

# Relation of quality of life to oral prosthetic dentures and comorbidity at geriatric population in Macedonia

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## INTRODUCTION

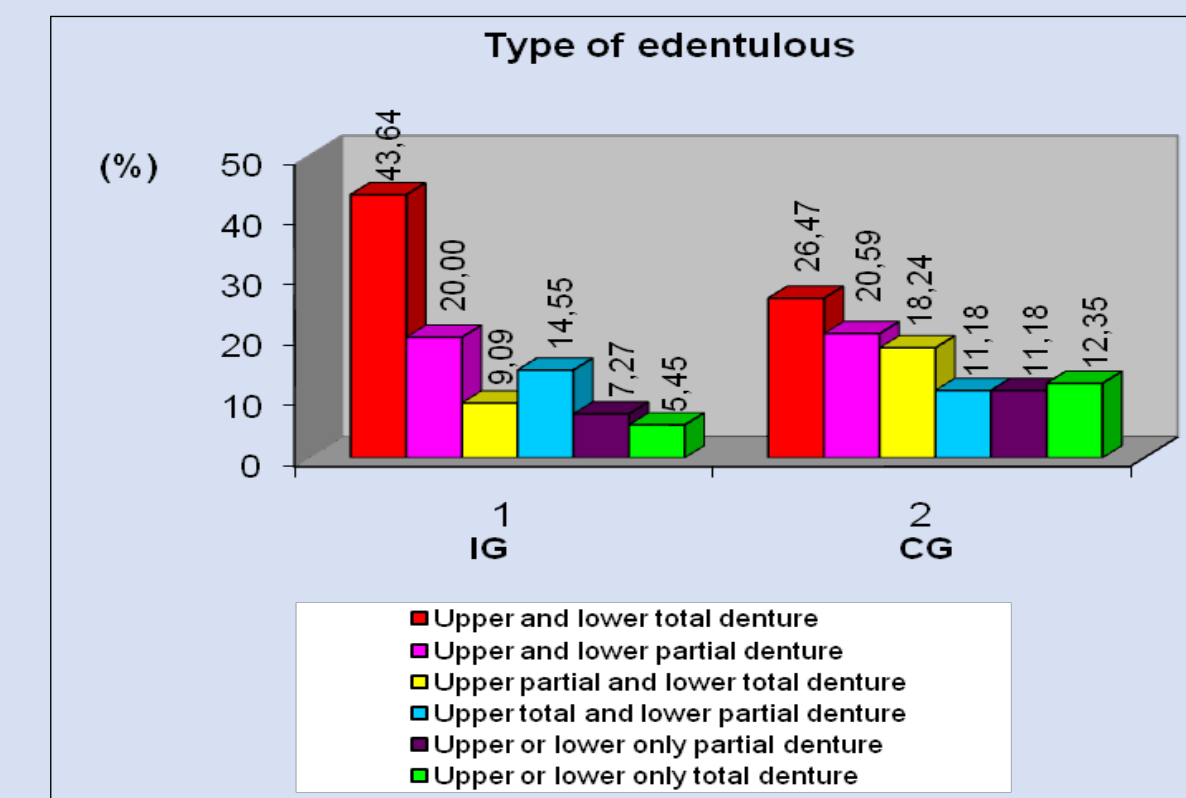
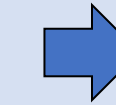
Reducing of mortality at middle age population, population groups over 65, over 75 and over 85 are increasing. Older people are 3,5% of total population in the countries in development and up to 20% in developed countries. This proportion is increasing in countries in development, and in developed countries is expected to reach up to 30%. At this population, it is inevitable to have chronic diseases as heart and cardio vascular system diseases, diabetes, nephrological diseases, lowering the quality of life at adults. Chewing and speech difficulties at adults with lost teeth, lead to installing oral prosthetic dentures. Globally 15% of the adult population have total dentures. Oral health is directly connected with quality of life, for that reason we use socio-dental indicators (questionnaires) to access the clinical implications of oral disorders to social, physical and psycho-physical aspects of life. Accompanied chronic diseases at geriatric population (patients over 65) might have serious implications to the oral health and quality of life. Main purpose of this study was to evaluate the oral health and quality of life at geriatric population aged >65 in relation to the type of oral prosthetic dentures and present comorbidity.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

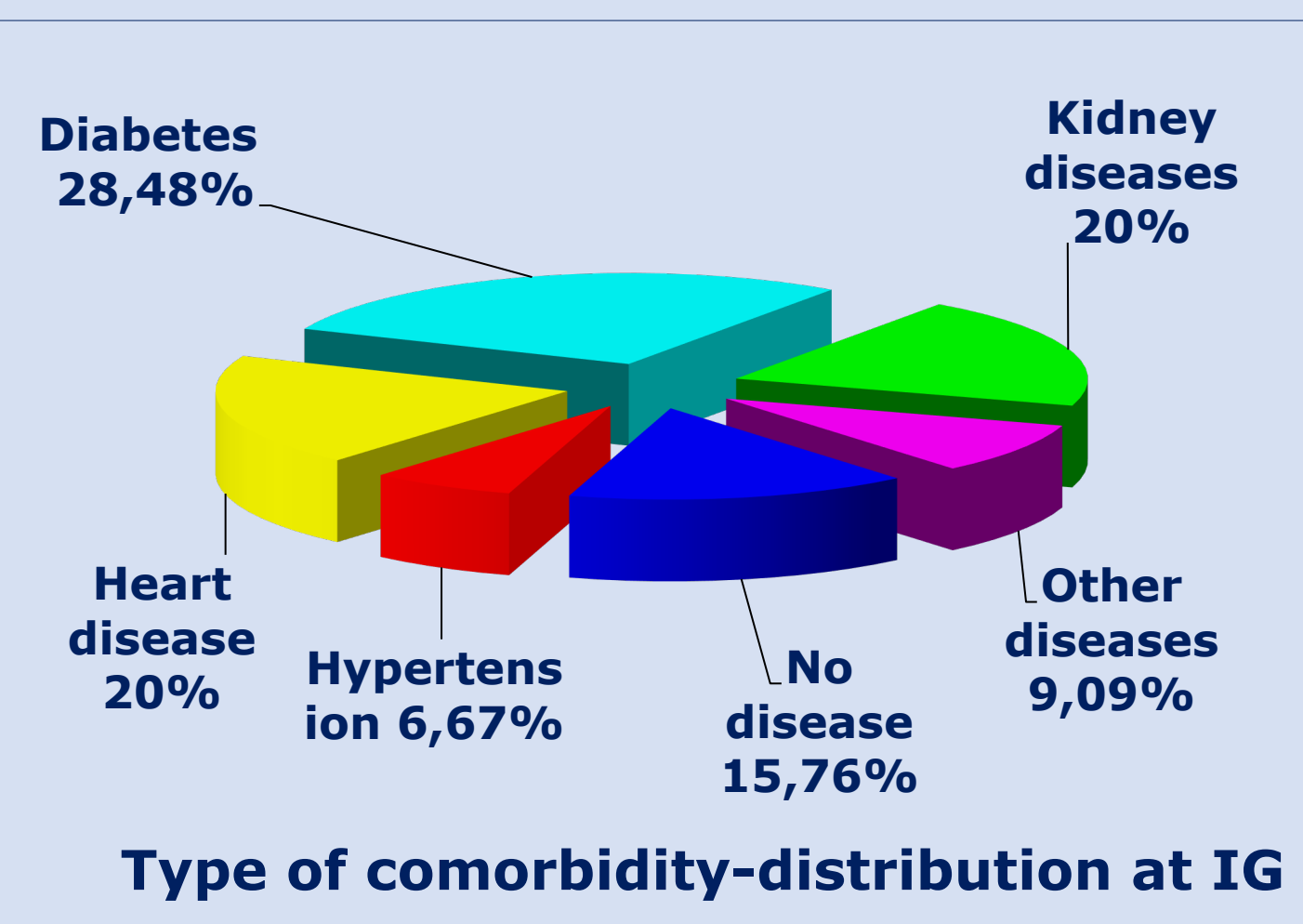
This transversal study, performed at population over 65 in a group of 165 patients from Gerontology Institute "13 November" – Skopje (IG-inspected group) and a group of 170 patients from the dental specialist hospitals in the city of Skopje-Macedonia (CG-control group). The patients were categorized into six prosthetics categories (subgroups) depending on the type of edentulous. SZO Oral health paper and GOHAI indicator were used as instruments. The standardized GOHAI indicator consisted of 12 questions. The answers ranged according to Lickert scale (0=never, 1=not often, 2=sometimes, 3=often, 4=very often).Results can range 0-48, where the higher score the lower oral health and quality of life. SPSS for Windows ver. 13.0 was used as statistical software for data processing. During computer analysis adequate statistical methodologies are used. The values for p<0,05 were statistical significant, while the values for p<0,01 were statistical highly significant.

## RESULTS

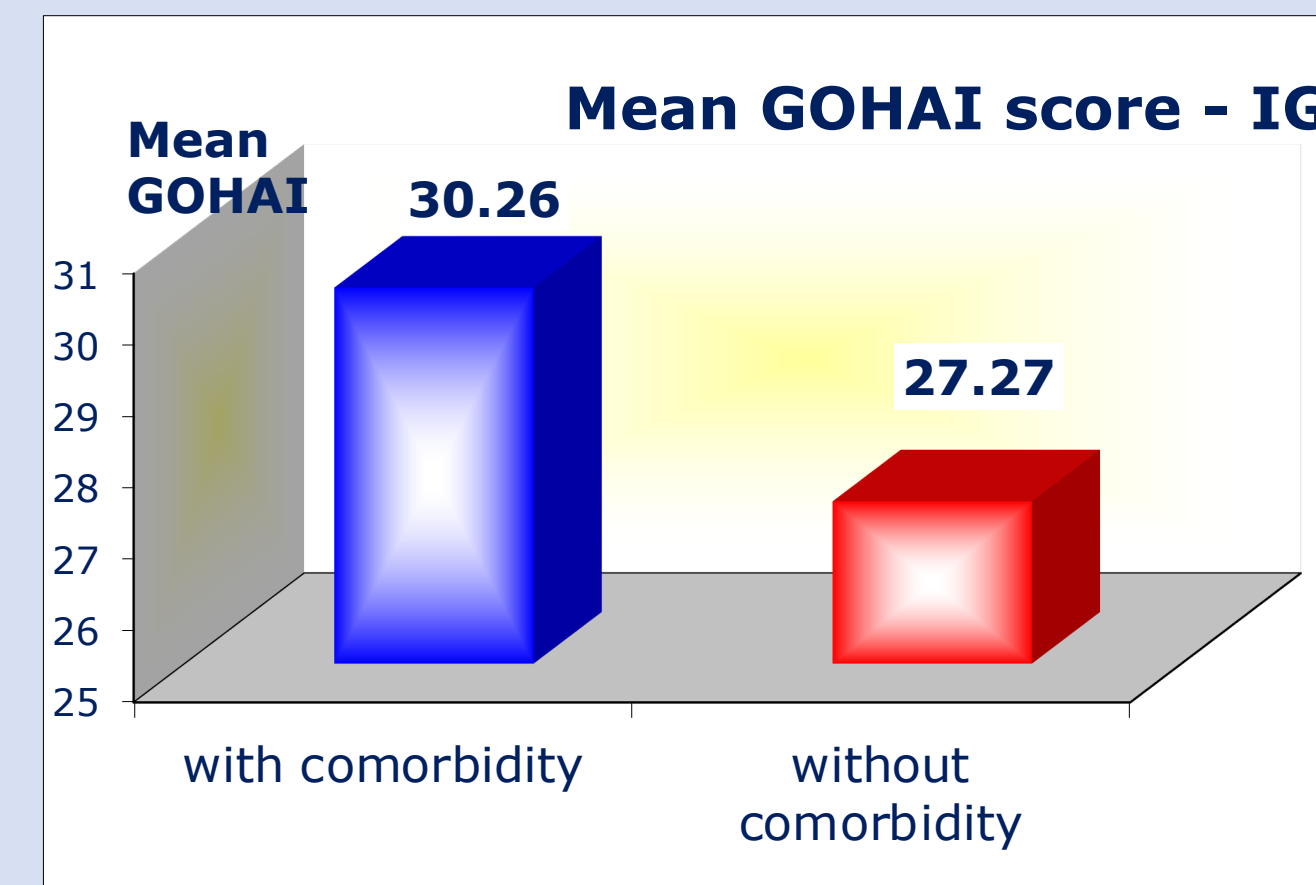
Analysis of the results in both groups showed that institutionally sheltered patients had significantly more often upper and lower total dentures compared to upper partial and lower total denture, upper or lower partial denture only and upper or lower total denture only.



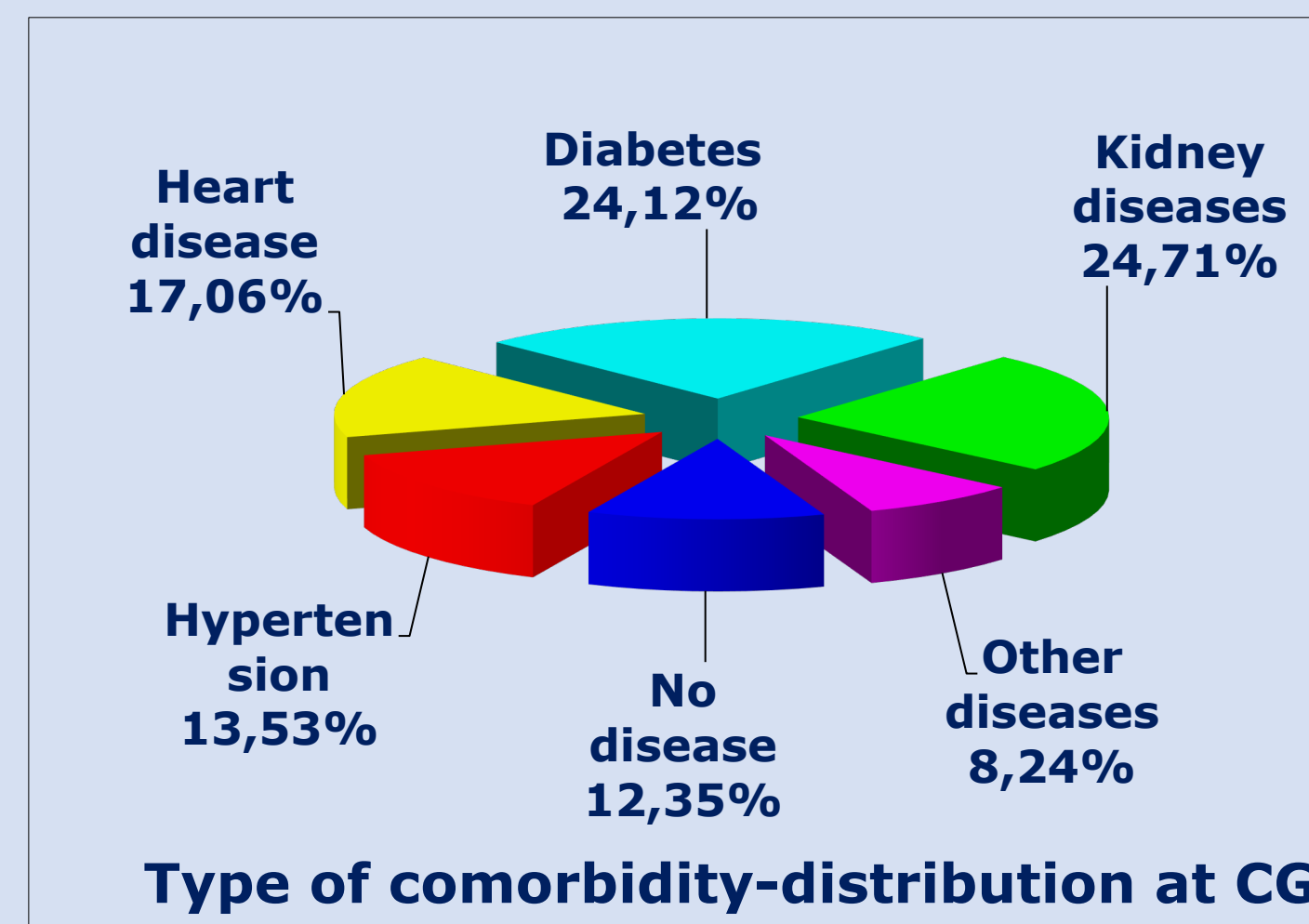
Distribution of patients at IG in relation to the type of comorbidity is shown in Figure 2.



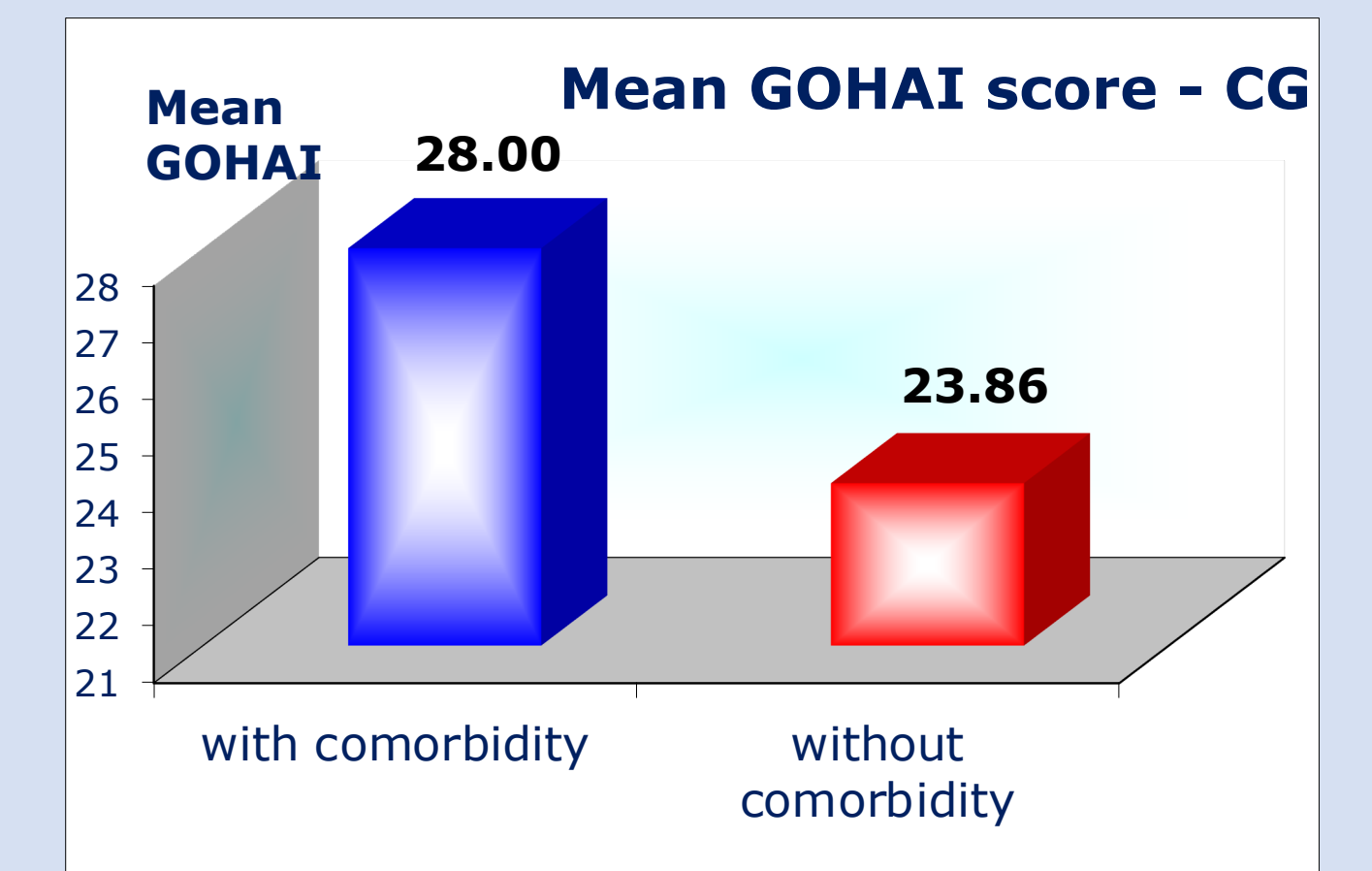
IG patients with positive history of chronic diseases had highly significant higher total mean GOHAI scores than those without comorbidity (30,26±3,9 vs. 27,27±5,06).



Distribution of patients at CG in relation to the type of comorbidity is shown in Figure 4.



CG patients with positive history of chronic diseases had highly significant higher total mean GOHAI scores than those without comorbidity (28,0±3,8 vs. 23,86±1,06).



## CONCLUSION

The largest is the number of patients with upper and lower total denture, than with upper and lower partial denture. According to the analysis of the total GOHAI score it can be concluded that the oral health is at unsatisfactory level. This is shown by the highest score of 40, while the maximal possible GOHAI score is 48. Quality of life and oral health at geriatric patients are at unsatisfactory level with significant influence of the comorbidity in Macedonia. There is a relation between the comorbidity (present chronic diseases) and the oral health and the quality of life at the prosthetic geriatric population in Macedonia.