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<th>Title</th>
<th>Periodontal status in a group of Lithuanians with untreated periodontitis</th>
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Inhibition of Acid Production in Streptococcus mutans NCTC 10449 by Sodium Ion Y. IMAI, N. TSUJI, G. YAMADA, T. YAMADA (Department of Oral Microbiology, Tokyo University School of Dentistry, Sendai, Japan)

Sodium ion is known in inhibits acid production by Streptococcus mutans (T. Loesche, 1969; P. Marsh, 1983), but the mechanism of inhibition is unknown. The aim of the study was to determine the inhibitory effect of sodium ion on acid production by S. mutans NCTC 10449. The bacteria were grown in a modified Oserar medium in a pH-stat apparatus. The pH was adjusted to 6.5 with NaOH to pH 4.0. The results showed that the addition of sodium ion to the medium inhibited acid production by S. mutans NCTC 10449. The inhibitory effect of sodium ion on acid production was dose-dependent.

565 Race, immunosuppression, and Severe Periodontal Attachment Loss in HIV-infected Adults. R.G. MCBAIN, L.L. PATTON, R.P. STRAUSS, M.V. SHARPE, J.J. ERON. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, USA)

The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of severe periodontal attachment loss in HIV-infected adults. The study population consisted of 117 participants, all HIV-infected adults enrolled in a longitudinal study of oral health at UNC Hospitals. Of these, 51 had severe periodontal attachment loss, defined as a loss of 3 mm or more in at least one site. The prevalence of severe periodontal attachment loss in this population was 43%, which is similar to the prevalence reported in HIV-negative controls.

566 Periodontal Disease in HIV-positive Children: 1 year findings. D. SCHODEN, P. MURRAY, E. NELSON, J. LINDBORG, J. TOSKY, E. YANGASHIMA, and P. CATALANO (UNMC Dental School, U. of FL)

The overall aim of this study is to assess the progression of oral disease in HIV-positive children. The purpose of this 12-month report is to provide the prevalence and incidence of periodontal disease in a population of HIV-positive children admitted to Children's Hospital in Nebraska. The results showed that the prevalence of periodontal disease was 45% at the beginning of the study, and increased to 60% at the end of the year.

567 Mothers' poor periodontal health and infants' low birth weight. A. P. DASANAYAKE, T. PATTATHIYAGAL, B. K. CHEN (University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Dentistry and Medicine, Birmingham, AL & Chiang Mai University, Thailand)

Alcohol can cause changes to the periodontium of the pregnant woman. This association between pregnancy and oral health may have led to the belief that 'loss of a tooth for every child'. However, many women around the world are converse. Poor oral health of the pregnant mother can adversely affect the health of the child. To evaluate this hypothesis, we conducted a matched case-control study and investigated the association of poor periodontal health (GUMT and periodontal health (CPT)) with low birth weight (LBW) of the infant while controlling for their risk factors for LBW. Babies (n=54) were the mothers who delivered. Correlation coefficients, t, linear regression, and logistic regression were used in the data analysis. The results showed that a higher number of healthy teeth was significantly associated with a lower risk of LBW. The results were also consistent with the findings of previous studies.

568 Prevalence of Complex Periodontal Treatment Needs. H. PATKER (Department of Periodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, National University of Mexico)

The purpose of this study was to determine the extent and prevalence of complex periodontal treatment needs in a sample of 268 patients, 166 females, 102 males aged 30-89 (mean 48.8 years, SD 12.14) examined at the Admission Clinic of the Faculty of Dentistry, UNAM from June to September 10. 1995. Complex needs included ISF success in which the analysis unit was the tooth. The prevalence of extent of disease was calculated by the number of affected sites divided by the total number of sites examined. It was found that 36% of patients had complex periodontal treatment needs, the mean extent of disease was 5.62 (SD 11.67, median 0.000). The extension was not associated with gender, age, smoking status, and dental status. The extension was associated with the extension of 27% of patients. The extension was associated with the extension of 2.9% of patients.

569 Periodontal status in a Group of Lithuanians with Untreated Periodontitis. A. KURENTEJOPI ET AL. (University of Lithuania, Lithuanian National University, Stockholm, Sweden)

The aim of the study was to determine the periodontal status in a group of middle-aged Lithuanians. 20 subjects were randomly selected from a group of untreated middle-aged Lithuanians, 9 males and 11 females (mean 36.3±4.4). Clinical parameters were recorded.

Alcohol bone height on osteoprogenitor cells were measured by a computer digitizing system and expressed in % of root length (WRD). The general clinical condition was classified as follows: on probing level (PL), attachment level (AL), and pocket depth (PD). The results showed that the prevalence of periodontal disease was 65% in the group of untreated middle-aged Lithuanians. The results were consistent with the findings of previous studies.

570 A survey on the periodontal conditions and their recognition among the faculty members of Chonnam National University. H. PATKER (Department of Periodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, National University of Mexico)

This survey was aimed to determine the prevalence of periodontal diseases and to investigate the association between subjective symptoms and clinical periodontal conditions in the faculty members of Chonnam National University. The written questionnaires were made about the subjective symptoms related to periodontal diseases and the experience of professional periodontal care. The subjects were examined and diagnosed by 3 experienced dentists. The results showed that 40% of the respondents were found to have periodontal disease. The results were consistent with the findings of previous studies.

The terms "periodontal disease" and "gum disease" are often used interchangeably to describe an inflammatory condition of the supporting tissues surrounding the teeth. This inflammatory condition can be caused by a build-up of plaque, a sticky film of bacteria that forms on the teeth.

The term "gingivitis" is used to describe the early stages of periodontal disease, where the gums become inflamed and red due to the presence of plaque. If left untreated, gingivitis can progress to periodontitis, a more serious condition that can cause damage to the gums and support tissues around the teeth. Periodontitis can lead to tooth loss if left untreated.

Preventing and managing periodontal disease involves good oral hygiene practices, such as regular brushing and flossing, and professional dental care, such as cleanings and exams. In some cases, more advanced treatments may be necessary to manage periodontal disease.

In summary, periodontal disease is a common and serious oral health condition that can have a significant impact on overall health. By understanding the causes, symptoms, and treatment options, individuals can take steps to prevent and manage periodontal disease and maintain good oral health.