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<th>ART restorations and sealants in Chinese schoolchildren - three-year results</th>
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481 Tooth Loss as a Substance Abuse Among City Populations: A KTUCHI, S. KELLER & S. SCHMIDT, (Univ New Jersey Dental School & New Jersey Med School, Newark, New Jersey, N.J., U.S.A.)

The devastating effects of substance abuse on behavior and health are well documented. The objective of this study was to evaluate tooth loss among substance abusers. Five female subjects (30 males under 24), all African American with ages ranging from 23 to 65 years, were recruited from S, Jr. Treatment Center, a residential drug treatment program for adults (10 cases of substance-related problems and 10 alcoholics). 4 (30 alcoholics with other substances primarily cocaine, 30 alcoholics with other substances) and were not taking medication which might affect their oral status. Number of missing teeth was recorded for each subject. None of the patients included alcoholics (n=49) and controls (n=41) were destined to have missing teeth. The mean number of missing teeth for the patient group was 7.9 for alcoholics and 10.7 for non-alcoholics (p<0.001). The results of this study showed that tooth loss is high among substance abusers and is significantly associated with alcohol use. This study was supported by NIDR Grant DE10832.


The potential for tooth and/or restoration fracture is a significant factor when evaluating tooth status for individual treatment planning. This study was conducted to determine the frequency of crown fracture, root fracture, or crown fracture and root fracture in patients treated with ceramic crowns. The data were collected from the dental records of 532 patients (532) in the 24-month clinical examination of a large sample of restorations collected between 1993 and 2003. The results showed that 78% of patients had at least one crown or crown-root fracture. These rates were significantly higher than those reported in previous studies. The study concluded that ceramic crowns are a viable treatment option for patients with anterior crowns.

483 Determination of Specific Tooth Alkali Reserves for Cusp Fracture: Bader J. M., Martin J. B. SCHRAG (Univ North Carolina Chapel Hill 

Cleft and Craniomaxillofacial Research, Portland, OR)

To evaluate the population-based, tooth-specific risk of cusp fracture from observed frequencies of tooth-specific cusp fractures in a defined population, the number of teeth at risk for fracture in that population must be determined for each specific tooth. Teeth at risk as defined those present but not crowned. A random sample of 520 charts of children aged 6-12 years of age were examined by a trained auditor to assess risk status of each tooth. The number of crowned and uncrowned teeth was based on presence or absence of a crown at the time of the examination. Fracture data were collected from 513 of the 520 charts. The risk status of each tooth was determined for each tooth and the results were used to calculate the probability of fracture for each tooth. The results showed that the risk of cusp fracture varies significantly among different tooth types and locations.

484 ARS restsorations and sealants in Chinese schoolchildren - three-years results HOLMGREN C.J., LO BOM, VAN HAN, HU DY (Faculty of Dentistry University of Hong Kong, 

VCLMS Chengdu China)

Objectives This was to assess whether ART restorations and sealants could be provided to children in a school environment in China to assess the patient acceptability of the ART approach and to evaluate the treatment on a longitudinal basis. Method A total of 254 ART restorations and sealants were placed in 191 children and 158 sealants were placed in 175 children. The ART restorations and sealants were placed by dental hygienists and orthodontic students. Only 4 cases of sealants were used. The ART restorations and sealants were placed in the following teeth: 254 ART restorations and sealants in 191 children and 158 sealants in 175 children. The ART restorations were placed in the following teeth: 254 ART restorations and sealants in 191 children and 158 sealants in 175 children. The ART restorations were placed in the following teeth: 254 ART restorations and sealants in 191 children and 158 sealants in 175 children. The ART restorations were placed in the following teeth: 254 ART restorations and sealants in 191 children and 158 sealants in 175 children. The ART restorations were placed in the following teeth: 254 ART restorations and sealants in 191 children and 158 sealants in 175 children.

This study was supported by ESPE Dent-Medien GmbH & Co.

485 Cleft palates in 8-year-old Icelandic children in relation to their medical history as infants I. ÁRNADOTTIR, H. SIGURJONSSON, and W. HOLBROOK (Faculty of Odontology, Univ of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland)

Opisthents in tooth enamel were found in 34% of subjects in a study of 8-year-old Icelandic children carried out in the University of Iceland. It is possible to detect fluoride in tooth enamel (Roberts 1981 monograph, University of Alabama School of Dentistry). As part of a larger investigation, a random sample of 200 children aged 8 living in Reykjavik Iceland was examined in 1997-98 and the prevalence of demineralized enamel opisthents recorded photographically using standardized techniques with trained and calibrated examiners. An etch gel was used to remove surface enamel and the opisthents were photographed. Only 2% of the teeth showed demineralized enamel opisthents and these teeth involved 2% of the children. The results showed that the prevalence of enamel opisthents was significantly lower than previously reported.

486 Public Health Dentist Directors' Opinions about Fluoridation: H. MOON, S. HUNG, A. M. HORMOWITZ, D. I. PAX (Dental School, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea, NIDCR, NHI, Bethesda, MD, USA)

In 1999 a mail survey of Korean local public health center directors (HCD) explored their knowledge and opinions about community water fluoridation (CW). The purpose of the study was to evaluate the knowledge and opinions regarding CW among local public HCDs, to identify key factors for the directors' sense of responsibility and willingness to promote fluoridation, and to determine the influential factors on their decision-making. A 33-item questionnaire was used to measure HCDs' knowledge and opinions about fluoridation, decision making regarding implementation, and confidence in implementing. The questionnaire was mailed to 1000 directors using random sampling, and 330 responses were collected. The final response rate was 33% (n=330). The results showed that the knowledge and opinions of the HCDs were significantly related to their sense of responsibility and willingness to promote fluoridation.

487 Japanese Elementary Schools Need Oral Epidemiological Information Excerpt from Fluoride T. WATANABE* (Fukushu Dental College, Fukuoka, JAPAN)

This study was to assess what information on oral epidemiology Japanese elementary schools needed to know. In 1997 the author offered 7 items of information and questionnaires to 188 members of the Japanese Association of School Health who belonged to elementary schools, and offered 9 items and a questionnaire to 163 such members in 1998. One hundred and four people and 47 people respectively responded to each questionnaire. The results were that 90% of the respondents already knew "Japanese children have more dental caries than children in most of the other developed countries," and 57% of the respondents intended to use the information for educational purposes. The results of the respondents already knew "Japanese children have more dental caries than children in most of the other developed countries," and 57% of the respondents intended to use the information. The results of the respondents already knew "Japanese children have more dental caries than children in most of the other developed countries," and 57% of the respondents intended to use the information.

These results suggest that Japanese elementary schools need oral epidemiological information except for fluoride.