VP-71 Oral hygiene practice in aging group at Thammasat Chulachomklao Hospital, P. KITATHORN, R. SEESADD and Y. SONGPAISAN*, (Thammasat University, Pathumthanee, Thailand).
Oral hygiene practice, namely tooth brushing is essential habit to maintain good oral health status in all age groups. The objective of this study is to describe oral hygiene practice especially tooth brushing habit among aging population. One hundred subjects both males and females aged 55-65 year old were from Thammasat Chulachomklao General Hospital in Pathumthanee, Thailand were interviewed about their tooth brushing habit. The type of toothbrushes and toothpaste used were noted. The results showed that 87.5% of subjects used toothbrush 2-3 times a week, 45% of them used toothpaste with fluoride, and 17% did not brush their teeth at all. The study results indicate that oral hygiene practice is essential for good oral health in all age groups.

VP-74 Dental Fluorosis in 12-Year-Old Children in a Junior High School of HCM City, NGUYEN T.T. HA*, HUỲNH THẠO, DAO T.H. QUAN (Faculty of Odontostomatology, University of Medicine and Pharmacy at HCM City, Vietnam).
A cross-sectional study was conducted on 12-year-old children living in a rural area of HCM City. A total of 309 children, living in 3 different regions of drinking water (triple fluoride concentration - SF, single fluoride concentration - SF, and non-fluoride - NF), were examined for dental fluorosis by 4 calibrated examiners using the Dean index, and Tenhunen-Fredrich index (TF). The results showed that fluorosis community indices were slight in SF and SF, borderline in NF. The differences were statistically significant (ANOVA, p<0.05).

VP-72 Attitude of Hong Kong private dentists towards treating preschool children, F. L. W. LOO (Faculty of Dentistry, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China).
The dental service for preschool children in Hong Kong is mainly provided by private practitioners. The aim of this study is to describe the attitudes of the private dentists towards treating preschool children. A questionnaire set up by a team of experts for an international collaborative study was sent to 195 randomly selected private dentists in Hong Kong. The dentists were asked to complete the questionnaire and return it in a stamped addressed envelope provided. A reminder letter was sent two weeks later. The response rate was 58% and 107 completed questionnaires were collected. It was found that the respondents perceived many barriers for treating preschool children in the private dental sector. For example, over 70% of the dentists felt that children could not cope well with dental treatment in the dentist's chair. The most common barrier was the child's fear of the dentist. The results of this study indicated that preschool children are not receiving adequate dental care in Hong Kong.

VP-75 The uptake of fluoride released from Shellac varnish into Enamel: An In Situ Study, TRAN T. NG , PHAN A. HUNG, HOANG T. HUNG (Faculty of Odontostomatology, University of Medicine and Pharmacy at HCM City, Vietnam).
A previous in vitro study showed that F release pattern of a Vietnamese shellac varnish enriched with 5% NaF (Shellac F) was comparable to that of Duraphat® and Fluor Protector® (Phan A. Hung et al., 1999). The objective of the present in situ study was to assess the uptake of fluoride released from Shellac F into enamel. Thirty sterilized enamel slabs prepared from freshly extracted bovine incisors, were filled with orthodontic appliance to the posterior teeth of fifteen volunteers. Two weeks after the slabs were placed in situ, the subjects were divided into 3 groups in Group 1, Shellac F varnish (Imi) was painted on all tooth surfaces, avoiding the slabs, in Group 2, Duraphat® (Colgate-Palmolive Co., US) was used to the same sites, in Group 3 received a similar treatment with fluoride-free shellac varnish. All the subjects were subjected to caries challenge with a 5% glucose solution, twice a day, for four weeks. The slabs were then removed and fluoride uptake was measured using etching technique (Hellower et al., 1976).

VP-73 Enamel Fluorosis and Dental Caries Status among 12-Year-Old Children in Ninh Thuan Province, TRAN D. THANH*, NGUYEN T.T. HA, DAO T.H. QUAN (Faculty of Odontostomatology, University of Medicine and Pharmacy at HCM City, Vietnam).
The purpose of this study was to report (enamel) fluorosis and dental caries status of school children aged 12 residing in Ninh Thuan province, where in some areas a high content of fluoridated water is found in well water. A cross-sectional survey was conducted on a random sample of 491 children aged 12, attending schools in different districts of the province. Dental caries status was assessed following the guidelines of the WHO. "Oval Health Surveys - Basic Methods, 1979". Enamel fluorosis was scored according to Dean Index. All the data were recorded by 4 calibrated examiners (k=0.7). Drinking water samples were collected at various sites in the province and measured for fluoride concentration using the Standard Uranium Fluoride electrode.

VP-76 The EFFECT OF SERE DAPUR (CUMINPIDIN CITRATES) OIL ON THE INFLAMMATION OF DENTAL MUCOUS MEMBRANE.
Widuri DN, Saswito AT, Junitisti M, Auerlari EL, Nari DK, Fadliana T, Norasita PD, (Department of Oral Biology—Faculty of Dentistry University of Indonesia)
The recent economic crisis has increased the need for indigenous solutions to relieve the inflammation problems in the oral mucous membrane. One of these solutions could be sought from Sere oil, which contains minycea as a potentially effective ingredient. To study the potential of Sere oil, Sere Dapur (Cuminpin citratus) oil and aquaeut was applied into the inflammation of oral mucous membrane of thirty Wistar rats for 3 days. The rats were divided into two groups in experimental and control groups. Microscopic examination showed a significant reduction of the inflammation score in comparison with the control group. This suggests that Sere Dapur (Cuminpin citratus) oil could be used to reduce the inflammation symptoms of the oral mucous membrane.

VP-77 Patient satisfaction level at an academic dental care unit, SARASATI (Dental Hospital, Triasuli University, Jakarta, INDONESIA).
The application of effective patient satisfaction strategies within clinical marketing will create sustained competitive advantage, such as performance and profit acquisition. This study measured the patient satisfaction level at an academic dental care unit by means of a questionnaire. A customized questionnaire was developed to evaluate four attribute variables—beneﬁt components, evaluation, alternative, and motivation. 200 new and old patients of Trisakti Dental Hospital were selected using Purposive Random Sampling. The Fieldstone Attribute Multidimensional Scale Attitude and Satisfaction (AMOS) were used to analyse the decision to seek treatment in relation to patient satisfaction to treatment outcomes and facilities; with a 7-point Likert scale (1=Very Unsatisﬁed; 0=Not Satisﬁed; 3=Very Satisﬁed). Satisfaction means for different items were: most beneﬁt variables (1.11), evaluation (3.09), normative beneﬁts (0.79), and motivation (1.15). The Taulen Anonymity Index values for patient attitude were 0.19448 (Satisﬁed) and for behaviour values were 7.18703 (Satisﬁed); Maximum score is 36 (Most Satisﬁed with 0=Neutral). Conclusion: Most patients were satisfied with the treatment outcome and facilities at the academic dental care unit.