



Opinions of Dental Professionals on the use of the Oral Health Impact Profile Questionnaire

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Introduction

Patient-reported outcomes (PROs), such as the OHIP-5 School Questionnaire, are emerging tools for assessing patient experiences in medicine and dentistry. The hypothesis was there would be no differences in willingness to implement the survey between different subgroups and across the whole group at 2 timepoints during survey implementation.

Materials and Methods

- A 31-question survey was distributed to dentists (faculty, residents) and allied staff (assistants, admin) at the University of Minnesota Physicians Pediatric Dental Clinic
- Questions were based on the six domains within the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR):
 - Innovation** (e.g., the OHIP-5 School Survey)
 - Individual** (e.g., dental assistants, residents, staff, faculty)
 - Inner Setting** (e.g., UMP clinic)
 - Outer Setting** (e.g., MHealth Fairview, School of Dentistry)
 - Implementation Process** (e.g., logistics such as survey administration and tools)
 - Antecedent Assessments and Outcomes**, focuses on evaluating anticipated outcomes/influence
- The survey was re-administered after 5 months, and responses were compared using a Mann-Whitney test (Medcalc, Belgium).

Results

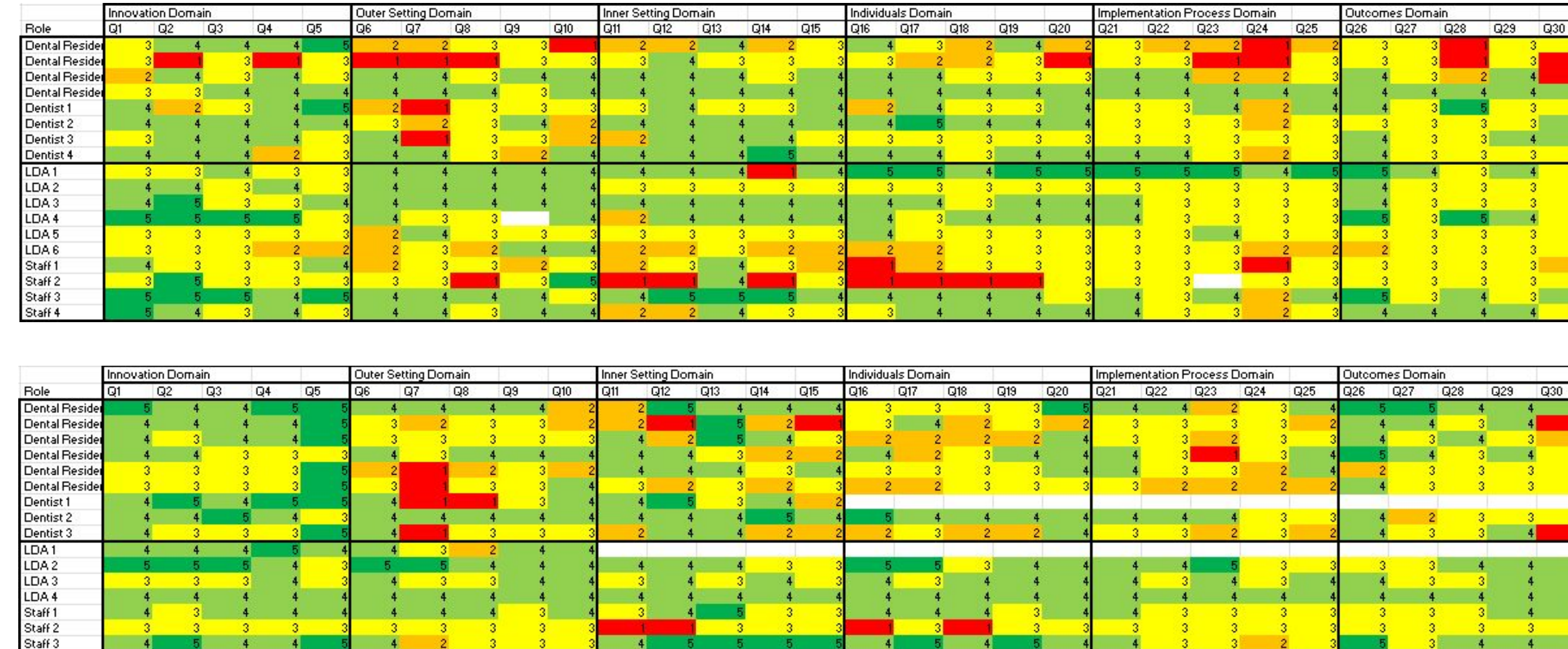


Fig 1. Heatmap of survey responses recorded from a five-point Likert scale. The most positive responses (e.g., “Excellent Fit” and “Very Inexpensive”) were assigned a value of 5, while the most negative responses (e.g., “Poor Fit” and “Very Costly”) were assigned a value of 1. In this heatmap, ratings of 1 are coded red, ratings of 5 are coded green. Due to limited sample sizes for dentists and allied staff when analyzed separately, responses from both groups were combined for this qualitative comparison (Microsoft Excel, US)

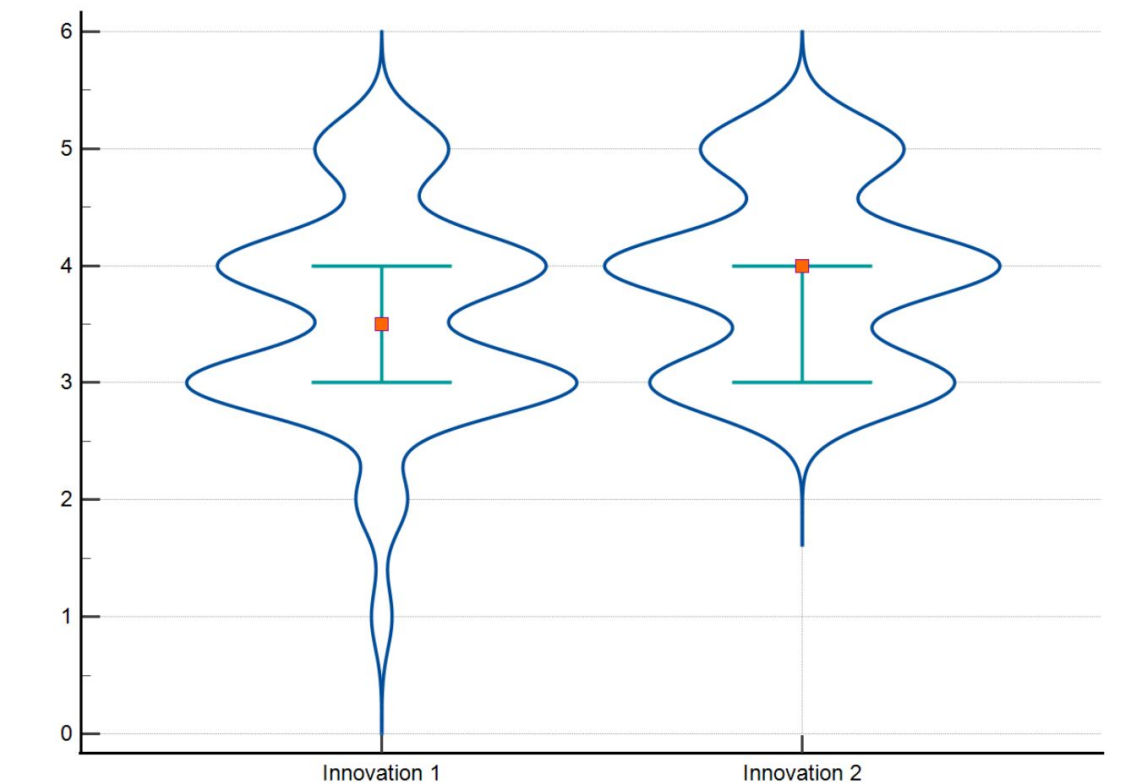


Fig 2. Violin plot illustrating survey data from the Innovation domain. The outer curves represent the data distribution, the inner box indicates the interquartile range, and the red square marks the median value. $P = .05$.

Conclusions

Due to limited sample sizes when analyzing dentists and allied staff separately, responses were combined for a qualitative comparison using a heat map. Additionally, the results from the two surveys were analyzed using a Mann-Whitney test. Overall, the data indicate an increasing positive response toward adopting the OHIP-5 questionnaire, with a significant improvement in the Innovation domain underscoring a growing appreciation of the survey's value. These findings suggest that fostering positive perceptions of innovation and addressing existing barriers may enhance the implementation process. Future research with larger sample sizes is necessary to validate these observations and refine implementation strategies.



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