



The Open Dentistry Journal

Content list available at: <https://opensportssciencesjournal.com>

Supplementary Material



Knowledge and Awareness of Oral Mucosal Diseases Among Saudi Dentists

Shahad Alharbi¹ and Dr. Ali Aboalela^{2,3,4,*}

¹ Oral Medicine and Pathology Resident at King Saud University Medical City

² College of Dentistry, King Saud Bin-Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

³ King Abdullah International Medical Research Center, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

⁴ National Guard Health Affairs, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

The Questionnaire Distributed to the Participants

<p>Section 1: Demographic data</p>	<p>Gender Age Professional level Years of experience Working institute</p>	<p>Male Female Less than 25 years 25-35 35-45 45-55 More than 55 years Dental intern General dentist Postgraduate student Specialist Consultant Less than 5 years 5 – 10 years More than 10 years Governmental Private Academic Other</p>
<p>Section 2: Practice-related questions</p>	<p>Are you comfortable treating oral mucosal lesions in your practice? Do you examine all your patients for oral mucosal lesions at every visit? Do you ask about oral habits'(smoking, alcohol, shamma ... etc) patients may have during history taking? If yes, then which of the following habits do you ask about? Do you manage patients with oral mucosal lesions? Do you perform mucosal examinations only for patients who have a history of risk factors for oral cancer?</p>	<p>A) Always B) Often C) Sometimes D) Rarely E) Never A) Always B) Often C) Sometimes D) Rarely E) Never A) Always B) Often C) Sometimes D) Rarely E) Never A) Smoking B) Alcohol C) Smokeless tobacco D) Shamma E) Gat F) Other _____ A) Always B) Often C) Sometimes D) Rarely E) Never A) Always B) Often C) Sometimes D) Rarely E) Never</p>

<p>Section 3: knowledge-related questions</p>	<p>All oral mucosal lesions increase the risk of developing oral cancer. The risk of getting oral mucosal lesions increases with age. Which of the following specialties will you most likely refer a patient to? What do you think is the most likely cause of multiple persistent ulcers in different locations lasting for more than 2 weeks (with no obvious cause)? What do you think is the most likely cause of chronic multiple lesions in the oral cavity for a patient with a history of taking multiple medications? When is it necessary to request diagnostic investigations for a lesion? What do you think is the most likely cause of multiple white non-homogenous papillary-like lesions involving multiple sites of the oral cavity? What do you think is the most likely cause of multiple recurrent ulcers involving multiple sites of the oral cavity in addition to crusting of the lips? Which of the following conditions is desquamative gingivitis (erythematous, epithelial desquamation, and blister formation on the gingiva) associated with? A patient presented with multiple blistering oral ulcers in association with conjunctival and skin involvement, what is the most likely diagnosis? The frequent use of Shammah contributes to increased cases of oral cancer in Saudi Arabia? Human papillomavirus (HPV) is highly associated with oral cancer. Choose and score the following oral mucosal lesions in which you have difficulty in diagnosis: (0=no difficulty, 1= little difficult, 3=most difficult) Which of the following diagnostic procedures do you perform (choose all that applies): Lack of training is a barrier to identifying oral lesions: Lack of knowledge is a barrier to identifying oral lesions: Lack of confidence is a barrier to managing oral lesions:</p>	<p>A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree E) Strongly disagree A) Strongly agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree E) Strongly disagree A) Oral medicine specialist B) Oral pathologist C) Periodontist D) Oral maxillofacial surgery E) Dermatologist F) Other () A) Oral cancer B) Trauma C) Infection D) Autoimmune/Immune-mediated E) I do not know A) Oral potentially malignant disorder B) Trauma C) Infection D) Autoimmune/ Immune-mediated E) I do not know A) On the first visit B) After 1 week C) After 2 weeks D) I do not know A) Oral potentially malignant disorder B) Trauma C) Infection D) Autoimmune/ Immune mediated E) I do not know A) Oral potentially malignant disorder B) Trauma C) Infection D) Autoimmune/ Immune mediated E) I do not know A) Lichen planus B) Pemphigus vulgaris C) Mucous membrane pemphigoid D) Erythema multiforme E) I do not know A) Pemphigus vulgaris B) Mucous membrane pemphigoid C) Lichen planus D) Systemic lupus erythematosus E) I do not know A) Strongly Agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree E) Strongly Disagree A) Strongly Agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree E) Strongly Disagree A) Oral aphthous ulcer/stomatitis () B) Allergic stomatitis () C) Candidal infections () D) Pemphigus vulgaris () E) Mucous membrane pemphigoid () F) Oral lichen planus () G) Traumatic ulcers () H) Squamous cell carcinoma () I) Oral manifestations of systemic diseases, such as crohn's disease () J) Erythema multiforme() A) Biopsy B) Culture C) Swab D) Others: A) Strongly Agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree E) Strongly Disagree A) Strongly Agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree E) Strongly Disagree A) Strongly Agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree E) Strongly Disagree A) Strongly Agree B) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree E) Strongly Disagree</p>
--	--	---