

Questionnaires for Cardiologists & Diabetologists

Relationship between Cardiovascular Disease,
Diabetes and Periodontal Disease



ERO arrogates for (2011)

- The promotion of a collaborative approach of all medical specialists to optimize health
- The adaptation of undergraduate education to this approach in dentistry and medicine
- The adaptation of post-graduate training and lifelong learning to this approach
- The institution of an adequate remuneration system for delivered services



ERO QUESTIONNAIRE DIABETOLOGISTS: DIABETES AND ORAL HEALTH

- 1. Do clinicians need to be aware of the possible association of periodontal disease with diabetes?
- 2. Should campaigns of information be implemented and raise the awareness of diabetologists on periodontal problems?
- 3. Should campaigns of information be implemented and raise the awareness of diabetologists on cardiovascular problems?
- 4. Is it necessary to advice a patient with chronic periodontitis to visit a diabetologist?
- 5. Are there associated risk factors for cardiovascular and periodontal disease (age, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, male gender, smoking)?
- 6. Do dentists need to be able to measure patient's blood-pressure in their offices?
- 7. Do diabetologists have to include an oral/periodontal examination report in their review?
- 8. Should acquired scientific data give the motivation to inform a patient affected by chronic periodontitis of an increased diabetes risk?
- 9. Shall the higher risk of CVD for a patient affected by severe periodontitis lead to the same treatment as for a diabetic patient?



ERO QUESTIONNAIRE CARDIOLOGISTS: CVD AND ORAL HEALTH

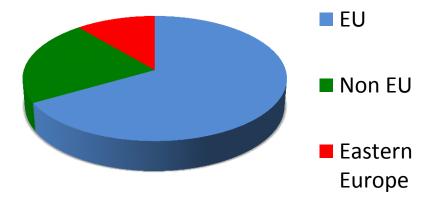
- 1. Do clinicians need to be aware of the possible association of periodontal disease with cardiovascular disease (CVD)?
- 2. Should campaigns of information be implemented and raise the awareness of cardiologists on periodontal problems?
- 3. Should campaigns of information be implemented and raise the awareness of cardiologists on diabetes problems?
- 4. Is it necessary to advice a patient with chronic periodontitis to visit a cardiologist?
- 5. Are there associated risk factors for cardiovascular and periodontal disease (age, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, male gender, smoking)?
- 6. Do dentists need to be able to measure patient's blood-pressure in their offices?
- 7. Do cardiologists have to include an oral/periodontal examination report in their review?
- 8. Should acquired scientific data give the motivation to inform a patient affected by chronic periodontitis of an increased cardiovascular risk?
- 9. Shall the higher risk of cardiovascular disease for a diabetic patient lead to the same treatment as for a patient affected by severe periodontitis?



8 ERO member-countries involved

- 6 EU countries
- 2 Non EU countries
- 1 Eastern European country

Geographic area





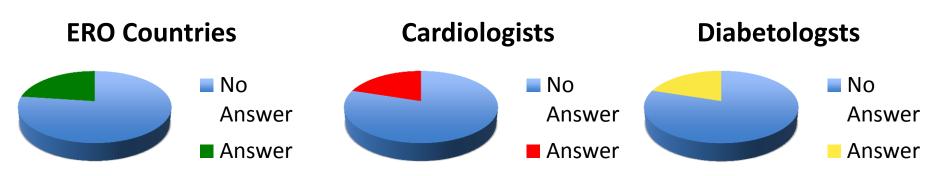
20 questions to each specialist group adapted to their specialty in

35 member countries

8 ERO member-countries involved

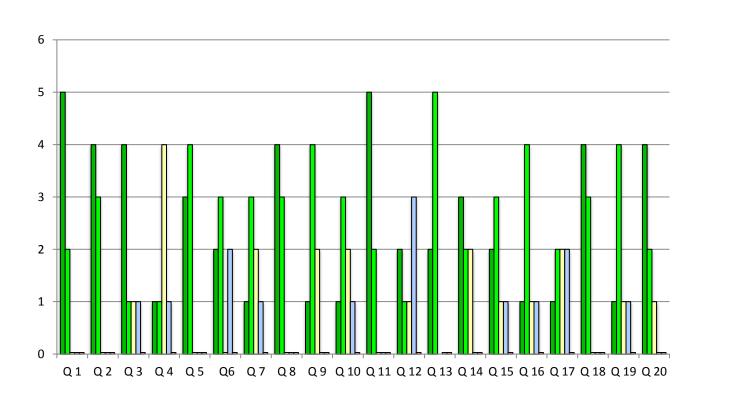
7 answers from cardiologists

7 answers from diabetologists





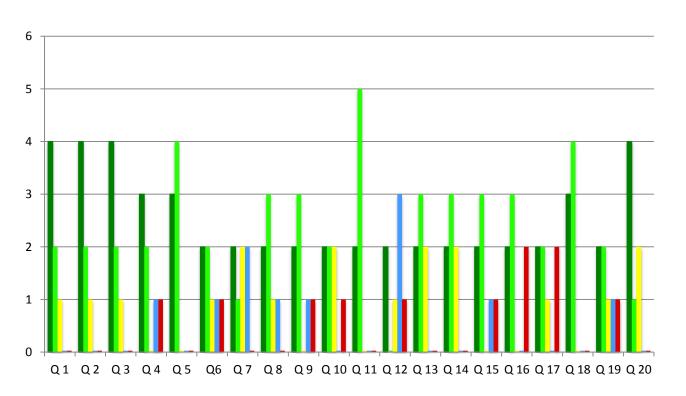
WG Prevention Cardiologists



- Fully agree
- Agree
- Nor agree/disagree
- Disagree
- Fully disagree



Diabetologists



■ Fully agree

Agree

Nor agree/disagree

Disagree

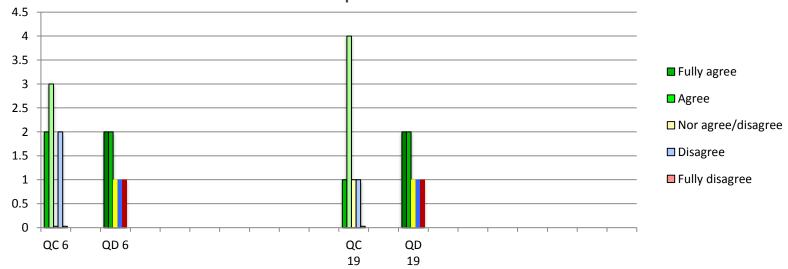
■ Fully disagree



Differences between Cardiologists & Diabetologists

Question 6: Do dentists need to be able to measure patients' blood pressure in their offices?

Question 19: Should patients with metabolic syndrome and one more risk factor for CVD be screened for periodontitis?





- Presentation of the results from the questionnaire sent to dentists in Prague 2012
- ERO questionnaire adapted to cardiologists and diabetologists has been spread to the NDAs for further delivery to specialist societies (one answer came from one stroke society).
- Overall participation has been less, but positive attitude has been better than those from dentists.
- Knowledge about periodontal disease of medical specialists might be insufficient to see the real potential of collaboration
- Specialists are unaware of the potential of screening in dental practices (oral fluids).



