



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE PATIENT'S HEALTH IN THE DENTAL ANAMNESIS

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ABSTRACT:

Purpose: The study aims to test the knowledge of a selected group of parents of child patients regarding the diagnosis, the health status of the children, and the choice of a medical institution in the Varna region.

Material and methods: Respondents answered questions about knowledge concerning: general health, a change in general health, child's admission to hospital and whether it was ill during the last three years, whether a doctor is treating the patient for a general medical or systemic disease, pain that has occurred at the moment, and how parents choose a medical institution with modern dental services and others. For data analysis, we applied a test and mathematical model of SPSS v. 20.

Results: Nine children (22.50%) of the surveyed participants are currently complaining of pain caused by a dental problem. Parents report two children with past dental illnesses. The main source of information about the services offered by the University Medical and Dental Center in the city of Varna is relatives and acquaintances who have used the center's services (40.00%), followed by the information published on the Internet (30.00%).

Conclusions: The study improves the parents' knowledge, the choice of clinical and paraclinical methods in the anamnesis, diagnosis, methods and quality of treatment in childhood. The obtained results are also applied in the future planning of new clinical and treatment goals.

Keywords: surveys and questionnaires, dental care, health education, oral health,

INTRODUCTION:

According to authors such as Blaggana A. and co-authors in 2016, the effectiveness of dental health education can only increase if health programs are tailored to directly influence the attitudes of the target population and especially school-age children. For these studied groups, healthy practices can easily be included and maintained for a long time [1].

A study by researchers on the state of oral health and oral health practices and access to care for senior Tibetan high school graduates in Shannan Prefecture in Tibet concludes that Tibetan students have a higher prevalence of dental disease and less awareness of oral

health needs. The main reasons are the geographical environment, eating habits, students' attitudes towards oral health and the lack of promotion and education for oral health [2].

Sakalauskiene Z. and co-authors conducted a pilot study in 2005 to test and develop a questionnaire. It covers patient visits to dental clinics, satisfaction with dental care, self-assessment of their Own oral health, attitudes and knowledge of oral cavity health. The questionnaire was created before it was administered to a wide group of patients. The authors concluded that the use of professional terminology in the survey should be explored before being applied to a many group of patients. According to scientists, should form the final tool for measuring satisfaction with dental care based on a statistical assessment of relative importance and a comparative load of different questions and answers to be included in the questionnaire [3].

According to Rad M. and co-authors in 2016, taking into account, the differences in the questionnaires they introduced showed that despite the importance of promoting oral cavity health by increasing knowledge and improving attitudes and current practice in 12-year-olds, more work was needed to form a standard survey [4].

AIM:

The study aims is to test the knowledge of a selected group of parents of child patients regarding the diagnosis, the health status of the children and the choice of a medical institution in the Varna region.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The respondents surveyed in this study were 40 (N = 40) child patients and their parents, selected at random. The survey to the parents accompanying their children provides the health status of patients in childhood age by answering questions about knowledge concerning the child's general health status, a change in general health, child's admission to hospital, and whether it was seriously ill during the last three years, whether the patient is being treated by a doctor for a general medical or systemic disease, whether the patient has had problems related to previous dental treatment, pain that has occurred at the moment, or sudden pain and toothache at the moment, for information received by respondents about the clinic of

the University Medical and Dental Center at the Faculty of Dental Medicine at the Medical University in Varna and the choice of the medical institution with modern dental services and others. For data analysis, we used a test and mathematical model of SPSS v. 20.

Questionnaire for the patient’s health

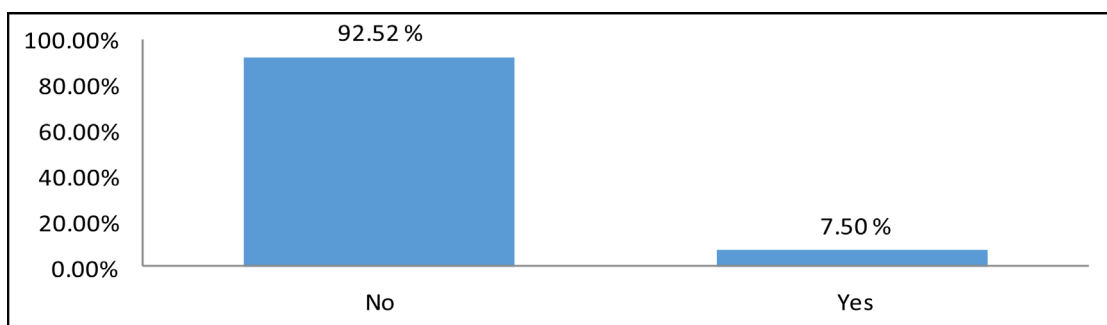
1. Is your health condition good?
1.1 YES 1.2 NO
2. Has there been a change in your health condition over the last year?
2.1 YES 2.2 NO
3. Have you been admitted the hospital, or have you been ill in the last three years?
3.1 YES 3.2 NO If Yes, why?
4. Are you being treated by a doctor for something right now?
4.1 YES 4.2 NO From what? Date of your last doctor’s treatment...
5. Have you had problems with previous dental treatment?

- 5.1 YES 5.2 NO
6. Do you have pain right now?
6.1 YES 6.2 NO
7. Do you have systemic diseases?
7.1 YES 7.2 NO If Yes, which ones?
8. Please, indicate where you found information about the University Medical and Dental Center, Varna, Bulgaria?
8.1 Internet
8.2 Newspapers, radio, television
8.3 Other doctor (referral or recommendation)
8.4 Relatives and acquaintances
8.5 Your treatment was performed at the University Medical and Dental Center, Varna, Bulgaria
8.6 Other

RESULTS:

All respondents answered that they have good general health, and none of the children has gone through a change in their health status in the last year. Only three children indicated that they had been treated in a hospital in the last three years (Fig. 1).

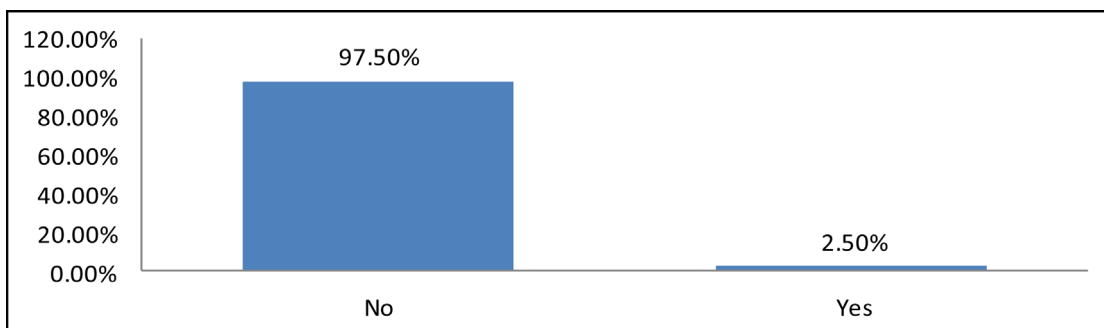
Fig. 1. Have you been admitted to the hospital, or have you been ill in the last three years?



Two of the children had infectious diseases – purulent angina and viral infection, and one was diagnosed with chronic bronchitis of the lungs.

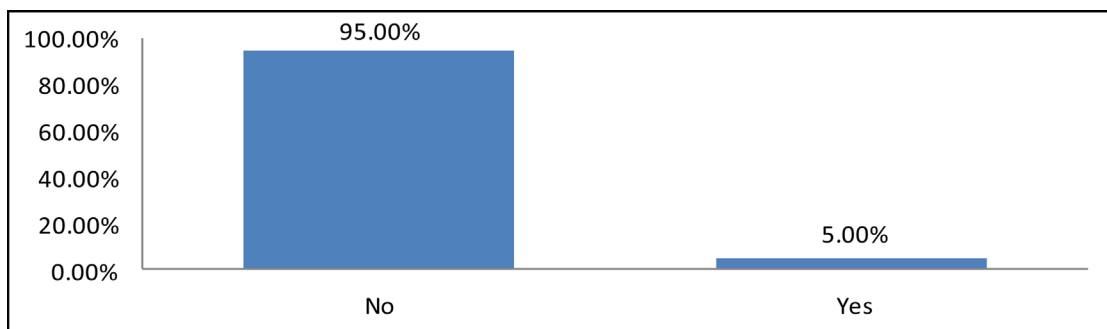
At the time of dental treatment, one child was also receiving treatment for purulent angina, pyelonephritis, sinus disease and difficulty swallowing (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2. Are you being treated by a doctor for something right now?



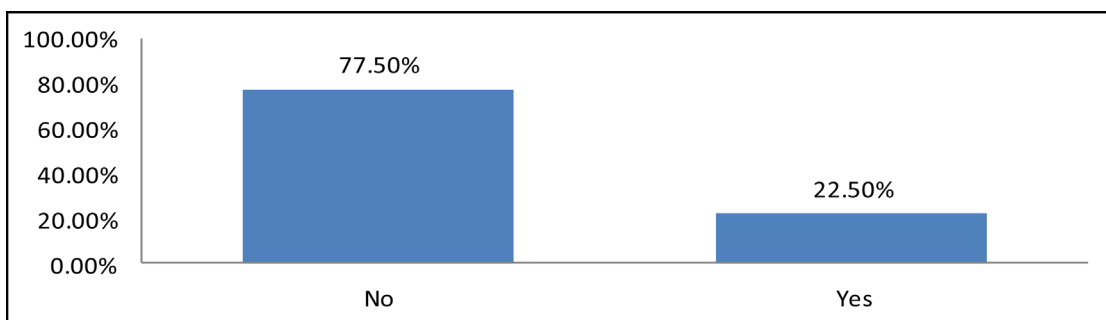
Parents reported two children with problems with teeth and oral mucosa, which occurred in the past (Fig. 3).

Fig. 3. Have you had problems with previous dental treatment?



Nine children (22.50%) are currently complaining of pain caused by a dental problem (of dental origin), and the determination of the nature, intensity and duration of the pain is clarified in the anamnesis of the patient's disease and determination of its clinical status in order to prepare the exact diagnosis and subsequent treatment plan. This protocol is followed for each patient, and in the identified and more severely affected patients, a paraclinical examination is performed with the preparation of X-ray images, orthopantomograph images (OPG), scanning examinations and other necessary additional examinations.

Fig. 4. Do you feel pain right now?

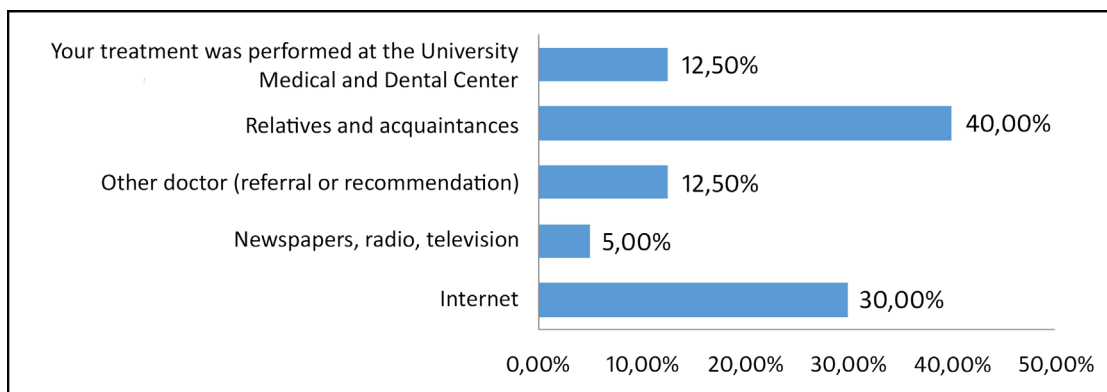


About whether a child suffers from systemic diseases, surveyed parents reported three children. One of the children who suffered from angina has been treated for pyelonephritis and sinus disease with difficulty swallowing. The treatment was applied at the University Hospital of the Medical University in Varna, according to data by the mother. Two of our child patients have been treated for purulent angina with a pediatrician in the Medical Clinics of Varna. One of the child patients had chronic bronchitis three years ago and was also cured to current history. Also,

according to data by the surveyed parents, none of our children's patients had dental problems from previous dental treatment in our outpatient practice.

The main source of information about the services offered by the University Medical and Dental Center in the city of Varna (to the Medical University in the city of Varna) are relatives and acquaintances who have used the services of the center (40.00%), followed by the information published on the official website of the University Medical and Dental Center in the city of Varna (30.00%) (Fig. 5).

Fig. 5. Please, indicate where did you find information about the University Medical and Dental Center, Varna, Bulgaria?



DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS:

In this study of ours, we found that children who have complaints of previous dental diseases and problems were not patients of the University Medical and Dental Center at the Medical University in Varna, and the information received about the health institution with clinical offices of specialty is only from the Internet.

Scientists such as Scaglia P. et al. in 2017 conducted a pilot study aimed to assess knowledge, perceptions and oral hygiene and oral health and the practices that were conducted among 12-year-old children. The children for this study were selected from the local school in Andavadoaka and patients who visit a dental clinic at Vezo Hospital, Andavadoaka, Madagascar. The authors report that despite the good perception of oral health and knowledge, the practices for conducting oral hygiene of the participants proved to be insufficient. In order to improve oral care for the region, more efficient provision of health services in practice had to be ensured, also by applying the correct instructions and information about the habits of the subjects for their oral health. This was especially important in rural areas, where resources were not so easily accessible. In addition, according to the researchers in this study, in order to actually solve this problem, a prevention program must be introduced in these populated regions [5].

Dimova-Gabrovska M. and co-authors in 2017 analyzed the results of their students in the second year of their training in dental medicine in terms of fixed partial prosthetics made by them. In their conclusion, the scientists found that further research is needed in connection with the introduction in their educational program entitled "Introduction of prosthetic dentistry at the Faculty of Dental Medicine" in Sofia, as well as a short test on topics of their chosen specialty. [6].

Robinson G.P. and co-authors conducted a study in 2007 to determine whether survey methods and surveys could be used to replace clinical trials by comparing dental health and the status of dental caries obtained with the examination, as well as the needs of the treatment in a sample of adults living in East London, UK. The authors conclude that self-assessment is not useful for assessing individual dental care needs [7]. Systematized and collected information is also useful for assessing community needs [8]. Authors such as Koeva St. and Rohova M. in Bulgaria, from their publication in 2020, determine in their conclusion that the existing knowledge in areas such as

organizational theory allows for rapid development of concepts in health care [9].

The ability to access health information has a positive effect on high school students in finding and understanding health information, which leads to a higher level of health knowledge. The authors of the study found that most of them had installed health information applications. The monthly use of mobile data affects the type and quantity of health applications used. The possibility of access to health information has a positive effect on students from secondary schools and high schools in finding and understanding quality information [10].

In addition, researchers proved that dentistry students who enter a session in the Dental medicine clinic subdiscipline after completing preclinical exercises on phantom patients - models in phantom rooms, usually have difficulty adapting to pediatric patients treated in clinical rooms [11].

Patient satisfaction is a useful measure for monitoring the indicator as the quality of health services [12]. In health institutions, patient satisfaction can be widely used to determine the quality of health services [13]. Patient satisfaction is also the preferred element for the need for care. It is also related to the consumption of health services. The purpose of the research of some scientists is to determine the level of patient satisfaction and related factors among patients and their companions [14].

The methods for collecting information are the following: 1. Active from examinations, mass and targeted prophylactic and control examinations. 2. Data methods - passive from reporting documentation, statistics and meta-analysis of published data. 3. A set of statistical data, meta-analyzes and mass or targeted preventive examinations.

The line of knowledge is determined by the general social, legal, financial and management framework [15-27]. In conclusion, the object of professional activity is presented for the scientific results. The peculiarities of the professional work and the methods for its optimization are also presented for the scientific results [28].

CONCLUSION:

The research improves the knowledge in the anamnesis of patients, improves the choice of clinical and paraclinical methods for diagnosis and the methods and quality of treatment in childhood. The obtained results are also used for the future planning of new clinical and treatment goals.

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Please cite this article as: Damyanova D. Questionnaire for the patient's health in the dental anamnesis. *J of IMAB*. 2021 Apr-Jun;27(2):3799-3803. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5272/jimab.2021272.3799>

Received: 02/09/2020; Published online: 10/06/2021



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