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32nd IADR SEA & 29th SEAADE
VIETNAM 2018

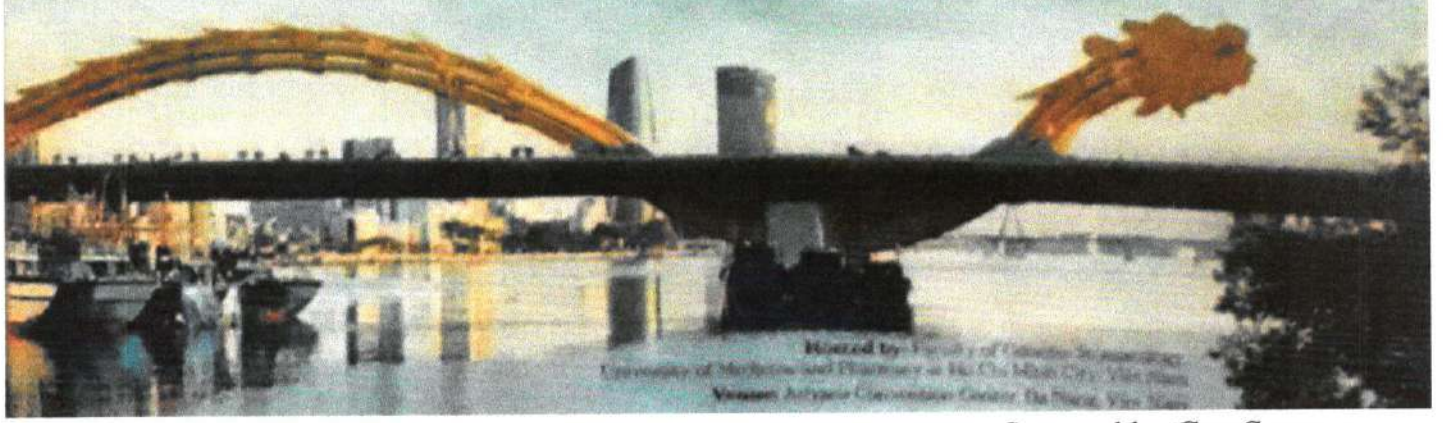
32nd Annual Scientific Meeting of International Association for Dental Research, Southeast Asian Division

29th Annual Scientific Meeting of South East Asia Association for Dental Education

A VISION FOR EXCELLENCE
IN DENTAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

September 11th - 14th, 2018, Da Nang, Vietnam

PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS



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... drinks in their bottles (p=0.002 and p=0.024 respectively). It ... that children from lower income family (less than RM1000) presented with higher mean ... which is 3.17 (SD 3.39) ... compared to those from higher income family (more than RM1000) which is 1.45 (SD 1.02). ... analysis showed that children who started bottle feeding before the age of 1 year have higher caries prevalence ... compared to children who started bottle feeding after ...

Conclusions Socio behavioural factors in this study population have been associated with development of ECC. The oral health promotion programs should target high risk ... groups and address inequality. Active participation of parents and child carers can help to reduce prevalence of ECC ... preschool children.

0096

Dental Fear and Anxiety of Future Health Professionals – A Pilot Study

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Objectives The focus of this study was to inaugurate the preliminary data pertaining to dental fear and anxiety among undergraduate students with dental and medical backgrounds.

Methods A cross sectional pilot study was conducted in 2018 involving active dental and medical undergraduates' at Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh Campus. The validated Index of Dental Anxiety and Fear Scale questionnaire was distributed through convenience sampling to 20 students from each faculty (total sample, n = 40). Consent to participate in this study was taken prior to data collection. Dental anxiety and fear status were determined by averaging the score in Fear Module, with cut point set to be 2.5. Data on dental phobia was also collected. Fisher Exact Test was performed to evaluate the association between the students' background and dental fear status with p value < 0.05.

Results All 40 students approached agreed to participate with balance representative from each year of study (n=8). ...% students reported to be having dental anxiety and fear while 12.5% were dental phobic. Fisher's exact test found no association between student's background and dental anxiety and fear status (p=0.669).

Conclusions This preliminary study provides sufficient baseline data on dental anxiety and fear among dental and medical undergraduates. These future health professionals do experience dental fear and anxiety despite frequently exposed to healthcare system.

0097

The Effectiveness of Non-Pharmacologic Behavioral Guidance on Pediatric Patients Behavior as Assessed by CEU Graduating Dental Students.

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Objectives The aims of this study are to determine the common pediatric behaviors encountered by the graduating students and assess the effectiveness of behavior guidance on a particular child's behavior.

Methods 251 graduating dental students from Centro Escolar University Manila, Philippines answered a survey form. The questionnaire entails the different child's behavior according to Frankl rating scale and the eleven types of behavioral guidance (BG). Each student identified the type of child patient they encountered and they ascertain what behavior guidance is effective on a particular patients' behavior. The data were treated using one way ANOVA.

Results Frankl 4 or definitely positive child is the most frequently encountered, followed by Frankl 3 or positive patient. They have a mean percentage score of 61.8 and 24.3 respectively. With regards to behavioral guidance, the most effective BG for Frankl 1 are distraction and voice control with a mean score of 3.91 and 3.74 respectively. Frankl 2, tell-show-do, modeling and distraction are the most effective with a mean percentage of 4.50, 3.56 and 3.69 respectively. For Frankl 3, positive reinforcement, tell-show-do and parental presence are the most applicable with a mean score of 4.30, 4.28 and 3.70 respectively. Frankl 4, tell show do, modeling and parental presence are the most appropriate to this patient with a mean score of 4.10, 4.16 and 4.30. A very significant differences were also seen between BG on each Frankl type with a probability of 0.000<0.01.

Conclusions The most effective BG for Frankl 4 and 3 are tell-show-do, modeling, parental presence and positive reinforcement. Whereas, for Frankl 2 and 1 are voice control and distraction.

0098

Early Detection of Osteoporosis on Menopausal Women Using Panoramic Radiograph

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Selatan, Indonesia. [illegible] Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia. [illegible] Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia.

Objectives The aim of the present study was to early detect osteoporosis on menopausal women.

Methods This study was an analytic observational study and used secondary data from 30 patients. The subjects were panoramic radiographs of female patients aged 45-55 years in Dental Hospital, Hasanuddin University. The data was observed and performed using Mandibular Cortical Index (MCI) which categorized as C1, C2 and C3.

Results

The results showed that the distribution of osteoporosis on menopausal women was found to be C1 (normal cortex, cortical endosteal edge is parallel and clear on both sides) 13.3%, C2 (mild to moderate abrasive cortex, the endosteal edge represents a semilunar defect) 43.3%, C3 (severe abrasion cortex, the cortical layer forms an endosteal cortical residue and clearly porous) 43.3%.

Conclusions Panoramic radiograph can be one option to detect early occurrence of osteoporosis on menopausal women.

0099

Social Story for Promoting Healthy Diet: Development and Validation

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Objectives To develop and validate a social story for promoting healthy diet among children with special needs.

Methods The social story entitled "What do I eat every day" briefly introduced the importance of healthy diet, major food categories, and tooth-friendly snacking habits. The text of the story had been edited and revised by a panel of five registered dental surgeons; the illustrations were designed by three investigators using the Procreate software. Face and content validity were assessed by a panel of specialists in Paediatric Dentistry, and parents and teachers from special child care centres (SCCCs). Booklets presenting this social story were sent to 150 children in SCCCs. Caries status of these children was determined following the ICDAS criteria. Questionnaires regarding children's oral-health related eating habits (OHREH) were completed by their parents. A higher OHREH score indicates better eating habits. The internal reliability of OHREH was analysed by Cronbach's alpha. Construct validity of the story was assessed by correlating children's caries status with their eating habits. Empirical validity was assessed by comparing children's between-meal snacking frequencies before issuing the booklets and at the 6-month follow-up.

Results The panel agreed that the social story was easy to be understood and could be used to promote healthy diet among children with special needs. The internal reliability of the OHREH was 0.92. Children with inappropriate snacking habits had a higher number of carious surfaces than their counterparts did ($p = 0.001$). The numbers of extensive carious surfaces were negatively correlated to the OHREH scores (Pearson Correlation = -0.36, $p = 0.05$). Fewer children had between-meal snacks at the 6-month follow-up ($p = 0.005$).

Conclusions The main findings indicate that the social story is valid to promote healthy diet among children with special needs.

0100

Evaluation of a Quit Smoking Service: Does It Really Work?

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Objectives Smoking is a preventable cause of augmented morbidity and mortality. Therefore, interventions have been used to assist smokers in incapacitating their addiction. The aim of the study was to evaluate the service and success rate of a quit smoking clinic in Malaysia.

Methods Patients who were enrolled in International Medical University - Quit Smoking Clinic during the period of March 2017 to February 2018 were included in the study. Details of medical history, Fagerstrom test, readiness ruler, carbon monoxide level, replacement therapy and coping strategies were analytically recorded.

Results Nineteen patients (90% men, 10% women) enrolled to the Quit Smoking Clinic. The mean age was 40 years old. They smoked in average 20 cig/d. Mean duration of smoking was more than 10 years. More than half (53%) of the patients had the Fagerstrom score between 6-10 (moderate to high dependence). Readiness to quit was between 8-10 (contemplative stage) for majority (73%) of the patients. Carbon monoxide levels improved between the follow-up visits after the quit date. More than half (68%) considered the nicotine replacement therapy. Seventy percent of patients were followed-up, the smoking cessation rate at three months was 31%. Quitting rate at three months was higher (66%) in patients who attempted to quit smoking for the first time. All the patients were overall satisfied with quit smoking service.

Conclusions The quit smoking service appears effective over time and has a clear impact on helping patients achieve smoking abstinence.

0101

The Influence of "Dental Festival" on Knowledge and Attitude Relating to Oral Health among School Children in the Philippines

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Osteoporosis Early Detection on Menopausal Women Using Panoramic Radiograph

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Introduction

Osteoporosis is a bone metabolic disease characterized by reduced bone mass, bone microarchitecture decline and increased bone fragility, resulting in greater fracture risk. When women experiencing menopausal, there is a decrease in estrogen hormone production. It causes imbalance of TGF (Transforming Growth Factor), osteoblasts are inhibited while osteoclasts still work resulting in the occurrence of osteoporosis. Occurrence of osteoporesis can be detected early on the jaw through panoramic radiograph. Panoramic radiography can be used to observe hard tissue diseases in oral and maxillofacial. Mandibular cortex on panoramic radiography can be measured using the morphometric method of the Mandibular Kortical Index (MCI).

Method

The type of research was analytic observational, designed by observing sample to determine the causal relationship between two variables. The sample in this study were 30 people who met the inclusion criteria. The measuring instrument used to detect osteoporosis in this study was a panoramic radiograph and interpreted with Cortical Mandible Index (MCI) or Klimetti Index.

Result

From this research we found that frequency C1 was the normal cortex: the cortical endosteal edge was parallel and clear on both sides 4 (13.3%), C2: mild to moderate abrasive cortex. the endosteal edge represents a semilunar defect (lakuna resorbsi) or appears to form an endosteal cortical residue 13 (43.3%), and C3 was a severe abrasion cortex: the cortical layer forms an endosteal cortical residue and clearly porous 13 (43.3%).

	N (%)	Usia Pasien (tahun)	
		Rerata	± s.b
C1 (Normal)	4 (13.3)	46.75	± 1.5
C2 (Osteoponia)	13 (43.3)	51.08	± 2.14
C3 (Osteoporosis)	13 (43.3)	52.85	± 2.12

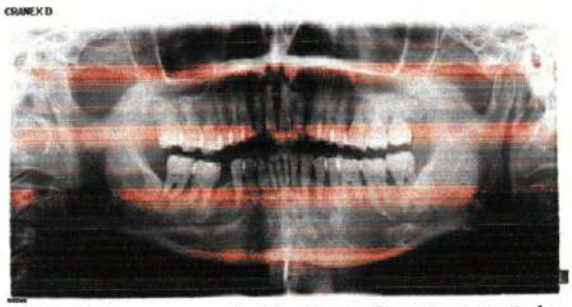

Table 1. Frequency distribution of osteoporosis by age

Figure 2. 49-year-old patients with sharp endosteal edges were categorized as C1 in MCI

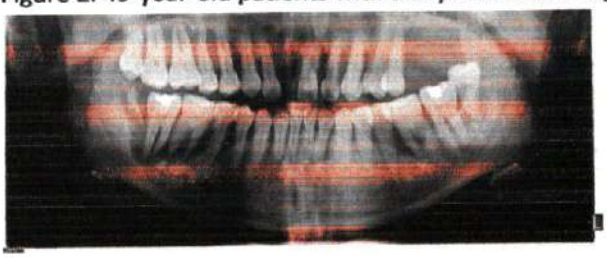

Figure 3. 52-year-old patients with endosteal edges show a semilunar defect (resorption of lacuna) or appear to form endosteal cortical residues categorized as C2 in MCI

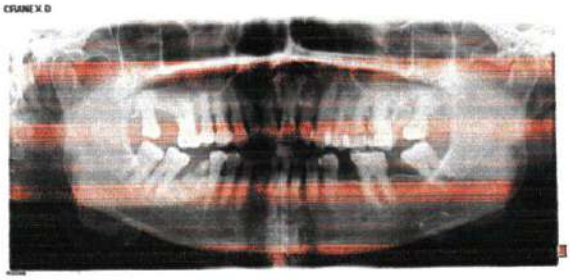

Figure 4. 56-year-old patients with abrasive cortical cortex to form endosteal cortical residue are categorized as C3 in MCI

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that panoramic radiograph can detect early osteoporosis by using mandibular cortical index (MCI). In a study result of women with an age range of 52.85 ± 2.12 were classified as C3 on the measurements of MCI which had porous cortical features that could be diagnosed as osteoporosis.

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