Conference Programme and Abstracts

QUEEN ELIZABETH II CONFERENCE CENTRE
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Objects: Poloxamers (PAMH) is a widely used topical antimicrobial agent. Medical applications are wound coatings, wound rinsing solutions, antisepctic treatment of the eye and abdominal laparacy. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of PAMH as mouthwash on the de novo dental biofilm formation in vivo.

Methods: In a double-blind randomized controlled clinical study the effect of the PAMH containing mouthwash solution (Prontolit®) on biofilm formation was compared to the effect of 0.2% chlorhexidine rinse (CHX) as positive control and to 0.9% saline solution (NaCl) as negative control. 30 participants were enrolled, 15 volunteers were intraoral splints supplied with standardized daily plaque control measures and daily toothbrushing.

Results: Dental plaque was more strongly associated with the number of teeth with deepened peridontal pockets than tooth brushing frequency. The correlation between the tooth brushing frequency and presence of dental plaque was 0.15.

Conclusions: We found evidence that dental plaque is associated with periodontal infection. The low correlation between tooth brushing frequency and the presence of dental plaque suggests that the role of self-removed tooth brushing and home care is of higher importance than it is for oral hygiene.