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Do psychological factors effect on pain perception in patients with symptomatic irreversible pulpitis during endodontic therapy? - A clinical study

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Objectives: Psychosomatic problems such as health anxiety are a newly discussed topic in today's dentistry. The aim of this study was to clarify the role of these factors in pain perception during RCT procedures.

Method: Data for this clinical study was gathered from 208 patients (mean age of 34.63) were referred to the endodontic department of the Isfahan University of Medical Science and had at least one mandibular molar tooth with symptomatic irreversible pulpitis. Participants were not able to fill out all the questions were excluded. For measuring pain, Wong-Baker Faces Pain Rating Scale (WBS) and Visual Analog Scale (VAS) were used.

Result: Although significant levels of pain was not reported by high stressed patients in access cavity preparation, interestingly they felt more pain during needle insertion as well as anesthesia solution deposition in both scales (WBS: T1;(OR=2.50; 95% CI=1.22,5.05) ,T2; (OR=2.13; 95% CI=1.05,4.31), and VAS: T1; (OR=2.25; 95% CI=1.11,4.59) ,T2; (OR=2.21; 95% CI=1.09,4.48)). Among psychosomatic factors, the factor mostly associated with feeling more pain was health anxiety in both scales (WBS: T1; (OR=2.40; 95% CI=1.19, 5.35), T2; (OR=2.24; 95% CI=1.08, 4.60), and VAS: T1; (OR=2.23; 95% CI=1.07, 4.65), T2; (OR=2.15; 95% CI=1.04, 4.44)).

Conclusion: It seems high stress and health anxiety can be considered as risk factors for more pain sensation during dental treatment while researching in this field is a road less traveled. So, more effort is needed for controlling psychosomatic factors by dental professionals.

Biography

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