of conversion than that of the control. Keywords: BisGMA/TEGDMA/FMMA/UEMDA, water sorption, solubility, fluoride release rate, degree of conversion

PC-05 Use of Fluoride Toothpaste, Sweets Intake, Location and Children's Oral Health-Related Quality of Life

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Objectives: The objectives of the study were to evaluate the prevalence of oral impacts on 8 daily performances among 11-12 year old school children in Malaysia, levels of impact intensity, the extent of impacts and factors associated with children's oral health related quality of life (OHRQoL).

Materials and methods: This was a cross-sectional study conducted in Negeri Sembilan. Sample size was 3455 and children's OHRQoL was assessed using the Malay Child-OIDP index which assessed oral impacts on eight daily performances. Data were non-normally distributed and were analysed using parametric test, i.e. Mann-Whitney and Chi-square test. Significant factors for children's OHRQoL were assessed using multiple logistic regressions.

Results: The prevalence of overall oral impacts was 60.2%. The most prevalent oral impacts were on eating (40.6%), cleaning teeth (31.7%) and emotional stability (24.4%). In each performance, the majority of impacts were of 'very little' level of impact intensity. In terms of extent of impact, 44.6% of schoolchildren reported of having up to 4 performances affected by their oral conditions. Significant factors associated with children's OHRQoL were location (OR=1.16, 95%CI=1.00-1.33), use of fluoride toothpaste (OR=1.25, 95%CI=1.02-1.54; OR=1.65, 95%CI=1.26-2.16) and sweets intake (OR=1.35, 95%CI=1.11-1.67; OR=1.40, 95%CI=1.12-1.75)

Conclusions: The prevalence of oral impacts was 60.2%. Location, use of fluoride toothpaste and frequency of sweets intake were significant factors associated with OHRQoL among 11-12 year old children in Malaysia.

Keywords: OHRQoL, Malay Child-OIDP, oral impacts, school children, Malaysia

PC-06 Rugoscopy among the Malaysian Chinese population: A Pedigree Analysis

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Objective: To determine the relationship and similarities between palatal rugae type among female students and their parents. The objectives were to identify the majority rugae type among the Malaysian Chinese population.

Materials and methods: The sample size constituted of 23 families accounting for a total of 69 individuals (23 fathers, 23 mothers and 23 daughters). Palatal rugae were analysed using the dental casts. The parameters recorded were length, shape, unification, direction, site of rugae and total number. Mann-Whitney U test was used to test the relationship between both parents and child.

Results: It was found that the father's palatal rugae type similar to his child in terms of primary length, curved, wavy, circular, total of unification, diverging, converging, forwardly and total number on the right side. The mother's palatal rugae type is similar to her child's in terms of primary, curved, wavy, straight, circular, total of unification, diverging, converging, forwardly, left, right and total of rugae. It was found that primary length, straight shape, diverging unification, forwardly directed pattern and total number of rugae found on the left side of the palate is predominant for Malaysian Chinese population.

Conclusion: Pedigree analysis can be done by determining the similarities of those parameters of palatal rugae and personal identification is possible as it is unique to every individual. These features can definitely aid as a supplemental tool for forensic identification.

Keywords: Rugoscopy, Palatal Rugae, Pedigree Analysis, Malaysian Chinese