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**Evaluation par questionnaire des connaissances des
femmes enceintes, sages-femmes et gynécologues
obstétriciens sur les maladies parodontales et leurs
conséquences**

THÈSE POUR LE DIPLOME D'ÉTAT DE DOCTEUR
EN CHIRURGIE DENTAIRE

présentée et soutenue publiquement par

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INTRODUCTION

Les maladies parodontales sont des maladies infectieuses multifactorielles à expression inflammatoire. Elles sont caractérisées par des symptômes et signes cliniques qui peuvent inclure la formation de poches parodontales, des récessions, des pertes d'attache, une alvéolyse, des mobilités dentaires variables, associées à une inflammation visible ou non, des saignements gingivaux spontanés ou provoqués. Cela peut conduire à terme à la perte des dents. ^[1,2]

La grossesse est un état physiologique dont la période s'étale depuis la fécondation ou rencontre des deux cellules sexuelles mâle et femelle jusqu'à l'accouchement. La femme enceinte subit des modifications physiologiques qui résultent essentiellement de l'activité endocrinienne du placenta, qui sécrète des œstrogènes et de la progestérone. La sécrétion de ces hormones augmente pendant la grossesse avec une concentration qui est multipliée par dix pour la progestérone et par trente pour l'œstradiol.

En 1931, Galloway a proposé un lien entre les maladies parodontales et les pathologies gravidiques et périnatales. ^[3] Depuis cette première hypothèse, de nombreuses études ont établi un lien entre les maladies parodontales et certaines maladies systémiques.

En 1996, l'étude d'Offenbacher et Coll a observé l'association entre les maladies parodontales et les complications de la grossesse comme l'accouchement prématurité, les bébés de faible poids et la prééclampsie. Pour observer la maladie parodontale, il s'est basé sur le fluide gingival avec les PGE2 et IL1 beta, ainsi que sur les bactéries parodontopathogènes. Ils ont constaté que les femmes enceintes qui présentaient des bactéries parodontopathogènes étaient plus à risque d'avoir des complications de grossesse. ^[4]

Les complications de la grossesse résultant de cette association sont l'accouchement prématuré, les bébés de faible poids de naissance et la prééclampsie. ^[6, 7, 8] En effet, Manrique-Corredor et Coll ont déterminé en 2019 qu'une femme enceinte souffrant de maladies parodontales a deux fois plus de risques d'accoucher prématurément. ^[9]

En France, on estime que 50 % de la population adulte (35-64 ans) présente une maladie parodontale avec perte d'attache sévère (> 6 mm). ^[10] Chez les femmes enceintes, la fréquence de la parodontite varie entre 12,1 % et 37,7 %. ^[11]

Les modifications hormonales au cours de la grossesse peuvent avoir des répercussions au niveau de la cavité buccale, en particulier au niveau du parodonte. ^[12] Il est néanmoins difficile de distinguer les désordres bucco-dentaires déclenchés par la grossesse, de ceux préexistants

et aggravés par la grossesse. Parmi les manifestations buccales observées durant la grossesse nous retrouvons la gingivite gravidique, la parodontite et l'épulis gravidique. A noter que les modifications de l'environnement buccal durant la grossesse auraient tendance à favoriser la carie : vomissements fréquents, multiplication de certaines bactéries cariogènes, diminution du pH salivaire et de son pouvoir tampon, changements de la composition salivaire et hygiène bucco-dentaire défavorable en raison de saignements gingivaux importants. [13, 14, 15, 16]

L'étude MaterniDent réalisée en France en 2013 auprès de 904 femmes, vues durant leur hospitalisation après l'accouchement, a montré que 56% d'entre elles n'avaient pas consulté de chirurgien-dentiste pendant leur grossesse, 26% y étaient allées pour un problème avéré et seulement 18% pour un bilan bucco-dentaire préventif recommandé par l'ANAES à partir du 4^{ème} mois de grossesse. [17]

Le faible taux de consultation bucco-dentaire pendant la grossesse nous amène à nous demander si les femmes enceintes ont connaissances des maladies parodontales et des répercussions sur leur grossesse.

Notre étude s'est donc axée sur les femmes enceintes et les professionnels de santé encadrant la grossesse : gynécologues-obstétriciens et des sages-femmes. Les femmes enceintes étant plus à même de consulter ces professionnels de santé plutôt que leur chirurgien-dentiste.

Un questionnaire a été distribué par email aux gynécologues-obstétriciens, internes spécialisés en gynécologie obstétrique, sage-femmes, étudiantes sage-femmes (4ème et 5ème année d'étude) au centre hospitalo-universitaire de Nantes (Loire-Atlantique) et au centre hospitalier départemental de La Roche sur Yon (Vendée).

78 professionnels de santé (n=23 gynécologues-obstétriciens et internes spécialisés en gynécologie obstétrique et n=55 sages-femmes et étudiants sages-femmes) ont participé à l'étude.

L'étude a pour objectif d'évaluer le niveau de connaissances et le niveau d'implication des gynécologues-obstétriciens et sage-femmes, étudiants et titulaires dans le domaine bucco-dentaire. D'une part leurs connaissances sur les complications de la grossesse issues des maladies parodontales et sur les manifestations orales issues de la grossesse ont été étudiées. Ainsi que leur comportement et leur attitude auprès des femmes enceintes dans le domaine bucco-dentaire.

Un questionnaire papier a été distribué quant à lui aux femmes enceintes dans le cadre de leur consultation prénatale (échographie ou préparation à l'accouchement) et aussi chez les femmes enceintes hospitalisées pour grossesse à risque à la maternité du CHU de Nantes et du CHD de Vendée. 272 patientes ont été incluses dans l'étude après vérification des critères

d'inclusion et de non-inclusion. Ce questionnaire a pour objectif d'évaluer le niveau de connaissance des patientes enceintes sur la relation entre santé parodontale et complications de la grossesse, parmi les patientes enceintes de la maternité de Nantes et du CHD de Vendée. L'objectif est également d'évaluer leur taux de participation au bilan bucco-dentaire proposé par la sécurité sociale ainsi que leur niveau d'information concernant l'existence de ce dispositif.

ARTICLE ORIGINAL
ETUDE AUPRES DES PROFESSIONNELS DE SANTE

« Connaissances et comportements pratiques des gynécologues-obstétriciens et des sages-femmes concernant la santé parodontale et la grossesse. »

Gynecologists-obstetricians and midwives' knowledge and practice behaviors concerning periodontal health and pregnancy.

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To evaluate the level of knowledge of health professionals involved in pregnancy, about relationship between periodontal disease and pregnancy and their implication in oral field.

Materials and Methods: A questionnaire was distributed to gynecologists-obstetricians, interns specialized in obstetrics gynecology, midwives, midwives' students at the Loire Atlantique and Vendée hospitals (France). The questionnaire included 5 socio-demographic questions and 14 questions aimed at collecting the level of knowledge between periodontal disease and pregnancy and their level of involvement.

Results: 23 gynecologists-obstetricians and 55 midwives responded to the questionnaire. Preterm delivery and chorioamnionitis are the most frequently mentioned complications of pregnancy. The risk of pre-eclampsia was rarely mentioned. Half of the professionals said they were aware of the oral manifestations of pregnancy. Gingivitis and increased risk of caries are the most frequently items mentioned, unlike epulis. The level of involvement of antenatal care providers in oral health care is limited, although 64% of them discuss the risks of poor oral hygiene with their patients. Lack of competence and time consuming were the reasons highlighted by the professionals.

Conclusion: There is a good knowledge of gynecologists-obstetricians and midwives on the link between periodontal disease and pregnancy and on the oral manifestations of pregnancy. The involvement and behavior of pregnancy professionals in the oral field is still very limited. This survey highlights the need to improve the initial and continuing education of gynecologists-obstetricians and midwives on this topic.

Keywords: health knowledge attitudes practice, obstetrician/gynecologist; midwife; periodontal disease; pregnancy

INTRODUCTION

Periodontitis is an inflammatory periodontal disease of microbial origin resulting in the progressive destruction of the epithelial-conjunctive attachment system of the tooth and lysis of the alveolar bone, they can be defined as a multifactorial infectious disease. They are characterized by clinical symptoms and signs that may include gingival inflammation, bleeding on probing, loss of attachment, alveolysis, tooth mobility, tooth loss.^{16, 22}

The presence of periodontitis represents a major source of bacteria and inflammatory mediators that can enter the bloodstream, reach the placenta and amniotic fluid and so affects the course of pregnancy.²⁰

The association between periodontal disease and pregnancy complications has been demonstrated since more than two decades. The complications of pregnancy resulting from this combination are preterm delivery, low birth weight babies and pre-eclampsia.^{3, 11, 21, 24}

In France, 50% of the adult population (35-64 years) is estimated to have periodontal disease with severe attachment loss (> 6 mm)² and in the pregnant population, the frequency of periodontitis varies between 12.1% and 37.7%.¹³

According to numerous randomized studies, opinions differ concerning the effectiveness of periodontal disease treatment in reducing adverse pregnancy outcomes^{5, 12, 15, 25} and the best moment to treat the periodontal disease in a way to prevent the pregnancy complications.

Considering the prevalence of periodontal disease, the range of adverse pregnancy outcomes that have been associated with it, and the disputed efficacy of treatment, it appears as an important goal to promote prevention of periodontal disease before and during pregnancy.

During their pregnancy, pregnant women meet several health professionals such as doctors, gynecologists-obstetricians, midwives or dentists. In France, The National Agency for Accreditation and Evaluation in Health (ANAES) has set up a system which allows any pregnant woman to have a free consultation from the 4th month of pregnancy until 12 days after delivery, with an oral health professional in order to carry out a complete check-up and, if needed, free care.³²

The MaterniDent study carried out in France in 2013 among 904 women following childbirth showed that 56% of them had not consulted a dental surgeon during their pregnancy, 26% had gone for an established problem and only 18% for a preventive oral check-up.²⁹

The oral involvement of prenatal care providers, including obstetric gynecologists-obstetricians and midwives, is important in the management and prevention of periodontal disease in pregnant women.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the level of knowledge concerning the relationship between periodontal disease and pregnancy among the health professionals involved in pregnancy: gynecologists-obstetricians and midwives.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Design and localization of the study:

A cross-sectional study was conducted from January 2021 to February 2022 to assess the level of knowledge between periodontal disease and pregnancy in the maternity departments of the CHU of Nantes and the CHD of Vendée. This study has been approved by the Nantes Group of Ethics in Health.

Study population:

The study population is the health professionals supervising the management of the pregnancy, which includes gynecologists-obstetricians and midwives (group 2).

78 health professionals (n=23 gynecologists-obstetricians and interns specialized in obstetrics gynecology and n=55 midwives and midwives' students) participated in the study.

The study population was selected according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Inclusion and non-inclusion criteria

The inclusion criteria	The exclusion criteria
- Graduate midwives, working in the hospital, agreeing to participate in the study - Student at the Nantes midwifery school agreeing to participate in the study and being in the fourth or fifth year of study - Graduate gynecologists-obstetricians, working in the hospital, agreeing to participate in the study - Interns specialized in obstetrics gynecology, working in the hospital, agreeing to participate in the study.	- Refusal to participate in the study - Student not following his course at the Nantes school of midwives - Student in the second or third year of studies - Midwife not practicing in a hospital center - Doctors and interns not specialized in gynecology and obstetrics - Doctors and interns not practicing in a hospital center

Experimental design – evaluation of judging criteria:

The main criterion was to evaluate the level of knowledge about the relationship between gum health and pregnancy complications among midwives and gynecologists-obstetricians in the departments of Loire Atlantique and Vendée.

Two anonymous digital questionnaires were shared via email with gynecologists-obstetricians and midwives. They both consisted of 5 socio-demographic questions and 14 questions aimed at collecting the level of knowledge between periodontal disease and pregnancy.

The degree of involvement of gynecologists-obstetricians and midwives in the maintenance and prevention of oral health in their patients was also recorded.

Statistical analysis:

All of the data were put into a data bank using Microsoft Excel 2019. The results are presented as number and percentage, mean and standard deviation, or median and interquartile range. The software used for the statistics is R version 4.1.3 (2022-03-10). The tests used are: Shapiro-Wilk normality test, Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test, Fisher exact test, Chi-square test of independence, Spearman's rank correlation and Kruskal Wallis test.

RESULTS

Prenatal care providers' knowledge

Of the 78 prenatal care providers who responded to the questionnaire, 29% were obstetricians/gynecologists and 71% were midwives. Of these, 45% were students or interns and 55% graduated, with an average age of 31.94 years. The majority of the population was female (95%).

Figures 1 to 3 show the prenatal care providers' knowledge concerning periodontal diseases, adverse pregnancy outcomes, oral manifestation and also through which channels they obtained this knowledge.

Regarding the impact of periodontal diseases on pregnancy, 99% of the participants responded that they were aware of this issue. The most adverse pregnancy outcomes mentioned as consequence of periodontal diseases is preterm delivery by 100% of the population followed by chorioamnionitis (89,61%) and spontaneous abortion (81,82%).

The most cited means of accessing knowledge is initial training (77,92%) followed by continuing education (20,78%).

Fig 1 Adverse pregnancy outcomes reported as consequence of periodontal diseases by prenatal care providers.

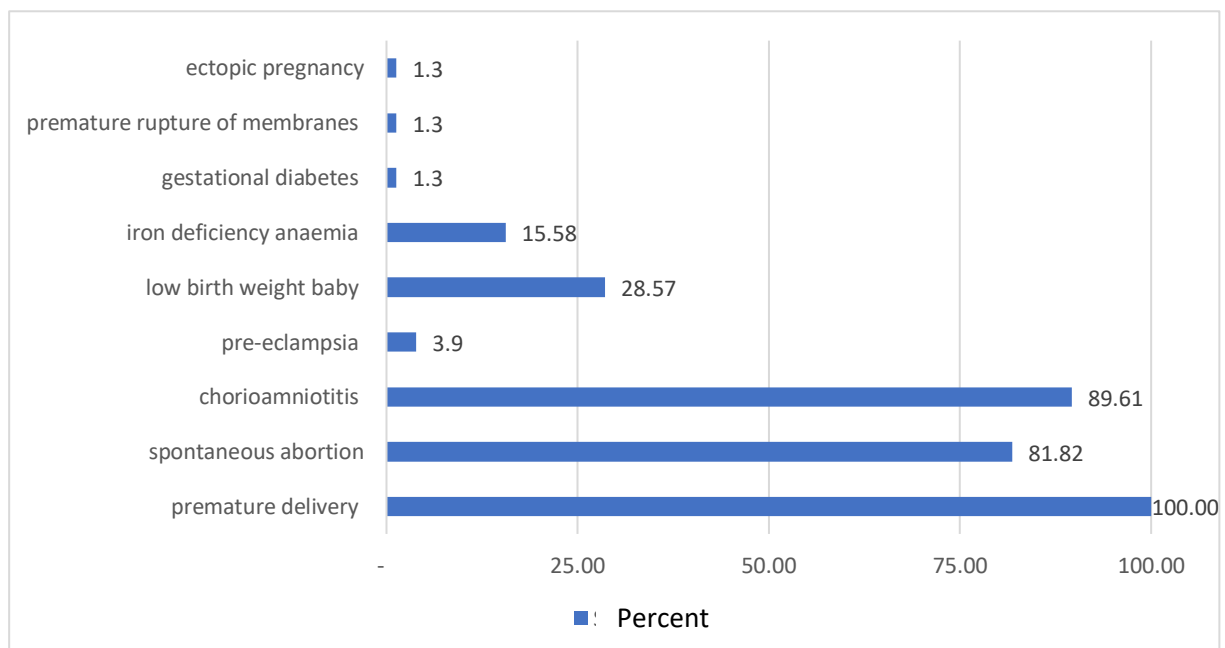


Fig 2 Means of information by which prenatal care providers received knowledge between periodontal disease and pregnancy.

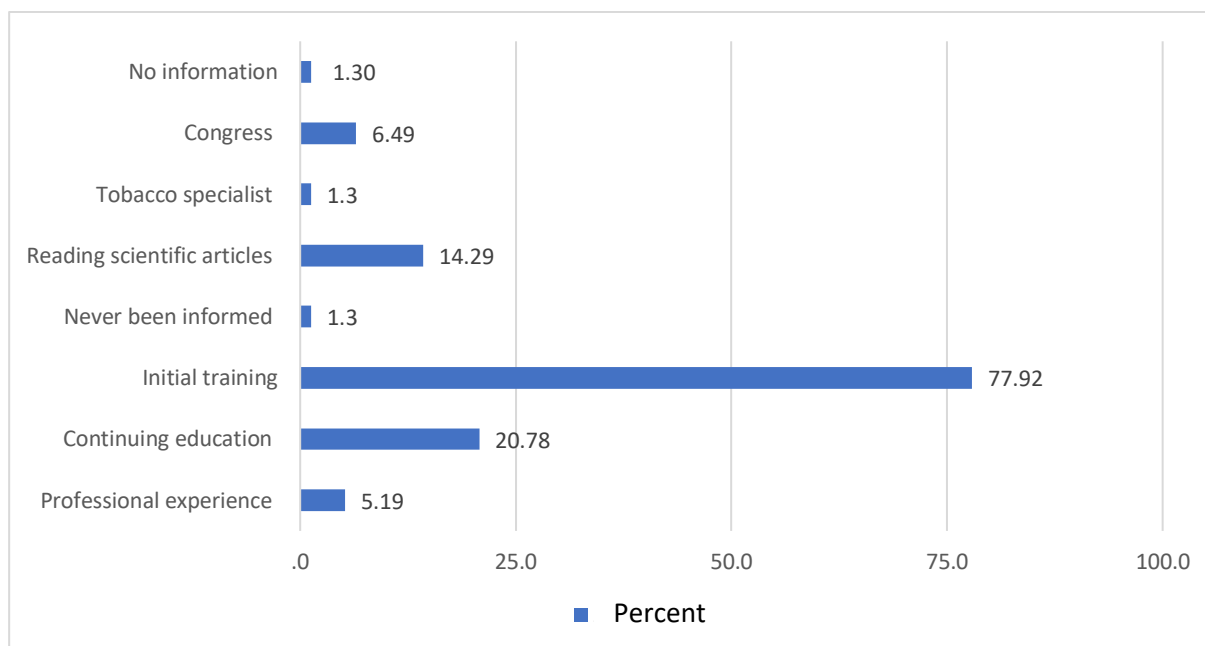
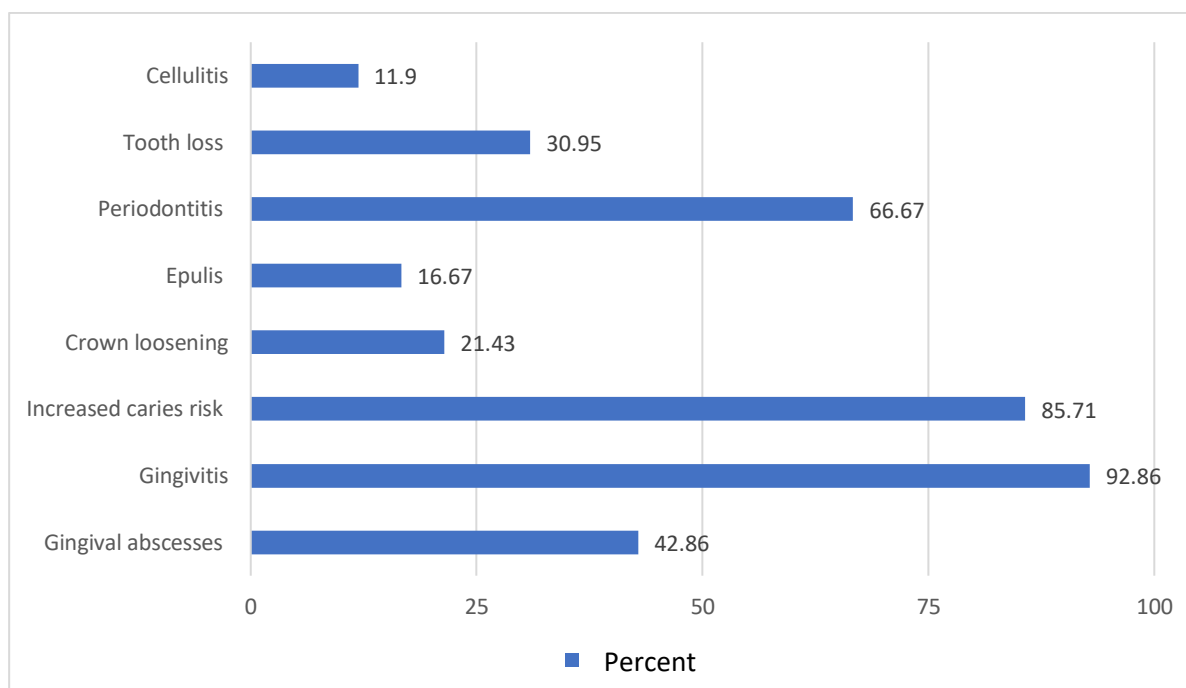


Fig 3 Oral manifestations associated with pregnancy reported by prenatal care providers



For oral manifestations resulting from pregnancy, 54% cite having this knowledge. The most cited oral manifestation is gingivitis (92,86%), followed by increased caries risk (85,71%) and periodontitis (66,67%). There is a significant difference in reporting knowledge of the effects of pregnancy on the oral cavity oral cavity. Midwives report a higher level of knowledge of these consequences (Table 2).

Table 2 Reported knowledge of the effects of pregnancy on the oral cavity by occupation.

Profession	NO, N = 36	YES, N = 42	p-value ¹
Gynecologists-obstetricians	18 (50%)	5 (12%)	<0,001
Midwives	18 (50%)	37 (88%)	
¹ chi-square test for independence			

Involvement of prenatal care providers in oral health

On average, the prenatal care providers report seeing a pregnant woman 4.26 (+/- 2.78) times in connection with her pregnancy.

42% of the prenatal care providers know the recommended period for an oral check-up (2nd and 3rd trimester). (Table 3)

Table 3 Reported knowledge on the period of consultation with the dental surgeon during pregnancy

	%	N=78
In France, a visit to the dental surgeon during pregnancy		
Recommended in the first trimester	36	28
Recommended in the second trimester	32	25
Recommended in the third trimester	10	8
I have no idea	22	17

64% of the prenatal care providers discuss the risks of poor oral hygiene with their patients. There is a significant difference in terms of frequency (p-value = 0,003) and realization (p-value < 0,001) of a discussion on the risks of poor oral hygiene with the number of visits.

94% of prenatal care providers do not perform an oral examination. If the examination is performed, they cite redness, bleeding and suppuration as the most common findings. For those who do not perform an oral examination, lack of competence (79.45%) and lack of time (34.25%) are the most cited causes.

Only 41% of the prenatal care providers gave oral hygiene advice during their consultation and 47% of them checked whether the pregnant woman had had her oral health check during her pregnancy. (Table 4) The follow-up of the completion of the oral health check-up differs significantly according to the number of check-ups during the pregnancy (p-value = 0,028). It seems that a higher number of visits favors its implementation.

Table 4 The degree of involvement of pregnancy professionals in the oral health care of pregnant women.

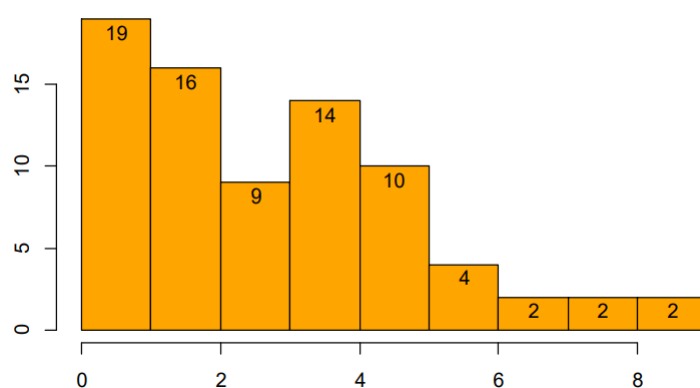
	%	n=78
Do you discuss with your patients the potential risks associated with poor oral hygiene during pregnancy?		
Yes, systematically	7,7	6
Yes, often	15	12
Yes, sometimes	41	32
No	36	28
Do you perform a clinical examination of the oral cavity of your patients?		
Yes, systematically	0	0
Yes, often	0	0
Yes, sometimes	6,4	5
No	94	73
Do you give oral hygiene advice to your patients?		
Yes, systematically	1,3	1
Yes, often	9	7
Yes, sometimes	31	24
No	59	46
Do you check that they carry out this visit?		
Yes, systematically	6,4	5
Yes, if I think the patient has risk factors	17	13
Yes, sometimes	24	19
No	53	41

A score for the involvement of prenatal care providers in the oral health of pregnant women was established using the four questions in Table 4. Responses ranged from 0 to 3 (no = 0, yes, sometimes = 1, yes, often / yes, if I think the patient has risk factors = 3 and yes, systematically = 4), with the minimum possible score being 0 and the maximum being 12. (Table 5 and Fig 4)

Table 5 Results of the involvement score

Average (standard deviation)	minimum	1st quantile	median	3rd quantile	maximum
2,31 ± 2,15	0,00	1,00	2,00	3,37	9,00

Fig 4 Number of staff according to the level of involvement score of the prenatal care providers



DISCUSSION

For many years, studies have shown a link between periodontal disease and pregnancy.

Despite this, studies conducted in France and around the world show a level of knowledge that is generally acquired but a lesser level of involvement in the oral domain.^{7,10,30}

The scientific literature has shown that oral infections, in particular periodontitis, lead to a risk of complications during pregnancy such as pre-eclampsia, premature delivery and low birth weight babies.^{8,20} The risk of preterm birth is known to all the study population.^{17,19}

The notion of low-birth-weight babies is only mentioned by less than a third of the study population and the notion of pre-eclampsia is hardly mentioned at all. However, many studies have shown the link between pre-eclampsia and periodontitis.^{26,28} Pregnancy professionals, whether teachers or students, underestimate the risk of pre-eclampsia. There seems to be a lack of information among pregnancy professionals on this notion.

The vast majority of responses cited were chorioamnionitis and spontaneous abortion. The literature is poor and hypotheses about a link with periodontal disease are not significantly established.^{1,6} Infections can indeed contaminate the fetoplacental unit and cause these pregnancy complications, so it is likely that pregnancy professionals have thought in terms of infection in a broad sense.

Pregnancy professionals are not very familiar with oral health issues.

The scientific literature has shown that pregnancy induces a change in the immune system of the pregnant woman. Periodontopathogen bacteria such as *P. gingivalis* are able to use pregnancy hormones such as progesterone to increase their growth. This decrease in immunity associated with a modification of the bacterial flora and oral fluids explains the appearance of gingival/periodontal disease in pregnant women.^{9, 23} The notion of gingival infection (gingivitis, periodontitis...) is mostly cited by gynecologists-obstetricians and midwives but may be the result of a bias given the subject of the study.

The increased risk of caries is also mostly cited. Indeed, dietary behavior and gastro-esophageal reflux in early pregnancy can weaken the enamel and lead to caries if combined with poor oral hygiene. On the other hand, studies have also shown that during pregnancy most salivary factors related to caries change and can increase the risk of developing caries.^{14, 31} Pregnancy-induced epulis is still only rarely mentioned by prenatal care providers and there is a lot of misunderstanding about crown loosening, which is not a pregnancy-related oral complication.²⁷ It can be assumed that the knowledge acquired is based on the gynecological field and not on the oral field. A lack of information among both registrants and students, which suggests that there are gaps in this interdisciplinary knowledge in the initial training.

The second part of this study aimed to highlight the level of involvement of prenatal care providers in the oral health care of their patients. The score thus established (fig 4) highlighted the low level of involvement of prenatal care providers in the oral field. Only 8% of the study population scored at least average (0-12).

Among the questions asked in the involvement score, it can be noted that more than half of the prenatal care providers mention discussing poor oral hygiene with their patients during their consultation. In contrast, there was little involvement in giving oral hygiene advice or performing an oral examination during their consultations. Among those who do perform an oral examination, periodontal disease is the main feature sought. It should be borne in mind, however, that the survey refers to periodontal disease, so there may be a bias in reporting what is sought. Caries is only rarely examined, probably due to the lack of knowledge of oral pathologies among health professionals. This is in line with the indication of the lack of competence in the oral field for prenatal care providers who do not carry out an oral cavity examination.¹⁸

As a reminder, in France an oral health consultation is available for pregnant women from the 4th month of pregnancy until 12 days after delivery. In this study, more than half of the prenatal care providers did not know when their patients should consult their dental surgeon. Limited knowledge about this examination and a lack of verification that it is being carried out may point to a lower level of involvement in oral health care.

Similar studies in France and abroad show that our results are in line with the scientific literature. In fact, over the last ten years or so, this subject has entered the scientific debate due to the development of the notion of prevention and interdisciplinary relations. However, the results remain unchanged, there has been no positive evolution. The level of knowledge of pregnancy professionals about periodontal diseases and complications of pregnancy as well as oral manifestations of pregnancy remains correct. However, clinical behavior is still not in line with this level of knowledge. The involvement of prenatal care providers in the oral field remains limited and should be improved in the coming years.^{4, 7, 10}

The first step to overcome this is to review multidisciplinary learning in initial and continuing education. Better integration of the oral health field would enable better care of pregnant

women and establish an interdisciplinary relationship between prenatal care providers and dentists.

The lack of competence or time cited by the prenatal care providers in this study could be overcome by putting up posters and/or leaflets in the waiting rooms or handing them to each patient on the link between periodontal disease and pregnancy. In this way, pregnant women, who are the main interested parties here, will have the necessary information on this subject. This would make it possible to include oral health issues in pregnancy care, and prenatal care providers would be able to refer more patients to their dentists.

CONCLUSION

This study allowed us to highlight the knowledge of gynecologists-obstetricians and midwives on the link between periodontal disease and pregnancy and on the oral manifestations of pregnancy. In comparison with similar studies, the level of knowledge is not fully acquired by the prenatal care providers.

The involvement and behavior of pregnancy professionals in the oral field is still very limited. This survey highlights the need to improve the initial and continuing education of gynecologists-obstetricians and midwives on this topic. The oral domain still remains a subject that is not sufficiently included in the monitoring of pregnant women. Pregnancy professionals are still the primary caretakers of pregnant women, so it is necessary that gum health is included in their care. The prevention of periodontal disease remains the best way to avoid pregnancy complications.

In order to optimize the care of pregnant women, an interdisciplinary relationship between prenatal care providers and dentists is necessary. The introduction of an information form for pregnant women on gum health would allow better involvement of prenatal care providers in the oral field. In the long term, the establishment of good clinical practice guidelines by learned societies would be ideal to ensure that this topic is known by all health professionals.

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ARTICLE ORIGINAL
ETUDE AUPRES DES FEMMES ENCEINTES

« Participation et connaissances des patientes enceintes sur le bilan bucco-
dENTAIRE de la sécurité sociale et les maladies parodontales pendant la
grossesse. »

Pregnant patients' participation and knowledge about social security's oral check-up and periodontal disease during pregnancy.

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To evaluate the knowledge level of pregnant women on the association between periodontal health and pregnancy complications, their participation rate in the social security's oral check-up and their level of information regarding the existence of this system.

Materials and methods: Questionnaires were distributed to pregnant women followed at the Loire Atlantique and Vendee hospitals (France). The questionnaire included 3 socio-demographic questions and 15 about their pregnancy, their knowledge about periodontal disease and pregnancy complications, as well as the social security's oral check-up.

Results: 272 participants were included. The study shows that 47% of patients included in this study have a low level of knowledge about the link between periodontal health and pregnancy. A significant association ($p\text{-value} = 0,003$) was observed between an improved level and a consultation of a dentist during pregnancy. Of the 272 participants in the study, 46% consulted as part of the social security's oral check-up but 88% of the pregnant women were informed of the existence of the free oral check-up. A significant association ($p\text{-value} < 0,001$) was observed between the fact of having the oral check-up information and the level of diploma.

Conclusion: Almost half pregnant women included in this study have a low knowledge level about the association between periodontal disease and pregnancy complications. About the social security's oral check-up, even if a large majority of pregnant women are informed, less of the half have consulted a dentist during pregnancy. This survey highlights that pregnant women need to be more informed and encouraged to see a dentist during their pregnancy.

Keywords: Periodontal disease, pregnant woman, adverse pregnancy outcomes, pregnancy, oral health

INTRODUCTION

Periodontal diseases are inflammatory conditions that affect and destroy one or more of the components of the periodontium (gingiva, cementum, periodontal ligament, and alveolar bone). Gingivitis is the gum reversible inflammation, while periodontitis is the most severe periodontal disease form, leading to the attachment system's destruction of the teeth, and thus to their loss.

In 1931, Galloway first suggested that periodontal disease would contribute to perinatal complications, such as preterm delivery or low birth weight.⁹ This hypothesis was confirmed by Offenbacher's 1996 case-control study, which showed that periodontal disease was a statistically significant risk factor for preterm birth or low birth weight.²⁰

Maternal periodontitis seems to increase the risk of preterm delivery due to preeclampsia.^{19,21,28,30}

Finally, Manrique-Corredor determined in 2019 that a pregnant woman with periodontal disease is twice as likely to give birth prematurely.¹⁷

Indeed, periodontitis represents a bacterium and inflammatory mediators' source, able to

enter the general circulation. These agents can reach the placental fetus unit and disturbs its functioning.²⁵

In France, 50% of the adult population (35-64 years old) would present a periodontal disease with severe loss of attachment (≥ 6 mm)³ while within the pregnant women population, the frequency of periodontitis would vary between 12.1% and 37.7%.¹² The treatment of periodontal disease is therefore a public health issue, particularly for pregnant women. Furthermore, according to other randomized studies, opinions differ concerning the effectiveness of periodontal disease treatment in reducing adverse pregnancy outcomes^{4,11,15,18,27} and the best moment to treat periodontal diseases, in a way to prevent pregnancy complications.

For exemple, the Caneiro-Queija's randomized trial shows that non-surgical treatment in Caucasian patient population would not significantly reduce the risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes.⁴ The real treatment for periodontal disease would therefore be to prevent it.¹⁸ In France, the social security has set up a free preventive oral check-up for pregnant patients.³² This system allows any pregnant woman to have a free consultation from the 4th month of pregnancy until 12 days after delivery, with an oral health professional to carry out a complete check-up.

However, the MaterniDent study carried out in France in 2013 among 904 pregnant women, indicates that 56% of them did not consult a dental surgeon during their pregnancy.²⁸ Petit and al. found in 2021 than only 47% of pregnant women received dental diagnosis or treatment during pregnancy in their survey.²³

The aim of this study is first to evaluate the level of knowledge of pregnant patients about the relationship between periodontal health and pregnancy complications, among pregnant patients of the maternity hospital of Nantes and Vendee. The objective is also to evaluate their participation rate in the oral check-up offered by the social security system as well as their level of information regarding the existence of this system.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design and location

The study conducted between January 2021 and February 2022 is a cross-sectional, prospective, multicenter study of pregnant patients from Nantes University and the Vendee hospitals. It aimed to evaluate the level of knowledge of pregnant patients about the relationship between periodontal disease and pregnancy outcomes, the participation rate in the social security's oral check-up and the level of information about the existence of this system. The study was approved by the Nantes Health Ethics Group.

Study population

The study population was composed of pregnant women, seen during their pregnancy follow-up consultations in the maternity hospital of Nantes (Loire-Atlantique) and in La Roche-sur-Yon (Vendee).

A total of 272 patients were included in the study after checking the inclusion and non-inclusion criteria presented in Figure 1.

Table 1: Table of inclusion and non-inclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria	Non-inclusion criteria
Pregnant woman (2 nd or 3 rd trimester) -Major patient -Voluntary patient, giving her oral consent to participate in the study	-Minor patient -Adult patient under guardianship, tutorship or deprived of liberty -Patient refusing to participate in the study -Non-comprehension of oral or written french

Experimental design - evaluation of endpoints

The first aim study aim is to evaluate the knowledge level of pregnant women on the link between periodontal health and pregnancy outcomes. Then, this study also aims to assess their participation rate in the oral health check-up offered by the social security and their level of information about this scheme existence.

For this purpose, an anonymous questionnaire was distributed to patients in waiting rooms, consisting of 18 questions: 3 sociodemographic questions, 8 questions about their pregnancy and oral health check-up, and 7 questions about their knowledge about periodontal health and pregnancy.

Statistical analysis

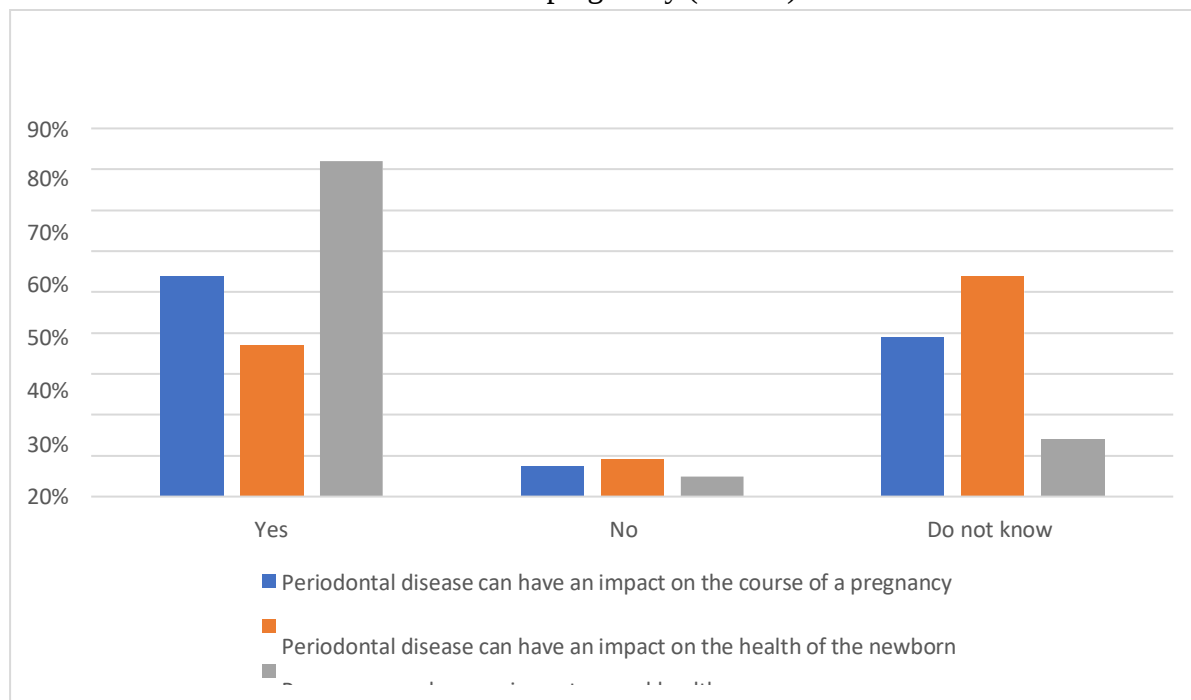
All data were entered and processed using Microsoft Excel 2021. Results are presented as numbers and percentages, means and standard deviations as well as medians and quartiles. The software used for the statistics is R version 4.1.3 (2022-03-10). The tests used are the chi-square test of independence and Fisher's exact t

RESULTS

Of 272 pregnant patients included in the study, average age was 31.6 years (+/-4.6 years), 46% of them were primiparous. 9.9% included patients were in their second trimester of pregnancy, while 90.1% were in their third trimester. The last diplomas obtained by patients were distributed as follows: 11% of them had a secondary or high school level, 18% have completed their baccalaureate, and 71% had a higher education diploma.

Level of knowledge of pregnant patients about the link between periodontal disease and pregnancy

Fig 1: Patients' answers to questions regarding the relationship between periodontal disease and pregnancy (N=272)



A knowledge score has been developed from patients' answers presented in Figure 2. While pregnancy impact on oral cavity appeared to be well established for most of patients included (82%), this is not same for periodontal disease impact on pregnancy or newborn health. To exploit these results, the answer "yes" was assigned a value 1 while "no" and "don't know" answers as well as missing data were assigned a value 0. Adding up answers of each patient and grouping them according to the table in Figure 3, we obtained the population knowledge level as presented in the same table.

Table 2: Pregnant patients' knowledge level (N=272)

Added score	Knowledge score awarded	Knowledge level after grouping	Knowledge Level
0	Poor 34 (12%)	Low	47%
1	Low 95 (35%)		
2	Moderate 55 (20%)	Important	53%
3	Important 88 (32%)		

While no significant difference could be found by correlating knowledge level with diploma, primiparous status or age of the patients, a significant association was observed between knowledge level and having consulted a dentist during pregnancy, as shown in figure 4.

Table 3: Knowledge level and having consulted a dentist during pregnancy

Characteristic	Low N = 129	Important N = 143	p-value ¹
consult_made, n (%)			0,003
No	69 (53%)	50 (35%)	
Yes	60 (47%)	93 (65%)	
¹ chi-square test for independence			

For included patients, having a high level of knowledge was significantly associated with having consulted a dentist during pregnancy.

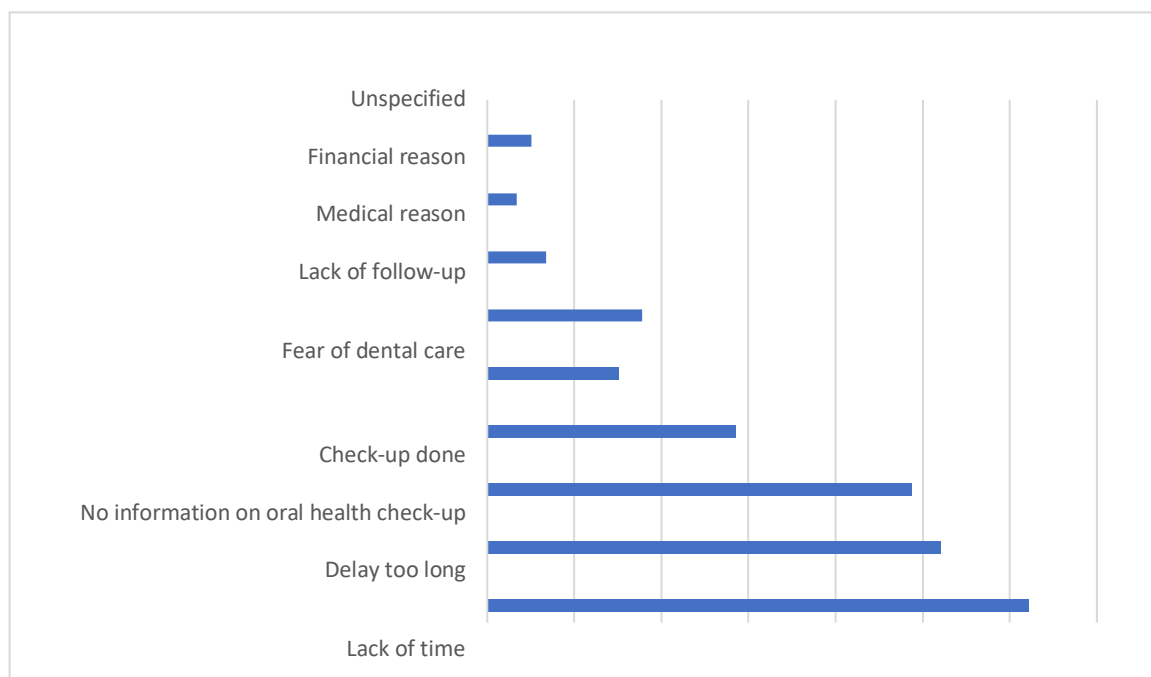
Participation rate in oral health check-ups during pregnancy

In study population, 56% of patients have consulted a dentist during their pregnancy. Of those who consulted during their pregnancy, 82% consulted between 4th and 9th pregnancy months, so as part of social security oral check-up, 17.5% consulted before the 3rd month and 0.5% do not remember.

Finally, of 272 study participants, 46% consulted as part of the health insurance oral check-up.

The 44% patients' part who did not consult a dentist during their pregnancy did not do for reasons shown in Figure 5.

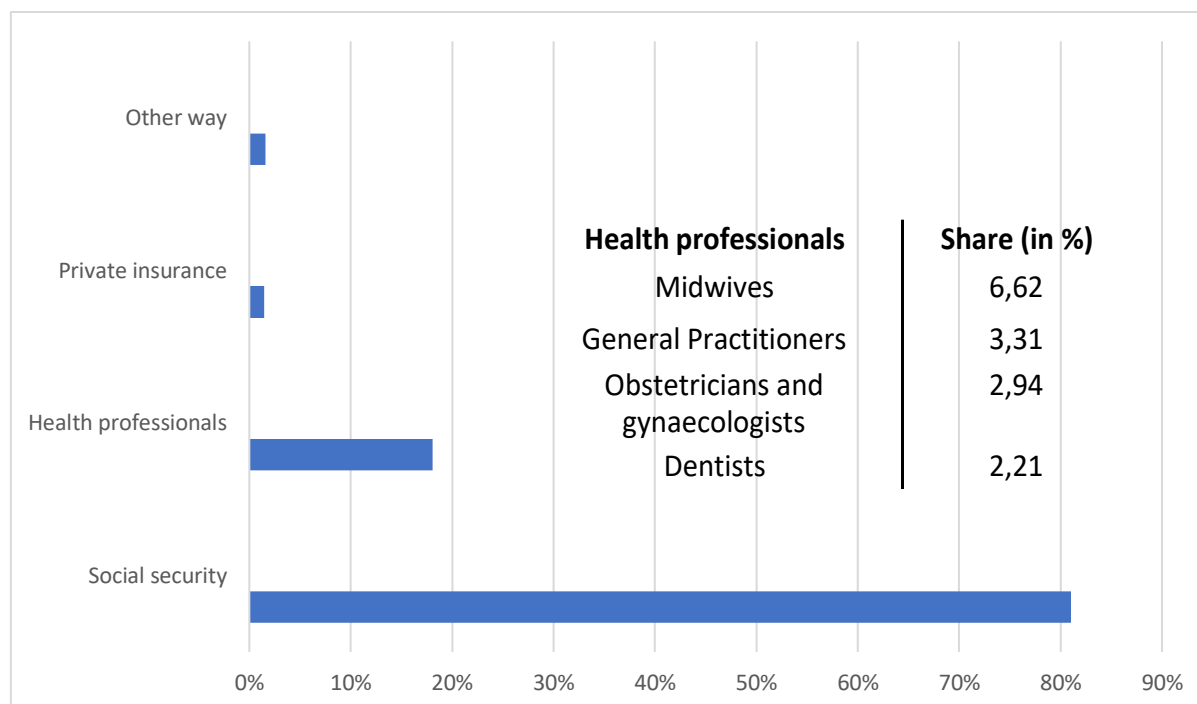
Fig 2: Reasons for not consulting. N=119



Level of information about the oral health check-up

88% of included patients had been informed of social security's oral health check-up by ways shown in Figure 6.

Fig 3: Information way on social security's oral health check up



A significant association was observed between having information about social security's oral check-up and diploma level as shown in Figure 7.

Fig 4: Having information about social security's oral check-up and diploma level

Characteristic	Secondary/high school N=30	Baccalaureate N=	Higher diploma N=193	p-value ¹
info_consult, n (%)				<0.001
No	9 (30%)	10 (20%)	13 (6,7%)	
Yes	21 (70%)	39 (80%)	180 (93%)	

¹ Fisher's exact test

DISCUSSION

Other studies before this one, has shown in their sample a low knowledge level of pregnant women about oral health during and after pregnancy⁶ and the fact that, overall knowledge of pregnant patients about oral health was medium-low²

Our study reveals results in the same way. As a matter of fact, almost half patients included have a low level of knowledge about the association between periodontal conditions and pregnancy. Some limitations must be considered in results interpretation. Indeed, even if patients' average age is close to the pregnant women average age domiciled in Loire-Atlantique and Vendée, calculated by the Institut National de la statistique et des sciences économiques (INSEE) in 2021 (respectively 31.1 years³⁴ and 30.1 years³¹), the fact remains that 16,746 births took place in Loire-Atlantique alone in 2021, again according to the same source.³³

The study sample does not seem representative of pregnant women population in Loire-Atlantique and Vendée, as number of women is small, and data were collected in only one maternity hospital in each of the departments' largest towns.

In addition, it was not possible to specify the characteristics of non-respondents, which may be a source of selection bias, as the most disadvantaged individuals are less likely to respond to questionnaires.¹⁰

However, most of included patients would like more information on the relationship between oral health and pregnancy. This trend is also found in the study of Petit and al where a large majority of pregnant women considered prevention of oral diseases during pregnancy important.²³

Afterwards, a little over half of patients consulted a dentist during their pregnancy. This result is within the average as published articles in the field report rates between 27% and 61%.^{1,7,8,13,16,23,24}

However, the scientific literature is poor on the use of the 4th month consultation by pregnant women in France, other studies should be conducted.

In terms of explanation for not consulting a dentist, the results are similar of those of Maternident study²⁸ carried out in 2013 in Paris and Toulouse. Indeed, the main reason is the same: lack of time. Some of other reasons for not consulting such as dentist fear are found in similar proportions.

To qualify the small half of patients who use the social security's oral check-up, it should be say that this consultation allows any pregnant woman to have a free consultation from the 4th month of pregnancy until 12 days after delivery. Patients who participated, completed survey during their second or third pregnancy trimester. Indeed, a part of women who didn't consult during their pregnancy, indicated that they had already carried out or planned to carry out an oral check-up. Those who planned their check-up within the period indicated by the social security system would theoretically increase the average of participation, while those who had consulted during their pregnancy, but before the fourth month would decrease it.

Finally, the lack of information about preventive oral health check-up was the third most common reason for not using the oral health check-up in our study. Most patients received the information through the letter sent by social security and less than a fifth by health professionals.

In the literature, research on the subject reveals that pregnant women have poorly discussed oral health considerations during pregnancy with the health care professional responsible for the follow-up of the pregnancy.^{2,23}

Furthermore, even if the information about oral check-up existence seems to be received more by patients with a higher level of education, this survey does not make possible to differentiate the information reception from its consideration. Stating of not receiving the information does not necessarily mean that they did not receive it, but perhaps that they did not read, hear, or understand it.

In addition, other references call for a greater collaboration among medical actors to spread the concept of prevention.^{5,6,22,26} Some of them have also shared recommendations in terms of prevention.¹⁴

CONCLUSION

This study shows that, half of pregnant women included have a low knowledge level about the relationship between periodontal disease and pregnancy complications. This means that more than one in two pregnant women have a notion about this association. Having seen a dentist during pregnancy seems to increase the patient's knowledge level on this subject.

There is an important gap between patients who had information about this system and those who used it.

However, a little majority of women have consulted a dentist since the beginning of their pregnancy.

To highlight these figures, it should be noted that visiting a dentist during pregnancy would increase the patient's knowledge level about the association between periodontal disease and pregnancy. Most of the patients included would be interested in having more information about this relationship, but also about the social security's oral check-up.

These results seem consistent with those found in the literature.

Finally, according to this study and literature, it would seem interesting to improve interdisciplinarity between health actors involved with pregnant patients. Especially on information about the 4th month consultation, because even if patients are informed, many don't use this system enough.

Indeed, informative brochures created by scientific societies on these subjects could be shared to health professionals who will be able to distribute them to their patients. The aim would be to motivate pregnant women of consulting a dentist during pregnancy.

Another survey could be conducted on the involvement of treating physicians in the monitoring of pregnancy. Indeed, in addition to being one of the persons able to declare the pregnancy, he can also be an important coordinator in the follow-up of pregnant patients.

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DISCUSSION / CONCLUSION

Ces deux études cliniques transversales ont d'abord fait l'objet d'un travail de recherche pour l'obtention d'un Master 1. Nous avons ensuite choisi de valoriser le travail et d'exploiter les données obtenues en rédigeant deux articles en anglais.

Il faut d'abord mettre en parallèle et comparer les résultats obtenus par les deux questionnaires, l'un auprès des professionnels de santé en charge du suivi-prénatal et l'autre auprès des patientes enceintes de la maternité du CHU de Nantes et du CHD de Vendée.

On peut noter qu'il existe un manque de communication entre professionnels de santé et patientes, concernant les complications de grossesse ayant une origine parodontale. En effet, 99% des professionnels de santé interrogés seraient conscients de l'impact des maladies parodontales sur la grossesse, tandis que 47% des patientes interrogées ont un faible niveau de connaissance sur ce lien.

Ensuite, d'après le score d'implication construit à l'occasion de cette étude, seuls 8% des professionnels de santé ont obtenu un résultat moyen. Concrètement, même si 64% d'entre eux évoquent, lors de leurs consultations, les risques sur la grossesse d'une mauvaise hygiène bucco-dentaire, seuls 42% connaissent la période recommandée pour réaliser la consultation de prévention financée par l'assurance maladie.

De nombreuses études sur les professionnels de santé encadrant la grossesse montrent un niveau de connaissance généralement acquis mais moindre sur le niveau d'implication dans le domaine bucco-dentaire.^[18, 19, 20] Le manque de communication sur le domaine bucco-dentaire a été mis en avant par l'étude C Petit et al. En effet seulement 18% des femmes ont discuté des considérations de santé bucco-dentaire pendant la grossesse avec le professionnel de santé en charge du suivi de la grossesse.^[21] Dans notre étude, quelques femmes enceintes ont ainsi souhaité que les gynécologues-obstétriciens et les sage-femmes donnent plus d'informations sur les maladies parodontales et les risques sur la grossesse lors de leurs consultations.

Parmi les patientes incluses, 46% ont consulté un dentiste dans le cadre du bilan de la sécurité sociale alors que 88% d'entre elles déclaraient avoir l'information de l'existence de ce dispositif. Il existe donc une différence importante entre le nombre de patientes connaissant l'existence de cette consultation et le nombre de patientes y ayant recours. Il faut également noter que, parmi les patientes ayant reçu l'information de cette consultation, 81% ont reçu l'information via un courrier de l'assurance maladie et seulement 2,2% par un dentiste. Malgré ces résultats, les patientes interrogées seraient désireuses d'en savoir plus : 76% d'entre elles aimeraient avoir plus d'informations sur le lien entre santé bucco-dentaire et grossesse.

La connaissance des professionnels de santé concernant la consultation de prévention proposée par l'assurance maladie semble pour sa part, incomplètement maîtrisée et donc moins transmise aux patientes. L'information du bilan est donc essentiellement communiquée par le courrier de l'assurance maladie, mais ne semble pas être suffisamment appuyée par une explication orale.

Fort de ces constats, il semblerait d'une part, judicieux de consolider l'interdisciplinarité des professionnels de santé du suivi prénatal et des dentistes tout en renforçant l'alliance thérapeutique.

Concrètement, l'enjeu est surtout de favoriser un dialogue inter-soignants et soignants-soignés sur cette problématique et les moyens de prévenir ses conséquences : notamment le bilan bucco-dentaire de l'assurance maladie.

Ainsi, pour les professionnels de santé en exercice, une note d'information pourrait être émise sur la consultation bucco-dentaire préventive tandis que cette notion pourrait être renforcée lors de leur formation initiale. Il semble aussi important de les fournir en moyens de communication : affichages pour les salles d'attente et prospectus à transmettre en main propre aux patientes pour compléter l'information orale. Certaines de ces ressources existent déjà comme les supports créés par les sociétés française et européenne de parodontologie ^[22, 23] ou des recommandations formulées dans de nombreux articles. ^[24, 25]

Pour les dentistes, un affichage approprié serait aussi intéressant à mettre en place dans les salles d'attente pour associer la grossesse à l'importance de cette consultation bucco-dentaire.

Pour les patientes, l'accès à une information visuelle indissociable d'une information orale ainsi améliorée, devrait leur permettre d'associer le projet de grossesse au suivi bucco-dentaire.

Le rôle du médecin traitant serait également à exploiter comme médiateur pour ces informations. En effet, il est l'un des émetteurs du certificat de grossesse, met en relation les femmes enceintes avec les professionnels de santé du suivi prénatal et peut suivre la patiente enceinte jusqu'à sept mois de grossesse.

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ANNEXES

Annexe 1 : questionnaire destinée aux gynécologues-obstétriciens et internes en gynécologie

Numéro anonymisation : |**PRT**|/|_|_|_|_|

A propos de vous :

1. Vous êtes :

- ☐ Un homme
- ☐ Une femme

2. Quel âge avez-vous ?ans

3. Quelle est votre profession ?

- ☐ Médecin gynécologue-obstétricien :
(Précisez si PU-PH, MCUPH, PH, Chef de clinique...)
- ☐ Interne (préciser le semestre d'internat) :
(Passez directement à la question 6)
- ☐ Autre :

4. En quelle année avez-vous eu votre diplôme ?

5. Dans quelle ville l'avez-vous obtenu ?

Grossesse et hygiène bucco-dentaire :

6. D'après vous, la santé parodontale de la femme enceinte peut-elle avoir des répercussions sur la santé du nouveau-né et le bon déroulement de la grossesse ?

- ☐ Non **(passez directement à la question 8)**
- ☐ Oui
- ☐ Je ne sais pas **(passez directement à la question 8)**

7. Si oui, quels sont les risques sur la grossesse d'une mauvaise santé parodontale ? (Plusieurs réponses possibles)

- ☐ Prééclampsie
- ☐ Avortement spontané
- ☐ Chorioamniotite
- ☐ Hémorragie de la délivrance
- ☐ Accouchement prématuré
- ☐ Bébé de faible poids
- ☐ Diabète gestationnel
- ☐ Grossesse extra-utérine
- ☐ Anémie ferriprive
- ☐ Autres :

8. Comment avez-vous été informé à ce sujet ?

- ☐ Formation initiale
- ☐ Formation continue
- ☐ Congrès
- ☐ Lecture d'articles scientifiques
- ☐ Médias
- ☐ Autres :

9. Connaissez-vous les effets de la grossesse sur la sphère bucco-dentaire ?

- ☐ Oui
- ☐ Non (**passez directement à la question 11**)

10. Selon vous, quels sont-ils ?

- ☐ Risque carieux majoré
- ☐ Absès gingivaux
- ☐ Cellulite
- ☐ Descellement de couronne
- ☐ Gingivite (gencives œdémateuses et saignant facilement)
- ☐ Epulis (accroissement tumoral bénin des gencives)
- ☐ Parodontite
- ☐ Perte de dent
- ☐ Autres :

Maintien de la santé bucco-dentaire des femmes enceintes dans le cadre de votre pratique professionnelle :

11. En moyenne, combien de fois voyez-vous en consultation une patiente au cours de sa grossesse ?fois

12. Parlez-vous avec vos patientes des risques potentiels liés à une mauvaise hygiène bucco-dentaire lors du suivi de la grossesse ?

- ☐ Oui, systématiquement
- ☐ Oui, souvent
- ☐ Oui, parfois
- ☐ Non

13. Réalisez-vous un examen clinique de la cavité buccale de vos patientes ? :

- ☐ Non (**passez directement à la question 16**)
- ☐ Oui, parfois
- ☐ Oui, souvent
- ☐ Oui, systématiquement

14. Si oui, que recherchez-vous ? (Plusieurs réponses possibles) :

- ☐ Saignement
- ☐ Suppuration
- ☐ Rougeur
- ☐ Restaurations : couronnes, amalgames, composites...
- ☐ Caries
- ☐ Autres :

15. Si non, pour quelle(s) raison(s) ? :

- ☐ Manque de temps
- ☐ Manque de matériel
- ☐ Manque de compétence
- ☐ Cet examen ne me paraît pas pertinent
- ☐ Autres :

16. En France, une consultation chez le chirurgien-dentiste au cours de la grossesse : (une seule réponse possible)

- ☐ Est recommandée au cours du premier trimestre
- ☐ Est recommandée au cours du deuxième trimestre
- ☐ Est recommandée au cours du troisième trimestre
- ☐ Je n'en ai aucune idée

17. Donnez-vous des conseils d'hygiène bucco-dentaire à vos patientes ?

- ☐ Oui, parfois
- ☐ Oui, souvent
- ☐ Oui, systématiquement
- ☐ Non

18. Vérifiez-vous qu'elles réalisent cette visite ?

- ☐ Oui, systématiquement
- ☐ Oui, parfois
- ☐ Oui, si j'estime que la patiente présente des facteurs de risque
- ☐ Non

19. Avez-vous des remarques ou des suggestions à ajouter ? :

.....
.....
.....

Annexe 2 : questionnaire destinée aux sage-femmes et étudiant(e)s de 4^{ème} et 5^{ème} année

Numéro anonymisation : |**SFM**|/|_|_|_|_|

A propos de vous :

1. Vous êtes :

- ☐ Un homme
- ☐ Une femme

2. Quel âge avez-vous ?ans

3. Vous êtes :

- ☐ Étudiant(e) sage-femme (précisez l'année d'étude) :
(passez directement à la question 5)
- ☐ Sage-femme diplômé(e) dans une structure de soins publique
- ☐ Sage-femme diplômé(e) dans une structure de soins privé

4. En quelle année avez-vous reçu votre diplôme de sage-femme ?

5. Dans quelle ville étudiez-vous/avez-vous étudié ?

Grossesse et hygiène bucco-dentaire :

6. D'après vous, la santé parodontale de la femme enceinte peut-elle avoir des répercussions sur la santé du nouveau-né et le bon déroulement de la grossesse ?

- ☐ Non (**passez directement à la question 9**)
- ☐ Oui
- ☐ Je ne sais pas (**passez directement à la question 9**)

7. Si oui, quels sont les risques sur la grossesse d'une mauvaise santé parodontale ? (Plusieurs réponses possibles)

- ☐ Prééclampsie
- ☐ Avortement spontané
- ☐ Chorioamniotite
- ☐ Hémorragie de la délivrance
- ☐ Accouchement prématuré
- ☐ Bébé de faible poids
- ☐ Diabète gestationnel
- ☐ Grossesse extra-utérine
- ☐ Anémie ferriprive
- ☐ Autres :

8. Comment avez-vous été informé à ce sujet ?

- ☐ Formation initiale
- ☐ Formation continue
- ☐ Congrès
- ☐ Lecture d'articles scientifiques
- ☐ Médias
- ☐ Autres :

9. Connaissez-vous les effets de la grossesse sur la sphère bucco-dentaire ?

- ☐ Oui
- ☐ Non (**passez directement à la question 11**)

10. Selon vous, quels sont-ils ?

- ☐ Risque carieux majoré
- ☐ Abscesses gingivaux
- ☐ Cellulite
- ☐ Descellement de couronne
- ☐ Gingivite (gencives œdémateuses et saignant facilement)
- ☐ Epulis (accroissement tumoral bénin des gencives)
- ☐ Parodontite
- ☐ Perte de dent
- ☐ Autres :

Maintien de la santé bucco-dentaire des femmes enceintes dans le cadre de votre pratique professionnelle :

11. En moyenne, combien de fois voyez-vous en consultation une patiente au cours de sa grossesse ?fois

12. Parlez-vous avec vos patientes des risques potentiels liés à une mauvaise hygiène bucco-dentaire lors du suivi de la grossesse ?

- ☐ Oui, systématiquement
- ☐ Oui, souvent
- ☐ Oui, parfois
- ☐ Non

13. Réalisez-vous un examen clinique de la cavité buccale de vos patientes ? :

- ☐ Non (**passez directement à la question 15**)
- ☐ Oui, parfois
- ☐ Oui, souvent
- ☐ Oui, systématiquement

14. Si oui, que recherchez-vous ? (Plusieurs réponses possibles) :

- ☐ Saignement
- ☐ Suppuration
- ☐ Rougeur
- ☐ Restaurations : couronnes, amalgames, composites...
- ☐ Caries
- ☐ Autres :

15. Si non, pour quelle(s) raison(s) ? :

- ☐ Manque de temps
- ☐ Manque de matériel
- ☐ Manque de compétence
- ☐ Cet examen ne paraît pas pertinent
- ☐ Autres :

16. En France, une consultation chez le chirurgien-dentiste au cours de la grossesse : (une seule réponse possible)

- ☐ Est recommandée au cours du premier trimestre
- ☐ Est recommandée au cours du deuxième trimestre
- ☐ Est recommandée au cours du troisième trimestre
- ☐ Je n'en ai aucune idée

17. Donnez-vous des conseils d'hygiène bucco-dentaire à vos patientes ?

- ☐ Oui, parfois
- ☐ Oui, souvent
- ☐ Oui, systématiquement
- ☐ Non

18. Vérifiez-vous qu'elles réalisent cette visite ?

- ☐ Oui, systématiquement
- ☐ Oui, parfois
- ☐ Oui, si j'estime que la patiente présente des facteurs de risque
- ☐ Non

Avez-vous des remarques ou des suggestions à ajouter ? :

.....

.....

.....

.....

Annexe 3 : questionnaire destinée aux femmes enceintes

Numéro anonymisation : |**PAT**|/|_|_|_|_|

Généralités :

1. Quel âge avez-vous ?ans

2. Quel est votre niveau d'étude le plus élevé ? (1 seule réponse possible)

☐ BEP

☐ CAP

☐ BAC

☐ Études supérieures :

☐ Licence

☐ Master

☐ Doctorat

☐ Autres :

3. Quel est votre profession ? (1 seule réponse possible)

- ☐ Agriculteurs exploitants
- ☐ Artisans, commerçants et chefs d'entreprise
- ☐ Cadres et professions intellectuelles supérieures
- ☐ Professions Intermédiaires
- ☐ Employés
- ☐ Ouvrier
- ☐ Etudiant
- ☐ Sans activité professionnelle

Concernant votre grossesse :

4. S'agit-il de votre première grossesse ?

- ☐ Oui
- ☐ Non

5. Quel est le stade de votre grossesse ?

- ☐ 1^{er} trimestre
- ☐ 2nd trimestre
- ☐ 3^{ème} trimestre

6. Avez-vous reçu une information vous demandant de réaliser un bilan bucco-dentaire à partir du 4^{ème} mois de grossesse et jusqu'au 12^{ème} jour après l'accouchement ?

- ☐ Oui
- ☐ Non

7. Si oui, comment avez-vous eu l'information ?

- ☐ Par un médecin généraliste
- ☐ Par un gynéco-obstétricien
- ☐ Par une sage-femme
- ☐ Par un chirurgien-dentiste
- ☐ Par un organisme de l'Etat (CPAM – Ameli ...). Si oui, lequel ?
.....
- ☐ Par un proche

- ☐ A travers les médias
- ☐ Autres (préciser)

8. Avez-vous consulté un chirurgien-dentiste lors de votre grossesse ?

- ☐ Oui
- ☐ Non (**passez à la question 11**)

9. Si oui, quand avez-vous consulté un chirurgien-dentiste ?

- ☐ Avant le 3^{ème} mois
- ☐ Au 4^{ème} mois
- ☐ Entre le 5^{ème} et le 9^{ème} mois
- ☐ Dans les 12 jours suivants l'accouchement
- ☐ Je ne m'en souviens plus

10. Quel(s) soin(s) votre chirurgien-dentiste a-t-il réalisé ? (Plusieurs réponses possibles)

- ☐ Contrôle
- ☐ Conseils d'hygiène buccodentaire
- ☐ Détartrage
- ☐ Soins de caries
- ☐ Radiographie
- ☐ Autres (préciser)
.....

11. Si vous n'avez pas consulté de chirurgien-dentiste à partir du 4^{ème} mois de grossesse, pour quelle(s) raison(s) ?

- ☐ Manque de temps
- ☐ Problème financier
- ☐ Délai d'attente trop long pour obtenir un RDV
- ☐ Peur des soins dentaires
- ☐ Pas d'information sur le bilan bucco-dentaire préventif

☐ Autre motif (préciser)

.....

12. Selon vous, une maladie des gencives peut-elle entraîner des complications, sur :

- a. Le déroulement normal de la grossesse : ☐ oui ☐ non ☐ Je ne sais pas
- b. La santé de votre bébé : ☐ oui ☐ non ☐ Je ne sais pas

13. Selon vous, la grossesse a-t-elle un impact sur votre santé bucco-dentaire ?

- ☐ Oui
- ☐ Non
- ☐ Je ne sais pas

14. Souhaiteriez-vous des informations sur la consultation bucco-dentaire au cours de la grossesse ?

- ☐ Oui
- ☐ Non

15. Si oui, comment souhaiteriez-vous en être informée ?

- ☐ Brochure
- ☐ Affichage
- ☐ Campagne d'information télévisuelle
- ☐ Autres :

16. Souhaiteriez-vous avoir plus d'information sur la relation entre santé bucco-dentaire et grossesse ?

- ☐ Oui
- ☐ Non

17. Si oui, comment souhaiteriez-vous en être informée ?

- ☐ Brochure

- ☐ Affichage
- ☐ Campagne d'information télévisuelle
- ☐ Autres :

18. Avez-vous des suggestions ou des choses à ajouter ?

.....

Annexe 4 : protocole d'étude

Titre de l'étude	« Evaluation par questionnaire des connaissances des femmes enceintes, sage-femmes et gynécologues obstétriciens sur les maladies parodontales et leurs conséquences. »
Mots clés	Santé bucco-dentaire – Grossesse – prévention – parodontite
Promoteur	CHU DE NANTES
Investigateur coordonnateur	Dr Xavier STUILLLOU
Type d'étude	Recherche non Interventionnelle Hors Loi Jardé
Planning de l'étude	Période recrutement : 12 mois Analyses des résultats : 4 mois
Design de l'étude	❖ Multicentrique ❖ Non contrôlée ❖ Transversale ❖ Prospective
Nombre de cas prévisionnel	300 femmes enceintes, 60 sages-femmes et 25 praticiens
Objectifs de l'étude	Objectif principal : Evaluer le niveau de connaissance sur les relations entre santé gingivale et les complications de la grossesse auprès des femmes enceintes, sage-femmes et gynécologues obstétricien en Loire Atlantique et Vendée. Objectifs secondaires : <u>Pour le questionnaire patient :</u> 1- Evaluer le taux de participation des femmes enceintes à la consultation bucco-dentaire du 4^{ème} mois

	2- Evaluer le niveau d'information des femmes vis-à-vis de l'existence de ce dispositif <u>Pour le questionnaire sage-femme :</u> 3- Evaluer le degré d'implication des sages-femmes dans le maintien et la prévention de la santé bucco-dentaire chez leurs patientes <u>Pour le questionnaire praticien :</u> 4- Evaluer le degré d'implication des gynécologues obstétriciens dans le maintien et la prévention de la santé bucco-dentaire chez leurs patientes
Critères principaux de sélection, d'inclusion, de non-inclusion et d'exclusion	<u>Pour les femmes enceintes :</u> Critères d'inclusion : Est éligible toute femme consultant dans une maternité participant au projet remplissant les critères suivants : - Femme majeure volontaire ayant donné leur consentement oral - Femmes enceintes (2e et 3e Trimestre) acceptant de participer à l'étude Critères de non-inclusion : - Mineurs - Majeurs sous curatelle, sous tutelle, privée de liberté, - Refus de remplir le questionnaire, - Non compréhension du français oral ou écrit. <u>Pour les sage-femmes :</u> Critères d'inclusion : - Etudiant(e)s à l'école de sage-femmes de Nantes acceptant de participer à l'étude et étant en quatrième ou cinquième année d'étude. - Sages-femmes hospitalières, diplômées acceptant de participer à l'étude Critères de non-inclusion : - Personne refusant de participer à l'étude - Etudiant(e) ne suivant pas son cursus à l'école de sage-femmes de Nantes - Etudiant(e) étant en deuxième ou troisième année de cursus - Sages-femmes libérales <u>Pour les gynécologues obstétriciens :</u> Critères d'inclusion : - Médecins gynécologues obstétriciens hospitaliers, diplômés acceptant de participer à l'étude - Internes spécialisés en gynécologie obstétrique de la maternité du CHU de Nantes acceptant de participer à l'étude Critères de non-inclusion : - Personne refusant de participer à l'étude - Médecins et internes non spécialisés en gynécologie obstétrique

Calendrier des différentes visites et des différents examens	<u>Pour les patientes :</u> Questionnaire sur le lien entre maladies parodontales et grossesse, à compléter lors de la consultation prénatale. <u>Pour les professionnels de santé :</u> Questionnaire sur le lien entre maladies parodontales et grossesse.
Critère de jugement principal	Il s'agit de la réponse (oui/non) aux questions : - 12 et 13 du questionnaire patient (annexe 5A) - 6, 7, 9 et 10 du questionnaire sage-femme (annexe 5B) - 6, 7, 9 et 10 du questionnaire praticien (annexe 5C).
Critères de jugement secondaires	<u>Pour le questionnaire patient : (annexe 5A)</u> a) Réponse à la question 8 du questionnaire b) Réponse à la question 6 du questionnaire <u>Pour le questionnaire sage-femme : (annexe 5B)</u> c) Réponses aux questions 12,13,17 et 18 du questionnaire <u>Pour le questionnaire praticien : (annexe 5C)</u> d) Réponse aux questions 12,13, 17 et 18 du questionnaire
Analyse statistique	L'analyse sera essentiellement descriptive. L'analyse principale consistera à estimer le pourcentage du taux de du taux de connaissance chez les femmes enceintes, les sage-femmes et les gynécologues obstétriciens de l'association entre grossesse et santé gingivale. Cette estimation sera donnée avec un intervalle de confiance à 95%.
Soumission à un comité d'éthique	Le protocole sera soumis au GNEDS.

NANTES UNIVERSITÉ
UNITÉ DE FORMATION ET DE RECHERCHE D'ODONTOLOGIE

Vu le Président du Jury,

VU ET PERMIS D'IMPRIMER

Vu le Doyen,

Pr Assem SOUEIDAN

BECHINA (Camille), BONVILLAIN (Guillaume). – Evaluation par questionnaire des connaissances des femmes enceintes, sage-femmes et gynécologues obstétriciens sur les maladies parodontales et leurs conséquences. – 61 f. ; 7 ill. ; 9 tabl. ; 32, 34 et 25 ref. ; 30 cm (Thèse : Chir. Dent. ; Nantes ; 2023)

RÉSUMÉ :

Objectifs : Evaluer à la fois le niveau des connaissances entre les maladies parodontales et la grossesse auprès des professionnels de santé encadrant la grossesse et des femmes enceintes. Ainsi que d'évaluer le degré d'implication des professionnels de santé et le niveau de participation et de connaissance des femmes enceintes sur la consultation bucco-dentaire du 4^{ème} mois.

Matériels et méthodes : Un questionnaire numérique a été distribué aux gynécologues-obstétriciens, internes spécialisés en gynécologie obstétrique, sage-femmes, étudiants sage-femmes (4^{ème} et 5^{ème} année) et un questionnaire papier a été également distribué auprès des femmes enceintes en consultation prénatale au CHU de Nantes et CHD de Vendée.

Résultats : L'étude sur les professionnels de santé a inclus n = 23 gynécologues-obstétriciens et n = 55 sage-femmes. L'étude sur les femmes enceintes a inclus n = 272 femmes.

Conclusion : Il existe une bonne connaissance des gynécologues-obstétriciens et des sage-femmes sur le lien entre les maladies parodontales et la grossesse et sur les manifestations orales de la grossesse. L'implication et le comportement des professionnels de la grossesse dans le domaine bucco-dentaire sont encore très limités. Cette enquête souligne la nécessité d'améliorer la formation initiale et continue des gynécologues-obstétriciens et des sage-femmes sur ce sujet.

Près de la moitié des femmes enceintes incluses ont un faible niveau de connaissances sur l'association entre les maladies parodontales et les complications de la grossesse. En ce qui concerne la consultation bucco-dentaire du 4^{ème} mois, il existe un écart important entre les femmes informées et celles qui ont consulté un dentiste. Cette enquête souligne que les femmes enceintes doivent être davantage informées et encouragées à consulter un dentiste pendant leur grossesse.

RUBRIQUE DE CLASSEMENT : Odontologie – Parodontologie

MOTS CLÉS MESH :

Connaissances, attitudes, pratiques en matière de santé – Health knowledge, attitudes, practice

Obstétricien/gynécologue – Obstetrician/gynecologist

Sage-femme – Midwife

Maladie parodontale – Periodontal disease

Grossesse – Pregnancy

Femme enceinte – Pregnant woman

Issues défavorables de la grossesse – Adverse pregnancy outcomes

Santé bucco-dentaire – Oral health

JURY :

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Assesseur : Docteur MAITRE Y

Assesseur : Docteur IDIRI K