



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Prosthodontic Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jpor



Original article

Clinical survey over the past 35 years at the clinic for maxillofacial prosthetics Tokyo Medical and Dental University

Ayaka Yanagi, Yuka Sumita*, Mariko Hattori, Ayuko Kamiyanagi, Takafumi Otomaru, Ayako Kanazaki, Mihoko Haraguchi, Mai Murase, Noriko Hatano, Hisashi Taniguchi

Department of Maxillofacial Prosthetics, Graduate School, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Tokyo, Japan

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 18 August 2017
Received in revised form 10 December 2017
Accepted 12 December 2017
Available online xxx

Keywords:

Clinical survey
Maxillofacial prostheses
Prosthetic treatment
Tumor

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The purpose of this survey was to examine the overview of maxillofacial prosthetic treatment at our department, in order to ascertain the actual status of patients and discuss future needs.

Methods: Subjects were all patients who visited Clinic for Maxillofacial Prosthetics, Dental Hospital, Tokyo Medical and Dental University (TMDU) in the period from January 1, 1980 to December 31, 2014. Using medical records of the Clinic for Maxillofacial Prosthetics, Dental Hospital, TMDU, patients' data including sex, address, referring institution, and primary condition were analyzed throughout the period.

Results: The number of patients over 35 years was 6219, with a man-to-woman ratio of 6:4. The number of patients in their 60s, 70s, and 80s showed an increasing trend. Patients with tumors accounted for about 50 % of cases in 1980–1984 and increased to 80 % in 2010–2014.

Conclusions: The survey showed an increasing number of elderly patients and patients with tumors. This suggests that more awareness and education about maxillofacial prosthetics are needed.

© 2018 Japan Prosthodontic Society. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

Maxillofacial prosthetics involves prosthetic rehabilitation of patients with congenital and/or acquired defects and is a well-recognized subspecialty of prosthodontics [1–4]. Beyond the scope of common dental specialties, maxillofacial prosthodontists provide a wide variety of treatments, providing rehabilitative prosthesis or therapeutic appliances to patients with congenital or acquired defects [4]. Maxillofacial prosthetics is considered to be among the most challenging dental specialties because it involves the management of severe disorders of speech, mastication, swallowing, and aesthetics [3,4].

The Clinic for Maxillofacial Prosthetics at the Dental Hospital of Tokyo Medical and Dental University (TMDU) was established in 1979 as a special department to provide maxillofacial prosthetic treatment [2,3]. The department has been providing these services for more than 35 years.

The purpose of this survey was to provide an overview of maxillofacial prosthetic treatment at our department and to contribute to further development of maxillofacial prosthetic treatment. Clinical cases over the last 35 years from 1980 to 2014

were surveyed in this study. Significant advances have been made in current medical treatment with attendant changes in society; thus, circumstances around patients' visits to the Maxillofacial Prosthetic Clinic are also expected to have changed. It is necessary to examine the actual situation of patients' visits in order to have a clear view in the present and to accurately forecast the future [5]. It is also important to discuss the necessity of education in the field [6–8]. Thus, this study provides an overview looking toward the future of prosthodontics, the urgent tasks of maxillofacial prosthodontists, and the need for education.

2. Materials and methods

Subjects were patients who visited the Clinic for Maxillofacial Prosthetics at the Dental Hospital of TMDU for the first time. These patients were registered as patients during the 35 years spanning from January 1, 1980 to December 31, 2014. Using medical records, the patients were first grouped into each 5-year cohort from 1980 to 2014 as at their first visit. A statistical survey was conducted in the following six areas:

- 1) Number of patients: The number of patients was calculated and compared between groups.
- 2) Sex ratio: The man-to-woman ratio was calculated.
- 3) Patients' age: The subjects were divided into 10-year age groups, each representing every 10 years between 0 and 99.

* Corresponding author at: Department of Maxillofacial Prosthetics, Graduate School, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, 1-5-45 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8549, Japan.

E-mail address: yuka.mfp@tmd.ac.jp (Y. Sumita).

- 4) Primary condition: Primary conditions of the patients were classified as cleft palate, tumor, cyst, inflammation, and other.
- 5) Place of residence: Patients' places of residence were classified as the Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu regions, and overseas. Kanto area was classified further into prefectures.
- 6) Referral details of the patients: Medical institutions that had referred patients to our department were classified as the Dental Hospital (oral surgery, orthodontics, and other) and Medical Hospital (radiation oncology, otorhinolaryngology/head and neck surgery, other) of TMDU, other university-affiliated hospitals, general hospitals, cancer center/cancer institute, general practitioners, and other. Patients who came without referral were classified as self-referral.

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Tokyo Medical and Dental University (No. 872, D2016-085). Information about this research contents was opened to public including patients in the clinic and up loaded to TMDU Home Page <http://www.tmd.ac.jp/med/bec/medrespos/pdf/D2016-085.pdf>.

3. Results

3.1. Number of patients (Fig. 1)

The number of patients over the 35-year study period was 6219. In total, 3656 were men and 2563 were women. The line graph shows the total number of man and woman patients for each 5-year period. The number of patients increased over time.

3.2. Sex ratio

The man-to-woman ratio of the patient numbers was always 6:4 in each 5-year group. There were more men than women and the ratio did not change over 35 years.

3.3. Patients' age (Fig. 2)

Fig. 2 shows the distribution by age group. Subjects were divided into 10 age groups from 0 to 99 years of age. The number of patients in each age group was surveyed every 5 years between

1980 and 2014. Vertical bars of the same color represent the same period of 5 years. The number of patients showed a decreasing trend over time for the age groups of <10 and 10–19, while it showed an increasing trend for those in their 60s, 70s, and 80s.

3.4. Primary conditions (Fig. 3)

The proportion of cleft palate cases is shown in blue, which was 35 % during the period from 1980 to 1984; it gradually decreased to less than 10 % during the period from 2010 to 2014. Most patients who visited our department were those with cleft palate or tumors, although their proportions changed over time.

3.5. Place of residence

The data of patients' residence was as follows. Residence was classified as the Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu regions, as well as overseas. Although the patients lived in all parts of Japan, those who lived in the Kanto region accounted for around 95 % of the total number of patients for each 5-year period.

Details of place of residence in Kanto region are also revealed. The breakdown of patients from the Kanto region shows an increase over time in the number of patients who lived in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, and Saitama, although the ratio of the number of patients from these places to the overall number of patients does not show a significant change.

3.6. Referral details of the patients (Fig. 4)

Fig. 4 shows the referral details of the patients. The patients were classified according to the source of referral as follows: oral surgery, orthodontics, and other departments of TMDU Dental Hospital; radiation oncology, otorhinolaryngology/head and neck surgery, and other departments of TMDU Medical Hospital; and other university-affiliated hospitals, general hospitals, cancer center/cancer institute, general practitioners, other and self-referred. The results showed a significant increase in referrals by the oral surgery department of our hospital and the radiation oncology department of TMDU Medical Hospital. In contrast,

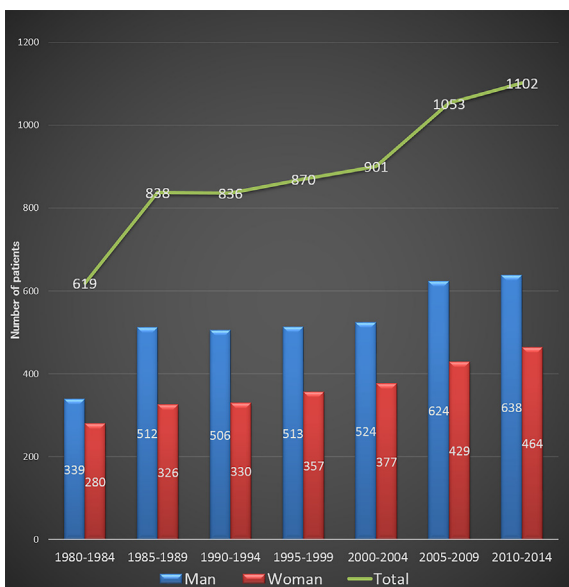


Fig. 1. Number of patients. The number of patients was calculated and compared between groups.

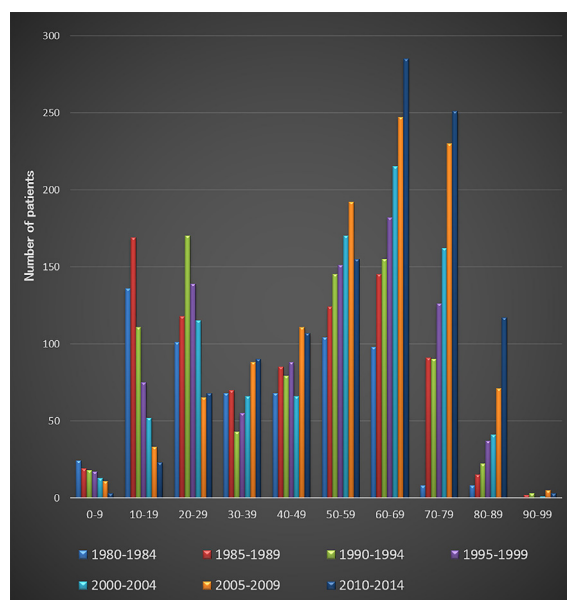


Fig. 2. Patients' age. The subjects who were divided into 10-year age groups, each representing every 10 years between 0 and 99.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8706696>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8706696>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)