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<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>Caries control programme for children in China: one year results</th>
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<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Lo, ECM; Chu, CH; Lin, HC</td>
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Early childhood caries (ECC) among pre-school children in Northern Philippines

**O-13**

Carries program control for children in China – one year results

**O-14**

Caries and oral pain status among Malaysian drug addicts: SUJAK SL, ABDULL-KADIR R., ROZAHIM O., WILAHIK P., Department of Oral Pathology, Institute of Medicine, Ministry of Health and University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA.

Several studies have shown that oral pain due to dental caries can affect one’s quality of life and also how one copes with the problem. A descriptive study to look into the impact of pain due to dental caries was conducted among a group of randomly selected Malaysian drug addicts undergoing rehabilitation programme in 13 rehabilitation centres. Oral examination to determine caries experience and an interview-questionnaire survey on pain status and coping were used as the measurement tools. This paper reports on the findings from 399 subjects who completed to both oral examination and the interview survey. Results from the study have shown that caries was highly prevalent (96%) in the group overall. The mean DMFT was 8.8 (±6.6), the major proportion being contributed by missing teeth due to caries (4.3 ± 5.7) and restorations (3.6 ± 2.6). Only a small proportion of their caries, 34.8% said they experienced pain last the pain over the last year. Slightly more than a third (37.5%) of them said that the pain was severe. To the question as to how they coped with the pain, the majority (37.8%) said that they resorted to self medication, slightly less than 30% decided to seek dentist’s help while another 15.5% decided to leave it alike. It is interesting to note that some 14.9% consulted the physician instead. Subjects were also asked as to how oral pain affect their well being. Findings showed that feeling mentally disturbed (47%), unable to sleep (39.4%), unable to eat and drink (41.2%), moody and easily angry (40.2%) and unable to focus on their work (32%) ranked in the top five most common reactions to oral pain. Findings from this study conclude that oral pain such as one derived from dental caries can affect one’s quality of life and well being.

O-15

The prevalence and distribution of gingival recession in Thai elderly.

**O-16**

The prevalence and distribution of gingival recession in Thai elderly. As part of a longitudinal geriatric oral health study, 435 community dwelling dentate subjects, 51 to 92 years of age, were examined at baseline in 1999. All remaining teeth were measured on four periodontal sites to assess the amount of gingival recession. The prevalence of surfaces with recession increased with age from 49.1% in 51-59 year olds to 60.6% in 60+ year olds (p <0.01). Males showed greater levels of recession than females (p<0.001). Regression analysis for the percentage of buccal surfaces with recession showed that recession was associated with age, sex, cervical abrasion, and amount of calculus (R²=0.142, p<0.001). Mean percentage of surfaces with recession for the different surfaces with recession did not find an association between recession and cervical abrasion. Hence, it appears that gingival recession on different locations may involve different processes. This study was supported by TRF grant No. RD/G3/69/2541.

O-17

Factors Associated with Pain Experience of Patients after Periodontal Surgery.

**O-18**

Comparison of two analogues in controlling Post Operative Pain following Periodontal Surgery

**O-19**

Protease Activated Receptors in Thrombin Induced Gingival Fibroblasts Activation JH. JENG*, M.C. CHANG (School of Dentistry, National Taiwan University and Chang-Chung Institute of Nursing, Taiwan).

Thrombin is a serine protease produced following gingival tissue injury or inflammation. It regulates the functional behavior of neighboring cells via activating the specific protease-activated receptors (PAR). In the present study, we investigated the interaction of thrombin (10-150 ng/ml) and a PAR-1 antagonist peptide (SFLLRN, TRAP, 1-50 ng/ml) on the expression of c-myc and MMP-9 in human gingival fibroblasts (hGF). Results demonstrated that thrombin (1-50 ng/ml) stimulated the expression of c-myc and MMP-9 in a dose-dependent manner. The addition of PAR-1 antagonist peptide (10-150 ng/ml) significantly decreased the expression of c-myc and MMP-9 in a dose-dependent manner (p <0.05). Furthermore, a PAR-2 activator, P22/17 (10 ng/ml), decreased the expression of c-myc and MMP-9 in hGF in a dose-dependent manner (p<0.05).

O-20

Jatropha curcas l. inhibits collagenase release by fibroblast

**S. FIDGER†, S. AKBAR** (Department of Oral Biology, Dental University, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia)

Jatropha curcas (Euphorbiaceae) latex, among others is used traditionally for a mouth wash in bleeding gums, to cure toothache, and as an antifilarial in trauma. Bleeding gum is a sign of gingivitis or periodontitis where collagenase plays a role in its pathogenesis. The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of latex on the collagenase release by fibroblasts. To achieve this, human gingival fibroblasts were cultured for five days. Following the incubation period, the cells were incubated with Jatropha curcas latex for 24 hours. The cells were then washed and solubilized. The supernatants were separated by SDS-PAGE. The supernatants were assayed for an enzyme which depolymerizes collagen, the 3-4 a bands, which are characteristic of collagen breakdown, were measured semiquantitatively by the Bradford reagent. The results indicate that thrombin is important in the periodontal wound healing by promoting the growth and contraction of cells. An increase in the activity of PARs by thrombin and the subsequent early gene expression are crucial for these biological effects.

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