

Survival rates of primary molars treated with SSC versus primary molars treated with SSC and therapeutic pulpotomy; A claims data analysis.



SHAIKH MS^{1*}, SCULLY AC¹, YEPES JF¹, JONES JE¹, VINSON LA¹, ECKERT G², DOWNEY T³, MAUPOME G⁴

(Indiana University School of Dentistry/Riley Hospital for Children¹; Indiana University School of Medicine²; Fluent Dental Strategies LLC³; Richard M. Fairbanks School of Public Health⁴)

BACKGROUND/PURPOSE

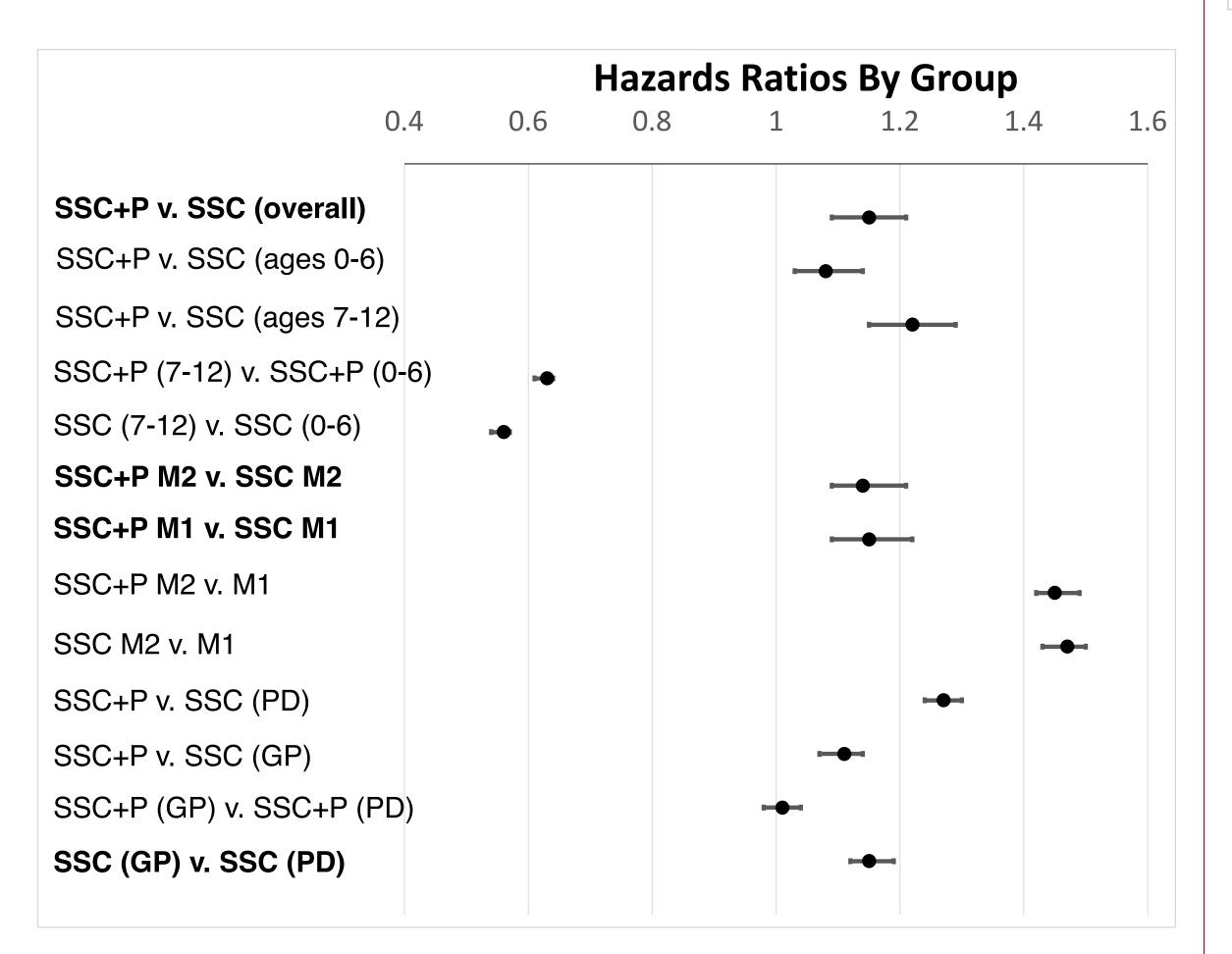
- Placement of stainless steel crowns is standard for teeth with large, multisurface caries¹
 - Pulpotomies are also completed when indicated⁴
- Some practitioners complete pulpotomies prophylactically
 - Avoid further treatment
 - Lower long-term cost
 - Higher longevity
- <u>Purpose</u>: To longitudinally evaluate success of stainless steel crowns placed alone vs. stainless steel crowns completed with therapeutic pulpotomies in primary molars.

METHODS

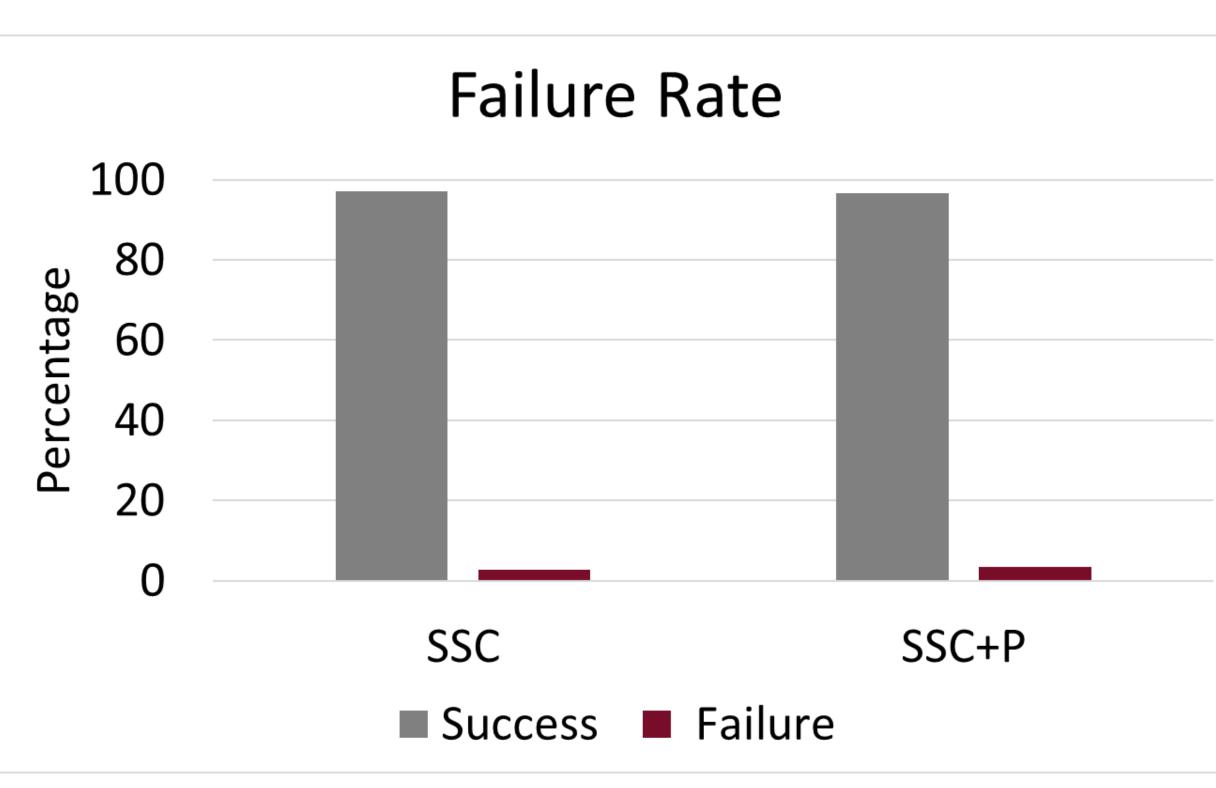
- Nationwide commercial insurance data (Fluent TM).
- Retrospective cohort design
- Inclusion criteria: Patients ≤ 12 years (y) old with primary molar initially-treated with stainless steel crown (D2930) or stainless steel crown and therapeutic pulpotomy (D2930 + D3320) from January 2013 to December 2022.
- <u>Claims data collected</u>: CDT codes, pt age, tooth number, Tx dates, provider type - pediatric dentists (PD) or general dentists (GD)
- Statistical analysis: Generalized estimating equation (GEE) for logistical regression, two-sided 5% significance level.

RESULTS

- N=1,668,374 treated teeth
- Failure rates were 2.8% (SSC) and 3.3% (SSC+P) (Figure 1)
 - P<0.0001
- SSC only crowns completed by PD were significantly less likely to fail compared to those completed by GD (P<0.0001)
 - SSC+P had similar failure rates regardless of specialty
- SSC+P had a significantly shorter time to failure than SSC according to Hazards Ratio by Group (see Figure 2)
 - True regardless of specialty, molar type and age group.
- SSC+P cost more than SSC alone (*P*<0.0001)
- Treatment completed on ages 7 to 12 for both groups cost less than treatment completed on ages 0 to 6 (P<0.0001).







Figure

DISCUSSION/CONCLUSIONS

Limitations

- No data on pulpotomy agents used
- No information on pulp status prior to treatment
- No information on type of pulp exposure (carious or mechanical)
- Claims database only has private pay and not self pay or Medicaid
- SSC alone have more longevity than SSC+P
 - Regardless of specialty type, molar type, or age group in which treatment was completed
- SSC treatment alone was more cost effective than SSC+P
 - Completion of stainless steel crowns alone provide an overall decreased cost to patients and insurance companies
- SSC alone completed by PD had lower failure rates than ones by GD
 - SSC+P had similar failure rates, regardless of specialty