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<th>Title</th>
<th>Periodontopathogens in Han Chinese and Tibet patients with adult periodontitis</th>
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<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Jin, LJ; Leung, WK; Corbet, EF; Lo, ECM; Zee, KY</td>
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9
ART fillings placed in Chinese preschool children - results after 30 months.
E.C.M. LO, C.J. HOLMGREN (Faculty of Dentistry, University of Hong Kong)

The aim of this study was to evaluate longitudinally the status of ART fillings placed in primary teeth under fixed conditions in Chinese preschool children. In December 1989, a total of 170 ART fillings were placed in the primary teeth of 65 children aged 3-6 years in a kindergarten in southern China by seven final year dental students under supervision of their teachers. The material used was a hand-mixed glass ionomer, Ketac-Molar (ESPE). The fillings were assesseed clinically every 6 months after placement for 30 months by two independent examiners. The evaluation was carried out on the basis of success (filling present and not needing replacement) or failure (filling dislodged or in need of replacement). Over two-thirds of the fillings were followed up for 30 months. The filling success rates were as follows:

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Class No. placed 12 months 24 months 30 months
1 53 90 76 78
2 75 63 54 62
3 61 51 42 49
4 32 32 24 14
5 24 79 77 74
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The differences in success rates between class types were statistically significant in all three examinations (p<0.001). The highest success rate was of Class I and Class II ART fillings placed in primary teeth in Chinese pre-school children over 30 months were satisfactory.

This study was supported by ESPE Dental-Medizin GmbH & Co.

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Efficiency and Safety of a Home Bleaching System using Three Progressive Strengths of Carbamide Peroxide (CP) Gel.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of a dentin-protected home-apply type whitening system (Triott-Step Bleaching System, Triott-Step Co., Japan). The bleaching solution was applied twice a day for 4 weeks. The 

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In situ pellicle thickness variations in the oral cavity.

Earlier studies have shown that formation of buccal pellicle takes place in two stages. Firstly the base layer is formed by the second granular layer. The aim of the present study was to investigate the ultrastructural appearance of the thickness of the pellicle formed on the buccal and lingual sides of the first molar in the upper arch. Furthermore to examine the changes in thickness of the pellicle layer caused by the change in time from the tooth on the pellicle formation in situ. Purified enamel pellets were mounted in specimens for the upper and lower jaws and was performed to form a thin or protected surfaces. The enamel pellicle samples were covered with orthodontic bands or for analysis or pellicle were attached to an enamel slices for thin film test. Six study subjects carried on the enamel samples on the various oral sites. After removal from the appliances, the enamel pellicle were rinsed in phosphate buffer and examined by analysis or Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM). The TEM film performed to detect the upper and lower sites consisted of two layers, whereas the second granular layer was not present in the pellicle formed on the lingual side of the upper molar. The pellicle formed on the protecting were not different from those formed on the unprotected surfaces. The pellicle analysis corroborated the results from the TEM. The results indicate that the variation in pellicle thickness is not influenced by the rubbing action of the tongue.
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Moisture Absorption Of Carbon Reinforced Resin Posts.
PL LON, K. RAYDIK, K. GANEISH, S. RAMANISHNA, C. CHOW (Faculty of Dentistry, Faculty of Engineering, National University of Singapore)

Carbon fiber reinforced resin dentin post has been available for restoration of endodontically treated teeth. It is known that moisture absorption is a major concern of clinical work. The objective of the present study was to determine the moisture absorption properties of a commodity available post (Post, Bisson Inc. USA) and a experimental carbon fiber reinforced resin post (Sensi Post, Pulpdent Inc., USA). The moisture absorption properties were evaluated using ASTM standard test method (Designation D5262/D5294M-94). The specimens were first dried for 24 hours at 60°C and tested for moisture absorption at a relative humidity of 60%. The base-line mass was recorded. The specimens were then placed in conditioning chamber for 24 hours at 60% RH at 22°C and tested for additional mass changes for 24 days. Similar trends in moisture absorption was observed in both groups of specimens. The moisture content (percent) and diffusion (Dx) increased with time of exposure to moisture and temperature.

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CIPNT Assessment of Periodontal Condition of Filipino Workers in Tokyo.
CARL M. SAN MIGUEL, K. CARINO, E. SUGIT, Y. ISHIKAWA

(Department of Periodontology, Department of Preventive Dentistry, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Tokyo, Japan)

The object of this study was to determine the periodontal condition of Filipino migrant workers in Tokyo. The European classification-based method was used. The study population consisted of 163 Filipino workers (79 men and 84 women) aged 15-64 years old. The demographic profile of the subjects was obtained through a self-administered questionnaire. The CPI scale was used in determining the condition of the periodontal health. At the same time, periodontal attachment loss from each sextant was also measured. Periodontal conditions according to the highest CIPNT code per person, were as follows: Healthy (CIPNT 0), Plaque (CIPNT 1-4), Bleeding (CIPNT 1) =6.1% , Calculus (CIPNT 2)=4.8%. Shallow pocket (CIPNT 3)=20.3%, Deep pocket (CIPNT 4)=14.7%. Data also revealed that age, sex and type of work of Filipino workers were significant demographic factors related to CIPNT. The extent of loss of attachment and CIPNT values were highly correlated at a p-value <0.001. Lack of information on periodontal disease was found in Filipino workers in Tokyo. This finding suggested that more attention should be directed towards oral hygiene instruction and periodontal treatment in future work progression among Filipino workers.

13
Periodontal conditions in Adults Residents in Lhasa, Tibet.

Periodontal conditions in adults residents in Lhasa, Tibet. Periodontal disease is a major public health concern in high risk individuals with a high prevalence in Tibet. The study was conducted to determine the prevalence of periodontal disease and associated risk factors. The results indicate that the prevalence of periodontal disease and associated risk factors was higher in Lhasa than in other regions of Tibet. This finding suggests that more attention should be directed towards oral hygiene instruction and periodontal treatment in future work progression among Filipino workers.