

Perceptions and Challenges of Left-Handed Pediatric Dental Providers Kannan S, Modesto A, Adewumi AO, Shah N

University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine, Department of Pediatric Dentistry

BACKGROUND

The work environment in pediatric dentistry is favorable to the right-handed clinician; with the prevalence of left handedness only being around 10% of the world population.1

In many circumstances, the left-handed clinician needs to adjust their working position or chair position to accommodate the room, patient or their dental assistant; which leads to increased fatigue and discomfort. At times, left-handed clinicians have been forced to adjust to the righthanded environment which in turn leads to decreased efficiency and effectiveness when doing certain procedures.2

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the perceptions of Left-handed Pediatric Dentists (LHPDs) in everyday clinical practice
- To identify common hurdles faced by LHPDs during residency training and clinical practice

METHODOLOGY

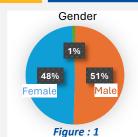
- Obtain a list of pediatric dentists from the American Academy of Pediatric (AAPD)membership Dentistry directory.
- Administer 21-point item web-based questionnaire to pediatric dentists that are members of the AAPD.
- Analyze data using STATA software: ttests and chi squared tests

RESULTS

RACE	%		
KACE		AGE	%
Caucasian	78	25-35	78
Hispanic/Latino	4	25-35	70
African American	5	36-45	86
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	46-55	20
Native American/ Alaskan Native	0	55+	26
		Table : 2	
Multiracial/ biracial	3		

Table: 1

RESULTS





Forty-three LHPDs (48%) expressed difficulty with operatory accessibility during residency and 32 (36%) felt that their faculty were not able to adequately support a left-handed trainee. Forty-nine respondents (54%) felt the 3'O clock position was the most comfortable and the lower left quadrant was most convenient, for performing procedures. Only 35(39%) LHPDs expressed difficulty adapting to their right-handed work environment while 16 (18%) reported that being left-handed made them feel anxious and 15 (17%) felt that lefthandedness decreased their efficiency/time management. It was promising to note that no **LHPDs** received criticisms from parents/caregivers about performing dentistry with their left hand.

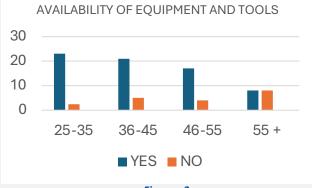
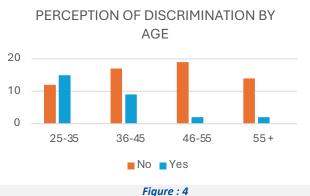


Figure: 3



- 1. De Kovel CGF, Carrión-Castillo A, Francks C. A large-scale population study of early life factors influencing left-handedness. Sci Rep. 2019 Jan 24;9(1):584
- 2. Nasir WM, Jaafar A, Abd Wahab R, Harun K, Ali AH (2019). Experiences of left-handed undergraduates in a dental faculty in Malaysia. Arch Orofac Sci,14(2): 147–156. https://doi. org/10.21315/aos2019.14.2.383
- 3. Silva MA, Souza-Rodrigues RD, Lashowisk K, Oda M, Vieira GF. Left-handed dental students. Braz Dent Sci. 2012;15(4):36-40.
- 4. Brown JM. Left-handed GDPs and students. Br Dent J. 1995;178(12):448
- 5. Elneel FHF, Carter F, Tang B, Cuschieri A. Extent of innate dexterity and ambidexterity across handedness and gender: implications for training in laparoscopic surgery. Surg Endosc Other Interv Tech. 2008;22(1):31e37.