The features of dental treatment in patients with mental health problems in the outpatient dental department.

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Introduction: This study has the aim to reveal features of dental treatment to patients with mental disorders in outpatient dental department, to analyze the features of history taking in patients with mental disorders in outpatient dental department, to analyze drug interactions between medicines, that patients with mental disorders should take, and medicines, prescribed by a dentist. Methods: One-hundred and fifty dental patients' medical records for medical consultation of conflict committee in dental clinics of Moscow region were analyzed. We also studied the interaction among drugs prescribed to patients with mental disorders and drugs planned by dentist for local anesthesia as well as drugs prescribed to treat dental diseases using Register of medicines in Russia. Results: Psychological and mental status of dental patients was not registered in medical records of dental clinics. Drugs, used for patient comorbidity, were not registered in 94.3% of the medical records. Psychotropic drugs, interacting with local anesthetics and drugs prescribed by the dentist, can increase the effects of local anesthetic drugs, reduce the effect of epinephrine, lead to blood pressure's fall, to hemorrhagic syndrome, to convulsive seizures, to increase toxicity of other drugs. Conclusions: Mental health problems of patients needing dental treatment should be better assessed and diagnosed. Psychological and mental status of the patients should be taken into account and should be inserted in medical records. Taking into account interactions of pharmacological agents might avoid complications in the outpatient dental treatment.

Psychotic tension modification techniques for patients receiving outpatient treatment

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Introduction: Dental interventions are often accompanied by pain both during and after the visit. Distress or fear felt by patients can lead to the increased blood pressure and heart rate. Patients suffering dentophobia are often infrequent attenders which can ultimately lead to the advancement of dental disease. The present study aims at providing support to the use of motivational interviewing during therapeutic treatment in order to carry out complete dental treatment of dental phobic patients. Methods: A total of 90 people aged from 18 to 57 years experiencing intense fear and anxiety of dental procedures were enrolled. Patients were divided into 2 groups: the study group, which consisted of 51 subjects (22 men and 29 women), and the control group of 39 subjects (21 men and 18 women). Spielberger-Hanina scale of personal and reactive anxiety was administered; OMRON M3 monitor was used to measure blood pressure; and analysis of salivary catecholamine level before and after each visit was conducted. Results: Application of motivational interviewing led to 50.15% ± 4.53 (p ≤ 0.05) reduction of reactive anxiety level in the study group compared to 21.99% ± 1.42 (p ≤ 0.05) reduction among patients in the control group after 5 visits. Functional parameters in both groups did not show significant differences. The level of salivary catecholamine among study group patients tended to decrease significantly after the 4th and 5th visits in contrast to the level of control group patients. Conclusions: The use of motivational interviewing allows to carry out effective and safe dental operations. It also generates commitment to future dental procedures.