Other journals in brief

A selection of abstracts of clinically relevant papers from other journals.

The abstracts on this page have been chosen and edited by John R. Radford.

PATIENT CENTRED – AGGRESSIVE PERIODONTITIS

Evaluation of oral health-related quality-of-life in patients with generalized aggressive periodontitis

Eltas A, Uslu MÖ. *Acta Odontol Scand* 2013; **71**: 547–552

'deep impact'.

Using six different 'case definitions', epidemiologists have proposed that subjects with two interproximal sites at different teeth with PD >5 mm or CAL >4 mm, met criteria for the diagnosis of 'moderate periodontitis', (*J Oral Sci* 2009; **51**: 199–206). But is this mere nosology? This study, using the Turkish version of OHQoL-UK®, measured the impact aggressive periodontitis had on 53 patients. OHQoL-UK® is a self-completed questionnaire consisting of 16 items sub-divided into eight domains that includes not only functional but psychological and social disability. Aggressive periodontitis was categorised using criteria from the World Workshop in Periodontics in 1999. Taken in the round 'aggressive periodontitis has a deep impact on patients' oral health-related quality-of-life.' Although social aspects were least affected, 'romance was (negatively) associated with BoP, PD and missing teeth.'

DOI: 10.1038/sj.bdj.2013.1017

PATIENT CENTRED – ORTHOGNATHIC SURGERY

Quality of life assessment in patients with dentofacial deformity undergoing orthognathic surgery – a systematic review

Soh CL, Narayanan V. *Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 2013; **42**: 974–980

Following orthognathic surgery, there was a consistent improvement in appearance, mental and physical health.

Nevertheless, 7% of patients reported deterioration in function, 4% sub-optimal speech and 15% overall loss in comfort. These findings were based on a systematic review of papers published during the past decade. Those papers describing the outcome following surgery for clefting were excluded. Twenty-one articles met inclusion criteria. There was only one RCT. Methodological flaws were identified with this study, as there were for others, particularly with the recurring problem of recruiting meaningful controls. It would appear, that it is not possible to attribute this improved quality of life to either the aesthetic, or functional or emotional component because of the different methods (SF-36, OHIP-14, orthognathic quality-of-life questionnaire) that had been used to measure quality of life.

DOI: 10.1038/sj.bdj.2013.1019

PATIENT CENTRED – FUNCTIONALLY IMPAIRED

Dental implants in the functionally impaired: experience from the patients' perspective

Lantto A, Wårdh I. *Acta Odontol Scand* 2013; **71**: 525–533

'...a struggle for normality'.

In this qualitative study, based on grounded theory methodology, 17 functionally impaired subjects who had received dental implants were interviewed. During this process, they were often represented by an advocate. Grounded theory is not based on a hypothesis but, almost in a reverse, attempts to drill down 'what is going on'. Particular care was taken with gaining real consent as many of the subjects were dependent. The following comments are insightful: 'I felt like a fool, sitting there poking at my food and mashing it up...(before the provision of implants)', '... it's almost as if they (implants) had grown right up out of your jaw.' Autonomy was compromised in one subject: 'the staff thought the darker color of the teeth was better for me...so that was what I ended up getting.' Reconstruction with implants was well received.

DOI: 10.1038/sj.bdj.2013.1018

PATIENT CENTRED – AESTHETIC IMPLANTS

Single-tooth implants with different neck designs: a randomized clinical trial evaluating the aesthetic outcome

den Hartog L et al. *Clin Implant Dent Relat Res* 2013; **15**: 311–321

Although the mucosal aesthetic adjacent to implants was often suboptimal, this did not concern patients.

Implant neck design is considered important in maintaining the peri-implant marginal bone which in turn preserves the peri-implant mucosa. This was a prospective randomised clinical trial that recruited 98 patients with a missing tooth in the upper anterior sextant. Eighteen months after implant placement, only about two thirds of implants demonstrated satisfactory mucosal aesthetics when assessed by dentists professionals, particularly if there had been pre-implant augmentation. This was regardless at to whether or not the implant neck design was 1) Replace® Select Tapered, 2) NobelReplace™ Tapered Groovy and 3) Nobel®Perfect Groovy, (all Nobel Biocare®). In addition, peri-implant marginal bone loss was significantly greater with Nobel®Perfect Groovy compared with the other two systems.

DOI: 10.1038/sj.bdj.2013.1020