

## 201.

**SEX INFLUENCE ON ERUPTION PARAMETERS OF PERMANENT MAXILLARY CANINES**

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The incidence of retention of the permanent upper canine is among 1-3% of the population. Its diagnosis at early stages avoids associated complications. The aim of this work was to compare eruption parameters of permanent canines (distance of the peak of the canine to the intermaxillary suture and external angle formed by the axis of the canine and the plane that cuts the intermaxillary suture in a perpendicular form) through XR in relation to sex. 48 children (aged 6-7, 8-9 and 10-12) were selected. A special systematized intraoral technique was applied to the right and left upper canines. Images were scanned and the parameters were measured with the UTHSCSA Image Tool program. Data were analyzed with the SPSS program. Results were: a) 6-7 yrs old: the test t did not show significant differences between sexes for distances and angles, as the regression analysis did not show association. b) 8-9 yrs old: the test t showed significant differences for the variable angle when comparing sexes. The regression analysis showed association between distance and angle. c) 10-12 yrs old: the test t for sexes and variables did not show significant differences. The regression analysis neither showed association between sexes. The studied parameters allow to predict anomalous position of the permanent upper canines at the age of 8-9 yrs old.

## 202.

**DIETARY RESTRICTION IN ALVEOLAR BONE MODELING AND REMODELING**

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This work examined the influence of the dietary restriction in alveolar bone modeling and remodeling in growing mice. Twenty weaned Balb/C mice 17 days age were assigned to one of 2 groups. Control (n=10) and undernourished (n=10). Controls was fed with a conventional hard diet. Undernourished was fed with 75% of the amount of the diet of the control group. The corporal weight was registered in periodic form. At 60 days of experience, the animals were sacrificed, mandibles were dissected and procesed for embedded in paraffin. Buccolingually sections of the mesial root of the first molar were made and stained with H-E. Sections were photographed and tracings were performed for the histomorphometrical study. The following parameters were evaluated following stereological principles: percentage of bone reabsorción, bone formation and bone rest surfaces, considering the 100% the total area of the remodeling and modeling alveolar bone walls respectively. Corporal weights were significantly smaller in the undernourished animals. The histomorphometrical study shows that dietary restriction produced an alteration in the process of bony modeling characterized by a reduction of surfaces covered by osteoblasts.

## 203.

**EFFECT OF THE EXTRACTION PROCESS ON THE PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF HONEY**

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Processing honey for human use demands caution in every stage of the process to avoid loosing both innocuousness and nutritional properties. This study is meant to diagnose the effect of machinery on the physical and chemical parameters of honey and to determine the sanitarium hygienic quality through microbiologic study. Frames, knives, trays, well and drums were sampled for physical-chemical analysis. Sampling, physical-chemical and microbiologic parameters went according to IRAM protocols. Physical-chemical parameters (color, HMF, acidity, and humidity) showed no substantial changes throughout the process. Results of color, HMF, acidity, and humidity.

parameters	frame	knives	trays	well	drums
Color	23,34	24,60	30,98	30,34	28,70
HMF	2,62	3,38	3,64	2,89	2,87
acidity	11,47	11,32	12,43	12,55	12,48
humidity	16,54	15,90	16,07	16,54	16,29

The number of fungus-yeast and total coliforms, however, did show a significant increase. According to results, machinery has no effect on physical-chemical parameters. Improper handling increases the number of fungus-yeast and total coliforms. Only the number of total coliforms exceeds the limits allowed by the C.A.A.

## 204.

**PROSTATE CELL PROLIFERATION IN MICE BEARING DMBA-INDUCED SALIVARY TUMORS: MODULATION BY DIETARY LIPIDS**

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**Introduction:** Dietary lipids modulate cell proliferation. There would be an association between salivary gland and prostate tumorigenesis. However, no changes prostate cell proliferation was found in mice bearing DMBA-induced submandibular gland tumors.

**Purpose:** To analyze the prostate cell proliferation in mice bearing DMBA-induced submandibular gland tumors according to the type of dietary lipids.

**Materials and methods:** 20 BALB/c male mice were assigned to four dietary groups: corn (C, control), soy (S) and fish (F) oils and olein (O). Two weeks after beginning the diets with 5% of oils, tumors were induced by DMBA. At the 16<sup>th</sup> week, the animals were euthanized. Prostate samples were stained with AgNOR technique. The number of AgNOR particles was compared between the groups. **Results:** The means of AgNOR particles varied from 210,4 (C) to 271,46 (S). A significantly greater number was found in S as compared to C (p<0.05).

**Conclusion:** Prostate cell proliferation was increased in animals fed a diet containing soy oil with 7.5% of n-3 fatty acids considered as protective in cancer.