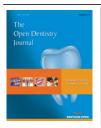
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Supplementary Material



Knowledge and Awareness of Oral Mucosal Diseases Among Saudi Dentists

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The Questionnaire Distributed to the Participants

Section 1: Demographic data	Gender	Male
Section 1: Demographic data	Gender Age	Male Female
	Age Professional level	Less than 25 years
		25-35
	Years of experience	
	Working institute	35-45
		45-55
		More than 55 years
		Dental intern
		General dentist
		Postgraduate student
		Specialist
		Consultant
		Less than 5 years
		5 – 10 years
		More than 10 years
		Governmental
		Private
		Academic
		Other
Section 2: Practice-related questions	Are you comfortable treating oral mucosal lesions in your practice?	A) Always
Section 21 Fractice related questions	Do you examine all your patients for oral mucosal lesions at every visit?	B) Often
	Do you ask about oral habits' (smoking, alcohol, shamma etc) patients may have	C) Sometimes
	during history taking?	D) Rarely
	If yes, then which of the following habits do you ask about?	E) Never
	Do you manage patients with oral mucosal lesions?	A) Always
	Do you perform mucosal examinations only for patients who have a history of risk	B) Often
	factors for oral cancer?	C) Sometimes
	factors for oral cancer?	D) Rarely
		E) Never
		A) Always
		B) Often
		C) Sometimes
		D) Rarely
		E) Never
		A) Smoking
		B) Alcohol
		C) Smokeless tobacco
		D) Shamma
		E) Gat
		F) Other
		A) Always
		B) Often
		C) Sometimes
		D) Rarely
		E) Never
		A) Always
		B) Often
		C) Sometimes
		D) Rarely

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Section 3: knowledge-related questions	All oral mucosal lesions increase the risk of developing oral cancer.	A) Strongly agree
	The risk of getting oral mucosal lesions increases with age.	B) Agree
	Which of the following specialties will you most likely refer a patient to?	C) Neutral
	What do you think is the most likely cause of multiple persistent ulcers in different	D) Disagree
	locations lasting for more than 2 weeks (with no obvious cause)?	E) Strongly disagree
	What do you think is the most likely cause of chronic multiple lesions in the oral	A) Strongly agree
	cavity for a patient with a history of taking multiple medications?	B) Agree
	When is it necessary to request diagnostic investigations for a lesion?	C) Neutral
	What do you think is the most likely cause of multiple white non-homogenous papillary-like lesions involving multiple sites of the oral cavity?	D) Disagree E) Strongly disagree
	What do you think is the most likely cause of multiple recurrent ulcers involving	A) Oral medicine specialist
	multiple sites of the oral cavity in addition to crusting of the lips?	B) Oral pathologist
	Which of the following conditions is desquamative gingivitis (erythematous, epithelial	C) Periodontist
	desquamation, and blister formation on the gingiva) associated with?	D) Oral maxillofacial surgery
	A patient presented with multiple blistering oral ulcers in association with conjunctival	E) Dermatologist
	and skin involvement, what is the most likely diagnosis?	F) Other ()
	The frequent use of Shammah contributes to increased cases of oral cancer in Saudi	A) Oral cancer
	Arabia?	B) Trauma
	Human papillomavirus (HPV) is highly associated with oral cancer.	C) Infection
	Choose and score the following oral mucosal lesions in which you have difficulty in diagnosis: (0=no difficulty, 1= little difficult, 3=most difficult)	D) Autoimmune/Immune-mediated E) I do not know
	Which of the following diagnostic procedures do you perform (choose all that applies):	A) Oral potentially malignant disorder
	Lack of training is a barrier to identifying oral lesions:	B) Trauma
	Lack of knowledge is a barrier to identifying oral lesions:	C) Infection
	Lack of confidence is a barrier to managing oral lesions:	D) Autoimmune/ Immune-mediated
		E) I do not know
		A) On the first visit
		B) After 1 week
		C) After 2 weeks
		D) I do not know A) Oral potentially malignant disorder
		A) Oral potentially malignant disorder B) Trauma
		C) Infection
		D) Autoimmune/ Immune mediated
		E) I do not know
		A) Oral potentially malignant disorder
		B) Trauma
		C) Infection
		D) Autoimmune/ Immune mediated
		E) I do not know
		A) Lichen planus
		B) Pemphigus vulgaris C) Mucous membrane pemphigoid
		D) Erythema multiforme
		E) I do not know
		A) Pemphigus vulgaris
		B) Mucous membrane pemphigoid
		C) Lichen planus
		D) Systemic lupus erythematosus
		E) I do not know
		A) Strongly Agree
		B) Agree C) Neutral
		D) Disagree
		E) Strongly Disagree
		A) Strongly Agree
		B) Agree
		C) Neutral
		D) Disagree
		E) Strongly Disagree
		A) Oral aphthous ulcer/stomatitis ()
		B) Allergic stomatitis () C) Candidal infections ()
		D) Pemphigus vulgaris ()
		E) Mucous membrane pemphigoid ()
		F) Oral lichen planus ()
		G) Traumatic ulcers ()
		H) Squamous cell carcinoma ()
		I) Oral manifestations of systemic diseases, such as crohn's
		disease ()
		J) Erythema multiforme() A) Biopsy
		B) Culture
		C) Swab
		D) Others:
		A) Strongly Agree
		B) Agree
		C) Neutral
		D) Disagree
		E) Strongly Disagree
		A) Strongly Agree
		B) Agree C) Neutral
		D) Disagree
		E) Strongly Disagree
		A) Strongly Agree
		B) Agree
		C) Neutral
		D) Disagree
		E) Strongly Disagree

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