



EGYPTIAN DENTAL JOURNAL

Volume 58 Number (1) January 2012

Official Journal of
| The Egyptian Dental Association |
Since 1937

I.S.S.N 0070-9484





THE EFFECT OF SALIVARY BACTERIAL COUNT METHODS ON THE CARIOGRAM CARIES RISK ASSESSMENT MODEL

Sennary A. Badr;* Alharthi F.D** and Salama H. Shams***

ABSTRACT

Background: With the progress in cariology and better understanding of caries it has become essential to predict the caries risk of patients in an attempt to formulate an individualized preventive strategy to prevent and/or arrest the disease. Salivary bacterial counts represent the backbone of any caries risk assessment method.

Aim: This study was designed to investigate the effect of the bacterial count method on the final risk assessment and recommendations given by the cariogram model.

Methods: Mutans streptococcus and lactobacillus counts of 18 female patients at an age ranking between 20-40 years were done by dentocult and CRT methods 2 hours after breakfast. Two cariogram models were formed for each patient using data obtained from Dentocult™ and CRT™ methods alternatively. Data collected from both counting methods were tabulated, analyzed and statistically analyzed. Furthermore, the final cariograms obtained were compared and analyzed statistically.

Results: Dentocult salivary test methods revealed mean MS count (1.7 ± 0.7) mean LB count (1.6 ± 1.1). While CRT salivary test method revealed mean MS count (2.1 ± 0.3), mean LB count (1.8 ± 0.6). The cariogram model of all patients reported insignificantly higher mean in the sector of bacteria measured by CRT compared to dentocult (33% CRT, 27% Dentocult) with no change in the risk category or recommendations of the cariogram.

KEYWORDS: Salivary bacterial counts, Cariogram caries risk assessment.

INTRODUCTION

Dental caries still represents one of the most common chronic disease to all dentate individuals in spite of all the international efforts aiming at

it's fighting. Carious lesions arrest is found to be possible in its early stage by simply disrupting the plaque biofilm adhering at the surface of the tooth.⁽¹⁾

* SBARD Candidate, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah

** SBARD Candidate, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah

*** Professor of Conservative Dentistry, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah