

index, mean streptococcus mutans and mean lactobacillus colony count at 28th day follow up. Among all the preventive modalities, Group I (Herbal dentifrice) showed better results compared to other groups.

0152 Comprehensive Clinical Evaluation of Skeleto Dental Anomalies (CESDA) Among 9- to 11-year-old children in Tehran, Iran

H. HESSARI*^{1,2}, M. MORTAZAVI^{3,1}, M. SHIRAZI^{3,1}, ¹Research Center for Caries Prevention, Dentistry Research Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Tehran, Iran, ²Community Oral Health Department, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Tehran, Iran, ³Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Tehran, Iran

Objectives: Inequality in oral health addresses social, cultural, national, district, regional as well as gender inequalities. Skeleto-dental anomalies as a major determinant for oral and dental diseases is a neglected epidemiologic issue which result in inequality in oral health. The aim of present study is to evaluate the prevalence of preventable skeleto-dental anomalies among 9- to 11-year-old children.

Methods: The literature of orthodontics was reviewed and all skeleto-dental indices expressing any dimension of preventable skeleto-dental anomalies collected. The skeleto-dental anomalies were assessed in six parts: facial appearance, tooth-arch form, transverse dimension, saggital dimension, vertical dimension, and functional anomalies. The study was performed in 2015 in Tehran, Iran, using cluster random sampling method. Among 19 districts in Tehran, totally, 38 schools were selected, data for 1585 subjects were collected. Examinations were performed by four calibrated orthodontists (Kappa=95%). Data were analyzed by SPSS Version 20. Chi-square test was used to compare the frequency values between subgroups, and differences were considered significant with a p-value<0.05.

Results: Of all, 800 were girls, 828 were 10 years or less, and 757 were more than 10. About three quarter had an ovoid arch form, 15% had an asymmetric face, 53.8% had a CI I angle classification, 24.4% CI II with mandibular deficiency, 8.7% CI II with maxillary excess, 8.4% CI II combined and 4.7% CI III Angle classification. Constricted maxilla was observed in 3.5% of subjects, with no difference between boys and girls. More than half of subjects (51.1%) had crowding. Normal overjet was observed in 47.1% of all children, 41.5% of the them had an increased overjet, 16.3% had an anteroposterior crossbite, and 11.8% lateral crossbite. Midline discrepancy was seen in 61.1% of children, and 14.2% had signs of mouth breathing with higher figure for boys (17.6%) comparing to that in girls (10.1%). The prevalence of normal overbite was 52.6%.

Conclusions: Considering the fact that majority of 9- to-11-year-old children have at least one inter-arch problem, well-timed preventive measures should be performed in all levels of oral health system.

S0153 Relationship Between Intake of Sugar-sweetened Drinks and Caries Experience in 10- and 15-year Olds

Department of Operative Dentistry and