Dental Management of Head and Neck Cancer patients in Northern Ireland: a retrospective analysis

Background
Head and neck cancer principally affects the oral cavity, nasal cavity, sinuses, salivary glands, pharynx and larynx. Approximately 300 people are diagnosed with such a malignancy in Northern Ireland every year. Management of head and cancer typically entails an extensive multidisciplinary approach combining input from maxillofacial and ENT surgery, oncology, radiology, restorative dentistry, and other specialties.

Objective
To determine the oral health outcomes and standard of care provided for Northern Ireland’s (NI) head and neck oncology patients referred for pre-treatment dental assessment by the Multidisciplinary Head and Neck Team (MDT), Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, and to assess the impact of using a standardised referral pro-forma for dental assessment.

Methods
A retrospective analysis was undertaken of all head and neck oncology patients referred for pre-treatment dental assessment by the Multidisciplinary Head and Neck Team (MDT), Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast between June 2013 and November 2014. A standardised referral pro-forma was introduced from June 2014 in an attempt to streamline the referral process. Prior to this, patients were referred on an informal ad-hoc basis. Information on the patient’s planned oncology treatment, dental assessment, and dental treatment plan, was determined from their referral letter, dental notes, and their NI Electronic Care Record. Comparison was made with published guidelines and a review of the relevant literature. Standards were set using guidelines from the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, and the British Association of Head and Neck Oncologists.

Results
96 patients initially were assessed. 41 patients were referred by pro-forma and 55 by email, letter, or telephone. Overall, 51% of tumours were diagnosed within the oral or nasal cavities (figure 2). 21% of patients had initially been referred by their general dental practitioner (GDP). 72% of patients were registered with a GDP. Only 3 patients were dentally assessed within the recommended 7 days post-diagnosis.

Conclusion
Given the high prevalence of pre-existing oral disease amongst head and neck cancer patients, prompt dental assessment and treatment intervention is vital. Efforts aimed at improving the care pathway are on-going within the Restorative Department through the implementation of a mandatory referral pro-forma and a dedicated assessment clinic.