

**UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA
GERAN PENYELIDIKAN UNIVERSITI
PENYELIDIKAN
LAPORAN AKHIR**

**FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ORAL HEALTH
RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG PREGNANT
WOMEN IN HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI SAINS
MALAYSIA**

PENYELIDIK

DR. NORKHAFIZAH SADDKI

PENYELIDIK BERSAMA

PROF. MADYA DR. AZIZAH YUSOFF

2013

1. Nama Ketua Penyelidik: Norkhafizah Saddki

*Name of Research Leader*Profesor Madya/
*Assoc. Prof.*Dr./
*Dr.*Encik/Puan/Cik
Mr./Mrs./Ms

2. Pusat Tanggungjawab (PTJ): Pusat Pengajian Sains Pergigian

School/Department

3. Nama Penyelidik Bersama: Prof. Madya Dr. Azizah Yusoff

Name of Co-Researcher

4. Tajuk Projek:

Title of Project

Factors associated with oral health-related quality of life among pregnant women in Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia

5. Jumlah Geran Diluluskan: RM 17,762.00

Amount of Approved Grant

6. Jumlah Peruntukan Diterima: RM 17,762.00

Total Allocation Received

7. Baki Geran Mengikut Penyata Kewangan Terkini: RM 12.29

Grant Balance from the latest financial statement

* Please submit the latest financial statement

8. Tarikh Mula:

Project Start Date

1	5	0	8	2	0	1	1
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9. Tarikh Tamat Asal:

Original Date of Completion of Project

1	4	0	8	2	0	1	3
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10. Tarikh Lanjutan yang Diluluskan (sekiranya berkaitan): N/A

Extended date that has been approved (if relevant)

Ringkasan Penilaian	Tidak Mencukupi <i>Inadequate</i>		Boleh Diterima <i>Acceptable</i>	Sangat Baik <i>Very Good</i>	
	1	2		3	4
i) Pencapaian objektif projek: <i>Achievement of project objectives</i>					√
ii) Kualiti output: <i>Quality of outputs</i>				√	
iii) Kualiti impak: <i>Quality of impacts</i>				√	
iv) Pemindahan teknologi/potensi pengkomersialan: <i>Technology transfer/commercialization potential</i>				√	
v) Kualiti dan usahasama : <i>Quality and intensity of collaboration</i>				√	
vi) Penilaian kepentingan secara keseluruhan: <i>Overall assessment of benefits</i>				√	

7. Abstrak Penyelidikan

(Perlu disediakan di antara 100 - 200 perkataan di dalam Bahasa Malaysia dan juga Bahasa Inggeris. Abstrak ini akan dimuatkan dalam Laporan Tahunan Bahagian Penyelidikan & Inovasi sebagai satu cara untuk menyampaikan dapatan projek tuan/puan kepada pihak Universiti & masyarakat luar).

Abstract of Research

(An abstract of between 100 and 200 words must be prepared in Bahasa Malaysia and in English).

This abstract will be included in the Annual Report of the Research and Innovation Section at a later date as a means of presenting the project findings of the researcher/s to the University and the community at large)

Abstrak Bahasa Malaysia

Kajian ini dilakukan untuk menentukan faktor yang mempunyai hubungkait dengan kualiti hidup berkaitan kesihatan mulut (OHRQoL) dalam kalangan wanita hamil di Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia. Kaedah persampelan rawak bersistematik digunakan untuk merekrut 194 wanita hamil. Soal selidik ditadbir sendiri telah digunakan untuk mendapatkan maklumat mengenai profil sosio-demografi dan obstetrik, laporan diri kesihatan mulut dan amalan kesihatan mulut, dan tanggapan terhadap halangan mendapatkan perkhidmatan penjagaan kesihatan mulut. OHRQoL telah diukur menggunakan soal selidik S-(OHIP) M. Selain itu, pemeriksaan klinikal telah dijalankan untuk menentukan pengalaman karies menggunakan indeks DMFT dan kesihatan gingiva dan periodontal menggunakan Gingival Index (GI) dan Community Periodontal Index (CPI). Prevalens karies gigi ialah 93.3% dengan purata DMFT 5.9 (SD 3.97). Prevalens gingivitis ialah 100% dan purata GI ialah 1.2 (SD 0.58). Lebih kurang separuh daripada wanita (46.4%) mempunyai poket periodontal ≥ 4 mm. Kira-kira satu pertiga (34%) daripada mereka mengalami impak kesan masalah kesihatan mulut. Impak yang paling kerap dialami ialah ketidakselesaan disebabkan makanan terlekat di antara gigi atau gigi palsu (20.6%) dan perasaan bahawa masalah kesihatan mulut telah menyebabkan nafas berbau (11.3%). Purata keterukan impak ialah 10.1 (SD 7.11) dan purata tahap impak ialah 0.7 (SD 1.25). Laporan diri nafas berbau (OR= 4.40; 95%CI: 2.04,9.43), gigi berlubang (OR=5.28; 95%CI: 2.65,10.51) dan masa menunggu yang lama untuk berjumpa doktor gigi (OR=2.23; 95%CI: 1.06,4.70) telah didapati mempunyai hubungkait bererti dengan prevalens impak. Laporan diri nafas berbau dan gigi berlubang juga mempunyai hubungkait yang bererti ($p<0.001$) dengan tahap impak dan keterukan impak. Keterukan impak juga dikaitkan dengan usia wanita ($p=0.007$). Sebagai kesimpulan, status kesihatan mulut wanita hamil dalam kajian ini adalah rendah dan OHRQoL mereka juga agak rendah. Faktor-faktor yang didapati mempunyai hubungkait dengan OHRQoL wanita adalah laporan diri nafas berbau, gigi berlubang, masa menunggu yang lama untuk berjumpa doktor gigi, dan umur

English Abstract

This study was done to determine factors associated with oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL) in pregnant women at Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia. Systematic random sampling was utilized to recruit 194 pregnant women. Self-administered questionnaires were used to obtain information on socio-demographic and obstetric profile, self reported oral health and oral health practices, and perceived barriers to oral health care services. OHRQoL was measured using the S-(OHIP)M questionnaire. Additionally, clinical examination was performed to determine caries experience using the DMFT index and gingival and periodontal health using the Gingival Index (GI) and Community Periodontal Index (CPI). The prevalence of dental caries was 93.3% with a mean DMFT of 5.9 (SD 3.97). The prevalence of gingivitis was 100% and the mean GI was 1.2 (SD 0.58). Almost half of the women (46.4%) presented with periodontal pockets ≥ 4 mm. About one third (34%) of them experienced impact due to oral health problems. The most common impacts experienced were discomfort due to food getting stuck in between teeth or dentures (20.6%) and feeling that oral health problems had caused bad breath (11.3%). The mean severity of impact was 10.1 (SD 7.11) and the mean extent of impact was 0.7 (SD 1.25). Self reported bad breath (OR=4.40, 95%CI: 2.04,9.43), cavitated tooth (OR=5.28, 95%CI: 2.65,10.51) and long waiting time to see dentist (OR= 2.23, 95%CI: 1.06,4.70) were found to be significantly associated with the prevalence of impact. Self reported bad breath and cavitated tooth also had significant association ($p<0.001$) with extent and severity of impact. The severity of impact was also associated with age of the women ($p=0.007$). In conclusion, oral health status of pregnant women in this study was poor and their OHRQoL was also relatively poor. Factors found to be associated with OHRQoL of the women were self reported bad breath, cavitated tooth, long waiting time to see dentist, and age.

8. Sila sediakan laporan teknikal lengkap yang menerangkan keseluruhan projek ini.

[Sila gunakan kertas berasingan]

Applicant are required to prepare a Comprehensive Technical Report explaining the project.

(This report must be appended separately)

As appended

Senaraikan kata kunci yang mencerminkan penyelidikan anda:

List the key words that reflects your research:

Bahasa Malaysia : Wanita hamil, kesihatan oral, kualiti hidup berkaitan kesihatan oral
Bahasa Inggeris : Pregnant women, oral health, oral health-related quality of life

9. Output dan Faedah Projek

Output and Benefits of Project

(a) * **Penerbitan Jurnal**

Journal Publications

(Sila nyatakan jenis, tajuk, pengarang/editor, tahun terbitan dan di mana telah diterbit/diserahkan)
(State type, title, author/editor, publication year and where it has been published/submitted)

* Salinan Jurnal MESTI disertakan/Publication copies MUST be attached

Published proceeding

1. Ema Yunita Sari, Norkhafizah Saddki, Azizah Yusoff (2011). Oral health-related quality of life among pregnant women at Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia. In: Muchlisin ZA, Beird AH, Nayaya A, Musman M, Alvisyahrin T, Mudatsir, Sugito (eds.), *Proceeding of Annual International Conference Syiah Kuala University 2011*. Banda Aceh: Syiah Kuala University Press. ISSN: 2089-208X.

International Conference Presentation

1. Ema Yunita Sari, Norkhafizah Saddki, Azizah Yusoff. Oral health-related quality of life among pregnant women at Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia. Annual International Conference Universitas Syiah Kuala (AIC UNSYIAH). Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia (29/11/2011-30/11/2011)

National Conference Presentation

1. Ema Yunita Sari, Norkhafizah Saddki, Azizah Yusoff. Oral health status and practices of antenatal mothers In Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia. 17th National Conference on Medical and Health Sciences 2012, School Of Medical Sciences, USM (27/5/2012-28/5/2012).

(b) **Faedah-faedah lain seperti perkembangan produk, pengkomersialan produk/pendaftaran paten atau impak kepada dasar dan masyarakat.**

State other benefits such as product development, product commercialization/patent registration or impact on source and society.

1. Knowledge about oral health related quality of life (OHRQoL) among pregnant women and factors associated with it may constructively contribute to the development of policy and strategies to improve oral health of pregnant women and hence overall patient management. This study has shown that self-reported problems were significantly associated with all aspects of OHRQoL measured, namely the prevalence, severity and extent of oral impacts. Thus the importance of the patient's chief complaint cannot be understated.
2. Pregnant women should be made aware about the impact of oral diseases on their OHRQoL. The women would be more likely to adopt positive dental behavior including dental visits when they understand how oral health problems can affect their general health and well being. This message may be incorporated into oral health education messages delivered to the women as part of their routine antenatal care.
3. This study on factors associated with OHRQoL among pregnant women will hopefully provide a basis for further work in this area. Factors found to be associated with OHRQoL among pregnant women in this study only explained about 20% of the variations in OHRQoL, leaving another 80% variations unexplained. Therefore, further studies are required to explore the influence of other factors such as dietary habits, personality traits and dental anxiety that may affect OHRQoL.

10. Peralatan yang Telah Dibeli:

Equipment purchased

None