

Patients with Acute Dental Pain of Endodontic Origin: Oral Health-Related Quality of Life

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ABOUT THE STUDY

International epidemiologic research indicates that 10% to 40% of people worldwide suffer from orofacial pain. Orofacial pain has a significant negative impact on a patient's emotional, social, and psychological health and is a major driver of medical care. The quality of life was negatively impacted by orofacial discomfort. About 40% to 50% of orofacial pain is caused by pulpal pain. The general public typically fears endodontic discomfort. The literature has published evidences related to post-treatment pain reduction following root canal therapy, however there is scant or no evidence to evaluate the quality of life after treating patients with endodontic-associated pain.

This idea holds that in caring for a patient, it is necessary to address the physical, psychological, and social components of sickness and disorders in addition to fundamental therapy and prevention. With doctors designated to several super specialties, the old medical system was more organized and systematic. More attention was paid to the individual's quality of life, to the point where doctors were buried in the pyramids alongside the pharaohs to allow for consideration of quality of life even after death. They also recognized that oral conditions relating to difficulties with eating, nutrition, interaction, and emotional and psychological functions, as well as discomfort, disability, and oral impairment, can affect quality of life.

The view of one's place in life "in the context of the culture and value systems in which they live and in connection to their objectives, expectations, standards, and worries is how one defines their quality of life (WHO, 1995). The lack of negative repercussions of oral conditions on social life and a positive sense of dentofacial self-confidence" are the definitions of Oral Health-Related Quality Of Life (OHRQoL). Traditional medicine places a strong emphasis on the biomedical model, which treats the organic issues related to a given disease, its aetiopathogenesis, diagnosis, and associated symptoms without

emphasising the patient's physical, social, or psychological aspects. Currently, there is a transformation in how patients' treatment outcomes are evaluated. Instead of focusing solely on the sickness, the patient's overall health from a mental, psychological, social, and emotional perspective is evaluated.

The practices and traditions connected to a particular society that are governed by the cultural norms of that community have been indirectly linked to health-related quality of life. The understanding and treatment of health and disease have undergone a paradigm change that now takes into account biological, social, and psychological variables. The basis for developing medical disciplines like behavioral medicine and psychoneuroimmunology is the biopsychosocial paradigm. The evaluation of one's quality of life is therefore complex. The two aspects of oral and overall health are mysteriously connected. Effective dental health conservation strategies have a significant impact on an individual's general health because there is a clear correlation between oral health and general health and vice versa.

Particularly in developing nations, the general public has a problem-focused approach toward dental care as opposed to a prevention-focused one. Most dental visits are intended to provide immediate pain relief, but patients often put off getting help until the symptoms worsen and start to damage their quality of life. According to the FDI, people themselves [lack of motivation, fear of treatment, financial constraints] are the perceived barriers to dental treatment, followed by a lack of access to dental professionals or a dentist's inability to keep up with changing trends and needs, as well as societal planning for oral health care. Therefore, it is crucial to determine how oral disorders, especially those that result in disabling symptoms, affect people's daily lives in developing nations. Therefore, the study's objectives are to assess how pulpal discomfort and root canal therapy affect many aspects of an individual.

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Received: 01-Nov-2022, Manuscript No. DCR-22-18998; **Editor assigned:** 04-Nov-2022, Pre QC No. DCR-22-18998 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 18-Nov-2022, QC No. DCR-22-18998; **Revised:** 25-Nov-2022, Manuscript No. DCR-22-18998 (R); **Published:** 05-Dec-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2161-1122.22.12.606.

Citation: Hakim S (2022) Patients with Acute Dental Pain of Endodontic Origin: Oral Health-Related Quality of Life. J Dentistry. 12:606.

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