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<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>Cephalometric comparisons of Chinese and Caucasian surgical class III patients</th>
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<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
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This study evaluates the D dysfunction movements of the maxillary and mandibular incisors in subjects with and without the Herbst appliance. For each of ten young adults, movements of the maxillary and mandibular incisors were recorded using a Herbst appliance. The subjects with the appliance were compared to those without.

1218 Cephalometric Analysis of Anterior Facial Height and Maxillary Position Development. M. GANNON, L. BUCKSAIL, D.J. PERGOUR B. (School of Dental Surgery, University of Delaware, W. I.; USA).

Clinicians have long appreciated the importance of controlling posterior alveolar vertical growth to stabilize the maxillary dental arch. This study examined the use of cephalometric analysis to evaluate the stability of maxillary position development. The study involved a group of 50 individuals, divided into two groups: one with and one without post-treatment orthodontic treatment. The results indicated that the group without post-treatment treatment showed a greater increase in anterior facial height and a decrease in posterior facial height compared to the group with post-treatment treatment. This suggests that controlling posterior alveolar vertical growth is crucial for stabilizing maxillary position.

1219 Cephalometric Comparisons of Chinese and Caucasian Surgical Corrective Class III Patients. P. WONG, U. BACIC, T. TID, D. MEBER, S.H. WEE (West Virginia University, and University of Hong Kong).

The purpose of this study was to compare the cephalometric morphology of Chinese and Caucasian Class III patients who were treated for orthognathic surgery. Linear skeletal parameters were compared in the 200 Chinese and 200 Caucasian patients who were included in the study. The results showed significant differences in the overall facial proportions and the relative size of the maxillary and mandibular bones.

1220 3-Year Clinical Study of a Dental Adhesive System in Cervical Abrasions. J.W. BLOOM, E.D. Duke, R.S. Schwartz, and J.B. Sako. (University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, Texas).

The clinical behavior of Prisma Universal Bond 3 was evaluated with the light-cure composite resin Prisma AP.H when used to restore cervical abrasions in 3-year clinical studies. Nineteen restorations were placed in 19 patients. Experimental groups included: Group 1 - cervical restoration with Prisma Universal Bond 3; Group 2 - cervical restoration with Prisma Universal Bond 3 and resin-impregnated composite. The restorations were evaluated for color match, marginal integrity, and post-operative sensitivity. The results indicated that Prisma Universal Bond 3 was effective in restoring cervical abrasions with good color match and marginal integrity.


Dentin sclerosis isostere bonded with Class V restorations [Henney et al. J Am Dent Assoc 1991; 122:41-47]. This study evaluated Sciolo® vs. non-sclerosing dentine bonding on the clinical performance of teeth (pre-molars and molars). The teeth were selected for each group based on clinical and radiographs exams of the dentine restorations. After treatment with composite resin, the teeth were evaluated for color match, marginal integrity, and post-operative sensitivity. The results indicated that Sciolo® was effective in strengthening the dentine and improving the clinical performance of the teeth.

1222 Clinical Evaluation of Extended Retention of Anodal Composite Resin. M. SOUTA; K. DIAS; R. MAIREDES and N. SELLINGER (Surgical and Dental Care, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the clinical performance of extended retention of anodal composite resin compared to traditional composite resin. Two groups of patients were selected: the first group received traditional composite resin and the second group received anodal composite resin. The results showed that anodal composite resin provided better retention and improved clinical performance compared to traditional composite resin.


Longitudinal studies based on clinical trials performed at universities suggest that the half-life for posterior composite restorations is 14-18 years (Bayne, 1991), almost as long as that of amalgams. This study was conducted to determine if the success of posterior restorations placed in general practice was equivalent to the findings of clinical studies. A random sampling of restorations requiring endodontic treatment was collected from four endodontists. Restorative inclusion criteria were as follows: 1) O, MO, DO, or MOD amalgam, composite or crown; 2) intact, i.e., no detectable fractures in the tooth or restoration; 3) no restoration or preparation of the tooth prior to treatment; 4) dentists asking for the age and type of the restorations in the 350+ identified teeth, and any prior restorations. The data, based on a <80% response rate, was analyzed using Kruskal-Wallis and Wilcoxon tests. Correlation with age and type of restoration were used to evaluate the differences in failure rates. The results indicated that the failure rate for posterior restorations was significantly higher than that of amalgams. Admittedly, looking at failed restorations skews the data. Still, the age at failure for amalgam restorations was 10 times that of composites, while for crowns, it was more than 5 times that of composites. This study was funded by Baylor College of Dentistry Research Funds.

1224 Two Year Evaluation of a Hybrid Composite for Posterior Restorations. G. HENRY, C. BARTER, P. MCDOUGAL, M. CHAMPION. (University School of Dental Medicine, Dental, MA).

This study evaluates the clinical suitability of a quartz filled composite (Futura) for restoration of posterior teeth. Five Class I and forty-six Class II restorations in thirty-nine patients were restored. Restorations included 43 molars and 8 premolars. Cavity preparations were protected with cavity linings made of glass ionomer cement. Emax was used as a reference for 73% of the restorations. The results showed that Futura was effective in restoring posterior teeth, with a low incidence of failure and good esthetics.


The purpose of this study was to evaluate the tissue response to a new casting mold material. The material was tested on various soft tissues in animal models, and the results showed a low incidence of irritation and inflammation. The material was found to be safe and effective in clinical use.

1226 Comparison of Various Polyalkenoate Crown and Bridge Systems in Clinical Use. R. F. Saito, M. Saito, M. Matsumoto, and M. Kurata. (Riken Institute, Japan).

This study compared various polyalkenoate crown and bridge systems in clinical use. The results showed that the material with the highest polyalkenoate content provided the best clinical performance and durability.