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Associations among oral health-related quality of life, subjective symptoms, clinical status, and self-rated oral health in Japanese university students: a cross-sectional study

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Abstract

Background: The present study aimed to elucidate the associations among self-rated oral health, clinical oral health status, oral health behaviors, subjective oral symptoms, and oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL) in a group of Japanese university students.

Methods: Of 2051 participants, 2027 (98.83%) students received an optional oral examination and answered a questionnaire including items regarding age, sex, self-rated oral health, oral health behaviors, subjective oral symptoms, and OHRQoL [The Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP)-14]. On oral examination, the decayed, missing, and filled teeth (DMFT) score, Community Periodontal Index (CPI), the percentage of teeth showing bleeding on probing (%BOP), and malocclusion were recorded. Structural equation modelling (SEM) analysis was used to test associations.

Results: The mean score (\pm SD) of OHIP-14 was 1.92 ± 5.47 . In the SEM analysis, the final model showed that self-rated oral health, oral pain, malocclusion, and the DMFT score were directly associated with the OHRQoL, and subjective symptoms of temporomandibular disorders (TMD) and recurrent aphthous stomatitis were both directly and indirectly associated ($p < 0.05$). CPI, %BOP, and oral health behaviors were excluded from the final model.

Conclusions: OHRQoL was associated with self-rated oral health, subjective symptoms of TMD, oral pain and stomatitis, DMFT, and malocclusion in this group of Japanese university students.

Keywords: Self-rated oral health, Oral health-related quality of life, Temporomandibular disorders, Stomatitis, DMFT, Malocclusion

Background

Oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL) represents the subjective experience of symptoms related to oral conditions that have an impact on well-being [1, 2]. OHRQoL is an important part of the Global Oral Health Program [3]. Theoretically, OHRQoL is a function of various symptoms and experiences and represents the

person's subjective perspective. Dental clinical status has been shown to influence OHRQoL in older adults over a 3-month reference period [2]. For example, upper or lower denture need and decayed, missing, and filled teeth (DMFT) cause poor OHRQoL [2]. The plausibility for the association may be related to the impaired function caused by missing teeth. Periodontal disease also affects OHRQoL [4–6]. The relationship between dental clinical status and OHRQoL has also been demonstrated in some community-based studies including elderly and young populations [6–14]. However, few studies have

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investigated the relationship between dental clinical status and OHRQoL in the young population in Japan.

Young university students are in a dynamic transition period of growth and development that bridges adolescence (high school students) and adulthood (people in the community) [15, 16]. Since many of them are living away from home for the first time in their lives, their health, lifestyle, and behaviors could be easily changed [16]. When their oral health behaviors deteriorate, their clinical status can easily become exacerbated. Furthermore, poor oral health behaviors, such as high sugar consumption and inadequate tooth-brushing habits, may lead to adverse effects on OHRQoL [17, 18].

Self-rated oral health is often assessed in epidemiologic studies, since it permits easy evaluation of the participants' general oral health condition. Based on the results of previous studies, information on self-rated oral health should be included during surveillance of oral health in young people [16, 19]. In addition, an association between self-rated oral health and OHRQoL has been identified in elderly people [10]. Although previous studies have investigated self-rated oral health and OHRQoL in adults [20–22], the association in the young population remains unknown.

We hypothesized that university students with better self-rated oral health, clinical status, and oral health behaviors, and less subjective oral symptoms would report better OHRQoL. Therefore, the aim of the present study was to elucidate the associations among OHRQoL, self-rated oral health, clinical status, oral health behaviors, and subjective oral symptoms in a group of Japanese university students.

Methods

The first-year students of all departments of Okayama University underwent a mandatory general health examinations at the Health Service Center in April 2014. Of 2051 participants, 2027 (98.83%) students underwent an optional oral examination and completed a questionnaire. The exclusion criteria included incomplete data and age ≥ 20 years. To avoid the influence of age-related factors, most of the participants were 18 or 19 years old [16, 23]. The protocol of this study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Okayama University Graduate School of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences (No.808). Verbal consent was obtained from all participants.

Questionnaire

All participants were mailed a questionnaire prior to the health examination. The questionnaire included the following items: age, sex, general condition, self-rated oral health, oral health behaviors, subjective oral symptoms, and OHRQoL.

The question 'In general, how do you consider your oral health?' was used to assess self-rated oral health; the responses included 'very good', 'good', 'fair', 'poor', or 'very poor' [16].

Oral health behavior was assessed by asking about the daily frequency of tooth-brushing, with the possible responses being 1, 2, or ≥ 3 times. Participants were also asked to indicate whether they used dental floss and had a regular dental check-up during the past year [23].

With respect to subjective oral symptoms, the presence of oral pain and recurrent aphthous stomatitis during the past 3 months was answered as either yes or no [16]. Questions related to temporomandibular disorder (TMD) symptoms included: During the past year, 1) have you ever noticed any sound around your ears? (clicking), 2) Have you ever felt pain around the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) while opening your mouth or chewing food? (pain in TMJ), and 3) Have you ever had difficulty opening your mouth? (difficulty opening mouth) [3]. The response options for each question were frequently, sometimes, rarely, or never [16, 24].

The Japanese version of Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP)-14 was selected to evaluate OHRQoL. The OHIP-14 is a short version of the OHIP-49 [25]. The OHIP-14 includes 14 items that explore the following seven dimensions: functional limitation, physical pain, psychological discomfort, physical disability, social disability, and handicap. Response options are "often = 4", "fairly often = 3", "occasionally = 2", "hardly ever = 1", or "never = 0" [26]. The higher the score on the OHIP-14, the higher the impact of oral conditions on OHRQoL.

Oral examination

Five dentists (MY, DE, TA, SM, and KK) recorded the oral health status of the participants. The DMFT score was used to evaluate dental caries status based on the World Health Organization caries diagnostic criteria [27]. Periodontal condition was assessed using the Community Periodontal Index (CPI) [27]. Ten teeth were selected for periodontal examination: two molars in each posterior sextant and the upper right and lower left central incisors. Measurements were made using a CPI probe (YDM, Tokyo, Japan) at six sites (mesio-buccal, mid-buccal, disto-buccal, disto-lingual, mid-lingual, and mesio-lingual) per tooth. The percentage of teeth exhibiting bleeding on probing (%BOP) was also calculated in the same teeth examined for the CPI [16]. After training of the examiners, the DMFT score and probing pocket depth were recorded and repeated within a 2-week interval in three volunteers. Intra- and inter-examiner agreements for the oral examination were good, as indicated by kappa statistics of more than 0.8.

A modified version of the Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need (IOTN) was used to assess malocclusion

[28]. Based on the results of a previous study, the modified IOTN appears to be a useful tool for non-specialists to screen for malocclusion in oral health surveys [29]. The dental health component of the modified IOTN is graded as either 0 or 1, with 0 = no definite need for orthodontic treatment and 1 = definite need for orthodontic treatment), with no subcategories. The modified IOTN was assessed by five dentists who were not orthodontists. A preliminary check showed that the kappa value was greater than 0.80.

Statistical analyses

Structural equation modelling (SEM) analysis was used to test the associations among self-rated oral health, clinical oral health status, oral health behaviors, subjective oral symptoms, and OHRQoL [16, 30, 31]. Based on our hypothesis, an ideal model about the association between self-rated oral health, OHRQoL, and the other variables is shown in Fig. 1. SEM enables variables to act both as independent and dependent variables and has some advantage over multiple-regression techniques for analyzing relationships within a conceptual model by allowing the inclusion of latent variables. Latent variables are those that cannot be measured directly but are estimated from measured variables in the model. The present data included continuous variables and several dichotomous variables and those with three or four categories. Therefore, the path analysis was performed using weighted least-squares parameter estimates (WLSMV). WLSMV uses a diagonal weight matrix with robust standard errors and mean-

and variance-adjusted chi-square test statistics. The associations were assessed using M plus version 6 (Muthén & Muthén, Los Angeles, CA, USA.). For the global fit indices, a non-significant chi-square indicates that the data do not differ significantly from the hypotheses represented by the model; for the comparative fit index (CFI) and Tucker-Lewis index (TLI), fit indices of above 0.90 (preferably above 0.95) indicate a well-fitting model [32, 33]. For root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA), a fit of less than 0.05 indicates a well-fitting model [32, 34]. A significance level of $p < 0.05$ was used for the regression coefficients. “TMD”, “Oral health behaviors”, and “Clinical periodontal conditions” were set as latent variables. The latent construct “TMD” comprised “Pain in TMJ”, “Clicking,” and “Difficulty opening mouth”; “Oral health behaviors” included “Frequency of tooth brushing”, “Regular check-up”, and “Use of floss”; and “Clinical periodontal conditions” included the “CPI” and “%BOP”. Low scores indicated a good condition, that is, for self-rated oral health “1 = very good”, “2 = good”, “3 = fair”, “4 = poor”, and “5 = very poor”; for TMD, “1 = never”, “2 = rarely”, “3 = sometimes”, and “4 = frequently”; and for tooth brushing frequency, “1 = three times or more”, “2 = two times”, and “3 = 1 time or less”. For other parameters, “1 = yes” and “2 = no”.

Cohen’s effect size was assessed using correlation coefficients or the standardized coefficient that corresponded to r ; small, medium, and large effect sizes were 0.10, 0.30, and 0.50, respectively [32].

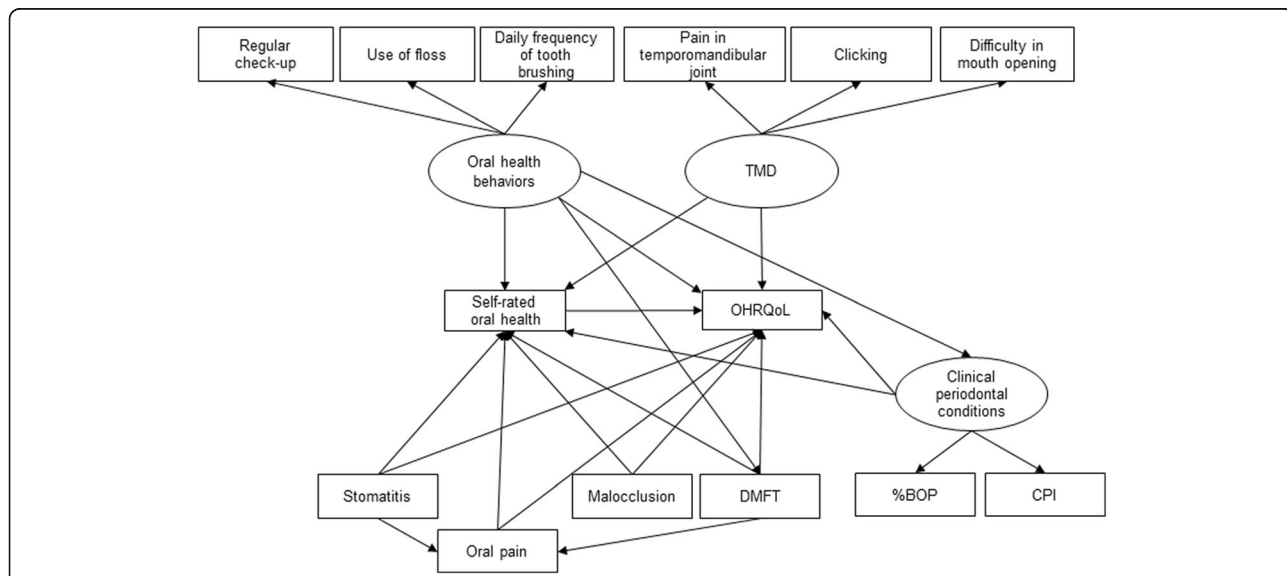


Fig. 1 Ideal model. Ideal model showing the associations among self-rated oral health, subjective symptoms, clinical status, oral health behaviors, and OHRQoL. Rectangles indicate observed variables, and ovals show latent variables. The values of single-headed arrows indicate the standardized coefficients. BOP, bleeding on probing; CPI, Community Periodontal Index; DMFT, decayed, missing, and filled teeth; OHRQoL, oral health-related quality of life; TMD, temporomandibular disorders

Results

A total of 243 participants who had provided incomplete data in their questionnaires and 126 participants who were 20 years or older were excluded. As a result, data from 1901 students (1095 males, 806 females) were analyzed. Table 1 shows the characteristics of the participants. Overall, 358 (18.8%) participants had poor self-rated oral health. On the OHIP-14, most participants reported a score of 0 as the total score (69.8%).

Figure 2 shows the parameters estimated for the final structural model. The value of chi-square was not significant ($\chi^2 = 25.582$, $df = 17$, $P = 0.1423$). The CFI, TLI, and RMSEA values indicated good model-data fit (0.998, 0.996, and 0.013, respectively). The model showed that (1) self-rated oral health directly affected OHRQoL and the effect size was small, (2) the DMFT score directly affected OHRQoL and the effect size was medium, (3) subjective symptoms of TMD, oral pain and stomatitis, and malocclusion directly affected OHRQoL and the effect size was small. All pathways were significant ($p < 0.05$). Clinical periodontal conditions and oral health behaviors were excluded from the final model.

Discussion

In the SEM analysis, self-related oral health, subjective symptoms (stomatitis, oral pain and TMD), and clinical status (malocclusion and DMFT) were positively associated with OHRQoL in university students. OHRQoL represents the subjective experience of symptoms related to oral conditions that have an impact on well-being [1, 2]. Many researchers have focused on the association between OHRQoL and other factors in the elderly population [2, 7–10]. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that showed associations among self-related oral health, subjective symptoms, clinical status, and OHRQoL among Japanese university students. In Japan, school health authorities have recently shown an interest in improvement of QoL for health promotion. To ensure the health of students, it is important to determine the predictors of OHRQoL, as in the present study that showed that self-related oral health, subjective symptoms (stomatitis, oral pain and TMD), and clinical status (malocclusion and DMFT) could be predictors of OHRQoL. Not only early detection of dental diseases, but also control of self-related oral health would contribute to improving OHRQoL and well-being among young people.

As for the characteristics of participants, the mean score (\pm SD) of OHIP-14 was 1.92 ± 5.47 in this study. It was relatively low compared to those in elderly people [8–11, 35]. In fact, 1326 participants (69.8%) had a score of 0. On the other hand, 358 (18.8%) participants had poor self-rated oral health that the value was lower than the data of Japanese university students (21.5–27.1%) in

previous studies [16, 30]. The mean DMFT score (\pm SD) was 2.01 ± 2.88 in the participants aged 18 and 19 years. The mean DMFT score in this study was within the same range in previous studies comprising young adults aged 15 to 24 years in France [36] or four developed countries [37]. However, it was lower than that reported in a Japanese national survey in 2005 (3.2 ± 3.9 for those aged 15–19 years) [38].

Self-rated oral health was directly associated with OHRQoL, that is, poor self-related oral health resulted in poor OHRQoL, although the effect size of the path was small. The association was also observed in previous studies [10, 20–22], which support the present results. Self-rated oral health is assessed frequently in epidemiological studies for evaluation of the general oral health condition. Since assessment of self-rated oral health is relatively simple, which makes it easy to collect dental information in surveys [39], self-rated oral health as a predictor of OHRQoL in the young population may be useful in epidemiological studies.

With respect to clinical status, the DMFT score and malocclusion were directly associated with OHRQoL, that is, participants with a high DMFT score and malocclusion thought that they actually had poor OHRQoL. These results were similar to those of other studies [40–43]. Furthermore, the effect size of the path from the DMFT was medium and the highest of all parameters. Therefore, a decrease in the DMFT score can be most effective in changing OHRQoL. This concept was supported by a previous study suggesting that DMFT was a major predictor of low oral health-related quality of life in children [40]. The mechanisms are not clear, but there may be potential interactions. A high DMFT score is correlated with anxiety [44]. Dental treatment contributes by improving oral health status, anxiety, and OHRQoL [45]. Thus, anxiety associated with caries experience might strongly influence OHRQoL.

Subjective symptoms (TMD, stomatitis, and oral pain) were associated with OHRQoL in university students. These findings were supported by previous studies in other populations [46–50]. Symptoms of TMD and stomatitis were also related to self-rated oral health. We previously reported a similar association [16]. Taken together, since the two symptoms directly and indirectly contribute to poor OHRQoL, control of TMD and stomatitis may be important for improving OHRQoL in the young population.

The path from oral health behaviors to OHRQoL did not fit the final model. However, the previous studies suggest a possible association between oral health behaviors and OHRQoL [51–53]. The discrepancy between this study and the previous studies may be explained by the difference in study populations and age (Japanese university students aged 18 and 19 years vs. Korean

Table 1 Characteristics of participants ($n = 1901$)

| Variable | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Male | | 1,095 (57.6) ^a | |
| Self-rated oral health | Very good | 218 (11.5) | |
| | Good | 481 (25.3) | |
| | Fair | 844 (44.4) | |
| | Poor | 312 (16.4) | |
| | Very poor | 46 (2.4) | |
| Oral health behavior | Regular check-up | Yes 318 (16.7) | |
| | Use of floss | Yes 243 (12.8) | |
| | Daily frequency of tooth-brushing | 1 time | 254 (13.4) |
| | | 2 times | 1,402 (73.8) |
| | | 3 times or more | 245 (12.9) |
| Subjective oral symptom | Oral pain | Yes 53 (2.8) | |
| | Recurrent aphthous stomatitis | Yes 404 (21.3) | |
| | Temporomandibular disorders | Pain in temporomandibular joint | Never 1,490 (78.4) |
| | | | Rarely 251 (13.2) |
| | | | Sometimes 132 (6.9) |
| | | | Frequency 28 (1.5) |
| | Clicking | | Never 1,072 (56.4) |
| | | | Rarely 348 (18.3) |
| | | | Sometimes 256 (13.5) |
| | | | Frequency 225 (11.8) |
| Difficulty in mouth opening | | Never 1,521 (80.0) | |
| | | Rarely 190 (10.0) | |
| | | Sometimes 132 (6.9) | |
| | | Frequency 58 (3.1) | |
| Clinical status | Percentage of bleeding on probing | 33.65±27.96 ^b | |
| | Community Periodontal Index | 0 | 249 (13.1) |
| | | 1 | 431 (22.7) |
| | | 2 | 928 (48.8) |
| | | 3 | 289 (15.2) |
| | | 4 | 4 (0.2) |
| | Malocclusion | + | 521 (27.4) |
| | Decayed, missing, and filled teeth score | | 2.01±2.88 |
| | Oral Health Impact Profile-14 | Total | 1.92±5.47 |
| | | Functional limitation | 0.23±0.84 |
| Physical pain | | 0.36±1.09 | |
| Psychological discomfort | | 0.40±1.15 | |
| Physical disability | | 0.19±0.82 | |

Table 1 Characteristics of participants ($n = 1901$) (Continued)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Psychological disability | 0.33±1.03 |
| Social disability | 0.22±0.84 |
| Handicap | 0.20±0.81 |

^anumber (%)^bmean ± SD

elderly aged 65–85 years, Brazilian orthodontic patients aged 14 to 30 years, or Spanish dental patients aged 18 to 87 years).

Clinical periodontal conditions such as the CPI score and %BOP were excluded from the final model and did not show a significant effect on OHRQoL in this study. The reason may be that young students with periodontal diseases generally have minimal symptoms. However, in periodontitis patients who have evident periodontal symptoms, OHRQoL was associated with clinical status [4–6]. Thus, prevention of periodontal disease in younger populations may require earlier detection of the disease or advice from specialists during routine oral examination [54].

In the present study, the OHIP-14 scores were relatively low and all effect sizes of the paths, except for DMFT to OHRQoL, may be low. However, exploring the association between OHRQoL and other factors should not be neglected, even though the score was not relatively high. Early detection and early treatment of oral diseases are important for improving OHRQoL in young people, as well as in elderly people. Since oral examinations are not mandatory for university students in Japan, routine health examinations in universities should include an investigation of predictors of OHRQoL.

The OHIP-14 was selected as an indicator of OHRQoL because the OHIP-14 is better at detecting psychosocial impacts among individuals and groups and more closely matches the main criteria for measurement of OHRQoL [55, 56]. Furthermore, the OHIP-14 is a shorter version of the OHIP-49 described by Slade and Spencer [57], but it retains the original conceptual dimensions contained in the OHIP-49. Thus, the OHIP-14 has the advantage of convenience compared to the full version for investigating OHRQoL in epidemiological studies.

In the SEM analysis, individual characteristics (sex) and environmental characteristics (socioeconomic factors) were not included. These factors were associated with QOL in Wilson and Cleary's conceptual model [58]. When the data of males and females were separated in the SEM analysis, the findings in males and females were similar (data not shown). Thus, sex may not have affected the present results. On the other hand, it was not possible to investigate socioeconomic status in this study, which was a limitation. However, the socioeconomic status of students in this study may not vary

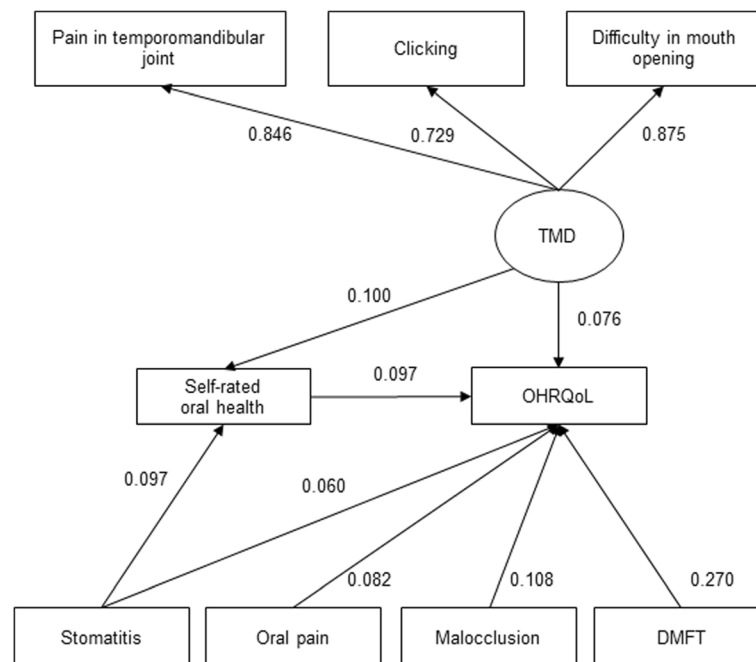


Fig. 2 The final structural model. Rectangles indicate observed variables, and ovals show latent variables. The values of single-headed arrows indicate the standardized coefficients. All pathways are significant ($p < 0.05$). OHRQoL was associated with self-related oral health, subjective symptoms of TMD, oral pain and stomatitis, DMFT, and malocclusion. DMFT, decayed, missing, and filled teeth; OHRQoL, oral health-related quality of life; TMD, temporomandibular disorders

as much as is observed in other countries, such as Brazil [59] and Tanzania [60], because only national university students were recruited.

This study has other limitations. First, it was a cross-sectional study, and to develop a better model, a prospective cohort study and an interventional study would be required. Second, the participants were all college freshmen at Okayama University, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to young Japanese students.

Conclusions

The OHIP-14 score was positively associated with self-related oral health, subjective symptoms of TMD, oral pain and stomatitis, and clinical status (DMFT and malocclusion) in this group of Japanese university students.

Abbreviations

%BOP: The percentage of teeth exhibiting bleeding on probing; CFI: Comparative fit index; CPI: Community Periodontal Index; DMFT: Decayed, missing, and filled teeth; IOTN: Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need; OHIP: The Oral Health Impact Profile; OHRQoL: Oral health-related quality of life; RMSEM: Root mean square error of approximation; SEM: Structural equation modelling; TL: Tucker-Lewis index; TMD: Temporomandibular disorders; TMJ: Temporomandibular joint; WLSMV: Weighted least-squares parameter estimates

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Availability of data and materials

The clinical data and personal details will not be made available in order to protect the participants' identity.

Authors' contributions

Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the study: MYT, DE, and MM. Substantial contributions to the acquisition of data: SM, MYT, KK, TA, ATT, DE and YI. Substantial contributions to the analysis of data: MYT and MF. Substantial contributions to the interpretation of data: MYT, DE and MM. Authoring the first draft: MYT. Critically revising the manuscript for important intellectual content: all authors. Final approval of the version to be published: all authors. Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved: all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the Ethics Committee of Okayama University Graduate School of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. The committee's reference number was No.808. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

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