2861 Prevalence of Fibromyalgia and TMDs G FLESH*K HUBBIS L DE L N LANE* and F WOLFE (Univ of California San Francisco and Univ of Kansas Wichita USA)

Although both temporomandibular disorders (TMDs) and fibromyalgia (FM) are chronic pain syndromes, there is little information on the relationship between the two conditions. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of TMDs in a group of FM patients and the prevalence of FM at TMD sites. The TMD group consisted of 60 patients clinically diagnosed with fibromyalgia and 60 controls, all recruited from rheumatology clinics or responding to a local advertisement. The TMD group was comprised of 39 men and 21 women, age 37.4 ± 12.0 years, and the control group of 22 men and 38 women, age 37.5 ± 12.0 years. To determine the presence of TMDs, the patients completed the Temporomandibular Joint Dysfunction (TMJD) Questionnaire. The results showed a significant difference between the FM and control groups (p < 0.01). The prevalence of TMDs was 17.9% in the FM group and 18.3% in the control group (x2 = 0.01). The two groups did not differ significantly in age, sex, or age group.

2863 PREVALENCE OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS AND TREATMENT NEEDS IN FRENCH POPULATION 1 LANGER K NOuar EUGER L UNGER S VOL. JITCHET (T) (Roma Tours and Dental School of Nantes France)

The purpose of this study was to establish the prevalence of temporomandibular joint signs and symptoms of temporomandibular disorders (TMDs) in a large French population and to analyse the data for statistically significant associations, and to evaluate the treatment needs of the identified patients. The study was conducted on a sample of 5152 individuals from a French population. A questionnaire was developed to collect data on the prevalence of TMD signs and symptoms. The data was analyzed using statistical methods. The results showed a high prevalence of TMD signs and symptoms in the French population. The study also identified various factors that contribute to the development of TMDs and highlighted the need for preventive measures and early intervention to reduce the burden of TMDs on the population.

2868 A Longitudinal Study of A aclonitocinucleomias in Army Recruits H P MULLER L D LOEBER L ZOLLER E BOEHM S HOFSTRA (Univ of Heidelberg Ernst Rammendorf Institute German Armed Forces Koln Germany)

On occasion of recruiting examinations, 201 recruits 18-25 years old were examined for subgingival and extracrevicular A aclonitocinucleomias. The organism was isolated in 55 subjects (27.4%) most often at low levels (mean log CFU between 1 x 10^4/93 in positive cheek and 2 x 10^4/91 in pooled subgingival samples from 1st molars). Cluster analysis revealed 3 clusters with no A (n=4), or minor (n=2) periodontal disease and low CFUs. Another was isolated periodontal diseases increased (G+ and HDMF S Cn=22). When diminishing the 12 months sample size, the cluster A 21 (24.3%) & cluster B 0 (0%) & cluster C 14 (16.5%) & cluster D 3 (3.7%) of subjects A (n=12) was not diluted. An increase of periodontal probing depth (PPD) of 1 to 3 mm in 1 or more sites occurred in 33 subjects (36.5%) and cluster A 16 (36.5%) & cluster B 7 (72.5%) & cluster C 11 (78.6%) & cluster D 0 (0%). In the majority of the subjects (72.5%) the frequency distributions of PPD alterations were observed therefore significant (P<0.01) mean increase (one sample t-test and skew g, Statistical analysis were additionally used to define "active" cases, a total of 390 and 301 sites in the groups A and B, respectively). The frequency of subjects with probing depth 3 mm or more was significantly greater (P<0.001) and the frequency of attachment loss was also significantly greater (P<0.05) in group A compared with groups C and D. The results indicated that A aclonitocinucleomias is a risk factor for developing or progressing periodontal disease in this age group. Longitudinal studies are needed to confirm these observations.

2869 Presence of A aclonitocinucleomias and P gingivalis in young Chinese adults A MOMBIBEL* K YEE Z MURMY J MAYER P LANG E FORBET Universities of Bern Zurich Basel (Switzerland) and Hong Kong

The purpose of this study was to determine presence of the organism A aclonitocinucleomias (A) and P gingivalis (P) in young Chinese adults. A a killing factory in the Province of Guangzhou People's Republic of China were investigated. They had a mean age of 22 ± 10 years, a mean of 1.1 ± 30 and a mean of 1.4 ± 30. Subjects were recruited from the factory and from a community outside of the factory. All isolates of A were serotype A and were tested for presence of the leukotoxin (Leukotoxin T). The results showed that only 10 of the isolates were able to produce leukotoxin. Of these, only 4 isolates lacked serotype c of A c or a specific antitoxin. Presence of the leukotoxin gene DNA was determined by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and a group of 186 consecutive patients had a mean age of 28 ± 9 years. No significant differences were identified between subjects with and without A aclonitocinucleomias or P gingivalis. The study concluded that a significant risk factor for periodontal disease in Chinese adults is A aclonitocinucleomias and that the presence of P gingivalis is not a significant risk factor.