

Oral Prosthetic Rehabilitation with and without Implants after Radiation Therapy and Ablative Surgery

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Research Article

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Abstract

To understand the impact of oral rehabilitation of patients treated for head and neck cancer, it would be beneficial to describe the patient-reported problems related to fixed and removable prostheses with and without implants and which impairments are improved by the treatment.

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the impact of oral rehabilitation with fixed versus removable prostheses with and without implants on Oral Health Related Quality of Life (OHRQoL) measured with OHIP-49 for patients treated with radiation therapy and/or ablative surgery.

The study cohort included 51 patients (35 males, 16 females) with a mean age of 66 years. A significant improvement in OHRQoL was demonstrated after oral rehabilitation with fixed and removable dental prosthesis for patients after radiation and/or ablative jaw surgery. Thirty-nine of the 43 patients improved oral health related quality of life after prosthetic rehabilitation. Twenty-four patients improved with more than 20 points. The oral rehabilitation resulted in better appearance and chewing function.

No significant effect between fixed versus removable prostheses and no significant effect of implant on the OHIP-score. This may be explained by a limited sample size, a great variation between the included patients and the validity of the OHIP-49 questionnaire measure to demonstrate patient-reported improvements or deterioration of a prosthetic treatment in this group of very functional compromised patients.

Keywords: Ablative surgery; Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP); Oral Health Related Quality of Life; Oral Rehabilitation; Radiation.

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Introduction

Head and neck (H&N) cancers are diagnosed for about 1400 patients in Denmark annually and within this group oral cancer account for 220 cases [1]. Risk factors are tobacco, alcohol con-

sumption and human papilloma virus and the symptoms include ulceration, swallowing disability, pain, bleeding, tumor and lymphadenopathy in the neck. The primary treatment of H&N cancer is radiation therapy and jaw resection [2]. Odontogenic infections are a potential risk for patients, who receive cervicofacial radiotherapy. Thus, teeth with infection foci are extracted prior to the radiation therapy [3]. After radiation therapy and ablative surgery the patient are oral rehabilitated to obtain sufficient orofacial functions e.g. mastication, swallowing and speech, which are of great importance for the quality of life [4]. The treated patients have salivary hypofunction, taste disturbances, orofacial pain and chewing muscle pathology influencing the patient's quality of life (QoL).

The Danish Health and Medicine Authority have described a treatment course for patients with cancers. Dental rehabilitation with fixed and removable prostheses including obturators is described as a final part of the treatment course [5]. A recent systematic review indicated that patients who have undergone radiotherapy or surgery for H&N cancer may particularly benefit from prostheses supported by dental implants, but studies analyzing the impact of dental rehabilitation with implants is missing [6]. Thus, it is of outmost importance to analyzed how various oral prosthetic reconstructions influence the oral functions and patient's oral health related quality of life [7]. The most important goal

is to improve the oral health related quality of life (OHRQoL) for the patient. The Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP) questionnaire [8] is the most frequently used, validated questionnaire within dentistry to evaluate OHRQoL. It will be of great interest to analyze change in OHIP-49 scores for removable and fixed oral reconstructions supported with or without implants in relation to diagnoses, general health status, social and psychological aspects, extent and position of the intraoral defect and number of tooth units before and after treatment [9].

To understand the impact of oral rehabilitation of patients treated for H&N cancer, it would also be beneficial to describe the patient-reported problems related to fixed and removable prostheses and which impairments are improved by the treatment [10, 11].

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the impact of oral rehabilitation with fixed versus removable prostheses with and without implants on Oral Health Related Quality of Life measured with OHIP-49 for patients treated with radiation therapy and/or ablative surgery.

Hypotheses

Oral prosthetic rehabilitation with implants will improve OHRQoL for patients after radiation and/or ablative jaw surgery. No differences in OHIP-49 change between patients treated with fixed or removable dental prostheses.

Material and Methods

The study cohort included 51 patients (35 males, 16 females) with a mean age of 66 years (range 42 – 84 years) referred to department of oral rehabilitation for prosthetic reconstruction of the teeth and supporting tissues after radiation therapy and/or jaw resection between 2007 and 2012. The group consisted of patients with 4 main diagnosis: 30 with oral cancer (59%), 14 with pharynx cancer (27%), 4 with skin cancer (8%) and 3 with other cancers (6%). Ten of the patients underwent reconstruction with obturator prostheses following maxillectomy (Figure 1a, b). Forty-two

of the patients had radiation therapy and 32 ablative surgeries. Seven patients had oral rehabilitation only in the lower jaw, 14 in the upper jaw and 30 had prostheses in both jaws. Sixteen had fixed prostheses, 5 fixed combined with removable prostheses and 30 had only removable prostheses. In twelve of the 51 patients dental implants were inserted for obtaining increased retention of the prostheses.

To be included in the study the patients should have a need for prosthetic rehabilitation caused by removal of teeth and tissue prior to radiation therapy for H&N cancer or resection of one of the jaws, and should have less than 10 occluding tooth units before oral rehabilitation.

Exclusion criteria

The patient too debilitated for oral rehabilitation at the Dental School. The patient psychological status was inappropriate for oral rehabilitation.

After an introduction and before oral prosthetic treatment the 51 patients filled in the OHIP-49 questionnaire and one to three months after finalized oral prosthetic treatment 43 of the participants filled in the OHIP-49 and 9 additional questions. Fifteen patients dropped out or were excluded as they were not able to participate in the follow-up examination with the second questionnaire or the questionnaire was not sufficient filled out. The questions were answered on a scale from No problems (0) to very frequent problems (4) according to definition from OHIP-49 [8].

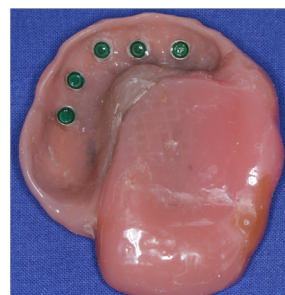
The primary outcome variable was the change in Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP) score [8]. Other variables: Age, gender, diagnose for H&N cancer, resection therapy (+/-), radiation therapy (+/-), jaw (upper/lower), jaw zone for replacement (aesthetic/masticatory), fixed (FDP) or removable (RDP) prosthesis, implant (+/-). The aesthetic zone was defined as incisors, canines and 1st premolar replacements, whereas the masticatory zone was replacement of 2nd premolar, 1st and 2nd molar.

To examine the frequency of experienced oral problems by the

Figure 1a. A patient with maxillectomy restored with 5 implants with locator abutments.



Figure 1b. Reconstruction with obturator prostheses retained with locators following maxillectomy.



participants, the items with the highest accumulated scores to the OHIP-49 questions was calculated before and after treatment.

Goodness-of-fit tests (Kolmogorov Smirnow) showed that the OHIP score were not normally distributed. Non-parametric ANOVA tests and Turkeys post hoc test to align for multiple comparisons were used to test differences in OHIP scores between participants treated with RDP or FDP, with or without implants, radiated and/or resected, different diagnosis, upper or lower jaw, age, gender and jaw zone. Significance level $p < 0.05$.

Results

Thirty-nine of the 43 patients had lower OHIP score after than before oral rehabilitation e.g. improved oral health related quality of life after prosthetic rehabilitation. Twenty-four patients improved with more than 20 points.

Overall a significant improvement in OHIP-49 scores e.g. a significant reduction in mean OHIP-49 scores, from a mean of 77 (95% Confidence Interval (C.I.) 51-98) to 40 (C.I. 16-82) was registered. No significant difference ($p=0.08$) was seen in OHIP-49 change for participants treated with fixed compared to removable prosthesis or between combination of FDP/RDP and FDP ($P=0.92$) or RDP ($P=0.13$). Patients treated with implants did not differ significantly ($p=0.16$) in OHIP change from patients without implant-supported prostheses neither for the fixed nor the removable reconstruction. The number of lost implants was 4 inserted in 2 patients, who were not very satisfied with the treatment. No significant differences were found for age, gender, diagnosis, therapy, jaw or jaw zone.

The 10 most experienced problems before and after treatment are shown in Table I and II. The most frequent OHIP-49 reported problems before oral rehabilitation was: difficult chewing (Q1), appearance affected (Q4) and avoid eating some foods (Q28). A reduced frequency of problems was reported 1-3 month after treatment, but problems still existed. After treatment the most frequently reported problems was: food catching (Q7), avoid eating some foods (Q28) and difficult chewing (Q1). Phonetic problems were reported both before and after treatment and were mainly restricted to patients with maxillary obturator prostheses (Figure 1a, b). The oral rehabilitation resulted in better appearance and chewing function, as the appearance was not mentioned among

the 10 most frequent problems and difficult chewing was reduced from 63% to 33% of the patients after the oral rehabilitation.

Discussion

The present study demonstrates a significant improvement in OHRQoL after oral rehabilitation with fixed and removable dental prosthesis for patients after radiation and/or ablative jaw surgery. However, no significant effect between fixed versus removable prostheses and no significant effect of implant on the OHIP-score was found. This may be explained by a limited sample size, a great variation between the included patients and the validity of the OHIP-49 questionnaire measure to demonstrate patient-reported improvements or deterioration of a prosthetic treatment in this group of very functional compromised patients.

Most of the patients in the present study had only few remaining teeth after oral rehabilitation. Thus, there was a need for not only replacing teeth but also alveolar bone and mucosal tissue. In cases with great tissue loss a removable prosthesis may be more beneficial than a fixed prostheses [12]. When only few teeth were remaining fixed prostheses were frequently combined with RDP's. An oral rehabilitation combining crowns and RDPs increase the function of the RDP as guided surfaces, rests, attachments and milled palatal ledges for clasps reciprocal arms can be incorporated in the crown abutments [13].

In contrast to a number of other studies [6], the present study could not find a significant effect of implants on the OHRQoL score. This may be caused by a high loss of implants in irradiated bone [14]. The number of lost implants in this study was, however, only 4 inserted in two patients but both patients responded negatively on the treatment and showed deterioration in OHRQoL. Although the 10 other patients with implant-supported reconstructions had improved OHRQoL after oral rehabilitation the sample size and the variation in the material was too great for demonstrating significant differences. Thus, the material indicated that by increasing the sample size significant benefits of implants would appear.

Measures of self-reported losses in health related quality of life provide a holistic approach to evaluate treatment effectiveness. The most frequently used measure within dentistry is the OHIP,

Table I. Ten most frequently reported OHIP-49 items before treatment.

Rank	OHIP-49 item	Frequency %	N=51 Number
1	"Difficult chewing" (Q1)	63	32
2	"Avoid eating some foods" (Q28)	55	28
3	"Worried because of dental problems" (Q19)	53	27
4	"Appearance affected" (Q4)	51	26
5	"Upset because of problems with teeth, mouth or dentures" (Q34)	49	25
6	"Uncomfortable to eat any foods" (Q16)	45	23
7	"Self conscious because of teeth, mouth or dentures" (Q20)	45	23
8	"Dental problems made you miserable" (Q21)	43	22
9	"Speech unclear" (Q24)	39	20
10	"Food catching" (Q7)	39	20

Table II. Ten most frequently reported OHIP-49 items after treatment.

Rank	OHIP-49 item	Frequency %	N=43 Number
1	"Food catching" (Q7)	44	19
2	"Avoid eating some foods" (Q28)	35	15
3	"Difficult chewing" (Q1)	33	14
4	"Dental problems made you miserable" (Q21)	28	12
5	"Upset because of problems with teeth, mouth or dentures" (Q34)	26	11
6	"Speech unclear" (Q24)	26	11
7	"Worried because of dental problems" (Q19)	26	11
8	"Misunderstood some of your words" (Q25)	21	9
9	"Uncomfortable to eat any foods" (Q16)	19	8
10	"Trouble pronouncing any words" (Q2)	16	7

but a great number of other measures have been used for patients exposed for radiation or ablative surgery [15]. Kornblith and co-workers used the obturator functioning scale (OFS) for patients with obturator prosthesis and combined it with Psychosocial Adjustment to illness Scale (PAIS), Mental Health Inventory (MHI), Impact of Event Scale, and Family Functioning Scale [16]. Other studies have used the EORTC QLQ-H&N 35 [17] and different depression scales e.g. Centre for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) and Illness intrusiveness ratings scale [18]. For a more generic description of HRQoL the EQ-5D has frequently been used. When oral health related quality of life is measured and compared between different groups, it is advantageous to use the same scale. OHIP-49 and different modification of this OHRQoL measure has been used for a number of different oral rehabilitation treatment modalities [11, 19]. In a study by Özhayat 2011 [19] the OHIP-49 scores before treatment for patients without radiation therapy or ablative surgery was 35 for patients with FDP's and 50 for RDP's, respectively [19]. In the present study the mean OHIP-49 score was 77 before oral rehabilitation. Thus the starting point was worse in the present group of patients. On the other hand a high OHIP-score could be easier to improve than a low. In the present study the mean change or improvement was 37, whereas the improvement in the studies by Özhayat was 20 for the RDP group and 13 for the FDP group [11].

The validity of the OHIP-49 for evaluating the patient-reported effect of oral rehabilitation with and without implants can be questioned for this group of patients. Thus, it has been found that items other than the ones in the OHIP-49 are important when performing interviews of the participants [20, 21].

In studies examine treatments with RDP and FDP food catching and worried about the dental situation was the most frequently reported problems [11]. In the present study difficult chewing and avoiding eating some food were more prominent problems. Unclear speech was included in the ten most frequently reported problems both before and after treatment, whereas this was not an item in the top-ten for the RDPs and FDPs in the study by Özhayat and Gotfredsen [11]. This is not surprising as 10 of the patients underwent rehabilitation with obturators.

A number of studies have demonstrated an established relationship between satisfaction with the oral rehabilitation and personality profiles [15, 22]. Thus, psychological factors have a profound

role in shaping patients satisfaction with oral rehabilitation and patients with higher levels of neuroticism will be less satisfied with dental treatment [22]. On the other hand, dental prostheses might be an important source of concern for the patients, and may affect their personality profile.

In summary, the present study demonstrated a significant improvement in OHRQoL after oral rehabilitation with fixed and removable dental prosthesis for patients after radiation and/or ablative jaw surgery. The variation between patients was, however, so large that more patients had to be included to demonstrate significant benefits of implants.

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