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<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>Patterns of dental caries severity in Chinese kindergarten children</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Schwarz, E; Wong, MCM; Lo, ECM</td>
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Oral Health Conditions of Inhabitants in Rural Community, Cambodia, N. MIYAZAKI, T. N. KHAOY, R. W. WONG, Y. YAMAGUCHI, T. YAKHARA*, and P. K. SOK. School of Dentistry, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, Arkansas, USA.

The purpose of this survey was to ascertain baseline data on oral health conditions, including oral health status, oral hygiene behavior, and oral health services utilization for the rural children. The data were collected from a total of 108 children aged 6-12 years old from 24 villages in the province of Battambang, which is located in the northeastern part of Cambodia. The children were examined for caries, periodontal disease, and oral mucosal conditions. The findings showed a high prevalence of dental caries, gingivitis, and oral mucosal lesions. The study also highlighted the need for improved oral health education and access to dental care for rural children in Cambodia.

Oral Health Status of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, Finch PhD, N. C. WAKSMED, and P. D. BARNARD. University of Western Australia, Australia.

This study investigated and compared the oral health status in Aboriginal (indigenous) and non-Aboriginal Australian children and adults. It 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 caries among Aboriginal children is almost twice as much as among non-Aboriginal children (44% versus 29%). Periodontal disease is also more prevalent among Aboriginal children compared to non-Aboriginal children. The study also found that access to dental care services is limited among Aboriginal children, which is a significant barrier to improving their oral health.

Oral Health Status of Aboriginal Adults in an Aged Area, R. M. BENEDICT and M. IWASAKI. School of Dentistry, University of California, San Francisco, USA.

The oral health status of Aboriginal adults in an aged area in Northern Australia was assessed using a combination of clinical examination and self-assessment methods. The findings showed a high prevalence of dental caries, periodontal disease, and oral mucosal lesions. The study also highlighted the need for improved oral health education and access to dental care for Aboriginal adults in this region.

Changes of Oral Health Status in Japanese High School Students, M. YOKOSUKI, K. ISHIMURA, T. SATOH, R. OKADA, K. KAWASUKE, and S. T. KOH. (Department of Preventive Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Tokai Medical and Dental University, Japan).

This study investigated the oral health status of Japanese high school students over a period of 8 years, from 1993 to 2001. The findings showed a significant decrease in the prevalence of dental caries, periodontal disease, and oral mucosal lesions. The study also found that the access to dental care services has improved, which is a significant factor in the improvement of oral health.

Oral Health Status of African Children, N. MIYAZAKI, T. N. KHAOY, R. W. WONG, Y. YAMAGUCHI, T. YAKHARA*, and P. K. SOK. School of Dentistry, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, Arkansas, USA.

This study investigated the oral health status of African children aged 6-12 years old from 24 villages in the province of Battambang, which is located in the northeastern part of Cambodia. The children were examined for caries, periodontal disease, and oral mucosal conditions. The findings showed a high prevalence of dental caries, gingivitis, and oral mucosal lesions. The study also highlighted the need for improved oral health education and access to dental care for African children in Cambodia.

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