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AWDC 2016 – Abstract book

Friday, 9 September 2016

FREE COMMUNICATION SESSIONS 36–53

POSTER SESSIONS 40–58

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**Conclusions:** It was found that turmeric extracts demonstrated antibacterial activity against oral pathogens suggesting its potential as an alternative therapy in the oral cavity when used as oral preparations such as oral gel, dentifrice or mouth wash.

FC208

Generalized Periodontitis Associated With Oral Lichen Planus

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**Aim or purpose:** Is assessment of sIgA in the oral fluid, C3 components of the complement, activity of lysozyme and beta-lysins in patients suffering from CGP and oral lichen planus (OLP) before and after treatment, as indices of positive influence of suggested complex therapy on the immunological course of CGP pathogenesis.

**Materials and methods:** Seventy-two patients were examined and divided into 4 groups. We assessed of sIgA in the oral fluid, C3 components of the complement, activity of lysozyme and beta-lysins in patients suffering from CGP and OLP before and after treatment, as indices of positive influence of suggested complex therapy on the immunological course of CGP pathogenesis.

**Results:** After conservative treatment demonstrate increase of lysozyme and beta-lysins activity in the oral fluid of the patients of all observational groups. Also we can see a positive dynamics in concentration of C3 fragments and normalization of sIgA level in the oral fluid.

**Conclusions:** Efficiency of our method of treatment of patients with CGP associated with lichen acuminatus is proved through recovery of indices of local non-specific immunity of the oral cavity such as lysozyme and beta-lysins activity and concentration of C3 fragments of complement as well as normalization of sIgA level directly after the course is finished and in 3 months after treatment.

Normalization of indices of local immunity of the oral cavity is accompanied by absence of symptoms of inflammation of periodontal tissue.

POSTER SESSIONS 40–58

Poster Session 40 | 09.09.2016, 10:00–11:00 | Poster Display 1

Theme: Oral Health and Systemic Health

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Oral Health Status and Risk Factors of Vietnamese Elderly

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**Aim:** The aim of this study is to analyze dental caries and peri-odontal status and determine odds of dental caries and periodontal disease among the Vietnamese elderly.

**Materials and methods:** The cross-sectional study was performed on 258 Vietnamese elderly aged 65–74 years living in rural and urban areas of Danang City, Vietnam. Dental caries was assessed by the DMFT index, periodontal pocket depth (PD) and clinical attachment loss (CAL) by the modified Community Periodontal Index. Socio-demographic status and health behaviors were surveyed according to WHO guidelines (2013).

**Results:** 98.4% elderly had experienced dental caries with mean DMFT score 14.4 9.1. Percent of DT, MT, and FT within total DMFT were 48.1%, 49.9%, and 1.9% respectively. Mean DMFT differed by level of education ( $p < 0.001$ ), the frequency of tooth-brushing ( $p < 0.05$ ), smoking ( $p < 0.05$ ) and chronic disease ( $p < 0.001$ ). 84.4% of examinees had  $PD \geq 4$  mm, 50.2% had  $CAL \geq 6$  mm. Among average 22 teeth present in the individual, 19.7 teeth (89%) had bleeding gingiva on probing, and 7.8 teeth (39.3%) had  $PD \geq 4$  mm. No education ( $OR = 2.0$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and smoking ( $OR = 2.3$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) were significantly associated with high caries experience; while rural residency ( $OR = 2.9$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and drinking alcohol ( $OR = 3.7$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) were related to periodontal disease.

**Conclusions:** This finding indicated that there was the high prevalence of dental caries and periodontal disease. Residence, educational attainment, smoking and drinking alcohol had a significant impact on the oral health status of the elderly. The current pattern of oral disease reflects that there should be an oral health care program to improve oral health for the Vietnamese elderly.

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Sense of Defeat and Oral Health Among Forensic Psychiatric Patients

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**Aim or purpose:** Research has shown that a sense of defeat is related to a low life satisfaction among criminal offenders. The goal of the present study was to examine how this variable is related to perceived oral health, tooth brushing, and oral health related quality of life among forensic psychiatric patients.

**Materials and methods:** Forty forensic psychiatric male patients participated in this study. The questionnaire included a question about regular tooth brushing, a scale for sense of defeat (16 items,  $\alpha = 0.91$ ), an item for perceived oral health (on a scale from 1 to

10) and the Oral Health Impact Profile-14 (OHIP-14). Based on a factor analysis of the latter scale, two scales were constructed, i.e., functional limitations (e.g., problems with eating and talking, 5 items  $\alpha = 0.83$ ) and social discomfort (e.g., feeling embarrassed and tense about one's teeth, 5 items  $\alpha = 0.82$ ). The data analysis was done with SPSS. The tests were done one-tailed.

**Results:** Sense of defeat correlated positively with social discomfort because of one's teeth ( $r = 0.34$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), negatively, though marginally, with regular toothbrushing,  $r = 0.25$ ,  $p = 0.07$ , negatively with perceived oral health,  $r = 0.29$ ,  $p < 0.05$ , but not with functional limitations,  $r = 0.07$ , ns.

**Conclusions:** Oral health professionals working with forensic psychiatric patients should be sensitive to how a sense of defeat

