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<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>The effect of human mixed saliva on the cell surface hydrophobicity of Candida species</th>
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<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Lee, W; Chew, SK; Go, MK; Liew, CH; Wong, TC; Wan, TO; Yau, WH; Samaranayake, LP</td>
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17  Short-term Clinical Effects of Minocycline Strips in Treatment of Adult Periodontitis
Q. Sun, L. Jin, W.K. Lemp, E.F. Corbet.
(Faculty of Dentistry, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

A double-blind randomized parallel trial is being conducted to evaluate the short-term clinical effects of local application of Minocycline strips in residual pockets of patients with adult periodontitis, who had received initial non-surgical periodontal therapy. The participants are 32 non-smoking, men, aged 18-65 years (mean 46.5±7.4) years, who had at least 4 sites with remaining probing depth ≥ 2 mm one month following completion of a course of scaling and root debridement in combination with train-the-trainer periodontal education. The participants were randomly divided into two subgroups, a test (n=16) and a control (n=16) subgroup. Minocycline strips or placebo strips were inserted into the residual pockets. Clinical measurements of plaque level and bleeding on probing (BOP), probing depth (PD) and probing attachment level (PAL) were performed for both the I-II and III-V periodontal units. The clinical outcomes were assessed at the test (the 3.5±1.2 mm) and control (3.5±1.2 mm) group. The reduction of PD in test group (PD 1.8±1.4 mm) was significantly greater than that in control group (PD 0.8±1.4 mm) (p<0.001). The pain of patients was grade 1 in the test group and grade 0 in the control group (p=0.023). The result suggested that control group (p=0.023) was significantly better than the test group in reducing PD with minimal side effects. The study was supported by the Faculty of Dentistry, The University of Hong Kong and Dong Kook Pharm Co. Ltd.

19  The Microbiological profile of asymptomatic root canal failures - preliminary results
M.W.M. Ho, G.S.P. Cheung* (Faculty of Dentistry, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China)

This study is aimed at investigating the microbiological profile of root canal failures in the Hong Kong Chinese population. Eighty-five canals, which had been endodontically treated for more than 4 years and presented with an acceptable coronal restoration but showed radiographic evidence of periapical lesions, were sampled. Bacterial taxa belonging to the Enterococcus, Peptostreptococcus, Porphromonas and Campylobacter genera were used to assign information on perceived dental treatment needs and the impact of dental care on daily activities of the subjects. 334 questions (43.2%) found to be Cronbach's α 0.85 and 0.89 and were used to assess the reliability of the test. The canals were treated by 12 gauze-perforated filled canals contained cultivable bacteria. The range of total colony forming unit was 0 to 2.3×10^9 and the median was 3.6×10^7. The bacterial genera recovered from these root canals were Streptococcus, Enterococcus, Gemella, Staphylococcus, Prevotella, Eubacterium, Porphyromonas and Campylobacter. There was a prevalence of facultative anaerobic Gram-positive cocci and Gram-negative rods. The most frequently isolated organisms were Streptococcus spp., coagulase negative Staphylococci spp and Prevotella intermedia. Major species, pure culture of P. aeruginosa was found in 2 out of the 7 canals which demonstrated bacterial growth.

Dental treatment needs among 14-year-old schoolchildren in Malaysia. H. AWANG, S. MUSA and TN MOHD-DOM (University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

The aim of this study was to assess dental health and treatment needs in 14-year old schoolchildren. 785 subjects were examined by two calibrated dentists for self-administered questionnaires to collect information on perceived dental treatment needs and the impact of dental care on daily activities of the subjects. 334 questions (43.2%) found to be Cronbach's α 0.85 and 0.89 and were used to assess the reliability of the test. The canals were treated by 12 gauze-perforated filled canals contained cultivable bacteria. The range of total colony forming unit was 0 to 2.3×10^9 and the median was 3.6×10^7. The bacterial genera recovered from these root canals were Streptococcus, Enterococcus, Gemella, Staphylococcus, Prevotella, Eubacterium, Porphyromonas and Campylobacter. There was a prevalence of facultative anaerobic Gram-positive cocci and Gram-negative rods. The most frequently isolated organisms were Streptococcus spp., coagulase negative Staphylococci spp and Prevotella intermedia. Major species, pure culture of P. aeruginosa was found in 2 out of the 7 canals which demonstrated bacterial growth.

22  Translation and validation of the Chinese (HK) version of GOHAI
M.C.M. Wong*, J.K.S. Liu, E.C.M. Lo (Faculty of Dentistry, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China)

Geriatric Oral Health Assessment Index (GOHAI) is originally developed by Atchson and Dolan (1990) for assessing reported oral health problems of older adults. It is a 12-item instrument with a higher score indicating better reported oral health. In order to facilitate the translation of GOHAI, a 3-by-3 rating grid was used to gather information on how elderly expressed their concerns about oral health issues. Then GOHAI was translated into Chinese by professional translators. The translated Chinese version of GOHAI was pilot tested with elderly patients attending a dental hospital and residents in an elderly home. Problems with the translated version were noted and corrections were done. The final version was made to be used by the elderly. The revised version of GOHAI was tested with trained interviewers in elderly homes and social centers. The mean GOHAI scores were 5.83 ±5.17. The internal consistency of the GOHAI as measured by Cronbach's alpha was 0.82. Corrected item-scale correlation coefficients ranged from 0.37 to 0.52. Significant association was found between the single item self-rated oral health measure and GOHAI score (r=0.61, p<0.001). Elderly who perceived themselves as having dental treatment needs had lower mean GOHAI score than those who did not (p<0.001). Three factors emerged from principal component factor analysis conducted with the three aspects included in GOHAI (physical functioning, psychosocial functioning, and pain and discomfort). This study showed that the reliability and validity of the translated GOHAI were satisfactory and could be used as a valuable instrument for measuring oral health related quality of life.

23  Factors associated with Dental Caries experience of Disabled Adults
L.P.M. Li * & BYY MOK (Faculty of Dentistry, National University of Singapore)

The oral health status of the disabled has been documented to be poorer than the population at large. Little has been reported on the oral health perceptions and practices of these individuals. The aim of this paper is to compare the attitudes and oral health practices with the dental caries experience in a group of disabled adults. 108 subjects aged 19-92 from the vocational centres for the intellectually disabled and visually impaired patients was studied. All subjects underwent clinical examinations and Questionnaire survey. Their guardians filled in the Questionnaire for the intellectually disabled while the verbally impaired were interviewed. Data were collected in 1995-1996. The difference between the two groups was significant (p<0.05). Differences in the mean DMFT of the intellectually disabled (29 ±7.39) and the visually impaired (10.21 ±6.2). However, the visually impaired had lower "D" and higher "F" components (p<0.05). Factors associated with DMFT were analyzed using regression analysis. The independent variables considered were: gender, age, visit to dentist, type of disability, dietary sugar intake, toothbrushing frequency, perception of oral health problems and oral health needs. Factors which emerged as significant in explaining the caries experience were: perceived problem score, type of disability and gender for the "D" component; age and intake of sugar for the "F" component. The results indicate need to improve the dental caries status and oral health practices of the disabled adults in Singapore through oral health promotion programmes targeted at the disabled trainees of the vocational centres and the caregivers.

Development of an Oral Health Expectation Index for Elderly
J.K.S. Liu, M.C.M. Wong, E.C.M. Lo (Faculty of Dentistry, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China)

Oral health expectation is thought to be an important factor in explaining various oral health behaviour. A psychometric measurement of oral health expectation for elderly was developed and tested by using the expectancy-value model in psychology. Nine oral health problems included in GOHAI (Atchson and Dolan, 1990) were selected for the construction of the Oral Health Expectation Index (OHEI). Nine expert judges were asked to estimate the subjectively percentage of elderly they who knew were free of these problems. The OHEI score was calculated by adding up the nine percentages. Hence the higher the OHEI score the higher the expectations. Correlation analysis indicated that the OHEI score was significantly associated with the D-Index of GOHAI (r=0.61, p<0.001). The results indicate the OHEI score is a good index to represent the satisfaction of personal oral health expectation. However, further research is necessary to validate the OHEI score.