63rd INSTITUTE DAY Oral Health Awareness and Screening Camp- A Report

Centre for Dental Education and Research All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi









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63rd INSTITUTE DAY

25th - 30th SEPTEMBER 2018

The 63rd Institute Day was celebrated at the AIIMS New Delhi on 25th September 2018. The theme this year was "Next Generation Healthcare." Some of the latest innovations in healthcare were displayed in the exhibition which is the highly popular yearly event.

The CDER set up portable dental equipment and DIAGNOdent, an instrument which works on LASER fluorescence technology as a part of the exhibition.

The dental booth, equipped with two fully functional portable dental chairs was operational from 25th to 29th September 2018. The booth had a footfall of 413 out of which 8.23% registered for dental treatment at the CDER AIIMS whose referral forms we could retrieve from the registration counter. Most others did not have to register as they had a previous dental record or were under treatment.

Five dentists were posted to record the oral health status of the subjects visiting the booth using the WHO Oral Health Assessment 2013. An interesting addition to the booth was an early detection device called DIAGNOdent and an IEC Station.

The DIAGNOdent is a technology which helps identify demineralized tooth structure with an objective risk scoring, before a decay or cavity develops. Aiding extensively in patient education, this device was actively used during screening.

The IEC booth had a television playing the video on significance of oral health. Badges, leaflets with oral health information and oral health game cards for school children were also distributed. School children were screened for early signs of decay and gum disease.

The features of the website under construction for public oral health awareness, "eDantSeva" under the National Oral health Programme were also displayed too. Brushing and oral hygiene measures were demonstrated to all the people visiting the booth.

Some subjects who visited the booth were having their first ever dental check up! Some were referred from the wards in which they were undergoing treatment for a co-morbidities, some had serious medical conditions which may impact the oral health. There was an interesting mix of such case vignettes, a few photographs are attached.(Annexure 1)

A few subjects who were tobacco users and had signs of a potentially malignant oral lesion were referred immediately for medical management and further follow up.

The booth has once again indicated the need for more such community based initiatives for early detection and prevention of oral diseases.

The feedback from the visitors is attached (Annexure 2)

Scope

- Oral Health Awareness may be extended further on all other health days observed in AIIMS.
- Working in integration with all other departments of medicine could be initiated for assessing oral health needs.
- Strong referral linkages may be built for a comprehensive treatment.
- Other branches of dentistry may also be a part of such initiatives
- Scope for oral health education through CMETI for medical students, residents, nursing staff, health attendants and sanitary attendant.

Detailed Report

This is the report of the findings from the data collected during the screening camp in which 379 subjects were screened using the WHO Oral Health Assessment Form 2013 as data collection tool. The data is presented in the form of some ready reference tables and few graphs.

The Demographics:

In addition, to the details reported in the WHO Oral Health Assessment Form the work place distribution of the screened subjects was also assessed. Assessment of the habit history was done using a structured proforma.

Gender based distribution

Among the screened subjects, 29.19% were females and 70.8% were males

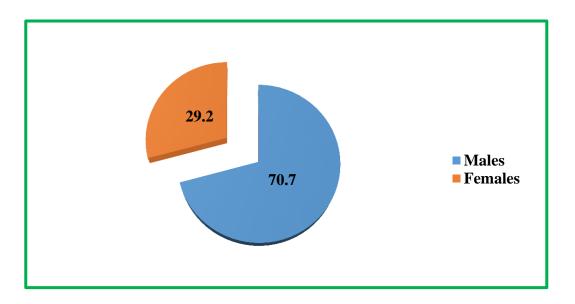


Figure 1: Gender wise distribution of the subjects screened (%)

Work place wise distribution

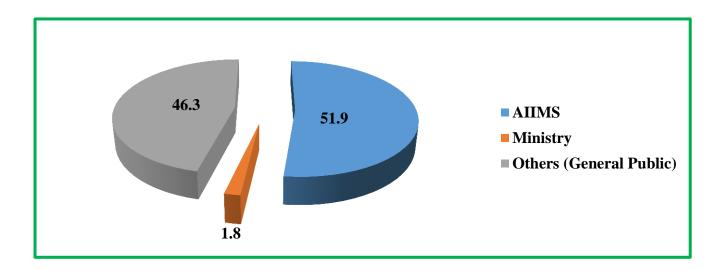


Figure 2: Work place distribution among the screened subjects (%)

Level of Education

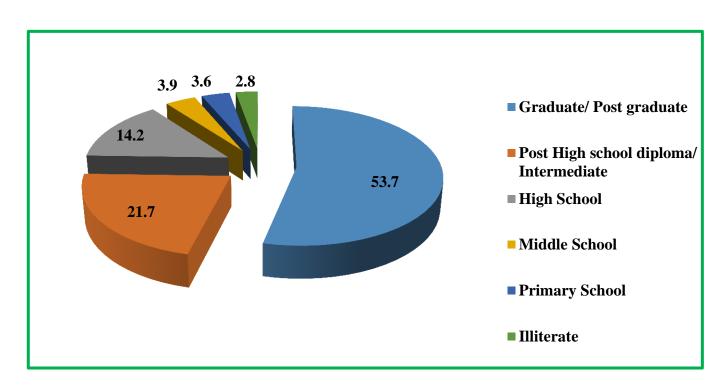


Figure 3: Categorisation of the level of education of the screened population (%)

Type of Smokeless tobacco consumption

Out of all the screened subjects, 334 (88.12%) reported no consumption of any form of smokeless tobacco

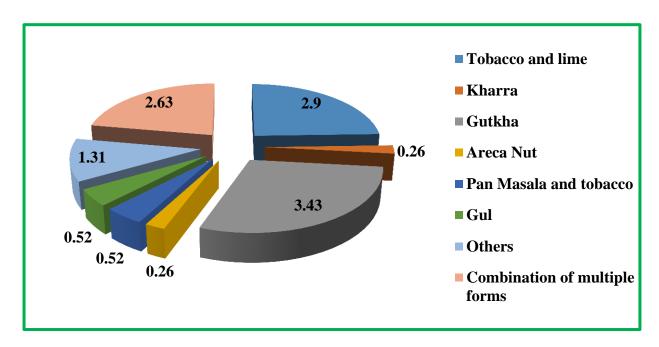


Figure 4- Percentage of subjects with smokeless tobacco consumption in the screened subjects (%)

Duration of smokeless tobacco consumption

45 subjects (11.87%) reported consumption of smokeless tobacco in one or another form

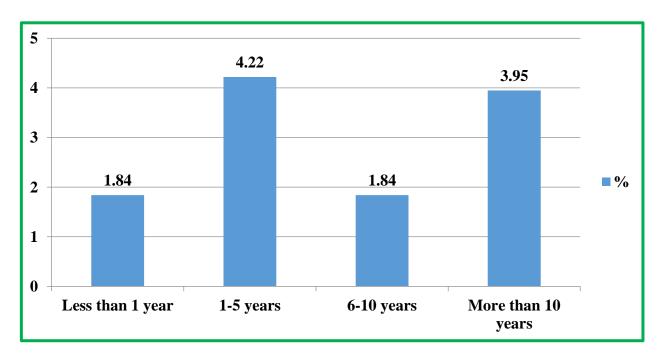


Figure 5 – Representation of the duration of consumption of smokeless tobacco among screened subjects

Type of Smoking form of tobacco consumption

Out of all the screened subjects, 346 (91.29%) reported no consumption of any form of smoking tobacco

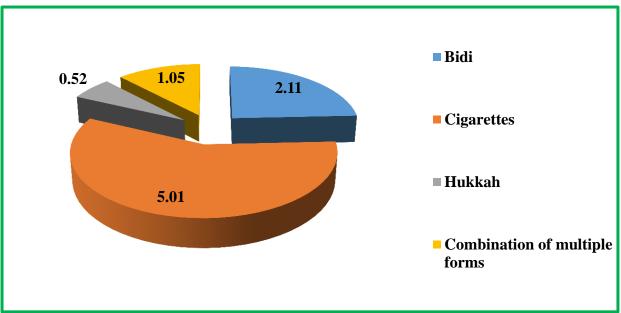


Figure 6- Percentage of subjects with smoking form of tobacco consumption in the screened subjects (%)

Duration of smoking form of tobacco consumption

33 subjects (8.70%) reported consumption of smoking form of tobacco in one or another form

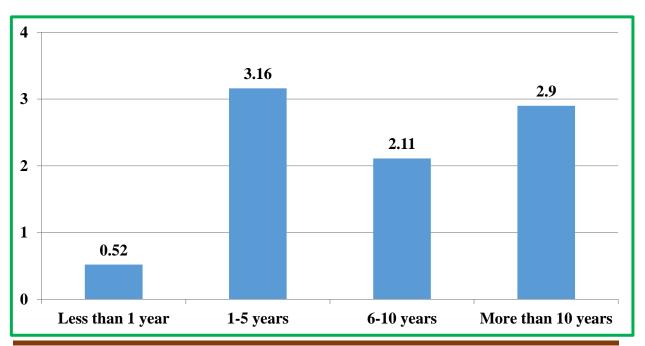


Figure 7 – Representation of the duration of consumption of smoking form of tobacco among screened subjects (%)

Alcohol consumption

Out of all the screened subjects, 362 (95.51%) reported no consumption of alcohol

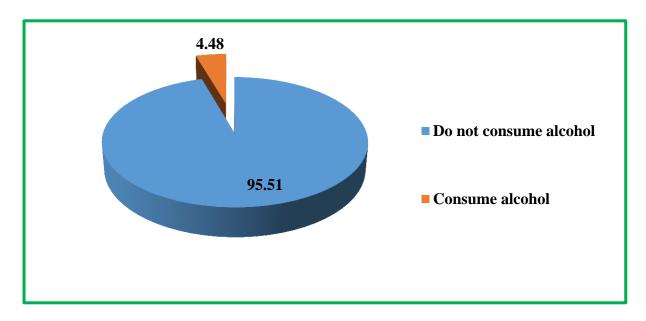


Figure 8- Percentage of subjects with alcohol consumption among screened subjects (%)

Duration of alcohol consumption

17 subjects (4.48%) reported consumption of alcohol among screened subjects

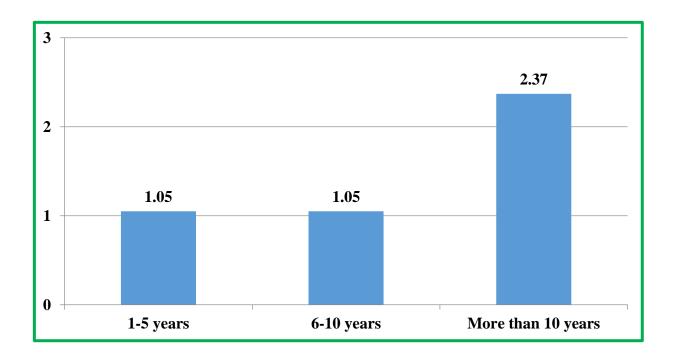


Figure 9–Duration of consumption of alcohol among screened subjects (%)

Brushing Habit

Out of all the screened subjects, 11 (2.90%) subjects did not brush their teeth, 1(0.26%) individual used datun and 367 (96.8%) reported using toothbrush and toothpaste to clean their teeth

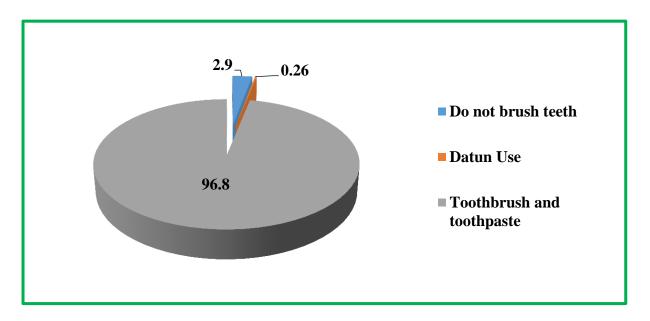


Figure 10- Percentage of subjects with habit of brushing teeth in screened subjects (%)

Frequency of cleaning teeth

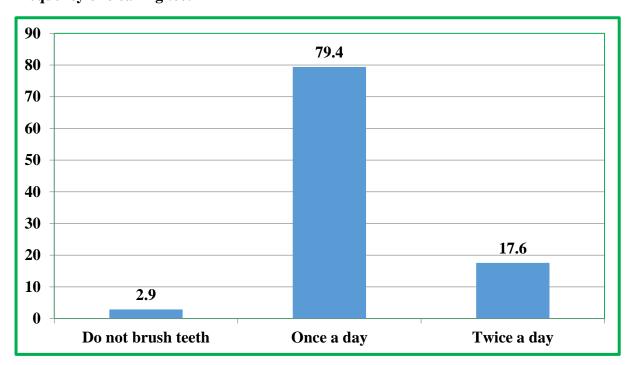


Figure 11– Frequency of cleaning teeth among screened subjects (%)

Clinical Findings:

The clinical findings consisted of an assessment of caries status, periodontal status, denture status and parameters such as dental erosion, dental trauma, oral mucosal lesions and intervention urgency in the subjects.

Caries Status

Among the screened subjects, 247 subjects (65.1%) had decayed teeth, 101 (26.6%) had missing teeth and 79 subjects (20.8%) had filled teeth

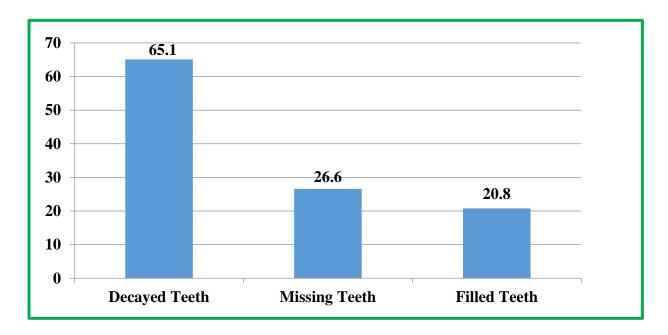


Figure 12: Caries experience of the screened subjects recorded as Decayed, Missing and Filled Teeth (%)

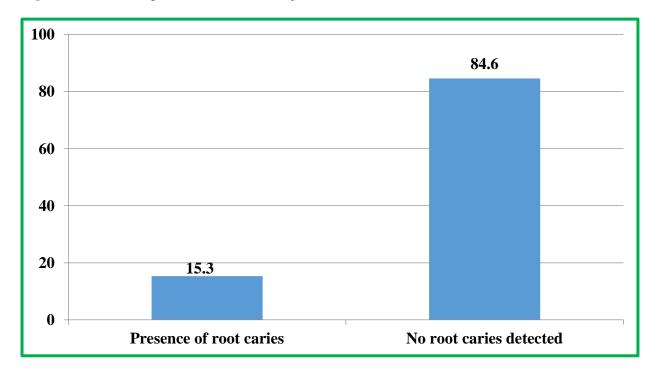
Table 1: Mean and median of decayed, missing and filled teeth

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Decayed Teeth	2.15	2.84	1	0	22
Missing Teeth	0.98	3.03	0	0	32
Filled Teeth	0.52	1.42	0	0	13

Root Caries

84.6% of the subjects showed no signs of root caries whereas 15.3% of the subjects had root caries

Figure 13: Percentage of the screened subjects with root caries (%)



Bleeding Gums

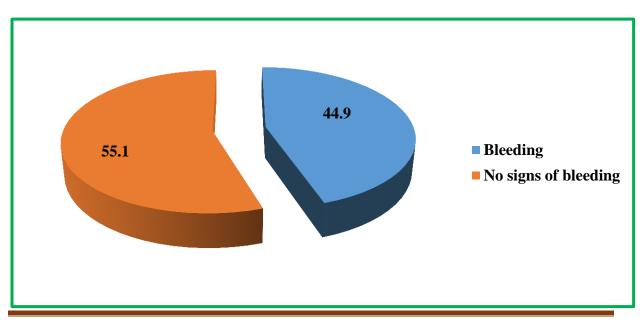


Figure 14- Percentage of the screened subjects with gingival bleeding (%)

Periodontal Pockets

The condition of pocket was not present among 92.34% of the screened population

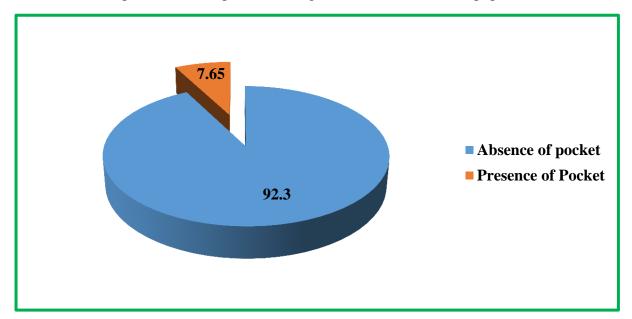


Figure 15: Percentage of subjects having pockets seen in the screened subjects (%)

Loss of Attachment

The condition of loss of attachment was not present among 76.5% of the screened population

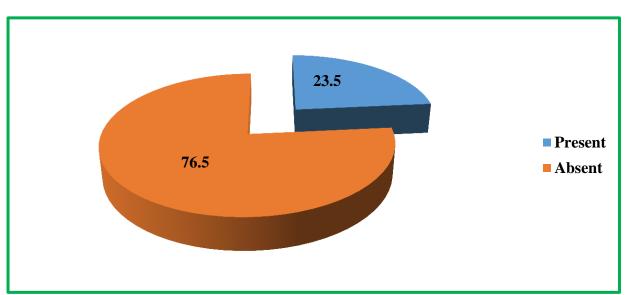


Figure 16: Percentage of subjects having loss of attachment seen in the screened subjects (%)

Trauma to teeth

No signs of dental trauma were seen among 93.9% of the subjects

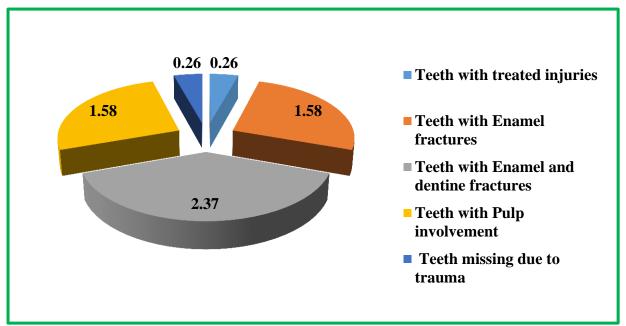


Figure 17: Categorisation of traumatic dental injuries seen in the subjects screened based on WHO 2013 classification (%)

Dental Fluorosis

94.72% of the screened subjects showed no signs of dental fluorosis

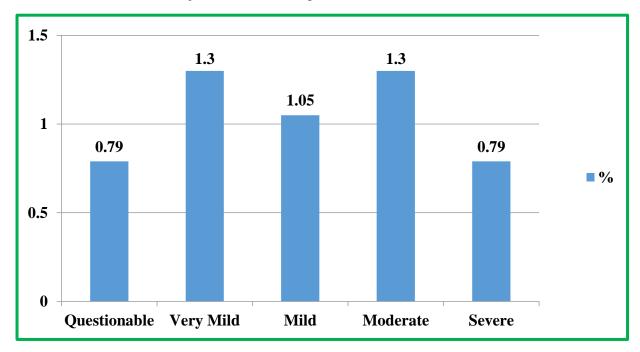


Figure 18: Represents the dental fluorosis detected in the subjects categorised based on Dean's Fluorosis Index (%)

Dental Erosion

Table 2: Percentage of Dental Erosion seen in the screened subjects (%)

Dental Erosion	Number	Percentage
No sign of erosion	367	96.8
Enamel lesion	3	0.79
Dentinal lesion	8	2.11
Pulp involvement	1	0.26

Mucosal Condition

362 (95.5%) of the screened individual showed no sign of oral mucosal lesion

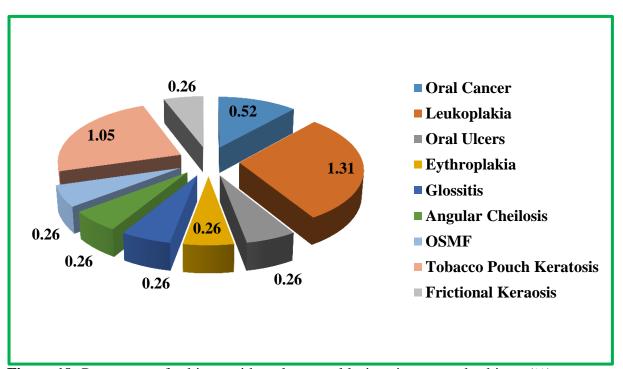


Figure 19- Percentage of subjects with oral mucosal lesions in screened subjects (%)

Denture Wearers

Denture wearer was also recorded as a part of the screening; it was observed that 9 subjects who were edentulous used dentures as tabulated below

Table 3: Percentage of subjects using Dentures seen in the screened subjects (%)

Var	iable	Number	Percentage
Upper Dentures	Partial Denture	2	0.52
wearer	Complete Denture	4	1.05
	Total	6	1.58
Lower Dentures	Partial Denture	1	0.26
wearer	Complete Denture	2	0.52
	Total	3	0.79
Total		9	2.37

Intervention Urgency

Out of the total subjects screened, 66% of the subjects required prompt treatment (including scaling). 18.8% required preventive or routine treatment, 7.9% of them required no treatment, 6.8% of the subjects required immediate treatment due to pain or infection of dental and/or oral origin and 0.5% subjects screened were referred for comprehensive evaluation or medical/dental treatment (systemic condition) (Figure 11)

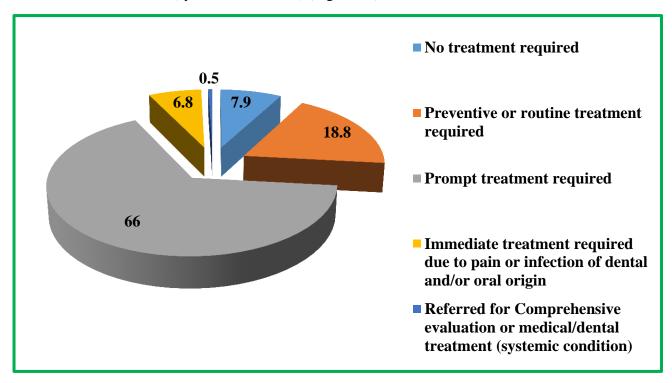


Figure 20: Representation of the treatment need identified and the level of intervention urgency (%)

Photographs of the Screening Camp



Shri Ashwini Choubey, Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare inaugurating the 63rd Institute Day





Doctors from CDER, AIIMS-New Delhi screening patients at the Oral Health Awareness and Screening Camp



Demonstration of Correct Brushing Method



IEC Material Display at dental Booth



Prof. O.P Kharbanda Chief, CDER, AIIMS- New Delhi receiving award by AIIMS-Director Dr. Randeep Guleria for the Best Exhibits

ANNEXURE No. 1 SPECIAL CASES

Photos of few cases that reported at the Oral Health Awareness and Screening Camp from 25^{th} Sept to 30^{th} Sept 2018

1- Traumatic Ulcer



2- Burn



3- Tobacco Pouch Kertosis



4- Ulcerations of unknown etiology



5- Scleroderma

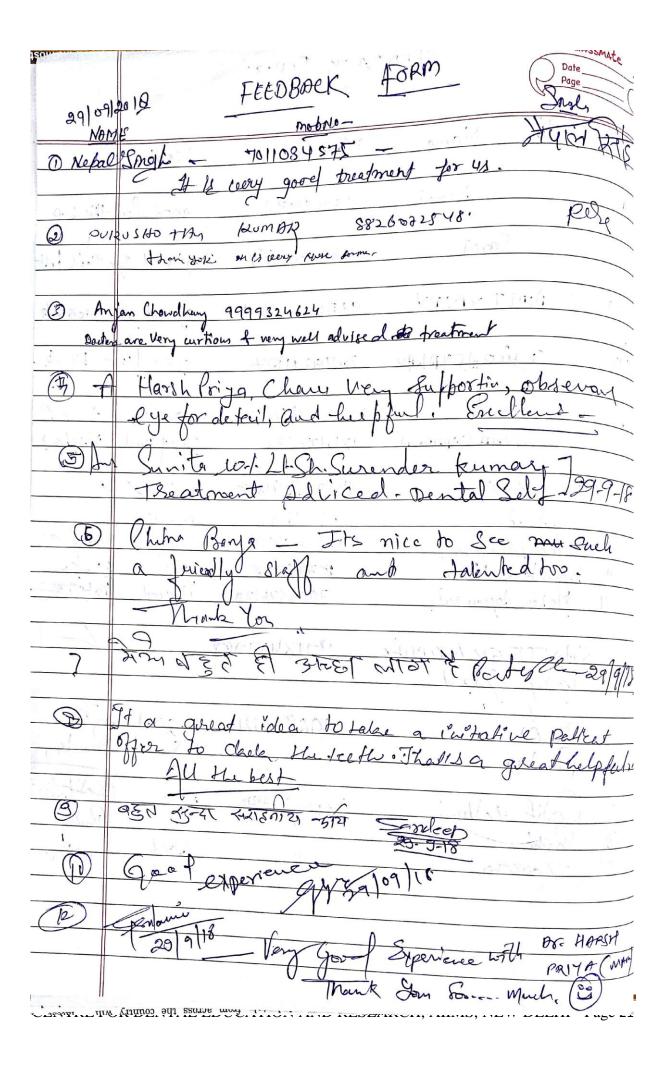


6- Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy



ANNEXURE No. 2 PATIENTS FEEDBACK FORM

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Further Information



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