



Awareness Among Patients Regarding Implants as a Treatment Option for Replacement of Missing Teeth Among Rural Population

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Article History:

Received on: 14 Jul 2020
Revised on: 15 Aug 2020
Accepted on: 23 Aug 2020

Keywords:

Awareness,
implants,
rural population

ABSTRACT

Regular oral conditions have been appeared to substantially affect prosperity and quality of life. The loss of at least one common teeth often brings about incapacity, as basic day by day living exercises, for example, talking and eating are hindered, and furthermore in a handicap, for instance, by diminished social communication as a result of humiliation related with dental replacement wearing. The primary characterization of prosthodontics is the restoration of function following tooth loss. The study aimed to understand awareness among rural patients about implants for replacing missing teeth. This survey was done among 100 subjects in rural zones using a self-administered questionnaire. The mean age of the participants of 36.5yrs. Information pertaining to awareness of dental implants, reasons for replacement, and information sources over dental implants were obtained. The collected data were collected and analyzed. Out of 100 subjects, 55 were males and 45 females. Around 35% of the subjects were aware of dental implants. 64% sought replacement for masticatory reasons, 32% for esthetic reasons, and 4% for phonetics. Dentists were the primary source of information about implants (73%) followed by mass media (15%) and friends (12%). The greater part of the participants were not having awareness with respect to implants and not many had undergone implant treatment. It additionally demonstrated the requirement for giving more information to patients regarding this treatment modality.

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ISSN: 0975-7538

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26452/ijrps.v11iSPL3.3329>

Production and Hosted by

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INTRODUCTION

Normal oral conditions have been appeared to substantially affect the prosperity and quality of

life (Petersen, 2003). The loss of at least one common teeth often brings about inability, as fundamental every day living exercises, for example, talking and eating are impeded, and furthermore in the handicap, for instance, by diminished social communication due to shame related with dental replacement wearing (Kris *et al.*, 2003). The primary job of prosthodontists is the rehabilitation of the patients following the loss of teeth. In any case, there are commonly no acknowledged standards about how to appraise need, request or use of prosthodontic administrations much of the time, since singular inclinations play a significant role.

People with less instruction and low pay will in general have more unfortunate dental status on account of poor finances (Narby *et al.*, 2008). Subsequently, these people don't consider medicines they real-

ize they can't bear. Likewise, more established people acclimated with their customary false teeth don't show enthusiasm for implant treatment. Additionally, countless patients experience troubles in adjusting to removable prostheses, while a more modest number can't acknowledge removable prostheses at all (Moffitt *et al.*, 2011). This might be clarified by anatomical, physiological, mental, and additionally prosthodontic components. Functional tests have exhibited second rate masticatory capacity in subjects with removable prostheses in contrast with dentate controls. Indeed, even with great prostheses, numerous patients experience trouble with dental replacement maintenance, discourse, and mastication (Müller *et al.*, 2012). In any case, with the coming of new innovation increasingly remedial choices have opened up in this manner, changing the essence of interest for prosthodontic treatment. Among these, implant treatment has come into the center, since it gives superb long haul brings about restoration of halfway or totally edentulous patients.

An implant held prosthesis gives more prominent security, improved gnawing and biting powers, and higher customer fulfillment than a regular denture (Van Der Bilt, 2011). Notwithstanding of the new accessible therapeutic alternatives, it is seen that there are significant boundaries between both need and request and among request and usage. This is potentially because of the absence of data and awareness among the individuals (Petersen, 2007).

Likewise, the monetary cost lays a question mark in the individuals who know about implants. Thus, this study was planned to evaluate the knowledge and attitude of rural patients toward implant option for replacing missing teeth.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This survey was done among 100 subjects in rural zones using a self-administered questionnaire. The mean age of the participants of 36.5yrs. Information pertaining to awareness of dental implants, reasons for replacement, and information sources over dental implants were obtained. The collected data were collected and analyzed.

RESULTS

Out of 100 people participated, 55 were males and 45 females (Figure 1). Around 35% of the subjects were aware of dental implants (Figure 2). 64% sought replacement for masticatory reasons, 32% for esthetic reasons, and 4% for phonetics (Figure 3). Dentists were the primary source of informa-

tion about implants (73%) followed by mass media (15%) and friends (12%) (Figure 4).

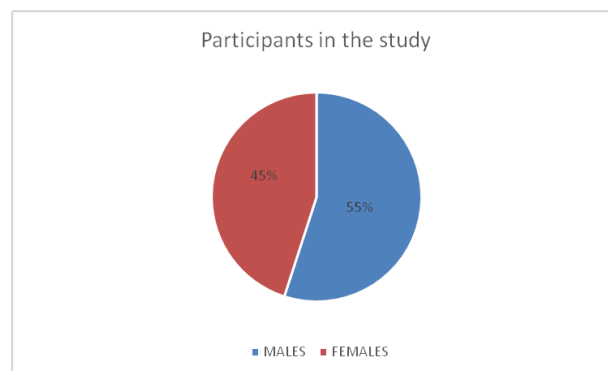


Figure 1: Participants in the study

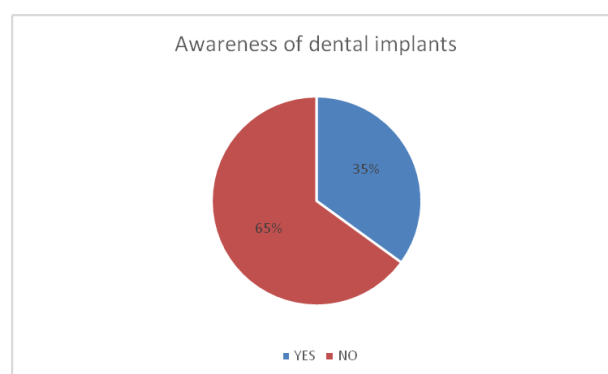


Figure 2: Awareness of dental implants

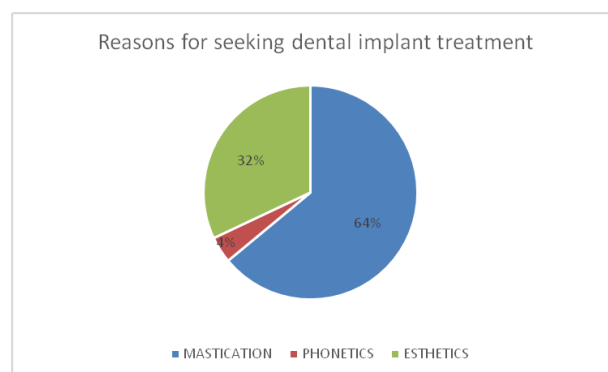


Figure 3: Reasons for seeking dental implant treatment

DISCUSSION

This study analyzed the subject's aggregation and demeanor identified with dental implants as an option in supplanting missing teeth. Around one million dental implants are embedded every year, around the world (Zinmor *et al.*, 1993). In any case, data which is accessible to the patients with respect to the strategy and its prosperity is often fragmental. This issue is progressively exacerbated in creating countries. In this investigation, awareness

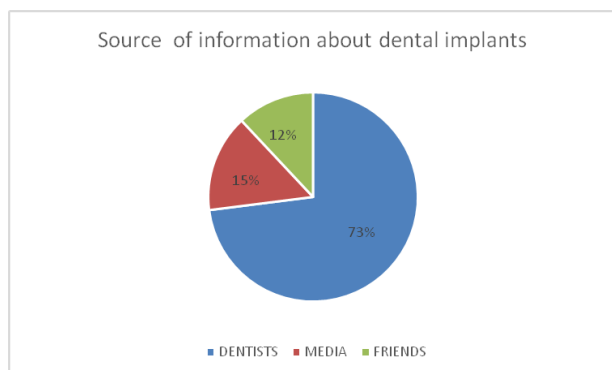


Figure 4: Source of information about dental implants

about implants among participants were comparable to research studies (Berge, 2000; Tepper *et al.*, 2003). The findings of the present investigation were higher than (Chowdhary *et al.*, 2013).

In the present examination, it was discovered that Dentists were the primary source of data with respect to implants which alike the discoveries of Chowdhary R *et al* and Johany SA *et al* (Chowdhary *et al.*, 2013; Al-Johany *et al.*, 2010). This plainly demonstrates the absence of endeavors by dental specialists and the governing bodies with respect to making vital strides for making mindfulness among the individuals. In any case, examines directed by Zimmer *et al*, demonstrated that media was seen as the principle wellspring of data about dental implants, while the dental specialists were the hotspot for such data is not over 17% of the cases (Tomruk *et al.*, 2014). Additionally found that the media was the primary source of information; while dental specialists assumed an auxiliary job, best case scenario. Akagawa *et al.* (1988) in their investigation inferred that dental specialists gave not over 20% of the data. At the point when inquiries were posed with respect to limitations of implants, the majority of them referenced significant expense as the central point. The outcomes of this study are similar to recently referenced examinations. About the impact of training on information and mentality toward dental implants, it was discovered that all the scores expanded from absence of education level to graduation level. Comparable discoveries were seen in an investigation directed by Shah *et al.* (2014). Age likewise demonstrated contrasts in treatment savvy as more youthful individuals being progressively excited and taught were having information for this treatment in huge numbers.

Dental implant methodology has been the cutting edge of a clinical practice session at this point. With expanding the achievement pace of implant treat-

ment more patients are settling on dental implants as head decisions for substitution of missing teeth. Around one million dental implants are embedded every year, around the world. Anyway, information which is reachable to the patients with respect to the system and its prosperity is often fragmental. This issue is progressively exacerbated in creating countries.

CONCLUSION

The vast majority of the participants were not having information with respect to implants and not many had experienced this methodology. It likewise indicated that requirement for giving more data to the patients about this treatment methodology. Along these lines, dental training infers that a large portion of the subjects saw implants treatment as costly and unreasonably expensive one of the central points against the ability of patients to experience this treatment. Yet they were intrigued to know implants. Appropriate dental instruction is vital for creating uplifting disposition among the populace in regards to dental implants. Activity and awareness are important for creating inspirational demeanor among people with respect to dental implants.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest for this study.

Funding Support

The authors declare that they have no funding support for this study.

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