Fixed Prosthodontics performed by undergraduate students in University of Malaya

A. Abdul Aziz, N. Yahya, N. Baharuddin, and S. Hasan, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Objective: To evaluate the types of crowns, bridges, post and cores that had been constructed by the final year dental students in University of Malaya. Materials and methods: Data was collected from the final year students' project books of the year 2004/05 and 2005/06. The data was divided into 4 main categories: crowns, bridges, posts and cores. There were 360 crowns, 130 bridges and 515 post and cores delivered by the students. The information was evaluated using the SPSS. Results: Almost all types of crowns and bridges were constructed by the dental students. They were metal ceramic crown (73.9%), full ceramic crown (15.3%), full metal crown (10.6%) vencor (0.3%), fix-fix bridge (81%), cantilever bridge (9%), resin bonded bridge (6%), fix-moveable bridge (4%). The post were prefabricated post (16.7%), cast post (12.8%), parapost (10.3%), Nayyar post (0.2%) and transillumination post (0.2%). Types of material used for the core were amalgam (22.1%), composite (16.7%) and cast core (9.7%). Conclusion: The most common fixed prosthodontic restorations done by the students were: Fix-fix bridge; metal ceramic crown, prefabricated post and amalgam core.

The Correlation between Knowledge and Loyalty of the Orthodontic Patients

S. Pratiwi, and T. Gondhoiuywono, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Orthodontics treatment needs longer treatment time than any other treatment in dentistry. Therefore, there must be a complete understanding between the dentist and patient during the entire course of treatment. By giving careful explanations, dentist cultivates patient's confidence and brings him further into loyalty. Objectives: This research aims at finding out whether there is a relationship between the patient's knowledge of orthodontics and patient's loyalty toward the orthodontics treatment. Methods: This research was conducted at Trisakti Dental Hospital in 136 patients by using questionnaires in “Likert scale”. The collected data was then assessed statistically with Pearson Product Moment Correlation test using software SPSS. The questionnaire was divided into two stages. The first questionnaire was dedicated to the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. Results: Based on the validity test, out of the 50 questions related to loyalty, there are 40 valid questions with the validity value between 0.385 and 0.818. The reliability test got the alpha value of 0.948, suggesting that the questionnaire is reliable. The second questionnaire aimed at finding out the correlation. Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between knowledge and loyalty of patients, with Pearson correlation value 0.410 (p<0.01) which means higher patient knowledge about the treatment correlates well with patient's loyalty of the treatment.