

Performance (Child-OIDP) instrument and WHO Oral Health Assessment Proforma (1997) to assess the impacts of oral health on daily performance. Results: 55.4% of children had one or more oral impacts. The overall mean impact score was 3.15 ± 4.4 . The extent of impact varied from 1 to 4 performances with impacts. Impacts on eating were the most prevalent (56.8%), followed by cleaning teeth (45.1%). The impacts were mostly very little (35%) and moderate (34%). The more prevalent problems leading to impacts were tooth decay (62.7%), toothache (53%), sensitive tooth (40.7%), bleeding gums (40.7%) and exfoliating primary teeth (34.8%). Oral conditions that related to appearance also frequently affected children. Conclusions: The study reveals that impacts of oral health on daily performance were prevalent, but not severe. The impacts were mainly related to difficulty in eating and smiling. Toothache, oral ulcers and natural processes contributed largely to the incidence of oral impacts.

SP-044

The Measurement of Service Quality in Primary Dental Care

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In addition to the pressure from National Health Insurance, the healthcare sector in Taiwan is facing unparalleled challenges in an increasingly customer oriented environment. Service quality has become a watchword in dental services because of increasing competition and more demanding patients. This study aimed to explore the primary dental care quality and to identify the association between these variables. Totally 404 patients from 2 primary care clinics of a famous dental alliance were selected for interview. Dental service quality was based on the concept of SERVQUAL and modified by referring other dental service literatures.

Self-administrated questionnaire including the expectations, perceptions of primary care quality, the gap of each item was calculated by the difference between perception and expectation. According to factor analysis, dental service quality been divided into 7 domains named as professional competence, reputation of dentist, location access, tangible environment and service delivering, attitude of staffs, cost, and time convenience; satisfaction and loyalty both showed single domain. As the results, professional competence was the largest gap among these 7 domains of service quality, but reputation of dentist, location access, tangible environment and service delivering were "positive" gap showed that the perception levels were higher than the expectation levels. The literature refers to "positive" gaps as super-pleasing the customers, or delivering superior performance. It may be worth considering moving some levels of

investment and effort away from the "positive" gap to those where really service quality gaps exist in order to bridge gaps.

SP-045

Prenatal and Perinatal Factors and the Risk of Oral Clefts Defects: A Population-Based Cross-Sectional Study in Taiwan

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The objective of the present study was to assess the effect of prenatal and perinatal factors on the risk of oral cleft defects (OCs). We conducted a population-based cross-sectional study of 1,138,605 Taiwanese births in 2001-2005 using information from the Birth Registry. Although the quality of prenatal care was good and free in Taiwan, small gestational age (<37 weeks), low birthweight (<2500 g), and low 5-minute Apgar score (<7) are more frequent among newborns with OCs than in Non-OCs. In multivariate logistic regression analysis adjusting for maternal age, parental education, annual average incomes, and conception of season, the risk of OCs were associated with anemia (adjusted odds ratio 2.17, 95% confidence interval: 1.39, 3.38), and diabetes (2.71, 95% CI: 1.29, 5.71), amniocentesis (2.20, 95% CI: 1.57, 3.09), induction of labor (3.64, 95% CI: 2.33, 5.66), and stimulation of labor (1.44, 95% CI: 1.20, 1.74). This large population-based study suggests that prenatal and perinatal complications in the pregnant women may increase the risk of OCs.

SP-046

The Relationship between Oral Health Status and Nutrition Intake in the Elderly

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Introduction: As the health-related factors, the oral health status in the elderly has been reported to affect the nutrition intake. Besides, the health status of gingival, tooth missing and the denture status have also been reported to have a higher degree of the poor nutritional status. Attempts were made to analyze the status of nutrition intake depending on the oral health status in the elderly aged 65 years or older nutrition intake.

Methods: The correlation between the subjective problems with the mastication and the status of prosthesis in the elderly was analyzed using a logistic regression analysis. The correlation between the status of prosthesis and the amount of nutritional intake was analyzed using a regression analysis.

Results: This showed that the elderly who had a complete or a partial denture implanted perceived a significantly higher degree of the masticatory problems