O11.10 Prevalence and severe early childhood caries risk indicators of 5 year-old Greek children: A national pathfinder survey

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Aim
Early childhood caries (ECC) and severe ECC (S-ECC) is a complex interaction between socio-economic, psychological and behavioural factors of parents affecting children's oral health status. Aim of this study was to investigate prevalence and severe early childhood caries risk indicators of 5 year-old Greek children.
Methods
A total of 1222 five-year-old Greek children were selected randomly (15 rural, 9 urban regions) for this national, cross-sectional survey and examined by calibrated examiners (intra-examiner reliability: 87 %, inter-examiner reliability: 85 %). Caries prevalence was registered with the visual ICDAS = d0-6 criteria and caries experience with the mft/s component of WHO and both were expressed with a combined index d3-6mft/s and S-ECC was defined as d3-6mfs $\geq$6. Information on children's gender, parental educational level, residence area, tooth brushing habits, sugary snacks consumption, infant-feeding practices was obtained via a structured questionnaire. Data were analysed with SPSS and risk factors associated with S-ECC were evaluated using logistic regression analysis.
Results
Of the sample 57.6 % presented with ECC and 17.7 % (216 children) with S-ECC, while 29 % of children with caries presented with S-ECC. The risk indicators for S-ECC were the child's gender (females less likely than males, Odds ratio = 0.73, p = 0.049), fathers' educational level (high level less likely than low, Odds ratio = 0.47 p = 0041), tooth brushing frequency (2 or more times/day less likely for S-ECC, Odds ratio = 0.52, p = 0.019) and consumption of sugary snacks more than two times a day (Odds ratio = 1.74, p = 0.017).
Conclusions
Promoting good oral hygiene practices and enhancing mothers' knowledge of oral health may help reduce further, the risk for Severe ECC in the preschool population.

ORAL POSTER PRESENTATIONS WITH DISCUSSION (OPD)
SESSION OPD1—DENTAL TRAUMA I

OPD1.1 Pulp revascularisation of necrotic immature permanent incisor after intrusive luxation injury: A case report

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Background
The aim of this case report is to present the pulp revascularisation treatment management of necrotic immature intruded maxillary incisor. Intrusion of permanent teeth is one of the most severe types of traumatic injuries and pulp necrosis is the common sequel in the intruded teeth.
Case report
A 8-year-old girl patient was referred to Paediatric Dental Clinic of Ondokuz Mayis University, 4 days after trauma. Clinical examination revealed an approximately 3 mm intrusion of the immature permanent maxillary right central incisor. The treatment chosen was to watch and wait for spontaneous re-eruption. During a 6 month period, the intruded tooth showed spontaneous re-eruption. However, in that period the tooth became necrotic and radiographic examination revealed a periapical radiolucency. After the possible treatment options were discussed with her parents, a regenerative endodontic treatment protocol was agreed by using platelet rich fibrin (PRF). The root canal was gently irrigated with 2.50 % sodium hypocloride without instrumentation, and then medicated with modified antibiotic paste (clindamycin, ciprofloxacin and metronidazole) for 4 weeks. The antibiotic paste was removed and the freshly prepared PRF from the patient's own blood was condensed in the root canal to the cementoenamel junction. The final restoration was completed with mineral trioxide aggregate and composite resin.
Follow-up
At an 18-month follow-up, the radiographic examination showed continued thickening of root canal walls, and apical closure by narrowing of the apical foramen.
Conclusions
Regenerative endodontic treatment is a viable alternative to conventional apexification with periapical inflammation in intruded teeth with open apices.

OPD1.2 Factors associated with oral health-related quality of life for Turkish preschool-aged children with dental trauma

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Aim
This was to assess the effect of traumatic dental injuries (TDI) on oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL) of Turkish preschool-aged children.
Methods
The study population consisted of 210 parents/caregivers of Turkish children with TDI who were attending the Istanbul University Faculty of Dentistry, Clinics of Paedodontics, from September 2013 to November 2015. Data were collected through clinical examinations and self-completed questionnaires including the Early Childhood Oral Health Impact Scale (ECOHIS), children's dental trauma history, and socio-demographic characteristics of parents and child. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Mann–Whitney *U* test, and Spearman correlation coefficient.
Results
Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the ECOHIS was 0.71. Significant gender differences were found in two subscales of child symptoms (p = 0.04) and child psychology (p = 0.028). The child impact section (p = 0.027), child psychology (p = 0.022), total ECOHIS scores (p = 0.039) were significantly correlated with parents' age, while parents' educational level was correlated with the total ECOHIS (p = 0.037), and some domain scores. Children with complicated