the position of the gingival margin relative to the CEJ before and after flap elevation.

Methods:
A total of 20 patients who were referred for surgical crown lengthening were included. Gingival margin location relative to the CEJ was recorded on sound teeth mesial and distal to the tooth that required crown lengthening. A single calibrated examiner conducted all the examination using UNO-15 probe and a custom made stent. Data were analyzed using paired t-test, independent t-test and Pearson correlation.

Results:
The mean age (± standard deviation) of the study sample was 25 (± 8) years. The mean values for GM-CEJ distance before (closed) and after (open) flap reflection, respectively were 1.32 (± 0.64) mm and 1.34 (± 0.62) mm. The difference between the open and closed measurements was not significantly different (p>0.05). The GM-CEJ distance was negatively associated with age (r=-0.44, p<0.001). Females had a significantly greater mean GM-CEJ distance than males (p<0.001).

Conclusion:
Within the limitation of this study, no difference in the GM-CEJ distance measurements between open and closed method.

171
Quantification of pathogens in periodontally compromised type 2 diabetics receiving non surgical periodontal therapy versus oral hygiene instructions
M. Asad1, R. Pattabhi Raman2, H.A. Wan Harun1, T.B. Taiyeb Ali1, R.D. A. Veelilingam1
1Restorative dentistry, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
2oral biology & biomedical sciences, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Background
Chronic periodontitis (CP) has higher incidence in type 2 diabetics (T2DM) than non-diabetics. Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans (A.actinomycetemcomitans) and Tannerella forsythia (T.forsythia) play an important role in CP. Non surgical periodontal therapy (NSPT) combining oral health instruction (OHI), scaling and root planing, results in improved clinical parameters. This study aims to quantify and compare the microbial profile using real-time polymerase chain reaction(qPCR) in T2DM subjects with CP receiving NSPT versus OHI at baseline and 3 month follow-up.

Methods
24 T2DM subjects with CP were randomly assigned to control group (13 subjects) who received C1H1 only, and test group (11 subjects) who received NSPT. Subgingival plaque samples were obtained from the deepest pockets of each site at baseline and 3 months after treatment. Following DNA extraction, quantification of A. actinomycese omcomitans and T. forsythia was done with qPCR using TaqMan technique.

Results
At baseline, 70.5% of total subjects were positive for A. actinomycese omcomitans and 87.5% for T. forsythia. For test group, no changes were detected from baseline to 3 months for A. actinomycese omcomitans (54.5%, p<0.05) and T. forsythia (100%, p<0.05). For control group, change was 70.9% to 66.7% (p<0.05) for A. actinomycese omcomitans and 87.5% to 96.8% (p<0.05) for T. forsythia.

Mean count change from baseline to 3 months for test group was 37.81x10^6 to 34.55x10^6 (p<0.05) for A. actinomycese omcomitans and 18.55x10^6 to 20.90x10^6 (p<0.05) for T. forsythia. For control group, mean count change was 59.48x10^6 to 47.81x10^6 (p<0.05) for A. actinomycese omcomitans and 72.16x10^6 to 17.21x10^6 (p<0.05) for T. forsythia. Detection and mean count of A. actinomycese omcomitans and T. forsythia between test and control groups were not significantly different (p>0.05).

Conclusion
There was high level of detection of A. actinomycese omcomitans and T. forsythia in this selected group of T2DM with CP. There was no difference in presence and mean counts of A. actinomycese omcomitans and T. forsythia after receiving C1H1 and NSPT at 3 months review.

172
The effectiveness of mishwak chewing stick on plaque removal
M. Batwa
'Specialist in periodontics and dental implant, Ministry of Health, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Aim
To investigate the effectiveness of chewing stick mishwak in comparison with toothbrush on plaque removal during experimental conditions and real life use conditions.
36th Asia Pacific Dental Congress
17-19 June 2014 • Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Abstract Book

www.apdentalcongress.org