

EVALUATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH ORAL LICHEN PANUS

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ABSTRACT

Aim: To establish a correlation between psychosocial factors (stress, anxiety, and depression) in oral lichen planus patients

Study Design: Lichen planus is considered as a chronic inflammatory mucocutaneous disease of unknown etiology. In recent years the mental health of patients of lichen planus has been clinically analyzed both with and without psychological questionnaire. Various questionnaires that are acceptable to patients have adequate sensitivity and specificity in their ability to identify such disorders were used as a screening tool to measure psychosocial factors such as stress, anxiety, and depression. In this present study psychosocial factors especially depression, anxiety, and Stress inpatient with OLP were measured by DASS (Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale)

Methods: 30 patients with the known diagnosis of oral lichen planus as per the criteria were included in this study. The control group included age- and sex-matched 30 normal subjects, who visited for general dental care. None of the above subjects had systemic disease, were not on any medication, and were non-smokers. Psychosocial factors of study and control groups were measured by DASS (Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale).

Result: We found increased levels of depression, anxiety, and stress, 70%, 66.6%, and 100%, respectively among the study group, when compared to controls. All these psychological factors were increased in all forms of OLP. **Statistics:** Student's t-test was used to compare the factors between patients with OLP and the control group

Conclusion: The study shows a positive correlation between psychosocial factors (stress, anxiety, and depression) in oral lichen planus patients.

Key words: Oral lichen planus, psychological factors, depression, anxiety, stress.

Introduction

Lichen planus is considered as a chronic inflammatory mucocutaneous disease of unknown etiology which usually affects the skin and/or oral mucosa and occurs in about 0.02-4% of the adult population.¹⁻³ The oral lichen planus (OLP) usually have a separate clinical morphology and typical distribution. No clarity of etiology is known, but it is thought to be involving various genetic, infectious, psychogenic, and autoimmune factors. Current data suggest that OLP is a T cell-mediated autoimmune disease in which auto-cytotoxic CD8+ T cells trigger apoptosis of oral epithelial cells.⁴

The prevalence of OLP among the general population fairly support that this disease of adult-onset, with an inclination for female predominance and of worldwide distribution.⁵ Various authors in their widespread review state that "Lichen planus affects both sexes, although occasional

surveys have suggested a male predominance, while in the majority have revealed that some 60 to 65 % of patients are females".⁶

The initial description by Erasmus Wilson in 1869 shows the association of psychological factors especially depression, anxiety, and stress with oral lichen planus.⁷ Some studies observed that patients with OLP demonstrate higher levels of anxiety, greater depression, and increased susceptibility to psychic disorders.⁸ The contagious nature of this disease with the lack of available patient educational materials leads to stress and patients' concern about the possibility of malignancy.⁴

Since 50 years ago, health measurements have become very impressed with the application of numerical scaling techniques to various health indices which can translate subjective statements about pain or anxiety into a numerical value that could be used for statistical analysis. Psychiatric rating scales such as Hamilton scales for Anxiety and Depression and the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale were

created to serve this purpose and express the undisrupted value of medications used in the treatment of mental disorders in comparison to Placebo.⁹ There are two types of treatment for depression; 1) psychotherapy and 2) medications.¹⁰ According to the monoamine hypothesis of depression, inadequate activity of monoamine neurotransmitters plays important role in depression.¹¹ Since then various scales were developed to help out in making the psychiatric diagnosis, to assess side effects of medications, and to evaluate other areas of functioning such as physical capabilities, disabilities, or quality of Life.⁹ Health promoting behavior is a major criterion for determining health.¹² Accordingly, the World Health Organization (WHO) has defined health as the presence of complete physical, psychological, social and spiritual well-being, and not just the absence of a disease or deficiency of an organ.¹³

In recent years the mental health of patients of lichen planus has been clinically analyzed both with and without psychological questionnaire. various questionnaires that are acceptable to patients have adequate sensitivity and specificity in their ability to identify such disorders were used as a screening tool to measure psychosocial factors such as stress, anxiety, and depression. In this present study psychosocial factors, especially depression, anxiety, and Stress inpatient with OLP were measured by DASS (Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale) to establish a correlation between psychosocial factors (stress, anxiety, and depression) in oral lichen planus patients.

Material and Method

The sample size was determined based on the pilot study performed. A sample of 30 was determined as the minimum in each group to estimate and to calculate for the statistical analysis. Therefore, the study sample included a total of 60 subjects who were divided into the following groupings.

A study group of 30 subjects, clinically and histopathologically diagnosed cases of oral lichen planus with inclusion criteria of patients who were physically healthy and well oriented in time and space having symptoms of pain and/or burning sensation secondary to oral lichen planus and also agreed for the biopsy and hematological examination.

A control group ($n = 30$) of age and sex-matched healthy subjects, who had no recent history of systemic conditions mentioned in the exclusion criteria nor any oral lesion.

Exclusion criteria for both groups include the patients suffering from any systemic disease like cardiovascular system disease, renal dysfunction, diabetes, hypertension,

liver disorders, etc with a history of drug therapy which may cause lichen planus like lesions. Patients having any other mucosal disease or skin disease associated with oral lesions and any physical or mental abnormality, which would interfere or affect the study procedure is also excluded from this study.

All the participants have explained the need and design of the study and the need for undergoing a thorough clinical examination, biopsy, and blood investigations at the start of the study. Only those patients, who gave a signed informed consent on an institutionally approved document, participated in the study.

The oral examination of the patients was performed by asking patients to comfortably sit in a dental chair equipped with white artificial light and by using mouth mirrors. The criteria based on clinical examination described by WHO were adopted in making the provisional diagnosis of Oral Lichen Planus.¹⁴ The Lesions of the oral cavity were recorded based on WHO standard recording form for oral mucosal diseases.¹⁴ A detailed case history was recorded. Informed patient consent was obtained for this study.

This Psychological evaluation was done with Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS). This scale consists of 14 questions each of depression, anxiety and stress comprise a self-assessment questionnaire of a total of 42 questions. The questionnaire was also translated into the regional language of 'Hindi' as patient-friendly. Patients were asked to relax for 30mins and to sit comfortably on the dental chair. Subjects were explained about the procedure and were asked to answer the questions without any preoccupied mind. These subjects were asked to grade the questions from 0 to 3, where 0 indicated did not apply to me at all, 1 indicated applied to me to some degree, 2 indicated applied to me to a considerable, and 3 indicated applied to me most of the time. The total score and percentage were calculated with these scores and finally tabulated. Following range was used to grade the psychological parameters:

- Normal: 0-78
- Mild: 78.01-87
- Moderate: 87.01-95
- Severe: 95.01-98
- Extremely severe: 98.01-100

Statistical analysis:

Results are presented as Mean \pm SD for quantitative/continuous data, and number and percentages for categorical data. Student's t-test was used for comparing the means of the groups

Results

The present study comprised of 30 OLP patients and 30 age and sex-matched healthy controls was selected as per mentioned in the methodology. A master chart was prepared, which included the entire information obtained and recorded from subjects and was subjected to statistical analysis.

Age & Sex Evaluation

Age distribution of the study group and control group was made by distributing them with intervals of 10 years in groups which consists of 11-20 years, 21-30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, 51-60 years, and 61-70 years.

In the study group we found a single patient (3.3%) in the age group of 11-20 years. 4 patients (13.3%), were present in the age group of 21 to 30 years. Among the age group of 31-40 years, 12 patients (40.0%) were present. 8 patients (26.6%) in the age group of 41-50 years were present. In the age range of 51-60 years, 4 patients (13.3%) were present. Only 1 patient (3.3%) were present in the age range of 61-70 years. Also, the total number of male patients observed among this group was 12 (40.0%) and female patients were 18 (60.0%). Mean (\pm SD) age range of patients in this group range was 39.6 ± 9.5 years. It was observed that the maximum number of patients was in the age group of 31-40 years, which is about 40.0%.

In the control group, in the age range of 11-20 years, there was a single patient (3.3%). 4 patients (13.3%), were present in the age group of 21 to 30 years. 11 (36.6%) subjects were present in the age range of 31-40 years. In the age range of 41-50 years, 8 (26.6%) controls were present. 3 (10.0%) subjects were present in the age range of 51-60 years. In the age range of 61-70 years, 3 (10.0%) subjects were present. Also, 11 (36.7%) subjects were male and 19 (63.3%) were female. The mean (\pm SD) age range of the group was 42.1 ± 12.5 years. It was observed that the maximum number of patients was in the age group of 31-40 years, about 36.6%. The minimum age observed in both groups was 17 years and the maximum was 69 years. The difference between these two groups was non-significant with $t=0.89$ and p -value was 0.37. (Figure 1)

Psychological evaluation:

Psychological evaluation of individual components of depression, anxiety, and stress was scored separately based on the DASS scale for both the study group and the control group.

In our study among the study group, we found normal levels of depression in 9 (30.0%) patients and elevated levels among 21 (70.0%) patients. Mild levels were observed in 7 (23.3%) patients, moderate in 6 (20.0%), severe in 4 (13.3%) and extremely severe in 4 (13.3%) of

patients. All the healthy controls had no depression. Hence, we found statistically significant increased levels of depression in patients with OLP with a Mean \pm SD range of 83.4 ± 13.1 in comparison to 69.9 ± 4.9 of healthy controls. There was no age discrimination for depression in our study as it is supposed to increase with age. The value of the test of significance "t" value was 5.21 and the p -value was <0.001 indicating highly significant. (Figure 2)

In our study, we observed 18 patients (60.0%) with OLP to be anxious and 12 patients (40.0%) were not anxious. 8 patients (26.6%) & 9 patients (30.0%) each in the study group had mild and moderate levels of anxiety respectively. 1 patient (3.3%) had severe levels of anxiety. An extremely severe score (98-100) was absent. All the healthy controls had no anxiety. Hence in the current study, we found statistically significant increased levels of stress in patients with OLP with Mean \pm SD range of 80.4 ± 9.7 in comparison w to 69.9 ± 3.9 of healthy controls with "t" value 5.96 and p -value <0.001 indicating highly significant. (Figure 3)

In the study group, we found normal levels of stress only in 1 patient (3.3%) patients and elevated levels among 29 patients (96.6%). In the current study, we found 6 patients (20.0%) patients under a mild level of stress, 4 patients (13.3%) with moderate level, 13 patients (43.3%) with severe level and 6 patients (20.0%) was observed in the extremely severe level of stress. Among the control group, all the subjects were not under stress. In our study we found statistically significant increased levels of stress with a Mean \pm SD range of 92.8 ± 7.3 in patients with OLP, when compared to 70.1 ± 4.9 of healthy controls with a t value of 14.0 and the $p = <0.001$ indicating highly significant. (Figure 4)

Discussion

OLP is a fairly common disease of adulthood with a prevalence of 0.02 to 0.22%, as per recorded in 30,000 dental outpatients among Indians.⁵ Etiopathogenesis of OLP appears to be complex usually depends on genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors where stress has been extensively well-thought-out to be an important etiological factor of OLP.

In psychiatry, various scales used where different categories reflecting an increased order are measured in terms of numbers like 0=Normal, 1=Slight, 2=Mild, 3=Moderate, 4=Severe. Each scale has its guideline on how to use, the rating system which generally evaluates the patient's behavior over a defined time.⁹

Various previous studies show that scales used in psychological assessment of patients were either self-

reported or assessed by a psychiatrist.^{7, 8, 15-19} In the current study we used a self-reported scale called DASS, which can assess all the three psychological parameters i.e. depression, anxiety, and stress because this scale is best suitable for patients as it was easily replied by a patient without a preoccupied mind which results in unbiased results.

In our study, we found the majority of patients in the age range of 31-40 years. This fact is supported by various studies where OLP had been predominantly considered as a disease of middle age and elderly with ages ranging from 30-70 years with numerous cases that have been reported in children as well as elderly patients.^{2, 4, 6, 20-24} The sex distribution of OLP inclines females. In a comprehensive review, authors have stated that OLP affects both the sexes whereas the enormous majority of surveys have revealed female predilection with 60-65%, and with a mean of 62.6% of patients.²⁵ The ratio of female to male was 2.2:1, which was reported in a follow-up study of 326 patients.²⁵ Similar sex predilection with a ratio of female: male, i.e. 2:1 was reported in a study of 48 patients.¹⁹ In our study, slight female predilection was noted with 60.0% compared to males (40.0%) and with the ratio of 1.5:1 between females and males

In a modern view of the etiology and pathogenesis of many diseases is depending on multiple factors. Engel in 1977 described the bio-psycho-social model of illness, which suggests that any illness is caused due to the interaction of three factors: the biological, the psychological, and the social. He also observed that stress and anxiety are the combined results of psychological and environmental social factors which result in a potential effect on oral health, including OLP.^{26, 27} Some authors also included OLP as one of the psychosomatic diseases.²⁸

In our study, we found statistically higher levels of depression in patients with OLP in comparison to healthy controls. Favoring our results in a study, wherein Hamilton scale was used to assess anxiety and depression in patients with OLP where they found increased levels of depression and anxiety in patients with OLP.⁷ The author investigated 50 patients with OLP for anxiety and depression on the Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale. He observed higher levels of anxiety and depression in OLP patients.²⁹

In another cross-sectional study, the authors used the profile of mood states (POMS) to assess the psychological status and inter-relationship among the psychological, endocrine, and cellular immune systems in patients suffering from OLP lesions. They found a positive association of mood state with the onset of OLP.³⁰ Hence the result of this study was agreeable with that of our study.

Hospital Anxiety and Depression (HAD) Scale was used by the investigator to assess the levels of depression in 41 patients with OLP, 36 positive controls with atypical facial pain, BMS and MPDS, and 73 negative controls. The author noticed significantly higher levels of depression in patients with OLP and positive controls when compared to negative controls.¹⁸ The results of this study are in agreement with our study.

In the current study, we found statistically increased levels of stress in patients with OLP when compared to healthy controls. This observation is supported by various studies i.e. Spielberger STAI questionnaire, Hassanyeh Rating of Anxiety-Depression-Vulnerability, and Covi Anxiety Screen which was used to assess the levels of anxiety in OLP patients. They found higher values of state- and trait-anxiety scores.⁷ Dr. Snaith's Hospital Anxiety and Depression (HAD) Scale was used by the author to assess the levels of anxiety in 9 OLP patients and 20 healthy controls. They found a statistically significant difference between patients with OLP and healthy controls.⁸

Hospital Anxiety and Depression (HAD) Scale was used by the author to assess the levels of anxiety in 41 patients with OLP, 36 positive controls with atypical facial pain, BMS and MPDS, and 73 negative controls. The author found significantly higher levels of anxiety in patients with OLP and positive controls when compared to negative controls,¹⁸ again favoring the results of our study.

In the present study, we found statistically raised levels of stress in patients with OLP in comparison to healthy controls. In clinical evaluation of 115 patients with OLP, reported that 49% of OLP patients were subjected to strong stress in their lives.²² In a follow-up study of 326 patients with OLP, the authors found psychiatric stress associated with the onset of disease in only 14.4-22.3% of cases.²⁵ The results of these studies are similar to that of our study. VAS, where the degree of discomfort expressed by patients was replaced by stress, was used for assessment of stress in 10 patients with erosive OLP along with 10 controls. The authors found a significant difference in stress scores among study and control groups.³¹ The results obtained from this study were similar to those obtained by our study. Test of Recent Experience (TRE) or Florenzano's test was used to measure the degree of stress in 9 OLP patients and 20 healthy controls. They found a statistically significant difference in levels for stress in OLP patients, when compared with healthy controls.⁸ These results too supported in our study. Thus overall we found all psychological factors i.e. depression, anxiety, and stress were increased in patients with OLP with a slight female predilection.

Conclusion

The method of measuring health indices with the application of numerical scaling techniques had become very impressive for the last 50 years. This provided the capability to interpret subjective factors about pain or anxiety into a numerical value that could be used for statistical analysis. Our study involved a small sample size and the results of our study need to be confirmed in larger longitudinal population studies with an improved protocol to prove that psychological state assessment in OLP patients which could influence better treatment compliance. It will significantly contribute to the management of OLP patients by achieving specific goals.

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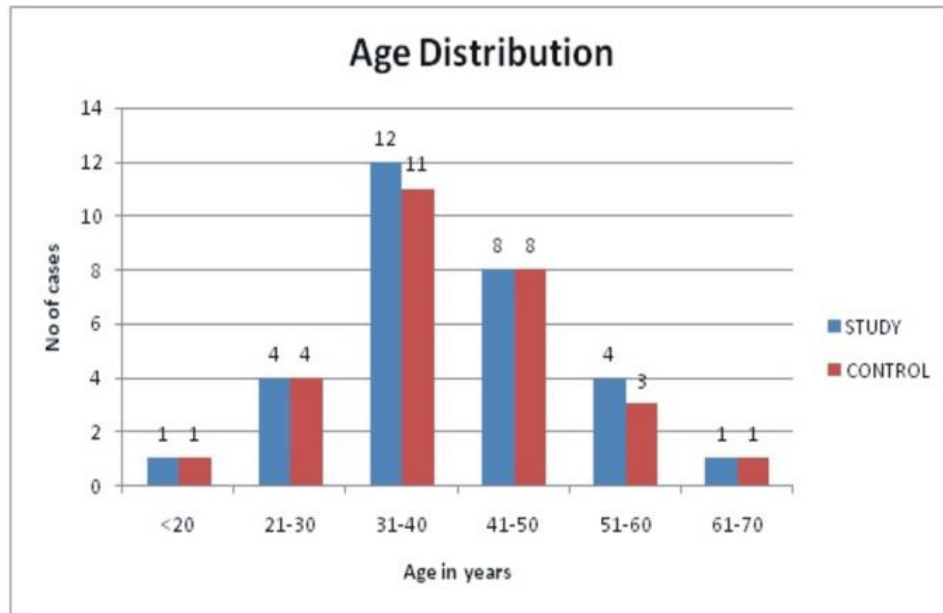


Figure 1: Comparison of age distribution between study and control group

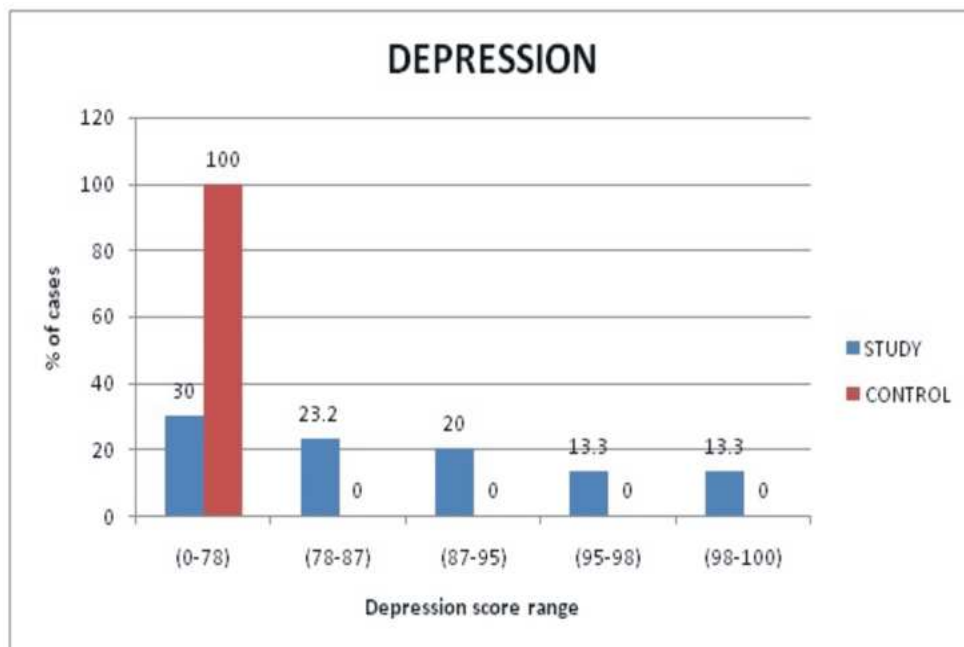


Figure 2: Comparison of depression score between study and control group

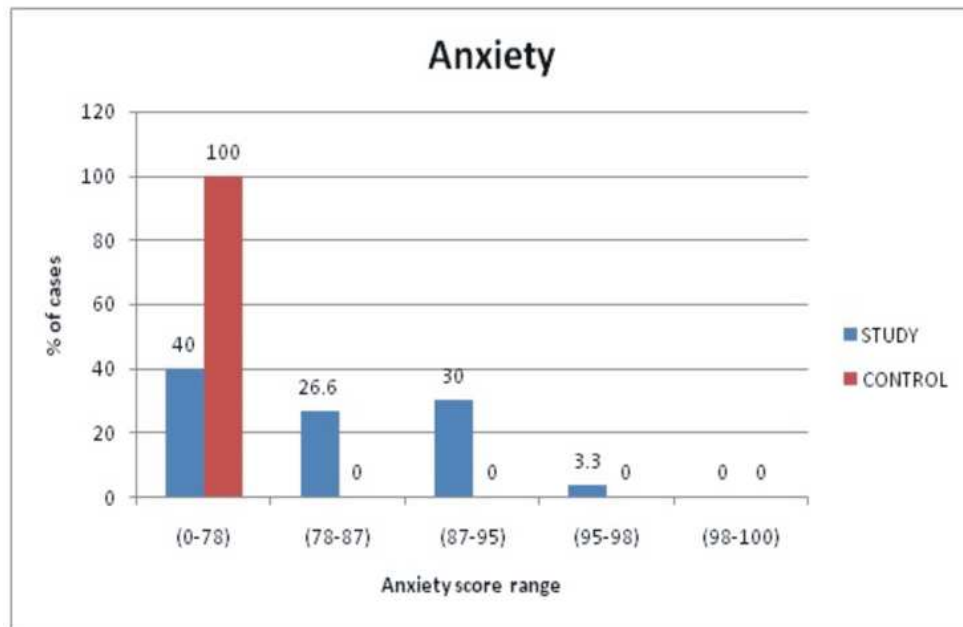


Figure 3: Comparison of anxiety score between study and control group

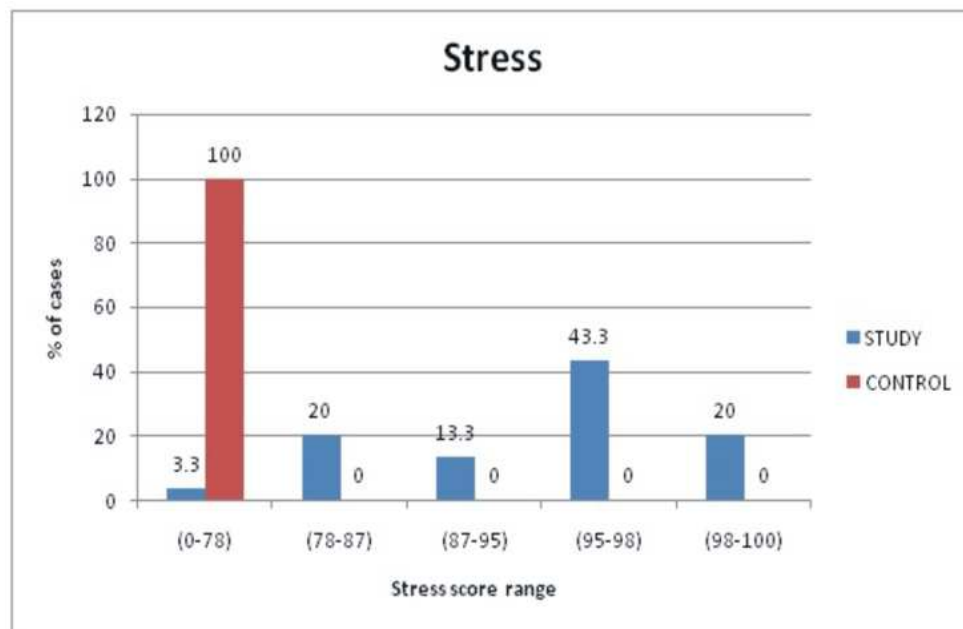


Figure 4: Comparison of stress score between study and control group