Comparison of the GOHAI an OHIP-14 as measures of the oral health-related quality of life of the elderly population

Dr. Ashwini Biradar  
Reader, Department Of Public Health Dentistry, MIDSR Dental College and Hospital, Latur, India

Aim: To compare the performance of the GOHAI and the OHIP-14 as measures of the oral health-related quality of life of the compromised elderly.

Methods A cross-sectional survey study was conducted on 250 elderly population attending MIDSR Dental Hospital and Research. The questionnaire used in the personal interview contained the general information regarding the participants’ demographic profile, past and present medical history and GOHAI and the OHIP-14 with the following response format all the time=5, very often=4, fairly often=3, sometimes=2, seldom=1 and never=0. Statistical analysis was done by using Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis and Spearman’s correlation to find the association between scores (p< 0.001)

Results There is no significant association between GOHAI and OHIP-14 with respect to age, gender and medical problems (p>0.001). But there is a significant association between GOHAI and OHIP-14 (p< 0.001), GOHAI-Functional limitation with OHIP-14 -Functional limitation (p< 0.001), GOHAI-Pain and discomfort with OHIP-14 –Pain and discomfort (p< 0.001), GOHAI-Psychological impacts with OHIP-14- Psychological impacts (p< 0.001), GOHAI-Behavioural impacts with OHIP-14- Behavioural impacts (p< 0.001)

Significant association also seen among GOHAI Functional limitation, Pain and discomfort, Psychological impacts, and Behavioural impacts (p< 0.001). Among OHIP-14 Significant association also seen Functional limitation, Pain and discomfort, and Behavioural impacts (p< 0.001).
Conclusions Both the scales are effective in measuring the oral health related quality of life of the elderly population

Key words: oral health-related quality of life; psychological well-being; reliability; validity; elderly