Oral Health Conditions of Inhabitants in Rural Community, Cambodia, M. MIYAZAKI, M. N. IDEKAI, K.K. WONG, Y. YAMAGUCHI, T. YAKEHARA and P.K. SUGIHARA, Dental College, School of Dentistry, Aichi Gakuin University, Japan and Phnom Penh University, Cambodia.

The purpose of this survey was to ascertain baseline data on oral health conditions, including the prevalence and severity of caries and other oral conditions among inhabitants of the Preak Russey Community, Cambodia. The number of subjects examined was 1404. The prevalence of caries was 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 probing according to the criteria of WHO (1992). The number of decayed, filled and extracted teeth (DFE) of 6-year-old children increased from 0.07 in 12-3-year-olds and 0.12 in 19-25-year-olds. The number of remaining teeth decreased from the 30-34-year-old group and reached 17.6 teeth in the 65-74-year-old group. In the 15-19-year-old group, mean numbers of caries were 1.00 in boys and 0.65 in girls. In the 35-44-year-old group, the most frequently observed condition was calculus (92%) and 49% of persons had periodontal disease of 4-6 mm. On the other hand, 129% of persons and 1.3 sextants in average had 4.5 mm of loss of attachment (LA) and 7% of persons and 0.3 sextants had 6.9 mm of LA. 135 oral mucosal lesions were observed in 123 persons out of 1,068 persons 15 years of age and older. The prevalence rate of cancer, leukoplakia, lichen planus, candidiasis and erythroplakia were 0.1%, 0.2%, 2.9% and 1.5% respectively. The results from this survey provide valuable information in establishing proper oral health programs in rural areas of Cambodia. Supported by the Japan Association of International Cooperation for Oral Health.

676 Oral Health Status of Adults in an Aged Area.

H. FUKUHIDA* and M. ISAWA (Nigata University. School of Dentistry, Nigata, 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 in the near future. The aim of this study was to obtain the oral health status of residents in an area with a higher proportion of elderly people than the national average, to evaluate the trend of oral conditions, in order to plan for appropriate dental service in the elderly. The study subjects were 529 residents aged over 60 years who were living in Ogi Town located in southern Sado Island, Nigata Prefecture, Japan. Subjects were inhabitants of Ogi Town with a mean age of 34.54 ± 12.4 in 1993. Mean values of DMFT and DCRI (%) indicated 11.1 ± 7.6 for 20-29 years, 13.7 ± 10.5 for 30-39 years, 14.9 ± 12.3 for 40-49 years, 16.8 ± 9.0 for 50-59 years, 21.3 ± 18.2 for 60-69 years, 25.3 ± 19.9 for 70-79 years, and 28.8 ± 19.3 for 80 years and over. Dental caries prevalence percentage in Ogi Town, the total population showed DMFT index (dental caries prevalence index) was 30.2% (224/742, 46/117), and 17.5% (214/242, 174/198) in 1977, 1987, 1992, and 1994. The values were consistent with that of the national average. The daily and monthly intake of each nutrient was calculated using the nutritional intake survey conducted by Ministry of Health and Welfare in 1993. The socio-economic status of the elderly and the index of socio-economic status of the elderly and the index of socio-economic status was significantly lower than that of the younger age group. There were significant differences in dental health between the younger and older age groups. The results showed that the oral health status of the elderly population in the study area was better than that of the national average. The study also indicated the importance of oral health promotion in the elderly population.

675 Patterns of Dental Caries Severity in Chinese Kindergarten Children...E. SCHWARTZ, M.C.O.M. WONG* and E.C.M. LO (Department of Paediatric Dentistry, National University of Singapore, Singapore) The dental caries status of a population group is traditionally described by mean values of decayed, missing and filled teeth or surfaces (DMFT or DMFS). Due to the often non-normal distribution of the DMFS values, means and standard deviations per age become less useful and additional measures become of importance. A system of describing the pattern of dental caries attack hierarchically according to severity of caries was suggested by Poulsen & Horowitz (Community Dent Oral Epidemiol 1974:2:7-11). The purpose of the present study was to analyze the patterns of dental caries severity in Chinese kindergartners. A hierarchical system and to assess the hierarchical assumptions of the system with deciduous teeth, permanent teeth and different children according to their hierarchical status in order to assess the patterns of dental caries. As part of longitudinal field trial, baseline caries data were collected from 452 children, aged 4 to 7 years, described by WHO. Caries was recorded by both surface without the use of x-rays. Enamel caries was specifically recorded. The tooth was included in the x-ray. The prevalence of dental caries was 93.4% of all children. The 80% of the children were classified correctly according to the hierarchical concept, but different children and different teeth in the same child were classified correctly. Caries severity was related to age and sex, and the higher the age the higher the caries severity. There was a close correlation between mean DMFT and caries severity. The hierarchical model provides a valuable additional description of the caries status in the population and is correlated with professional epidemiological caries assessment data obtained from the same population in the same year. This study is supported by the CRCG of The University of Hong Kong and by Colgate-Palmolive (HK).

676 Caries Prevalence and Oral Health in HIV+ Children. I.P. ROUDA* G.S. TELEG, R. FONSECA, S. RAVINA & U. V. MEDEIROS (WHO Cochrane, UFRJ, Brazil) The aim of this case-control study is to determine caries prevalence in Brazilian children infected with HIV and their hygiene habits, compared to healthy children. A group of 58 children of both sexes were examined by the same examiner (WHO): 48 of the case group (HIV+) were 5 month and 50 of the control group (OC) were healthy (mean age 5.8). All of them belonged to the same socio-economic level. A closed questionnaire was used to obtain data about hygiene, education and oral hygiene. The data were coded and analyzed. The results showed that the CAG the drift was 0.21 (mean 18.10 deciduous teeth) and the DMFT 1.14 (mean 14.10 permanent teeth). In CAG the drift was 2.31 (mean 12.54 deciduous teeth) and the DMFT 0.80 (mean 9.47 teeth). The oral status of 80% of HIV infected children was classified correctly according to the hierarchical concept, but different children and different teeth in the same child were classified correctly. The higher the age the higher the caries severity. There was a close correlation between mean DMFT and caries severity. The hierarchical model provides a valuable additional description of the caries status in the population and is correlated with professional epidemiological caries assessment data obtained from the same population in the same year. The study was supported by CNPq - 500534/93-1.

A Survey of Odontogenic Tumours in a South African Population. A.J. LITTLER* and T.P. SWART University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa Reports on the incidence of odontogenic tumours are limited. Since the publication of the World Health Organization (WHO) 1970 criteria for the diagnosis of odontogenic tumours, no such study has been reported. The aim of this study was to report on the incidence of odontogenic tumours as experienced by the Department of Oral Pathology of the University of Pretoria (1974-1993). A total of 150 odontogenic tumours were diagnosed. Examination of the diagnoses with use of the WHO (1970) criteria yielded 143 benign tumours and 7,467 abnormal odontogenic tumours. With 83.5% of the total cases were included 55 (33.6%) malignant ameloblastoma, 29 (19.3%) ameloblastoma, 17 (11.3%) odontogenic myxoma, 14 (9.3%) odontomas, 11 (7.3%) peripheral odontogenic fibromas and 7 (4.6%) adenomatous odontogenic tumours. Four odontogenic fibromas included one of the cases of the so-called giant peripheral odontogenic fibroma. In an 18 month old child, the youngest such case yet to be reported. Most of the published studies on odontogenic tumours either represent reports on rare entities or represent large series from a single institution. The current study is based on a large databank from a single institution. The review of the incidence of the different odontogenic tumours were done with use of orthodox histological criteria. In order to establish geographic differences in the incidence of the tumours there is a need for prospective case with use of the WHO (1970) criteria.

677 A National Epidemiological Survey of Oral Mucosal Lesions in Malaysia. B. ZAIN*, N. REDDI, RAZAK, M. YAAYAO, Z. MAID, T. AXELL (University of Malaya, Malaysia: Aichi Gakuin University, Japan; Ministry 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 11,179 subjects aged 15 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 each strata, Enumeration Blocks (EBs) were selected from within the States. In the second stage, a systematic sample of Living Quarters with a random start were selected from within the EBs. The survey consisted of a questionnaire on subjects' socio-demographic characteristics of each oral lesion, oral care habits and clinical examination. The examination was conducted by Dental Public Health Officers who were trained and calibrated prior to the survey. The coinvestigator between the examiners and the interviewer was found to be 92%. A total of 9,170 subjects were examined in 2,570 groups of 3 persons. The prevalence of the subjects ranged from 25-15 years with a mean of 44.5 ± 13.9. They were 4,698 (90.7%) females and 699 (9.3%) males, 5,328 (59.3%) Malay, 2,900 (31.7%) Chinese, 475 (87.9%) Indians and 673 (72.5%) Others. Among the subjects, 2,714 (23.2%) were current smokers, 815 (7.0%) were current betel-quid chewers and 4,475 (41.3%) were current consumers of alcohol. Among the subjects, 2,114 (30.2%) had oral lesions. 3,128 (45.5%) had oral preneoplastic lesions (OPL: leukoplakia, erythroplakia, submucous fibrosis and lichen planus) and 1.8% (173) had burn mouth syndrome. With all of these groups, OPL was found in 2,355 (30.1%). The study was supported by Ministry of Health, Malaysia, University of Tokyo and Aichi Gakuin University.