

ate logistic regression analysis was used to identify the demographic and socioeconomic predictors of independent variables.

Results: Perceived need for dental care was greatest among urban upper middle class people. Upper class reported the highest utilization of dental care.

Conclusion: Perceived need and utilization of dental care can be predicted by certain demographic and socioeconomic indicators and hence they can be improved by improving the socioeconomic status.

FC087

Effect of Vitamin and Mineral Supplementation on Dental Students under High Stress Conditions

Brita Willershausen, Phillip Mohaupt, Ines Willershausen, Armin Ross, Angelika Callaway

Dental School of Mainz, Operative Dentistry, Mainz, Germany

Aim or purpose: The aim of this study was to determine the effect of nutritional supplementation, containing vitamins and minerals, on students under high stress.

Materials and methods: 40 dental students (12 male/28 female, mean age: 27.1 ± 3.0 years) taking their final examinations, were enrolled. After approval by the ethics committee, 19 subjects received Orthomol vital m/f for 3 months, 21 subjects served as controls. At baseline and after 3 months various dental parameters (including SBI, API) and 10 periodontal pathogens were determined, a salivary and a blood analysis were done; a questionnaire concerning nutrition, well-being and stress experience was filled in.

Results: In all subjects oral hygiene and nutritional habits declined. After intake of micronutrients blood concentrations of zinc and vitamins C and E were higher, the increase in CRP and SBI lower.

Conclusions: Micronutrient supplementation under stress conditions can have a beneficial effect on gingival inflammation and blood parameters.

FC088

The Relationship between Tooth Eruption and Puberty in 12-year-Old Girl Students in Mashhad, Iran

.Behjatalmolokd Ajami¹, Nayereh Khadem¹

¹*Pediatric Dentistry, Mashhad Dental School, Mashhad, Iran, Islamic Republic of*

Background and aim: Pediatric dentist should be aware of growth and developmental status of child during examination schedule. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between tooth eruption and puberty in 12-year old girl students in Mashhad.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on 300, 12 years old girl student in Mashhad who selected randomly. For each subject a questionnaire was completed, including the information about the eruption rate of the teeth number 3, 5, 7 and the first menstruation, as puberty index to analyze the results, Mann-Whitney test was used.

Result: This study showed that, from among 300 girls students, just 25% of them attained puberty at the age of 12, On the other

hand, a direct relationship was observed between puberty and complete eruption of the second right maxillary molar and the first and second left mandibular premolars, which was statistically significant.

FC089

Gender Differences in Oral Hygiene Behavior and Expected Social Outcomes

Dr. Yvonne A.B. Buunk-Werkhoven

SPOH Arts, Social Psychology, Oral Hygiene, Advice, Research, Training, Supervision, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Objectives: The aim of this study was to identify and assess group oral hygiene behavior as an essential aspect of general social life. Moreover, to demonstrate gender differences in oral hygiene behavior (OHB) and in expected social outcomes related to having healthy teeth (ESO) in diverse populations.

Methods: Using an index for OHB, a forerunner of the Mondix[®] (i.e., an index for assessing and evaluating oral hygiene behavior), and a scale for ESO via an Internet questionnaire and paper-and-pencil-questionnaires, adult males and females were asked about OHB and ESO.

Results: Females reported in general better OHB, and a more positive ESO than males.

Conclusions: There seem to be gender differences, which supports the need of further experimental investigation for the development of tailored oral hygiene interventions. Thus, insights in gender differences in oral hygiene behavior related to expected social outcomes are important to accelerate preventive oral health care approaches.

FC090

Dental Considerations in Head and Neck Radiation and Chemotherapy Cancer Patients

Zafrulla Khan

Dental Oncology, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, United States

Introduction: Head and Neck cancer patients treated with Radiation and Chemotherapy may exhibit side effects like xerostomia, mucositis, radiation caries, osteoradionecrosis etc. Early diagnosis, prevention and appropriate treatment effects the quality of life of these patients. All oral health care providers can play a role caring for head and neck cancer patients; by Pretreatment evaluation, Early detection/prevention of oral and dental complications; Reducing the risk and severity of oral complications and Treatment including follow up strategies.

Conclusion: This patient-oriented presentation will provide the Dental professional with information for the management of the oral and dental needs of cancer patients, before, during and after cancer therapy. The oral healthcare team is a valuable part of helping patients with cancer. The patient's quality of life can be improved, as well as the compliance with the cancer treatment supporting the patient with better oral health, the overall long-term prognosis.