

TITLE: AWARENESS OF ORAL MEDICINE SPECIALTY AND ORAL MEDICINE CASES SEEN BY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AT A TERTIARY HEALTH INSTITUTION.

RESULTS:

Table I: Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

Variable	Frequency (n=452)	Percentage
Age group (Years)		
21-25	109	24.1
26-30	191	42.3
31-35	81	17.0
36-40	31	6.9
>40	40	8.8
Mean±SD	30.11±6.6	
Gender		
Male	249	55.1
Female	203	44.9
Job cadre		
House officer	244	54.2
Junior resident	134	29.8
Senior resident	41	9.1
Consultant	33	6.9

Awareness of Oral Medicine specialty

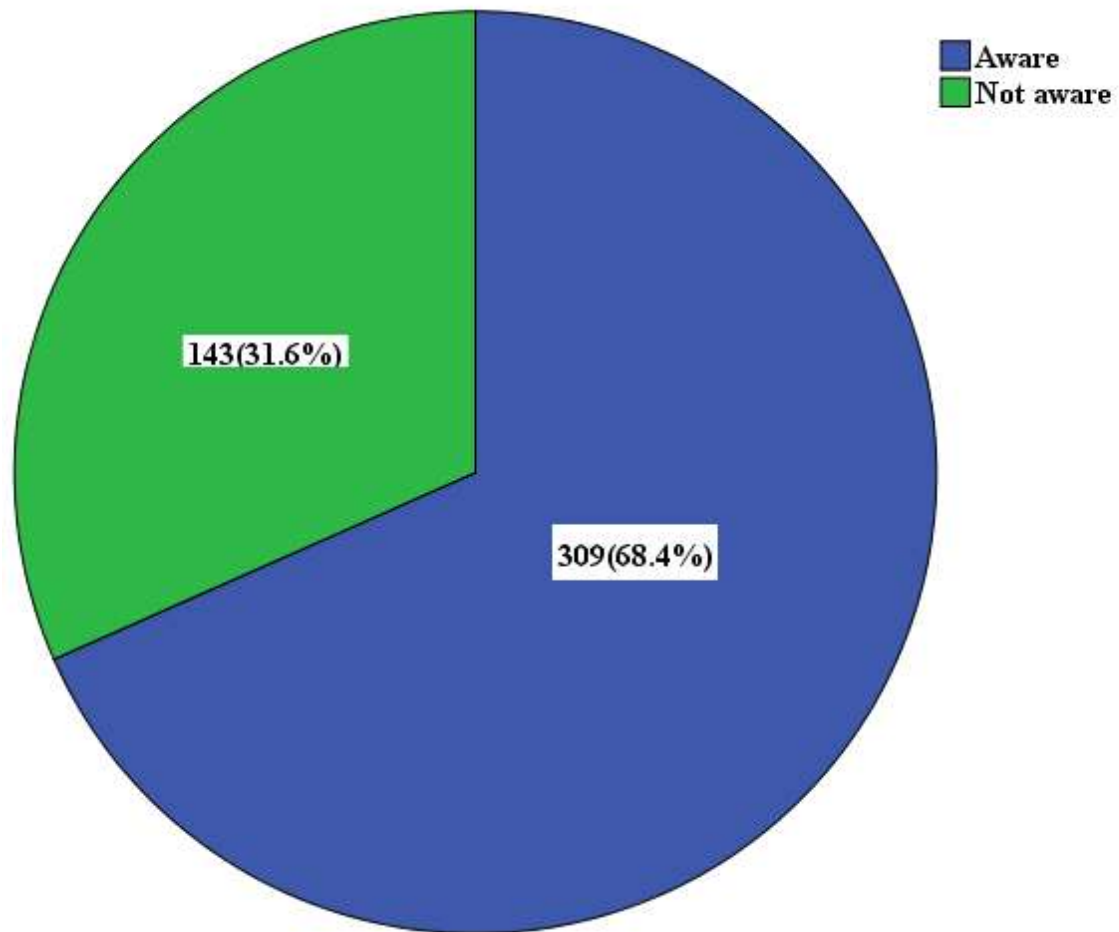


Table I1: Association between socio-demographics and level of awareness of Oral Medicine specialty

	Awareness Oral Medicine specialty		Total	X ²	p-value
	Yes (n=309)	No (n=143)			
Age group (Years)				10.099	0.032*
21-25	65(59.6)	44(40.4)	109(100.0)		
26-30	126(66.0)	65(34.0)	191(100.0)		
31-35		19(23.5)	81(100.0)		
36-40	62(76.5)	6(19.4)	31(100.0)		
>40	25(80.6)	9(22.5)	40 (100.0)		
	21(77.5)				
Gender				0.130	0.718
Male	172(69.1)	77(30.9)	249(100.0)		
Female	137(67.5)	66(32.5)	203(100.0)		
Job cadre				10.838	0.013*
House officer	152(62.3)	92(37.7)	244(100.0)		
Junior resident	100(74.6)	34(25.4)	134(1000.0)		
Senior resident	29(70.7)	12(29.3)	41(100.0)		
Consultant	28(84.8)	5(15.2)	33(100.0)		

Table 111: Association between cases of oral lesions seen and socio-demographic characteristics

	Seen cases with oral lesion		Total	X ²	p-value
	Yes (n=188)	No (n=264)			
Age group (Years)				19.894	0.001*
21-25	36(33.0)	73(67.0)	109(100.0)		
26-30	6(35.6)	123(64.4)	191(100.0)		
31-35	45(55.6)	36(44.4)	81(100.0)		
36-40	20(64.5)	11(35.5)	31(100.0)		
>40	19(47.5)	21(52.5)	40(100.0)		
Gender				0.012	0.913
Male	103(41.4)	146(58.6)	249(100.0)		
Female	85(41.9)	118(58.1)	203(100.0)		
Job cadre				10.032	0.018*
House officer	85(34.8)	159(65.2)	244(100.0)		
Junior resident	66(49.3)	68(50.7)	134(100.0)		
Senior resident	20(48.8)	21(51.2)	41(100.0)		
Consultant	17(51.5)	16(48.5)	31(100.0)		

Table IV: Presentation of oral lesions

Variable	Frequency (n=309)	Percentage
Seen cases with oral lesion		
Yes	187	60.5
No	122	39.5
How respondents noticed (n=187)		
Patients complained about it	78	41.2
Detected by doctor	22	11.8
Both	87	47.0

***Presenting signs**

Ulcers	122	65.2
Erosion	55	29.4
White patches, non-removable	41	27.3
White patches removable	25	13.4
Lace like white lesion	30	16.0
Red lesion	53	28.3
Desquamative gingivitis	27	14.4
Dry mouth	79	42.2
Bad breath	108	57.8
Multiple responses		

Table V: Oral Medicine conditions diagnosed by medical practitioners

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Burning mouth syndrome	47	10.4
Aphthous ulcer	94	20.8
Pemphigus	13	2.9
Pemphigoid	9	2.0
SLE	41	9.1
Sjogren syndrome	34	7.5
Oral lichen Planus	67	14.8
Sarcoidosis	15	3.3
Halitosis	106	23.5
Temporalmandibular disorder	29	6.4
Oral candidiasis	50	11.7
Leukoplakia	25	5.5
Erythroplakia	17	3.8

Table VI: Treatment pattern of oral lesions among medical colleagues

Variable	Frequency (n=187)	Percentage
Treatment pattern of doctors		
Refer patients	142	75.9
Treat without referring	45	24.1
Clinics where Oral Medicine cases are commonly referred to (n=142)		
Oral and maxillofacial	22	15.5
Oral medicine	107	75.4
Orthodontics	4	2.8
Restorative	6	4.2
Prosthetic dentist	3	2.1

Table VII: Awareness of Oral Medicine by other specialties

Specialty	Awareness Oral Medicine by other specialties		Total	f	p-value
	Yes (n=188)	No (n=69)			
Surgery	42(76.4)	13(23.6)	55(100.0)	7.111	0.417
Internal Medicine	71(74.0)	25(26.0)	96(100.0)		
Pediatrics	21(77.8)	6(22.2)	27(100.0)		
Radiology	7(70.0)	3(30.0)	10(100.0)		
Anesthesia	4(66.7)	2(33.3)	6(100.0)		
O & G	10(71.4)	4(28.6)	14(100.0)		
Family medicine	8(47.1)	9(52.9)	17(100.0)		
Others (Rheuma, Comm.)	25(78.1)	7(21.9)	32(100.0)		

O&G- Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Rheuma- Rheumatology, Comm- Community Health