# PERCEPTIONS, EXPECTATIONS, AND SATISFACTION OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING DENTAL IMPLANT THERAPY IN THE FACULTY OF DENTISTRY, CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY



A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Science in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

Faculty of Dentistry

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การรับรู้ ความคาดหวัง และความพึงพอใจของผู้ป่วยที่เข้ารับการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม ในคณะทันต แพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาศัลยศาสตร์ช่องปากและแม็กซิลโลเฟเชียล ภาควิชาศัลยศาสตร์ คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ปีการศึกษา 2561 ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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งานวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อประเมินการรับรู้ของผู้ป่วยต่อการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมเปรียบเทียบ ก่อนและหลังการรักษา และเพื่อประเมินการรับรู้ ความคาดหวัง และความพึงพอใจต่อการรักษาด้วยรากฟัน เทียมโดยนิสิตหลังปริญญาและอาจารย์ การศึกษานี้เป็นการศึกษาเชิงปริมาณ แบบภาคตัดขวางโดยการสำรวจ ข้อมูลด้วยแบบสอบถาม 3 ชุด กลุ่มตัวอย่างคือผู้ป่วยที่จะเข้ารับการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม ในช่วงเดือน กันยายน 2560 ถึง กุมภาพันธ์ 2562 ผลการศึกษาพบว่ากลุ่มตัวอย่าง 250 คน ส่วนมากเป็นเพศหญิง อายุ ระหว่าง 55-64 ปี จบการศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรี ความสวยงามของใบหน้าและฟันไม่ได้มีผลกระทบกับอาชีพ กลุ่มตัวอย่างส่วนใหญ่ได้รับการรักษาโดยอาจารย์ และได้รับการฝังรากฟันเทียมเพียง 1 ซี่ โดยไม่ได้เสริมกระดูก ตำแหน่งที่ได้รับการฝังรากฟันเทียมมากที่สุด คือ ฟันหลัง ภายหลังการรักษาผู้ป่วยมีการรับรู้ต่อการรักษาด้วยราก ฟันเทียมที่ถูกต้องมากขึ้น ยกเว้นในข้อความที่ว่า "การรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมเหมาะสำหรับผู้ป่วยทุกรายที่มีการ สูญเสียฟัน" ผู้ป่วยมีระดับความเห็นด้วยกับข้อความนี้สูงขึ้นภายหลังการรักษา นอกจากนี้พบว่า ระดับความ เชี่ยวชาญของทันตแพทย์ผู้ให้การรักษามีผลต่อการรับรู้ของผู้ป่วยต่อการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม สรุปผลการวิจัย ได้ว่า การรับรู้ของผู้ป่วยต่อการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมก่อนและหลังการรักษามีความแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ ทางสถิติเกือบทุกประเด็น กลุ่มตัวอย่างส่วนใหญ่มีการรับรู้ที่ถูกต้องมากขึ้นภายหลังการรักษา แต่อย่างไรก็ตาม ผู้ป่วยบางส่วนยังคงมีการรับรู้ที่ไม่เหมาะสม และมีความคาดหวังที่ไม่ตรงตามความเป็นจริง ดังนั้น การให้ข้อมูลที่ ครบถ้วนเหมาะสมกับผู้ป่วยทั้งในเรื่องขั้นตอนการผ่าตัด ผลที่อาจเกิดขึ้นภายหลังการรักษา และการปฏิบัติตน ในช่วงการบำรุงรักษารากฟันเทียม จึงเป็นสิ่งสำคัญ เพื่อป้องกันความเข้าใจที่ผิดพลาดซึ่งอาจส่งผลต่อความพึง พอใจภายหลังการรักษาได้

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Khunsiri Sermsiripoca : PERCEPTIONS, EXPECTATIONS, AND SATISFACTION OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING DENTAL IMPLANT THERAPY IN THE FACULTY OF DENTISTRY, CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY. Advisor: Asst. Prof. Keskanya Subbalekha, DDS., Ph.D. Co-advisor: Asst. Prof. Pagaporn Pantuwadee Pisarnturakit, DDS., MSc., DrPH.

The aims of this study were to evaluate patient's perception before and after receiving dental implant therapy and to investigate patient's perception, expectation, and satisfaction of dental implant treated by postgraduate dental students and faculty members. This study was designed with a quantitative cross-sectional technique. The data were collected by 3 questionnaires, from patients who intended to receive dental implant treatment during September 2017 to February 2019. Two hundred and fifty participants participated in this study. Most of them were female, aged 55-64 years, graduated bachelor's degree, and facial and teeth appearance did not affect their career. The proportion of monthly income was quite equally between groups. Most of participants were treated by faculty members and most likely to receive only 1 dental implant placement without bone augmentation. Most common site for implanting was posterior region. The perceptions after dental implant insertion were generally more accurate than prior treatment perceptions, except the higher level of agreement with statement "Dental implant therapy is appropriate for all patients." after the treatment. In addition, the expertise of dentist significantly affected patient's perceptions toward dental implant therapy. In conclusion, there were statistically significant differences between pre- and post-treatment perception of patients in almost all statements. Most participants improved their realistic perception after dental implant treatment. However, some patients still had improper perception and unrealistic expectation. Therefore, the appropriate information about dental implant including surgical procedure, post-operative difficulties, and preparation for maintenance program should be more intense provided to prevent the wrong conception, which might affect their satisfaction to the treatment outcome.

Field of Study:	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	Student's Signature
Academic Year:	2018	Advisor's Signature
		Co-advisor's Signature

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CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

Khunsiri Sermsiripoca

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#### Chapter 1 Introduction

#### 1. Background and Rationale

Dental implant therapy has been widely used for substitution of missing teeth in completely or partially edentulous patients with a relatively high long-term survival rate (1-3). Normally, clinicians assess the dental implant treatment outcome basically on clinical parameters such as implant and suprastructure survival, marginal bone loss, complications and esthetics. In recent years, psychosocial parameters relate to patient's perception of dental implant treatment have gained considerable interest (4). The term PROMs (Patient Reported Outcome Measures) was introduced in the eight European Workshop on Periodontology (5). These essentially include "subjective" reports of patients' perceptions of their oral health status (5), patient satisfaction, patient preference, Oral Health-Related Quality of Life (OHRQoL), chewing ability, cleansability, phonetics, and esthetics (6).

Though dental health care providers play a role in successful implant treatment but the patients' motivation and their adherence to oral hygiene and maintenance are equally important (7, 8). Patients should understand the different needs of implants over natural teeth and the importance of self-care maintenance (9). Moreover, expectations of patients to dental implant therapy strongly predict satisfaction with the treatment outcomes (10). Dissatisfaction with the final esthetic or functional outcome can occur because of patients' unmet initial expectations, even if the treatment has objectively achieved good clinical outcomes (11).

Information on dental implants is normally available in the public domain and is disseminated through industries and dental practitioners at various levels. This information varies in quality and may cause unrealistic expectations and perceptions regarding dental implant therapy (12). Accordingly, the patient's expectations and perceptions prior to and during the different treatment stages are also important and should be considered as part of achieving a successful therapy (13). Correction of patients' unrealistic expectations before the treatment is a necessary step to prevent

patient disappointment (14). Dentists should realize that the first patient contact is not only collecting clinical information but also evaluating patient's motivation, expectation and perceptions of implant therapy (15, 16).

Implant treatment as well as the patient's expectations of dentist's professional skills affect patient's decision making to obtain dental implants. In the Faculty of Dentistry, Chulalongkorn University, dental implants are given by postgraduate dental students who have less treatment experience and faculty members who have much more experience and communication skills. Generally, receiving dental implants from the faculty members takes less appointment visits and chair time while students need more treatment planning period and longer chair time.

Moreover, the visiting schedule of the faculty members are more flexible such as after official working hours while the students can perform their treatment under supervision only during the official working hours and days. Since the faculty members' schedules are tight, they may have less discussion time with their patients than students. Moreover, the higher treatment fee of specialists may affect patient's perception and expectation.

However, no studies evaluated patient's perception before and after dental implant therapy and compare the perception, expectation, and satisfaction following dental implant therapy in patients treated by postgraduate dental students and faculty members.

#### 2. Research Ouestions

- 1. Are there any differences among patient's perception before and after receiving dental implant therapy?
- 2. Does the dentist's expertise influence patient's perception of dental implant therapy?
- 3. Does the dentist's expertise influence patient's expectation of dental implant therapy?

4. Does the dentist's expertise influence patient's satisfaction of dental implant therapy?

#### 3. Research Hypothesis

- 1. There is no difference among patient's perception before and after receiving dental implant therapy.
- 2. There is no difference among perception of dental implant placement between patients treated by postgraduate dental students and treated by faculty members.
- 3. There is no difference among expectation of dental implant placement between patients treated by postgraduate dental students and treated by faculty members.
- 4. There is no difference among satisfaction of dental implant placement between patients treated by postgraduate dental students and treated by faculty members.

#### 4. Objectives

# 1. To evaluate patient's perception before and after receiving dental

- To evaluate patient's perception before and after receiving dental implant therapy
- 2. To investigate patient's perception of dental implant treated by postgraduate dental students and implant specialists
- 3. To survey patient's expectation of dental implant treated by postgraduate dental students and implant specialists
- 4. To compare patient's satisfaction of dental implant treated by postgraduate dental students and implant specialists

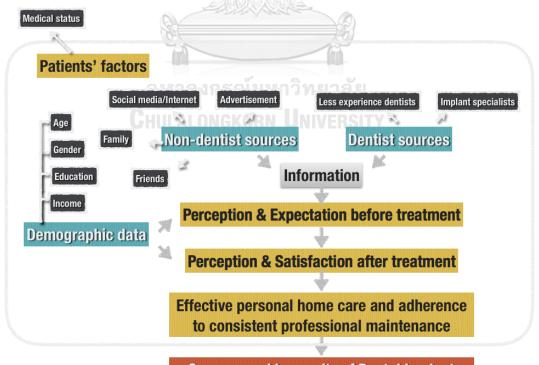
#### 5. Research Design

Prospective cross-sectional study, questionnaire survey

#### **Expected Benefit**

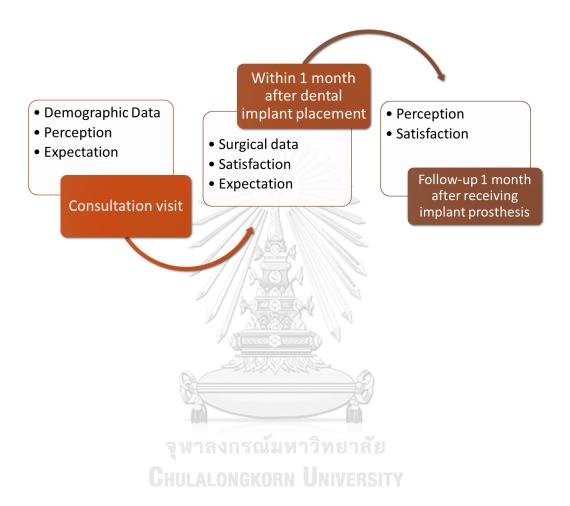
The results from this study can help the dentists to understand patient's perception and expectation before dental implant placement, and the misconception should be corrected earlier. Providing appropriate information about dental implant therapy may prevent the unrealistic perception and expectation that may affect to patient's satisfaction. If patients satisfy to their dental implant treatment, the effective personal home care and adherence to consistent professional maintenance will occur. These will be critical factors to the success and longevity of dental implant therapy.

#### Conceptual Framework



**Success and Longevity of Dental Implant** 

#### Picture of Protocol



#### Chapter 2 Review Literature

#### 2.1 Success of dental implant therapy

Treatment with dental implants improved function, enhanced self-esteem, social life and, thus quality of life (17). Although dental implants are not vulnerable to dental caries, they are still susceptible to mechanical complications and peri-implant plaque-induced inflammatory tissue changes. Peri-implant plaque accumulation due to inadequate or lack of access for oral hygiene can result in peri-implant mucositis and periimplantitis (18). The name peri-implant disease refers to the pathological inflammatory changes that take place in the tissue surrounding a load-bearing implant (19). This pathological inflammatory can influence patients' aesthetic satisfaction and quality of life (20). Evidence suggests that plaque control is as critically important for the maintenance of dental implants as it is for natural teeth (21, 22).

The long-term success of implants is fundamentally dependent upon both the patient's maintenance of effective home care and on the dental team's administration of professional prophylaxis procedures in the dental office (23). Ideally, a home care assessment should have been performed before placement of the implant fixture, (24) but whether or not an initial assessment was performed, review and reinforcement at subsequent maintenance appointments are essential. Recall maintenance visits should be scheduled at every 3 months in the first year after dental implant therapy. After that the dentist can adjust the schedule to suit the patient's individual needs. Patients who have poor oral hygiene, heavy deposits and disease susceptibility will require more frequent professional hygiene maintenance and follow-up care (18).

The experience and surgical skill of clinicians play a significant role in terms of the success or failure of dental implants. Clinician factors affecting implant success include patient selection, implant number and design selection, site of implant placement, surgical technique, prosthesis design and loading, and one or two stage policy (25). Limited surgical experience is one of the most important causative factors in early implant failure (26, 27). The early failure rates are twice when compare between surgeons who have placed fewer than 50 implants and more than 50 implants (28, 29).

All of factors that can be used to predict implant success or failure are summarized as shown below(25).

#### Positive factors

- O Bone type (Types 1 and 2)
- O High bone volume
- O Patient is less than 60 years old
- O Clinician experience (more than 50 cases)
- O Mandibular placement
- O Single tooth implant
- O Implant length >8.0 mm
- O Fixed partial denture with more than two implants
- O Axial loading of implant
- O Regular postoperative recalls
- O Good oral hygiene

#### Negative factors

- O Bone type (Types 3 and 4)
- O Low bone volume
- O Osteonecrosis
- O Patient is more than 60 years old
- O Limited clinician experience
- O Systemic diseases (for example, uncontrolled diabetes)
- O Auto-immune disease (for example, lupus or HIV)
- O Chronic periodontitis
- O Smoking and tobacco use
- O Unresolved caries, endodontic lesions, frank pathology
- O Maxillary placement, particularly posterior region

- O Short implants (<7.0 mm)
- O Acentric loading
- O Inappropriate early clinical loading
- O Fixed partial denture with two implants
- O Bruxism and other parafunctional habits

#### 2.2 Perception

In Psychology education, Perception refers to the process of acquiring, interpreting, selecting, and organizing sensory information (30). Perception can be defined as the interpretation of sensory stimuli and interpretation is the process of associating the stimulus with past experiences that makes it meaningful (31). In the clinical setting, each patient comes with personal life experiences that influence perceptions (32).

In a multicenter study of patients' perceptions, expectations, and misconceptions following implant therapy, most of patients presented relatively realistic perceptions. The main information source about implant therapy was the dentist or hygienist (n = 113, 42%), but only 17.7% of the participants felt confident with the information they had. However, there are some patients presented with inaccurate perceptions and unrealistic expectations, which the dental team would need to diagnose and correct prior to initiating implant treatment. Otherwise, the study revealed that patients with higher education level (bachelor and postgraduate) tended to present more realistic perceptions and lower outcome expectations (15).

Patient perception is greatly important for the successful outcome of dental implant therapy. Information and motivational strategies are needed during the period before getting dental implants. Follow-up is important thereafter, capturing both the pros and cons with implants (17).

#### 2.3 Expectation

Expectations are complex beliefs, or values, resulting from cognitive processes, (33) which are modified by previous experiences and social learning(34). An expectation can include wants, hopes, desires and anticipations (35). Expectation can be divided into predictive (i.e. realistic) and desired (i.e. ideal or wanted). The desired expectation is important for the achievement of satisfaction (36).

A study reveals that patients expected dental implant treatment would overcome the functional, social and psychological difficulties they had experienced with missing teeth and/or conventional dentures by restoring their normal appearance and enable them to feel more confident in social communications (9).

Fulfilled expectations linked to patient satisfaction. Thus, what people anticipate, or expect to receive, from their health care, compared with their perceptions of what they receive in practice, are potentially important in predicting patient satisfaction and dissatisfaction with their care, treatment and health outcomes (35).

#### 2.4 Satisfaction

satisfaction with the treatment.

Satisfaction is the extent of an individual's experience compared with his or her expectations (37). Satisfaction and quality of life assessments are among the most critical factors that govern such success in dental implant therapy (38). In recent years, clinicians have not only evaluated the treatment outcome after dental

implant placement but also paid attention to the patients' needs and their

Patient satisfaction has been defined as being achieved when a patient's treatment expectations are met or exceeded (39). The patient satisfaction with dental implants might be influenced by many factors include age, gender, occupational status, and socioeconomic class (38). In a study of patients' satisfaction following implant therapy, more than 90% of the patients were completely satisfied

with the treatment, both in terms of function and esthetics (40). Patients were satisfied with their implants, which showed successful clinical criteria (41).

The patient-professional relationship and pretreatment expectations greatly impact in achieving patients' satisfaction, as they can be optimized by improving dentist-to-patient communication or by overcoming psychological or social problems that may interfere with treatment success (42). Patient satisfaction is an important measure of healthcare quality as it offers information on the provider's success at meeting the expectations of most relevance to the client (43).

Patient satisfaction is regarded as an important outcome of care and is one of the major factors that contribute to better patient compliance and consequently to improved clinical outcomes(44). Patient satisfaction is a multidimensional concept, and each study addressed some of the relevant concepts.(45) such as the Dental Satisfaction Questionnaire (DSQ) for assessing patient in multiple studies(46-48). The examples of satisfaction dimensions were shown below (45).

2	70
Category	Identified Dimensions
จุฬาลงกรณ์	Inventory
Quality	Treatment received
	Reliability
	Responsiveness
	Assurance
	Professional
	competence of dentist
	Pain management
Interaction	Tangible
	Interpersonal factor
	Empathy
	Personality of dentist

Category	Identified Dimensions					
	Inventory					
Access	Availability					
	Accessibility					
	Convenience					
	Organization of dental					
	surgery					
Environment	Staff appearance					
William.	Services received					
	Facilities					
Cost	Cost					

Implant treatment was generally described in a positive way, with an emphasis on describing the treatment and the advantages (49).



#### Chapter 3 Materials and Methods

This study was designed with a quantitative cross-sectional technique. The following sections explained some details of this study.

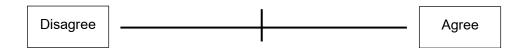
#### 3.1 Data collection techniques:

#### 3.1.1 Questionnaire construction:

Primary data were collected using specific questionnaires designed by research teams. The three specific questionnaires were designed to explore the following;

- 1. Demographic and operator data
- 2. Measurement of perception domain
- 3. Measurement of expectation domain
- 4. Measurement of satisfaction domain

In the general description of the samples part, the questionnaire was designed for evaluating the demographic data, using multiple-choice questions. The questions of perception, expectation and satisfaction domains were adapted from Pjetursson et al. 2005 and Yao et al. 2016 and translated into Thai language. Visual analog scale (VAS) was marked by patient on a line of agreement or disagreement. The middle line of the scale indicated the uncertainty to agree or disagree with the statement. A mark on the right of the middle line indicated agreement, while a mark on the left indicates disagreement. All ratings of items were measured in centimeter from the most left site and recorded as individual scores.



#### Questionnaire 1

Questionnaire 1 were used before dental implant placement (Consultation visit). The questionnaire included 3 parts with 23 items as follows:

Part I: Demographic data domain (7 items)

Part II: Perception domain (10 items)

Part III: Expectation domain (6 items)

#### Questionnaire 2

Questionnaire 2 were used within the 1st month after dental implant placement. The questionnaire included 2 parts with 20 items as follows:

Part I: Satisfaction domain (9 items)

Part II: Expectation domain (11 items)

#### Questionnaire 3

Questionnaire 3 were used at the 1st month after receiving implant prosthesis. The questionnaire included 2 parts with 20 items as follows:

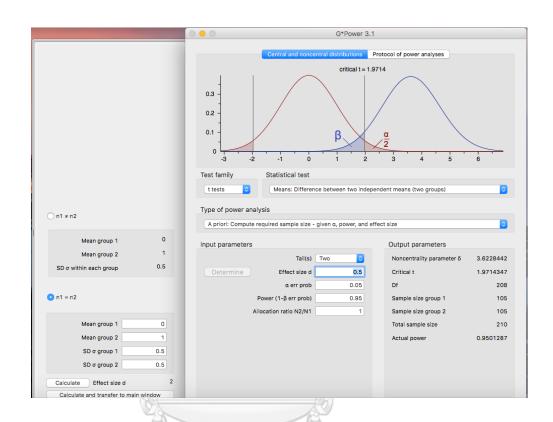
Part I: Perception domain (10 items)

Part II: Satisfaction domain (9 items)

Each sample were asked to consecutive times; pre- and post-dental implant therapy. The questionnaires were revised under agreements of three experts. To verify its validity and reliability, the pilot testing was performed in several patients and made sure its reliability with Cronbach's alpha analysis.

#### 3.1.2 Collection methods:

#### 3.1.2.1 Sample size estimation calculation:



To demonstrate a medium effect size of 0.5 in the average perception score between the before and after treatment measurements and perception, expectation and satisfaction score among groups, to have a 5% Type I Error and 95% power, study needs 105 subjects per group (G\*Power).

#### 3.1.2.2 Sample selection:

Patients who intend to receive dental implant treatment at Faculty of Dentistry, Chulalongkorn University were invited to participate in this study. All samples must be fulfilled with inclusion criteria as follows. Included cases must complete questionnaires 3 times;

- O First visit consultation day
- O Within 1 month follow up appointment after dental implant placement
- O 1 month follow up appointment after receiving implant prosthesis

#### Inclusion criteria:

- 1. Patients with partially edentulous arch who need dental substitution by dental implant therapy with fixed prosthesis
- 2. Patients received dental implant placement under local anesthesia
- 3. Patients paid for the entire treatment cost by themselves
- 4. Never received dental implant treatment
- 5. Age not less than 18 years old
- 6. Well understand in Thai language verbally and written
- 7. Well co-operate and commit to be able to follow up 1-3 months after implant prosthesis restoration
- 8. Does not have any contraindication to dental implant placement

#### Exclusion criteria:

# จุฬาลงกรณมหาวทยาลย

- 1. Patients refuse to participate in neither the study nor choosing other treatment not dental implant.
- 2. Patients select dental implant placement but can't commit to complete follow up.

#### 3.2 Time scope

Data gathering: 1 year 6 months (September 2017 to February 2019)

#### 3.2.1 Time frame:

Tasks	2016		2	2017		2018		2019	
Tasks	Oct-Dec	Jan-Apr	May	Jun-July	Aug-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Feb	Mar-May	Jun
Literature review and									
developing research									
proposal									
Research proposal									
presentation		William							
Ethics committee		Mina							
approval	- interes								
Data collection		7///A							
Statistical analysis of									
data									
Conclusion and									
discussion		1 cccco							
Preparation of final	4			2					
report	8			3					
Thesis defense									

# จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย 3.3 Data analysis Chulalongkorn University

All descriptive data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and shown in form of tables and graphs. The data distribution was analyzed using Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Main primary outcome, the differences between before and after treatment perceptions were analyzed by Wilcoxon signed ranks test. Secondary outcomes were compared among groups with Kruskal-Wallis test and Mann-Whitney U test. Moreover, Multiple logistic regression analyses were performed to investigate the relationship between patient's perspectives with their general characteristics. All calculations were performed with SPSS® version 22. All p-values less than 0.05 are considered significant.

# 3.4 Ethical approval

This research was approved by the human research ethics committee of the Faculty of Dentistry, Chulalongkorn University on July 7, 2017 (study code: HREC-DCU 2017-063, approval no.073/2017).



### Chapter 4 Result

#### 4.1 General characteristic of participants

Two hundred and fifty participants enrolled in this study during September 2017 to February 2019. Most of them were female (60.8%), 55-64 years old (33.2%), graduated bachelor's degree (49.2%), and facial and teeth appearance did not affect their career (66.0%). The proportion of monthly income was quite equally in 10,000-30,000 THB (26.0%) and 30,000-50,000 THB group (25.2%) (Table 1).

Table 1 Demographic parameters

Demographic parameters		N (%)
		Total=250
Gender	Male	98 (39.2)
	Female	152 (60.8)
Age group (years old)	<25	8 (3.2)
	25-34	19 (7.6)
	35-44	31 (12.4)
	45-54	59 (23.6)
	55-64	83 (33.2)
	>65	50 (20)
Education level	Elementary School	2 (0.8)
	High School	24 (9.6)
	Bachelor's Degree	123 (49.2)
	Master's Degree	80 (32.0)
	Doctoral Degree	14 (5.6)
	Other	7 (2.8)
Monthly income (THB)	<10,000	16 (6.4)
	10,000-30,000	65 (26)
	30,001-50,000	63 (25.2)
	50,001-80,000	49 (19.6)
	>80,000	54 (21.6)
	Not answer	3 (1.2)
Do your facial and teeth appearance affect your career?	Yes	85 (34)
	No	165 (66)

Questionnaire 1 were collected from two hundred and fifty participants on their consultation visit. Three parts of questionnaire 1 included general characteristics of participants, patient's perceptions to dental implant treatment, and their expectations to dental implant surgery. Within one month after dental implant placement, patients were asked to complete the questionnaire 2 to investigate their satisfaction to the surgery and their expectations toward dental implant treatment outcomes. Questionnaire 2 were done by one hundred and eighteen patients who treated by faculty members (74.68%) and forty patients who treated by postgraduate dental students (25.32%). Questionnaire 3 consisted of two parts including patient's perceptions and satisfaction to dental implant treatment. Due to the limitation of time, there were only fifty-one patients completed questionnaire 3 on their one-month follow-up visit after received dental implant loading prosthesis. Forty-eight of them were received dental implant treatment from faculty members (94.12%), and others were treated by postgraduate dental students (5.88%) (Table 2).

Table 2 Number of collected questionnaires

	N (%)			
	Questionnaire 1	Questionnaire 2	Questionnaire 3	
23822-3	Total=250	Total=158	Total=51	
Faculty member	201 (80.4)	118 (74.68)	48 (94.12)	
Postgraduate dental student	49 (19.6)	40 (25.32)	3 (5.88)	

The data of dental implant surgical procedures were collected from patient's treatment records. Most samples received 1 dental implant placement (69.6%) without bone augmentation (56.3%). Most common dental implant site was posterior area (85.4%), as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Characteristic of dental implant surgical procedure

		N (%)
		Total=158
Number of implants	1 implant	110 (69.6)
	> 1 implant	48 (30.4)
Position of implant	Anterior	20 (12.7)
	Posterior	135 (85.4)
	Both	3 (1.9)
Bone augmentation	Yes	69 (43.67)
	No	89 (56.33)

#### 4.2 Source of dental implant information

Approximately 70% of the respondents got dental implant information from dental staffs (71.6%). Family, friends, and social media or internet had nearly the same contribution to information sources (20.8%, 26.0%, and 25.6% respectively). Although, advertisement played a small role in it (Figure 1).

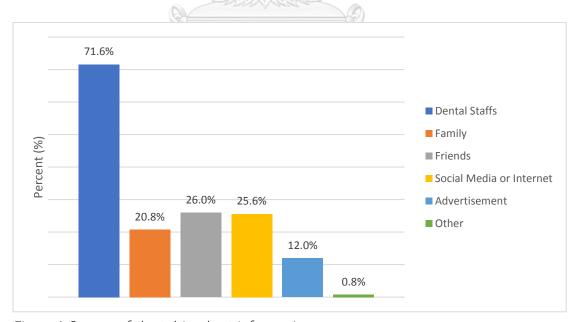


Figure 1 Source of dental implant information

4.3 Factors influencing patients' decision to receive dental implant therapy from faculty member or postgraduate dental student

The patients who chose to receive dental implant treatment by faculty member thought that experience of dentist was the most influencing factors to their decision, followed by credibility of dentist (60.7%, and 58.9% respectively). In addition, price and flexibility of visiting schedule were in the same level of influence, while duration of treatment was ranked number four (Figure 2). On the contrary, credibility of dentist and price were ranked first place of influencing factor to the other patients who decided to receive dental implant therapy by postgraduate dental student. Particularly, duration of treatment was the least significant influencing factor (Figure 3).

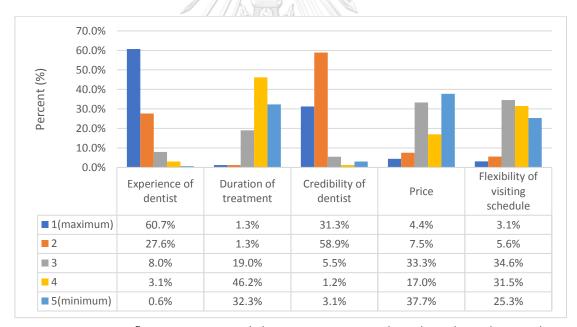


Figure 2 Factors influencing patients' decision to receive dental implant therapy by faculty member

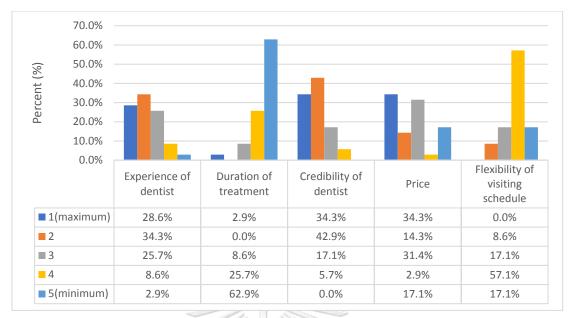


Figure 3 Factors influencing patients' decision to receive dental implant therapy by postgraduate dental student

4.4 Frequency analysis of pre-treatment patient's perception to dental implant treatment

The rate of agreement, disagreement, and uncertain of patients were illustrated in the form of percentage, as shown in Figure 4. Most of participants agreed with the statements "I am well informed with dental implants treatment.", "Dental implants would look as nice as natural teeth.", "Dental implants would function as well as natural teeth.", "Dental implants phonetics would be similar to natural teeth.", "Dental implant therapy is appropriate for all patients.", "There is a chance of dental implant failure.", and "Bone loss around dental implant can occur by inappropriate tooth brushing and flossing." which accounted for 65.7%, 79.8%, 82.7%, 78.0%, 46.4%, 42.3%, and 55.2% respectively. Important to realize that only three issues of pre-treatment perception, had the high proportion of disagreement which were "After restoration on dental implant, maintenance schedule is not necessary.", "Dental Implants require less care than natural teeth.", and "Dental Implants last longer than natural teeth." which counted for 87.6%, 73.1%, and 48.4% respectively.



Figure 4 Frequency analysis of pre-treatment patient's perception to dental implant treatment

4.5 Mean extent of pre-treatment patient's perception comparing between operator's skill

Mean extent of pre-treatment perceptions between operator's skill was not significantly different (Table 4).

Table 4 Mean extent of pre-treatment patient's perception to dental implant treatment comparing between operator's skill

	I am well informed with dental implants treatment	Dental implants would look as nice as natural teeth.	Dental implants would function as well as natural teeth.	Dental implants phonetics would be similar to natural teeth.	Dental implant therapy is appropriate for all patients.	After restoration on dental implant, maintenance schedule is not necessary.	There is a chance of dental implant failure.	Dental Implants require less care than natural teeth.	Bone loss around dental implant can occur by inappropriate tooth brushing and flossing.	Dental Implants last longer than natural teeth.
Operator										
Faculty member	1.23	2.29	2.5	2.27	0.46	-3.32	0.09	-2.18	1.17	-0.56
PG	1.99	2.69	2.81	2.72	0.66	-2.34	0.28	-1.38	0.98	-0.68

The extent of agreement or disagreement ranged from 0 to 5 and -5 to 0, respectively. Symbol – represent disagreement.

4.6 Multiple logistic regression of pre-treatment perception to dental implant treatment comparing between operator's skill

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As a result of analysis, patients who decided to receive dental implant treatment by faculty member had 0.19 times less likely to agree with the statement "After restoration on dental implant, maintenance schedule is not necessary." compared to patients who chose to treat with postgraduate dental student (Table 5).

<sup>\*</sup>significant different at p<0.05

Table 5 Multiple logistic regression of pre-treatment perception to dental implant treatment

	Operator
	Faculty member vs PG
	(Exp (B))
	(95% CI for Exp (B))
I am well informed with dental implants treatment.	0.365
	(0.119-1.123)
Dental implants would look as nice as natural teeth.	0.275
	(0.034-2.193)
Dental implants would function as well as natural teeth.	0**
Dental implants phonetics would be similar to natural teeth.	0.505
	(0.108-2.369)
Dental implant therapy is appropriate for all patients.	0.671
	(0.303-1.489)
After restoration on dental implant, maintenance schedule is not	0.19
necessary.	(0.055-0.655)*
There is a chance of dental implant failure.	0.778
	(0.342-1.771)
Dental Implants require less care than natural teeth.	0.47
3	(0.168-1.317)
Bone loss around dental implant can occur by inappropriate tooth	0.826
brushing and flossing.	(0.315-2.164)
Dental Implants last longer than natural teeth.	0.689
CHILLALONGKORN UNIVERSIT	(0.284-1.671)

<sup>\*</sup>significant different at p<0.05

<sup>\*\*</sup> There was no case in this condition.

#### 4.7 Frequency analysis of patient's expectation to dental implant surgery

The frequency analysis of patient's expectation to dental implant surgery was shown in Figure 5. Most participants anticipated pain and swelling after dental implant surgery would last long quite nearly between 1-2 days and 3-5 days. Around 50% of them expected neither phonetic problem nor inability to perform usual activities. The expectation of uncomfortable chewing was ranged from 1 to 7 days after surgery, while the mouth-cleaning difficulty would not exceed 5 days. Interestingly, there were approximately less than 7.5% of them expected no pain and no swelling at all.



Figure 5 Frequency analysis of patient's expectation to dental implant surgery

4.8 Comparison of patient's expectation to dental implant surgery between operator's skill

The analysis result showed no statistically significant difference of expectation to dental implant surgery among patients who decided to receive dental implant treatment by faculty member and patients who chose to treat by postgraduate dental student (Table 6).

Table 6 Comparison of patient's expectation to dental implant surgery between operator's skill

Demographic parameters		//In	р			
	Pain	Swelling	Uncomfortable chewing	Phonetics problem	Difficulty cleaning	Unable to perform usual activities
Operator	0.583	0.256	0.565	0.634	0.474	0.559

<sup>\*</sup>significant different at p<0.05; Chi-square test

4.9 Frequency analysis of patient's satisfaction to dental implant surgery

A high proportion of participants agreed in all statements presented in the satisfaction to dental implant surgery part. Most participants agreed that post-operative complications were acceptable and satisfied with the surgical outcomes (Figure 6).

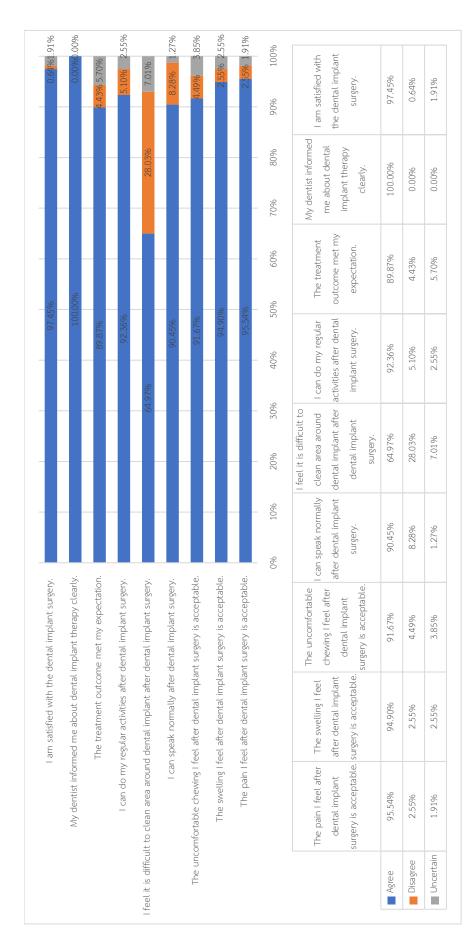


Figure 6 Frequency analysis of patient's satisfaction to dental implant surgery

4.10 Mean extent of patient's satisfaction to dental implant surgery comparing between operator's skill

Mean extent of patient's satisfaction toward dental implant surgery between operator's skill was not significantly different (Table 7).

Table 7 Mean extent of patient's satisfaction to dental implant surgery comparing between operator's skill

	The pain I feel after dental implant surgery is acceptable.	The swelling I feel after dental implant surgery is acceptable.	The uncomfortab le chewing, I feel after dental implant surgery is acceptable.	I can speak normally after dental implant surgery.	I feel it is difficult to clean area around dental implant after dental implant surgery.	I can do my regular activities after dental implant surgery.	The treatment outcome met my expectati on.	My dentist informed me about dental implant therapy clearly.	I am satisfied with the dental implant surgery.
Operator									
Faculty member	3.59	3.57	3.08	3.66	1.4	3.44	3.39	4.28	3.9
PG	3.86	3.95	3.33	3.33	1.01	3.8	3.51	4.25	3.9

The extent of agreement or disagreement ranged from 0 to 5 and -5 to 0, respectively. Symbol – represent disagreement.

4.11 Correlation between expectation and satisfaction to dental implant surgery

The negative correlation was found between patient's expectation and satisfaction to dental implant surgery, but no significant difference was detected (Table 8). Patients who expected shorter period of post-operative complications had higher degree of satisfaction to the surgical procedures.

<sup>\*</sup>significant different at p<0.05

Table 8 Correlation between expectation and satisfaction to dental implant surgery

	Correlation Coefficient	p-value
Pain	-0.055	0.490
Swelling	-0.085	0.287
Uncomfortable chewing	-0.077	0.338
Mouth-cleaning difficulty	0.126	0.116

#### 4.12 Frequency analysis of patient's expectation to dental implant treatment

The high level of patient's expectation toward dental implant treatment was shown in Figure 7. All items illustrated more than 85% of expectation score. The maximum score was counted in "I expect dental implants will make me more comfortable than wearing any other prosthesis." (93.41%).

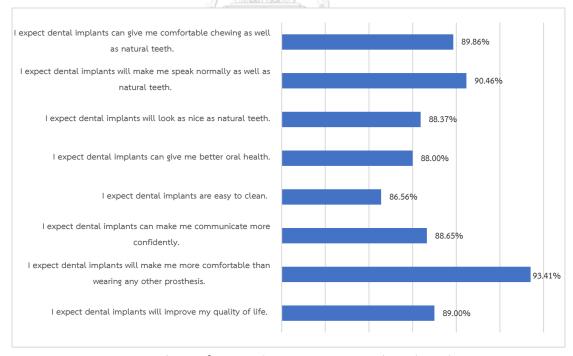


Figure 7 Frequency analysis of patient's expectation to dental implant treatment

4.13 Mean extent of patient's expectation to dental implant treatment comparing between operator's skill

Based on Table 9, the mean scores of expectations were not found significantly different between operator's skill.

Table 9 Mean extent of patient's expectation to dental implant treatment comparing between operator's skill

	I expect dental implants can give me comfortable chewing as well as natural teeth.	I expect dental implants will make me speak normally as well as natural teeth.	I expect dental implants will look as nice as natural teeth.	I expect dental implants can give me better oral health.	I expect dental implants are easy to clean.	I expect dental implants can make me communicate more confidently.	I expect dental implants will make me more comfortable than wearing any other prosthesis.	I expect dental implants will improve my quality of life.
Operator								
Faculty member	8.93	9.05	8.83	8.84	8.62	8.92	9.33	8.89
PG	9.15	9.27	8.86	8.69	8.77	8.71	9.37	8.94

<sup>\*</sup>significant different at p<0.05

4.14 Frequency analysis of post-treatment patient's perception to dental implant treatment

Most of participants agreed with the statements "I am well informed with dental implants treatment.", "Dental implants look as nice as natural teeth.", "Dental implants function as well as natural teeth.", and "Dental implants phonetics are similar to natural teeth." which counted more than 90 percent of agreement with highly mean score (Figure 8). Only three-tenths of items had the percentage of post-treatment disagreement higher than agreement. The three issues were "After restoration on dental implant, maintenance schedule is not necessary.", "Dental Implants require less care than natural teeth.", and "Dental Implants last longer than natural teeth.". Those three questions were negative approach questions, the score lower should be interpreted as better perception.



Figure 8 Frequency analysis of post-treatment patient's perception to dental implant treatment

4.15 Mean extent of post-treatment patient's perception comparing between operator's skill

The statistical significance differences of post-treatment patient's perception were found between operator's skill as shown in *Table 10*.

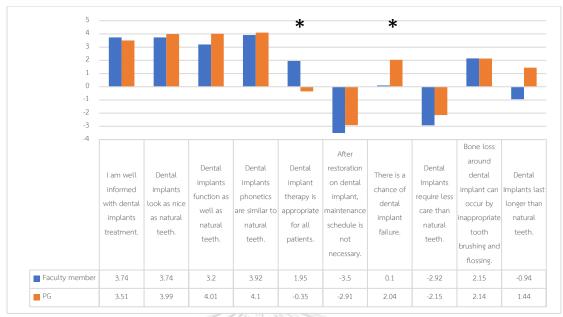
Table 10 Mean extent of post-treatment patient's perception comparing between operator's skill

	I am well informed with dental	Dental implants look as nice as	Dental implants function as well as	Dental implants phonetics are	Dental implant therapy is appropria	After restoration on dental implant, maintenance	There is a chance of dental implant	Dental Implants require less care	Bone loss around dental implant can occur by	Dental Implants last longer
	implants treatment	natural teeth.	natural teeth.	similar to natural teeth.	te for all patients.	schedule is not necessary.	failure.	than natural teeth.	inappropriate tooth brushing and flossing.	than natural teeth.
Operator										
Faculty member	3.74	3.74	3.2	3.92	1.95	-3.5	0.1	-2.92	2.15	-0.94
PG	3.51	3.99	4.01	4.1	-0.35	-2.91	2.04	-2.15	2.14	1.44
				A16	p=0.04		p=0.022			

The extent of agreement or disagreement ranged from 0 to 5 and -5 to 0, respectively. Symbol – represent disagreement.

Patients who treated by faculty members rated significantly higher level of agreement, while patients who treated by postgraduate dental student showed small degree of disagreement with the statement "Dental implant therapy is appropriate for all patients." (p=0.04). For the statement "There is a chance of dental implant failure.", patients who treated by postgraduate dental student had significantly higher agreed score than patients who treated by faculty members with p=0.022 (Figure 9).

<sup>\*</sup>significant different at p<0.05



<sup>\*</sup>significant different at p<0.05; Mann-Whitney U test

Figure 9 Mean extent of post-treatment perception to dental implant treatment comparing between operator's skill

#### 4.16 Frequency analysis of patient's satisfaction to dental implant treatment

The percentage of agree, disagree and uncertain to nine satisfaction items and the average mean extent of satisfaction score were shown in Figure 10. Eight-ninths showed more than half of samples agreed to satisfy in specific issues of dental implants. The only one issue illustrated equal level of agreement and disagreement was "It is difficult to clean my dental implants". In addition, there was no participants who disagreed with the statement "Overall, I am satisfied with my dental implant therapy.".



Figure 10 Frequency analysis of patient's satisfaction to dental implant treatment

4.17 Mean extent of patient's satisfaction to dental implant treatment comparing between operator's skill

The statistically significant differences of patient's satisfaction to dental implant treatment were not found between operator's skill as shown in Table 11.

Table 11 Mean extent of patient's satisfaction to dental implant treatment comparing between operator's skill

				A 100 A 100 A					
	l can	l am	l am	It is	I will	I will	The cost of	Overall, I	I am satisfied
	chew	satisfied	satisfied	difficult	choose	recommend	dental	am	with my
	comforta	with	with	to clean	dental	dental	implant	satisfied	dental
	bly with	phonetics	aesthetic	my	implant	implant	therapy is	with my	implant
	my	of my	appearan	dental	therapy	therapy to	appropriate.	dental	therapy and
	dental	dental	ce of my	implants.	again, if	friends and		implant	the service at
	implants.	implants.	dental		indicated.	relatives.		therapy.	Faculty of
		1	implants.						Dentistry, CU.
Operator									
Faculty member	2.9	3.52	3.46	0.13	2.74	2.78	0.63	3.69	3.72
PG	3.63	3.44	3.82	-0.8	2.71	2.56	0.91	3.72	3.44
		. //	// 8kb 15						

The extent of agreement or disagreement ranged from 0 to 5 and -5 to 0, respectively. Symbol – represent disagreement.

4.18 Comparison between pre-and post-treatment perception to dental implant treatment

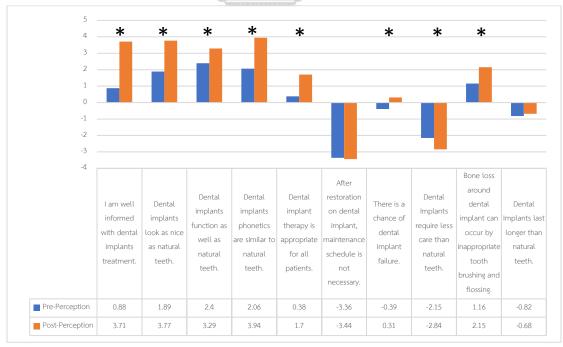
The statistically significant differences between pre- and post-dental implant treatment perception were found in eight statements including "I am well informed with dental implants treatment.", "Dental implants look as nice as natural teeth.", "Dental implants function as well as natural teeth.", "Dental implants phonetics are similar to natural teeth.", "Dental implant therapy is appropriate for all patients.", "There is a chance of dental implant failure.", "Dental Implants require less care than natural teeth.", and "Bone loss around dental implant can occur by inappropriate tooth brushing and flossing." with p<0.001, <0.001, 0.001, <0.001, <0.001, 0.002, 0.041, 0.004, and 0.002, respectively.

<sup>\*</sup>significant different at p<0.05

After finished dental implant treatment, participants rated higher degree of agreement with the statements "I am well informed with dental implants treatment.", "Dental implants look as nice as natural teeth.", "Dental implants function as well as natural teeth.", "Dental implants phonetics are similar to natural teeth.", "Dental implant therapy is appropriate for all patients.", and "Bone loss around dental implant can occur by inappropriate tooth brushing and flossing.". In contrast, the significantly higher disagreed score after treatment were found in "Dental implants require less case than natural teeth.".

For the statement "There is a chance of dental implant failure.", participants showed disagreed score before treatment and revealed small degree of agreement after treatment.

Moreover, participants showed higher disagreed score to "After restoration on dental implant, maintenance schedule is not necessary.", and lower disagreed score to "Dental Implants last longer than natural teeth." but not significant different (Figure 11).



<sup>\*</sup>significant different at p<0.05; Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

Figure 11 Comparison between pre- and post-treatment perception to dental implant treatment

#### Chapter 5 Discussion

Most participants received dental implant information from dental staffs, similar to other studies (15, 50). Due to the unreliable source of information, previous studies illustrated that some patient had misconception of dental implant therapy and might lead to the unrealistic expectation of treatment outcome (12, 15, 51). Furthermore, patient-centered information about dental implant treatment including lifespan of implant, function capability, and maintenance program had always been asked by patient. Thus, the provision of accurate explanation should be prepared to prevent the patient's misunderstanding (51, 52).

Patient's expectations of dentist's professional skills affected patient's decision making to obtain dental implants. From this study, patients who chose to receive the treatment by faculty members thought that experience of dentist was the most influencing factors to their decision, followed by credibility of dentist. Nonetheless, credibility of dentist and price were ranked first place of influencing factor to patients who decided to receive dental implant therapy by postgraduate dental students. Interestingly, the result illustrated that dentist expertise did not affect to patient's perceptions, expectations, and satisfaction toward dental implant therapy. By the way, Kashbour et al. (53) investigated different aspects of patients' perceptions. Their finding argued about the reason to choose for implant placement were to improve confidence and existing functional problems with other types of conventional restoration. These two reasons did not show in our finding.

More than sixty-five percent of participants reported that they got well informed with dental implant treatment before consultation visit. This might be a problem to the clinicians in case of improper information.

The majority of participants agreed to the statement "Dental implant therapy is appropriate for all patients." (46.40%) which was an inappropriate pre-treatment perception. After the treatment, most participants still agreed with this statement with the higher level of agreement (65.75%). These might result from the short-term

success of treatment with less complication. However, this misunderstanding could lead to misconception and should not be neglected.

Most of participants in this study expected that pain and swelling after dental implant surgery would persist quite nearly between 1-2 days and 3-5 days, that might come from their experience. The previous study showed that pain and swelling after dental implant surgical placement was generally mild to moderate during the first 2 operative days (54, 55) and mean pain score would be maximum at 24 hours after surgery and then decreased gradually with time (56). In addition, the limitations were found during the first 3 post-operative days (57). Surprisingly, there were some participants expected neither pain nor swelling after dental implant surgery. This misunderstanding expectation might come from receiving inadequate or misconception of information about post-operative symptoms after surgery. This unrealistic expectation should be corrected before starting dental implant treatment to prevent patient's disappointment. Contrary to our finding, the patients experienced greater morbidity than they expected (58). This might come from different cultures and experiences of samples.

Most participants agreed that post-operative complications were acceptable and satisfied with the surgical outcomes. These results were similar to previous study that reported seventy percent of patients illustrated high level of satisfaction after dental implant placement (59).

The finding in proportion of agreement and disagreement were equal with the statement about the difficulty to clean dental implant might originate from lack of experience.

In addition, the expertise of dentist significantly affected patient's perceptions toward dental implant therapy. However, Sendyk DI et al. revealed that surgical experience did not significantly affect implant failure (60).

This analysis focused on only one school of dentistry, so characteristics of patient might differ from any other health facilities. Although, expressing the level of agreement by marking freely on visual analog scale was good to show the true intention of patients, this method was not easy to be done in some patients because of lacking experience. They left the comments that multiple choices questions

should be easier for them. In addition, there was a time limitation in our study. The time spending per case ranged from 4 months to more than 1 year. Thus, the number of patients who finished all the procedures were less than our expectation. Consequently, the unanticipated number of respondents might not have enough power for data interpretation.

Future study should be undertaken in all levels of health facilities to ensure generalize of samples and correlation with perceptions should also be interpreted altogether. Moreover, this study revealed patient's perception and satisfaction only 1 month after dental implant loading. Future study should investigate the long-term perception and satisfaction of patient.



#### Chapter 6 Conclusion

More than sixty-five percent of participants reported that they got well informed with dental implant treatment before consultation visit. Furthermore, around 50% of them agreed to the statement "Dental implant therapy is appropriate for all patients." which was an inappropriate pre-treatment perception.

Most participants anticipated pain and swelling after dental implant surgery would not last longer than 5 days with neither phonetic problem nor inability to perform usual activities. However, most participants agreed that post-operative complications were acceptable and satisfied with the surgical outcomes.

Although, most participants revealed high level of expectation to dental implant treatment, more than half of them agreed to satisfy in overall specific issues after finished the treatment.

The perceptions after dental implant insertion were generally more accurate than prior treatment perceptions, except the higher proportion of agreement with the statement "Dental implant therapy is appropriate for all patients." after the treatment. In addition, the expertise of dentist significantly affected patient's perceptions toward dental implant therapy.

There were statistically significant differences between pre- and post-treatment perception of patients in almost all statements. Most participants improved their realistic perception after dental implant treatment. However, some patients still had improper perception and unrealistic expectation. Therefore, the appropriate information about dental implant including surgical procedure, post-operative difficulties, and preparation for maintenance program should be more intense provided to prevent the wrong conception, which might affect to their satisfaction to the treatment outcome and longevity of dental implant.

#### **Appendix**

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# แบบสอบถามเพื่อการวิจัย ชุดที่ 1

เรื่อง การรับรู้ ความคาดหวัง และความพึงพอใจของผู้ป่วยที่เข้ารับการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม ใน คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

# คำชี้แจง

- 1. แบบสอบถามฉบับนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาการรับรู้ ความคาดหวัง และความพึงพอใจของ ผู้ป่วยที่เข้ารับการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม ในคณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
- 2. แบบสอบถามฉบับนี้เป็นแบบสอบถาม ชุดที่ 1 ของการศึกษา โดยมีรายละเอียดของคำถาม ดังต่อไปนี้

ตอนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป จำนวน 7 ข้อ

ตอนที่ 2 การรับรู้ของท่านก่อนการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม จำนวน 10 ข้อ

ตอนที่ 3 ความคาดหวังของท่านต่อการผ่าตัดฝังรากฟันเทียม จำนวน 6 ข้อ

หมายเหตุ อาสาสมัครได้รับทราบถึงขั้นตอนการทำวิจัยนี้แล้ว และยินยอมที่จะร่วมการวิจัยโดย การตอบแบบสอบถามนี้

# ตอนที่ 1: ข้อมูลทั่วไป

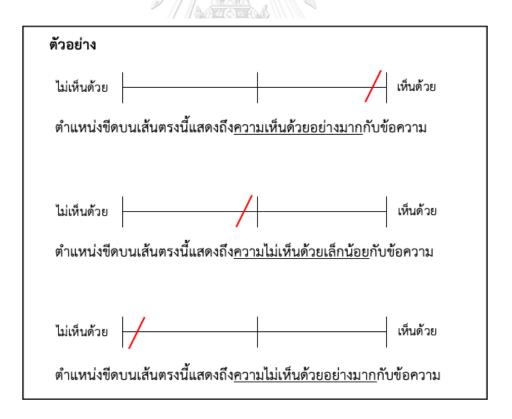
คำ	<b>ชี้แจง</b> โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย 🗸 ลงในช่อง เ	🗆 หน้าข้อความที่ตรงกับคำตอบของท่าน
1.	เพศ	
	□ ชาย	□ หญิง
2.	ช่วงอายุ	
	🗆 ต่ำกว่า 25 ปี	□ 25 ถึง 34 ปี
	□ 35 ถึง 44 ปี	่
	□ 55 ถึง 64 ปี	🗆 มากกว่า 65 ปี
3.	ระดับการศึกษา	W1/1/22
	🗆 ประถมศึกษา	🗆 มัธยมศึกษาหรือเทียบเท่า
	🗆 ปริญญาตรี	🗆 ปริญญาโท
	🗆 ปริญญาเอก	🗆 อื่นๆ ระบุ
4.	บุคลิกภาพและความสวยงามของใบหน้า	และฟันมีผลต่ออาชีพของท่าน (ตัวอย่างอาชีพ เช่น นักร้อง
	นักแสดง นักพูด เจ้าหน้าที่ประชาสัมพันเ	ธ์ เป็นต้น)
	่ ใช่	🗆 ไม่ใช่
5.	รายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือนของท่าน	
	🗆 น้อยกว่า 10,000บาท	□ 10,000 ถึง 30,000 บาท
	□ 30,001 ถึง 50,000 บาท	่ □ 50,001 ถึง 80,000 บาท
	🗆 มากกว่า 80,000 บาท	
6.	แหล่งข้อมูลหลักที่ท่านได้รับเกี่ยวกับการ	รักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)
	บุคลากรทางทันตกรรม เช่น ทันตแพร	ทย์ ผู้ช่วยทันตแพทย์
	🗆 บุคคลในครอบครัว	
	🗆 เพื่อน	
	🗆 สื่อสังคมหรืออินเทอร์เน็ต	
	🗆 สื่อโฆษณา เช่น แผ่นพับ ป้ายโฆษณา	โฆษณาทางโทรทัศน์หรือวิทยุ
	🗆 อื่นๆ ระบุ	

7.	. ปัจจัยที่ทำให้ท่านเลือกรับการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเ	ที่ยมกับนิสิตหลังปริญญาหรืออาจารย์ (ใส
	หมายเลขหน้าปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการตัดสินใจของท่า	านมากที่สุดเรียงตามลำดับจาก 1 – 5)
	ประสบการณ์ของผู้ให้การรักษา	ระยะเวลาในการรักษา
	ความน่าเชื่อถือของผู้ให้การรักษา .	ราคา
	ความสะดวกในการนัดหมาย	

### ตอนที่ 2: การรับรู้ต่อการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม

**คำชี้แจง** โปรดแสดงความคิดเห็นของท่านว่า เห็นด้วย หรือ ไม่เห็นด้วย กับข้อความแต่ละข้อ โดยขีด เครื่องหมายลงบนเส้นตรงที่กำหนดไว้

- ตำแหน่งด้านขวาจากเส้นกึ่งกลางแสดงถึงความเห็นด้วย และตำแหน่งด้านซ้ายจากเส้น กึ่งกลางแสดงถึงความไม่เห็นด้วย
- > ระดับความเห็นด้วยและไม่เห็นด้วยจะมากขึ้นตามลำดับตามตำแหน่งที่ไกลออกจากเส้น กึ่งกลาง หากท่านไม่รู้สึกใดๆ กรุณาขีดเครื่องหมายบริเวณเส้นกึ่งกลาง



1.	ข้อมูลการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมที่ฉันมีอยู่มีความครบถ้วนเพียงพอต่อการตัดสิน	ใจรับการรักษา
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	เห็นด้วย
2.	การรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมให้ผลด้าน <b>ความสวยงาม</b> ได้เหมือนฟันธรรมชาติ	
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	เห็นด้วย
3.	การรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมทำให้ <b>เคี้ยวอาหาร</b> ได้เหมือนฟันธรรมชาติ	
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	เห็นด้วย
4.	การรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมทำให้ <b>ออกเสียงได้ชัดเจน</b> เหมือนฟันธรรมชาติ	
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	เห็นด้วย
5.	การรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมเหมาะสำหรับผู้ป่วยทุกรายที่มีการสูญเสียฟัน	
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	เห็นด้วย
6.	ภายหลังการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม <b>ไม่จำเป็น</b> ต้องมาตรวจติดตามผลการรักษา	
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	เห็นด้วย
7.	การรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมมีโอกาสไม่ประสบความสำเร็จ	
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	เห็นด้วย

8.	รากฟันเทียมต้องการการดูแลทำความส	ระอาด <b>น้อยกว่า</b> ฟันธรรมชาติ		
	ไม่เห็นด้วย		เห็นเ	ด้วย
	รากฟันเทียมต้องการ การดูแลมากกว่า	'	รากฟันเทียมต้องการ การดูแลน้อยกว่า	
9.	กระดูกรอบรากฟันเทียมอาจเกิดการละ	:ลายจากการดูแลทำความสะอา	ดไม่เพียงพอ	
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	MINE	่ เห็นเ	ด้วย
10.	รากฟันเทียมใช้งานได้ยาวนานกว่าฟันธ	รรมชาติ		
ตอ	ไม่เห็นด้วย  นที่ 3: ความคาดหวังต่อการผ่าตัดฝังรา	ากฟันเทียม	่ เห็นเ	ด้วย
	<b>ชี้แจง</b> โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย ✔์ ลงในช่อง	COLUMN TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P	บของท่าน	
1.	ท่านคาดว่าท่านจะมีอาการ <b>ปวด</b> ภายหลั			
	<ul> <li>่ ไม่มีความเจ็บปวดเลย<sub>พาลงกร</sub></li> <li>่ 3 ถึง 5 วัน</li> <li>่ GHULALONG</li> <li>่ มากกว่า 7 วัน</li> </ul>	<ul><li>□ 1 ถึง 2 วัน</li><li>□ 6 ถึง 7 วัน</li></ul>		
2.	ท่านคาดว่าท่านจะมีอาการ <b>บวม</b> ภายหลั	ังผ่าตัดฝังรากฟันเทียมนานกี่วัง	ſ	
	<ul><li></li></ul>	<ul><li>□ 1 ถึง 2 วัน</li><li>□ 6 ถึง 7 วัน</li></ul>		

3.	ท่านคาดว่าท่านจะ <b>เคี้ยวอาหาร</b> ได้ลำบาเ	าภายหลังผ่าตัดฝังรากฟันเทียมนานกี่วัน
	🗆 เคี้ยวอาหารได้ตามปกติ	□ 1 ถึง 2 วัน
	□ 3 ถึง 5 วัน	□ 6 ถึง 7 วัน
	🗆 มากกว่า 7วัน	
4.	ท่านคาดว่าท่านจะไม่สามารถ <b>ออกเสียง</b> ไ	ด้ตามปกติภายหลังผ่าตัดฝังรากฟันเทียมนานกี่วัน
	🗆 ออกเสียงได้ตามปกติ	ุ่
	่ 🗆 3 ถึง 5 วัน	ุ 6 ถึง 7 วัน
	🗆 มากกว่า 7 วัน	
5.	ท่านคาดว่าท่านจะทำความสะอาดในช่อ	งปากได้ลำบากภายหลังผ่าตัดฝังรากฟันเทียมนานกี่วัน
	🗆 ทำความสะอาดได้ตามปกติ	ุ่ □ 1 ถึง 2 วัน
	□ 3 ถึง 5 วัน	□ 6 ถึง 7 วัน
	🗆 มากกว่า 7 วัน	
6.	ท่านคาดว่าท่านจะไม่สามารถทำงานได้ต	าามปกติภายหลังผ่าตัดฝังรากฟันเทียมนานกี่วัน
	🗆 ทำงานได้ตามปกติ	่ □ 1 ถึง 2 วัน
	□ 3 ถึง 5 วัน	□ 6 ถึง 7 วัน
	🗆 มากกว่า 7 วัน	

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Chulalongkorn University

Faculty of Dentistry Chulalongkorn line
Dentistry Chulalongkorn

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## แบบสอบถามเพื่อการวิจัย ชุดที่ 2

เรื่อง การรับรู้ ความคาดหวัง และความพึงพอใจของผู้ป่วยที่เข้ารับการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม ใน คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

### คำชี้แจง

- 1. แบบสอบถามฉบับนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาการรับรู้ ความคาดหวัง และความพึงพอใจของ ผู้ป่วยที่เข้ารับการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม ในคณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
- 2. แบบสอบถามฉบับนี้เป็นแบบสอบถาม ชุดที่ 2 ของการศึกษา โดยมีรายละเอียดของคำถาม ดังต่อไปนี้
  - ตอนที่ 1 ความพึงพอใจของท่านต่อการผ่าตัดฝังรากฟันเทียม จำนวน 9 ข้อ ตอนที่ 2 ความคาดหวังของท่านต่อการใส่ฟันบนรากฟันเทียม จำนวน 11 ข้อ

### CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

หมายเหตุ อาสาสมัครได้รับทราบถึงขั้นตอนการทำวิจัยนี้แล้ว และยินยอมที่จะร่วมการวิจัยโดย การตอบแบบสอบถามนี้

### ตอนที่ 1: ความพึงพอใจต่อการผ่าตัดฝังรากฟันเทียม

**คำชี้แจง** โปรดแสดงความคิดเห็นของท่านว่า เห็นด้วย หรือ ไม่เห็นด้วย กับข้อความแต่ละ ข้อ โดยขีดเครื่องหมายลงบนเส้นตรงที่กำหนดไว้

- > ตำแหน่งด้าน**ขวา**จากเส้นกึ่งกลางแสดงถึง**ความเห็นด้วย** และตำแหน่งด้าน**ซ้าย** จากเส้นกึ่งกลางแสดงถึง**ความไม่เห็นด้วย**
- > ระดับความเห็นด้วยและไม่เห็นด้วยจะมากขึ้นตามลำดับตามตำแหน่งที่ไกลออกจาก เส้นกึ่งกลาง หากท่านไม่รู้สึกใดๆ กรุณาขีดเครื่องหมายบริเวณเส้นกึ่งกลาง

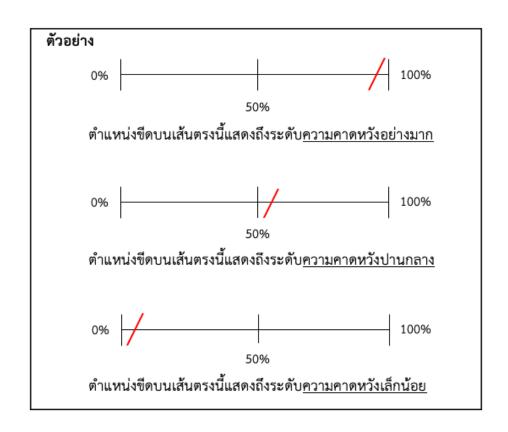
ตัวอย่าง		
ไม่เห็นด้วย		<del>/</del> เห็นด้วย
ตำแหน่งขีดบนเส้น	ตรงนี้แสดงถึง <u>ความเห็นด้วย</u>	<u>อย่างมาก</u> กับข้อความ
ไม่เห็นด้วย	/	เห็นด้วย
ตำแหน่งขีดบนเส้น	ตรงนี้แสดงถึง <u>ความไม่เห็นด้</u>	<u>้วยเล็กน้อย</u> กับข้อความ
ไม่เห็นด้วย		เห็นด้วย
ตำแหม่งขีดบบเส้บ	ตรงนี้แสดงถึง <u>ความไม่เห็นด้</u>	ายลย่างบากกับตัลดาวบ

1.	อาการ <b>ปวด</b> ในช่วง 1 สัปดาห์แรก <u>ภายหลัง</u> ผ่าตัดฝังรากฟันเทียมอยู่ในระดับที่ฉันสามารถยอมรัง ได้	
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	_ เห็นด้วย
2.	อาการ <b>บวม</b> ในช่วง 1 สัปดาห์แรก <u>ภายหลัง</u> ผ่าตัดฝังรากฟันเทียมอยู่ในระดับที่ฉัง ได้	นสามารถยอมรับ
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	_ เห็นด้วย
3.	การ <b>เคี้ยวอาหาร</b> ได้ไม่สะดวกในช่วง 1 สัปดาห์แรก <u>ภายหลัง</u> ผ่าตัดฝังรากฟันเทีย สามารถยอมรับได้	เมอยู่ในระดับที่ฉัน
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	_ เห็นด้วย
4.	ฉันสามารถ <b>ออกเสียง</b> ได้ตามปกติในช่วง 1 สัปดาห์แรก <u>ภายหลัง</u> ผ่าตัดฝังรากฟัน	แทียม เห็นด้วย
5.	ฉันทำความสะอาดในช่องปากได้ลำบากในช่วง 1 สัปดาห์แรก <u>ภายหลัง</u> ผ่าตัดฝัง	รากฟันเทียม   เห็นด้วย
6.	ฉันสามารถทำงานได้ตามปกติในช่วง 1 สัปดาห์แรก <u>ภายหลัง</u> ผ่าตัดฝังรากฟันเทื ไม่เห็นด้วย	ยม เห็นด้วย
7.	การรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมในครั้งนี้ เป็นไปตามความคาดหวังก่อนการรักษาขอ	งฉัน   เห็นด้วย
8.	ทันตแพทย์ผู้ให้การรักษาสามารถให้ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับการผ่าตัดฝังรากฟันเทียม อ รักษา การฟื้นตัวภายหลังการผ่าตัด และการดูแลรากฟันเทียมภายหลังการรักษ ไม่เห็นด้วย	
9.	ฉันมีความพึงพอใจโดยรวมต่อผลการผ่าตัดฝังรากฟันเทียมที่ได้รับ ไม่เห็นด้วย	เห็นด้วย

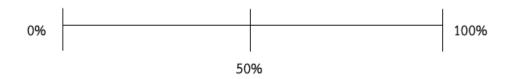
### ตอนที่ 2: ความคาดหวังต่อการใส่ฟันบนรากฟันเทียม

**คำชี้แจง** โปรดแสดงความคิดเห็นว่า ท่านมีความคาดหวังในระดับใดต่อผลการรักษา โดยชีด เครื่องหมายลงบนเส้นตรงที่กำหนดไว้

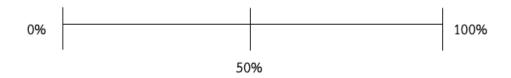
- ตำแหน่งด้านขวาสุด แสดงถึงมีความคาดหวังอย่างมากเทียบเป็น 100 เปอร์เซ็นต์
- ตำแหน่งด้านซ้ายสุด (0 เปอร์เซ็นต์) แสดงถึงไม่มีความคาดหวัง
- > ระดับความคาดหวังจะมากขึ้นตามลำดับตามตำแหน่งจากด้านซ้ายไปด้านขวา



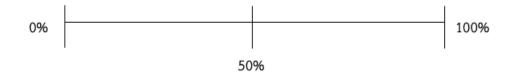
1. ฉันคาดหวังว่ารากฟันเทียมจะทำให้ฉัน**เคี้ยวอาหาร**ได้เหมือนฟันธรรมชาติ



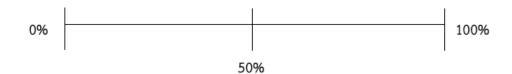
2. ฉันคาดหวังว่ารากฟันเทียมจะทำให้ฉันออกเสียงได้อย่างชัดเจน



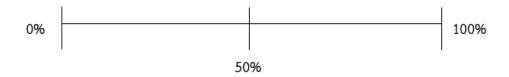
3. ฉันคาดหวังรากฟันเทียมจะให**้ความสวยงาม**เหมือนฟันธรรมชาติ



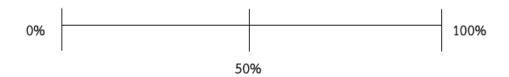
4. ฉันคาดหวังว่ารากฟันเทียมจะทำให้ฉันมีสุขภาพช่องปากที่ดีขึ้น



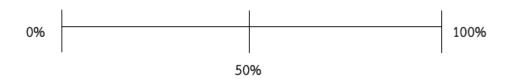
5. ฉันคาดหวังว่ารากฟันเทียมจะทำความสะอาดได้ง่าย



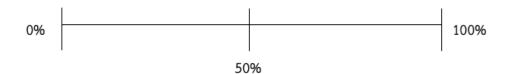
6. ฉันคาดหวังว่ารากฟันเทียมจะทำให้ฉันมีความมั่นใจในการติดต่อสื่อสารกับผู้อื่นมากยิ่งขึ้น



7. ฉันคาดหวังว่ารากฟันเทียมจะทำให้ฉันรู้สึกสะดวกสบายในการดำเนินชีวิตประจำวันมากกว่า เมื่อ เปรียบเทียบกับการใส่ฟันเทียมชนิดถอดได้



8. ฉันคาดหวังว่ารากฟันเทียมจะทำให้ฉันมีคุณภาพชีวิตที่ดีขึ้น



คำชี้แจง โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย ✓ ลงในช่อง □ หน้าข้อความที่ตรงกับคำตอบของท่าน

- 9. ค่ารักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมที่ฉันยอมรับได้ (ราคาต่อ 1 รากฟันเทียม)

  - □ 50,001 ถึง 70,000 บาท □ มากกว่า 70,000 บาท
- 10.ระยะเวลาที่ใช้ในการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมที่ฉันคาดหวังไว้
  - □ น้อยกว่า 6 เดือน □ 6 ถึง 9 เดือน
  - □ 10 ถึง 12 เดือน □ มากกว่า 1 ปี
- 11.ระยะเวลาการใช้งานรากฟันเทียมที่ฉันคาดหวังไว้
  - □ น้อยกว่า 5 ปี□ 5 ถึง 9 ปี
  - □ 10 ถึง 14 ปี □ 15 ถึง 19 ปี
  - ุ □ มากกว่า 20 ปี

Faculty of Dentistry Chulalongkorn line
Dentistry Chulalongkorn

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# แบบสอบถามเพื่อการวิจัย ชุดที่ 3

เรื่อง การรับรู้ ความคาดหวัง และความพึงพอใจของผู้ป่วยที่เข้ารับการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม ใน คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

### คำชี้แจง

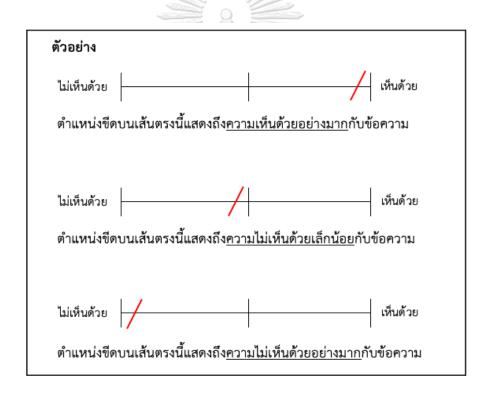
- 1. แบบสอบถามฉบับนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาการรับรู้ ความคาดหวัง และความพึงพอใจของ ผู้ป่วยที่เข้ารับการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม ในคณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
- 2. แบบสอบถามฉบับนี้เป็นแบบสอบถาม ชุดที่ 3 ของการศึกษา โดยมีรายละเอียดของคำถาม ดังต่อไปนี้
  - ตอนที่ 1 การรับรู้ของท่านหลังการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม จำนวน 10 ข้อ ตอนที่ 2 ความพึงพอใจของท่านต่อการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม จำนวน 9 ข้อ

หมายเหตุ อาสาสมัครได้รับทราบถึงขั้นตอนการทำวิจัยนี้แล้ว และยินยอมที่จะร่วมการวิจัยโดย การตอบแบบสอบถามนี้

# ตอนที่ 1: การรับรู้ต่อการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม

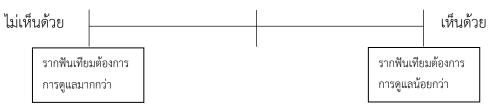
**คำชี้แจง** โปรดแสดงความคิดเห็นของท่านว่า เห็นด้วย หรือ ไม่เห็นด้วย กับข้อความแต่ละ ข้อ โดยขีดเครื่องหมายลงบนเส้นตรงที่กำหนดไว้

- ตำแหน่งด้านขวาจากเส้นกึ่งกลางแสดงถึงความเห็นด้วย และตำแหน่งด้านซ้าย จากเส้นกึ่งกลางแสดงถึงความไม่เห็นด้วย
- > ระดับความเห็นด้วยและไม่เห็นด้วยจะมากขึ้นตามลำดับตามตำแหน่งที่ไกลออกจาก เส้นกึ่งกลาง หากท่านไม่รู้สึกใดๆ กรุณาขีดเครื่องหมายบริเวณเส้นกึ่งกลาง



1.	ข้อมูลการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมที่ฉันมีอยู่มีความครบถ้วนเพียงพอต่อการตัดสินใจรับการ		
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	เห็นด้วย	
2.	การรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมให้ผลด้าน <b>ความสวยงาม</b> ได้เหมือนฟันธรรมชาติ		
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	เห็นด้วย	
3.	การรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมทำให้ <b>เคี้ยวอาหาร</b> ได้เหมือนฟันธรรมชาติ		
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	_ เห็นด้วย	
4.	การรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมทำให้ <b>ออกเสียงได้ชัดเจน</b> เหมือนฟันธรรมชาติ		
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	_ เห็นด้วย	
5.	การรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมเหมาะสำหรับผู้ป่วยทุกรายที่มีการสูญเสียฟัน		
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	_	
6.	ภายหลังการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม <b>ไม่จำเป็น</b> ต้องมาตรวจติดตามผลการรักษา		
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	_ เห็นด้วย	
7.	การรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียมมีโอกาสไม่ประสบความสำเร็จ		
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	_ เห็นด้วย	

8. รากฟันเทียมต้องการการดูแลทำความสะอาด**น้อยกว่า**ฟันธรรมชาติ



9. กระดูกรอบรากฟันเทียมอาจเกิดการละลายจากการดูแลทำความสะอาดไม่เพียงพอ



10. รากฟันเทียมใช้งานได้ยาวนานกว่าฟันธรรมชาติ

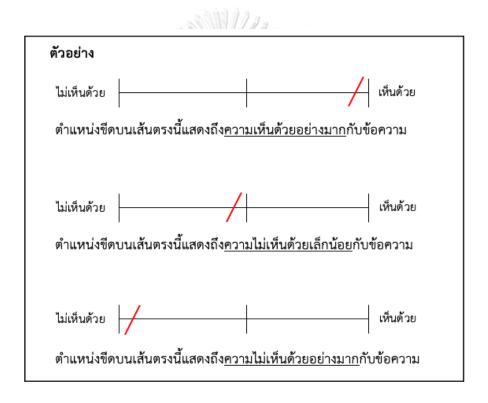


จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Chulalongkorn University

### ตอนที่ 2: ความพึงพอใจต่อการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม

**คำชี้แจง** โปรดแสดงความคิดเห็นของท่านว่า เห็นด้วย หรือ ไม่เห็นด้วย กับข้อความแต่ละข้อ โดยขีด เครื่องหมายลงบนเส้นตรงที่กำหนดไว้

- ตำแหน่งด้านขวาจากเส้นกึ่งกลางแสดงถึงความเห็นด้วย และตำแหน่งด้านซ้ายจากเส้น กึ่งกลางแสดงถึงความไม่เห็นด้วย
- > ระดับความเห็นด้วยและไม่เห็นด้วยจะมากขึ้นตามลำดับตามตำแหน่งที่ไกลออกจากเส้น กึ่งกลาง หากท่านไม่รู้สึกใดๆ กรุณาขีดเครื่องหมายบริเวณเส้นกึ่งกลาง



1.	. ฉันสามารถใช้รากฟันเทียมของฉัน <b>เคี้ยวอาหาร</b> ได้อย่างน่าพึงพอ	ใจ	
	ไม่เห็นด้วย		เห็นด้วย
2.	. ภายหลังการรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม ฉันรู้สึกพึงพอใจเกี่ยวกับก	าร <b>ออกเสียง</b>	
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	ไม่เห็นด้วย		เห็นด้วย
		·	
4.	. ฉันทำความสะอาดบริเวณรากฟันเทียมของฉันได้ยาก		
	ไม่เห็นด้วย		เห็นด้วย
	รากฟันเทียมทำความสะอาด	มีความยากลำบากใ	นการทำ
	ได้ง่าย	ความสะอาดรากฟัง	เพียม
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	10.00		เห็นด้วย
			เหนดเรย
6.	. ฉันจะแนะนำให้เพื่อนและญาติรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม	rv	เหนดปฏ
6.	. ฉันจะแนะนำให้เพื่อนและญาติรักษาด้วยรากฟันเทียม ไม่เห็นด้วย	ГҮ	เหนดวย
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	ไม่เห็นด้วย		
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7.	ไม่เห็นด้วย		เห็นด้วย
	ไม่เห็นด้วย	<u></u>	เห็นด้วย

9. ฉันพึงพอใจต่อการบริการต่างๆที่คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย (ตัวอย่างเช่น สถานที่ การบริการ ระบบนัดหมาย เป็นต้น)

ไม่เห็นด้วย		เห็นด้วย
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This article was accepted to present with the conference proceeding reports in the  $16^{\rm th}$  national scientific conference of the Dental Faculty Consortium of Thailand (DFCT), during 18-20 July 2018.

#### Research Article

# Patient's Expectation of Post-Operative Complication Periods in Dental Implant Surgery

Khunsiri Sermsiripoca<sup>1</sup>, Pagaporn Pantuwadee Pisarnturakit<sup>2</sup>, and Keskanya Subbalekha<sup>1</sup>

#### Abstract

Objective: To investigate patient's expectation to immediate complication periods after dental implant surgery. Materials and methods: Patients who made appointment for dental implant consultation were asked to answer the questionnaire before seeing their appointed dentists. The questionnaire contained participant's data and their expectation to dental implant surgery complications. Results: There were a total of 119 patients that participated in this study. The majority of the participants were female, aged between 55-64 years, with a bachelor's degree of education, and average monthly incomes between 30,000 and 50,000 THB. The main information source for dental implant treatment was from dental staff members. Many participants expectations were that pain and swelling would not last longer than 2 days, with an uncomfortable chewing sensation to persist 3-5 days. They supposed difficulty in cleaning their teeth would not exceed 5 days. Most of them expected no problem in phonation and doing their usual activities. The anticipated periods of post-operative pain, swelling, and uncomfortable chewing were significantly different among different monthly income groups (p = 0.02, 0.01, and 0.03, respectively). The higher income participants expected for the shorter period of these complications. Conclusion: Monthly income had a negative relationship with

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patient's expectation of post-operative pain, swelling, and uncomfortable chewing after receiving dental implant surgery. Gender, age, and educational level did not affect these expectations.

Keywords: Dental implant, surgery, expectation, post-operative complication

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#### Introduction

Dental implant therapy is an alternative treatment for dental substitution which has been widely used. The effectiveness and high long-term survival rate of dental implants has been reported for many years [1-3]. While the clinical parameters are normally used to assess the success of dental implant treatment, patient-centered outcomes have increasingly gained interest [4], many studies have recommended to use the subjective reports of patients as one of the criteria of dental implant success [5, 6].

Although dental staffs play a key role in successful of dental implant treatment, patient's responsibility in routine implant care is also important [7-9]. Patient's expectation and attitude to dental implant treatment strongly relate to patient's satisfaction and adherence of dental implant maintenance program. If their expectations are unmet, they would be dissatisfied with the final outcomes [10, 11]. Although, most patients who received dental implant placement reported mild to moderate pain and swelling during the first 2 operative days [12, 13], some patients expressed negative attitudes toward dental implant surgery [14] and would refuse the treatment. Therefore, to avoid patient's disappointment and noncooperation, the patient's unrealistic expectations and attitudes should be corrected before treatment [15].

The aim of this study was to investigate patient's expectation toward the immediate complication period that would happen after dental implant surgery.

#### Materials and methods

Patients who wanted to have fixed dental substitution by dental implant and had never received dental implant placement were invited to participate in this study. All participants were asked to complete the questionnaire before dental implant consultation. The questionnaire consisted of 2 parts, including general information and patient expectation to dental implant surgery. All items in the questionnaire were designed as multiple-choice questions. Statistical analysis was performed with Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis tests using SPSS version 22 (IBM corporation®, USA).

### Results

Demographic data

119 questionnaires were completed by participants from September 2017 to March 2018. Most participants were female (61.34%). The largest age group was 55-64 years (34.45%) and followed by 45-54 years (25.21%). Nearly half of the participants graduated bachelor's degree and one third of them got master's degree. Monthly income distribution was quite the same in 30,000-50,000 THB group and 10,000-30,000 THB group. (Table 1).

Table 1 General characteristics of samples

Demograp	hic parameters	N	%
Gender	Male	46	38.66%
	Female	73	61.34%
Age group	<25	5	4.20%
(years old)	25-34	7	5.88%
	35-44	14	11.76%
	45-54	30	25.21%
	55-64	41	34.45%
	>65	22	18.49%
Education level	Elementary 1 School		0.84%
	High School	11	9.24%
	Bachelor's Degree	58	48.74%
	Master's Degree	39	32.77%
	Doctoral Degree	5	4.20%
	Other	5	4.20%
Monthly	<10,000	7	5.88%
income	10,000-30,000	31	26.05%
(THB.)	30,001-50,000	33	27.73%
	50,001-80,000	22	18.49%
	>80,000	24	20.17%
	Not answer	2	1.68%

Main source of dental implant information

Nearly half of participants received dental implant information from dental staffs (46.59%). Family, friends, and social media or internet had nearly the same contribution to information sources. However, advertisement played a smart part as shown below (Figure 1).

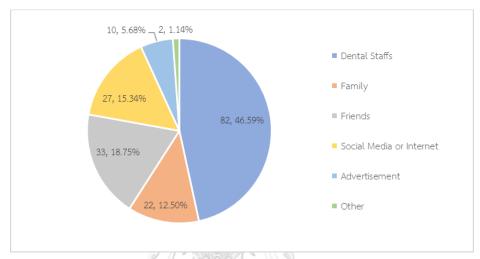


Figure 1 Distribution of information sources

Expectations of post-operative complication periods

Most of the participants expected that pain and swelling after surgery would last 1-2 days, while slightly proportionate to the expectation of more than 7 days. Surprisingly, there was a few participants expected no pain and no swelling at all. Although 30.3% of them thought that the uncomfortable chewing sensation would persist 3-5 days, about 20% predicted that they would not chew well more than 7 days. Interestingly, the least of their expectation was no uncomfortable chewing after surgery. In contrast, the majority of participants anticipated no problem in phonation, and they could do their usual activities. Contrastingly, the expectation of mouth-cleaning difficulty was equal in 1-2 days and 3-5 days. (Figure 2)

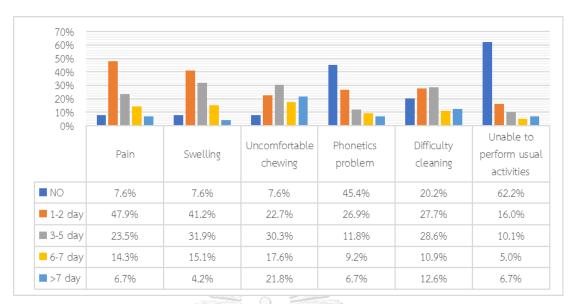


Figure 2 expectation periods of dental implant surgery complications

The analysis between expectations of 6 post-operative complications and their individual characteristic are shown in Table 2. There was no significant difference of expectations between genders, among age groups and educational levels were detected. Whereas the expectations of pain, swelling, and uncomfortable chewing periods were significantly different among monthly income groups (p=0.02, 0.01, and 0.03, respectively).

A Kruskal-Wallis H test showed statistically significant differences in expectation of pain, swelling, and uncomfortable chewing periods among monthly income groups with p = 0.02, 0.01, and 0.03 respectively. The mean ranks of 6 post-operative complication expectations were shown in Table 3; the higher mean rank, the longer period of expectation. The highest mean ranks of pain, swelling, and uncomfortable chewing expectation were found in the lowest monthly income group (74.21, 72.57, and 78.93, respectively). Whereas, the minimum mean ranks of these expectations were found in the highest monthly income group (40.38, 39.56, and 46.60, respectively).

#### Discussion

Our findings are consistent with other studies showing the main source of information of dental implant treatment was dental staffs [16]. However, there was one study that illustrated media and lay persons, such as friends and family, played a major role for sources of information, only 17% of their participants received information from dentists or physicians [17].

Consistent to other studies, most of our participants expected that the post-operative pain would persist not more than 2 days [18], that might be form previous experience. The relationship between expectation and income level was similar to the study of Fromentin et al., which illustrated that income had some influences on expectations level [19]. This result reflects the idea of buying power. The higher income participants might expect the higher quality of service from their income base like buying other service.

Interestingly, there were some participants who expected neither pain nor swelling after dental implant surgery, which was unrealistic, however, the expectation in this group of patients must be corrected before treatment.

We found a negative relationship between amount of monthly income and all expectation-periods except the expectation-period of difficulty cleaning. The maximum mean rank of difficulty cleaning expectation was found in 10,000-30,000 THB. group, in contrast to the other expectation, the lowest expectation was found in below 10,000 group.

Table 2 Comparison of expectation-outcomes among multiple variables

Factors	Pain	Swelling	Uncomfortable	Phonetics	Difficulty	Unable to	Statistical Analysis
			chewing	problem	cleaning	perform usual	
						activities	
Gender	0.83	0.48	0.94	0.58	0.98	0.81	Mann-Whitney U Test
Age group (years old)	0.61	0.47	0.27	0.23	0.23	0.36	Kruskal Wallis Test
Education level	0.29	0.34	0.27	0.54	0.94	0.24	Kruskal Wallis Test
Monthly income	0.02*	0.01*	0.03*	0.89	0.11	0.62	Kruskal Wallis Test
(THB.)							
Information sources							
Dental Staffs VS	0.54	0.34	0.16	0.33	0.41	0.17	Mann-Whitney U Test
else				100			
Family VS else	0.38	0.28	0.61	0.93	0.68	0.35	Mann-Whitney U Test
Friends VS else	0.66	0.95	0.70	0.43	0.68	0.10	Mann-Whitney U Test
Social Media or	0.83	0.86	0.95	0.33	0.70	1.00	Mann-Whitney U Test
Internet VS else							
Advertisement VS	0.46	0.49	0.63	0.34	0.35	0.67	Mann-Whitney U Test
else				28. IIIIIII			
Another sources	0.46	0.50	0.38	0.61	0.92	0.28	Mann-Whitney U Test
VS else			//// ARAR				

<sup>\*</sup>Indicates statistically significance at the 0.05 level.

Table 3 Mean ranks comparison among monthly income groups with various expectations

_	Mean Rank						
Monthly			Uncomfortable	Phonetics	Difficulty	Unable to perform	
income (THB.)	Pain	Swelling	chewing	problem	cleaning	usual activities	
<10,000	74.21	72.57	78.93	63.64	66.29	64.00	
10,000-30,000	65.76	67.48	62.55	62.26	70.68	63.97	
30,001-50,000	61.89	65.48	67.33	56.74	56.74	56.83	
50,001-80,000	60.61	54.20	48.68	60.86	56.27	61.11	
>80,000	40.38	39.56	46.60	54.83	47.40	52.17	

#### Conclusion

There were no significant differences of patient's expectations toward immediate post-operative complication periods of dental implant surgery among genders, age groups, and educational levels. However, the negative relationship between monthly income and expectation of periods of pain, swelling, and uncomfortable chewing were detected. Some unrealistic expectations were detected and should be corrected before dental implant treatment.

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