



Dental Practitioners and their Perceptions Regarding the Use of Antioxidants in the Promotion of Oral Health

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INTRODUCTION: The role of free radicals is well established as a crucial component of the immune system.

AIM: To assess the perception of dental practitioners of Northern and Central India regarding the role of antioxidants in oral health.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: A pre-tested and pre-validated online questionnaire was distributed among various dental practitioners in Northern and Central India which consisted of dichotomous responses. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the data, followed by the Chi square test to check significant differences between the responses. Correlation between responses were analysed through the Spearman's rank correlation. Statistical analysis was done using Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 20 (SPSS 20).

RESULTS: A statistically significant difference was observed among the genders, with females 126 (43.7%) having lesser knowledge than males 162(56.3%) regarding the use of antioxidants in their clinical practice. High knowledge scores were observed in 288 (69.2%) dental professionals. Postgraduates were found to have (p=0.05) a higher level of knowledge as compared to graduates.

CONCLUSION: The use of antioxidants in dentistry should be increased through the conduction of various CDE programmes, workshops and evidence-based practice guidelines.

KEYWORDS: Antioxidants, Free Radicals, Oral Health, Oral Cancer

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INTRODUCTION

Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) are unstable in nature as they contain oxygen and that easily reacts with other molecules of a human cell. A build-up of ROS in cells can cause extensive damage to DNA, RNA, and proteins, which may lead to cell death.^{1,2} Sources of free radicals include pollutants, metal ions, high intakes of polyunsaturated fatty acids, drugs, smoking and radiation. These may lead to cell damage resulting in inducement of cancer, neurological diseases, diabetes, vascular diseases, autoimmune diseases, lung cancer, aging and eye diseases.³

The presence of an increased number of free radicals leads to "oxidative stress" which affects the oral mucosa in the form of gingivitis and periodontitis. The other factors which can lead to oxidative stress in an individual are dental procedures, bleaching agents, dental cements, exposure to nicotine, alcohol consumption, composite fillings and metals used in dentistry.⁴

Various studies⁵⁻⁷ prove the theory that antioxidants play major role in the prevention of oral cancer as well

as premalignant lesions (Leukoplakia, OSMF, Lichen Planus, etc) and can help delay the onset of cancer. A study showing the effect of Lycopene, a commonly used antioxidant in oral cancer has proved that high doses of Lycopene (8mg/day) are useful in improvement of oral health.⁸⁻⁹

Despite aiding in the prevention of dental diseases, antioxidants are seldom prescribed in dental practice. Therefore, the aim of this study was to assess the perception of dental practitioners of Northern and Central India regarding the role of antioxidants in oral health.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The present collected data using an online forms created using google forms and was distributed to various dental practitioners in Northern and Central India using both random and chain-link referral (snowball) sampling from July 2019- November 2019. Firstly, dentists were selected at random and then they were asked to further suggest the names of their colleagues who would like to participate in the study.



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The participation in the study was purely voluntary and the dental clinic displayed a QR code for easy access of the questionnaire on the patient's phone itself.

Upon scanning the QR code, the dentist was led to a page which displayed the study objectives, voluntary participation and assurance of the confidentiality of their data. The first page also clearly mentioned that upon clicking the "next" button, the dentists' consent to participate in the study was implied. Responses were only recorded when the patient clicked "submit" at the end of the questionnaire (inclusion criteria) and responses with ≥ 1 incomplete response was excluded from the analysis. The minimal sample required was 257 and was calculated using OpenEpi online statistical software.

The questionnaire was adopted from Randhawa RK et al.¹⁰ and subsequently modified. Details of the dental practitioners were recorded and the questionnaire was divided into two sections. Section A included questions regarding sociodemographic profile and section B included the questions related to the perception of dentists regarding the role of antioxidants in the dentistry.

The responses were obtained using a 5-point likert scale ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. High knowledge among dental practitioners was assessed by determining the median of total responses obtained, which served as a "cut-off point". A pilot study was performed on 20 subjects and the data obtained was excluded from the analysis. Cronbach's alpha(α) of the questionnaire was found to be good (0.82).

Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the data, followed by the Chi square test to check significant differences between the responses. Correlation between responses were analyzed through the Spearman's rank correlation. Statistical analysis was done using Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 20 (SPSS 20).¹¹ All significant test were two tailed and p value of less than 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

RESULTS

Total number of participating dentists

There were a total of 575 responses obtained, out of which 159 were excluded as the data was incomplete. A total of 416 responses were analyzed and the response

rate was (72.3%)

Demographic details of participating dentists (Table 1)

The present study comprised of 212(50.9%) males and 204(49.1%) females. A higher number of subjects 201(48.3%) belonged to the age group of 20-35 years whereas the lowest number of subjects 106(25.5%) belonged to the age group of 35-54 years. Considering their working status, 187(44.9%) of the subjects were self employed, 115(27.6%) were employed (by academic institution, other clinics, etc) and 114 (27.5%) were doing both. Based on the level of education, 163(39.2%) were post graduates and 253(60.8%) were graduates.

	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	% OF RESPONDENTS
GENDER		
Male	212	50.9
Female	204	49.1
AGE GROUPS		
20-35yrs	201	48.3
35-54yrs	106	25.5
>55yrs	109	26.2
WORKING STATUS		
Self-employed	187	44.9
Employed (by academic institution, other clinic, etc)	115	27.6
Both	114	27.5
LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
Post graduation	163	39.2
Graduation	253	60.8
Total	416	100

Table 1. Sociodemographic profile of study subjects

Responses of The Subjects Based On The Dichotomous Scale (Table 2)

It was seen that both the genders were mostly aware of antioxidants and a statistically significant difference along with a strong correlation was seen among both the genders with females 199(197.5%, $p=0.04$) being more knowledgeable. No significant differences were seen in the knowledge of the genders when they were asked about the antioxidants present in diet and the human body.

ITEMS	MALE	FEMALE	p-VALUE	SPEARMAN'S CORRELATION (r)
Do you know what antioxidants are?				
Yes	200(94.3)	199 (97.5)	0.04*	.76
No	12 (5.7)	5(2.5)		
Do you know about the natural antioxidants present in our diet?				
Yes	192(90.5)	187(91.6)	1.010	.62
No	20(9.5)	17(8.4)		
Do you know about the antioxidants present in human body?				
Yes	143(67.5)	157(76.9)	0.56	.13
No	69(32.5)	47(23.1)		

Table 2. Responses of the study subjects regarding their knowledge about antioxidants

Level of knowledge regarding antioxidants among study subjects (Table 3)

Males 162 (56.3%) had a high knowledge as compared to females 126 (43.7%). The young dentists (143, 49.6%) with age group of 20-35 years were having higher level of knowledge. Based on the level of education, the dental professionals who attained their graduate degree 188 (65.3%) were having higher level of knowledge than those having their master's degree. No statistical differences were observed in any of the responses.

	LOW LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE (128, 30.8%)	HIGH LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE (288, 69.2%)
Gender		
Male	50 (39.1)	162 (56.3)
Female	78 (60.9)	126 (43.7)
Age groups (in years)		
20- 35 years	58 (45.3)	143 (49.6)
35-54 years	15 (11.7)	91 (31.6)
> 55 years	55 (43.0)	54 (18.8)
Working Status		
Self employed	66 (51.6)	121 (42.0)
Employed	38 (29.7)	77 (26.7)
Not employed	24 (18.7)	90 (31.3)
Level of education		
Postgraduates	63 (49.2)	100 (34.7)
Graduates	65 (50.8)	188 (65.3)

Table 3. Responses of the study subjects regarding their knowledge about antioxidants

Source of knowledge regarding antioxidants (Table 4)

It was revealed that 50.2% of dental healthcare personnel's main source of information was the Internet followed by newspaper (29.3%). Only 13.2% of the oral health care personnel referred books.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION	RESPONSES (n, %)
Newspaper	122 (29.3)
Internet	209 (50.2)
Books	55 (13.2)
Any other source	30 (7.3)

Table 4. Sources of Information about Antioxidants among the study respondents

DISCUSSION

Dental Healthcare professionals play an enormous role in molding the public opinions and beliefs regarding health-related issues and hence, it is crucial that the prescribing fraternity should be well-informed about nutrition and antioxidants present in our diet and its role in maintaining the good oral health.¹²⁻¹³

In the present study, there were an equal number of participants. This was because of both genders are now focused in their clinical practice. Majority (48.3%) of them were in the age group of 20-35 years due to the reason that in the last ten years, so many new dental colleges have been established in India.¹⁴

Various studies have shown the role of antioxidants in the caries prevention, and a study done by Shetty et al.¹⁵ who reported that free radicals in tobacco smoke increase the prevalence of dental caries. Motamayal et al.¹⁶ revealed that there are association between Total Antioxidant Capacity of saliva and dental caries and this may be helpful in caries prevention. In the present study, high knowledge of antioxidants was seen among 69.2% of dental professionals.

Finally, when the dental practitioners were asked from where they got the maximum information regarding antioxidants, it was highlighted that their main source of information was from Internet (50.2%) followed by newspaper(29.3%), which are in contradiction to Patil K et al. whose study reported that majority of graduate(40%) and postgraduate dentists(31.3%) gained their knowledge through journal articles only.¹⁷ However use of books and newspaper was low it may be due to their busy schedule or lack of interest.

A probable limitation in this study is social desirability bias as it describes the tendency of survey respondents to answer questions in a manner that will be viewed favorably by others. However, the researchers aimed to reduce this by assuring the respondents of the confidentiality of their data and incorporating a large sample size.

CONCLUSION

We suggest the organization of various dental educational programmes and evidence based guidelines for prescribing antioxidants in a dental setting.

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