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<th>Title</th>
<th>Oral health and dental services provided in a capitation based Youth Dental Care Programme (YDCP) in Hong Kong</th>
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<td>Schwarz, E</td>
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31 Oral Health Conditions of Two Groups of Intellectually Disabled Adults
L.P. LIM*, B.Y.Y. MOK and H.P.Y. THEAN (National University of Singapore)

The aim of the study is to compare the oral health conditions of 31 young adults with Down’s syndrome (mean age 23.8) to that of an age and sex-matched control group presenting with other forms of intellectual disability. All subjects (IQ 35-55) were non-institutionalised and attended the same vocational training centre in Singapore. Periodontal health was assessed using (direct vision) of the WHO 621 probe on 4.5 sites of 8 anterior teeth. Full mouth examination was carried out for the assessment of dental caries. The results were analysed using student’s t-test. The periodontal examination revealed subjects with Down’s syndrome presented with higher bleeding scores (mean = 73.6), marginal redness (mean = 85.1), probing depths greater than 3.5mm (mean = 61.2); the differences were however only significant for marginal redness and bleeding on probing (P < 0.01). The mean DMFT of Down’s syndrome clients was 10.2 as compared with 9.6 in the control. While subjects with Down’s syndrome presented with lower mean number of decayed (D) and filled (F) components, the missing (M) component was significantly higher in them (mean = 9.2) (P < 0.01) (92% vs 61.2; in control). The epidemiological findings of other studies that Down’s syndrome subjects appear to be at higher risk to periodontal disease, there is also a need to implement early preventive oral health care for the intellectually disabled in the community.

This study was supported by the Singapore Dental Health Foundation

32 Dental manpower planning in Hong Kong
Lo ECM (Faculty of Dentistry, University of Hong Kong)

For the public health administrators, good planning is essential to prevent severe shortage of dental personnel to cope with the oral health problems of the population. In contrast, an oversupply of dental personnel results in unemployment and wasteage of manpower resources. An accurate projection of the supply of and demand for dental care services is an important component of dental manpower planning. Annual output from dental schools, and the work pattern and attrition of dental personnel are important factors to be considered in projecting supply. Population size and composition, oral diseases level and utilization of dental services will influence the demand.

A model developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) was used in both exercises to project the demand for dental care from oral epidemiological data. This model was found to be useful and results of the exercise were used as a guide to the annual intake of students into the dental school. At present there are about 1,500 dentists in Hong Kong and the population size is 6.2 million. Utilization of dental services among the Hong Kong population is low, with only about 40% of middle-aged and 20% of the elderly paying a visit to a dentist within a year. Results of the latest planning exercise showed that the present annual intake of 50 dental students is appropriate and there will not be a great discrepancy between the supply and demand in the next 10 years if there are no drastic changes in the population’s demand for care and the attrition rates of dentists.

33 Oral Health and Dental Services Provided in a Capitated Based
Youth Dental Care Programme (YDCP) in Hong Kong.
E. Schwarz (The University of Hong Kong, Faculty of Dentistry, Hong Kong)

Almost 90% of participants in a government School Dental Care Service for primary school children do not see a dentist within the year after promotion to secondary school. A Youth Dental Care Programme (YDCP) was set up to promote preventive dental care through an organized service transferred from the public clinics to the private dentists. Financing was an annual capitation fee paid to participating dentists for providing each child with routine dental services. The findings of a pilot study indicated that the major impediments for the implementation of the YDCP were the unavailability of dental services and the difficulty in the identification of the eligible children. The results of the study and the recommendations were distributed to all participating dentists (n=28) with a short explanation. No attempt was carried out to calculate the caries incidence. Information was received from 23 dentists (82%) concerning 66 of the eligible students (mean 20%). Most students (76%) were accompanied by their parents and only 24% of the parents were asked to recall the students (75%). Only around 20% of students had no plaque and 40% were free of gum bleeding. Plaque on all indicator teeth was found in 35% of students and 16% had bleeding gums around all indicator teeth. Most students (92%) received at least one dental care visit, dental examination, scaling and polish and oral health education being the most common services. The original purpose of the YDCP may be to create a prophylactically oriented programme for secondary school students in private practice. However, the overall participation rate was only 17%. The main barrier to participation was a low perceived need for dental care.

34 Utilization of Professional Dental Care Among Mothers.
NURMALA SITUMORANG* (University of North Sumatera, Faculty of Dentistry, Medan, Indonesia).

The available literature indicates that dental care utilization is low relative to the utilization of other types of medical services. To identify factors that are related to utilization of professional dental care as well as to support major policy at various level of the dental care structure, a study was carried out in the district of Medan Kota among 275 mothers with dental symptoms one month before pregnancy. Data was collected by personal interview. Stages of caries development were identified with a probe. Statistical analysis of the results showed that dental care utilization was lower for women with a higher educational level and the higher income. Differences were also significant between the rural and urban population. The importance of preventive care and the need for costly professional care was perceived by the respondents. Therefore, it is essential to give more attention to the promotion of preventive services.

35 The Immunoglobulin A Levels in Saliva of Smokers and Non-Smokers. R. Farida* (University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia).

The adverse effects of tobacco smoking on health are well known. Previous studies in subjects with a high standard of oral hygiene have shown a greater bone loss in smokers than non-smokers. The aim of this investigation was to determine the IgA levels in saliva of smokers and non-smokers with gingival health and disease, along with a group of non-smokers. The study consisted of 50 healthy adult men, 25 of whom were regular smokers. The other group consisted of 25 subjects of the same age. The smoker group's saliva IgA levels were determined on two samples: the first saliva sample was collected just before the subject smoked 5 cigarettes and the second saliva sample was taken 30 minutes after smoking. The group of non-smokers was divided into two groups: the first group consisted of 25 healthy subjects (mean age 27.3, SD 2.5); the second group consisted of 25 prolonged non-smokers (mean age 26.3, SD 2.4). The results showed that the saliva IgA levels were significantly higher in the smoker group (P < 0.05). The mean levels of saliva IgA in the smoker group were significantly higher (P < 0.05) than the levels in the non-smoker group.

36 Effectiveness of toothbrushing using the Roll and the Free methods in decreasing gingival inflammation. SETIYOHARDI and KPMANAMUTU (Faculty of Dentistry, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia).

The effectiveness of toothbrushing using the Roll method compared to the free method is still controversial. This study was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of both methods in decreasing gingival inflammation. Study subjects of the age group 11 to 12 years with Papilla Bleeding Index (PBI) = 1 - 2 were divided into two groups, each group consisting of 30 subjects. The first group received a daily professional toothbrushing treatment with the Roll method and second group with Free method. Two weeks later, the subjects were assessed for their decrease in gingival inflammation. Data were evaluated statistically, resulting in a highly significant decrease (p < 0.01) in gingival inflammation in both groups. There was however, no significant difference in the decrease of gingival inflammation between the groups (p > 0.05). It can be concluded, therefore, that the Roll and Free methods of toothbrushing have equal effectiveness in decreasing gingival inflammation.

37 Serum Immunoglobulin G Levels in the Gingivitis and Periodontitis Prediction Areas. M.H. SADONO*, I. RIANASARI, and B. OE. ROESLAN (Faculty of Dentistry, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia).

The development of the gingivitis into periodontitis may be caused by failure of the host immune response. The aim of this study is to know the difference of serum IgG levels in gingivitis and periodontitis. Serum IgG levels were measured from 6 gingivitis and 6 periodontitis patients and the severity of periodontal disease was determined by Periodontal Disease Index. Blood was collected directly from patients in the morning without being fasting. EDTA was used to prevent bleeding. Immunodiffusion in a single blind method was used. It was found that serum IgG level in the gingivitis predication area (9.45 ± 2.54 mg/dl) was significantly lower (p < 0.01) than in the periodontitis predication area (16.75 ± 2.36 mg/dl) as tested by Students t-test. Serum IgG level in the predication area can also be used to predict the severity of periodontal diseases. This study resulted in the conclusion that the development of the gingivitis into periodontitis is not caused by decrease production of serum IgG in the predication area and serum IgG level can be used as indicators of the severity of the periodontal diseases.

38 Stress and Severe Periodontitis in Thai Population. N. Songthong, S. Bunpongsri, P. Phantumvanit, Y. Songpanas, and S. Clarke (Faculty of Dentistry, Chulalongkorn Univ. Fac. of Dent., Mahidol Univ. Fac. of Dent. Univ. of Adelaide)

Since severe periodontitis had been found in developed countries similar to those in developing countries, stress is considered to be one of modifying factors of this disease. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between stress relates to severe periodontitis in the risk group population. The urban group with CPITN 4 was selected from workers in the banking and teaching professions (11%) while rural group (24%) was chosen from 4 villages in Chiangkam, Prayao province. The Spielberger Trait Anxiety index (20 questions with a potential score ranging from 0-80) was used as stress index and it was found that in urban group had greater number of high stress than rural group (95.7% vs. 80.2%). In urban group had larger number of severe periodontitis than those in rural area (17.0% and 27.9%). There was no significant difference between the percentage of CPITN 4 persons in low and high stress group in urban and rural areas (33.3% vs 27.85 and 38.2% vs 35.17%). It seems no relationship between stress and severe periodontitis, however other risk factors should be considered. Supported by Chulalongkorn University Rajadipol Somporn Research Fund.