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Patient-reported outcomes for immediate identification of dental care needs

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Abstract: Aim: Dental treatment is necessary in oncology patients since pre-existing oro-dental disease may influence cancer treatment and prognosis. This study investigated the applicability of two indices in reflecting the actual oral health status of 100 non-cancer patients who were admitted for dental complaints/routine controls.

Methods: The radiographic examination results and the decayed, missed, filled teeth score represented the ‘actual oro-dental status’. The simplified oral hygiene index was utilized for oral hygiene determination, and general oral health assessment index was used to establish the self-perceived oral health.

Results: No correlation was observed between actual oro-dental status and the simplified oral hygiene index (p = 0.27), but the relationship between oro-dental status and general oral health assessment index was significant (p = 0.026). Items 9, 5 and 1 (How often were you concerned about problems with your teeth, gums or dentures? How often were you able to eat anything without feeling discomfort? How often did you limit the kinds or amounts of food you eat because of problems with your teeth or dentures?) presented correlation (r = −0.285, r = 0.268, and r = −0.248).

Conclusion: Three items of GOHAI (Geriatric Oral Health Assessment Index) may be used to identify the requisite of dental treatment in patients and to aid in immediate dental treatment planning.

Keywords: Dental care • Health care delivery • Oral health • Patient outcomes assessment • Special care

Introduction

Detection and management of potential sources of morbidity prior to initiation of specific consequential medical therapies (e.g. cytotoxic cancer treatment, solid organ/stem cell transplantation, and so on) is an important aspect of dental and oral care. Cancer patients hold a significant place among medically at-risk patients since acute and chronic side effects of cancer therapy such as mucositis, bacterial, viral and
fungal infections, salivary gland dysfunction, pain, taste change, dysphagia, soft tissue/bone necrosis and trismus are observed in oral cavity.(1–5). These may arise due to direct effects of treatment on the soft and hard oral tissues, or indirect damage through systemic toxicity (6). Oral complications diminish the quality of life (QOL) of oncology patient, impact the completion of planned treatment, and increase morbidity and possibly mortality (1, 2, 6–9). Additionally, preexisting dental and periodontal disease may exacerbate causing pain, local, regional and systemic infection in the setting of malignant disease, and these conditions may not be effectively managed when the patient is medically compromised. Nevertheless, the probability of symptomatic infection during cytotoxic treatment may be reduced by approximately one-third (250 versus 318/1000) in haematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) patients when dental treatment is provided prior to transplantation (10). Schuurhuis et al. showed in head and neck cancer (HNC) patients that if dental foci of infection are treated prior to radiation therapy, the risk of post-treatment osteoradionecrosis is reduced by half compared to those patients in whom dental foci are not successfully treated (11). Hence, any oro-dental problems should be assessed prior to cytotoxic regimen (10,12–15) and their treatment should be completed as quickly as possible so that cancer therapy can begin without any delay.

The goal of this study is to investigate whether two common indices [the simplified oral hygiene index (OHI-S) and the geriatric/general oral health assessment index (GOHAI)] reflect the oral health status in a general, non-cancer patient population in an outpatient dental clinic as a patient reported outcome (PRO) tool that may facilitate identification of dental treatment needs in cancer patients.

**Materials and Methods**

We recruited 100 dental patients who had been admitted to Ege University School of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology for either dental complaints or regular annual dental check-ups, and who required panoramic radiographs during their examinations. None of these patients had a diagnosis and/or were under treatment of malignant disease. The study has been administered in full accordance with ethical principles of the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki and informed consents were obtained prior to enrolment. Edentulous patients and those who did not need panoramic radiographs were excluded from the study. Two experienced, calibrated dental practitioners (HÇ, PG) performed both the interviews and the clinical–radiographical examinations of the patients.

Clinical examination was performed with the patient seated on a dental chair under standard conditions (16). Clinically detected carious lesions were recorded (CR). For each patient, a panoramic radiograph was obtained using standard radiographic equipment (Trophy Radiologie, Croissy-Beabourg, France) and protocols. Carious lesions identified on the films were included in the DMFT score and all (clinically and/or radiographically detected) decayed, filled and missing teeth were recorded as CR+DMFT, representing the ‘actual oro-dental status’ of the patients.

For oral hygiene determination, OHI-S was applied for present teeth (http://www.mah.se/CAPP/Methods-and-Indices/Oral-Hygiene-Indices/Simplified-Oral-Hygiene-Index–OHI-S, accessed on 16.09. 2011): simplified debris index (DI-S) and simplified calculus index (CI-S) with scores ranging from 0 to 3 were recorded. For each individual, the debris and calculus scores were totalled and divided by the number of surfaces scored. At least two of the six possible tooth surfaces were examined for an individual score to be calculated. OHI-S scores ranged between 0 and 6, the latter representing the worst oral hygiene (Figure 1).

The patients responded to the GOHAI questionnaire prior to receiving dental treatment. In GOHAI, physical functions such as eating, speaking, and swallowing (items 1–4), and psychosocial functions (satisfaction with appearance, worries or concerns about oral health, inhibition of social contacts due to these concerns) were investigated (items 6, 7, 9–11). Additionally, the level of pain/discomfort during eating, and sensitivity to hot, cold or sweets were established (items 5, 8, and 12) (17). Of the 12 items, 3 had positive (items 3, 5 and 7) and 9 had negative outcomes; that is, higher scores provided for items 3, 5 and 7 indicated a better oral health perception, whereas lower scores given for the other items revealed

**Figure 1:** Diagram explaining OHI-S index. (http://www.mah.se/CAPP/Methods-and-Indices/Oral-Hygiene-Indices/Simplified-Oral-Hygiene-Index–OHI-S, accessed on 16.09. 2011)
Table 1. The items of GOHAI that investigate pain/discomfort, psychosocial and functional problems of patients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOHAI (Please identify the followings according to your last 3 months experiences)</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Seldom</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. How often did you limit the kinds or amounts of food you eat because of problems with your teeth or dentures? (function)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. How often did you have trouble biting or chewing any kinds of food, such as firm meat or apples? (function)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. How often were you able to swallow comfortably? (function) positive outcome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. How often have your teeth or dentures prevented you from speaking the way you wanted? (function)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. How often were you able to eat anything without feeling discomfort? (function/pain/discomfort) positive outcome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. How often did you limit contacts with people because of the condition of your teeth and gums, or dentures? (psychosocial)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. How often were you pleased or happy with the looks of your teeth and gums, or dentures? (psychosocial) positive outcome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. How often did you use medication to relieve pain or discomfort from around your mouth? (function/pain/discomfort)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. How often were you worried or concerned about problems with your teeth, gums, or dentures? (psychosocial)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. How often did you feel nervous or self-conscious because of problems with your teeth, gums, or dentures? (psychosocial)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. How often did you feel uncomfortable eating in front of people because of problems with your teeth or dentures? (psychosocial)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. How often were your teeth or gums sensitive to hot, cold, or sweet? (function/pain/discomfort)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOHAI: geriatric/general oral health assessment index

Table 2. The mean, minimum, maximum values and standard deviations of the indices observed in 100 patients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total GOHAI</th>
<th>OHI-S</th>
<th>CR+DMFT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>40.64</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>7.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>6.47</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>5.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max.</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOHAI: geriatric/general oral health assessment index
OHI-S: simplified oral hygiene index

Results

Total GOHAI scores for the 100 patients ranged between 23 and 52 (mean = 40.64, SD = 6.47). Four patients achieved a score of 51 and over, indicating an 'average' oral QOL. All other patients had scores consistent with 'poor' oral QOL.
The mean OHI-S score was 0.97 ± 0.74, whereas mean CR+DMFT was 7.12 ± 5.09 (Table 2). Statistical analysis revealed no significant correlation between CR+DMFT and OHI-S \( (p = 0.27) \). However, a significant relationship was observed between CR+DMFT and GOHAI scores \( (p = 0.026, r = -0.276) \).

Using Spearman’s rho correlation analysis, the association between questions of GOHAI and CR+DMFT was investigated in order to identify the items that better reflected the oro-dental status of the patients. The results showed that, out of 12 questions included in GOHAI, 9 were not significantly related to the CR+DMFT scores; the other 3 questions revealed significant association (Table 3). The most significantly correlated question was item 9 (How often were you worried or concerned about problems with your teeth, gums, or dentures?), and it had a strong negative correlation with dental status of the patients \( (r = -0.285, p = 0.004 < 0.05) \). GOHAI items 5 (How often were you able to eat anything without feeling discomfort?) and 1 (How often did you limit the kinds or amounts of food you eat because of problems with your teeth or dentures?) had a weaker positive correlation with the dental health of the patients \( (r = 0.268, p = 0.007 < 0.05 \text{ and } r = -0.248, p = 0.013 < 0.05, \text{ respectively}) \).

**Discussion**

In oncology, dental examination and treatment planning requires consultation and care that are integrated with the cancer treatment team (24). Development of a PRO form that reliably identifies a patient’s dental needs prior to medical management of malignancy may have utility in the care of medically compromised and/or complex patients. Another objective of developing PROs may be to provide insight in the relation between oral health and complications during therapy in large populations of cancer patients. This study explored the correlation of OHI-S and GOHAI to the actual oro-dental status in a group of consecutive patients seen in a dental clinic, in order to investigate whether these indices would be useful to identify appropriate items for development of an instrument that can be used for identification of dental care needs in cancer patients.

Patient’s dental status, oral hygiene, past dental care, periodontal and soft tissues status must be assessed using appropriate diagnostic tools in order to develop an adequate dental treatment plan that includes oral hygiene instruction, extractions and a schedule for recalls, preventive programmes and follow-up of the patient’s progress (2, 6, 24–27) (Table 4). This is particularly true for medically complex oncology populations. Unfortunately, few cancer centres have integrated experienced dental practitioners who examine the patients and provide oral care prior to and throughout cancer continuum; even fewer have dental treatment service on site, (1, 2, 26) and most have not employed an oral/dental assessment instrument (2). Therefore, initial and ongoing assessment of the oral cavity using validated instruments that include both patient self-report and professional examination (27) and integrated dental and medical care are necessary for the best treatment planning and outcomes.

A number of indices may be utilised to assess the dental needs of patients: the DMFT index is a means to obtain an estimation of dental disease burden and is currently suggested as the principal oral health index by the World Health Organization (WHO) (6, 28). However, this index only describes the past and current caries history and dental care, and does not document if the cavity is threatening the pulp and/or leading to abscess formation (6). Furthermore, other significant oral conditions, including periodontal disease, are not considered in this index. Periodontal attachment loss may be a good predictor of root caries incidence (29), but it is not assessed with the DMFT index.

The OHI-S was first described by Greene and Vermillion in order to assess the oral hygiene of patients.

**Table 3.** The correspondence of the questions of GOHAI with CR+DMFT results, starting with the most correlated question and ending with the least related one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOHAI item</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>-0.285</td>
<td>0.004&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.268</td>
<td>0.007&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-0.248</td>
<td>0.013&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-0.18</td>
<td>0.073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>-0.151</td>
<td>0.133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>-0.148</td>
<td>0.141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>-0.133</td>
<td>0.186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>-0.085</td>
<td>0.402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>-0.082</td>
<td>0.417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>-0.053</td>
<td>0.597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-0.022</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.137</td>
<td>0.174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOHAI: geriatric/general oral health assessment index
in epidemiological surveys (30). It is used to record the oral hygiene profile of the patient at the time of evaluation (31, 32). GOHAI is a patient-reported measure of oral health status that contains 12 items to establish ‘patient reported oral functional problems’ and ‘psychosocial impacts associated with oral diseases.’ It is also intended for use in the assessment of the effectiveness of dental treatment on oral health-related quality of life (16, 17, 33–38).

As there is considerable variability in dental services available to patients undergoing cancer therapy and other advanced medical care such as organ transplantation, utilisation of a simple, self-report to identify the urgent oral/dental needs of the patients prior to cancer therapy may facilitate recognition, diagnosis and prompt intervention.

This study assessed the potential utility of OHI-S and GOHAI as a guide for developing a PRO tool that identifies the risk for further complications and the need for prompt oro-dental care. In the literature, GOHAI scores are calculated in two different ways: The additive score (ADD-GOHAI) is the sum score that is determined after items 3, 5 and 7 are inverted, and ranges from 12 to 60 (high scores indicate few problems). The simple count score (SC-GOHAI) is a count of the items with the responses ‘sometimes’, ‘often’ and ‘always’ and ranges from 0 to 12 (12 indicates poor oral health) (39–42). In the present study, we utilised the first approach and calculated the sum of the scores after reversing the items with positive outcome, so that all answers would have the same direction, as done in other studies (16, 21, 23, 39, 41, 43, 44).

Table 4. An adequate dental assessment plan for patients who are scheduled for cancer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-cancer treatment dental assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definitive diagnosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental history/past dental care/dental hygiene status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete dental exam (mucosal dental exam, periodontal, temporomandibular joint (TMJ))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiographic survey (panoramic and adjunctive periapicals or full-mouth periapicals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saliva tests (unstimulated and stimulated saliva volumes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjunctive tests as indicated (e.g. pulp tests, cultures)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prognosis for cure vs. palliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed treatment (radiation dose/# fractions/date of treatment and radiation fields/chemotherapy)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The patients with lower GOHAI scores, that is, poorer oral health-related QOL, reported themselves as having more life stress, and worse satisfaction and morale (39). However, Sanchez Garcia et al. stated that the missing and filled components of the DMFT index had a low correlation with the GOHAI score, and the elderly patients mostly based their oral health perceptions on functional concerns (16).

Current screening indices are limited in detecting active dental disease, including caries, dental abscess and periodontal status (45, 46). In our study, OHI-S was not correlated with CR+DMFT, but 3 out of 12 items of GOHAI were associated with the objective oro-dental status of the patients. These questions have potential to be included in a new PRO form.

A major limitation of this study is that none of the indicators that identify the presence of symptomatic and advanced dental processes that may present a risk in cancer patients, and medically complex patients such as abscess, deep caries threatening the pulp, impacted teeth, and advanced periodontitis were included in these indices. Therefore, these items that may be considered among the indicators of urgency of dental treatment should be contained in the planned PRO tool. Additionally, some confounding variables such as gender, level of education and income of the elderly and cognitive variations may influence the GOHAI score (16); these factors were not studied here. Also, panoramic radiographs would not accurately diagnose the carious lesions, and periapical radiographic evaluation would be more accurate; but, full-mouth periapical screening is not a procedure that is required frequently in a dental clinic and was not utilised as radiographic assessment tool in our patient sample.

Conclusions

This study suggests that in addition to parameters that investigate the presence of infection, including dental abscess, gingivitis, periodontitis and pericoronitis, three items of GOHAI may be utilised in identifying dental conditions that should be addressed prior to complex medical care or cancer therapy. Unique therapy, including head and neck and oral cancer, and new therapies, including targetted therapy and immunotherapy, present additional and unique considerations.

This is a first step in validating the self-reported oral condition aimed at facilitating screening procedures in medically compromised or oncology patients. Future studies should be directed to develop specific questions directed to evaluate the periodontal condition. With this approach, prompt initiation of appropriate dental therapy would be a more accurate and effective method to address dental needs in these patients.
before beginning cancer treatment not only reduces the oral complications of radiotherapy/chemotherapy and enhances the QOL of cancer patients, but also decreases the morbidity and mortality that may arise due to severe oral complication-related outcomes.

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References


[22] Daradkeh S, Khader YS. Translation and


