A KAP Based on the choice of Suture Material and Management of Wound among Oral Surgeons

Sanjay Kumar Bhagat, Shajah Hussain, Vasudha Kak, Zubair Ahmed Janbaz, Anu Radha

INTRODUCTION

Suturing is a crucial part of any oral surgical procedure. Sutures are of two types- absorbable and non-absorbable. The most commonly used non absorbable sutures in oral surgery are 3-0 mersilk. The absorbable sutures are gut sutures that are composed of collagen and are derived from bovine serosal layer. They are further of two types- plain and chromic. The disadvantage of plain gut sutures is quick resorption rate, in order to decrease the rate of resorption they are treated with chromic acid. Chromic gut sutures last for 7 to 10 days.

Resorption of the sutures occurs by two mechanisms. The sutures come in varying sizes ranging from 5-0 to 2. They are further braided and non braided. The braided one harbour more bacteria during a period of time. Presence of chrome also provided greater wound support. Suturing leads to close approximation of the wound that is generally required for promotion of healing. The main aim of the present study is to perform a knowledge, attitude and practice of oral surgeons based on the choice of suture material for the management of wound.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study includes 150 subjects. The survey consisted of questions regarding the knowledge, awareness and practice about suturing and wound management amongst the surgeons. The subjects were made to fill the survey based on their daily practice. The subjects were made to fill the questionnaire through an online portal. They were informed about the study. All the data was arranged in a tabulated form and analysed using SPSS software. The results were analysed using chi square test and p value of less than 0.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS

There were 84.7% (n=127) who considered suturing essential after every oral surgical procedure. There were 15.3% (n=23) surgeons who sutured only when it was necessary. There were 95.3% (n=143) subjects who were aware of types of suture material. Rest 4.7% had faint idea. There were 82% subjects who had idea about the resorption time of various sutures.

CONCLUSION

From the study we can conclude that there is sufficient knowledge amongst the oral surgeons regarding the suturing technique and type of sutures.

Key words: Crucial, Resorption, Sutures.

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RESULTS
The present study enrolled 150 oral surgeons. The mean age of the surgeons was 29.34 +/- 5.48 years. There were 62 females and 88 males in the study. Table 1 shows the attitude and practice of the surgeons regarding the type of sutures. There were 42% (n=63) of the surgeons who encountered difficulty during suturing. Rest 58% considered it to be easy. There were 39.3% (n=59) who had idea about the common uses of suturing. There were 60.7% (n=91) who had vague idea about uses of sutures. There was no significant difference in the two groups. There were 84.7% (n=127) who considered suturing essential after every oral surgical procedure. There were 15.3% (n=23) surgeons who sutured only when it was necessary. There were 15.3% (n=23) subjects aware of alternatives of suturing and used adhesives instead of sutures. Rest 84.7% thought there was no substitute of suturing. There was a significant difference between the two groups. Table 2 shows the knowledge of surgeons regarding sutures. There were 95.3% (n=143) subjects who were aware of types of suture material. Rest 4.7% had faint idea. There were 82% subjects who had idea about the resorption time of various sutures. 79.3% subjects were aware about the composition of various types of sutures. Technique of suturing was known by 89.3% of the sutures. There was significant awareness of the subjects regarding suturing and sutures.

Table 1: Attitude and practice of surgeons regarding type of sutures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Yes (N/%)</th>
<th>No (N/%)</th>
<th>P Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty in suturing</td>
<td>63(42%)</td>
<td>87(58%)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common uses of suturing</td>
<td>59(39.3%)</td>
<td>91(60.7%)</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need for suturing</td>
<td>127 (84.7%)</td>
<td>23 (15.3%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative to suturing</td>
<td>23(15.3%)</td>
<td>127(84.7%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Knowledge of surgeons regarding suturing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Yes (N/%)</th>
<th>No (N/%)</th>
<th>P Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Types of suture material</td>
<td>143(95.3%)</td>
<td>7(4.7%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resorption time</td>
<td>123(82%)</td>
<td>27(18%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition</td>
<td>119(79.3%)</td>
<td>31(20.7%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of suturing technique</td>
<td>134(89.3%)</td>
<td>16(10.7%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISCUSSION
Most of the oral surgical procedures need primary closure of the wound through a flap raised previously. For this there are a variety of suturing materials which can be classified according to the origin or according to their durability in host tissues. The chief essential features of a suture should be stability of knot, capacity to stretch, tissue reaction and wound safety. The healing of tissue is also dependent on the choice of suture material along with the surgical and suturing technique. In a study conducted by Vastardis and Yukna they reported three cases of complications after using subepithelial connective tissue graft. In their study abscess was formed after the initial healing phase. They concluded that this could be due to reaction of the tissue to the submerged suture material. In our study, there were 42% (n=63) of the surgeons who encountered difficulty during suturing. Rest 58% considered it to be easy. There were 39.3% (n=59) who had idea about the common uses of suturing. There were 60.7% (n=91) who had vague idea about uses of sutures. There was no significant difference in the two groups. There were 84.7% (n=127) who considered suturing essential after every oral surgical procedure. There were 15.3% (n=23) surgeons who sutured only when it was necessary. There were 15.3% (n=23) subjects aware of alternatives of suturing and used adhesives instead of sutures. Rest 84.7% thought there was no substitute of suturing. There was a significant difference between the two groups. In a study conducted by Graham et al they found that delayed hypersensitivity reactions to chromic catgut suture are not diagnosed easily postoperatively. According to their study, there were 87% of the dentists who were unaware of the delayed hypersensitivity reactions associated with the use of chromic catgut sutures. In a study conducted by Craig et al there were 46% of the subjects were aware of the composition of chromic cat gut suture and there were 78% of the dental students who were aware of the same. In a study conducted by Grier et al in the year 1922, there were 65% of absorbable sutures can be used as deep sutures in case of hepatic, renal and splenic. They can be successfully used as subdermal sutures. In our study, there were 95.3% (n=143) subjects who were aware of types of suture material. Rest 4.7% had faint idea. There were 82% subjects who had idea about the resorption time of various sutures. 79.3% subjects were aware about the composition of various types of sutures. Technique of suturing was known by 89.3% of the sutures. There was significant awareness of the subjects regarding suturing and sutures.

CONCLUSION
From the study we can conclude that there is sufficient knowledge amongst the oral surgeons regarding the suturing technique and type of sutures. However there was lack of awareness regarding the various alternatives to sutures and very less percentage of the surgeons opted for these alternatives.

REFERENCES


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Source of support: Nil
Conflict of interest: None declared

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