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Results: 76.7% of the periodontists received referrals of periodontal patient regularly. 79.1% of the referred patients had chronic periodontitis, and 55.8% of the referrals were advanced cases that were challenging to treat. 60.5% of the patients were males, and 81.4% had localized gingival recession on posterior teeth. 53.5% of periodontists use surgical methods regularly to treat chronic periodontitis, and 27.9% use various bone grafts. 79.1% of periodontists used hand and ultrasonic devices for scaling and root planing, while only 14% used mainly hand instruments.

Conclusion: The referral pattern of periodontal patients by general dentists to periodontitsts in Syria is inadequate. Either the dentists are missing early disease, or they may be waiting too long to refer these cases.

Topic: Diagnosis and Risk factors

P0615

Assessment of oral health and health behavior among students of the international university for science and technology in Syria.

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Aim: To assess the reflection of knowledge acquired in dental care and to determine the oral health attitudes and behavior differences among male/ female dental students at the international university for science and technology (IUST).

Material and Methods: A total of 250 students from all academic years (125 males and 125 females; 19-24 years of age) were clinically examined to assess the attachment loss, plaque level, and bleeding on probing at 6 sites per tooth. Information about oral health knowledge was gathered by an interview using a structured written questionnaire. An independent examiner performed all clinical examinations.

Results: The presence of plaque and bleeding on probing was significantly less for the student groups after the third academic year (p=0.001). Only 26% of students chose to visit dental clinic to treat gingival bleeding, while only 15% visit dental clinics regularly. The rates of using tooth brush was higher in females compared to males, 35% of males used tooth brush less than 2 times per day compared to 13% females (p=0.07). Female students believe more in the benefit of using hard tooth brush than male students; but smoking was much more frequent among males (p=0.03).

Conclusion: Improvement of oral hygiene status was related to dental education experience, and oral hygiene knowledge can be considered as a risk indicator for gingival disease.

Topic: Diagnosis and Risk factors

P0616

IL-1 polymorphisms may predict unsuccessful dental implants?

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Aim: The aim of this study was to analyse the possible association between no success of dental implants and two polymorphisms, IL1A (-889) and IL1B (+3953), in a Caucasian Portuguese population, and a possible relationship with other potential risk variables associated with a peri-implant disease.

Material and Methods: 155 unrelated Caucasian individuals, were divided into 2 groups: 100 with successful dental implant rehabilitations and 55 with unsuccessful ones. To identify the polymorphisms, in positions -889 of IL1A gene and +3953 of IL1B gene, was performed an oral mucosa scraping of the patients and the DNA obtained from epithelial cells. The data were analysed in the SPSS Statistics 17.0® and the statistic analysis included the independence test of the chi-square, the exact test of Fisher and techniques of analysis of binary logistic regression.

Results: The estimated prevalence of polymorphisms of IL1A and IL1B gene, determined by the TGP (CGC Genetics, Portugal) results, in the Caucasian Portuguese population was of 33.5%.

Success of rehabilitation with dental implants was more associated to a negative TGP result, whereas failure was found to be related to a positive result. Tobacco and alcohol consumption showed no statistically significant association with success or no success of the dental implants.

Conclusion: The success of the dental implants was more associated with the presence of the allele 2 of the IL1A gene and the allele 2 of the IL1B gene.

Tobacco and alcohol consumption showed no association with success or no success of the rehabilitation with dental implants.

Topic: Diagnosis and Risk factors

P0617

Smoking and nicotine addiction negatively influence non surgical periodontal treatment results at long term

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Aim: Cigarette smoking is a well-evidenced risk factor for periodontitis. However, its influence on periodontal treatment outcomes is not clearly established. The choice of smoking and periodontitis definition, and treatment modalities apparently modify study results and conclusions. Our aim was to evaluate the long term effects of cigarette consumption and nicotine addiction on periodontal therapy in a case-control study.

Material and Methods: Twenty non-smoker (NS) and twenty smoker (S) patients suffering from severe periodontitis were re-examined 1 to 5 years after initial diagnosis and non surgical periodontal treatments. The Fagerström's nicotine addiction score was also evaluated at re-examination. Periodontal treatment effectiveness was assessed by measuring pocket probing depth (PPD) changes and number of tooth loss per year (TL).

Results: At base-line, patients of NS and S groups did not differ by their demographic, periodontal and treatment characteristics. During the 3 years mean follow-up period, global PPD improvement was 1.07 and 0.78 mm for NS (p<0.001) and S groups (p=0.002), respectively. However, the percentage of PPD>7mm on molars did not change significantly (p=0.24) in