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ORAL HEALTH STATUS AND ORAL HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PREGNANT WOMEN.

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Aim. To explore whether there is a relationship between oral health status and oral health-related quality of life of pregnant women of socially deprived populations of CABA. **Methods.** 45 pregnant women (age 18-39 $x=25,19\pm 6,56$) on their 1st/2nd trimester were sampled from the population of women attending a health center located in the south of CABA for their pregnancy control. The impact of oral disease was assessed using the Spanish validated version (López, 2006) of OHIP-49. (Slade y Spencer, 1994), which includes 49 items grouped in 7 domains. Each item admits an answer among 5 categories. A value ranging from 1 to 5 was assigned to each answer. To assess oral health status, 4 calibrated researchers performed a clinical examination and registered: Gingival Index (Löe y Silness, 1963); depth on probing, clinical attachment level, bleeding on probing and DMFT discriminating its components. Variables were analyzed in the population as a whole and compared in groups regarding previous dental attention (presence of fillings). Statistical analysis included: Chi Square test in order to establish association between variables and U of Mann-Whitney test to compare groups. **Results.** 85,72% of the patients showed clinical signs of gingivitis, in no patients was periodontitis diagnosed. Mean DMFT was $13,02\pm 5,73$ (D/DMFT= $6,40\pm 4,48$; M/DMFT= $4,09\pm 4,31$; F/DMFT= $2,53\pm 3,52$); 73,3% of the patients had at least one missing tooth; 91,1% presented active caries lesions; 55,6% had at least one filling. Most frequent impacts were reported in the domains: psychological discomfort (59,9%=frequent concern about dental problems) and functional limitation (51,1%= frequent perception that "a tooth did not look good"). Oral health status and oral health-related quality of life showed no significant association. Domains concerning functional limitation ($p<0,04$) physical pain ($p<0,01$), and physical disability ($p<0,03$) showed higher levels of impact in the group of patients with previous dental attention (presence of fillings). **Conclusion.** Oral health-related quality of life did not reflect oral health status, nevertheless, it may be an intervenient variable regarding dental service requests. SUBSIDIO P. ERASQUIN FOUBA 2011-13

Key words: quality of life, pregnant women, oral health status

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PARTICIPATION OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN THE COMPUTER ROOM OF THE FOUNLP

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Objective: As objective we set ourselves to know what is the use that is given to the computer room of the FOUNLP by teachers and students. **Methods:** The FOUNLP now has 33 computers installed with Ubuntu operating system, Internet access, with wide availability of schedules for teachers and students, assisted by interns on a rotating schedule. We conducted a survey to every person who entered the room in May 2010. Completed anonymously by 10 teachers (teaching classes) and 119 students FOUNLP. Descriptive statistics were applied to analyze the data and homogeneity test, one of the frequency analysis using Chi-square distribution. **Results:** The results indicated that the peak period of use is from 12:00 to 16:00, with the entire room ($n = 33$). One can observe a significant difference ($P < 0.001$) of the reasons for use at the times available. The increased use of the cabinet by teachers for teaching classes, was recorded between 8:00 and 14:00 pm. Average attendance in those classes was 41 ± 16 ($P = 0.05$). Resulting in 20% of classes attended by more than two students per computer. The surveys showed that the morning hours (8:00 am to 12:00 pm) is the most used by teachers in teaching classes. Between 12:00 and 16:00, the cabinet is used by students, mainly for personal use of Internet. There time availability during the afternoon / evening, 16:00 to 23 pm. **Conclusion:** From the results, we note that it is necessary to broaden the dissemination of the resources available in the computer room and the advantages of using UBUNTU software in FOUNLP. Given the times in all areas of our social, economic, cultural and technological course, education is experiencing a period in which to bet on the direction of innovation in adapting to changes and respond to the needs of the environment, strengthening, to enhance opportunities for teachers passes inevitably cross the adoption and implementation of ICT as a corporate strategy.

Key words: Teacher-Student-Computer-FOUNLP

