

Provider Acceptance and Utilization of the Hall Crown Technique among Pediatric Dental Specialists

CARLSON NM, DEAN JA, VINSON LA, SANDERS BJ, ALBADRI S, ECKERT G.

(Indiana University School of Dentistry/Riley Hospital for Children; University of Liverpool School of Dentistry; Indiana University School of Medicine)

BACKGROUND/PURPOSE

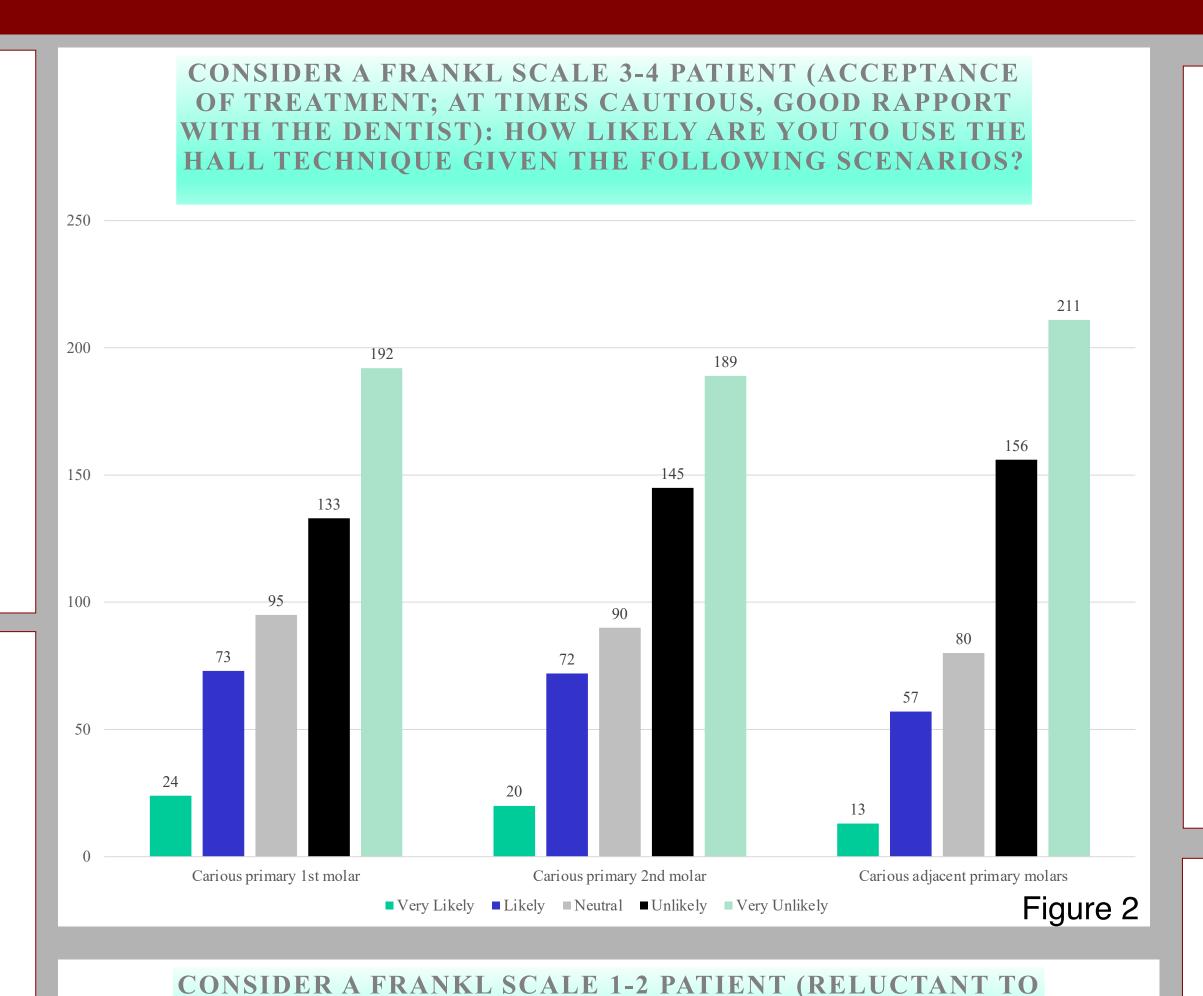
- The conventional SSC preparation is most performed, but the emergence of the Hall technique (HT) has provided an alternative restorative technique in pediatric dentistry.¹¹
- HT may be performed without local anesthetic, tooth structure preparation and no caries excavation, which may be desirable for providing treatment to both pre-cooperative and cooperative children.⁸
- There is limited data in the United States on provider acceptance of the HT and when a clinician would elect to render this treatment option.

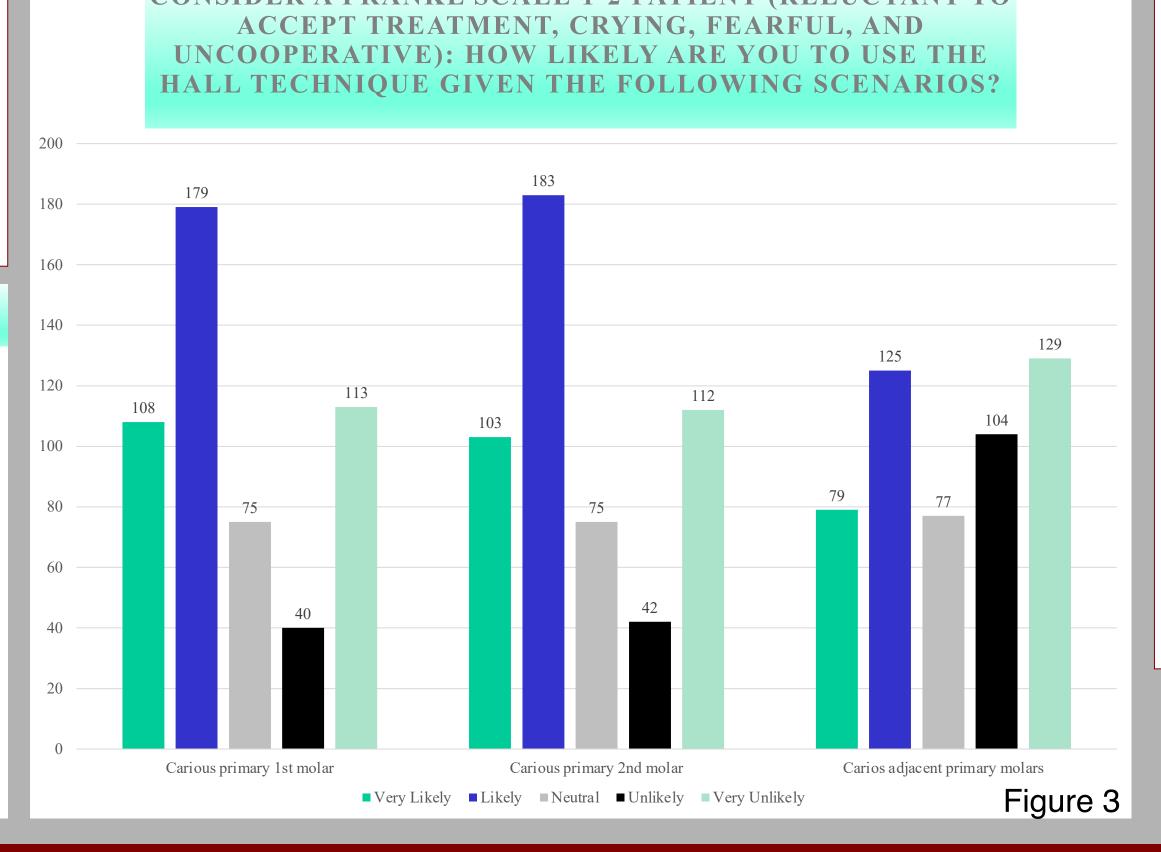
Purpose: The objective of this study is to examine the provider acceptance and clinical usage of the Hall Technique among active members of the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD).

METHODS

- Obtained approval from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) at Indiana University.
- Using a 19-item web-based survey, responses to questions about the Hall Technique (HT) were collected from pediatric dental specialists registered as members of the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD).
- Questions involving a clinician's decision to use the HT or the conventional technique in a variety of different scenarios, such as the environment, completing adjacent restorations, and the child's behavior referencing the Frankl scale ranging from 1-4.
- Several survey questions are reproduced from "The Use of Hall Technique Preformed Metal Crowns by Specialist Paediatric Dentists in the UK", a study by Roberts and Albadri et al.
- Chi-square test for categorical variables and t-test for continuous variables to test for the differences among pediatric dental specialists regarding the environment, scenario, and patient behavior, when treatment planning the HT.
- A 5% significance level was used for all the tests.

GIVEN THE FOLLOWING SCENARIOS, WOULD YOU PLAN TO USE THE HALL TECHNIQUE? 420 420 350 250 200 183 189 149 118 99 103 100 71 50 2 23 Incipient occlusal carious lesion Cavitated occlusal carious lesion Always Sometimes Rarely Never Figure 1





RESULTS

- 520 (8% response rate) survey responses were received by active members of AAPD
- 51% of pediatric dental specialists consider HT as an alternative treatment option when unable to place a conventional restoration.
- Incipient occlusal carious lesions < Incipient interproximal carious lesions < Cavitated occlusal carious lesions < Cavitated interproximal carious lesions (all p<0.001)
- Frankl 3-4: Adjacent carious primary molars < Carious primary second molar < Carious primary first molar (p=0.020 for primary 1st molar vs primary 2nd molar, p<0.001 for other comparisons) (Figure 2)
- Frankl 1-2: Adjacent carious primary molars < Carious primary first molar & Carious primary second molar (p<0.001) (Figure 3)
- Younger pediatric dentists are more likely to use HT as a treatment option in more situations (p<0.05).

DISCUSSION/CONCLUSIONS

- Most pediatric dentists prefer to place a conventional restoration rather than the HT.
- The HT is recognized by most pediatric dentists as a treatment modality to consider rather than their treatment of choice.
- There is an increased likelihood among providers to plan for the HT when the patient demonstrates poor behavior and is reluctant to treatment.
- Younger pediatric dentists, and those with fewer years in practice are more likely to use HT
- Few pediatric dentists will utilize the HT in the operating room under general anesthesia.
- The HT is more widely used in the UK when compared to the USA.
 - Pediatric dental specialists in the USA most often consider the HT, only when unable to place a conventional restoration. The HT is regularly considered in the UK when treatment planning.

REFERENCES



