35 Evaluation of the Chinese version of the Oral Assessment in Down Syndrome (OADS) questionnaire, D. O’DONELLE* and C. MCCARRAGH (Faculty of Dentistry, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Objective: To evaluate a Chinese version of the Oral Assessment in Down Syndrome (OADS) questionnaire among individuals with Down syndrome (DS) in Hong Kong.

Method: A total of 100 parents of individuals with DS were recruited to participate in the study. The parents were asked to complete a questionnaire covering seven domains related to oral health: access, function, development, signs, pain, disability, and a global rating of oral health status. The OADS was translated into Chinese by two independent translators, then back-translated to English. Reliability and validity of the OADS-Chinese were assessed using the Kuder-Richardson 20 formula and the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Results: The OADS-Chinese showed good reliability and validity. The Kuder-Richardson 20 formula was 0.72, indicating acceptable reliability. The Pearson correlation coefficient ranged from 0.47 to 0.75, indicating good validity.

Conclusion: The OADS-Chinese is a reliable and valid instrument for assessing oral health status in individuals with DS in Hong Kong.

38 Clinical and SEM Evaluation of Direct and Indirect Retained Removable Partial Dentures Using a Light-Curing Resin. A. ZOELENNI*, N. ZOELENNI, Z. SOCHEI, H. WEBER1 (University of Witten/Herdecke, Germany; 1The Forsyth Institute, Boston, USA; 2Harvard School of Dental Medicine, Boston, MA, USA)

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to compare the new light-curing resin with the conventional material. A total of 20 patients were included in the study. The patients were divided into two groups: Group A received cast restorations with light-curing resin and Group B received cast restorations with the conventional material.

Results: The light-curing resin showed better aesthetics, better retention, and better color stability. The patients in Group A reported better satisfaction with their restorations.

Conclusion: The light-curing resin is a viable alternative to the conventional material for indirect restorations.

40 ART Restorations in Chinese schoolchildren - six-year results. HU DY*, D. O’ECGI, HOLMGRÖN G.*, WANG BIC (Department of Preventive Dentistry, School University, Chung, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Objective: To evaluate the long-term effectiveness of ART restorations in Chinese schoolchildren.

Method: A total of 200 Class I ART restorations were placed in 175 children aged 11-14 years, by five dentists in four secondary schools in Hong Kong. The restorations were assessed for caries progression and patient satisfaction.

Results: The caries-free survival rate was 95.5%. The patients were satisfied with the restorations and reported no side effects.

Conclusion: ART restorations are an effective and acceptable treatment for caries in children.

36 A psychological study of the impact of dental sensitivity on quality of life. EF CORBETT*, C. MCCARRAGH and M. WONG (Faculty of Dentistry, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Aside from the pain effects of dental sensitivity (DDS), little is known about how DDS may affect psychological functioning or global quality of life. The aim of this study was to examine the psychological impact of DDS, and to determine associations between self-reported experiences of DDS, clinical findings of DDS and psychological impact. METHODS: 38 patients attending a dental hospital clinic were asked about their experiences of DDS, clinical findings of DDS, and their quality of life (using the SF-36). RESULTS: Most (56%) of patients reported experiencing DDS, and 70% had clinical evidence of DDS. The perceived impact of DDS on their quality of life (SF-36) was significant. 95% subjects reported experiencing one or more psychological impacts. The OR of DDS was associated with self-reported experiences of DDS, clinical findings of DDS and psychological impact. In conclusion, DDS is associated with how health affects daily living and quality of life. This study suggests a need for future research to understand the impact of DDS on patients’ lives and in evaluating outcomes in the management of DDS.

39 Hydrolytic degradation of acid-etched, dentin collagen matrix aged under mesophilic condition. SHI WOT, EY TAY, OY YU, MI HOSHIMOTO, DH PASQUINELLY and HC MOSEGAARD (Department of Endodontics, National University of Singapore, Singapore; 2Department of Oral Biology, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Japan; 3Department of Dental Materials, University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)

Objective: To evaluate the hydrolytic degradation of the dentin collagen matrix under mesophilic conditions. METHODS: Collagen matrices were prepared and subjected to hydrolysis at 37°C for 12 weeks. RESULTS: The hydrolysis rate was significantly higher in the mesophilic condition compared to the control condition (p < 0.05). CONCLUSION: The hydrolytic degradation of the dentin collagen matrix is accelerated under mesophilic conditions.

40 Oral health survey in Macau student - last 5 years evolution. CHAN BY*, NGAI WEL, CALADO R, CUSST (Macau SAR Health Department)

The objective of the study was to determine the oral health status of Macau schoolchildren in 2001 and to assess the changes in oral health over the last 5 years. The study included 1236 children aged 6-12 years. The oral health status was assessed using the dmft index and the percentage of children with caries experience (DMFT). The results showed that the prevalence of dental decay decreased significantly over the last 5 years. The dmft index decreased from 3.6 in 2001 to 2.8 in 2006. The percentage of children with dmft > 1 decreased from 47% in 2001 to 36% in 2006. The results suggest that the oral health of Macau schoolchildren has improved over the last 5 years.