Dental hygiene in Dutch forensic psychiatric patients

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Aim of the study

To assess the validity and reliability of the Dutch version of the Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP-14) in a sample of patients of a forensic psychiatric hospital.

Methods

The linguistic validated OHIP-14 was used. A questionnaire, including the OHIP-14, an index of OHB (10 items; tooth brushing, interdental cleaning and tongue cleaning), general health perception (subscale of the RAND-36; α=0.73), expected social outcomes (ESO, α=0.83), and dental anxiety (DAS, α=0.90) were completed voluntarily by thirty-nine forensic psychiatric male patients. Dentition characteristics were administered from patients’ dossiers (healthy dentition, slightly unhealthy dentition, mutilated dentition).

Results

Construct validity of the OHIP-14:

Dental anxiety, unhealthy dentition, inadequate OHB, and a negative general health perception were associated with a low oral health-related quality of life (OHQoL).

Table 1. Correlations (* is significant at 0.05 level,** is significant at 0.01 level)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OHIP-14</th>
<th>DAS</th>
<th>Dentition characteristics</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>OHB</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>.44**</td>
<td>.54</td>
<td>-.48**</td>
<td>-.39</td>
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Regression analysis showed:

Unhealthy dentition had independent effect on oral health-related quality of life, explaining 24.0% of the variance.

Reliability of the OHIP-14:

shortform OHIP: (Werkhoven et al., 2006)

α = 0.88; N= 40 M= 10.93 (7.10) min-max: 0-31

OHIP-14:

α = 0.91; N= 39 M= 9.31 (8.71) min-max: 0-34

Conclusions

The Dutch OHIP-14 is a useful, reliable and valid instrument to measure OHQoL in forensic patients with psychiatric disorders.

Primarily evidence for the importance of adequate OHB for OHQoL.