CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON DENTAL HYGIENE

JULY 1-3 2010  GLASGOW SCOTLAND

The British Society of Dental Hygiene and Therapy (BSDHT) in conjunction with the International Federation of Dental Hygienists (IFDH) would like to invite our colleagues from the international community to submit their abstracts to be considered for the ISDH to be held in Glasgow on 1 – 3 July 2010.

The theme of the symposium is:

“Oral health – New concepts for the new millennium: new technology for preventing and treating diseases, including alternative treatments”

Please complete the attached ‘Abstract Submission Form’ for consideration by the Scientific Committee. Incomplete or incorrect Abstract Submission Forms will not be accepted.

Final selection of submitted abstracts will be at the discretion of The Scientific Committee of the BSDHT.

Submission of abstracts must be received by 20th November 2009

Notification of acceptance of abstracts will be provided by 20 February 2010

You may either send your nominations by post to:

Marina Harris President-elect BSDHT
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Or via e-mail at enquiries@bsdht.org.uk

We welcome your support and participation,

From all of the BSDHT team.
ABSTRACT SUBMISSION FORM

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Please indicate what type of presentation you would like to provide:

Oral Presentation X Poster Presentation Workshop Presentation X

Title: Oral health and coherent determinants in children and adolescents with foreign background compared to Swedish youth.

- Changes over a 10 year period

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ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate oral health status and coherent determinants in children and adolescents with foreign background compared to children with Swedish background. Methods: In 1993 and 2003 cross-sectional studies with random samples of individuals in the age groups 3-, 5-, 10- and 15-years were performed in Jönköping, Sweden. All individuals were personally invited to a clinical and radiographic examination of oral health status. They were also asked about their attitudes and knowledge about teeth and oral health care habits. The final study cohort comprised 739 children and adolescents, 154 with Foreign background (F-cohort) and 585 with Swedish background (S-cohort). Results: Both in 1993 and 2003 more 3- and 5-year-olds in the S-cohort were caries-free compared to the F-cohort. In 1993 dfs/DFS was higher among 3- and 5-year-olds in the F-cohort (p=0.01). In 2003 dfs/DFS was significantly higher in all age groups in the F-cohort compared to the S-cohort. The cumulative percentage of proximal caries-free, initial and manifest lesions and restorations among 10-year-olds in the F-cohort were in 1993 55%, 23%, 4% and 18%. The corresponding figures for the S-cohort were 69%, 20%, 6% and 5%, respectively. In 2003 figures in the F-cohort were 54%, 29%, 4% and 13% compared to 82%, 12%, 1% and 5% in the S-cohort (p=0.037). Among males with foreign background and lived in families with low education, the odds was four times higher (OR=4.0 +95%CI; 2.9-7.2) to be exposed to dental caries, then among their Swedish counterparts. Conclusions: There had been a decline in caries prevalence between 1993 and 2003 in all age-groups except among the 3-year-olds. However the improvement of dfs/DFS was stronger in the S-cohort in all age-groups and the gap between the F- and S-cohorts was considerable larger in 2003 compared to 10 years earlier.