

Bilaga 4 Tabell över inkluderad studie avseende parodontit

Appendix 4 Table of included study regarding periodontitis

Tabell 1 Inkluderad systematisk översikt. **Table 1** Included systematic review.

Author	<i>Du et al</i>
Year	<i>2018</i>
Country	<i>Australia</i>
Ref #	<i>[1]</i>
Study design	<i>Systematic review</i>
Litterature search	<i>26th of April 2018</i>
Population	<i>Adults aged 18 years or older</i>
Intervention	<i>Model containing at least two risk factors.</i> <i>Describing the development, validation or assessment of a model that was constructed to predict the incidence or progression of periodontitis used in the general population.</i>
Comparator	<i>Not included</i>
Outcome	<i>Periodontitis incidence or progression</i>
Timing	<i>Not specified</i>
Setting	<i>Not specified</i>
Other inclusion criteria	<i>The predictors include but are not limited to tooth-related factors (initial periodontal status), oral health-related factors (tooth brushing, interdental cleaning, pattern of dental visits), subject-related factors (smoking, diabetes, alcohol consumption and overweight/obesity), inherited factors (family history of periodontitis), psychological factors and socioeconomic/demographic factors.</i>
Results	<i>Five studies with 12 prediction models were included. The prediction models showed great heterogeneity precluding meta-analysis. Four models from one study examined the incidence, while others assessed progression. Age, smoking and diabetes status were common predictors used in modelling. Other common predictors included oral examination parameters such as BOP, clinical attachment loss (CAL), and degree of tooth loss. The number of predictors in the studies varied between 4 and 11. Only two studies reported external validation. Predictive performance of the models (discrimination and calibration) was unable to be fully assessed or compared quantitatively</i>
Conclusion	<i>Existing predictive modelling approaches were identified. However, no studies followed the recommended methodology, and almost all models were characterized by a generally poor level of reporting</i>
Comments	
Risk of bias	<i>Moderate</i>

Referens

1. Du M, Bo T, Kapellas K, Peres MA. Prediction models for the incidence and progression of periodontitis: A systematic review. *J Clin Periodontol*. 2018;45(12):1408-20. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpe.13037>.