



Original article

Self-perception of periodontal health status among individuals with Fanconi anemia



Nicole Nichele Perdoncini *, Camila Pinheiro Furquim ,
Carmem Maria Sales Bonfim , Geisla Mary Silva Soares ,
Cassius Carvalho Torres-Pereira 

Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR), Curitiba, PR, Brazil

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 4 March 2020

Accepted 20 July 2020

Available online 18 September 2020

Keywords:

Fanconi anemia

Periodontal diseases

Self-Report

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Fanconi anemia (FA) is a rare genetic disease characterized by congenital malformations and bone marrow failure. One of the most common oral diseases in individuals with FA is periodontitis and adequate self-perception of periodontal status could contribute to its prevention and early detection.

Aim: To compare oral health self-perception, measured by a questionnaire, with the clinical oral condition of patients with FA.

Methods and Results: Fifty-six patients with FA, over 11 years of age, answered a questionnaire about dental history and self-reported oral health. Decayed, missing, and filled teeth (DMFT), Visible Plaque Index (VPI) and Gingival Bleeding Index (GBI) were measured. The median age of participants was 21 years (min 11, max 44), 31 (55%) were females and 25 (45%) males. Thirty-five (62.5%) participants rated their oral condition as satisfactory and 7 (12.5%) participants reported tooth mobility, 10 (17.9%) exposed roots and 21 (37.5%) gingival bleeding. Clinical examination detected average DMFT = 5.23, VPI = 31.36% and GBI = 33.77%. The gingival bleeding report was more frequent among individuals with higher GBI ($p = 0.014$). The DMFT was higher in those who had already undergone dental treatments ($p = 0.031$). There was an association between participants who presented dental caries and who rated their oral health as poor ($p = 0.03$). The question “Do your gums bleed easily?” had good accuracy in the evaluation of periodontal disease ($p = 0.68$).

Conclusion: Oral health self-perception of individuals with FA about gingival inflammation was associated with their gingival bleeding index.

© 2020 Associação Brasileira de Hematologia, Hemoterapia e Terapia Celular. Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

* Corresponding author at: Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR), Av. Prefeito Lothário Meissner, 632, Jardim Botânico, Curitiba, PR CEP:80210-170, Brazil

E-mail address: nicole.perdoncini@gmail.com (N.N. Perdoncini).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2020.07.009>

2531-1379/© 2020 Associação Brasileira de Hematologia, Hemoterapia e Terapia Celular. Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Introduction

Fanconi anemia (FA) is an autosomal recessive genetic disorder characterized by congenital malformations, such as short stature, microcephaly, abnormal thumbs, skin hyperpigmentation characterized by “café-au-lait” spots and bone marrow failure. It is recognized that patients with this syndrome have an increased risk to develop malignancies, such as acute myeloid leukemia and solid tumors, such as head and neck, liver, and gynecologic cancers.^{1,2}

It is controversial if individuals with FA have a poorer oral status than those non-affected by the disease,³ however, a higher microbial load has been speculated as a risk factor for oral malignancies in FA.⁴ Periodontal disease, an infectious disorder caused by pathogenic bacteria associated with an impaired host-immune response, affects up to 86% of these patients and must be prevented.^{4–8}

The parameters for determining periodontal health are measured in a clinical examination that includes probing attachment loss, probing pocket depths, bleeding on probing and radiological bone loss.⁹ This requires trained dental examiners, dental equipment and infection-control protocols, which can be expensive and time-consuming.¹⁰

The use of valid self-report measures of periodontal diseases can be considered as a low-cost alternative to facilitate epidemiological studies and allow for surveillance of the periodontal condition of the population.¹¹ Some studies have shown self-report assessment as an effective tool, for the assessment of periodontal condition. Previous data shows it has acceptable validity, ranging from moderate to high when compared to the clinical examination.^{12,13} In this context, a self-perception consistent with the clinical parameters could contribute to the prevention and earlier diagnosis of periodontal diseases, mostly in individuals requiring complex clinical care.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the ability of individuals with Fanconi anemia to perceive their periodontal condition. To do so, the answers to a self-reported questionnaire were compared with the clinical measurement of periodontal status in this population.

Material and methods

This study was approved by the Brazilian National Research Ethics Committee (Approval number 1.219.800). All subjects diagnosed with FA who participated in the 4th Brazilian FA Family Meeting (Curitiba, Brazil) were invited to take part in the research. Individuals with 18 years of age or older who accepted to participate in the study signed informed consent. An assent form was provided for those younger than 18 years and a consent form was signed by their parents.

Participants answered a questionnaire including socio-demographic, education level (elementary school, high school or college graduate) and behavioral information, as well as dental history. Subsequently, they responded to a set of 8 self-reported oral health questions, adapted to Portuguese, from a questionnaire validated in English and Spanish.¹⁴ Hematological status was collected from medical records.

The clinical examination was performed by a single generalist dentist using artificial light, gauze, mouth mirror and dental floss. This professional was trained by a periodontist in a pilot study. The Visual Plaque Index (VPI) was determined using the dichotomous plaque score of 6 sites for each natural tooth selected (all the four first molars, right superior central incisor, left inferior central incisor).¹⁵ The number of decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMFT) was determined according to the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines, and the full-mouth Gingival Bleeding Index (GBI) was determined by the

Table 1 – Sociodemographic and behavioral data of participants.

Variable	n (%)
Sex	
Female	31 (55.4)
Male	25 (44.6)
Age median = 21 (min.11-max.44)	
< 18 years	18 (32.1)
18–30 years	29 (51.8)
> 30 years	9 (16.1)
Race	
White	28 (50.0)
Other	28 (50.0)
Monthly income per person	
≤ 1000 reais	41 (73.2)
> 1000 reais	9 (16.1)
Education	
Elementary school	25 (44.6)
≤ 14 years old	7 (12.5)
15–17 years old	6 (10.7)
> 18 years old	12 (21.4)
High school	24 (42.9)
15–17 years old	1 (1.8)
> 18 years old	23 (41.1)
Graduate (> 18 years old)	7 (12.5)
Smoking	
Current	1 (1.8)
Never	50 (89.3)
Former	5 (8.9)
Toothbrush replacement frequency	
< 3 months	42 (75.0)
3–6 months	12 (21.4)
6 months – 1 year	2 (3.6)
Last visit to dentist	
< 6 months	33 (59.0)
6–12 months	12 (21.4)
1–2 years	11 (19.6)
Toothbrushing period	
Morning	2 (3.6)
Morning and afternoon	2 (3.6)
Morning and evening	12 (21.4)
Afternoon and evening	2 (3.6)
Morning, afternoon and evening	38 (67.8)
Platelets	
Median (range): 208,000/mm³ (24,000 to 452,000/mm³)	
< 150,000/mm ³	12 (21.4)
≥ 150,000/mm ³	44 (78.6)
Neutrophils	
Median (range): 2967/mm³ (460 to 7560/mm³)	
< 1500/mm ³	6 (10.7)
≥ 1500/mm ³	50 (89.3)

presence or absence of bleeding from the gingival sulcus after flossing.¹⁶

The data collected were organized and tabulated in the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences® (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA), version 20.0, for descriptive and analytical statistics. The association between the self-reported oral health and the clinical measurement and hematologic status were assessed with the Mann-Whitney U-test. A p -value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Diagnostic tests (sensitivity, specificity, accuracy and ROC curve) were performed to measure the performance of each question, using the GBI as the reference for oral health evaluation. For this purpose, the GBI was dichotomized in “acceptable” for values lower or equal to 25% and “unacceptable” for values higher than 25%.

Results

Sixty-two individuals with FA agreed to take part in the study. From them, 6 were excluded due to the use of orthodontic appliances. The sample consisted of 56 participants whose socio-demographic, behavioral, dental history and hematological data are shown in Table 1.

In the open question about how many times the subject used dental floss in the previous week, most of the responders ($n = 26$, 46.4%) said they had not used it, 9 (16.1%) had used it twice and 9 (16.1%) had used it daily. When the same question was asked about the use of mouthwash, 44 (78.6%) participants said they had not used it and 7 (12.5%) had used it daily.

Thirty-six (64%) participants had already undergone some dental treatment before. Dental restoration (43%) was the most frequent one, followed by endodontic treatment (20%), extraction (20%), scaling and root planning (9%) and professional cleaning (5%). Table 2 shows the frequency of responses to each self-reported question from the questionnaire. Clinical data of participants are presented in Table 3.

The answers of self-reported questions were compared with the clinical condition evaluated. A statistically significant relationship was found among the participants who reported that their gums bleed easily and those with the highest GBI percentage ($p = 0.014$). As expected, the highest values of DMFT were expressed by the individuals who reported previous dental treatments ($p = 0.031$). Regarding the presence of decayed teeth, there was a statistically significant relationship between the participants who classified their oral health as unsatisfactory (fair/poor) and the presence of untreated lesions ($p = 0.03$). There was no statistical difference between platelet levels and GBI ($p = 0.773$) or self-reported gingival bleeding ($p = 0.678$).

The diagnostic tests were performed for each question in relation to the GBI and are detailed in Table 2. The only question in the questionnaire that correctly assessed the status of periodontal health was “Do your gums bleed easily?” ($p = 0.013$).

Discussion

Oral self-assessment is considered an important preventive measure in the context of limited resources or time to perform a complete clinical examination.¹⁷ In hematological diseases,

oral and gingival bleeding are common signs, frequently interpreted as a consequence of the underlying disease, instead of a bacterial dental biofilm-derived condition. In a primary or tertiary medical consultation, physicians and other non-oral health professionals tend to overlook the oral clinical examination.¹⁸ However, some questions in the interview may raise professional attention to underestimated clinical problems that can affect life quality and even negatively affect the overall treatment of the patient.

The National Fanconi Anemia Meeting is hosted every two years in the city of Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil. The patients come from all 5 regions of the country and the event aims to disseminate information about the disease to affected individuals and their families through lectures and activities provided by specialized professionals. In view of the overlooking of oral health in relation to other FA patient demands, efforts to increase the prevention of oral diseases must be made, mainly regarding self-perception of oral lesions.¹⁹

A study comparing the ability on mouth self-examination (MSE) of individuals with FA to the professional examination aimed to establish a technique for the secondary prevention of oral cancer in this population. The MSE is an example of a low-cost and non-invasive procedure for the detection of suspicious lesions, which could facilitate early detection of oral malignancies.¹⁹ Similarly, the prevention of periodontal disease in individuals with FA would be facilitated by self-report measures of periodontal status, favoring earlier diagnosis and treatment in initial stages of the disease.

Furthermore, self-reports are an alternative to estimate the prevalence of periodontal disease when a complete clinical examination is not possible²⁰ and efforts have been made to validate this model in Brazil.^{17,21} In the context of the National Fanconi Anemia Meeting (many individuals, no dental chair and short time) this represents a great opportunity to evaluate the oral condition of a representative sample of FA patients. Considering that in the present study the majority of participants presented unsatisfactory clinical conditions related to gingival inflammation, it is important to know if it is compatible with their self-perception to adopt strategies of oral hygiene support and dental care.

Regarding the questionnaire, respondents who answered “Yes” to the question “Do your gums bleed easily?” presented a higher percentage of GBI. This was the only question that achieved “good validity”, that is considered when the sum of sensitivity plus specificity is 120% or above,¹² reaching 139% in our questionnaire. Similarly, other studies found higher sensitivity and predictive values of questionnaires when adding questions about gingival bleeding.^{22–25} Moreover, an improvement in the predictive power of questionnaires has been observed when combining information of patients, such as age, smoking or previously “dentist-diagnosed”.^{17,26–28} However, in the present study the young age and low prevalence of smokers made this analysis infeasible.

The self-report questions reproduced in previous studies, as well as in the present one, had greater specificity than sensitivity, indicating a better ability to correctly identify the healthy individuals.^{12,13} Furthermore, the patient's perception of health is typically higher than the perception of the disease.¹⁷ Therefore, in situations in which there is a need to perform the evaluation of large groups quickly and with

Table 2 – Frequency of responses for self-perception of periodontal health questionnaire and diagnostic tests for each question in relation to GBI.

Question	Answer	n(%)	SS	SP	ACC	ROC	p- value
Do you think you might have gum disease?	Yes	8(14.3)	0.15	0.83	0.47	0.448	0.504
	No	43(76.8)					
	Don't know	5(8.9)					
Overall, how would you rate the health of your teeth and gums?	Excellent	6(10.7)	0.42	0.68	0.54	0.55	0.526
	Very good	6(10.7)					
	Good	23(41.1)					
	Fair	18(32.1)					
	Poor	3(5.4)					
Have you ever had treatment for gum and tooth diseases?	Yes	36(64.3)	0.65	0.27	0.49	0.524	0.76
	No	17(30.4)					
	Don't know	2(3.6)					
Have you ever had any teeth become loose on their own?	Yes	7(12.5)	0.13	0.88	0.46	0.505	0.954
	No	49(87.5)					
	Don't know	0(0)					
Have you noticed if the root of any tooth is exposed?	Yes	10(17.9)	0.20	0.84	0.49	0.503	0.967
	No	45(80.4)					
	Don't know	1(1.8)					
Do you find it difficult to feed due to pain or sensibility in your teeth or gums?	Yes	11(19.6)	0.23	0.84	0.50	0.533	0.674
	No	45(80.4)					
	Don't know	0(0)					
During the past three months, have you noticed a tooth that does not look right?	Yes	4(7.1)	0.06	0.92	0.45	0.492	0.921
	No	52(92.9)					
	Don't know	0(0)					
Do your gums bleed easily?	Yes	21(37.5)	0.55	0.84	0.68	0.694	0.013
	No	35(62.5)					
	Don't know	0(0)					

SS: Sensitivity; SP: Specificity; ACC: Accuracy; ROC curve: Receiver Operating Characteristic.

Table 3 – Clinical data of participants.

Index	Means (SD)	Median (min–max)
DMFT	5.23 (5.94)	4 (0–28)
VPI (% of sites)	31.36 (28.08)	23.10 (0–100)
GBI (% of sites)	33.77 (25.98)	26.92 (0–100)
Classification	Parameter	Participants (%)
Acceptable	GBI ≤ 25%	25 (44.6%)
Unacceptable	GBI > 25%	31 (55.4%)

DMFT: Decayed, Missing, and Filled Teeth; VPI: Visible Plaque Index; GBI: Gingival Bleeding Index.

low cost, the questionnaire could be used to exclude healthy individuals from the need to undergo the periodontal clinical examination.²⁶

Subjects with FA have concerns about several inherent conditions of the disease and risk of malignancies, which could divert the attention of oral health. Studies with hematopoietic stem cell transplantation candidates attributed the misguided self-perception of oral health to the worries about treatment success and death.^{18,29} As in the present study, patients with worse clinical condition were not able to perceive their oral health as poor.³⁰ In addition, those who recognize their status as unsatisfactory had a statistical relationship with the presence of caries, but there was no association with gingival inflammation. This may mean that the poor condition of the teeth attracted more attention from the participants than the health of the gums. This outlook refutes the proposition that individuals who confront more disease might be more aware of their periodontal status¹² and reinforces the significance of prevention strategies.

In this context, children with FA could achieve lower accuracy in self-reported questions about periodontal health than the general population of the same age. Systematic reviews analyzed studies about the validity of self-reported periodontal disease among different age ranges but were not capable of establishing the effect of age on the accuracy of the instruments proposed.^{12,13} In the present study, despite a broad age range, considering the rarity of the FA, the hypothesis that individuals with advanced age may better identify periodontal diseases because of the higher severity of the disease could not be confirmed since there was no statistical difference between age and periodontal status.

There was no association between a lower count of platelets and higher levels of GBI, neither of higher perception of gingival bleeding reported by patients. These results are in conformity with findings of a study with candidates for allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT), in which gingival bleeding was associated with the presence of visible plaque and not to the hematologic status.³⁰

Although being a significant sample of a group of individuals with a rare disease, the small number of participants in this study could represent a limitation for statistical analysis. Moreover, the periodontal condition of the participants may have been overestimated, as measurements of probing depth, clinical attachment level and gingival recession were not performed.

Conclusion

Individuals with FA were capable of perceiving gingival inflammation manifested by gingival bleeding.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

REFERENCES

- Alter BP. Cancer in Fanconi anemia, 1927–2001. *Cancer*. 2003;97(2):425–40.
- Soulier J. Fanconi anemia. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program*. 2011;2011:492–7, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1182/asheducation-2011.1.492>.
- Lyko K, Lemes AL, Bonfim C, Torres-Pereira CC, Amenábar JM. Oral health status in children and adolescents with Fanconi anemia. *Spec Care Dentist*. 2016;36(2):71–4, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/scd.12151>.
- Furquim CP, Soares GM, Ribeiro LL, Azcarate-Peril MA, Butz N, Roach J, et al. The Salivary Microbiome and Oral Cancer Risk: a Pilot Study in Fanconi Anemia. *J Dent Res*. 2017;96(3):292–9, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022034516678169>.
- Açikgöz A, Ozden FO, Fisgin T, Açikgöz G, Duru F, Yarali N, et al. Oral and dental findings in Fanconi's anemia. *Pediatr Hematol Oncol*. 2005;22(6):531–9, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08880010591002413>.
- de Araujo MR, de Oliveira Ribas M, Koubik AC, Mattioli T, de Lima AA, França BH. Fanconi's anemia: clinical and radiographic oral manifestations. *Oral Dis*. 2007;13(3):291–5, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1601-0825.2006.01282.x>.
- Tekcicek M, Tavil B, Cakar A, Pinar A, Unal S, Gumruk F. Oral and dental findings in children with Fanconi anemia. *Pediatr Dent*. 2007;29(3):248–52.
- Nowzari H, Jorgensen MG, Ta TT, Contreras A, Slots J. Aggressive periodontitis associated with Fanconi's anemia. A case report. *J Periodontol*. 2001;72(11):1601–6.
- Chapple IL, Mealey BL, Van Dyke TE, Bartold PM, Dommisch H, Eickholz P, et al. Periodontal health and gingival diseases and conditions on an intact and a reduced periodontium: Consensus report of workgroup 1 of the 2017 World Workshop on the Classification of Periodontal and Peri-Implant Diseases and Conditions. *J Clin Periodontol*. 2018;45 Suppl 20:S68–77, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jcpe.12940>.
- Taylor GW, Borgnakke WS. Self-Reported Periodontal Disease: Validation in an Epidemiological Survey. *J Periodontol*. 2007;78 Suppl 7S:1407–20.
- Khader Y, Alhabashneh R, Alhersh F. Development and validation of a self-reported periodontal disease measure among Jordanians. *Int Dent J*. 2015;65(4):203–10, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/idj.12170>.
- Blicher B, Joshipura K, Eke P. Validation of self-reported periodontal disease: a systematic review. *J Dent Res*. 2005;84(10):881–90, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/154405910508401003>.
- Abbood HM, Hinz J, Cherukara G, Macfarlane TV. Validity of Self Reported Periodontal Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *J Periodontol*. 2016;87(12):1474–83, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1902/jop.2016.160196>.
- Eke PI, Dye BA, Wei L, Slade GD, Thornton-Evans GO, Beck JD, et al. Self-reported measures for surveillance of periodontitis. *J Dent Res*. 2013;92(11):1041–7, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022034513505621>.

15. Ainamo J, Bay I. Problems and proposals for recording gingivitis and plaque. *Int Dent J.* 1975;25(4):229–35.
16. Carter HG, Barnes CP. The Gingival Bleeding Index. *J Periodontol.* 1974;45(11):801–5.
17. Cyrino RM, Miranda Cota LO, Pereira Lages EJ, Bastos Lages EM, Costa FO. Evaluation of self-reported measures for prediction of periodontitis in a sample of Brazilians. *J Periodontol.* 2011;82(12):1693–704, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1902/jop.2011.110015>.
18. Nuernberg MA, Nabhan SK, Bonfim CM, Funke VA, Torres-Pereira CC. Access to oral care before hematopoietic stem cell transplantation: understand to improve. *Support Care Cancer.* 2016;24(8):3307–13, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00520-016-3142-1>.
19. Furquim CP, Pivovar A, Cavalcanti LG, Araújo RF, Sales Bonfim CM, Torres-Pereira CC. Mouth self-examination as a screening tool for oral cancer in a high-risk group of patients with Fanconi anemia. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol.* 2014;118(4):440–6, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.oooo.2014.06.012>.
20. Foster Page LA, Thomson WM, Broadbent JM. Validity of self-reported periodontal questions in a New Zealand cohort. *Clin Oral Investig.* 2016;20(3):563–9, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00784-015-1526-0>.
21. Ramos RQ, Bastos JL, Peres MA. Validity of periodontitis screening questions in a Brazilian adult population-based study. *Braz Oral Res.* 2016;30(1):e114, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1807-3107BOR-2016.vol30.0114>.
22. Buhlin K, Gustafsson A, Andersson K, Håkansson J, Klinge B. Validity and limitations of self-reported periodontal health. *Community Dent Oral Epidemiol.* 2002;30(6):431–7, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1034/j.1600-0528.2002.00014.x>.
23. Genco RJ, Falkner KL, Grossi S, Dunford R, Trevisan M. Validity of self-reported measures for surveillance of periodontal disease in two western New York population-based studies. *J Periodontol.* 2007;78 Suppl 7S:1439–54, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1902/jop.2007.060435>.
24. Gilbert AD, Nuttall NM. Self-reporting of periodontal health status. *Br Dent J.* 1999;186(5):241–4, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/sj.bdj.4800075>.
25. Gilbert GH, Litaker MS. Validity of self-reported periodontal status in the Florida dental care study. *J Periodontol.* 2007;78 Suppl 7S:1429–38, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1902/jop.2007.060199>.
26. Chatzopoulos GS, Tsalikis L, Konstantinidis A, Kotsakis GA. A Two Domain Self-Report Measure of Periodontal Disease Has Good Accuracy for Periodontitis Screening in Dental School Outpatients. *J Periodontol.* 2016;87(10):1165–73, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1902/jop.2016.160043>.
27. Dietrich T, Stosch U, Dietrich D, Kaiser W, Bernimoulin JP, Joshipura K. Prediction of periodontal disease from multiple self-reported items in a German practice-based sample. *J Periodontol.* 2007;78 Suppl 7S:1421–8, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1902/jop.2007.060212>.
28. Carra MC, Gueguen A, Thomas F, Pannier B, Caligiuri G, Steg PG, et al. Self-report Assessment of Severe Periodontitis: Periodontal Screening Score Development. *J Clin Periodontol.* 2018;45(7):818–31, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jcpe.12899>.
29. Tinoco-Araujo JE, Orti-Raduan ES, Santos D, Colturato VA, Souza MP, Mauad MA, et al. Oral health related quality of life before hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. *Clin Oral Investig.* 2015;19(9):2345–9, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00784-015-1464-x>.
30. Nuernberg MA, Rodrigues SC, Perdoncini NN, Funke VA, Bonfim CM, Nabhan SK, et al. Periodontal status of candidates for allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. *Spec Care Dentist.* 2017;37(4):187–93.