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Oral Health-Related Quality of Life Among Neglected Elderly Living in a Rural Elderly Home in Myanmar

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Aim and purpose: This cross-sectional survey is aimed to reveal oral health-related quality of life among the neglected elders, aged 60 years old and older, living in an elderly home.

Materials and method: Survey was conducted at the elderly home of Thu Bar Wa center, Thanlyin township, Yangon, Myanmar. Study participants (n = 146) were selected using systematic random sampling. Interview questionnaire was used to collect data on demographic characteristics. Knowledge, attitude, and practice related to oral health were also assessed. Standard questionnaire of Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP-14) was used to measure oral health-related quality of life. Dental status was assessed by visual inspection of one research throughout the survey. Descriptive statistics and comparison of mean OHIP-14 scores were analyzed.

Results: Most of the participants were 70 years old and over (100, 68.4%), females (81, 55.5%), divorced or widowed (78, 53.5%), educated to primary school level or lower (46/58.9%), and living with at least one chronic disease 80 (54.8%). Unacceptable level of oral health knowledge (72, 49.3%) and practice (83, 56.8%) were determined, regardless of acceptable level of attitude (104, 78.1%). OHIP-14 scores range in 0-40, with mean (SD) of 18.3 (9.7). Numbers of remaining teeth range in 0-32, with mean (SD) of 13.6 (8.6). OHIP-14 scores were significantly different between age groups (60-64 and ≥70), living with partner or alone, and having ≥19 teeth to those being edentulous and those having ≤19 teeth.

Summary and conclusions: Oral health-related quality of life in this group of neglected elders was averagely low and systematic oral healthcare is evidently in need.

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Analgesic Prescription Pattern in the Management of Postoperative Dental Pain among Internship Dental Students

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Aim and purpose: To identify the pattern of analgesic prescription in the management of postoperative dental pain and the sources of information used among undergraduate final year dental students in the Dental Clinic of University of Health Sciences, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Materials and method: A cross-sectional study was conducted on 24th batch dental students (N = 131) in the Dental Clinic of University of Health Sciences, from 1st March to 30th March, 2014. Before enrolment, each student was explained about the objective and procedure of the study and was asked for their signed informed consent. Subsequently, all participants were interviewed and asked to fill in the questionnaire which contained demographic information, dental practice, the use of analgesics and analgesics they would choose to prescribe in each scenario given. Data was analyzed as frequency. Ethical approval was obtained from the National Ethics Committee for Health Research (NECHR).

Results: Responses to questionnaires were received from 100 (76.92%) participants. The most favored analgesics prescribed by the participants were acetaminophen (43.2%) and ibuprofen (41.1%). The main sources of information which participants consulted when giving prescription were "following others" (45.0%) and "pharmacology course" (44.0%).

Summary and conclusions: The knowledge of 24th batch final year dental students in analgesic prescription was fairly high. However, considering patients safety, compliance, the level of knowledge and their behavior are still relatively inadequate especially when it comes to their level of confidence in writing prescription. These could affect patient safety. Further studies are needed to better address the issue.

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Clinical Efficacy of Two Dentifrices on Anti-Plaque and Anti-Gingivitis

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Aim and purpose: To evaluate anti-plaque and anti-gingivitis efficacy of a new zinc citrate dentifrice (Darlie Expert Gum Care, DEGC) versus a matching placebo dentifrice (MP) employing the classic clinical evaluation methods of plaque index (PI), gingival index (GI), bleeding index (BI).

Materials and method: After 1 week of washout, 71 subjects with existing mild gingivitis then received randomized, parallel assignment of dentifrices for morning and evening brushing; and PI, GI, and BI were evaluated at 3-week, 3-month, 6-month time point.

Results: After 3 weeks using of DEGC, 91.43% of the subjects showed reduced GI compared to the baseline, and 97.14% of the subjects showed reduced bleeding index compared to the baseline, indicating that gingival inflammation and gingival bleeding showed alleviation. After 3 months using of DEGC, plaque buildup at the gingival margin (around the gumline) was significantly reduced, as compared with the MP (p < 0.05). After 6 months using of DEGC, two index reduction showing significant differences as compared with the MP (p < 0.05), improvement ratio as compared with MP was 73.04% in GI, 69.67% in BI.

Summary and conclusions: Clinical trial results showed that DEGC can effectively improve the gingival problems such as plaque buildup and bleeding and swollen gums; DEGC can significantly inhibit the build-up of plaque after 3 months brushing compared with MP, and the efficacy last to 6 months; after 6 months of usage, the DEGC group showed significantly reduce gingivitis and bleeding gums compared with MP.

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A HIGHLY VALUED CONTRIBUTION
TO THE POSTER PROGRAMME DURING
THE FDI ANNUAL WORLD DENTAL CONGRESS-
BANGKOK, THAILAND

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