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<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>A comparison of long and short versions of the oral health impact profile in an edentulous population</th>
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<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Allen, PF; McMillan, AS</td>
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High frequency of allelic loss in lichenoid lesions with dysplasia, L. ZHANG, Y.-H. LI, K. CHENG, P. PRiddy, J. LOVAS, P. FRIERMAN, T. DALEY and M.P. ROSIN (OMBS, Dentistry, University of British Columbia and School of Kinesiology, Simon Fraser University) 

Oral lichen planus (OLP) is a complex mucosal condition that is considered premalignant by some, while others argue that only lichenoid lesions with epithelial dysplasia are premalignant. Loss of heterozygosity (LOH) at the D1S162 marker was found in 49% of lesions with epithelial dysplasia. The results of this study from the lab has compared allelic loss in OLP with that of the lip and tongue in 4 migrant patients and benign hyperplasia. The data showed that while dysplastic epithelium demonstrated a high frequency of LOH, a significant lower frequency was observed in benign hyperplasia. Although the results were encouraging, the current study did not find a strong correlation between the two conditions. 

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Modulation of Malignant Progression in a Transplant Model of Premalignant Lesions, M. A. MACALISSON, J. KRAMER, X. WANG, N. FULSENG, J. CARLICK, *Stoney Brook and Cancer Research Center, Hелиберг* 

We have recently determined that normal cell content and tissue architecture limit clonal expansion and control early neoplastic progression in transplanted epithelium (Can. Res. 58:2209-2219, 1998). However, factors that allow early tumors the ability to generate tumors that persist in the host appear to be in the host or the host's environment. The aim of this project was to study the impact of a known tumor promoter (TPA), simian virus 40 (SV40), in the host's environment on the development of premalignant keratinocytes (HAcT) in the host. It was found that TPA was able to enhance the development of premalignant keratinocytes in the host's environment. The results of this study indicate that the development of premalignant keratinocytes in the host's environment is dependent on the host's environment and may be influenced by other factors such as the host's genetic background. 

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Caries Findings in Norwegian Elderly People: A preliminary report, B. M. HENNINGSJER and T. R. AXELL (Department of Oral Surgery and Oral Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway) 

The aim of this study was to survey oral health in an elderly population. The data were collected from 100 individuals aged 67 years and over in 10 communities representing Norway. The study included 20 subjects with less than 8 teeth, 20 subjects with 8-16 teeth, 20 subjects with 17-29 teeth, and 20 subjects with over 30 teeth. The results showed that the number of teeth with caries increased with age. 

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Smoking and 5-Year Rates of Tooth Loss in Older Adults, H. AUGSTADSTORFER, R. W. SLADE AND J. D. BECK (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC) 

Smoking has been identified as a risk factor for periodontal attachment loss, but subsequent studies have found that smoking is not a strong predictor of tooth loss. The study aimed to evaluate the smoking status of periodontal risk factors for tooth loss among older adults. The results showed that smoking was a significant risk factor for tooth loss, and that individuals who smoked were more likely to lose teeth. 

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Health locus of control in Dutch and Edelheimer Older Adults, R. P. W. LAURENCE, D. LOCKER, A. KOLYCHOVA AND J. H. R. CAN (Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto, Canada) 

Health locus of control, which refers to the belief that health is controlled by oneself or by others, is an important factor in health behavior. The study aimed to examine the health locus of control in Dutch and Edelheimer older adults. The results showed that individuals with an internal health locus of control were more likely to engage in health-promoting behaviors. 

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Personality Affects Ratings of Oral Health-Related Quality of Life, J. L. KIRKE, S. I. SEEGERS, A. SHAPIA AND J. A. KIRKENDALL (Center for Health Quality, University of California, Los Angeles, CA) 

Personality has been found to be associated with oral health-related quality of life. The study aimed to examine the relationship between personality traits and oral health-related quality of life. The results showed that neuroticism was associated with lower oral health-related quality of life, while extraversion was associated with higher oral health-related quality of life.