To request copies of any of these articles please use one of our request forms. Articles can be emailed or posted to student members for a charge of £1 each.

Database: Ovid MEDLINE(R) <1946 to November Week 3 2013>
Search Strategy:

1 Quality Assurance, Health Care/ (49555)
2 exp Dentistry/ (333985)
3 1 and 2 (731)
4 limit 3 to english language (642)

1
Unique Identifier
24171332
Status
MEDLINE
Authors
Kadanakuppe S.  Bhat PK.
Authors Full Name
Kadanakuppe, S.  Bhat, P K.
Institution
Department of Public Health Dentistry, VS Dental College and Hospital, Bangalore, India. sushikadanakuppe@gmail.com
Title
Oral health status and treatment needs of Iruligas at Ramanagara District, Karnataka, India.
Source
Abstract
OBJECTIVES: To assess the oral health status and treatment needs of Iruliga tribal community residing at Ramanagara District, Karnataka, India.
METHODS: The total population of 2605 Iruligas residing at 26 villages of Ramanagara District was included for the study. Data were collected using World Health Organization (WHO) 1997 'Oral Health Assessment Form'. Examination was done under good natural light using a mouth mirror and community periodontal index (CPI) probe.
RESULTS: The total study population was 2605, comprising 1545 males and 1060 females in the age group of 1-80 years with the mean age of 30.56 +/- 19.51. The majority of Iruligas (79.8%) used chew sticks as an oral hygiene aid. Subjects with leukoplakia were found to be 3 (0.12). The most commonly seen enamel opacity/hypoplasia was diffuse opacity affecting 930 (35.7%) subjects. A mild form of dental fluorosis affected 1658 (63.65%) subjects. Subjects with bleeding were only 4.22%; subjects with calculus were 57.9%; those with shallow pockets (4-5 mm) were 22.0% and subjects with deep pockets (> or = 6 mm) were 3.67%. The prevalence of dental caries among Iruligas was found to be 7.52%. The mean number of decayed, missing, filled (DMF) permanent teeth per person was 0.55 +/- 0.1. Definite malocclusion, which required elective treatment, was noted in 14.1%. Iruligas with need for referral were found to be 29.94% (n = 780) according to the various treatment needs required for different oral diseases.
CONCLUSION: This study revealed less prevalence of oral diseases among Iruligas, highlighting the role of good oral health practices prevalent among this isolated population.

2
Unique Identifier
23635892
Status
MEDLINE
Authors
Ohiomoba HO.  Nelson LP.
Authors Full Name
Ohiomoba, Henry O.  Nelson, Linda P.
Institution
Department of Dentistry, Children's Hospital Boston, Boston, Mass., USA.
Title
A performance measurement plan for pediatric dentists: using accuracy of caries diagnosis from intraoral radiographs.
Source
Abstract
PURPOSE: The purpose of this study was to develop a metric for measuring (1) an individual pediatric dentist's performance against peer performance and (2) aggregate group performance, using accuracy of caries diagnosis.
METHODS: A total of 3,985 tooth surfaces (from 174 patients) on intraoral bitewing radiographs were assessed by 9 precalibrated attending pediatric dentists at Children's Hospital Boston over a 3-year period. Each surface was reviewed by 3 pediatric dentists (the operating dentist and 2 peer reviewers) using a score card. An accurate diagnosis was defined as agreement between the operating dentist and at least 1 peer reviewer as to the presence or absence of caries.
RESULTS: Average percentage diagnostic accuracy within the group over the course of the project was approximately 95% (95% confidence interval=94.0-95.4). Individual dentist scores ranged from approximately 89% to 96%. Group average rose steadily over time, from approximately 93% in 2008 to 97% by 2010. Unacceptable
To request copies of any of these articles please use one of our request forms. Articles can be emailed or posted to student members for a charge of £1 each.

diagnosis (~5% of surfaces assessed) did not directly translate into unfavorable treatment (~4% of surfaces with unacceptable diagnosis).

CONCLUSIONS: Interexaminer reliability as a proxy for accuracy of caries diagnoses from bitewing radiographs is a viable metric for improving and assessing the quality of care provided by pediatric dentists.

How to evaluate the efficacy of pit and fissure sealants.


Importance-performance analysis of dental satisfaction among three ethnic groups in Malaysia.


PURPOSE: To find the differences in patient satisfaction related to dental services among three ethnic groups - Chinese, Indian and Malay - at AIMST University Dental Centre and analyse them with an importance-performance grid, identifying the weak and strong points, in order to provide better service.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: This questionnaire-based study consisted of convenience samples of 174 patients of Chinese, Indian and Malay ethnicity. Importance-performance analysis for 20 attributes were compared using Likert’s scale. The data obtained were statistically analysed using the Kruskal-Wallis test.

RESULTS: Chinese and Indians both emphasised low performance on the interpersonal relationship attribute in terms of the receptionist’s courtesy, whereas the Malay participants were concerned with convenience attributes. All the ethnic groups favoured maintaining existing major attributes towards technical competency, interpersonal relationship and facility factors. This study demonstrated priority differences between the ethnic groups’ perception of the quality of dental services, where ethnic Chinese showed the highest gap (measure of dissatisfaction) between importance and performance compared to ethnic Malays, followed by ethnic Indians.

CONCLUSION: The patients from the three major ethnic groups of Malaysia were generally well satisfied. Perhaps more priority should be placed on improving the interpersonal relationship attribute, especially with the receptionists.

Cone beam CT in orthodontics: the current picture.

Source

<3>
Unique Identifier 23971274
Status MEDLINE
Authors Anonymous.
Title How to evaluate the efficacy of pit and fissure sealants.

<4>
Unique Identifier 23757453
Status MEDLINE
Authors Dewi FD. Gundavarapu KC. Cugati N.
Title Importance-performance analysis of dental satisfaction among three ethnic groups in Malaysia.

<5>
Unique Identifier 23375864
Status MEDLINE
Authors Makdissi J.
Title Cone beam CT in orthodontics: the current picture.
To request copies of any of these articles please use one of our request forms. Articles can be emailed or posted to student members for a charge of £1 each.

**Abstract**

The introduction of cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) technology to dentistry and orthodontics revolutionized the diagnosis, treatment and monitoring of orthodontic patients. This review article discusses the use of CBCT in diagnosis and treatment planning in orthodontics. The steps required to install and operate a CBCT facility within the orthodontic practice as well as the challenges are highlighted. The available guidelines in relation to the clinical applications of CBCT in orthodontics are explored.

**Copyright** 2013. Published by Elsevier Masson SAS.

**Publication Type**

Journal Article.

**Year of Publication**

2013

**Unique Identifier**

23185069

**Status**

MEDLINE

**Authors**

Gallagher A.  Bell A.  O'Connor U.  Dowling A.  O'Reilly G.

**Institution**

Department of Medical Physics & Bioengineering, St. James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland.

**Title**

Application of European suspension criteria to dental radiology: an Irish perspective.

**Source**


**Abstract**

The European Medical Exposures Directive 97/43/Euratom aims to ensure that measures are put in place to guarantee that X-ray equipment is suitable for clinical use. The Directive was transposed into Irish legislation in Statutory Instruments 478 of 2002 and 2010. This study presents the quality assurance (QA) assessment results for 187 intra-oral and 37 orthopantomogram (OPG) dental X-ray systems from a range of nine different manufacturers. The equipment was assessed over a 24-month period. Testing was performed based on the methodologies and tolerances from Irish and other international guidelines and standards. Analysis of the results which was undertaken in recent months with a focus on the suspension tolerances proposed in the Criteria for Acceptability of Medical Radiological Equipment (RP 162) are presented in this paper.

**Publication Type**

Journal Article.  Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't.

**Year of Publication**

2013

**Unique Identifier**

23175642

**Status**

MEDLINE

**Authors**

Clarijs T.

**Authors Full Name**

Clarijs, Tom.

**Institution**

Department Health and Environment, Federal Agency for Nuclear Control, Ravensteinstreet 36, Brussels 1000, Belgium. tom.clarijs@sckcen.be

**Title**

Implementation of acceptability criteria for dental radiology in Belgium.

**Source**


**Abstract**

The implementation of routine quality control (QC) tests in dental radiology in Belgium has been neglected for many years. In 2008, the (Belgian) Federal Agency for Nuclear Control determined acceptability criteria for X-ray equipment used for dentomaxillofacial imaging. An overview of the development of the criteria, together with implementation and the first results of dental QC in Belgium, is discussed.

**Publication Type**

Journal Article.

**Year of Publication**

2013

**Unique Identifier**

23630683

**Status**

MEDLINE

**Authors**


**Institution**

Department of Orofacial Pain and Jaw Function, Malmo University, Sweden.

**Title**

Implementation of European suspension criteria to dental radiology: an Irish perspective.

Source

Local Messages
THIS JOURNAL IS AVAILABLE IN THE BDA LIBRARY

Abstract
AIMS: To combine empirical evidence and expert opinion in a formal consensus method in order to develop a quality-assessment tool for experimental bruxism studies in systematic reviews.

METHODS: Tool development comprised five steps: (1) preliminary decisions, (2) item generation, (3) face validity assessment, (4) reliability and discriminative validity assessment, and (5) instrument refinement. The kappa value and phi-coefficient were calculated to assess inter-observer reliability and discriminative ability, respectively.

RESULTS: Following preliminary decisions and a literature review, a list of 52 items to be considered for inclusion in the tool was compiled. Eleven experts were invited to join a Delphi panel and 10 accepted. Four Delphi rounds reduced the preliminary tool- Quality-Assessment Tool for Experimental Bruxism Studies (Qu-ATEBS) - to 8 items: study aim, study sample, control condition or group, study design, experimental bruxism task, statistics, interpretation of results, and conflict of interest statement. Consensus among the Delphi panelists yielded good face validity. Inter-observer reliability was acceptable (k = 0.77). Discriminative validity was excellent (phi coefficient 1.0; P < .01). During refinement, 1 item (no. 8) was removed.

CONCLUSION: Qu-ATEBS, the seven-item evidence-based quality assessment tool developed here for use in systematic reviews of experimental bruxism studies, exhibits face validity, excellent discriminative validity, and acceptable inter-observer reliability. Development of quality assessment tools for many other topics in the orofacial pain field is needed and may follow the described procedure.

Department of Prosthetic Dentistry, University Medical Center, Hamburg, Germany.
d.reissmann@uke.de

Title
The Burdens in Prosthetic Dentistry Questionnaire (BiPD-Q): development and validation of a patient-based measure for process-related quality of care in prosthetic dentistry.

Source

Local Messages
THIS JOURNAL IS AVAILABLE IN THE BDA LIBRARY

Abstract
PURPOSE: To develop and validate an instrument for the assessment of patient-based measures of process-related quality of care in prosthetic patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: In this nonrandomized study, the new Burdens in Prosthetic Dentistry Questionnaire (BiPD-Q) was developed in two steps using a total of 128 prosthetic patients in a mixed-method approach, combining quantitative-qualitative methodologies. First, the item pool for the instrument was created using semistructured interviews and a group of experts in prosthodontics. This resulted in a preliminary version of the questionnaire. Second, an assessment of redundancy, completion rates, face validity, difficulty, and distribution of the core set of the items was performed. The final version of the BiPD-Q had psychometric core properties (reliability and validity) evaluated.

RESULTS: The BiPD-Q consisted of 25 items. Reliability was satisfactory (Cronbach's alpha = .87). The mean score of all items of the BiPD-Q was significantly correlated with mean perceived burdens during treatment as rated by the clinician (r = 0.26; P < .01) and with overall satisfaction with the treatment procedures as rated by patients (r = .31; P < .01), indicating sufficient convergent validity.

CONCLUSION: A reliable and valid instrument for the assessment of patient-based process-related quality of care in prosthodontics has been developed. The BiPD-Q allows comparisons of different dental procedures within a treatment course and of different treatment providers. The use of this type of questionnaire appears to be a valuable tool for dental health care research. The outcomes of research using the BiPD-Q may result in a more pleasant treatment experience for future patients.

Publication Type
Journal Article. Validation Studies.

Date Created
20130429

Year of Publication
2013
Authors
Toy A.
Authors Full Name
Toy, Andrew.
Institution
The Dental Business Academy.
Title
Making clinical governance a fixture of your dental implant practice.
Source
Publication Type
Journal Article.
Date Created
20130603
Year of Publication
2013

<11>
Unique Identifier
22763342
Status
MEDLINE
Authors
Varley I. Brennan PA.
Authors Full Name
Varley, Iain. Brennan, Peter A.
Institution
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, Leeds General Infirmary, United Kingdom.
email
Iainvarley@gmail.com
Title
Article by Batchelor PA, Ludwa RA--The review of Oral Surgery Services and Training: a case of prescription without a diagnosis.
Comments
Source
Local Messages
THIS JOURNAL IS AVAILABLE IN THE BDA LIBRARY
Abstract
In the Review of Oral Surgery Services and Training, the Oral Surgery Review Group supported the development of the specialty of oral surgery and some of the arguments put forward to support it concerned finance and quality. We argue that their analyses of the present situation are flawed. The economic argument and issues concerning skill-mix are very simplistic, but more importantly, the rationale given for the increase in referrals did not explore the myriad of likely reasons why in any substantive detail. These reasons include shortcomings in undergraduate training and a poor NHS primary dental contract including the arrangements for charging patients. Before implementation, the policy makers should consider a wide range of available options to address the failings, and take a “whole system approach” before they embark on developing a specialty, which may cause problems that exceed those currently facing the system. Copyright 2012 The British Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
Publication Type
Editorial.
Date Created
20130114
Year of Publication
2013

<12>
Unique Identifier
23717891
Status
MEDLINE
Authors
Drage NA. Davies KJ.
Authors Full Name
Drage, Nicholas A. Davies, Kristian J M.
Institution
Department of Dental Radiology, University Dental Hospital, Cardiff, UK.
Title
Adherence to NICE guidelines on recall intervals and the FGDP(UK) Selection Criteria for Dental Radiography.

Source

Abstract
AIM: The study investigated adherence of GDPs to National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) guidelines on recall intervals and the FGDP (UK)’s Selection Criteria for Dental Radiography. It also explored any factors that might influence GDPs’ compliance with the guidelines.

METHOD: A previously piloted questionnaire was circulated to all GDPs within the district of the Cardiff and Vale University Health Board (UHB). The questionnaire sought demographic data as well as answers to questions relating to compliance with guidelines.

RESULTS: Of 215 questionnaires, 133 (61.9%) were returned. One hundred and thirty (97.7%) respondents were familiar with NICE recall guidelines and 112 (84.2%) were familiar with the FGDP(UK) publication Selection Criteria for Dental Radiography. Thirty six (27.7%) ‘always’ followed the NICE recall guidelines and, overall, 108 (81.8%) ‘always or mostly’ followed the guidance. Fifty one (38.6%) respondents ‘always’ carried out a caries risk assessment for adults and 57 (43.5%) ‘always’ carried out a caries risk assessment for child patients. Seventy nine (59.8%) reported that they ‘always or mostly’ recorded the patient’s disease risk category in the notes. Fifty two (39.7%) respondents ‘always’ took bitewing radiographs that corresponded to disease risk. Overall, however, 119 GDPs (90.8%) ‘always or mostly’ took bitewing radiographs at appropriate intervals according to disease risk. Bitewing radiographs for new adult patients were prescribed more often for new child patients. The dentist’s length of experience, NHS commitment, country of graduation, access to digital radiography or panoramic machines, receipt of any postgraduate qualifications or involvement in dental foundation training were proven not to have any statistically significant association with adherence to NICE or FGDP(UK) guidelines.

CONCLUSIONS: Most dentists are familiar with NICE guidelines on recall intervals and the FGDP(UK)’s Selection Criteria for Dental Radiography. The number of dentists who always comply with these sets of guidance is low. None of the variables investigated were shown to have any statistically significant association with adherence to these guidelines.

Status
MEDLINE

Authors
Davies KJ. Drage NA.

Authors Full Name
Davies, Kristian J M. Drage, Nicholas A.

Institution
Department of Dental Radiology, University Dental Hospital, Cardiff, UK.

Title
Adherence to NICE guidelines on recall intervals and the FGDP(UK) Selection Criteria for Dental Radiography.[Erratum appears in Prim Dent J. 2013 Apr;2(2):18]

Source

Abstract
AIM: The study investigated adherence of GDPs to National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) guidelines on recall intervals and the FGDP (UK)’s Selection Criteria for Dental Radiography. It also explored any factors that might influence GDPs’ compliance with the guidelines.

METHOD: A previously piloted questionnaire was circulated to all GDPs within the district of the Cardiff and Vale University Health Board (UHB). The questionnaire sought demographic data as well as answers to questions relating to compliance with guidelines.

RESULTS: Of 215 questionnaires, 133 (61.9%) were returned. One hundred and thirty (97.7%) respondents were familiar with NICE recall guidelines and 112 (84.2%) were familiar with the FGDP(UK) publication Selection Criteria for Dental Radiography. Thirty six (27.7%) ‘always’ followed the NICE recall guidelines and, overall, 108 (81.8%) ‘always or mostly’ followed the guidance. Fifty one (38.6%) respondents ‘always’ carried out a caries risk assessment for adults and 57 (43.5%) ‘always’ carried out a caries risk assessment for child patients. Seventy nine (59.8%) reported that they ‘always or mostly’ recorded the patient’s disease risk category in the notes. Fifty two (39.7%) respondents ‘always’ took bitewing radiographs that corresponded to disease risk. Overall, however, 119 GDPs (90.8%) ‘always or mostly’ took bitewing radiographs at appropriate intervals according to disease risk. Bitewing radiographs for new adult patients were prescribed more often for new child patients. The dentist’s length of experience, NHS commitment, country of graduation, access to digital radiography or panoramic machines, receipt of any postgraduate qualifications or involvement in dental foundation training were proven not to have any statistically significant association with adherence to NICE or FGDP(UK) guidelines.

CONCLUSIONS: Most dentists are familiar with NICE guidelines on recall intervals and the FGDP(UK)’s Selection Criteria for Dental Radiography. The number of dentists who always comply with these sets of guidance is low. None of the variables investigated were shown to have any statistically significant association with adherence to these guidelines.
A systematic review of visual and instrumental measurements for tooth shade matching. [Review]

**Source**

**Local Messages**
THIS JOURNAL IS AVAILABLE IN THE BDA LIBRARY

**Abstract**
OBJECTIVE: Common methods for matching tooth shade can be classified into two categories: visual and instrumental measurements. This systematic review evaluated these two methods in terms of precision and accuracy using the agreement percentage rate.

METHOD AND MATERIALS: The following databases were searched for studies comparing different shade-matching methods: MEDLINE (PubMed), Embase, and Google Scholar. Reference lists of relevant articles were also searched. Screening, data abstraction, and quality assessment were conducted independently and in duplicate.

RESULTS: Twenty-six studies were included. Seventeen studies provided data on the precision of the evaluated shade-matching methods, eight provided data on accuracy, and one provided data on both precision and accuracy.

CONCLUSION: Instrumental measurements using a spectrophotometer may provide the most precise and accurate shade-matching outcomes. However, the limitations of the available articles suggest that high-quality studies are still needed verify this claim.

**Publication Type**
To request copies of any of these articles please use one of our request forms. Articles can be emailed or posted to student members for a charge of £1 each.

---

**Journal Article.**  
Date Created  
20130531  
Year of Publication  
2012

**Unique Identifier**  
23276120  
**Status**  
MEDLINE  
**Authors**  
Ibiyemi O. Taiwo JO. Oke GA.  
**Authors Full Name**  
Ibiyemi, Olushola. Taiwo, Juliana O. Oke, Gbemisola A.  
**Institution**  
Department of Periodontology and Community Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria. shola_ibiyemi@yahoo.com  
**Title**  
Improvised source of water coolant for ultrasonic scaler: an appropriate technology in underserved communities.  
**Source**  

**Abstract**  
Traditionally dental plaque, calculus and stains have been removed by scaling and polishing manually with hand instruments such as curettes, chisels, hoes and scalers. However, ultrasonic scaling is becoming the preferred method of initial periodontal treatment and maintenance, due to improved patient and operator comfort. Ultrasonic scaling can be performed effectively using pipe-borne water as coolant. However, such a water supply is unavailable in many rural dental clinics, especially in underserved communities in Nigeria. This article reports on an improvised source of water coolant, designed and fabricated to make modern, easy and effective plaque control available to people in communities where there is no pipe-borne water. The device will improve operator efficiency in tooth cleaning and patient compliance with treatment. Due to its simple design but effective function, the device is ideal for use in Nigeria's primary healthcare delivery program, offering enhanced preventive and curative services to remote, rural and semi-urban populations. In doing so oral health can be improved with a reduction in the incidence of oral diseases.

---

**Journal Article.**  
Date Created  
20130411  
Year of Publication  
2012

**Unique Identifier**  
23573705  
**Status**  
MEDLINE  
**Authors**  
Quality and Patient Safety Committee.  
**Authors Full Name**  
Quality and Patient Safety Committee.  
**Title**  
Critical information on best practice.  
**Source**  

---

**Journal Article.**  
Date Created  
20121205  
Year of Publication  
2012

**Unique Identifier**  
23211905  
**Status**  
MEDLINE  
**Authors**  
**Authors Full Name**  
**Title**  
Guideline on use of anesthesia personnel in the administration of office-based deep sedation/general anesthesia to the pediatric dental patient. [Review]  
**Source**  

---