

Dental health of hospitalized patients of a mental health institution in Cali

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Keywords: Mental disorders, Oral Health, Public Health.

Background:

Patients with mental disorders have a greater deterioration of oral health, so they have a higher risk of developing caries and periodontal disease, as well as, the biofilm and pathogenicity of microorganisms and the Inflammation are pathways that connect oral diseases with chronic diseases such mental disorders

Aim:

Characterize the dental health status of a group of hospitalized patients of a mental health institution in Cali (Colombia) by using the DMFT index.

Methods:

Descriptive cross-sectional study that determined the DMFT index of 35 individuals (F=20/M=15), between 16-63 years old, hospitalized in the Psychiatric Hospital of Valle (Cali, Colombia) with different diagnoses of mental disorders. The DMFT index was performed by scanning the oral cavity (Figure 1). The sociodemographic variables were obtained through an interview aimed at the patient and/or companion. An association analysis was performed in the SPSS 21® Software using the Chi Square test with Yates correction. A $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results:

According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders(DSM-5) of the American Psychiatric Association(APA), patients were grouped into three categories: Spectrum of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders (42.9%); Bipolar, related and depressive disorders (42.9%) and neurocognitive disorders, by substance and addictive use (14.2%) (figure 2 and 4). According to the degree of severity of the DMFT index, 62.9% of patients are at a very high level, 17.2% at high and medium risk, 14.0% at low risk and 5.7 % Risk free (figure 3). It was evidenced that there is a statistically significant relationship between DMFT behavior and bleeding gums (0.038), use of antidepressants (0.048) and anticonvulsants(0.023) (figure 5).



Figura 1. Intraoral photographs obtained in the field work

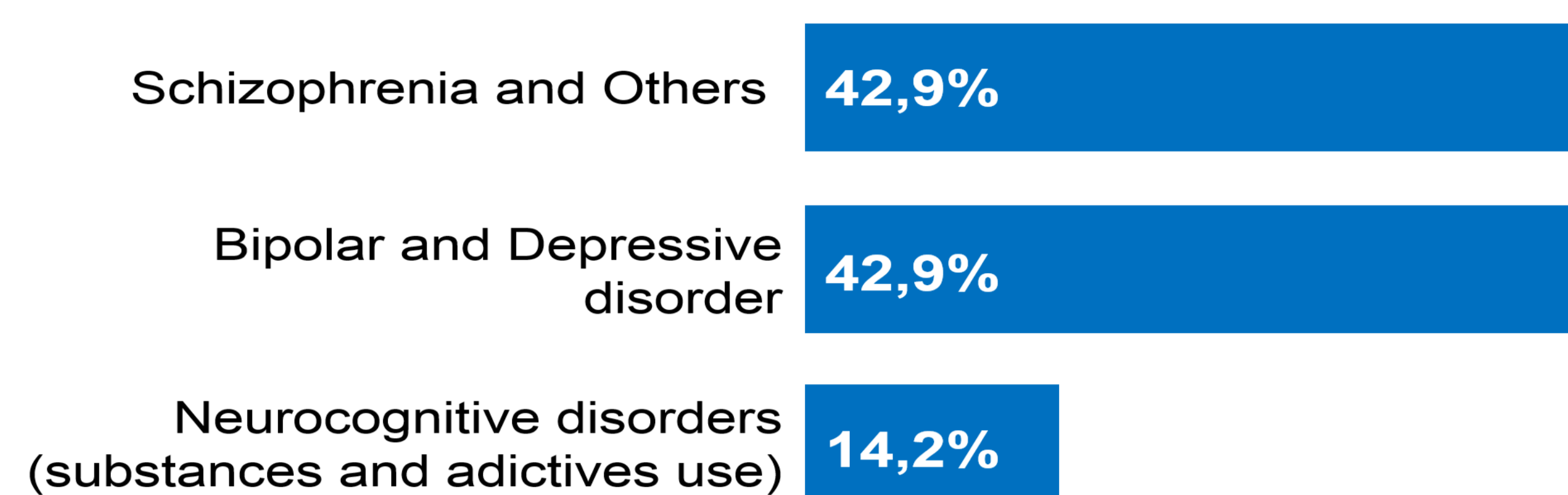


Figure 2 Distribution of the sample by diagnosis of TM according to the Diagnostic and Statistical manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) of the American Psychiatric Association (APA).

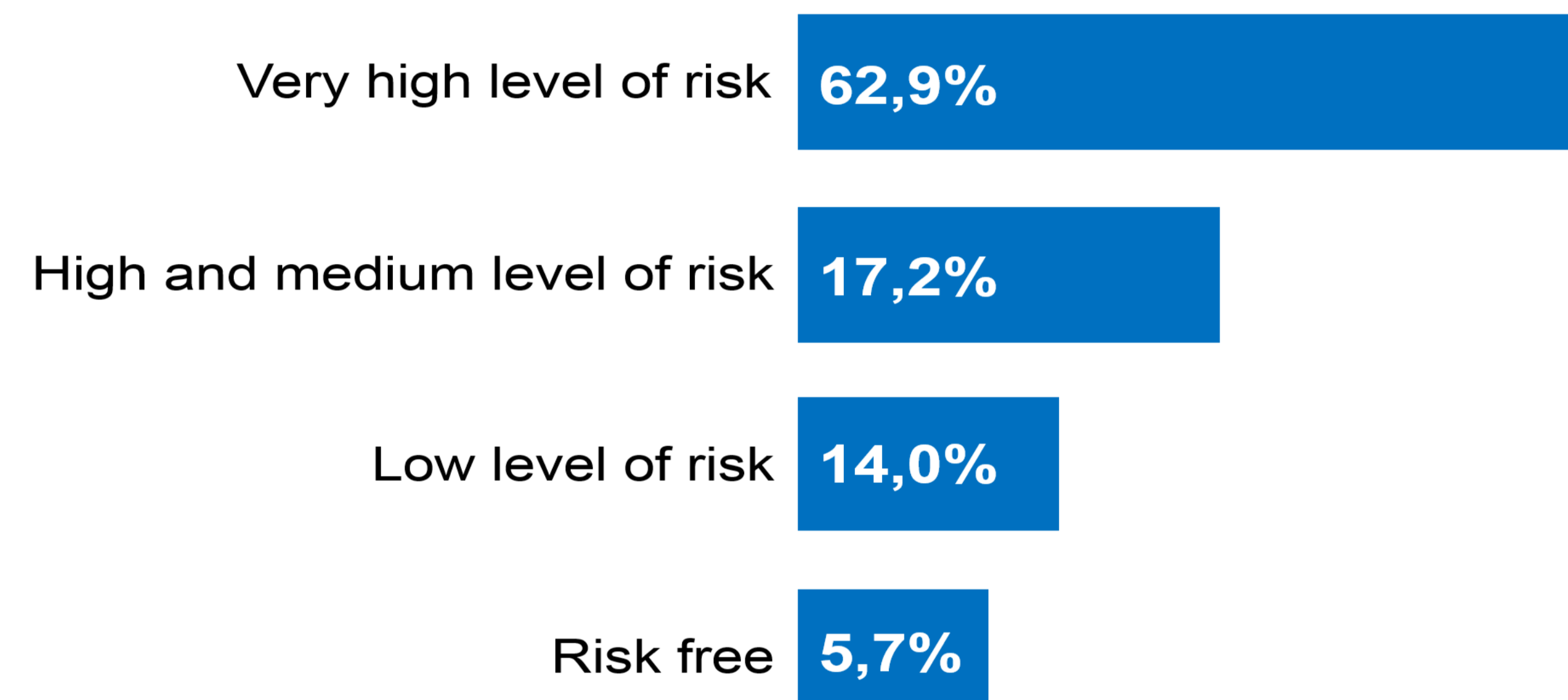


Figure 3 Distribution of severity levels according to risk levels obtained through the DMFT index

Dental Loss and Mental Disorders

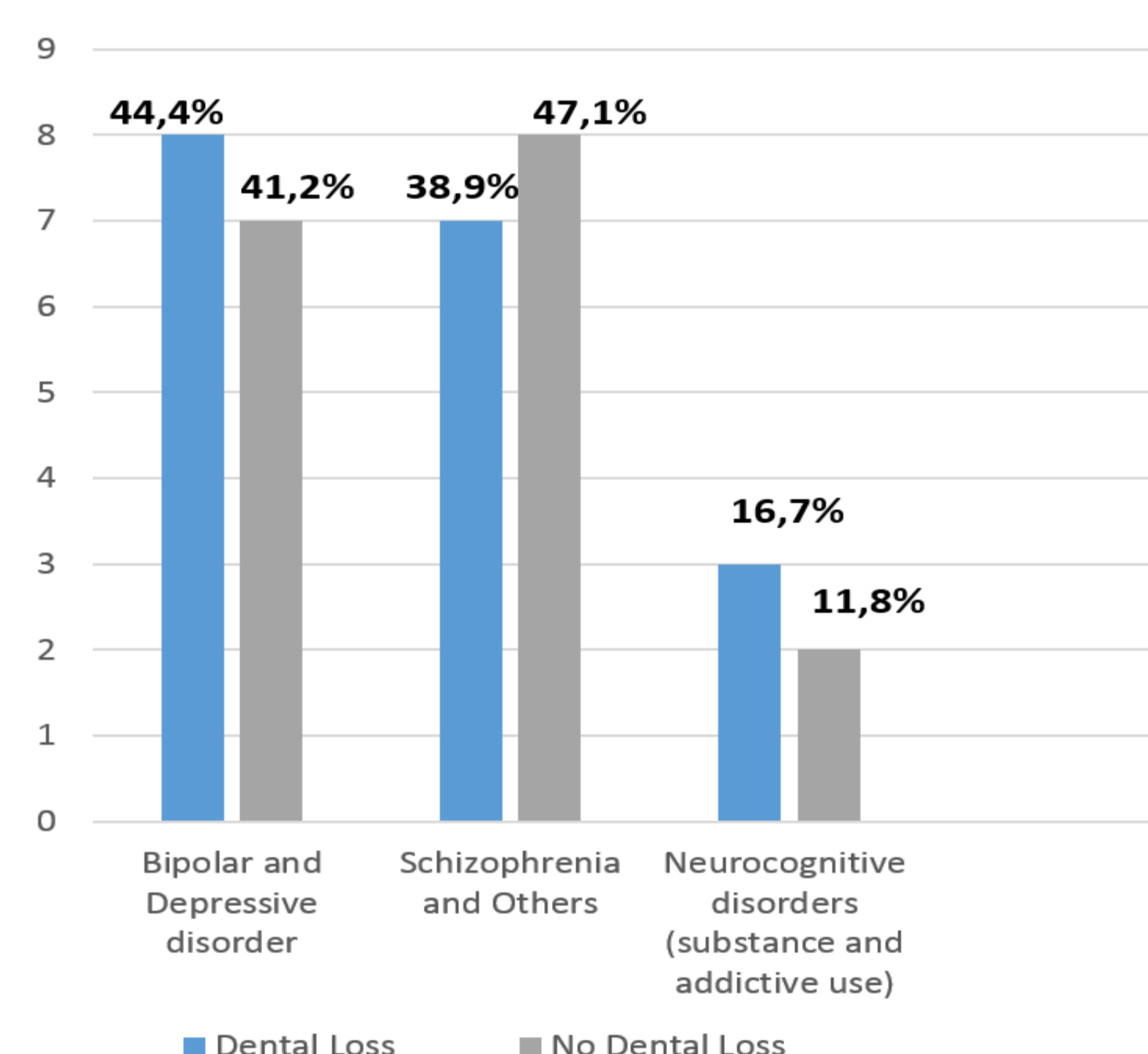


Figura 4. Dental Loss and Mental disorders

Drug Consumption and Dental Loss

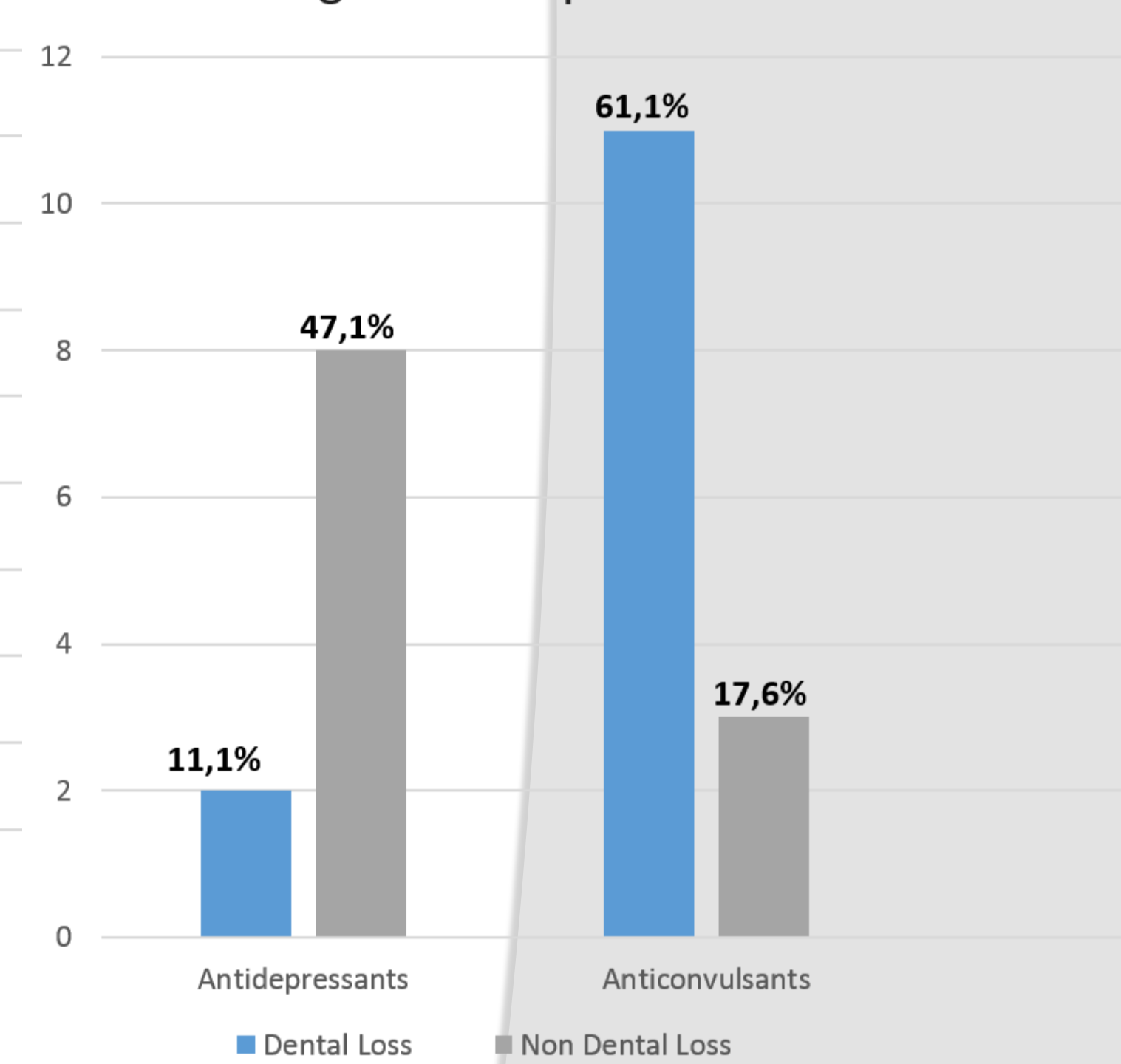


Figura 5. Drug Consumption and ental Loss

Conclusions:

In this study, the majority of individuals have a high experience of caries associated with lack of oral hygiene, and dental loss is present in 51.4% of individuals, which is why Implement an oral health prevention program that reduces the impact of dental diseases on patients with mental disorders.

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