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<th>Patterns of dental caries severity in Chinese kindergarten children</th>
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761 Oral Health Conditions of Inhabitants in Rural Community, Cambodia, M. MIYAZAKI, K. SHIBATA, K. K. K. WONG, W. Y. TAMAKI, T. TAKEMURA, and M. ISHIKAWA. (PYHON Fund, University of Tokyo, Japan)
The purpose of this survey was to ascertain baseline data on oral health conditions, including prevalence and severity of various oral diseases and conditions, in inhabitants of the Preg Russey Community, Cambodia. The number of subjects examined was 219, representing 79% of all the inhabitants of the Community. Four calibrated dentists examined the subjects' oral health conditions with dental mirrors, explorers, and specially designed periodontal probes according to the standards of the WHO Oral Health Surveys. The study also included a comparison of the results of this survey with those of a similar survey conducted in 1990.

762 Oral Health Status of Indigenous Australians and non-Aborigines, Kim PENNISDA and P. D. BARNARD. (Public Health Dentistry, University of Cape Town, South Africa)
This study investigates and compares the oral health status in Aboriginal (indigenous) and Australian children and adults. Data has been collected from several government and non-government, concerned with the provision of dental services, and Australian Bureau of Statistics. The statistics show that the prevalence of dental disease and caries among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is significantly greater than that found in non-Aborigines. Moreover, the study highlights the need for targeted dental health interventions to improve oral health in this population.

763 Oral Health Status of Adults in an Aging Community, M. FUJIBISHI and M. ISHIKAWA. (Nihon University, School of Dental Medicine, Tokyo, Japan)
The dramatic increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over in the population may greatly influence the medical and dental circumstances of the nation, particularly the oral health status of residents in an area with high proportion of the elderly and predict the trend of oral diseases, in the near future. The purpose of the present study was to analyze the oral health status of the residents in Ogi Town, located in southern Sado Island, Nihon University Prefecture, Japan. A total of 367 residents aged 65 years and over were examined. The total number of DMFT were 9.3 in 1993. In 1998, the mean number of DMFT was 11.6. In 1999, the mean number of DMFT was 12.5. The study showed that the level of oral health of residents aged 65 years and over in Ogi Town was not satisfactory. The study also indicated that the elderly population is at high risk for oral diseases.

764 Changes of Oral Health Status in Japanese High School Students, M. YONEMINE, K. HARADA, S. SAITOH, H. OHARA, K. KAWASUMI and T. UMEMURA. (Department of Preventive Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Japan)
This study investigates and compares the oral health status of Japanese high school students who were born in 1982 and 1992, respectively. The study aimed to identify changes in oral health status between the two cohorts. The data showed that there were significant decreases in the prevalence of caries and periodontal disease in the younger cohort compared to the older cohort. These findings suggest a positive trend towards improved oral health in younger generations.

765 Patterns of Dental Caries Severity in Chinese Kindergarten Children, E. SCHWARTZ, M.O.M. WONG and E.C.M. LO. (Department of Paedodontics and Public Health, The University of Hong Kong)
The dental caries status of a population group is traditionally described by mean values of decayed, missing and filled teeth or surfaces (DMFT or DMF). These values reflect the overall distribution of the disease, and allow comparisons between groups of different age and sex. The relationship between caries severity and age is also important. The study investigated the patterns of dental caries severity in Chinese kindergartners.

766 Caries Prevalence and Oral Health in HIV+ Children, I.P.R. SOUZA, G.B. TELES, R. FONSECA, R. VIANNA and U. VEIDEMOEROS. (WHO Cohrt. UFRJ, Brazil)
The aim of this case-control study is to determine caries prevalence in Brazilian children with HIV and their hygiene habits, compared to healthy children. A group of 98 children of both sexes were examined by the same examiner. The caries group (HIV+) had mean age 5.8, and 50 of the control group (HCO) were healthy mean age 5.4. There were differences in smoking habits and oral hygiene.

The aim of the study was to report on the incidence of odontogenic tumours as experienced by the Department of Oral Pathology of the University of Pretoria, in the period 1984-1993. A total of 150 odontogenic tumours were diagnosed. The most common were tumors of salivary gland origin. The results were compared with other studies conducted in South Africa. The incidence of odontogenic tumours in a 18 month old child, the youngest such case yet to be reported.

Most of the published studies on odontogenic tumours either report rare cases or report larger series with limited data. The incidence of odontogenic tumours is used as a basis to evaluate the relative incidence of the different odontogenic tumours were done with use of clinical histological criteria. It is in order to establish geographic differences in the incidence of the tumours there is a real need for more extensive case of use of the WHO criteria.

767 A National Epidemiological Survey of Oral Mucosal Lesions in Malaysia, B. ZAINN, N. B. RAZAK, M. YAASOOS, Z. NAIDU, T. AXELL, (University of Malaya, Malaysia; National Institute of Health, Malaysia; University of Oslo, Norway)
The purpose of this paper is to present the prevalence of oral mucosal lesions in Malaysia. A total of 11 subjects aged 25 years and above were randomly selected throughout the 14 States in Malaysia. A sampling frame for this survey was based on the "Malaysian Census Data for 1991". It was a stratified random sampling in which in the first stage, Enumeration Blocks (EBs) were selected from the main towns within the States. In the second stage, a systematic sample of Living Quarters with a random start selected from within the EBs. The survey consisted of a questionnaire on subjects' socio-demographic characteristics and oral habits. A total of 1500 subjects ranging from 25-105 years of age were examined by trained dental Public Health Officers who were trained and calibrated prior to the survey. The consistent between the examiners and the trainer was found to be 97.2%. A total of 1170 subjects were examined over 3 months and 10,500 subjects were examined over 5 months. The results of the study showed that the overall prevalence of oral mucosal lesions ranged from 25-105 years with a mean of 44.50 ± 13.93. There were 4,406 (32%) females and 6,699 (53%) females, 5,625 (43%) males were examined. 1,066 (9.9%) Other Other unspecified, 2,273 (17.2%) Chemicals, 0.0 (0.0%) Other, total subjects, 7,079 (23.2%) were cancerous, 815 (7.0%) were cancerous, and 4,157 (41.1%) were squamous cell carcinoma. Among these subjects 0.00% (0) had oral leukoplakia, 0.0% (0.00) oral precancerous leukoplakia, 1.0% (1.0%) were oral cancer patients, 0.0% (0.0%) had liver cancer, 0.0% (0.0%) had lung cancer, 0.0% (0.0%) had prostate cancer, 0.0% (0.0%) had brain cancer, 0.0% (0.0%) had breast cancer, 0.0% (0.0%) had prostate cancer, 0.0% (0.0%) had brain cancer, 0.0% (0.0%) had liver cancer, 0.0% (0.0%) had lung cancer, 0.0% (0.0%) had oral cancer.