

Factors Influencing Pain and Anxiety Before Endodontic Treatment: A Cross-Sectional Study Amongst American Individuals

 Riyadh ALROOMY,  Dana KIM,  Robert HOCHBERG,  Joshua CHUBAK,  Paul A. ROSENBERG,  Mathew MALEK

ABSTRACT

Objective: The present study aimed to assess preoperative levels of patient anxiety and pain before root canal treatment, and to explore variables that may affect these levels.

Methods: Ninety-five patients presenting for an endodontic visit were recruited for the study. A questionnaire was administered. Visual analog scales were used to record levels of pain and anxiety. Data was tabulated, and analysis was performed using the Pearson Chi-Square test with continuity correction, and the level of significance was set at 0.05 ($P=0.05$).

Results: Anxiety was detected more frequently in females (60%) than in males (33%) ($P=0.016$). Sixty-two percent of patients who were waiting for a new treatment were anxious, compared to 39% of those who were returning to continue treatment ($P=0.049$). Sixty-nine percent of patients in pain reported being anxious ($P=0.015$). Patients aged 18–30 years reported more pain than those older than 30 years ($P=0.023$). Forty-three percent of new patients reported being in pain, whereas only 20% of patients returning for a treatment reported pain ($P=0.027$).

Conclusion: Anxiety associated with root canal treatment is prevalent, and it was reported primarily by young females who were presenting for a new treatment. Pain and anxiety are highly inter-related, and they are usually reduced after the first endodontic session.

Keywords: Anxiety, endodontics, pain, dental fear

HIGHLIGHTS

- Dissimilarities in the perception of dental fear and anxiety associated with root canal treatments among American individuals.
- Dental pain is a very significant reason for fear and anxiety among the younger individuals when they are visiting for an endodontic appointment for the first time.
- The first appointment is very critical because the clinicians can minimize patient perceptions regarding the pain and anxiety in the consecutive appointments.
- Endodontists should be aware of the possible influence of gender and age based on dental fear and anxiety during the endodontic treatment.

INTRODUCTION

Dental anxiety is a common disorder that hinders patient compliance, and it is correlated with poor oral status (1), and may lead to avoidance of dental care. A traumatic dental experience during childhood is often associated with succeeding dental anxiety (2). A patient's sex is an essential factor, and females report higher levels of dental anxiety than did males (3-5). Older patients can exhibit comparatively lower levels of anxiety (6), which may be a result of having fewer teeth and fewer dental visits, or they may be less likely to report pain. It has been reported that anxious patients tend to have lower pain thresholds, especially in the oral region (7). Anxious patients may also overestimate pain, and thus may require more chairside time spent on stress reduction. This extra chairside time could potentially increase the level of stress experienced by both the patient and the dental provider (8). The effects of other variables on dental anxiety, including the level of education, income, and occupation, have been studied, but they were not strongly associated with dental anxiety (9).

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From the Department of Restorative Dental Sciences (R.A. ✉ r.alroomy@mu.edu.sa) College of Dentistry, Majmaah University, Al-Majmaah, Saudi Arabia; Department of Endodontics (D.K., R.H., J.C., P.A.R., M.M.), New York University College of Dentistry, New York, United States

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A recent systematic review suggests that in addition to age, sex, and ethnicity, previous non-surgical endodontic treatment may also influence dental anxiety (10). It has also been reported that root canal treatment and oral surgery are the two procedures most likely to induce dental anxiety (11). Results of a survey conducted by the American Association of Endodontics showed that typically, public perceptions of root canal treatment were negative and that this was mainly due to reports of pain associated with the dental procedure (12). Wali et al. (13) reported that 13% of 200 patients canceled an endodontic appointment because of fear of pain. Most prior research investigating anxiety has focused on comprehensive dental treatment. There is a lack of scientific evidence concerning dental anxiety associated with endodontic treatment. Hence, the present study aimed to assess preoperative anxiety and pain levels while waiting to receive endodontic treatment and to investigate variables that may affect anxiety and pain levels in these patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ethical approval for the study was given by the institutional review board of New York University's Langone Health Center (study #: S12-02348). Patients attending the Department of Endodontics for an endodontic visit were recruited in the study. Study investigators asked the patient if he/she was willing to participate in the study. Inclusion criteria were: (a) Subjects must be above 18 years old. (b) Subjects must read and speak English fluently. (c) Subjects must be willing to provide verbal consent. (d) Subjects must have appointment for initiating or continuation of non-surgical root canal treatment. Exclusion criteria were: (a) Pregnant females. (b) Subjects were unwilling or unable to provide verbal consent. (c) Subject with special needs. (d) NYU employees and students. In accordance with a previous study (14) in the current study, a power analysis was conducted based on an estimation that 40% of subjects would be anxious prior to treatment. The power analysis indicated that 94 cases are required to detect a group difference of at least 26 vs. 54% with a 95% confidence interval and 80% power in a z-test for independent proportions. All the patients who fulfilled inclusion criteria were given a questionnaire (Table 1) to complete before the appointment, and the questions in the survey included dependent variables (pain and anxiety) and independent variables (including sex, ethnicity, age, socioeconomic status, and dental history). Patients reported their levels of pain and anxiety via visual analog scales (VASs) (15, 16): "VAS-P" for pain and "VAS-A" for anxiety (Fig. 1). Pain and anxiety levels were dichotomized to either ≤ 3 (no pain/anxiety group) or ≥ 4 (pain/anxiety group) (17, 18). Name, date of visit, and other potentially identifying information were not collected.

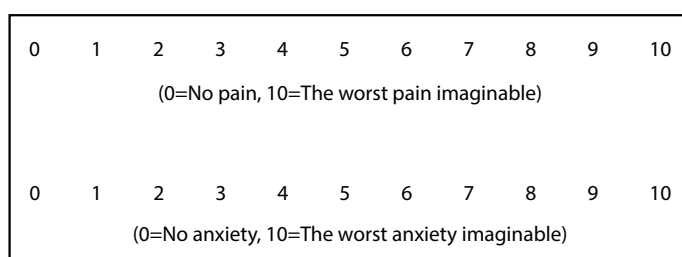


Figure 1. Visual analogue scale for pain and anxiety

Data were imported into a Microsoft® Excel® spreadsheet (Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA, USA) to which only the principal investigators had access. Data analysis was performed using the Pearson Chi-Square statistical test with continuity correction. IBM SPSS (v.22, IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA) was used for all analyses, and $P < 0.05$ was deemed to indicate statistical significance.

RESULTS

Ninety-five patients participated in the current study (42 males and 53 females). The cumulative responses to all questions are summarized in Table 1. The mean pain (VAS-P) score was 2.7 (SD 3.5), and the mean anxiety (VAS-A) score was 4.64 (SD 3.2). There was week positive correlation between pain and anxiety (Fig. 2). Reported anxiety was more common in females than in males (60% vs. 33%; $P = 0.016$) (Table 2). Sixty-two percent of patients who were waiting for a new treatment reported anxiety, compared to 39.2% who were returning to continue treatment ($P = 0.049$). Sixty-nine percent of patients in pain reported being anxious, which was significantly more than the percentage of those who reported not being in pain ($P = 0.015$).

Patients aged 18–30 years were more likely to report pain than those aged >30 years ($P = 0.023$; Table 3). Forty-three percent of new patients reported being in pain, compared to 20% of patients returning for treatment ($P = 0.027$). The prevalence of pain when patients had not previously met their dental care provider was 54.2%, and when they had previously met their dental care provider, it was 22.5% ($P = 0.008$). Thirty-three percent of patients on pain medication reported either no pain or only slight pain, while 66.7% of patients on pain medication reported pain ($P = 0.010$). None of the other variables investigated yielded any significant differences pertaining to preoperative pain or anxiety.

DISCUSSION

A recent study from Australia reported that the anxiety and fear in endodontics are influenced by ethnicity (19). Conversely, ethnicity was not significantly associated with anxiety in the present study. This could be related to the different ethnic groups were studied in our study and theirs. Other vari-

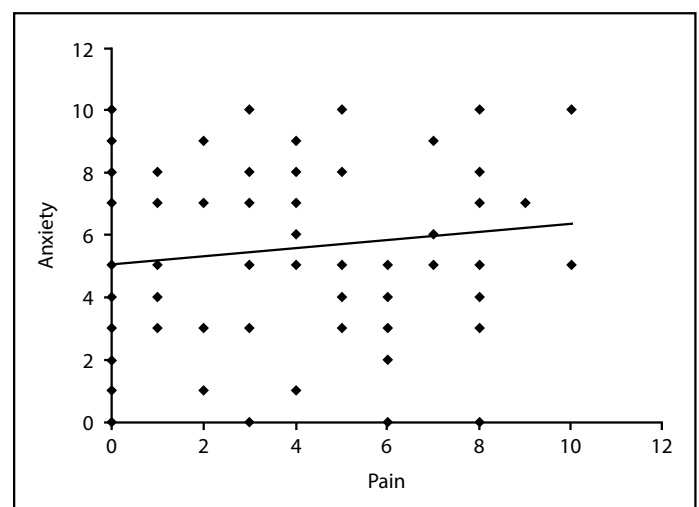


Figure 2. Week positive correlation between pain and anxiety

TABLE 1. Questionnaire items and their association to pre-operative pain or anxiety or both. In questions with more than two variables, the one with a significant difference is marked with "†" for anxiety and "‡" for pain

Question/Answer	n (%)
1) What is your gender?†	
Male	42 (44.2)
Female	53 (55.8)
Total	95 (100)
2) What is your ethnicity?	
Caucasian	33 (34.7)
African-American	16 (16.8)
Hispanic	23 (24.2)
Other	23 (24.2)
Total	95 (100)
3) What is your age?	
18 – 30 ‡	28 (29.5)
31 - 40	18 (18.9)
41 - 50	20 (21.1)
51 - 60	14 (14.7)
Above 60	15 (15.8)
Total	95 (100)
4) Is the cost of this treatment a concern?	
Yes	47 (49.5)
No	39 (41.1)
I don't know	9 (9.5)
Total	95 (100)
5) What is your level of education?	
12 years or less	15 (15.8)
College level	55 (57.9)
Graduate level	20 (21.1)
Post graduate level	5 (5.3)
Total	95 (100)
6) How often do you visit your dentist for a regular checkup?	
Every 6 months	33 (34.7)
Every 6-12 months	27 (28.4)
More than every 12 months	14 (14.7)
I don't visit my dentist for a regular dental checkup	21 (22.1)
Total	95 (100)
7) Are you employed?	
Yes, full time	38 (40.0)
Yes, part time	20 (21.1)
No, I'm unemployed	37 (38.9)
Total	95 (100)
8) How long have you been waiting today for your root canal treatment?	
Less than 15 minutes	56 (58.9)
More than 15 minutes	39 (41.1)
Total	95 (100)
9) Using the scale of 0 to 10 (0= no pain, 10= the most intense pain you have ever experienced), please slide to the level of pain you are experiencing now?†	
Not in pain ≤3	66 (69.5)
In pain ≥4	29 (30.5)
Total	95 (100)
10) Have you taken any medication to reduce your pain in the last 4 hours?‡	
Yes	12 (12.6)
No	83 (87.4)
Total	95 (100)

TABLE 1. Cont.

Question/Answer	n (%)
11) Using the scale of 0 to 10 (0=no anxiety, 10=the most amount of anxiety that you have ever experienced), please slide to the level of anxiety you are feeling now?‡	
Not anxious ≤3	37 (38.9)
Anxious ≥4	58 (61.1)
Total	95 (100)
12) Have you taken any medication to reduce your anxiety in the last 4 hours?	
Yes	5 (5.3)
No	90 (94.7)
Total	95 (100)
13) At today's session, are you having a new treatment initiated or a continuation of a treatment that was previously initiated?‡†	
New treatment	42 (45.2)
Previously initiated	51 (54.8)
Total	95 (100)
14) Have you met the dentist who is going to perform the root canal treatment?‡	
Yes	71 (74.7)
No	24 (25.3)
Total	95 (100)
15) If you are continuing previously initiated treatment, is the dentist the same person that initiated the treatment?	
Yes	37 (68.5)
No	17 (31.5)
Total	54 (100)
16) When did you have your last root canal treatment?	
Within the last 6 months	20 (21.1)
Between 6-12 months ago	8 (8.4)
Over 1 Year ago	35 (36.8)
I don't remember	17 (17.9)
I never had a root canal treatment	15 (15.8)
Total	95 (100)
17) When did you have your last dental (other than root canal) treatment?	
Within the last 6 months	60 (63.2)
Between 6-12 months ago	10 (10.5)
Over 1 Year ago	19 (20.0)
I don't remember	6 (6.3)
Total	95 (100)
18) What was the gender of the dentist who performed your last treatment?	
Male	54 (56.8)
Female	41 (43.2)
Total	95 (100)
19) Using the scale of 0 to 10 (0=the worst dental experience, 10=the best dental experience you have ever had), please grade your last root canal experience	
Bad ≤3	20 (21.1)
Good ≥4	75 (78.9)
Total	95 (100)
20) Using the scale of 0 to 10 (0=the worst dental experience, 10=the best dental experience that you have ever had), please grade your last dental (other than root canal) experience?	
Bad ≤3	26 (27.4)
Good ≥4	69 (72.6)
Total	95 (100)

ables that were not significantly associated with pretreatment pain or anxiety in the current study included the cost of treatment, frequency of dental visits, employment status, level of

education, and anxiety medications. In a previous study, patients who did not visit the dentist regularly experienced more anxiety, as did patients with higher education (14). This could

TABLE 2. Relationships between anxiety and variables with significant associations

Variable	Patients n (%)	Anxious patients' n (%)	P value
Sex			
Male	42 (44.2)	14 (33.3)	0.016
Female	53 (55.8)	32 (60.4)	
New treatment or a continuation			
New treatment	42 (45.2)	26 (61.9)	0.049
Continuation of treatment	51 (54.8)	20 (39.2)	
Pain			
Not in pain	66 (69.5)	26 (39.4)	0.015
In pain	29 (30.5)	20 (69.0)	

TABLE 3. Relationships between pain and variables with significant associations

Variable	Patients n (%)	Patients in pain n (%)	P value
Age			
18–30 years	28 (29.5)	14 (50.0)	0.023
31–40 years	18 (18.9)	3 (16.7)	
41–50 years	20 (21.1)	8 (40.0)	
51–60 years	14 (14.7)	2 (14.3)	
>60 years	15 (15.8)	2 (13.3)	
New treatment or a continuation			
New treatment	42 (45.2)	18 (42.9)	0.027
Continuation of treatment	51 (54.8)	10 (19.6)	
Had previously met the dentist			
Yes	71 (74.7)	16 (22.5)	0.008
No	24 (25.3)	13 (54.2)	
Taking pain medication			
Yes	12 (12.6)	8 (66.7)	0.010
No	83 (87.4)	21 (25.3)	

be related the methodology that used in that study since they used State-Trait Anxiety Inventory scale STAI, while we used VAS. However, a Brazilian study reported that anxiety was inversely associated with knowledge in patients undergoing root canal treatment (5). As noticed, education is not consistent among the studies. A study (20) observed that the longer patients wait in the reception area, the more anxiety they report; nevertheless, this was not witnessed in the present study. The reason behind that is that study had subjects were all anxious and referred for sedation to manage their anxiety during the dental treatment. On the other hand, our subjects were not all anxious.

Sixty-nine percent of patients that reported pain were also anxious, which is agreement with the findings of a previous study investigating relationships between pain and anxiety (21). Anxiety and pain were significantly associated with each other in the present study. This finding supports the premise that fear of endodontic treatment may be more of a psychological factor, rather than biological (e.g., due to pain) (22, 23). The observation in the present study that anxiety was more common in females than in males is consistent with the findings of previous studies (5, 8, 21).

Anxiety and pain were lower with consecutive appointments when the appointment was for the continuation of a procedure that had already commenced as opposed to a new procedure. It has previously been reported that patients' expectations at emergency dental visits include reduction of symptoms and

an explanation pertaining to the cause of the problem (24). During the first appointment, treatment options and their associated risks and benefits, likely outcomes, and postoperative requirements are explained to a patient. During this session, a patient's questions can be answered. If the patient is in pain, emergency treatment aimed at reducing their symptoms may also be administered. This process may help the patient understand the proposed treatment better, and as a result, reduce their anxiety before and during subsequent sessions. Another possibility is that during visits after the first treatment session, the patient comes to realize that the treatment is less painful than they initially expected, and thus, they become less anxious during those subsequent visits. Positive interaction with the provider is another variable that has been associated with reduced patient anxiety (25).

Patients aged 18–30 years reported more pain and anxiety than those in other age groups. These findings are concordant with those of previous studies investigating anxiety levels (5, 9) and pain levels (25, 26) in this context and associations between those levels and age. With regard to pain and/or anxiety medication, in the present study, 33% of patients who took pain medication reported only being in slight pain or reported no pain at all ($P=0.010$). This observation was statistically significant, but due to the low number of patients taking pain medication ($n=12$), we do not believe this finding can be generalized to a broader clinical context. In the current study, whether pain medications were prescribed to the patient or

were self-prescribed was not investigated; nevertheless, this finding may indicate either unnecessary use of pain medications or pain reduction due to the effects of the medication. There was no significant association between taking anxiety medications and experiencing pain. Again, due to the very low number of patients taking anxiety medications (n=5), no firm conclusions can be drawn from this observation.

The present study had limitations. The VASs used are considered valid by some studies (15, 27, 28), but other studies have used the Dental Anxiety Scale (10, 29, 30). In addition, when assessing levels of pain and anxiety, it is better to compare the same patient before and after treatment to evaluate variables relating to the treatment and the clinician. Another point warranting consideration is that the majority of the subjects in the study did not report any pain. In order to better assess pain and anxiety, it may be better to conduct a similar study involving patient types who tend to present to the dental emergency room reporting pain and/or anxiety.

CONCLUSION

In the current study, anxiety associated with endodontic treatment was prevalent, and it was most common in females visiting for a new treatment. Dental pain was most common in younger patients (aged 18–30 years) undergoing endodontic treatment and in those visiting for a new treatment. Pain and anxiety are highly inter-related, and both usually diminish after the first endodontic treatment session.

Disclosures

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Conflict of interest: None declared.

Ethics Committee Approval: The study was approved by the institutional review board of New York University College of Dentistry, New York, United States (study #: S12-02348).

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