

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.

FP-043

Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Oral Health among Pregnant Women

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Introduction: Emerging evidence has shown that dental diseases may be associated with pre-term low birth weight, growth retardation, and pre-eclampsia. It has been recommended that dental care needs should be an integral part of the pre-natal care.

Objectives: To assess the attitude, knowledge and practices of oral hygiene among the pregnant women.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted among a random sample of 100 pregnant women. A self-administered questionnaire was used and a preliminary oral examination was done. **RESULTS:** The women aged between 20-42 years (mean 28 yrs). 42% were unemployed and 58% employed a dental visit was recommended by the gynecologist among 2% of the women. 36% believed that oral health affected pregnancy. 29% noticed changes in the oral cavity during pregnancy out of which only 24% changed the way of taking care. 15% found it uncomfortable to eat any food due to oral problems and this accounted for the unsatisfactory diet for 14% of them. 67% of the respondents were aware that the mother's diet affected the baby's oral health. 14% complained of bleeding gums, 6% of ulcers, 5% of stained teeth, 13% malalignment, 5% of toothache, 12% of food impaction, 6% of tooth sensitivity and 9% of bad breath. On examination, calculus was reported in 26 of the pregnant ladies and halitosis was reported among 5 of them.

Conclusion: Oral hygiene among pregnant women was fair. It would be advisable for Obstetricians to refer their patients for oral health check up

FP-044

Dentists' Role in Tobacco Control

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Background: All forms of tobacco are addictive and lethal. Scientific evidence confirms that smokers face significantly increased risks of death from numerous cancers, heart disease, stroke, emphysema and many

other fatal and non-fatal diseases. Tobacco also causes deaths among non-smokers. Infants, children, pregnant women and fetuses are at particularly high risk from secondhand smoke. However, smoking remains the major preventable cause of premature mortality.

Objective: To provide an overview of dentist's role in controlling tobacco use.

Methodology: The prevalence of tobacco use and the clinical as well as intensive interventions for tobacco use and dependence was summarized. Evidence based literature was also reviewed. Recent literature on the status of tobacco control activities in dental practice was evaluated and recommendations were made regarding dentists' role in tobacco control.

Result: The use of any form of tobacco is deadly.

Smoking kills half of all lifetime users and half those deaths occur between the ages 30 and 69. Health professionals have a unique opportunity to counsel individuals on why and how to stop smoking. Almost one-third of tobacco users visit a dentist each year; the dental clinic or hospital provides an excellent venue for providing tobacco intervention services.

Conclusion: Dental patients are particularly receptive to health messages at periodic checkups, and oral effects of tobacco use provide visible evidence and a strong motivation for tobacco users to quit.

FP-045

Effect of Oral Function Training on Mental and Physical Health among Community Dwelling Elderly People in Japan

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Objectives: Oral health associates with independence in daily living among elderly. This study aims to investigate the effect of oral function training on dietary variety, oral health, further on mental and physical health outcome among Japanese elderly.

Methods: Study design: Case-control study. Subjects: People aged over 65 years and consented to this survey. 25 subjects who involved oral function training for 3 months were in case group and 24 subjects were in control group.

Measurements: General oral health assessment index (GOHAI), repetitive saliva swallowing test (RSST), masticatory ability, dietary variety score (DVS), geriatric depression scale 15 items, and body mass index.

Study period: September 2008 and May 2009. Analytical methods; Wilcoxon signed-rank test and χ^2 test were applied for comparison between baseline and after intervention. This study was conducted after approved by the Ethics Committee of International University of Health and Welfare.

Results: Mean age of the subjects was 70.8 years old.

Among case group, RSST, DVS, GOHAI and masticatory ability were improved after 3 months, whereas there was no significant change. Among control group, RSST and DVS were decreased after 3 months.