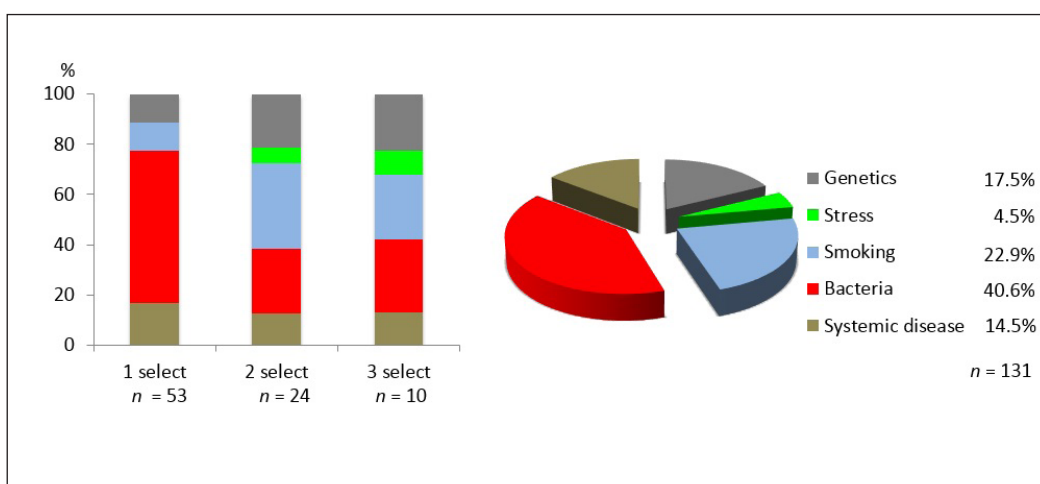
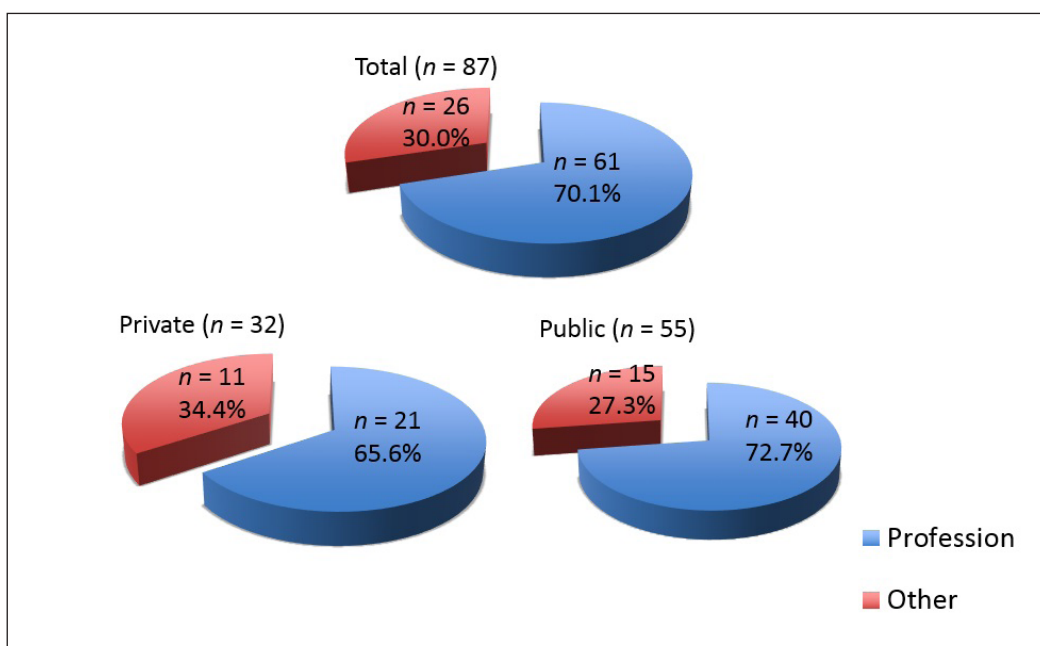


Fig. 3

The source of information among the 87 patients with knowledge about periodontal disease: The majority had obtained the information from dental professionals, but 30% of them had gained their knowledge from other sources.

Fig. 3



the patients, which might be due to low interest among general practitioners in the etiology and prevention of periodontal disease¹⁶ or to inadequate techniques used to achieve patients' awareness of the disease and compliance.^{17, 18} Compliance with periodontal therapy is directly related to its success.¹³ Gao et al. reviewed the effect of motivational interviewing in improving periodontal health and concluded that dental professionals should assess the presence of adequate knowledge of periodontal disease before starting treatment.¹⁹

It is important to point out that the patients in our study were asked whether they had any knowledge about periodontal disease and that they answered using their own words, not via a questionnaire requiring selection from multiple options. Their answers were then collated into different groups of causes or risk factors. The majority of the patients cited only one cause and the remainder reported two or more causes. Among the patients who gave only one cause of periodontal disease, the majority cited poor oral hygiene/bacteria; poor oral hygiene/bacteria was also the most common cause reported when data from all of the patients were considered. The second most common cause was smoking. It is well established that poor oral hygiene is a major risk factor for periodontal disease, as are smoking, stress, genetic factors, diabetes, obesity and cardiovascular disease.⁴ Surprisingly, among those patients who cited two causes, smoking was more commonly mentioned than was poor oral hygiene/bacteria. It is reported in the literature that smoking is a risk factor for periodontal disease and results in accelerated onset, severity and progression of the disease,^{20, 21} but this is the case only in the presence of plaque²⁰ and is related to the number of cigarettes smoked per day.²¹ However, in recent years, smoking has been evaluated as a risk factor for periodontal disease together with other subject-related risk factors and in that context does not seem to have a stronger impact than factors such as cardiovascular disease or obesity.⁷

Thus, among the patients involved in our study, smoking seemed to be overestimated almost to the level of poor oral hygiene/bacteria. However, only a few patients cited other subject-related risk factors. Genetics/inheritance had a slightly higher percentage (17.5%) compared with systemic disease (14.5%) and stress (4.5%). Linden et al. reported that occupational stress has a relationship to the progression of periodontitis.²² Peruzzo et al. reviewed the relationship between psychological factors and periodontal disease and

concluded that there is a positive relationship between stress and periodontal disease.²³ Studies have shown a correlation between poorly controlled diabetes and specific gene polymorphisms and periodontal disease.²⁴ Our results on the knowledge of causes of periodontal disease among patients referred to the specialist periodontal clinic are in agreement with a similar study by Razzak et al.²⁵ and point to the need to improve patients' knowledge about periodontal disease and its risk factors. In our study, the majority of the patients (70.1%) were informed by dental professionals.

Conclusion

Within the limitations of this study, we conclude that the rate of knowledge about periodontal disease among the patients referred to the specialist periodontal clinic was poor, since 40% of the referred patients had not received any information about the disease. Patients suffering from periodontal disease require motivation in order to comply with the treatment. Therefore, in order to treat or control periodontal disease effectively, programs that focus on improving both the dental professionals' and the patients' knowledge about periodontal risk factors and on motivation techniques among general dentists and dental hygienists should be implemented.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests related to this study. This project was self-financed by the Department of Periodontology at Södra Älvsborg Hospital, Borås, Sweden.

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