Don't miss the Distinguished Lecture Series presentations by Francisco Fernández-Avilés, Thomas Lehner and Harald zur Hausen.

Network with your peers and learn the latest in dental, oral and craniofacial research.
1240 Immunohistochemical Localization of HtrA1 During Mouse Tooth Development. Q. ZHANG*, X. LI, R. LI, W. CHANG, and M. ZHOU (Hubei-MOST KLOS & KLOBM, School of Stomatology, Wuhan University, China)

S1241 Functional Implication of Thymosin Beta 4 in the Tooth Development. Y. OKUMA*, I. KOBAYASHI, T. KIYOSHIMA, K. NAGATA, H. FUJWARA, H. YAMAZA, K. NONAKA, and H. SAKAI (Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan)

S1242 Dental Age Estimation in Croatian Children Aged 5–14 Years. I. GALIC, M. VODANOVIC*, E. GALIC, S. JANKOVIC, M. PETROVECKI, and H. BRKKIC (University of Zagreb School of Dental Medicine, Croatia)

S1243 Smad4 Mediated Signaling is Essential for Dentin Formation. S.-O. KO, J.-Y. LEE, C.-Y. YOON, Y.-H. CHAI, and E.-S. CHO* (Chonbuk National University, Jeonju, South Korea)

S1244 Third Molar Development in Croatian Children and Young Adults. Z. LOVRIC*, M. VODANOVIC, J. DUMANCIC, I. CUKOVIC-BAGIC, M. PETROVECKI, and H. BRKKIC (Private Dental Clinic, Zagreb, Croatia)

S1245 Clinic-o-statistical Analysis of Congenitally Missing Permanent Teeth in CLP. M. SATO*, Y. BABA, T. INOKUCHI, A. HONDA, K. KATAOKA, M. TSUI, S. SUZUKI, and K. MORIYAMA (Maxillofacial Orthognathics, Tokyo Medical and Dental University Graduate School, Japan)

S1246 Association Between SNPs in 17 Genes and Non-syndromic Hypodontia. J. ZHANG, S. SONG, and H. FENG* (Peking University, Beijing, China)


S1251 Melnick-Neidick syndrome is Associated with Hypodontia and Mandibular Dysmorphology. L. KÖLLER, K. BRÖNDUM-NIELSEN, J. DAUGAARD-JENSEN, P. LARSEN, and S. KREIBORG* (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

S1252 3D-analysis of Tooth Dimensions in MSX1-missense Mutation: a Pilot Study. M. CRETON*, M.J. BOOGLAARD, L. VERHAMME, T. MAAL, F. WILLEM, A. KULJEPERS-JAGTMAN, and M. CUNE (Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Prosthodontics and Special Dental Care, Dental Medical Centre, Utrecht, Netherlands)

S1253 Topography of the Pulp Chamber in the Upper Primary Molars. C. BACCOCHE-BELHADI*, F. SAID, and S. GHOUZI-MAZGAR (Faculty of Dental Medicine, Monastir, Tunisia)

S1254 2 Pax9 Polymorphisms in Tooth Agenesis Patients in Eastern-Turkish Population. E. ISMAN*, O. SOKUCU, S. NERGIZ, and S. KUL (Gaziantepp University, Turkey)

1255 Root-Form and Morphology of Human Permanent Mandibular First Molars. J.V. KARUNAKARAN* (J K Natarajah Dental College, Komarapalayam, Tamilnadu, India)

S1256 Temporal Topographic Features of Lower Permanent Molar Eruption. Y. HAMADA*, M. YAGI, and K. TAKADA (Osaka University, Kochi, Japan)

Seq#: 159 Thursday, 15 July 2010, 4:45 p.m. - 6 p.m.
Poster Session, Exhibit Hall

Network for Practice-based Research - Network for Practice-based Research 1

S1257 Re-orientating dental services towards prevention using evidence-based guidelines. C. BRIDGEMAN, R. SINGH*, S. SALEEM, S. TAYLOR, and R. HARRIS (NHS Salford, United Kingdom)

S1258 Commissioning Dental Services Under the New Dental Contract in England. R. FREEMAN*, D. PEARSON, and C. PINE (NHS Salford, United Kingdom)

S1259 Attitude Concordance Between Dental Providers: A CROWN Study. C. DEMKO* and S. WOTMAN (Case School of Dental Medicine, Cleveland, OH, USA)

S1260 General Dentists’ Evaluation of a Clinical Governance Training Pack. G. DARBY* (Kent Surrey Sussex Postgraduate Dental Deamcy, Kent, United Kingdom)

S1261 Changes in General Dentists’ Clinical Governance Compliance after Facilitation. J. ELSDEN*, K. EATON, and C. AREVALO (South East Coast Health Authority, Horley, Surrey, UK, United Kingdom)

S1262 Analysis of the competency of General Dental Practice Research Facilitators. R. LADWA*, K. EATON, P. BATEHELR, and A. NARAIN (Faculty of General Dental Practice (UK), London, United Kingdom)

S1263 Factors used to rate dentists’ technical skills: from “The Dental-PBRN”, C.R. RILEY, H.* V.V. GORDAN, C.T. AIIMO, M.B. JACKSON, G.H. GILBERT, and DPBRN COLLABORATIVE GROUP (University of Florida, Gainesville, USA)

S1264 Successfully engaging practitioners to present research from “The Dental-PBRN”. P.A. HARRIS*, D.L. MCEDWARD, S.G. BROTMAN, G.M. LEASE, D.B. RINDAL, G.H. GILBERT, V.V. GORDAN, and DPBRN COLLABORATIVE GROUP (University of Florida, Gainesville, USA)


S1266 Predictors of Post-operative Pain for Routine Dentistry in Primary Care. V. AGGARWAL*, K. MILSON, L. MORRIS, F. CRAWFORD, and M. TICKLE (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)


S1268 A Practice-Based Research Group Evaluation of a Novel Composite Restorative. R. CRISP* and F.J.T. BURKE (University of Birmingham, United Kingdom)
1242 Dental Age Estimation in Croatian Children Aged 5–14 Years

Thursday, July 15, 2010: 3 p.m. - 4:15 p.m.
Location: Exhibit Hall (CCIB)

I. GALIC¹, M. VODANOVIC², E. GALIC¹, S. JANKOVIC³, M. PETROVEČKI⁴, and H. BRKIć², ¹Splitsko-dalmatinska county - Public health center, Split, Croatia, ²University of Zagreb School of Dental Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia, ³University Of Split, School Of Medicine, Split, Croatia, ⁴University of Zagreb Medical School, Zagreb, Croatia

Dental age estimation plays an important role in orthodontics and forensic dentistry. The method employed to assess dental age in this study was developed by Demirjian and his colleagues in 1973 based upon French-Canadian samples. This method is one of the most widely used methods in the world today. Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate the applicability of Demirjian's method from 1976 in the dental age assessment Croatian children aged 5–14. Methods: Digitalised panoramic radiographs of 1117 children of Croatian origin, 580 girls and 537 boys whose age ranged from 5 to 14 years old, were assessed using Demirjian's method. The dental ages were compared to the chronological ages through a paired t-test. Results: The results showed that Croatian children demonstrated a more advanced dental age compared to French-Canadian children as previously presented by Demirjian. The overall mean difference between the dental age and chronological age is 1.48 years in girls and 1.84 years in boys. Conclusion: The French-Canadian standards for dental age assessment provided by Demirjian are not suitable for Croatian children. Specifically, a necessity has arisen: locally based standards of dental age assessment should be established for the population of Croatia. This study was supported by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports of the Republic of Croatia; Grant No. 065-0650445-0423 (Human dentition in forensic and archaeological researches).

See more of: Tooth Development
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