

Analysis of the need for prosthesis use in non-institutionalized elderly, SUS users, using dental and normative social indicators.

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to analyze the impact in determining the diagnosis in need of prostheses in non-institutionalized elderly, using as criteria the socio-dental and clinical indicators. This is an epidemiologic, observational, analytical cross-sectional study. The sample consisted of elderly over 60 years, both genders, independent or partially dependent. The sample consisted of 279 elderly that met the research selection criteria. Research instruments used for subjective evaluation were GOHAI, IODD; by objective clinical criteria. Data were grouped and placed in model for joint evaluation between the pattern of needs perceived by the patient, socio-demographic, clinical and socio-dental. The results were assessed by bivariate analysis using the chi-square test and multivariate analysis. The variables with $p < 0.20$ were tested in multiple logistic regression analysis, remaining in the model those with $p < 0.05$. In conclusion, comparing the determination of need for prostheses for partner analysis - and dental clinic, the determination of need was greater in the latter. There is a tendency to use smaller and greater need for dental use among the elderly who have bad oral health self-assessment.

Key words: *Elderly, Epidemiology, Self-perception*

Introduction

The health diagnosis is fundamental for the organization of the work process and the establishment of different care arrangements for families and individuals according to their vulnerability and health needs, following the principle of equity, in addition to showing the importance of understanding the aging from the perspective biopsychosocial

The research aims to analyze the need for prostheses in elderly institutionalized not using socio-dental indicators and clinical diagnostic

Results and Discussion

According to the data obtained from the survey, it is real the poor oral health status of non-institutionalized elderly, who have a large number of tooth loss, poor hygiene and most making use of prostheses. In general, older people maintain a positive view of their oral health, although the results point to a precarious medical condition. Meneghim CM, Saliba NA. Oral health status of the elderly population of Piracicaba-SP: 1998. RPG Rev Post Grad 2000; 7: 7-13 It was observed that lack of teeth is the major cause of dental problems, affecting more than 50% of the population studied. According to the quality of life instruments used in this research and normative evaluation, IODD data, indicate that the impact caused by dental problems in everyday life of the elderly often occurred in 25% of participants, and that in 75% of participants was not noticed any impact

Conclusions

The subjective measure self declaration of need for prostheses, measured by socio-dental approach, was strongly associated with the assessment with the normative criteria of clinical diagnosis of the need to use prostheses

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