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<th>Oral complications related to cancer therapy and bone marrow transplantation (BMT) amongst Chinese children</th>
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<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Nair, RG; Chan, GCF; Ha, SY; Lau, YL</td>
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265 The modified Direct Aspiration Technique for TMJ Synovial Fluid Analysis. T S HIBARU, S KUROKAWA, T YAMAMOTO, N YOSHIZAWA (Dept of O.M.S, School of Medicine, Yamagata Univ.,) Jpn. Dent. J., Kanagawa Dental College, Japan.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to examine the factors affecting the success rate of the modified direct aspiration technique. The success rate of the TMJ synovial fluid aspiration technique was compared with the success rate of the aspiration technique. The results showed that the modified technique was more successful in obtaining synovial fluid from the joint capsule than the aspiration technique.

266 Success of surgical treatment of TMJ - a survey of 70 patients. Patricia McCulloch, Colin James, Olek K, Ruotsa AM (Institute of Dentistry, University of Oulu, Finland)

Most TMD patients can be successfully treated with conservative methods. However, some patients 10-20% have persistent symptoms. The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of surgical treatments in the long-term. 70 patients participated in the follow-up study. The results showed that surgical treatment was effective in relieving symptoms in most patients.

267 The development of an ultrasonic chisel for cutting bone. R.S. KHAMBY, AND W. WALMSLEY (School of Dentistry, The University of Birmingham, St. Chad's Queensway, Birmingham, B4 6NN, United Kingdom)

An ultrasonic chisel has been developed for use in oral surgery. The chisel was designed to provide a constant cutting speed and to minimize vibration. The chisel was tested in vitro and in vivo and was found to be effective in cutting bone.


The aim of this study was to evaluate the reproducibility of the head position for laserscanning using thin plate splines. The results showed that the head position was reproducible with a high level of accuracy.

269 A New Hystero-Mammographic Technique for Women with Hereditary Disorders: Echikuseh & RJ BECKER:* (Private Practice, Westford, MA 01886, USA)

Common hystero-cystoscopy, also known as biologic origin, was used in patients with hereditary disorders. The results showed that the technique was safe and effective.

270 Double Triangle Plug to Insert Dental Implants between Mental Nerves. S DEBAR, R PALLADINO, J K C, GMB (Dentistry of Faculty, University of Barcelona, ESPAÑA)

The aim of this study was to evaluate the double triangle plug technique for implant placement between mental nerves. The results showed that the technique was effective and safe.

271 Oral complications related to cancer therapy and bone marrow transplantation (BMT) among Chinese children. KG NAIR, OCG CHAN, SH YU, YJ LAU, (Department of Paediatrics, Queen Mary Hospital (QMHR), The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Oral complications (OC) are common and distressing in adults receiving cancer therapy. The magnitude of this problem in pediatric population, however, has not been properly addressed. This study aimed to assess the incidence and prevalence of OC in Chinese children receiving cancer therapy. The results showed that the incidence of OC was higher in children receiving chemotherapy than in those receiving radiation therapy.

272 A Longitudinal Study of Disease-Free Lower Third Molars. C M HILL, J L EVANS, J M EDMARDS, AND M BRICKLEY. (Dept. of Oral Surgery Medicine and Pathology, University of Waikato, New Zealand)

The removal of lower third molar teeth is one of the most frequently performed surgical procedures in the UK, comprising an annual expenditure of around £23 million. For this increasingly high volume procedure, patient selection is of critical importance. The National Institute of Health (NIH) consensus conference in 1977, established criteria for surgical interventions. Despite these criteria, studies have shown that disease-free third molar teeth are increasingly removed without valid indications. The current study was conducted over a period of two years to evaluate the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the NIH criteria.

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