

**IMPACTO DE LAS MEDIDAS
DE AISLAMIENTO SOCIAL
OBLIGATORIO POR LA
PANDEMIA POR COVID-19
EN EL BIENESTAR
SUBJETIVO DE
ODONTÓLOGOS
LATINOAMERICANOS Y
DEL CARIBE**



XXII
JORNADAS
CIENTÍFICAS
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INTRODUCCIÓN

El aislamiento social obligatorio fue adoptado por países de bajos y medianos ingresos que carecían de acceso adecuado a servicios básicos. Estas características resultan indispensables para cumplir con disposiciones restrictivas como el confinamiento (1)

Los odontólogos se vieron obligados a interrumpir sus procedimientos rutinarios, lo que denota la vulnerabilidad de este grupo ocupacional, tanto por el peligro de contagio como por la inestabilidad financiera provocada por recortes de personal y menor demanda en la atención (2,3).

METODOLOGÍA

Estudio transversal, mediante una encuesta anónima por Google Forms.

Muestra por conveniencia conformada por odontólogos profesionales y estudiantes de odontología de 21 países de América Latina y el Caribe.

Desde el 15 de mayo al 26 de agosto del 2020.

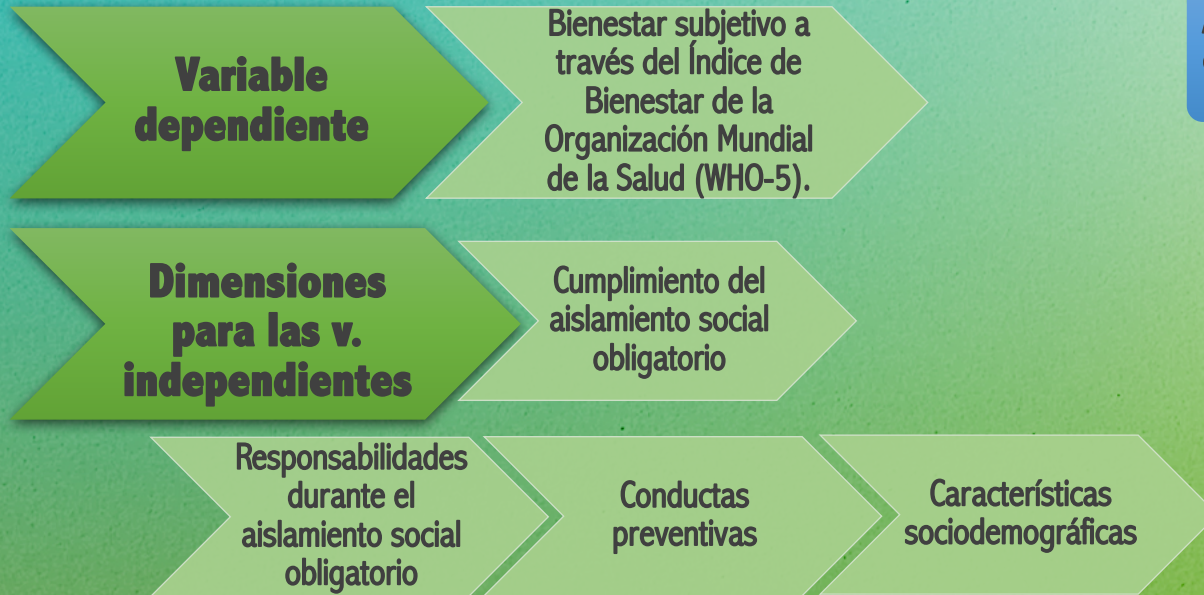
El cuestionario recopiló información acerca de datos sociodemográficos, preguntas sobre la pandemia por COVID-19 (conocimientos y prácticas) y bienestar subjetivo.

Solo se consideraron los registros de odontólogos profesionales, definiéndose una muestra final de 1195 encuestados.



METODOLOGÍA

Variables:



Ética:

- CIEI – UPCH: 02 de agosto del 2021
- CIE – Universidad de Antioquía (Medellín, Colombia). Acta 9-2020

Análisis estadístico:

Análisis descriptivo para variables cualitativas y cuantitativas.

Evaluación de normalidad – Kolmogorov-Smirnov

Aplicación de pruebas no paramétricas: U de Mann-Whitney y Kruskal-Wallis.

Transformación logarítmica a la variable dependiente por carecer de una distribución normal.

Se realizó una regresión múltiple jerárquica para generar modelos entre las v. independientes y el bienestar subjetivo.

- Nivel de confianza del 95% y un valor de $p < 0.05$ como indicador de significancia estadística.

- Programa Stata v16.0.

RESULTADOS

Table 1. Subjective well-being according to sociodemographic characteristics.

Variables	n	%	Subjective well-being (WHO-5)			p-value
			Mean	SD		
<i>Sociodemographic characteristics</i>						
Age	38.46					
Mean (SD)	(11.10)					
18-24	45	3.77	56.09	20.26		
25-34	522	43.68	55.20	16.84		0,007*
≥ 35	628	52.55	58.24	19.24		
Sex						
Male	381	31.88	60.90	18.04		<0.001**
Female	814	68.12	54.92	18.15		
Body mass index						
Underweight	29	2.43	57.10	18.85		0.246*
Normal	692	57.91	55.97	18.64		
Overweight	370	30.96	57.99	17.42		
Obesity	104	8.70	58.31	19.05		
Specialty						
Yes	850	71.13	57.31	18.57		0.075**
No	345	28.87	55.63	17.65		
Place of origin						
Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean	130	10.88	57.54	18.10		0.574**
South America	1065	89.12	56.74	18.35		
Income level during mandatory social isolation						
Decreased	840	70.29	55.07	17.96		<0.001*
Equal	319	26.69	60.71	17.90		
Increased	36	3.01	63.33	23.35		
All	1195	100.00	56.83	18.32		

*Kruskal Wallis Test.

**Mann Whitney U Test.

Table 2. Subjective well-being according to mandatory social isolation.

Variables	n	%	Subjective well-being (WHO-5)			p-value
			Mean	SD		
<i>Compliance of the mandatory social isolation</i>						
Number of days in mandatory social isolation						
≤ 60	684	57.24	55.92	18.45		0.024**
> 60	511	42.76	58.04	18.09		
Confinement level						
I have not gone out any day	69	5.77	55.30	19.52		0.425*
I have gone out very little	993	83.10	56.67	18.11		
I have been out frequently	53	4.44	57.89	19.00		
I've been out every day	80	6.69	59.40	19.39		
Social distancing						
Yes	1135	94.98	56.75	18.30		0.724**
No	60	5.02	58.20	18.67		
<i>Responsibilities during mandatory social isolation</i>						
Number of people at home during mandatory social isolation						
≤ 3	903	75.56	56.67	18.31		0.391**
> 3	292	24.44	57.30	18.36		
Children under care during mandatory social isolation						
Yes	426	35.65	55.83	18.38		0.185**
No	769	64.35	57.38	18.27		
Older adults under care during mandatory social isolation						
Yes	871	72.89	56.85	18.34		0.836**
No	324	27.11	56.78	18.30		
<i>Preventive behaviors</i>						
Following of preventive measures for COVID-19						
Never	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		<0.001*
Rarely	2	0.17	62.00	25.46		
Usually	294	24.60	54.29	17.67		
Sometimes	16	1.34	41.50	13.92		
Always	883	73.89	57.94	18.41		
Self-perceived level of concern regarding COVID-19						
Low	634	53.05	59.20	17.51		<0.001**
High	561	46.95	54.15	18.85		
All	1195	100.00	56.83	18.32		

*Kruskal Wallis Test.

**Mann Whitney U Test.

Table 3. Hierarchical multiple regression models for the subjective well-being scores in the study sample (n= 1195)

Variables	Determination Coefficient % (R2%)	Change of R2%	p-value Change of R2%	Constant	Non-standardized Regression Coefficient	Standardized Regression Coefficient	Confidence Interval 95%	p-value	p-value Model
Model 1									
Compliance of the mandatory social isolation									
Number of days in mandatory social isolation	0.600	0.600	0.059	51.407	2.349	0.064	0.239 - 4.460	0.029	0.059
Confinement level					1.591	0.052	-0.181 - 3.364	0.078	
Social distancing					-1.351	-0.016	-6.170 - 3.467	0.582	
Model 2									
Compliance of the mandatory social isolation									
Number of days in mandatory social isolation					2.252	0.061	0.140 - 4.364	0.037	
Confinement level					1.336	0.044	-0.424 - 3.095	0.137	
Social distancing	3.000	2.400	<0.001	40.217	-0.383	-0.005	-5.169 - 4.404	0.875	<0.001
Responsibilities during mandatory social isolation									
Number of people at home during mandatory social isolation					0.975	0.023	-1.506 - 3.457	0.441	
Children under care during mandatory social isolation					1.522	0.040	-0.664 - 3.709	0.172	
Older adults under care during mandatory social isolation					0.297	0.007	-2.064 - 2.658	0.805	

Table 3. Hierarchical multiple regression models for the subjective well-being scores in the study sample (n= 1195)

Variables	Determination Coefficient % (R2%)	Change of R2%	p-value Change of R2%	Constant	Non-standardized Regression Coefficient	Standardized Regression Coefficient	Confidence Interval 95%	p-value	p-value Model
Model 3									
Compliance of the mandatory social isolation									
Number of days in mandatory social isolation					2.202	0.060	0.122 - 4.282	0.038	
Confinement level					1.375	0.045	-0.360 - 3.111	0.120	
Social distancing					-1.014	-0.012	-5.767 - 3.739	0.675	
Responsibilities during mandatory social isolation									
Number of people at home during mandatory social isolation	6.400	3.400	<0.001	38.691	1.168	0.028	-1.281 - 3.618	0.350	<0.001
Children under care during mandatory social isolation					1.712	0.045	-0.440 - 3.864	0.119	
Older adults under care during mandatory social isolation					-0.197	-0.005	-2.537 - 2.142	0.869	
Preventive behaviors									
Following of preventive measures for COVID-19					2.432	0.116	1.240 - 3.624	<0.001	
Self-perceived level of concern regarding COVID-19					-5.931	-0.163	-7.980 - -3.881	<0.001	
Model 4									
Compliance of the mandatory social isolation									
Number of days in mandatory social isolation					1.725	0.047	-0.369 - 3.818	0.106	
Confinement level					1.053	0.035	-0.668 - 2.775	0.230	
Social distancing					-1.710	-0.021	-6.442 - 3.022	0.478	
Responsibilities during mandatory social isolation									
Number of people at home during mandatory social isolation					1.273	0.030	-1.176 - 3.722	0.308	
Children under care during mandatory social isolation					2.446	0.064	0.223 - 4.668	0.031	
Older adults under care during mandatory social isolation					-0.254	-0.006	-2.596 - 2.088	0.831	
Preventive behaviors									
Following of preventive measures for COVID-19	9.000	2.600	<0.001	44.190	2.316	0.110	1.133 - 3.499	<0.001	<0.001
Self-perceived level of concern regarding COVID-19					-5.470	-0.150	-7.509 - -3.430	<0.001	
Sociodemographic characteristics									
Age					1.871	0.059	-0.058 - 3.799	0.057	
Sex					-5.417	-0.139	-7.632 - 3.202	<0.001	
Body mass index					0.377	0.014	-1.157 - 1.910	0.630	
Specialty					-0.831	-0.021	-3.086 - 1.423	0.470	
Place of origin					-0.232	-0.004	-3.489 - 3.024	0.889	
Income level during mandatory social isolation					5.354	0.156	3.461 - 7.247	<0.001	



CONCLUSIONES

Los resultados de este estudio evidencian que tener responsabilidades familiares (niños), el nivel de preocupación, seguimiento de medidas preventivas frente a la pandemia, las características laborales (disminución del nivel de ingresos) y el sexo biológico, son factores asociados a los niveles de bienestar subjetivo en odontólogos generales y especialistas debido al confinamiento por la COVID-19.



GRACIAS

