POSTER NO: 33
Attitudes towards the Use of Fluorides among Imams (Islamic Clerics) in Kelantan
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Introduction: Islamic values affect the attitudes and practices among Muslims. Recently, there is growing hesitation in choosing fluoridated products among Muslims community. One of the reasons for this is the uncertainty about the use of fluoride from the perspective of the Islam religion. Aim: The study assessed the knowledge, attitudes and practices of Imams (Islamic clerics) concerning fluoride toothpaste and fluoridated water supply usage in Kelantan. Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out on Imams in 65 registered mosques in Pasir Puteh district, through face to face interviews, using a structured questionnaire and open ended questions. Results: The Imam response rate was 82.2%. Almost two-thirds (63.9%) were not sure of their toothpaste content. Only 25.3% knew that they were using fluoridated toothpaste. Slightly more than one-third (37.3%) were using fluoridated piped water supply. The majority (96.7%) had inadequate knowledge and more than two-thirds (68.7%) had poor attitudes towards fluorides. Television was the most common (54.3%) source of information about fluorides among Imams, followed by newspapers (6.6%) and both (8.6%). The reasons for disagreement about fluoride; i) the uncertain of the halal status of fluoride (2.4%) and ii) the fear of dangerous side effects (3.6%). The attitudes were significantly associated (p=0.010) with fluoridated toothpaste usage. Nevertheless, it was not significantly associated with the usage of fluoridated piped water supply (p=0.185) and socio-demographic variables. Conclusions: Majority of Imams had inadequate knowledge and poor attitudes towards the benefits and risks of fluoride in toothpaste and public water supply.

POSTER NO: 35
A Study on Recognition and Support of Long Term Care Insurance for the Aged
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Aim: To investigate dentists’ recognition and support on the Senior Long-term Care Insurance System (SLCI system). Survey targets were dentists who worked in Seoul, Incheon and Gyeonggi-do. Methods: A survey was conducted for four month from January 2009, on 207 dentists. Data was analyzed using SPSS ver 12.0 for frequency, cross tabulation, one-way ANOVA and Pearson’s correlation coefficient. Results: About 44.0% of respondents knew that the name of the SLCI system, and only 3.9% knew about the detailed coverage of the SLCI system. Only 15.9% of dentists of respondents knew that dentists was included as a Long-Term Care Committee Grading for adjudications, and 35.3% knew that dentist’s instructions was compelled by law when dental hygienists visit homes that need care. They actively supported SLCI system when having disabled person among their family. Conclusions: The dentist’s perception of elderly in long-term care insurance system was low. Overall, dentists’ awareness was affirmative for SLCI system including an extra charge to their premium insurance. Dentists need to consider the contribution of SLCI system for the elderly in the further.

POSTER NO: 34
Post-Retirement Economic Plans and Demands for Social Support of Dentists
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Aim: The purpose of this study was to examine potential post-retirement economic plans for dentists and their demands for social support, and was also to provide reference materials for exploring into possible routes to develop their post-retirement economic plans and set a favorable direction of social supports for them. Methods: In order to achieve the above goals, this study adopted stratified sampling method in proportion to the number of logical practicing institutions. Next, 485, 120 and 250 dental hospitals or clinics were selected in Seoul city, Incheon city and Gyeonggi province respectively. And this study used self-administered questionnaire to survey practicing dentists by mail, fax or interview. Then, total 486 valid questionnaires were collected from respondents from Feb. 22 to Apr. 17, 2010 for data analysis. Results: it was found that 76.5% respondents answered ‘Yes’ to a question item on ‘making post-retirement economic plans’, but 23.5% respondents answered ‘No’ to the same question item. For a question item about possible ways to make post-retirement economic plans, it was found that relatively many of all respondents, whether married or unmarried, are likely to rely on ‘private insurance plan’. For a question item on such desired policies for post-retirement economic plan of dentists as initiated by Korea Dental Association (KDA), it was found that largest number (31.2%) of respondents preferred ‘regular post-retirement orientations’ to others. Conclusions: It will be required for relevant authorities to develop and provide a regular formulated orientation program on post-retirement economic plans for dentists, and campaign for positive participation of dentists in the program.

POSTER NO: 36
Association of Edentulism and Vegetable Intake in Community-Dwelling Older Adults
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Aim: Edentulism affects intake of food groups in older adults, but this association is not completely understood. The purpose of this community-based study was to compare intake of food groups between edentulous and dentate subjects in an elderly population aged 65+ years. Methods: This study included 125 edentate and 552 dentate elderly. We used a dataset of the Health and Nutrition Survey in Niigata Prefecture. The Nutrition Survey was conducted on a single day of the survey. Survey forms were previously sent and the type and amount of food consumed were recorded on a household basis. The records were confirmed and retrieved by dietitians. Data regarding the number of teeth and smoking status were collected from a mailed questionnaire and subjects were divided into four groups according to number of teeth (0/1-9/10-19/20+) and three groups (current/former/non-smokers), respectively. Mean energy intake was calculated from a multiple linear regression analysis controlled for age, gender, and smoking status. Other adjusted mean intake of food groups was calculated similarly, including total energy intake as an additional confounder. Results: Although daily energy intake was lowest in edentulous subjects and highest in those with 20+ teeth (1747.3 ± 44.6 kcal vs. 1842.4 ± 29.5 kcal), there was no significant difference. Subjects with 20+ teeth consumed significantly more vegetable compared to their edentate counterparts (394.9 ± 11.5 g vs. 351.6 ± 17.1 g, p<0.00). Although no significant association was found between fruit consumption and the number of teeth, edentulous subjects may avoid hard-to-chew fruits including apples. Additionally, edentulous subjects ate significantly more sweet snacks compared to those with 20+ teeth (32.6 ± 3.7 g vs. 22.8 ± 2.4 g, p<0.00). Conclusion: This study showed that edentate elderly, even though most wore dentures, consumed less vegetable. However, the amount of vegetable consumed seems marginally.