Title: Periodontopathogens in Han Chinese and Tibet patients with adult periodontitis

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ART fillings placed in Chinese preschool children—results after 30 months.
E.C.M. LO\textsuperscript{1}, 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 1990, a total of 197 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-Nano (ESPE). The fillings were assessed clinically every 6 months after placement for 30 months by two independent dentists. The evaluation was carried out in a need for success filing (filling present and not needing replacement) or failure (filling dislodged or in need of replacement). Over half-thirds of the fillings were followed up for 30 months. The filling success rates were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class No.</th>
<th>placed</th>
<th>12 months</th>
<th>24 months</th>
<th>30 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The differences in success rates between class types were statistically significant in all three examinations (p < 0.01). The conclusions were that the success rates of Class 3 and Class 6 ART fillings placed in primary teeth in Chinese preschool children over 30 months were satisfactory.

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

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Moisture Absorption Of Carbon Reinforced resin Post
PL LOH\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{a}, K KAY\textsuperscript{b}, VK GANESHA\textsuperscript{b}, S RAMAKRISHN\textsuperscript{a}, CL CHEW\textsuperscript{2} (Faculty of Dentistry\textsuperscript{a}, Faculty of Engineering\textsuperscript{2}, National University of Singapore)

Carbon fiber reinforced resin post has been available for restoration of endodontically treated teeth. It is known that the microstructure absorbs moisture. The objective of the present study was to determine the moisture absorption properties of a commercially available post (C Post, Bisco Inc, USA) and a experimental post (E Post, ImaPost, Japan). The moisture absorption properties were evaluated using ASTM standard test method (Designation: D5262-92(1994a)). The specimens were first dried in a vacuum oven at 60°C and tested for moisture absorption by measuring the trends in the relative equilibrium. The base-line mass was recorded. The specimens were then placed in conditioning chamber where the temperature was maintained at 37°C and 100% humidity for 30 days. After conditioning, 3 samples were taken for a 3-day period for moisture changes for 28 days. Similar trends in moisture absorption was observed in both groups of specimens. The moisture content (mm) and diffusivity (Dc) increased with time of exposure to moisture and temperature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>25°C</th>
<th>60°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relative Humidity</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gmail.com</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>2.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gmail.com</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The moisture content increased linearly in the first 36 hours and gradually approached a constant level. There was no significant difference in mm for the two groups (t-test, p > 0.05). The diffusivity did not show significant differences as well (p > 0.05). It can be concluded that the FG post showed significantly lower diffusivity than the C post. This study was supported by NSI academic research grant No 960378A

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CPTN and periodontal attaches loss in a high-risk population.
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The aim of this study was to determine the CPTN and the periodontal attaches loss status in a target high-risk group of Indian estate dwellers. The study population comprised of 208 subjects out of whom 34% were males and 66% females. The age groups were subjects were < 45 years (44.7%), 45-60 years (43.3%) and > 60 years (12%). All subjects were interviewed based on a structured questionnaire and clinically examined using the CPTN criteria and loss of attaches (LOA) measurement. The prevalence of periodontal disease was 100%. The majority of subjects below 45 years had maximum CPTN score (3.82%) whilst the majority of age categories had maximum CPTN score 4-45 years (50.6%, >60 years (60.9%). However these differences were not statistically significant. In terms of sextants, the highest percentage involvement was CPTN 3 for all age categories. The majority of subjects < 45 years (43.9%) and 45-60 years (43.9%) had maximum LOA of 6-8 mm. In contrast the majority of subjects above 60 years (62.5%) had maximum LOA of 9 mm or more. These differences were statistically significant (p < 0.01).

In terms of sextants, the maximum periodontal involvement for the age group < 45 years (57.2%) and 45-60 years (45.3%) was 3-5 mm, whereas for those above 60 years (38.4%) was >6 mm. The results of this study confirm that the Indian estate population is a high-risk group for periodontal disease and periodontal attaches loss. It also indicates that the maximum CPTN and LOA score on an individual basis overestimate the treatments needs in terms of sextant involvement.

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CPTN Assessment of Periodontal Condition of Filipino Workers in Tokyo.
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The objective of this study was to determine the periodontal condition of Filipino migrant workers in Tokyo, Japan. 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 or WHO (Community Periodontal Index of Treatment Needs) was used in the initial examination. At the same time, periodontal attachement loss from each sextant was also measured. Periodontal conditions according to the highest CPTN code per person, were as follows: Healthy (CPTN 0), Significant but not dangerous (CPTN 1-4.4), and Very significant (CPTN 5). The cutoff point of CPTN score that can be used to determine periodontal disease was 10. Shallow pocket (CPTN 3) ≥ 3.0 cm, Deep pocket (CPTN 4) ≥ 4.7 cm. Data that revealed that age, sex and type of work of Filipinos were significant demographic factors that could explain CPTN. The level of loss of attachment and CPTN values were highly correlated at a p-value < 0.01. The prevalence of chronic periodontal disease was found in Filipino workers in Tokyo. The findings suggested that more attention should be directed towards oral hygiene instruction and periodontal treatment in newly recruited Filipino workers.