

Dental Practice-Based Research Network
www.DentalPBRN.org

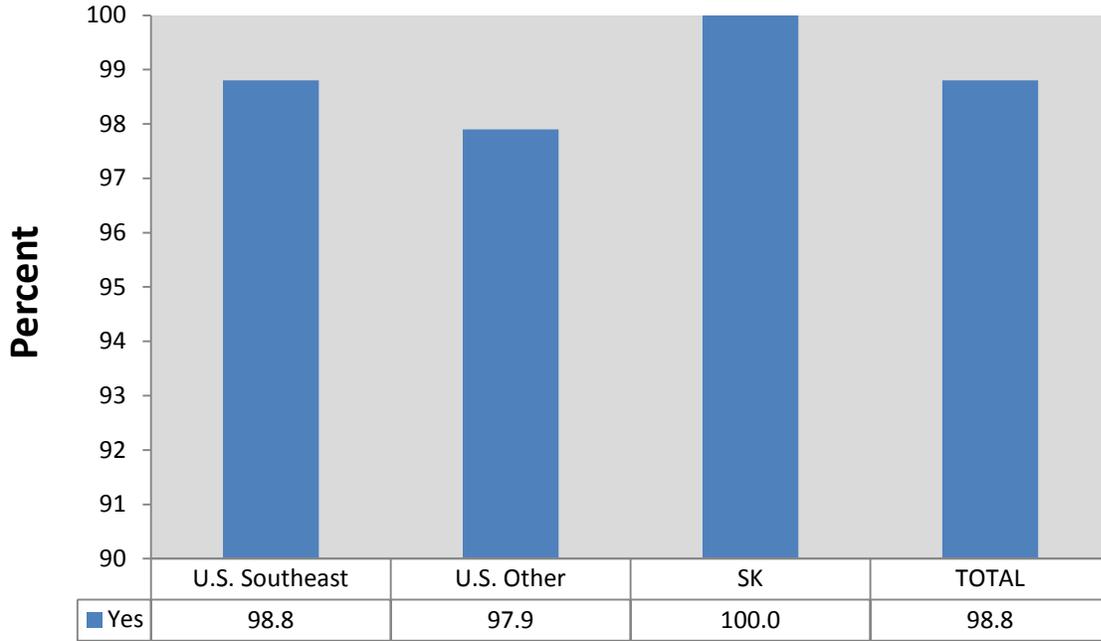
DPBRN 19: CONDOR TMJD Study
Results: Overall and by Region

Date Prepared: March 12, 2012

1. Do you believe that doing a study to determine the best initial treatment for your patients with TMJD (temporomandibular muscle and joint disorders) pain would be an important question to study in the PBRNs?

- Yes
 No

Question 1: Initial treatment important to study

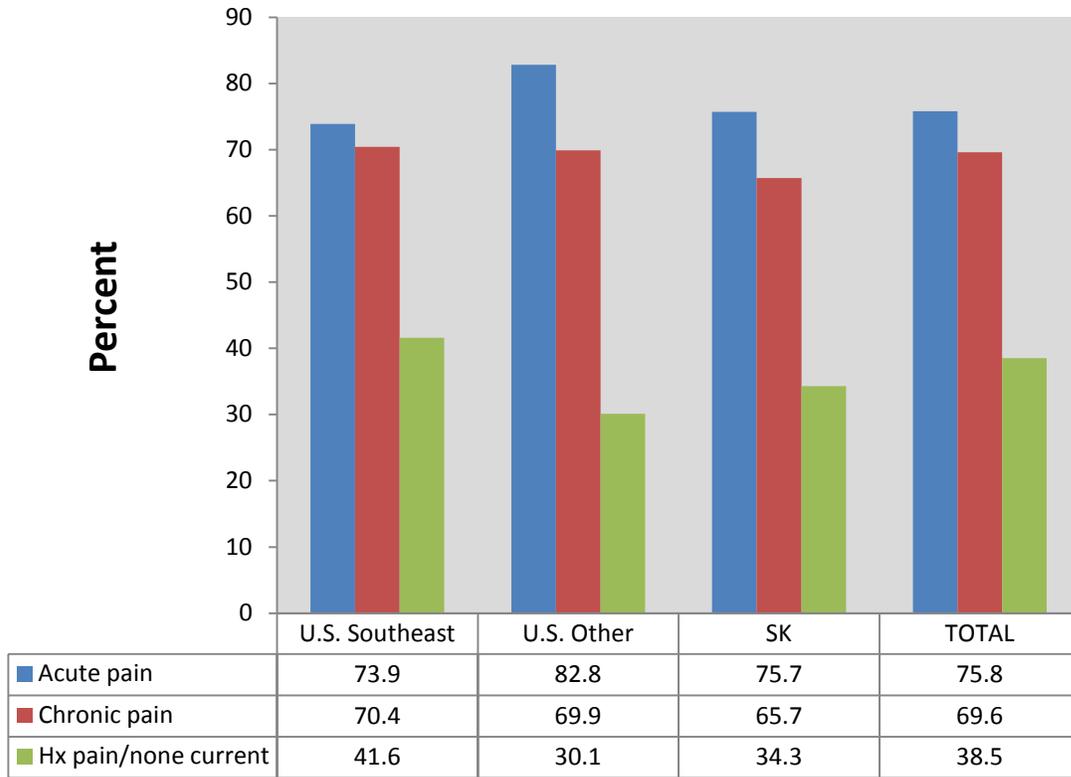


- Most everyone agreed (approximately 99%) that a study to determine the best initial treatment for TMJD patients is important.

2. Do you believe that this study to determine the best initial treatment for your patients with TMJD pain should be limited to patients with

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| a) Acute pain (less than 6 months) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Chronic pain (6 months or more) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Currently no pain but history of pain | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Question 2: Study should be limited to specific pains

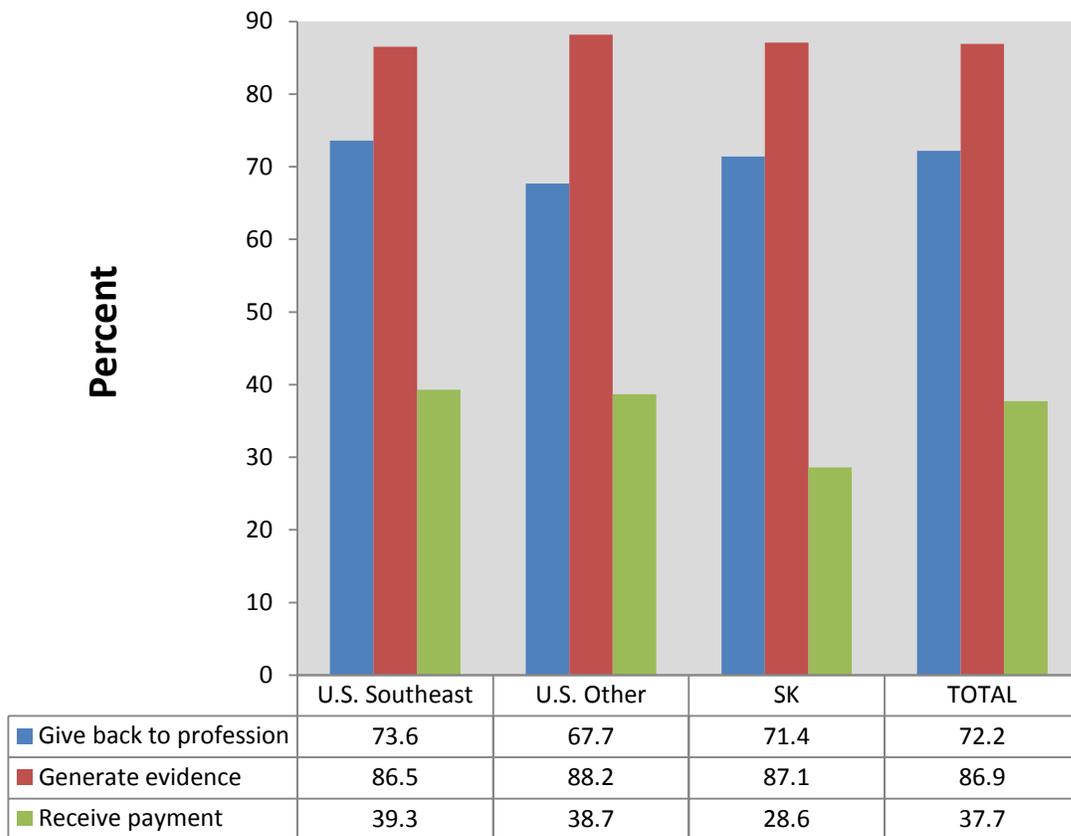


- More practitioners believed that a study should either be limited to patients with acute pain (76%) or chronic pain (70%). Fewer (38%) thought that a study should be limited to patents with no current pain, only history of pain.

3. What would motivate you to be in this study? (check all that apply)

- Give back to the profession
- Help to generate evidence
- Receive monetary payment for your time
- Other(s) (please specify)

Question 3: Motivations for participation



- Helping to generate evidence (87%) and giving back to the profession (72%) were the factors most respondents said would motivate them to be in such a study.

4. From your day to day experience, what do you think is the most important thing you need to know about TMJD pain? **(Not included in this report)**

5. What frustrates you the most when you see a patient with TMJD pain? **(Not included in this report.)**

6. In the last year, did you refer or treat any TMJD pain patients?

	Yes	No
Refer:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Treat:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you selected **no to both**, then you are done: **Thank you!**

If you answered **yes** please **continue**.

a. If **Refer** is **yes**:

i. In the last month, estimate the number of TMJD pain patients you referred? ____

ii. In the last year, on average, estimate the number of TMJD pain patients you have referred per month? ____

If you only **refer** TMJD pain patients, then you are done: **Thank you!**

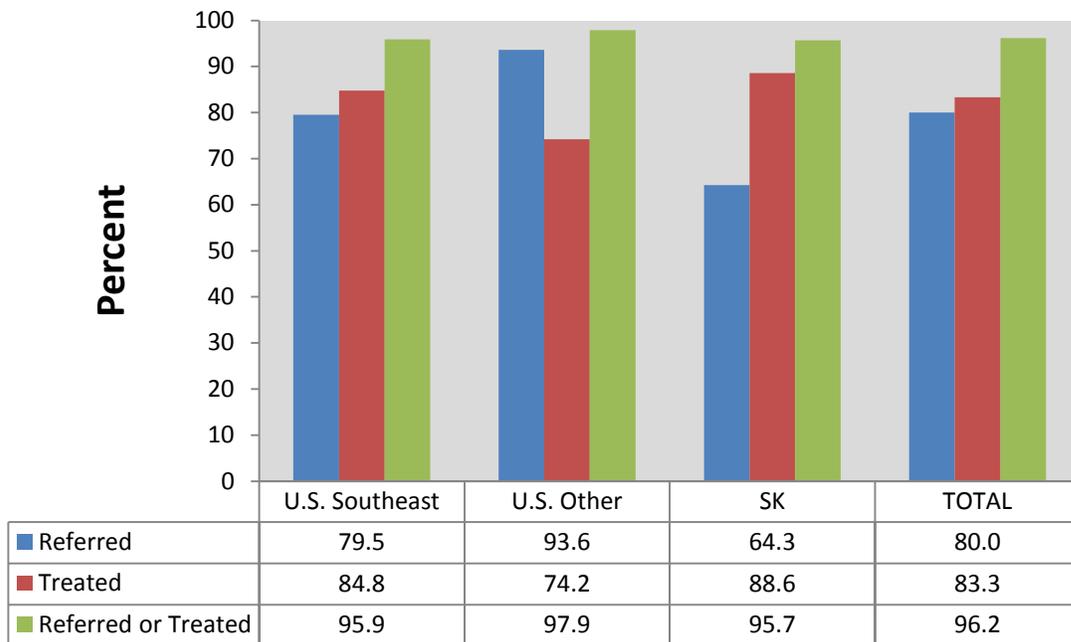
If you **treat** TMJD pain patients, please **continue**.

b. If **Treat** is **yes**:

i. In the last month, estimate the number of TMJD pain patients you treated? ____

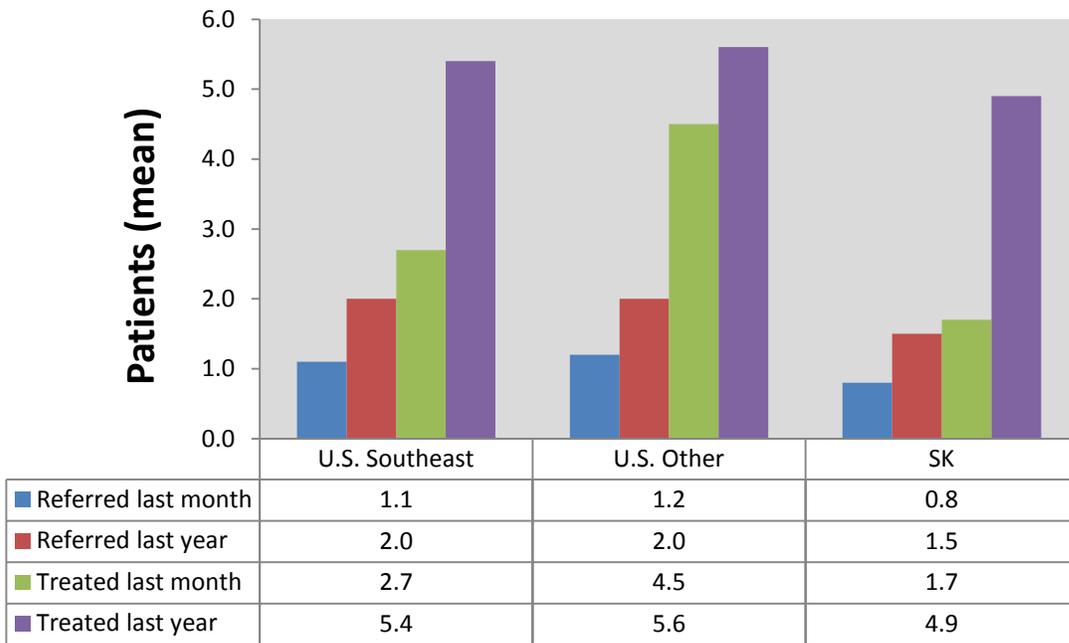
ii. In the last year, on average, estimate the number of TMJD pain patients you have treated per month? ____

Question 6a: Refer or treat TMJD patients



- Overall, 80% of participants referred TMJD patients, 83% treated TMJD patients; 96% referred or treated TMJD patients.

Question 6b: Patients referred or treated for TMJD

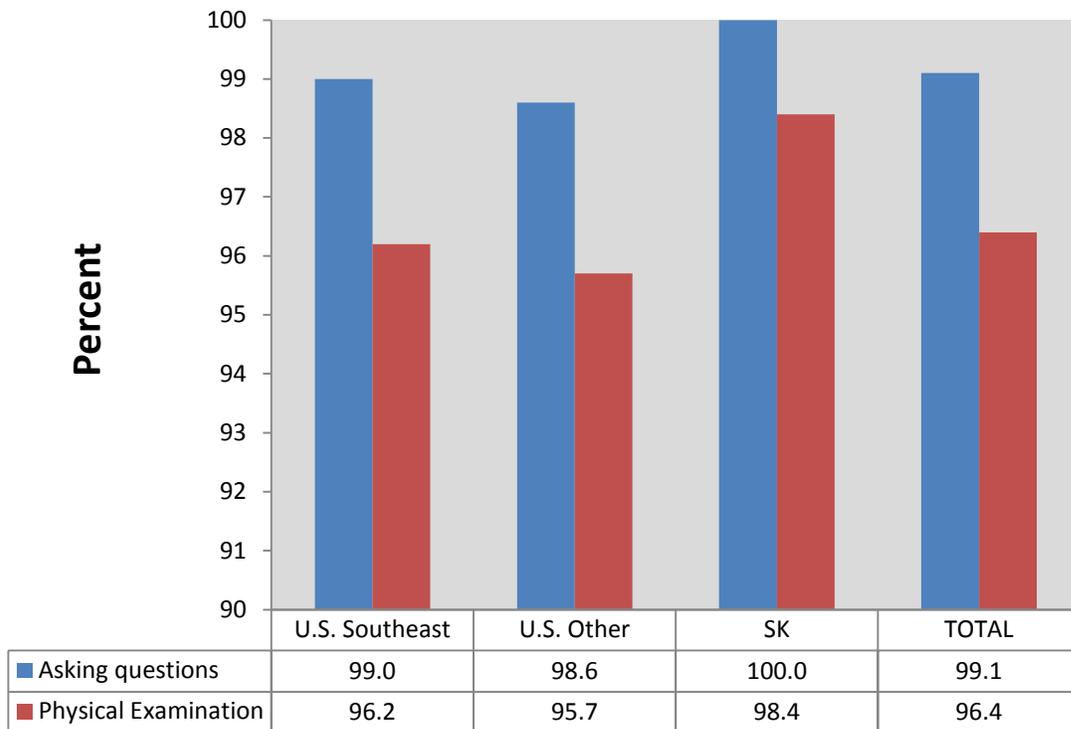


- The average numbers of patients referred both last month and average per month for last year were consistent across the regions at about 1 and 2, respectively.
- The number of patients treated last month ranged from about 2 (SK) to 5 (U.S. Other), while the average number of patients treated per month last year was fairly consistent across regions at about 5.

7. How do you diagnose TMJD pain (*check all that apply*)?

	Yes	No
By asking specific questions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
By physical examination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 7: Methods used to diagnose TMJD



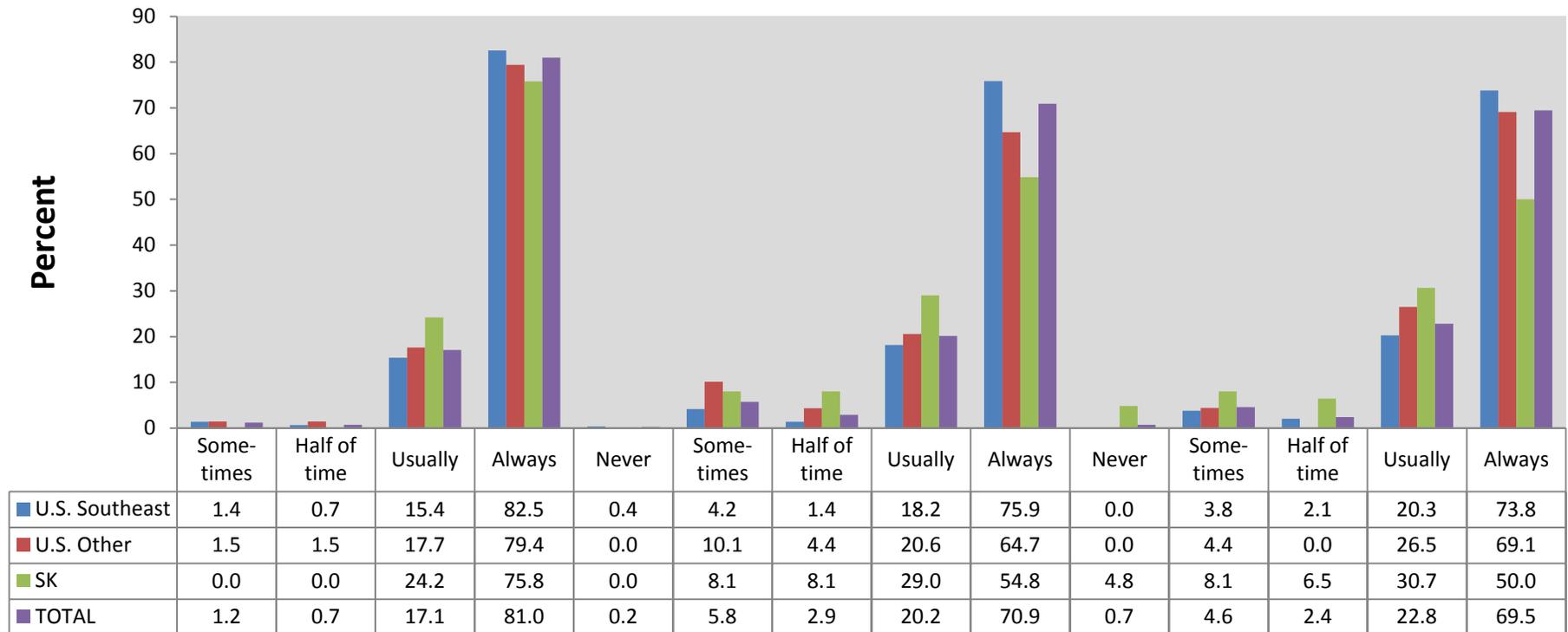
- To diagnose TMJD pain, 1% of participants used only physical examination (i.e., did not ask questions) and about 4% diagnose solely on responses to specific questions.

8. If you diagnose TMJD pain with **questions**, please indicate the frequency you use each of these questions:

Questions

	Never	Sometimes	Half of time	Usually	Always
Do you have pain in your temples, face, jaw joint, or jaws?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Do you have pain when you open your mouth wide?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Do you have pain when you chew?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Do you have pain when you clench or grind your teeth?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Question 8a: Frequency of specific questions



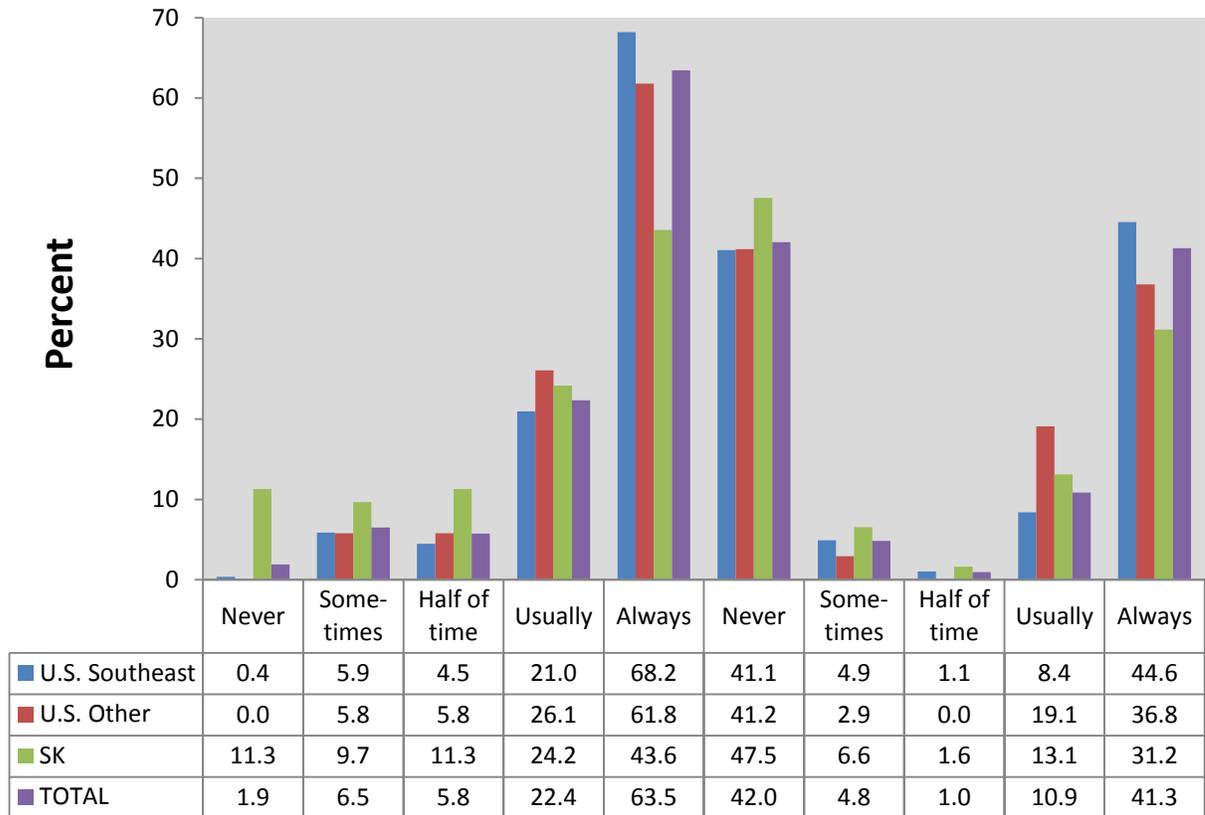
Do you have pain in your temples, face, jaw joint, or jaws?

Do you have pain when you open your mouth wide?

Do you have pain when you chew?

Summary statements are on page 9.

Question 8b: Frequency of specific questions



Do you have pain when you are clenching or grinding your teeth?

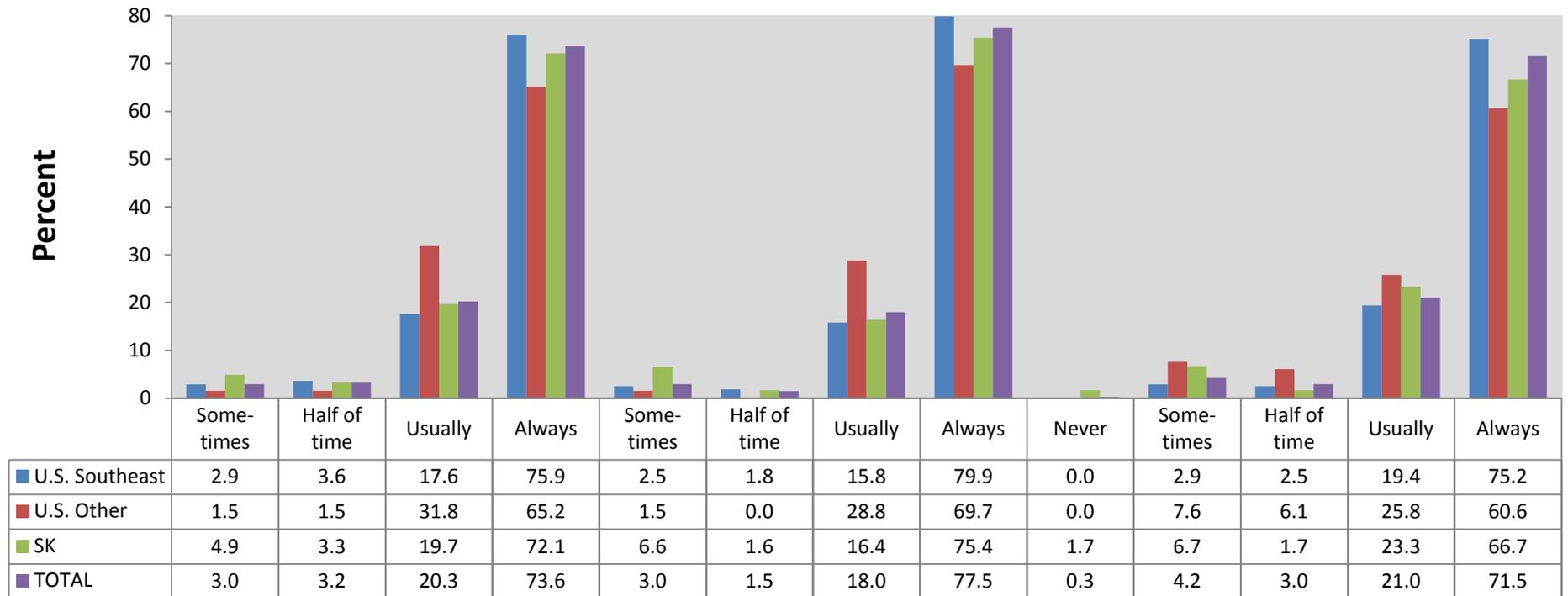
Other (please specify)

- The question used most often, combining usually and always results, was “Do you have pain in your temples, face, jaw joint, or jaws?” with an overall total of 98%.
- The question “Do you have pain when you are clenching or grinding your teeth?” was used least often at an overall rate of 86% for usually and always responses.

9. If you diagnose TMJD pain with **physical examination**, please indicate the frequency you use each of these exams:

Physical examination	Never	Sometimes	Half of time	Usually	Always
Palpation of jaw muscles	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Palpation of TMJ	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Examining for limited range of motion	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Presence of pain with range of motion of the jaw	<input type="checkbox"/>				
TMJ noises	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Question 9a: Frequency of specific examinations



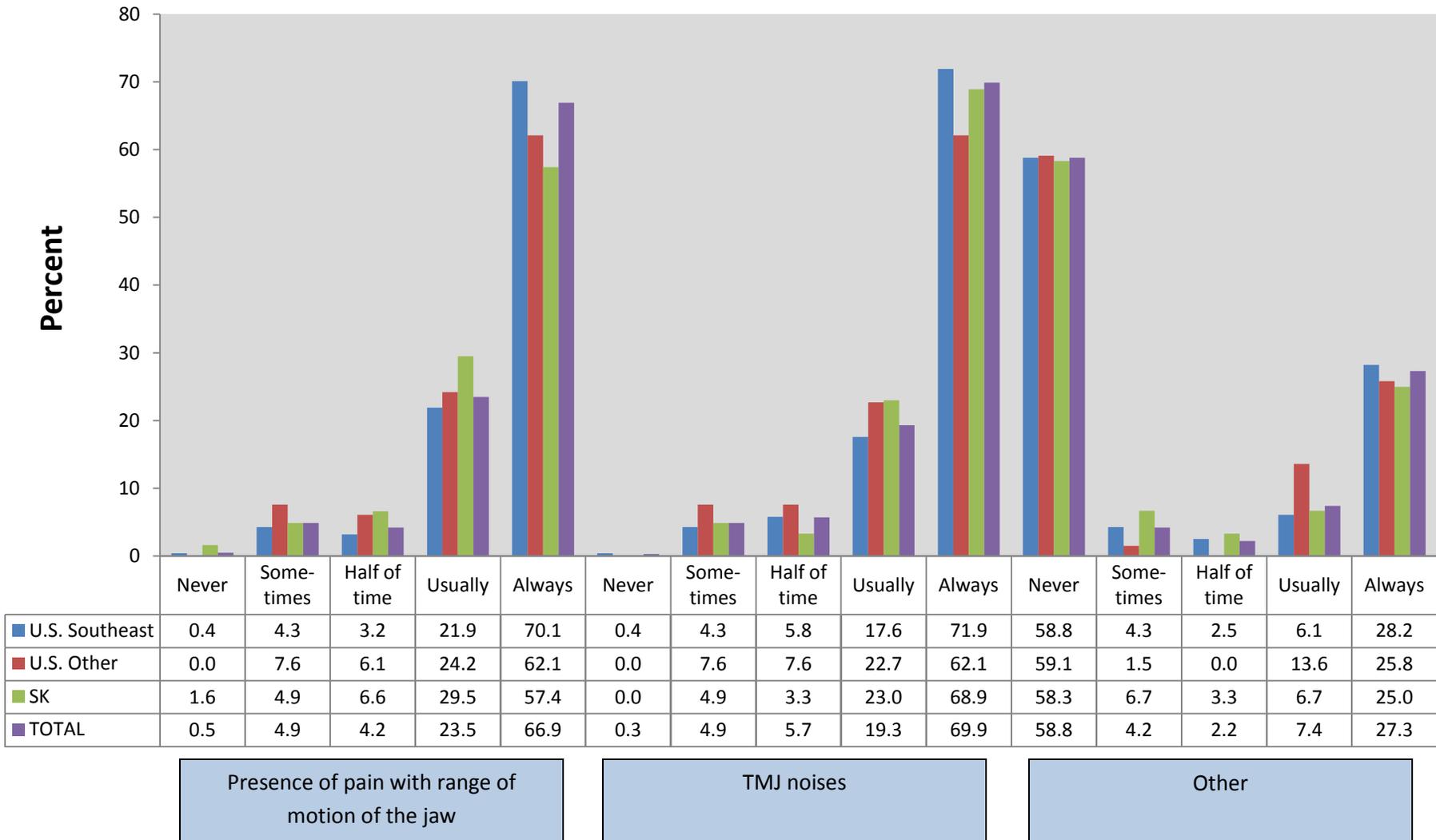
Palpation of jaw muscles

Palpation of TMJ

Examining for limited range of motion

Summary statements are on page 11.

Question 9b: Frequency of specific examinations



- The most common type of physical examination used was “palpation of TMJ” where participants used this method either usually or always 94% of the time.

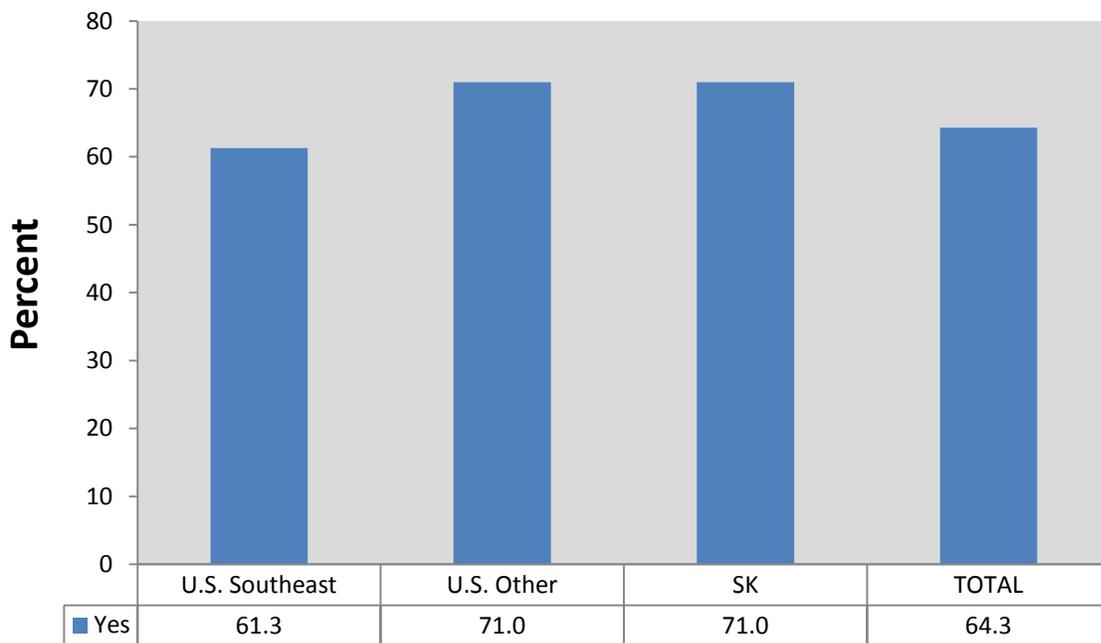
10. In a study of TMJD pain in your practice, would you be willing to use only the following two questions* to identify patients with TMJD pain?

Do you have pain in your temples, face, temporomandibular joint (TMJ), or jaws once a week or more?
 Do you have pain when you open your mouth wide or chew once a week or more?

Yes
 No

*These are valid and reliable questions used in diagnosing TMJD pain (Nilsson et al., The reliability and validity of self-reported temporomandibular disorder, pain in adolescents. J Orofac Pain 2006;20(2):138-44.

Question 10: Willing to use the two provided questions only

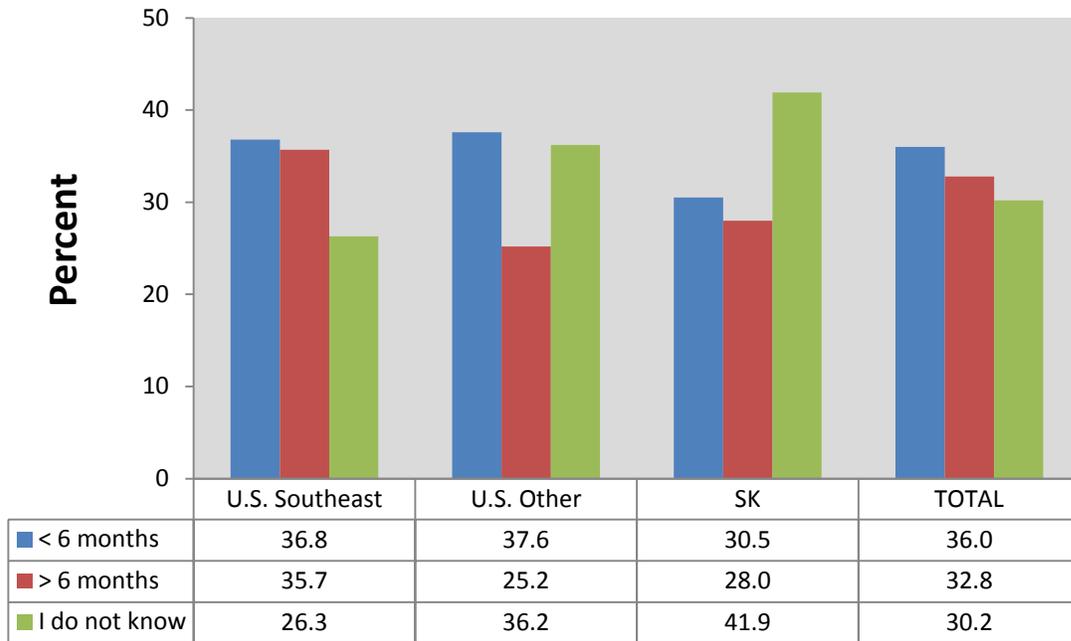


- Overall, 64% of participants would be willing to identify TMJD patients using only the two specified questions, with U.S. Southeast being slightly lower than other regions.

11. Indicate what percent of your patients with TMJD pain have experienced TMJD pain for:

- Less than 6 months
- 6 months or more
- I do not know

Question 11: Time patients experienced pain



*Note: Most practitioners estimated percents did NOT sum to 100%.

- Overall, about 70% of practitioners estimated the proportion of their TMJD patients who experienced pain for specified durations: an estimated 36% of patients experience pain for less than six months and about 33% of more than six months.

12. Indicate what percent of your patients with TMJD pain have reported the following levels of TMJD pain from mild (1) to severe pain (10):

- 1-3 (mild)
- 4-6 (moderate)
- 7-10 (severe)
- I do not know

Question 12: Levels of pain reported



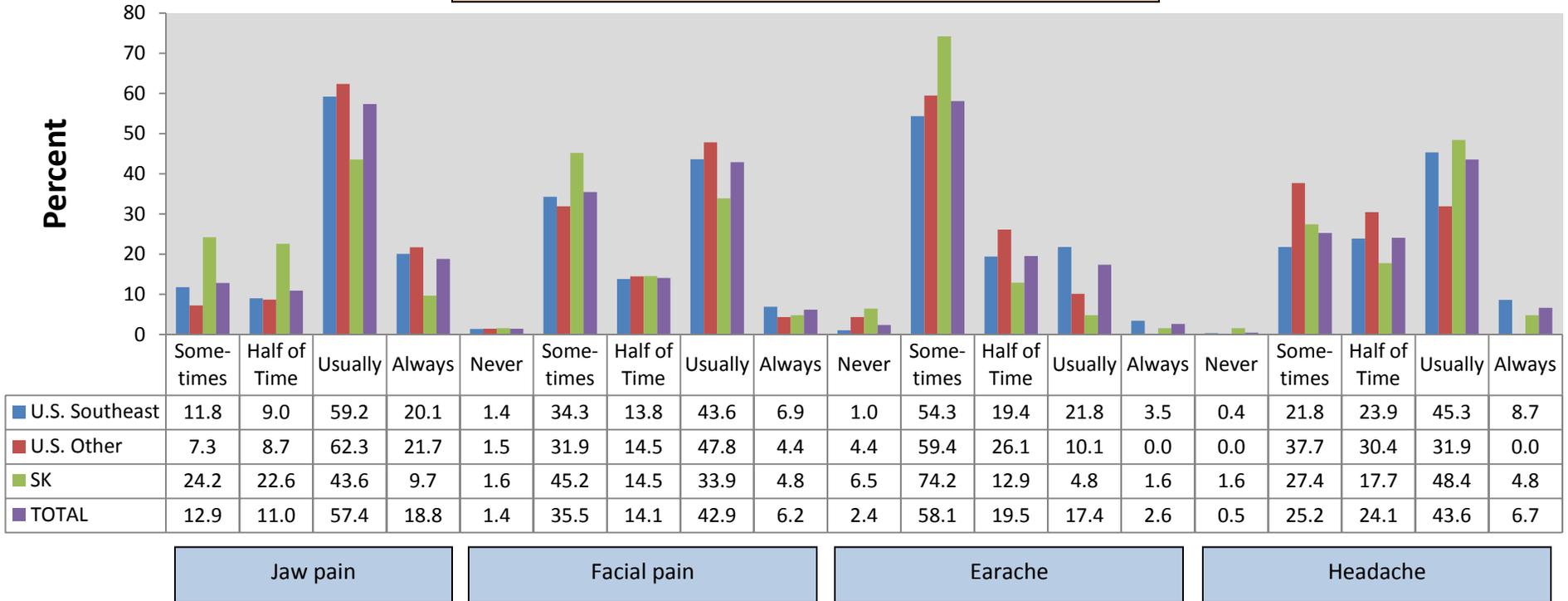
*Note: Most practitioners estimated percents did NOT sum to 100%.

- Overall, about 68% of practitioners estimated the proportion of their TMJD patients who experienced pain for specified levels of severity: an estimated 26% of patients experience mild pain, 29% moderate, and 12% severe.

13. How often do your TMJD pain patients report the following symptom(s)?

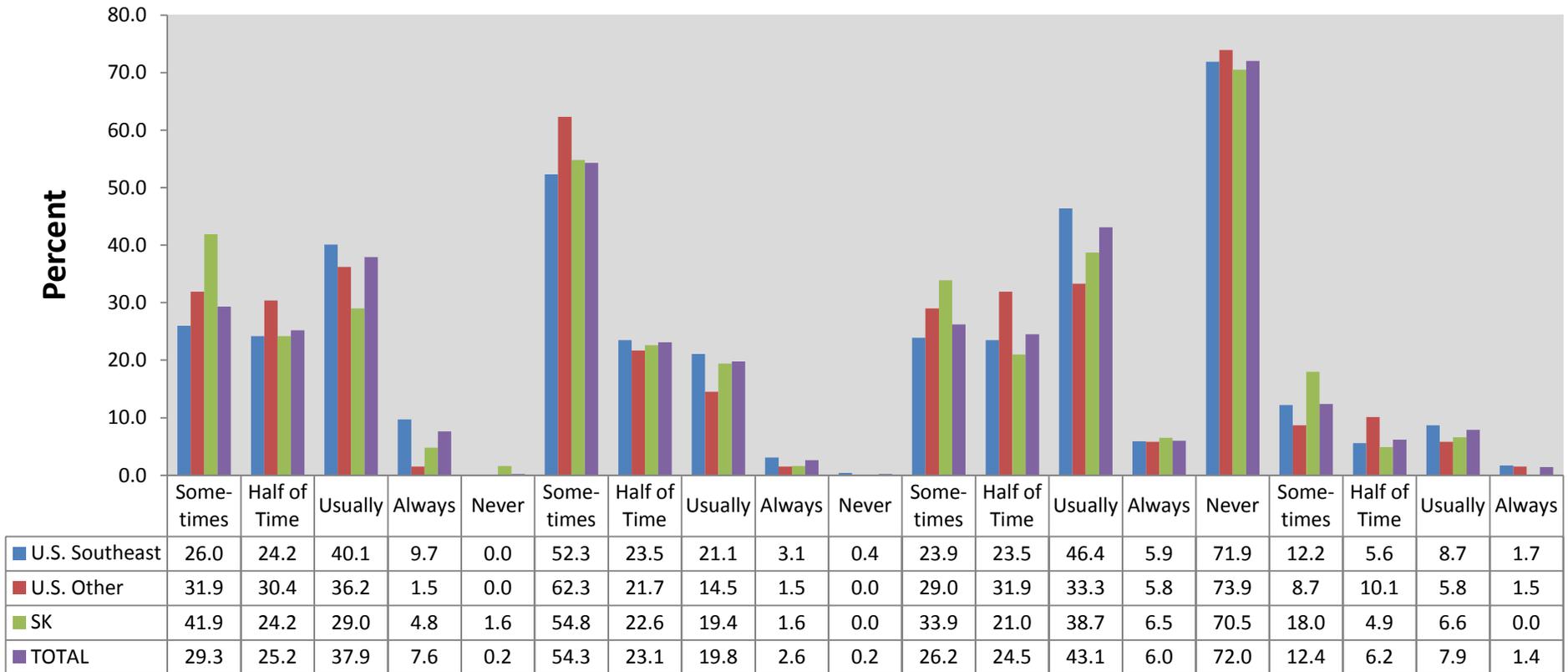
Symptoms	Frequency				
	Never	Sometimes	Half of time	Usually	Always
Jaw pain	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Facial pain	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Earache	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Headache	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Problem with opening or closing the mouth	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Catching or locking of the jaw	<input type="checkbox"/>				
TMJ noises	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Question 13a: Occurrence of TMJD symptoms



Summary statements are on page 16.

Question 13b: Occurrence of TMJD symptoms



Problem with opening or closing the mouth

Catching or locking of jaw

TMJD noises

Other

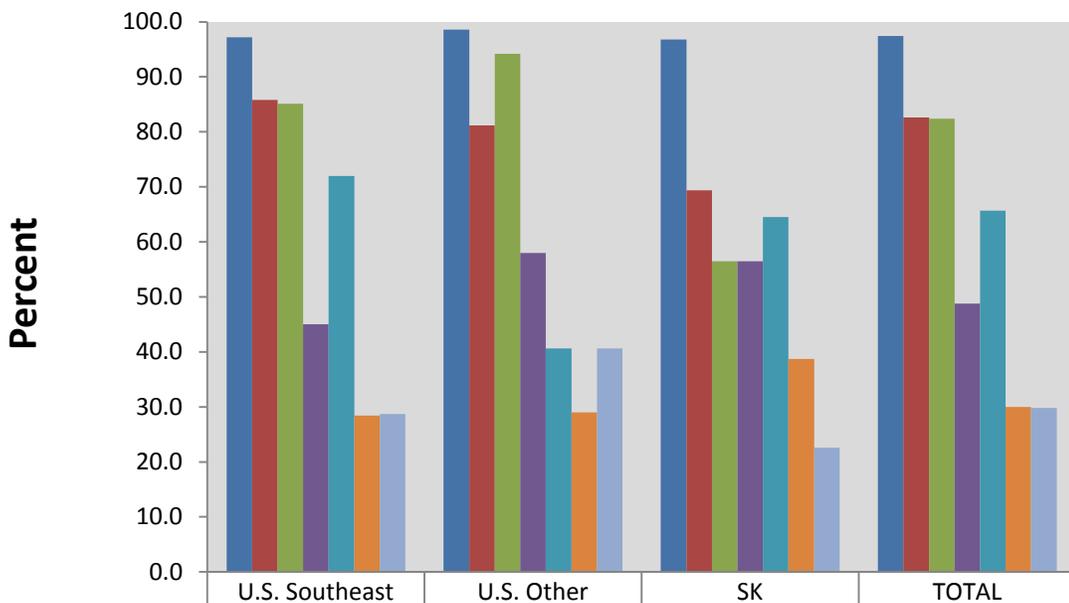
- Jaw pain was reported most frequently (overall 57% usually and 19% always), followed by facial pain, headaches and TMJ noises (each overall 50% for usual and always combined).
- Earache and catching or locking of jaw were least frequent, with 20-22% usually or always reporting.

14. What treatment(s) do you use for TMJD pain? (check all that apply)

Treatment

- Splint/mouth guard
- Over the counter or prescription medications
- Self-care (it includes but is not limited to home based use of heat, ice, soft die – see options in question 17)
- Jaw exercises (e.g. stretching exercises)
- Occlusal adjustment
- Referral to physical therapist
- Other (please specify):

Question 14: Treatments used for TMJD pain



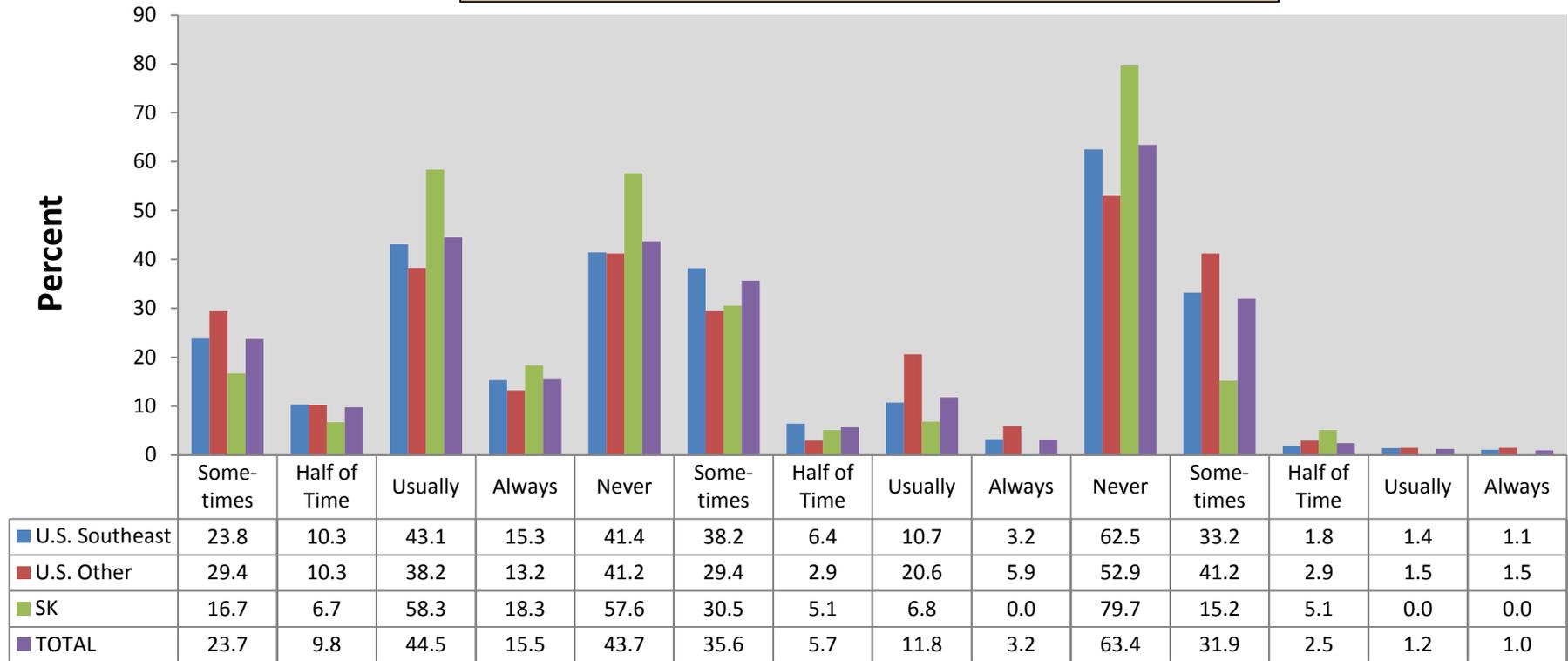
	U.S. Southeast	U.S. Other	SK	TOTAL
■ Splint/Mouth guard	97.2	98.6	96.8	97.4
■ Medications	85.8	81.2	69.4	82.6
■ Self-care	85.1	94.2	56.5	82.4
■ Jaw exercises	45.0	58.0	56.5	48.8
■ Occlusal adjustment	72.0	40.6	64.5	65.7
■ Referral physical therapist	28.4	29.0	38.7	30.0
■ Other	28.7	40.6	22.6	29.8

- Overall, the most common treatment used was splint/mouth guard at 97% which was consistent across regions.
- Overall, 82- 83% of participants used medications and/or “self-care” to treat TMJD, with SK being lower at 56-69%.
- Referring the patient to a physical therapist was the least common specified treatment protocol at 30% overall.

15. How often do you use the following splints/mouth guards for treating TMJD pain?

Splint	Never	Sometimes	Half of time	Usually	Always
Hard custom mouthguard (i.e., Stabilization splint/ occlusal splint)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Soft custom mouthguard	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Soft over the counter mouthguard	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Anterior repositioning splint	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Nociceptive Trigeminal Inhibition appliance	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Question 15a: Use of specific splints/mouth guards



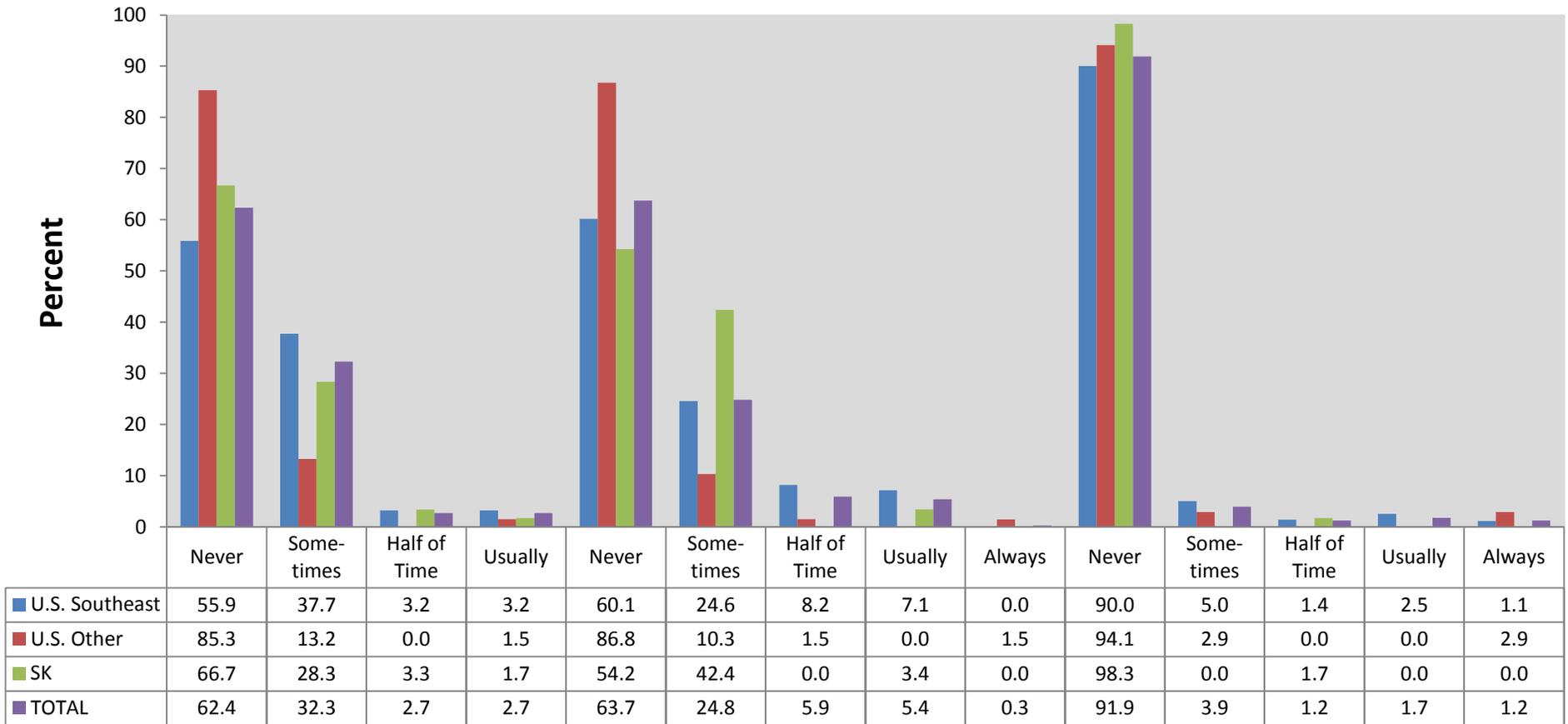
Hard custom mouthguard

Soft custom mouthguard

Soft over the counter mouthguard

Summary statements are on page 19.

Question 15b: Use of specific splints/mouth guards



Anterior repositioning splint

Nociceptive Trigeminal Inhibition appliance

Other

- Among practitioners who used splints or mouth guards to treat TMJD, a hard custom mouth guard was used most frequently; overall 60% usually or always used it.
- A soft custom mouth guard was next most frequently used, at 15% overall for usually and always used.

16. How often do you use the following medications for treating TMJD pain?

Medications	Never	Sometimes	Half of time	Usually	Always
Over the counter acetaminophen	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Over the counter aspirin	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Over the counter ibuprofen	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Over the counter naprosyn	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Prescription aspirin	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Prescription ibuprofen	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Prescription naprosyn	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Low dose tricyclic antidepressants	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Muscle relaxant	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Tramadol (Ultram)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other opioids	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other (<i>please specify</i>):	<input type="checkbox"/>				

The following questions are not included in the report:

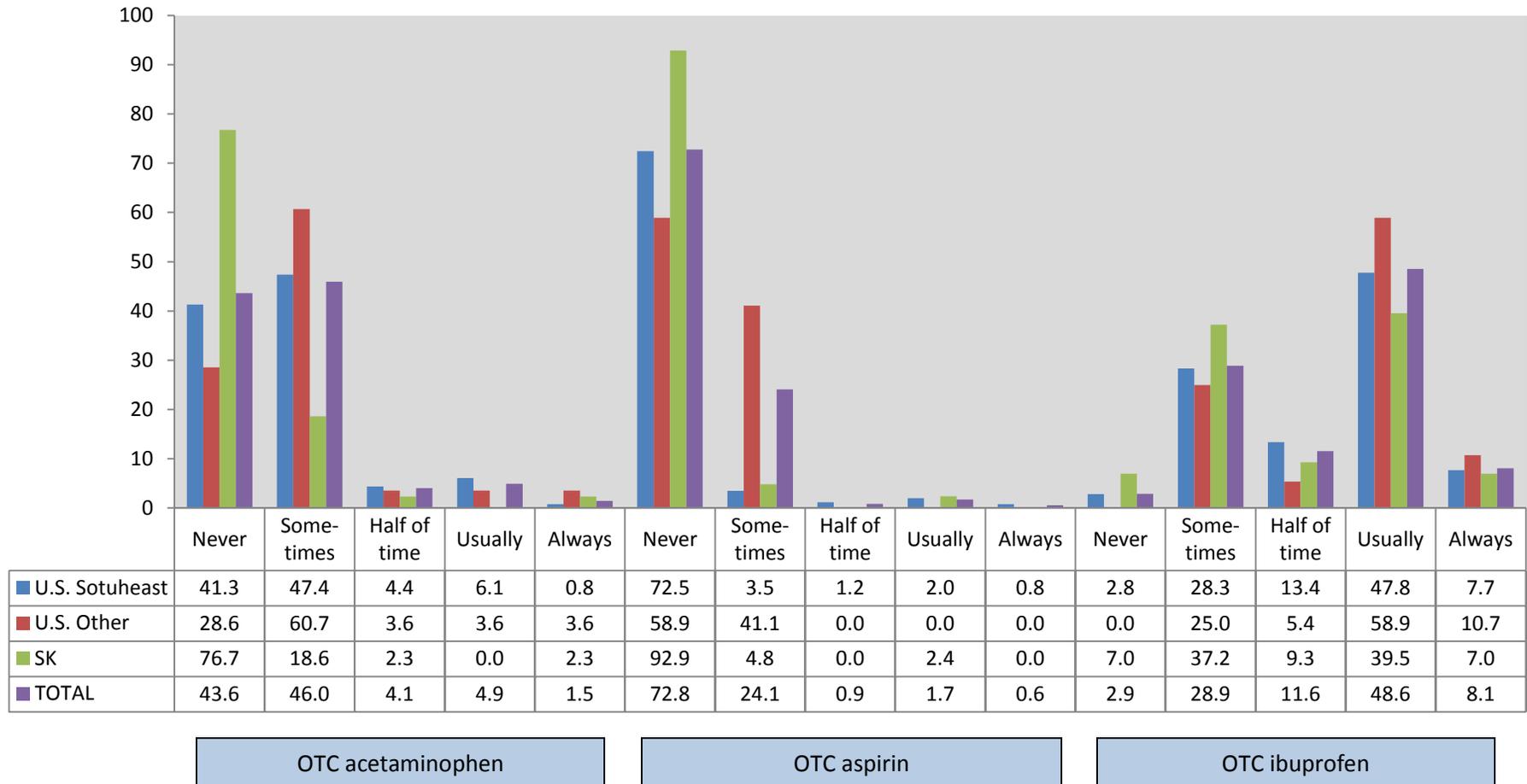
If you prescribe NSAID, please list the NSAID(s) you prefer to prescribe:

If you prescribe muscle relaxant, please list the muscle relaxant(s) that you prefer to prescribe:

17. How often do you recommend the following self-care for TMJD pain?

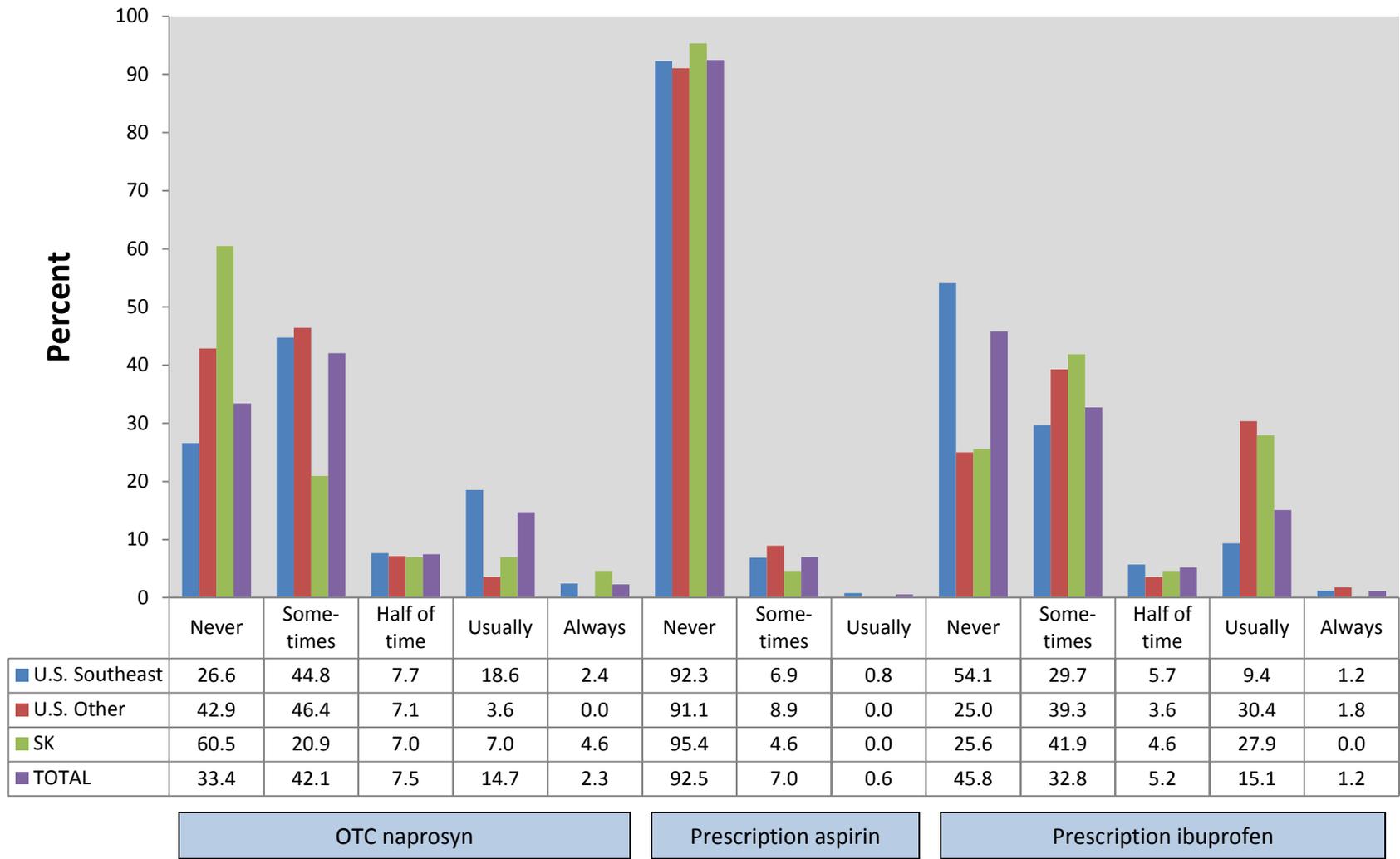
Treatment	Never	Sometimes	Half of time	Usually	Always
Application of heat	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Application of ice	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Eat a pain-free diet	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Eat a soft diet	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Chew food on both sides of your back teeth at the same time	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Keep your tongue up gently on your palate	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Keep your teeth apart	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Relax your jaw (muscles)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Avoid chewing gum	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Avoid clenching or grinding your teeth	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Avoid biting on objects such as pens	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Avoid biting on your tongue, lips or cheeks	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Avoid biting on your fingernails	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Avoid pushing your tongue against your teeth	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Avoid caffeine	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Get a good night's sleep	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Identify events that trigger the pain	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other (<i>please specify</i>):	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Question 16a: Frequency using medications for treating TMJD



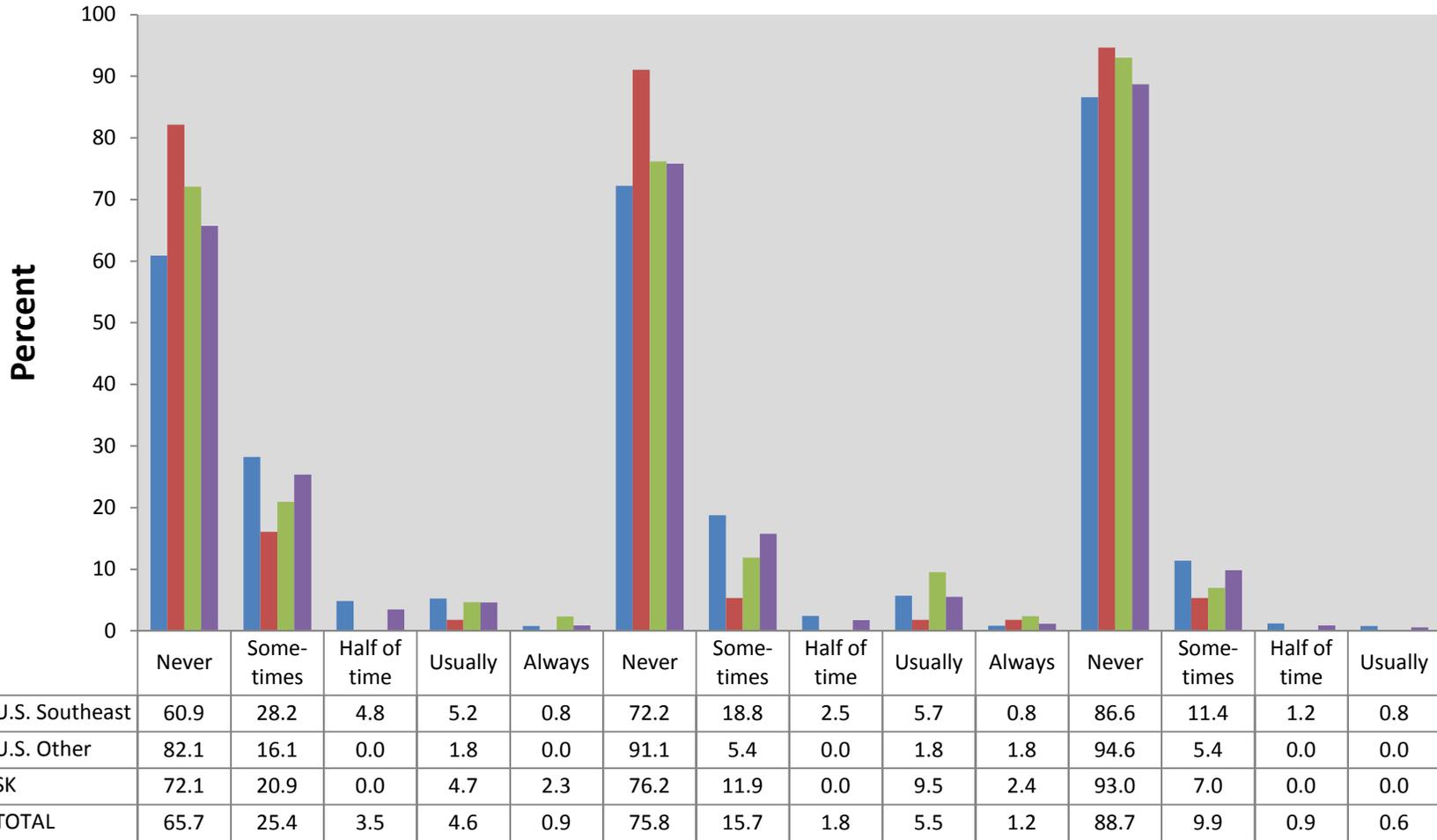
Summary statements are on page 24.

Question 16b: Frequency using medications for treating TMJD



Summary statements are on page 24.

Question 16c: Frequency using medications for treating TMJD



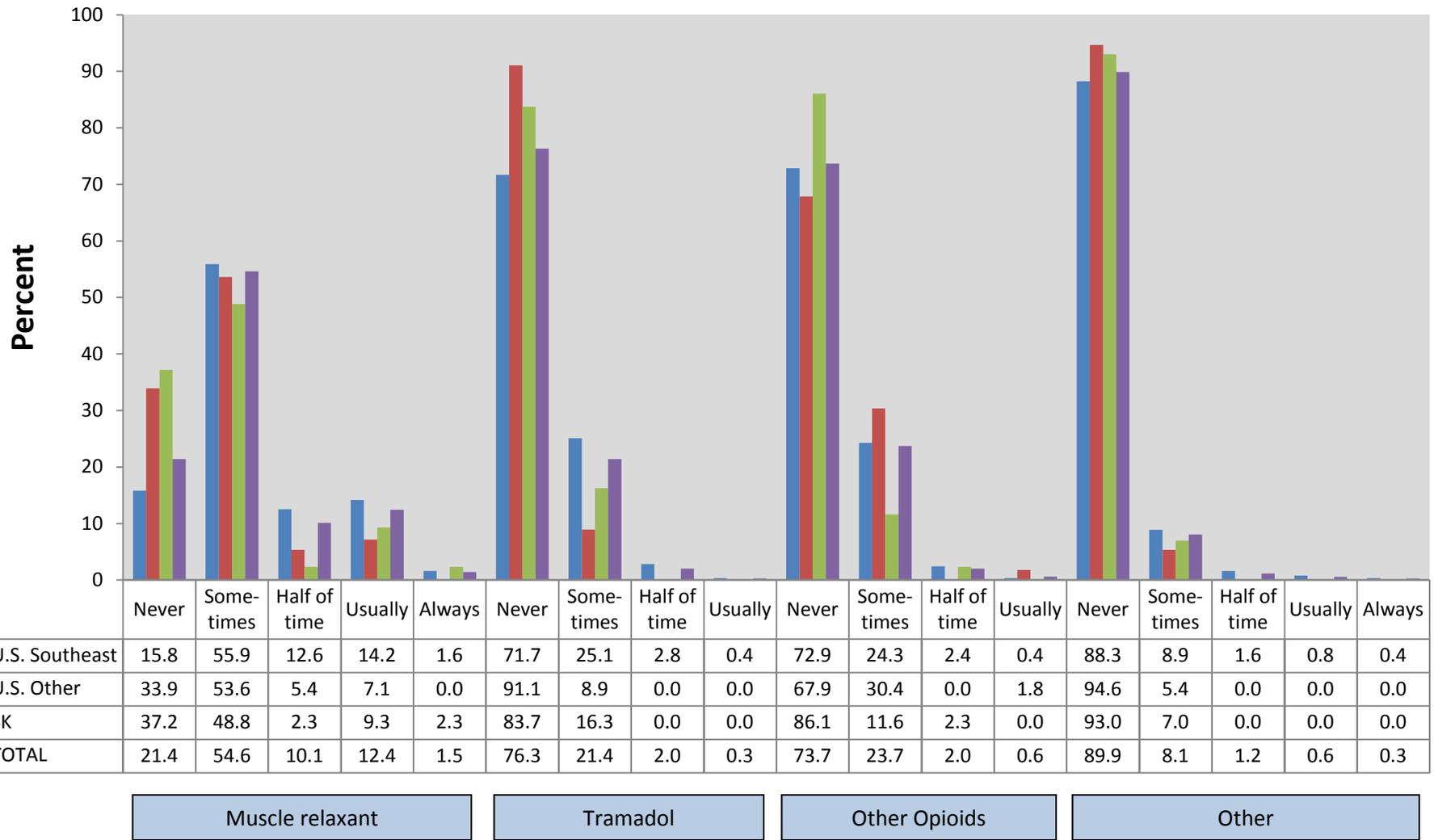
Prescription naprosyn

Other NSAID

Low dose antidepressants

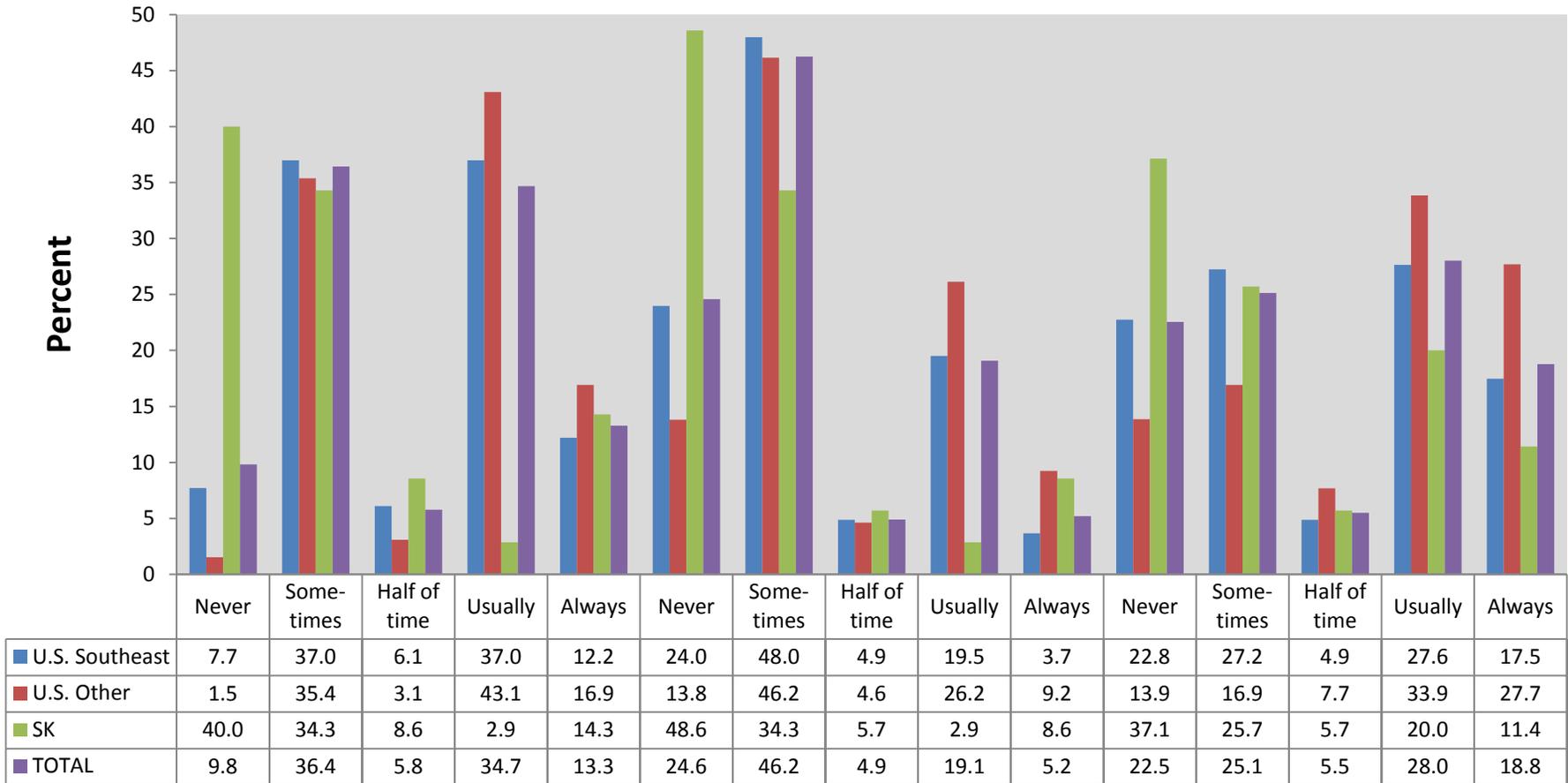
Summary statements are on page 24.

Question 16d: Frequency using medications for treating TMJD



- The most common medication used was over the counter (OTC) ibuprofen with overall “any use” about 95%; about 70% using half of the time or more. This was fairly consistent across regions, though use in SK was less with about 56% using half of the time or more.
- The only other types of medications used half of the time or more by than 20% of practitioners were (all percent estimates for half of the time or more): OTC naprosyn (24%), prescription ibuprofen (21%) and muscle relaxants (24%). These varied across regions with OTC naprosyn (about 29%) and muscle relaxants (28%) being used more in the southeast US and prescription ibuprofen being used more in SK (32%).

Question 17a: Frequency using self-care techniques for treating TMJD



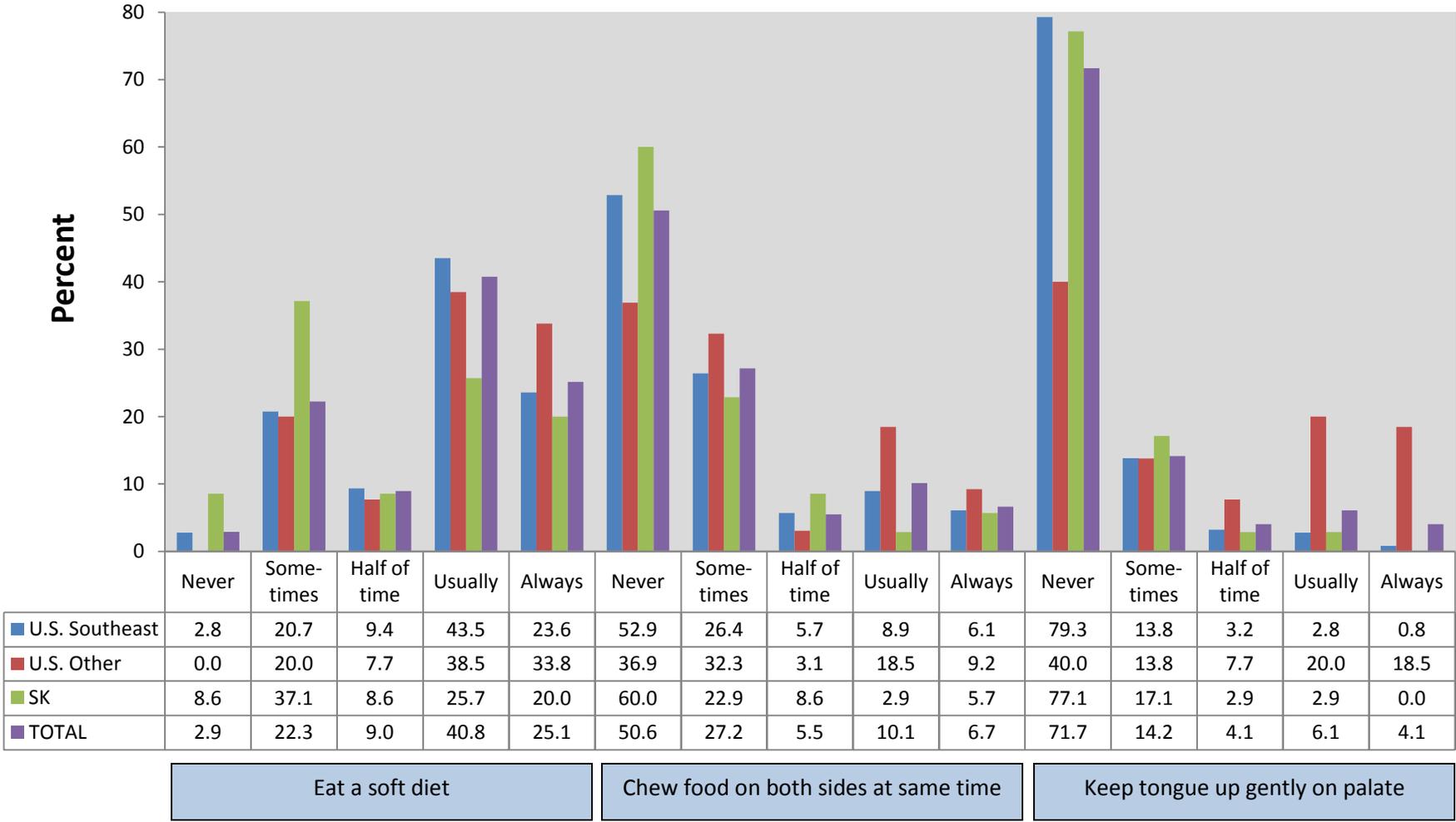
Application of heat

Application of ice

Eat a pain-free diet

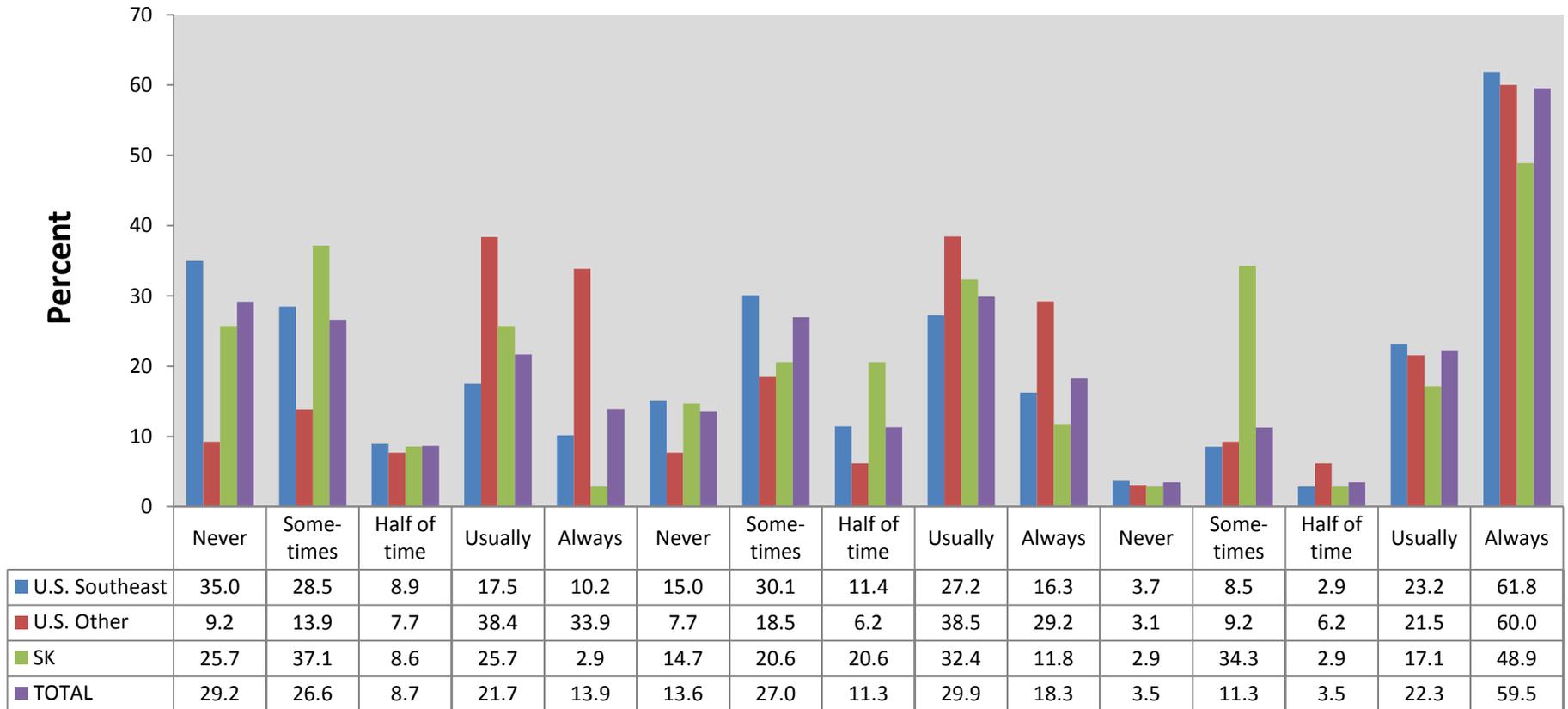
Summary statements are on page 30.

Question 17b: Frequency using self-care techniques for treating TMJD



Summary statements are on page 30.

Question 17c: Frequency using self-care techniques for treating TMJD



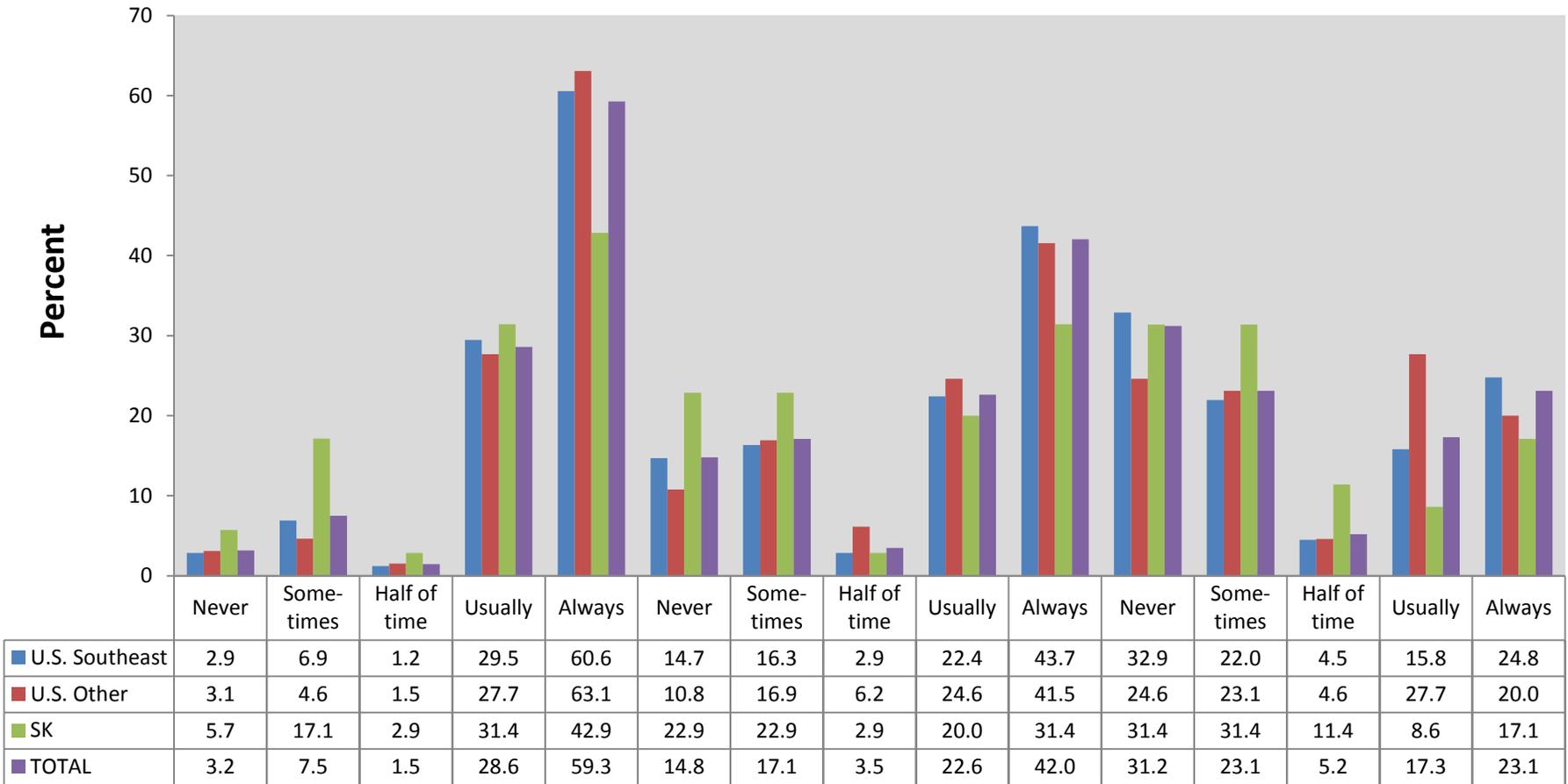
Keep teeth apart

Relax jaw (muscles)

Avoid chewing gum

Summary statements are on page 30.

Question 17d: Frequency using self-care techniques for treating TMJD



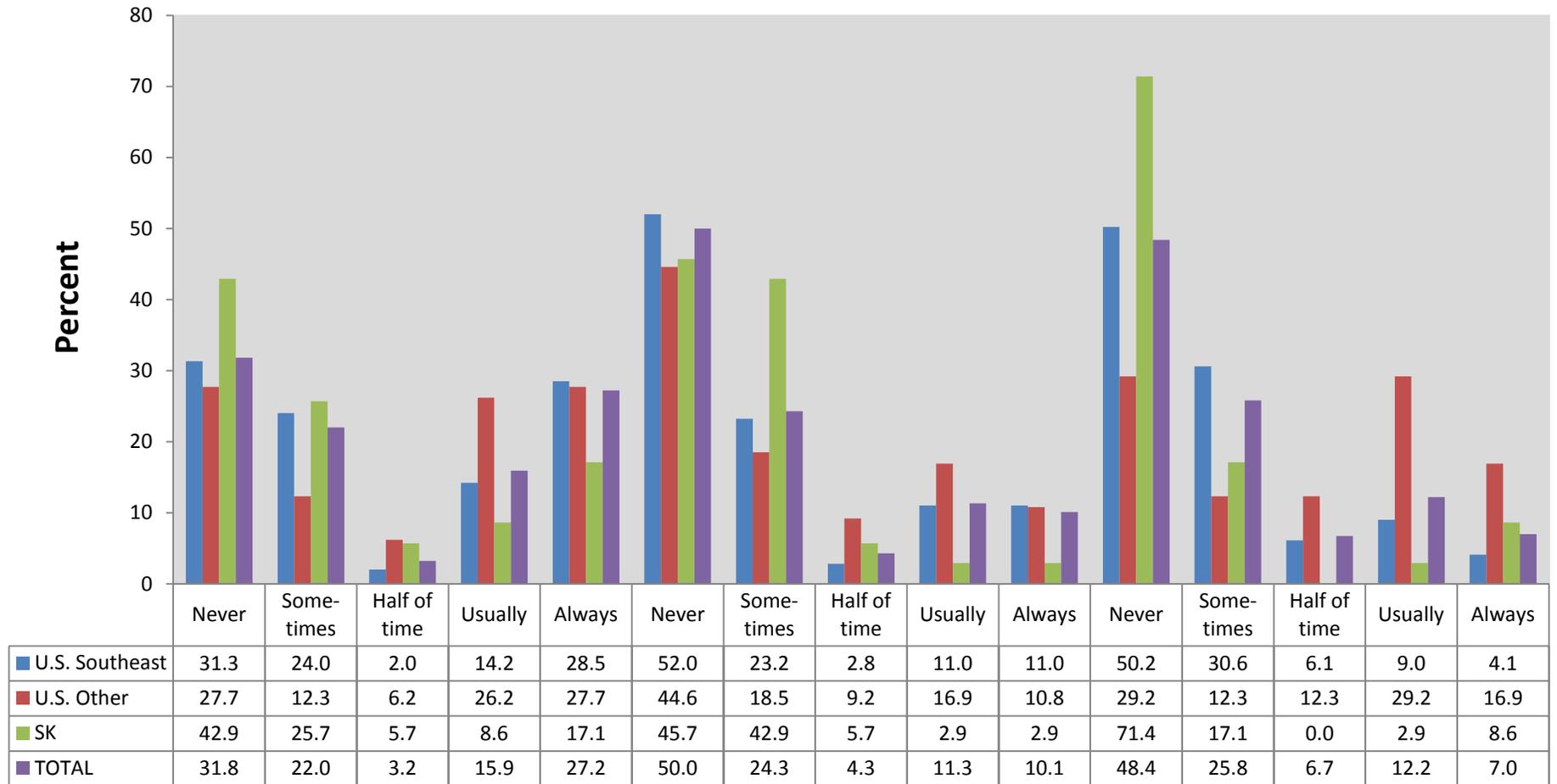
Avoid clenching or grinding

Avoid biting on objects such as pens

Avoid biting on lips, tongue or cheeks

Summary statements are on page 30.

Question 17e: Frequency using self-care techniques for treating TMJD



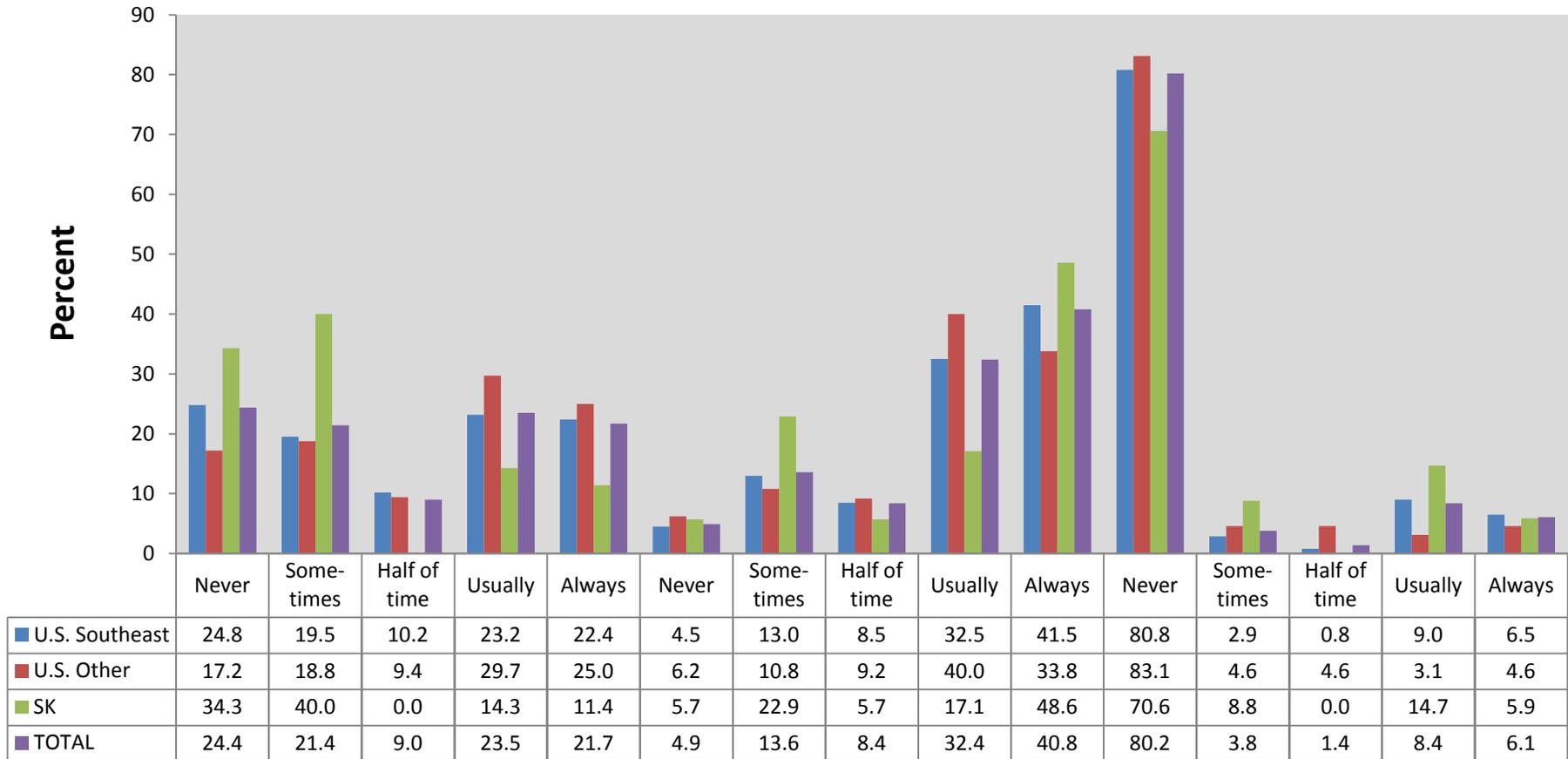
Avoid biting on fingernails

Avoid pushing tongue against teeth

Avoid caffeine

Summary statements are on page 30.

Question 17f: Frequency using self-care techniques for treating TMJD



Get a good night's sleep

Identify events that trigger pain

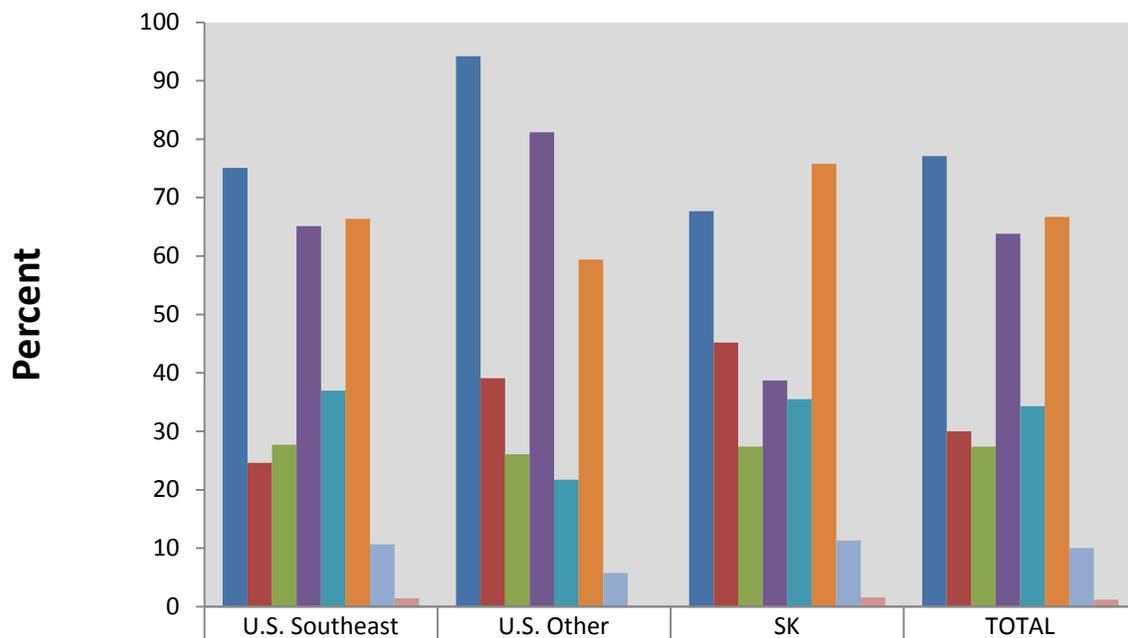
Other

- Overall, self-care techniques recommended most often, combining usually and always responses, were avoid clenching or grinding (88%), avoid chewing gum (82%), and identifying events that trigger pain (73%).
- These were used most commonly in all regions but their use was less frequent in SK (ranged 66% to 74%) than U.S. regions (ranged 74% to 91%).
- Responses for SK region, for half of time or more frequently, were lower than U.S. regions for all specified treatment options.

18. Which **initial treatment(s)** do you **prefer** to provide for TMJD pain? (*check all that apply*)

- Self-care (listed on question 17)
- Jaw exercises (e.g., stretching exercises)
- Jaw massage
- Over the counter (OTC) medications
- Prescription medications
- Splints/mouthguards (any type)
- Other (*please specify*): _____
- No preference

Question 18: Preference of initial treatment

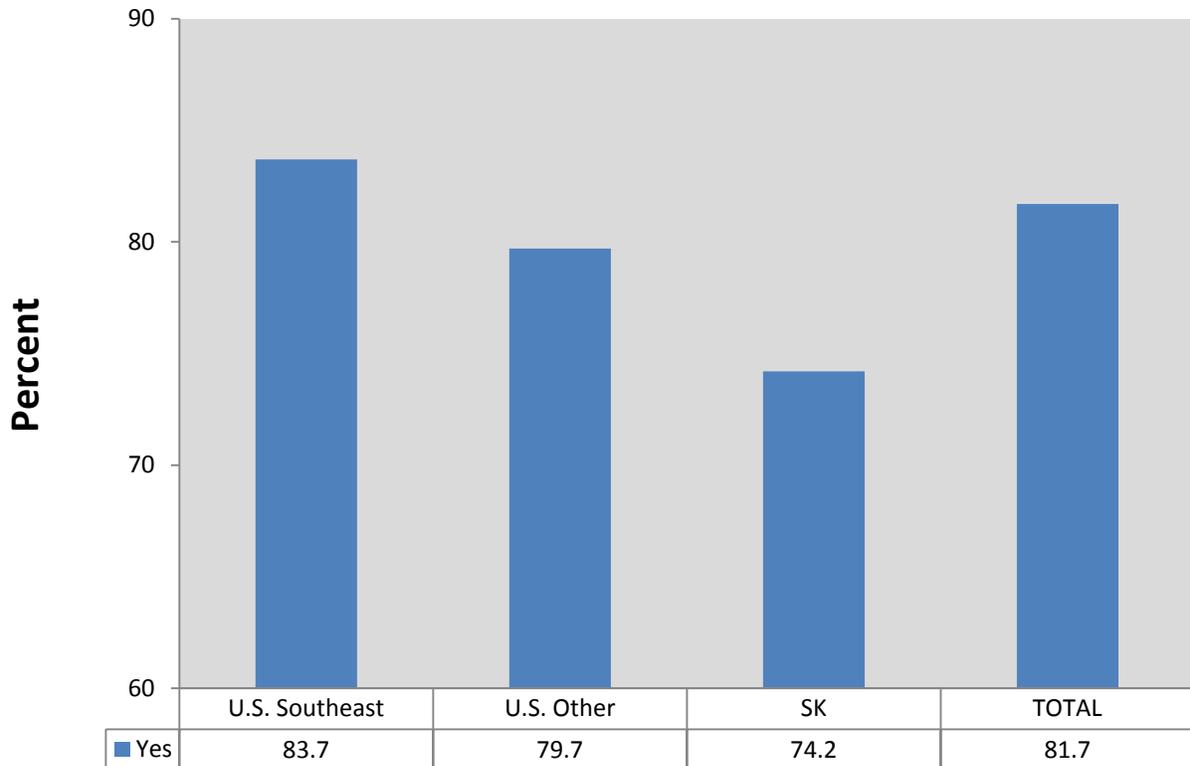


	U.S. Southeast	U.S. Other	SK	TOTAL
Self-care	75.1	94.2	67.7	77.1
Jaw exercises	24.6	39.1	45.2	30.0
Jaw massage	27.7	26.1	27.4	27.4
OTC medications	65.1	81.2	38.7	63.8
Prescription medications	37.0	21.7	35.5	34.3
Splints/mouth guards	66.4	59.4	75.8	66.7
Other	10.7	5.8	11.3	10.0
No preference	1.4	0.0	1.6	1.2

- Overall, the most common preferred initial treatment was self-care at 77%, followed by splints/mouth guards (67%) and OTC medications (64%).
- The next most common group of treatment options were prescription medications (34%), jaw exercises (30%) and jaw massage (27%).
- Less than 2% of practitioners did not have a preference regarding initial treatment choice.
- In general, the grouping of the 3 more common and the 3 less common options were consistent across regions; SK differed in that jaw exercises were in the top 3 group and OTC medications were in the second grouping.

19. Would you be willing to participate in a randomized controlled trial (RCT) to assess the best initial treatment for TMJD pain? Yes No

Question 19: Participate in randomized controlled trial



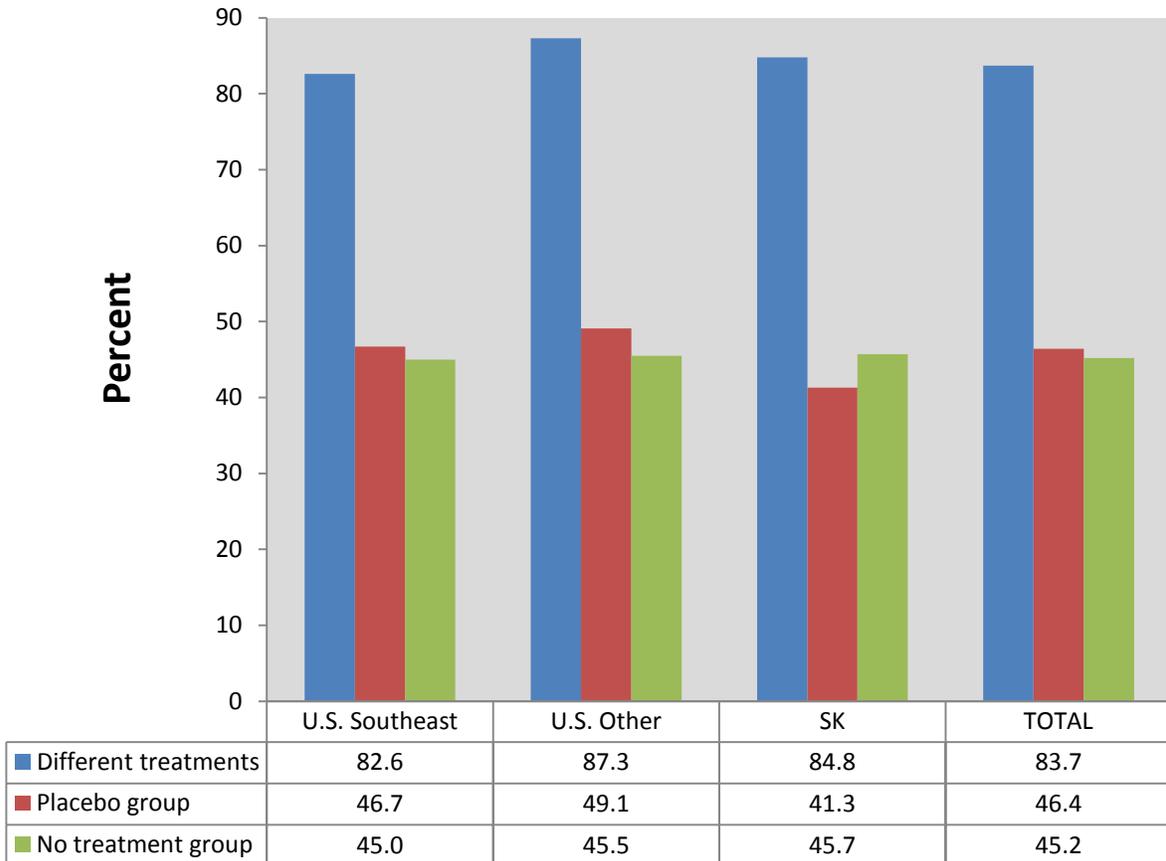
- Approximately 82% of all practitioners would be willing to participate in a randomized control trial to assess the best initial treatment for TMJD pain.

20. **If no**, why would you not be willing to participate? Describe the conditions, if any, that would need to exist for you to participate? **(Not included in this report.)**

21. If **yes**, would you be willing to assign your patients to (check all that apply):

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| a. Different treatments? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Placebo group (inactive pill)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. "No treatment" group? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Question 21: Treatment types or groups

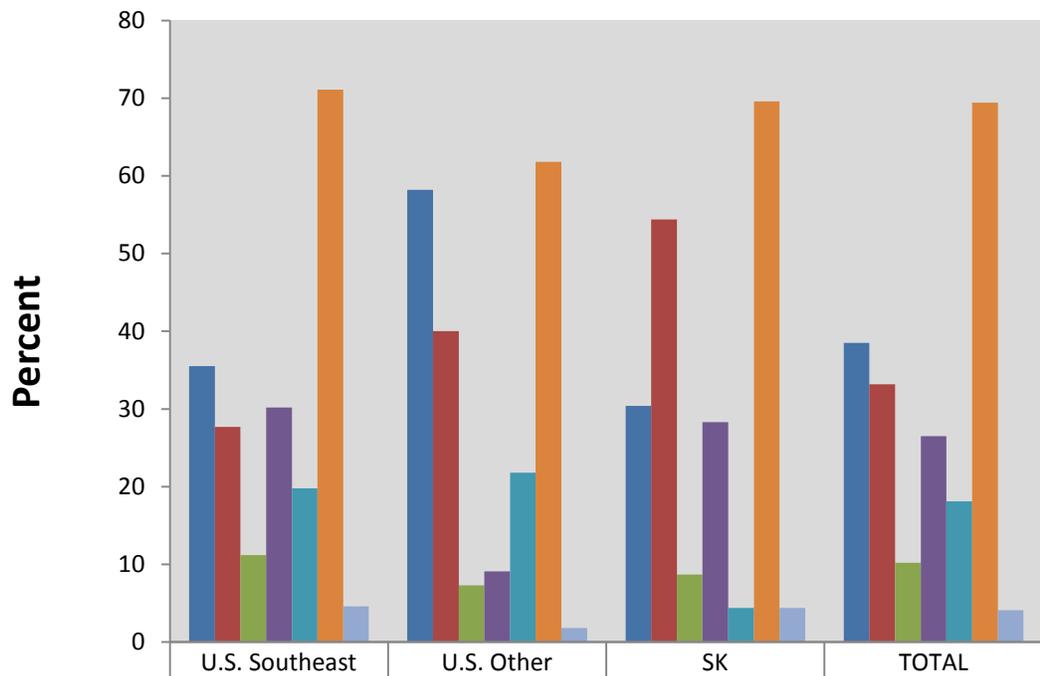


- Overall, willingness to use different treatments was acceptable to most practitioners, about 84% overall; however, less than half would be willing to randomize to either a placebo or "No treatment" group.

22. Select **two** initial treatments for TMJD pain that you would like to test in the RCT:

- Self-care without exercise
- Jaw exercises (e.g. stretching exercises)
- Jaw massage
- Prescription medications
- Over the counter medications
- Splint/mouth guard
- Other (*please specify*):

Question 22: Two initial treatments



	U.S. Southeast	U.S. Other	SK	TOTAL
Self-care	35.5	58.2	30.4	38.5
Jaw exercises	27.7	40.0	54.4	33.2
Jaw massage	11.2	7.3	8.7	10.2
Prescription medications	30.2	9.1	28.3	26.5
OTC Medications	19.8	21.8	4.4	18.1
Splints/mouth guards	71.1	61.8	69.6	69.4
Other	4.6	1.8	4.4	4.1

- The most common choice was “splints/mouth guards” at 69% overall, which was consistent across regions.
- The least common specified choice as “jaw massage” at 10% overall; also consistent across regions.

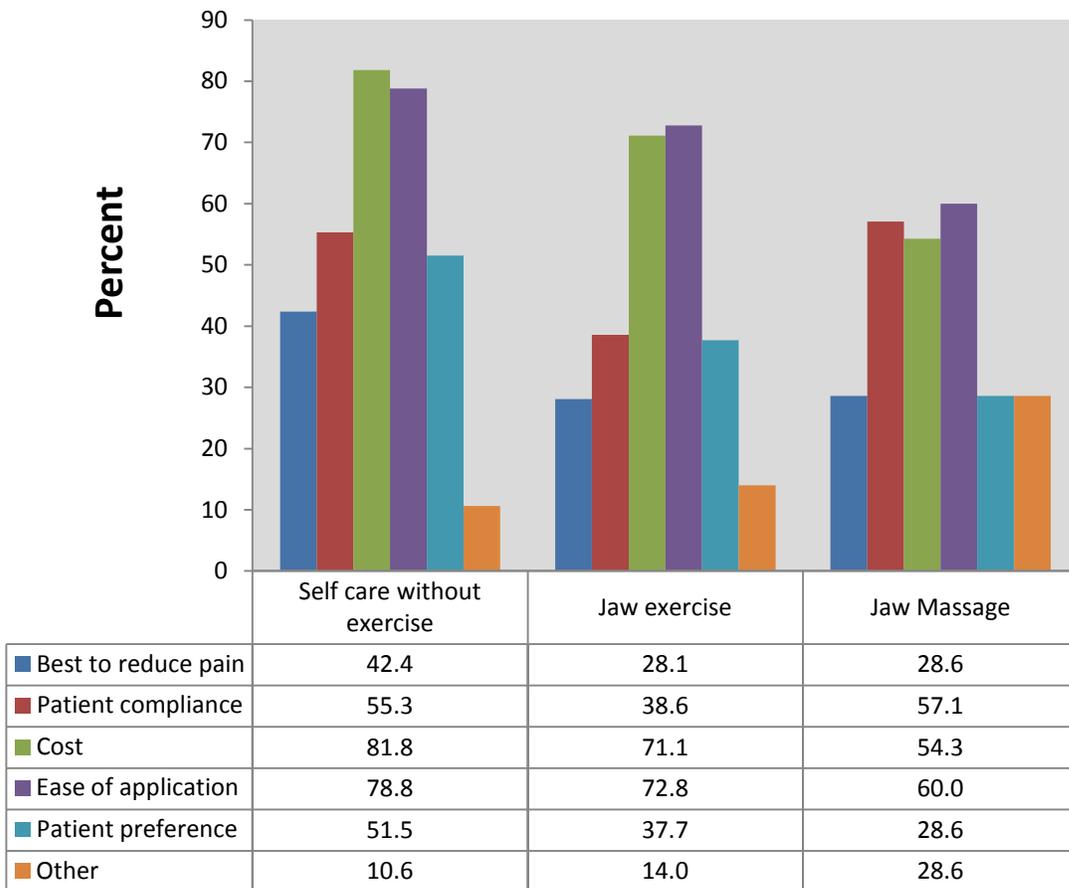
Due to small numbers, only overall numbers are presented for questions 23-28.

For each of the 2 treatments selected in question 22, Indicate:

23. Indicate why you selected (*check all that apply*)

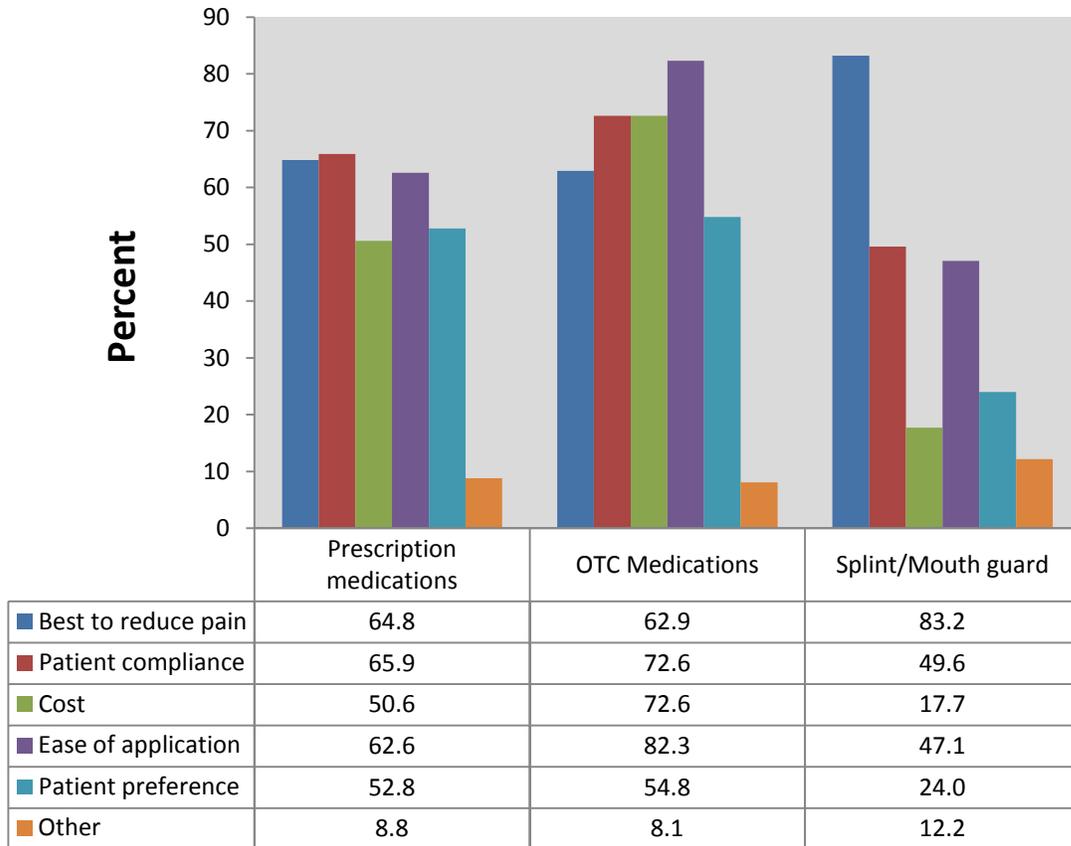
	Choice #1	Choice #2
Best to reduce pain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Patient compliance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cost	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ease of application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Patient preference	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 23a: Reason for selecting treatments



Summary statement is on the next page.

Question 23b: Reason for selecting treatments



- This varied with treatment: for self-care and jaw exercise, cost and ease of application were most common reasons (range from 71% to 82%); for OTC medications, ease of application (82%), patient compliance and cost (each about 73%) were most common; for splint/mouth guard, best to reduce pain (83%) was most common reason.

24. Have you already used the treatment?

	Choice #1	Choice #2
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

25. **IF yes** have used, have you encountered any difficulties

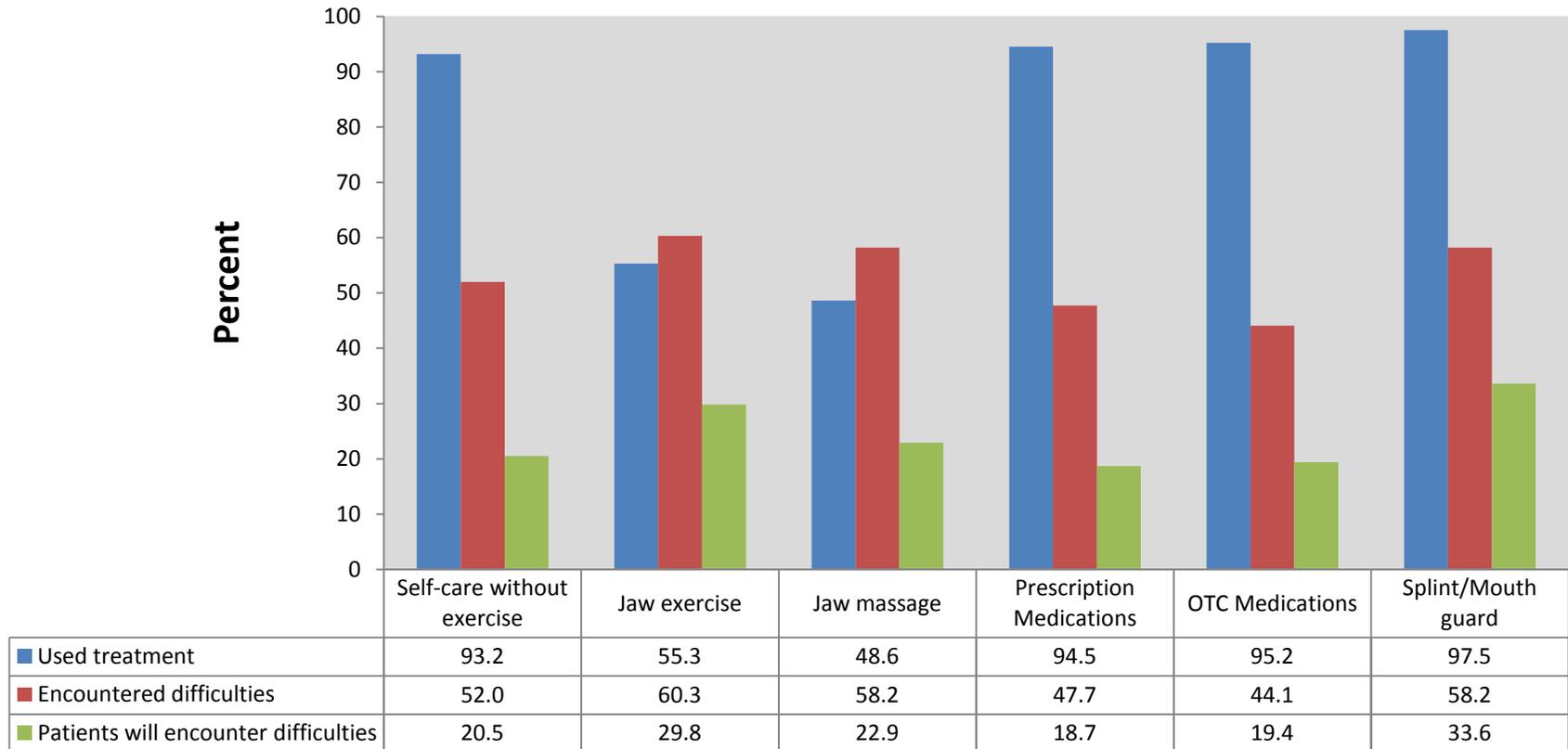
	Choice #1	Choice #2
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

27. **IF yes** have used, do you believe your patients will have any difficulty(ies) accepting or complying with the treatments?

	Choice #1	Choice #2
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

NOTE: The previous three questions were combined into one graph, indicating the percentage of yes responses for each question. The graph is on the next page.

Questions 24, 25, 27: Use and difficulties of treatments

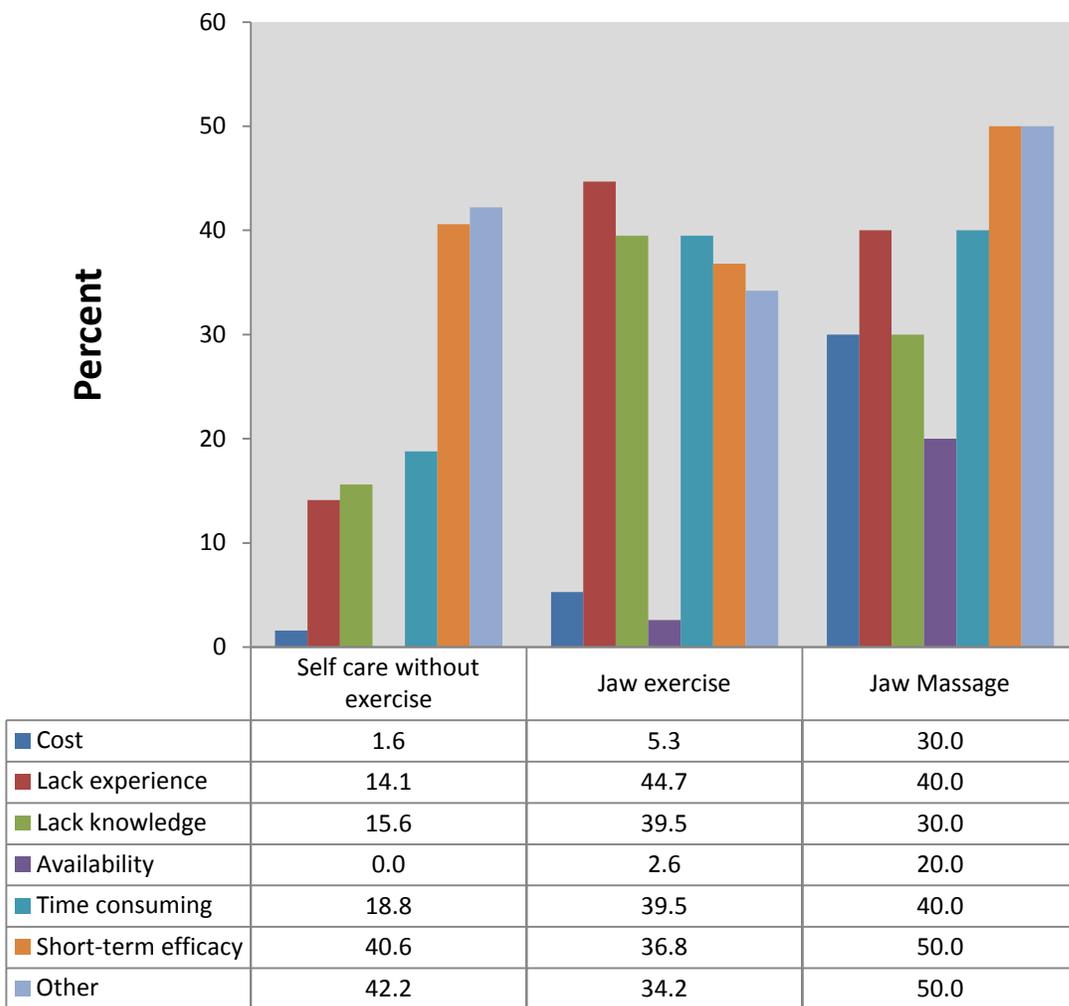


- Virtually all practitioners (93-98%) had used self-care treatments, prescription and OTC medications, and splint/mouth guard, around half had used jaw exercise (55%) and jaw massage (49%).
- Between 44% (OTC medications) and 60% (jaw exercise) of practitioners had problems/difficulties with specified treatment.
- **Patients experiencing problems:** The treatment for which the highest percent of practitioners indicated that patients had problems with was use of splint/mouth guard at 34%, this was followed by jaw exercise at 30%. The remaining varied from 19% to 23%.

26. IF yes, reason for difficulties (check all that apply for each)

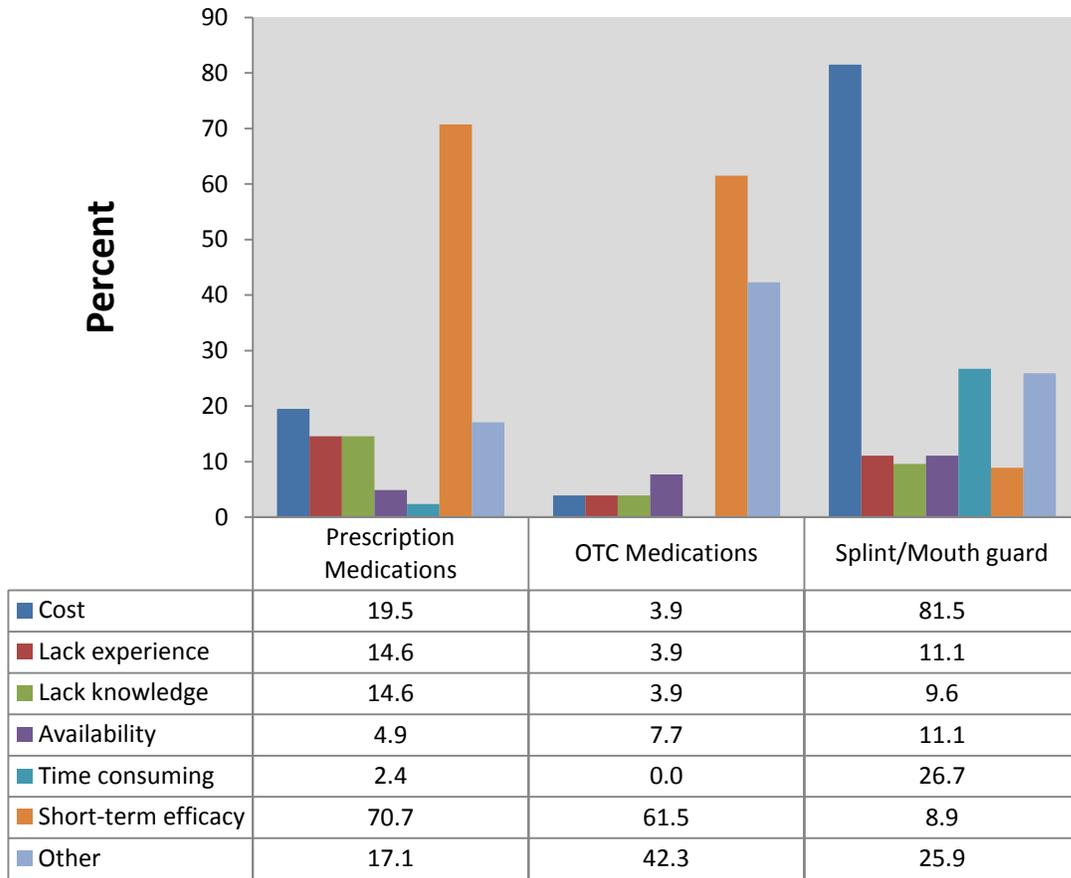
	Choice #1	Choice #2
Cost	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack experience	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Time consuming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Short-term efficacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 26a: Reason for difficulties



Summary statement is on the next page.

Question 26b: Reason for difficulties

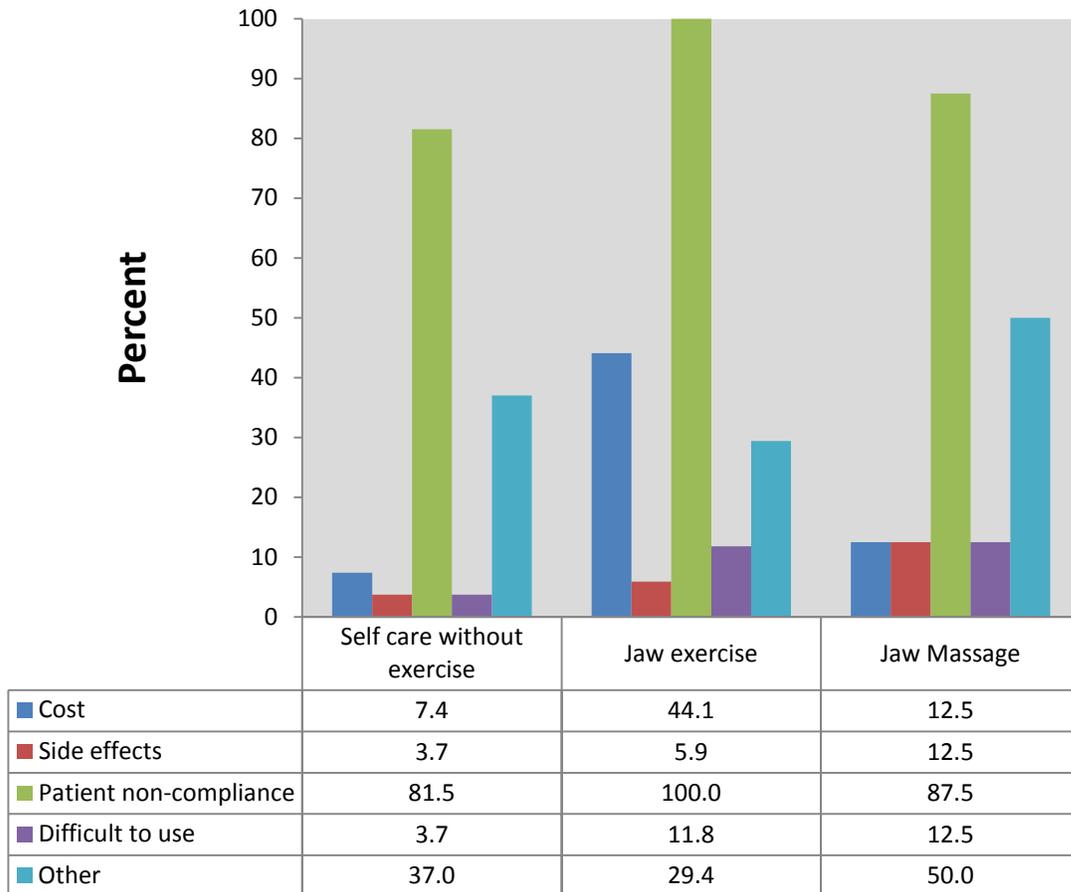


- Specific problems varied with treatment, cost was a problem for preponderance (about 82%) of practitioners who used splint/mouth guard, short-term efficacy was problem for 71% who used prescription medications and for about 62% who used OTC medications.

28. **IF yes**, do believe your patients will have difficulty(ies) with the treatments, reason for difficulties (*check all that apply for each*)

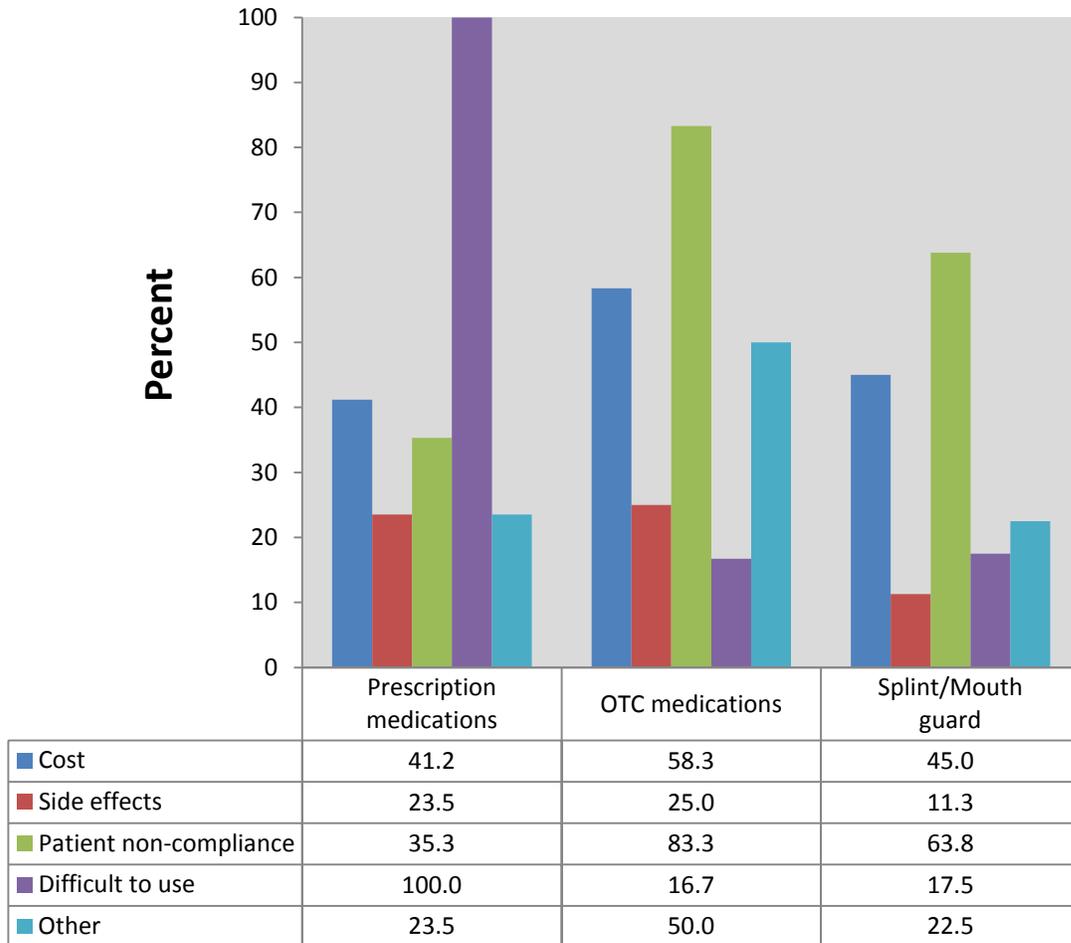
	Choice #1	Choice #2
Cost	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Side effects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Patient non-compliance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficult to use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 28a: Reasons for patient difficulties



Summary statement is on the next page.

Question 28b: Reasons for patient difficulties

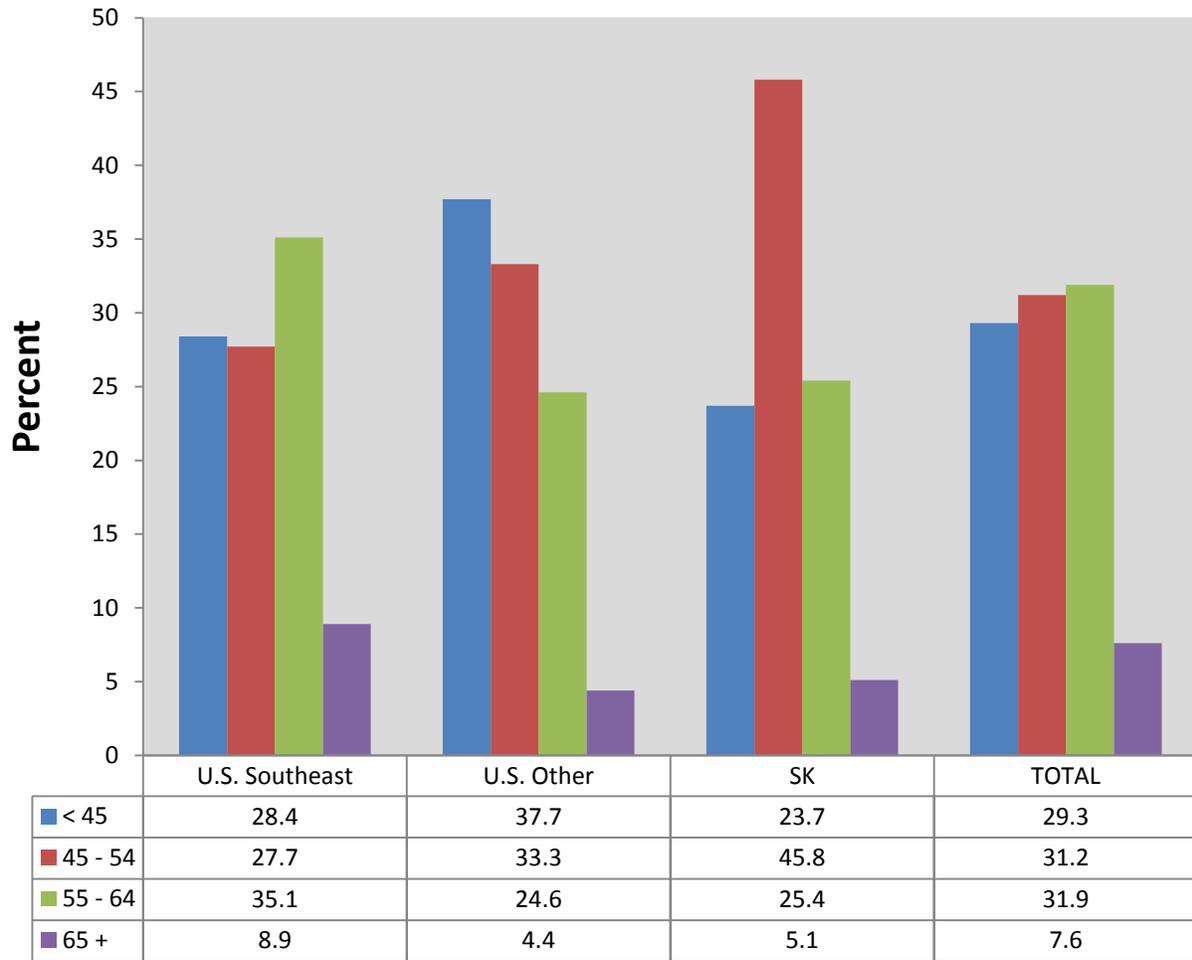


- The treatment for which the highest percent of practitioners indicated that patients had problems with was use of splint/mouth guard at 34%, this was followed by jaw exercise at 30%. The remaining varied from 19% to 23%.

Practitioner Demographics (among 420 who treated TMJD)

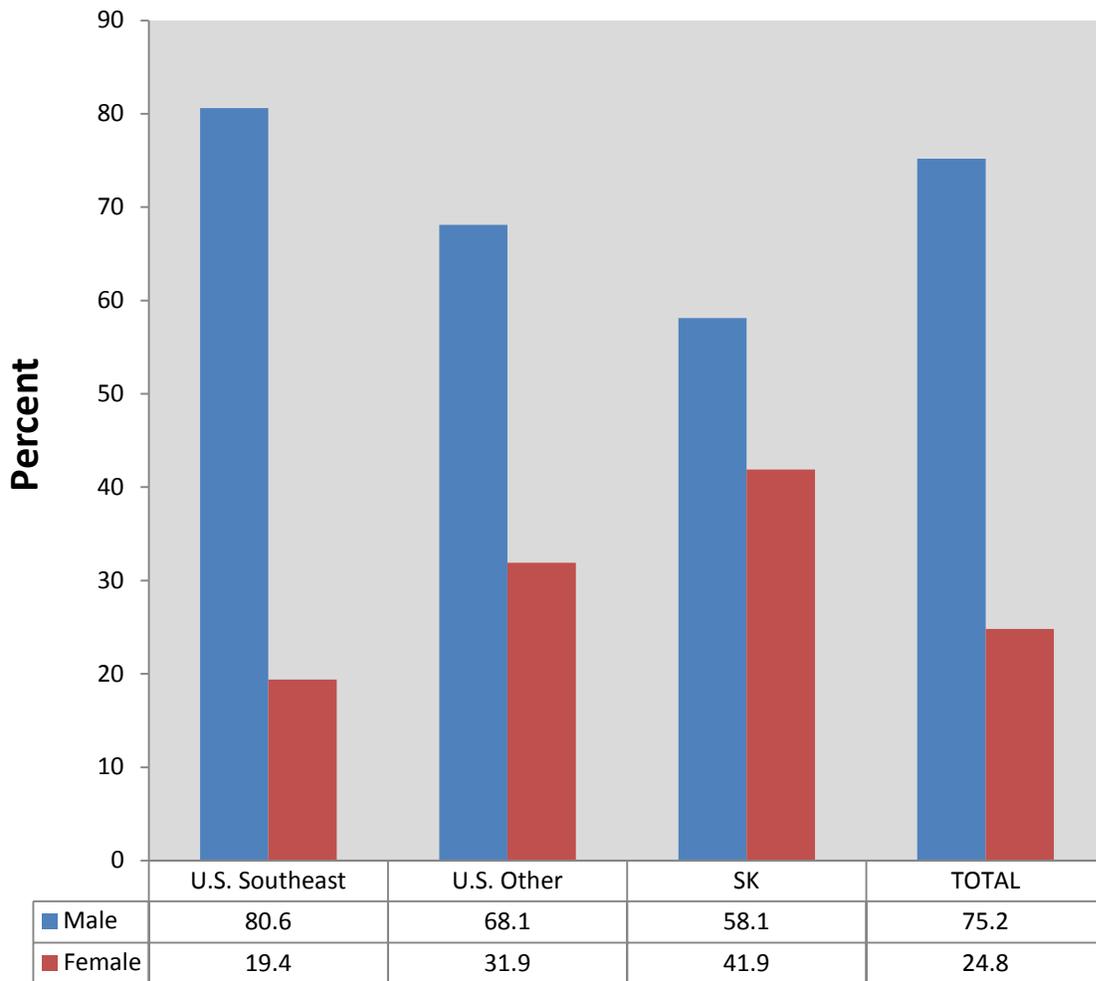
Date of birth	mm/yyyy	
Gender	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>
Race	American Indian/Alaska Native	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Asian	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Black/African American	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	<input type="checkbox"/>
	White	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ethnicity	Not reported	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hispanic or Latino	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Not Hispanic or Latino	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
For how many years have you practiced dentistry?	Not reported	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5 or fewer	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6-10	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11-15	<input type="checkbox"/>
	16-20	<input type="checkbox"/>
	21-25	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specialty	26+	<input type="checkbox"/>
	None	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Orthodontics	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Endodontics	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Pediatrics	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Periodontics	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Prosthodontics	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Oral Surgery	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Oral Medicine	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Oral Radiology	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Demographics: Age



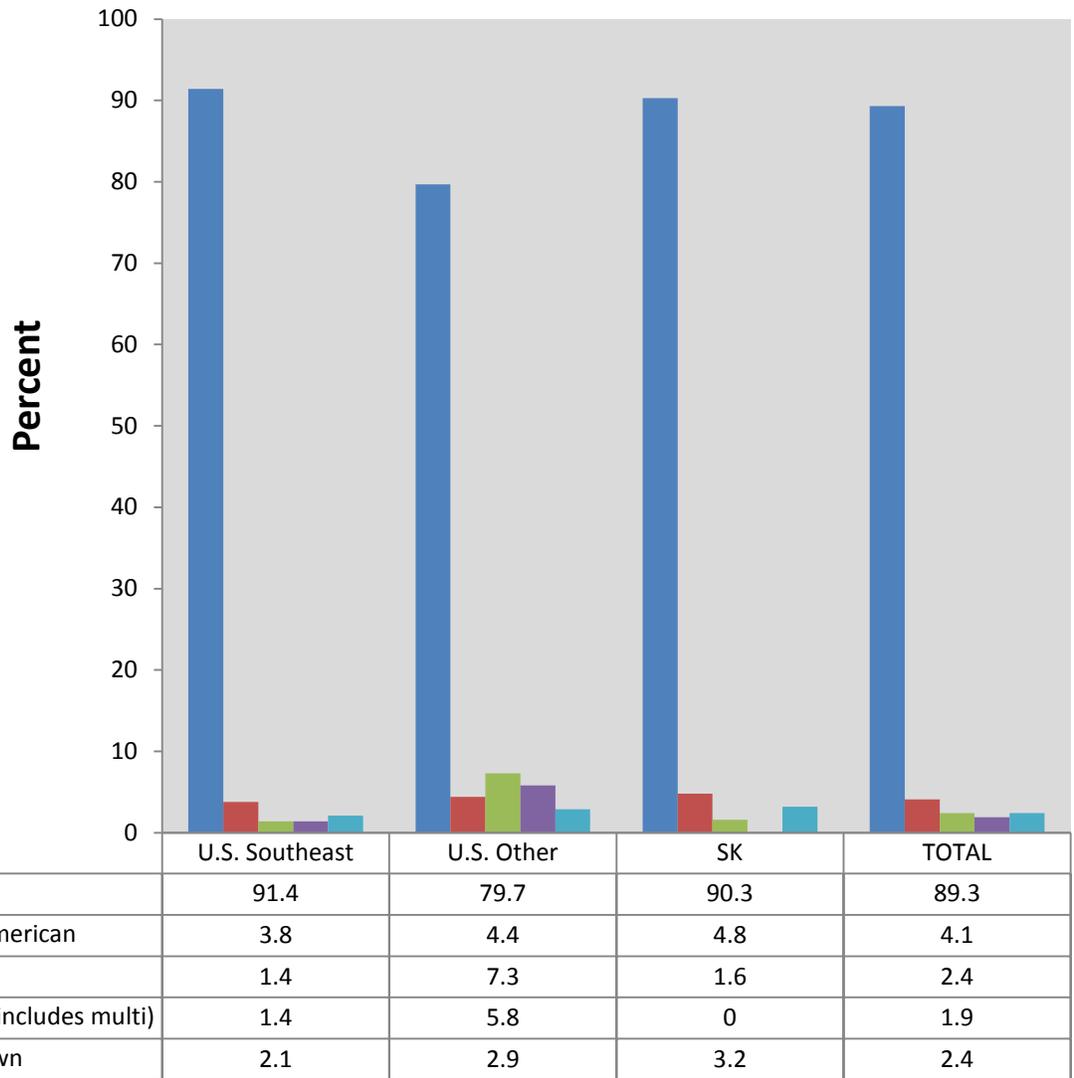
- Overall, 29% to 32% were in each of the age intervals (<45, 45 – 54, and 55 – 64 years) and about 8% were 65 years or older. These were similar across regions.

Demographics: Gender



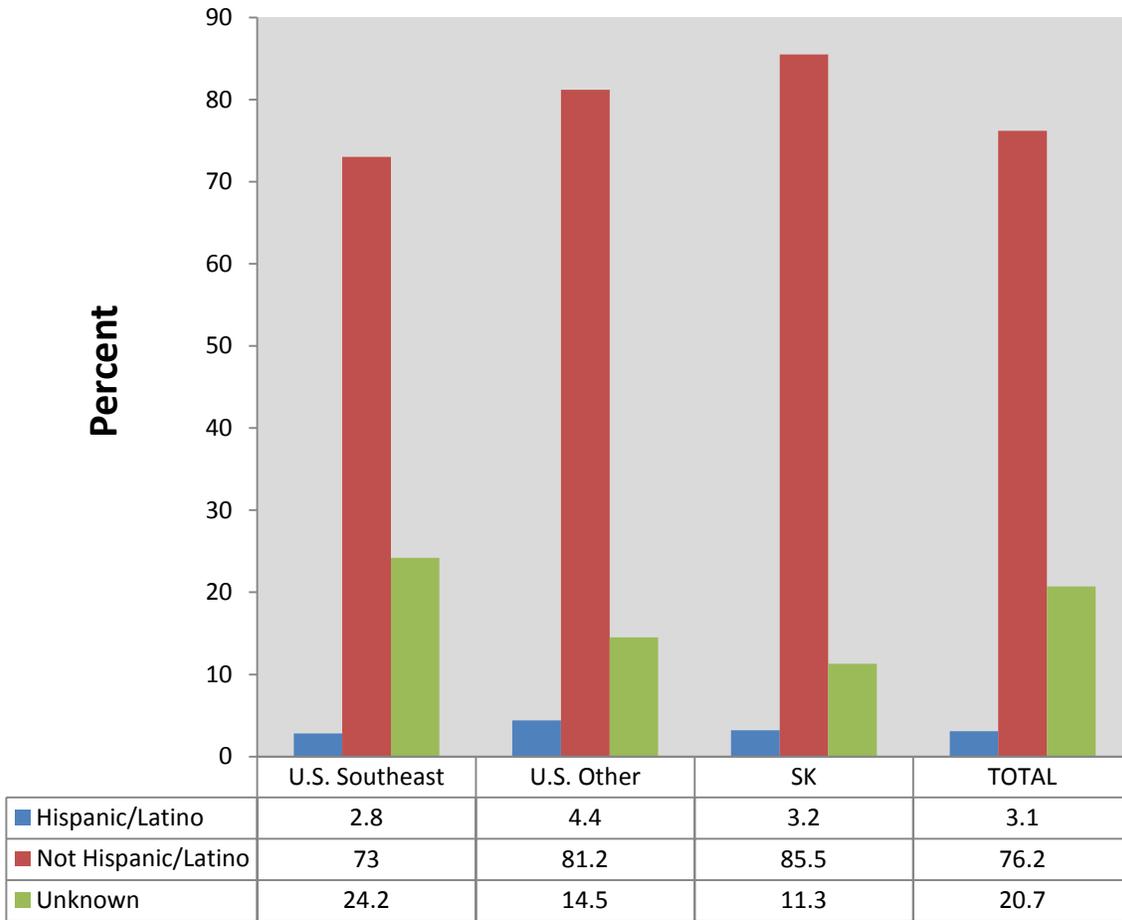
- The majority of practitioners were male, 75% overall; higher in the southeast U.S. (81%) and lower in SK (58%).

Demographics: Race



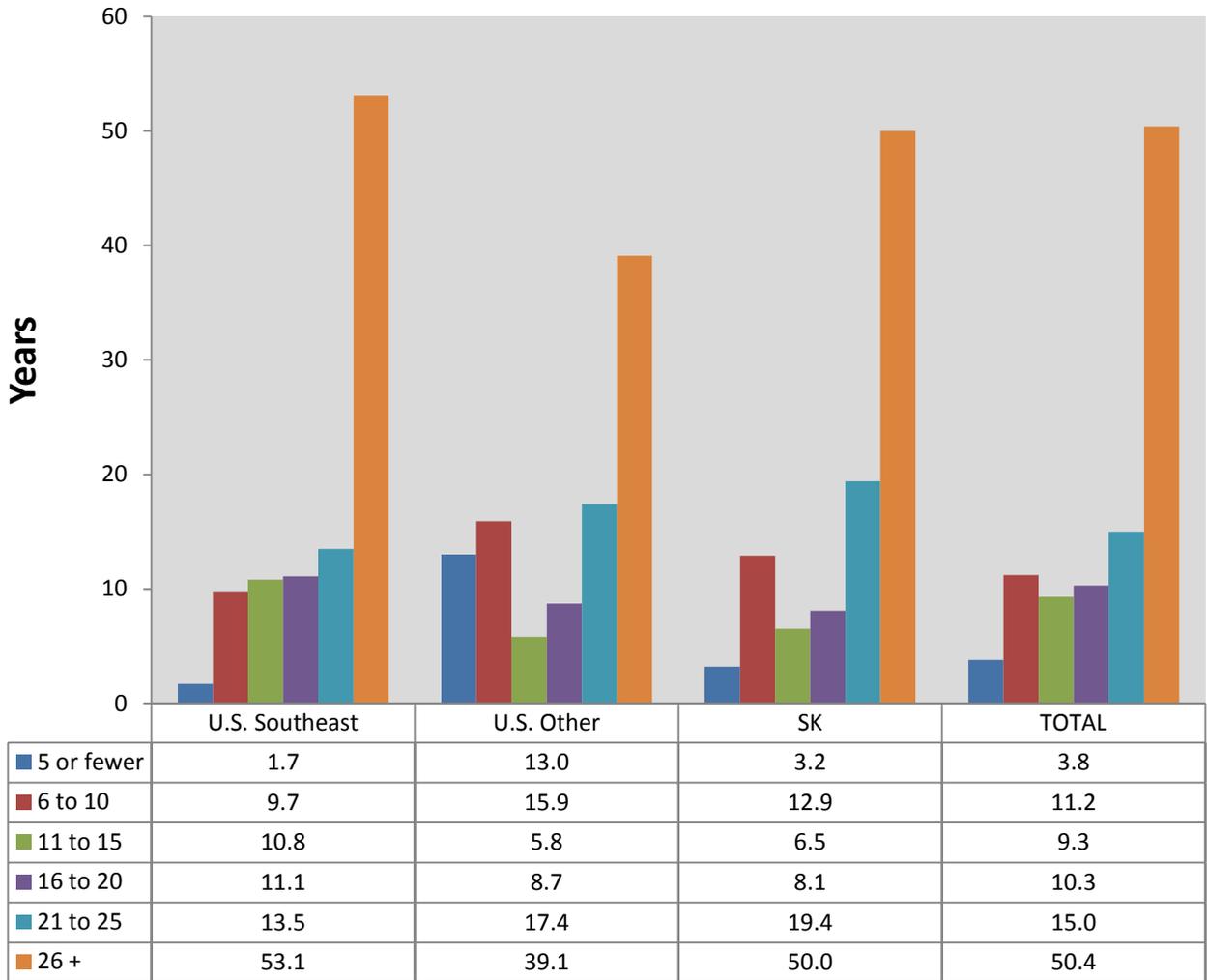
- Most practitioners were White at 89% overall; U.S. Other was slightly lower at about 80%.

Demographics: Ethnicity



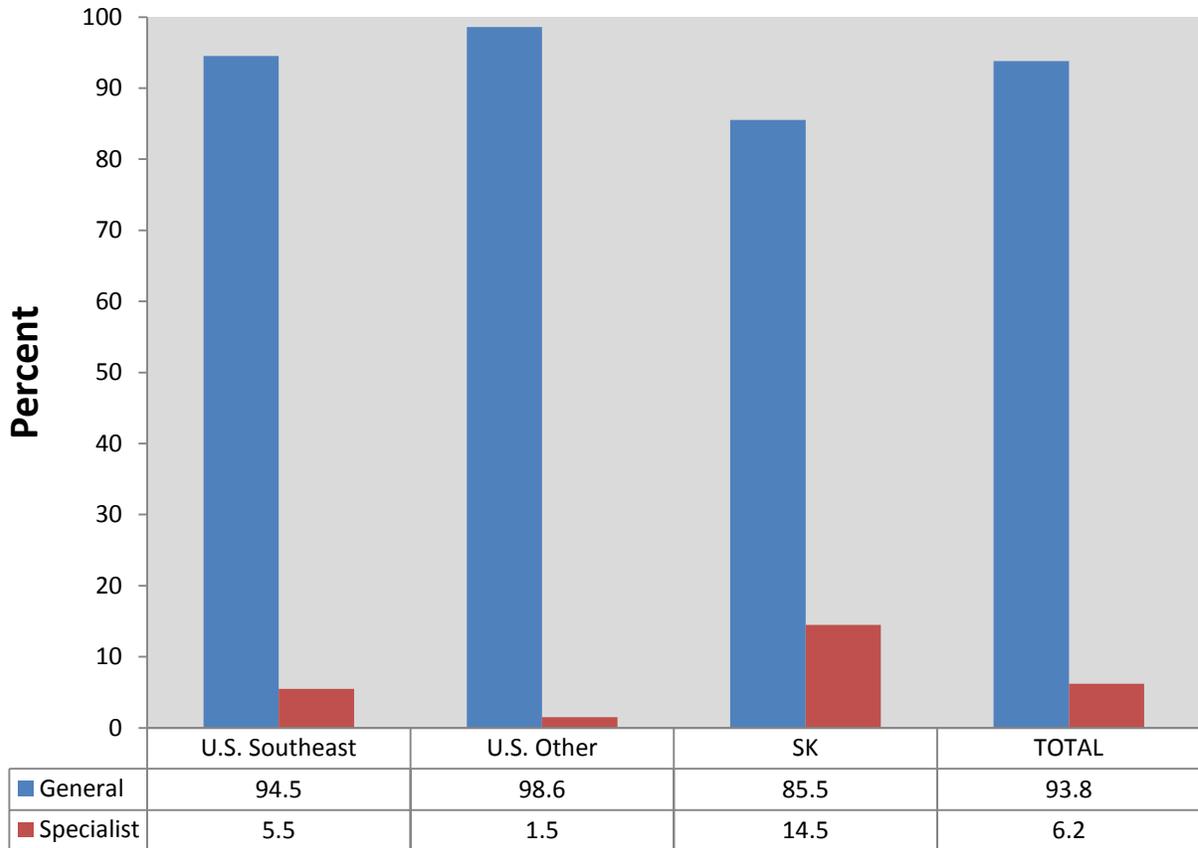
- Overall, 3% of practitioners were Hispanic/Latino.

Demographics: Number of years in practice



- Overall, less than 4% of practitioners had practiced dentistry for 5 or fewer years, 9-11% were in the 3 categories (6-10, 11-15, 16-20 years practiced dentistry), 15% had practiced 21-25 years, and half of practitioners (50%) have been in practice for 26 years or more.
- There was considerable variation by region, notably, the U.S. Other region had more practitioners who had practiced for fewer years.

Demographics: Type of Dentistry



- Overall, most practitioners were in the field of General Dentistry at about 94%.
- A higher proportion of practitioners from SK were specialists (about 15%) than U.S. Southeast (about 6%) or U.S. Other (about 2%).