

national, regional and international public health security. However, from the difficult position of Taiwan during SARS caused by political issue which remains excluded from participating in many international meetings reflected the insufficient function of this system. So the object of this study is to identify the limitations of the WHO's GOARN and the implications of the IHR (2005). Method: We conducted a comprehensive survey of outbreak reports from the WHO surveillance system, and matched report from ProMED-mail --an unofficial, non-governmental monitoring system with the aim of providing an early warning system for outbreaks of emerging diseases-- to find the timeliness gap between these two systems. And we further found out the association between democracy and the timeliness gap. Results: The disease outbreak report of ProMED was earlier than of WHO, and the timeliness gap between these two systems was averaged to 10 days. Also, the timeliness was associated with the medical capacity and the democracy level of the nations. Conclusion: Though IHR (2005) try to eliminate the gap of the global infectious disease network, but the limitations of it still remained by the political issue.

SP-041

Estimating Population Size of Endangered Deer TB in Korea

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The Republic of Korea is the country consumes the above 85% of world-wide deer antler production volume. The annual amount of consumption reaches to 1,600 billion won (\$ 1,300 million). The Breeding number was 50,000 in 1990, but it became 150,000 as three times as 1990's, and about 100,000 are bred to recently in Korea. Since bovine tuberculosis was first detected among 22 deer in 2005, 238 were reported in 2008, recently, 159 were reported until 2009 May. The occurrence area is also extended. It is a number which it accomplishes to the 0.25% of whole breeding number. At first, incidence cases were reported from Cheon-buk province (southern area of Korea), however bovine TB in deer has been spread to Gyeong-gi province (the central area of Korea). The deer is maintenance host of the bovine TB (*Mycobacterium bovis*) which is a zoonotic infectious disease. Consequently, the deer tuberculosis can infect human through oral/ gastrointestinal transmission by ingestion of deer antler and deer blood or respiratory/ cutaneous transmission to veterinarian and farmer. Particularly, the death cases from TB (respiratory TB and other TB) was suddenly increased from 2000 to 2002, when the deer breeding number also reached the peak. For these reason, the purpose of this study is to estimate the endangered population of TB infection in Korea from the correlation between TB incidence and ingestion of deer antler and deer blood.

SP-042

Tooth Loss and Associated Factors in Urban Khon Kaen Thai Adults

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Tooth loss is an important oral health problem affecting Thai people and people of other nations as well. Not much of epidemiologic evidence concerning factors associated with tooth loss among Thai people has been reported although severity of tooth loss among Thai people still exists. This study evaluated relation between tooth loss and several variables among the Thai people residing in Khon Kaen Province, Thailand during the year 2006. The study subjects included 858 males and 303 females, aged 18-72 years, who volunteered to take part in the study. The data were obtained through oral examination and interview. Results were employed by means of descriptive, bivariate, and multivariable Poisson regression analyses. The results showed that approximately 53.2 per cent of people experienced one or more tooth loss. Findings from the final multivariable Poisson regression model showed that decayed and filled teeth, systemic disease, older age-group, female gender, higher education, higher income, occupation (military recruits) and the interaction between gender and income were significantly related to tooth loss, with the odds ratio (95% CI) being 2.04 (1.74, 2.42), 1.16 (1.01, 1.33), 2.27 (1.78, 2.93), 0.65 (0.52, 0.80), 0.90 (0.84, 0.95), 0.47 (0.31, 0.71), 0.13 (0.09, 0.20) and 1.42 (1.09, 1.86) for decayed and filled teeth, systemic disease, older age-group, female gender, higher education, higher income, occupation (military recruits) and the interaction between gender and income, respectively. The findings highlight importance of several factors relating to tooth loss. Therefore, implementation of the community programs based on this evidence may be achieved to reduce tooth loss in the population.

SP-043

The Impact of Oral Health on Daily Performance among 10-12 Year-Old School Children in Mangalore Ashish Shrestha¹, Jyotsna Rimal¹, Ashwini Rao², Peter Sequeira³, Ramya Shenoy²

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Background: Primary school children represent the major focus of dental public health research and practice. It is necessary to assess the characteristics and severity of impacts of oral health in primary school children as well as to identify subgroups of children with oral health needs in terms of prevention, treatment and oral health promotion. The aim of this study was to assess the impact of oral health on daily performance among 10-12 year-old school children in Mangalore.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in primary school children of the municipal area of Mangalore, using the Child-Oral Impact on Daily