The dental management of patients with severe depression disorder
(Literature review)

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ABSTRACT
World Health Organization (WHO) in the year 2000 have identified major depressive disorder ranks as the fourth leading cause of death in the world. WHO also estimates that in 2020, the disorder will increase to second only to ischemic heart disease. People at high risk of first occurrence of depression are those who have a family history. Depression can happen to anyone and at all ages, ranging in age from children, young adults up to old age. This paper will discuss the literature review of an overview of depression and its management in dentistry. Patients with major depressive disorder may have abnormalities in the oral cavity affected by lack of oral hygiene as well as a manifestation of mental disorder and its treatment. Dental and oral management conducted in accordance with procedures and have to be carried out carefully especially to patients with mental disorders such as depression. Tooth decayed, gingivitis, xerostomia, oral candidiasis, oral lesion, and TMJ disorder are clinical findings in depressed patient, so as dentists may cooperate with psychiatrists in providing comprehensive treatment to improve quality of life of the patients.

Keywords: Depression, Dental and oral management

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