17 Short-term Clinical Effects of Minocycline Strips in Treatment of Adults Periodontitis.

A double-blind randomized parallel clinical trial is being conducted to evaluate the short-term clinical effects of local application of Minocycline strips in residual pockets of patients with periodontitis, who had received initial non-surgical periodontal therapy. The participants are 32 non-smoking adults, aged 18 to 65 years, with at least 4 sites with remaining probing depth > 5 mm one month following completion of a course of scaling and root debridement in combination with periodontal maintenance therapy. The participants were divided into two subgroups, a test (n=16) and a control (n=16) group. Minocycline strips or placebo strips were inserted into the residual pocket sites on the last day of therapy. Clinical measurements included plaque level and bleeding on probing (BOP), probing depth (PD) and probing attachment level (PAL). After a 1 month healing period, the strips were reapplied and the test was repeated after one month. The study was supervised by Dr. Mitler (1066). After removal of the tooth, the test was repeated two more times. Significant improvement was noted in the test group compared to the control group (p=0.06). The present study shows that local application of Minocycline strips in residual pockets, following scaling and root debridement, led to significant improvement in pocket depth.

19 The Microbiological Profile of Asymptomatic Root Canal Failures: Preliminary Results

This study is aimed at investigating the microbiological profile of root canal failures in the Hong Kong Chinese population. Eighty-one asymptomatic root canal failures were used to collect information on the presence of pathogenic bacteria. The Heritage method was used to identify and quantify the bacteria present in the root canal samples. The bacteria were identified using standard microbiological techniques. The results showed that the most common bacteria identified were Enterococcus, Staphylococcus, and Propionibacterium. The study also found that the presence of these bacteria may be associated with the failure of root canal treatment.

20 Dental Nurses' Attitude and Knowledge on an Immediate Management of Traumatized Teeth

The research was conducted to determine the attitudes and knowledge of dental nurses regarding the immediate management of traumatized teeth. A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data from nurses working in dental hospitals in Hong Kong. The questionnaire consisted of 31 questions, covering various aspects of immediate management of traumatized teeth. The results showed that the majority of nurses had positive attitudes towards immediate management of traumatized teeth, but there was a need for further education and training in this area.

22 Translation and Validation of the Chinese (HK) Version of GOHAI

The Chinese Oral Health Assessment Index (GOHAI) is a standardized instrument developed by Atchison and Dolan (1990) for assessing reported oral health problems of older adults. It is a 12-item instrument with a higher score indicating better reported oral health. In the present study, the Chinese version of the GOHAI was translated into Cantonese and validated among elderly Chinese people living in Hong Kong. The study found that the Chinese version of the GOHAI was reliable and valid for use among Chinese older adults.

23 Factors Associated with Dental Caries Experience of Disabled Adults

The dental health status of the disabled has been documented to be poorer than the population at large. However, little has been reported on the oral health perceptions and practices of these individuals. This study aimed to estimate the oral health practices and dental caries experience in a group of disabled adults. The study included subjects aged 18-93 years for the dental caries in the group of disabled adults. 108 subjects aged 18-93 years were recruited for the study. All subjects underwent a clinical examination and a self-administered questionnaire survey. The results indicated that there was a significant difference (p<0.05) between the disabled and non-disabled groups in the prevalence of dental caries. In addition, the disabled group had a higher prevalence of oral health needs. Factors associated with dental caries experience included gender, age, type of disability, dietary sugar intake, number of teeth in the mouth, and oral health needs. The results indicated that it is necessary to improve the dental caries status and oral health practices of the disabled in Singapore through health promotion programmes targeted at the disabled, the trainers of the vocational centres and the caregivers.