

EFFECTIVENESS OF MOTIONLESS ULTRASONIC TOOTHBRUSH IN REDUCING
PLAQUE AND GINGIVAL INFLAMMATION IN FIXED ORTHODONTIC PATIENTS

Miss Thayika Saruttichart



บทคัดย่อและแฟ้มข้อมูลฉบับเต็มของวิทยานิพนธ์ตั้งแต่ปีการศึกษา 2554 ที่ให้บริการในคลังปัญญาจุฬาฯ (CUIR)
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ประสิทธิผลในการลดปริมาณแผ่นคราบจุลินทรีย์และการอักเสบของเหงือกของแปรงสีฟันอัลตรา
โซนิคแบบไม่เคลื่อนไหวในผู้ป่วยจัดฟันด้วยวิธีติดแน่น



วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต

สาขาวิชาทันตกรรมบูรณะเพื่อความสวยงามและทันตกรรมรากเทียม

คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ปีการศึกษา 2558

ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ทายิกา ศรุติชาติ : ประสิทธิภาพในการลดปริมาณแผ่นคราบจุลินทรีย์และการอักเสบของเหงือกของแปรงสีฟันอัลตราโซนิคแบบไม่เคลื่อนไหวนในผู้ป่วยจัดฟันด้วยวิธีติดแน่น (EFFECTIVENESS OF MOTIONLESS ULTRASONIC TOOTHBRUSH IN REDUCING PLAQUE AND GINGIVAL INFLAMMATION IN FIXED ORTHODONTIC PATIENTS) อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก: รศ. ทญ. ดร. อรรณา มาตังคสมบัติ, อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์ร่วม: อ. ทญ. ดร. พินทุอร จันทรวราพิทย์, 58 หน้า.

วัตถุประสงค์: เพื่อเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิผลในการลดแผ่นคราบจุลินทรีย์ การอักเสบของเหงือก และจำนวนของเชื้อ มีวแทนส์ สเตรีปโตคอคไค หลังจากการแปรงสีฟันอัลตราโซนิคแบบไม่เคลื่อนไหว กับแปรงสีฟันธรรมดา ในผู้ป่วยจัดฟันด้วยเครื่องมือติดแน่นทั้งปาก

วิธีการศึกษา: รูปแบบของการศึกษานี้เป็นการศึกษาแบบข้ามสลับ (crossover study) โดยอาสาสมัครที่ใช้เครื่องมือจัดฟันชนิดติดแน่นจำนวน 25 คนที่เข้าร่วมงานวิจัย ได้ถูกแบ่งแบบสุ่มเป็นสองกลุ่ม ซึ่งเริ่มจากการใช้แปรงธรรมดาหรือแปรงสีฟันไฟฟ้าเป็นเวลา 30 วัน ตามด้วยการกลับไปใช้แปรงสีฟันแบบเดิมก่อนเริ่มการทดลองเป็นเวลา 30 วัน จากนั้นทั้งอาสาสมัครทั้งสองกลุ่มสลับมาใช้แปรงสีฟันอีกชนิดหนึ่งเป็นเวลา 30 วัน โดยก่อนและหลังการใช้แปรงสีฟันแต่ละชนิด ผู้ตรวจที่ได้รับการปรับมาตรฐาน และไม่ทราบกลุ่มของผู้ป่วยได้ทำการตรวจ ดัชนีแผ่นคราบจุลินทรีย์ (Plaque index และ Plaque index bracket) ดัชนีเหงือกอักเสบ (Gingival index) และ จำนวนของเชื้อ มีวแทนส์ สเตรีปโตคอคไค ในน้ำลาย 1 มิลลิลิตร

ผลการวิจัย: ในด้านที่ติดตามจัดฟันพบว่า หลังจากใช้แปรงสีฟันอัลตราโซนิคแบบไม่เคลื่อนไหว จำนวนค่าเฉลี่ยของดัชนีแผ่นคราบจุลินทรีย์เพิ่มขึ้นอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ ($P=0.049$) ในขณะที่แปรงสีฟันธรรมดาไม่พบความแตกต่าง ($P=0.10$) โดยเมื่อเทียบค่าการเปลี่ยนแปลงของดัชนีแผ่นคราบจุลินทรีย์ของแปรงทั้งสองชนิดพบว่ากลุ่มแปรงสีฟันอัลตราโซนิคแบบไม่เคลื่อนไหว มีค่าเพิ่มขึ้นมากกว่ากลุ่มแปรงธรรมดาอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ ($P=0.04$) ในขณะที่ไม่พบความแตกต่าง ของค่าเฉลี่ยดัชนีแผ่นคราบจุลินทรีย์ในด้านที่ไม่ติดเครื่องมือจัดฟัน ส่วนดัชนีเหงือกอักเสบ และจำนวนเชื้อมีวแทนส์ สเตรีปโตคอคไค จากน้ำลาย พบว่าไม่มีความแตกต่างอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติเมื่อเปรียบเทียบก่อนและหลังการใช้แปรงทั้งสองชนิด และไม่พบความแตกต่างเมื่อเปรียบเทียบค่าการเปลี่ยนแปลงระหว่างกลุ่ม

สรุปผลการศึกษา: ในการวิจัยนี้พบว่าประสิทธิผลในการลดแผ่นคราบจุลินทรีย์ของแปรงธรรมดา ดีกว่าแปรงสีฟันอัลตราโซนิคแบบไม่เคลื่อนไหวในด้านที่ติดเครื่องมือจัดฟัน แต่ไม่พบความแตกต่างในด้านที่ไม่ติดเครื่องมือ และไม่พบความแตกต่างของการลดการอักเสบของเหงือก และจำนวนเชื้อ มีวแทนส์ สเตรีปโตคอคไค

สาขาวิชา ทันตกรรมบูรณะเพื่อความสวยงามและทันตกรรมมือชื่อนิติ
 ตกรรรมรากเทียม

ลายมือชื่อ อ.ที่ปรึกษาหลัก

ปีการศึกษา 2558

ลายมือชื่อ อ.ที่ปรึกษาร่วม

5675829332 : MAJOR ESTHETIC RESTORATIVE AND IMPLANT DENTISTRY

KEYWORDS: DENTAL PLAQUE REMOVAL, FIXED ORTHODONTIC PATIENTS, POWERED TOOTHBRUSH, ULTRASONIC TOOTHBRUSH / MUTANS STREPTOCOCCI / MOTIONLESS ULTRASONIC TOOTHBRUSH

THAYIKA SARUTTICHART: EFFECTIVENESS OF MOTIONLESS ULTRASONIC TOOTHBRUSH IN REDUCING PLAQUE AND GINGIVAL INFLAMMATION IN FIXED ORTHODONTIC PATIENTS. ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF. ORANART MATANGKASOMBUT, Ph.D., CO-ADVISOR: PINTUON CHANTARAWARATIT, Ph.D., 58 pp.

Objective: To compare the effectiveness of a motionless ultrasonic toothbrush to manual toothbrush in reducing dental plaque, gingival inflammation and mutans streptococci in fixed orthodontic patients.

Materials and methods: Twenty-five orthodontic patients were recruited to this crossover study. The patients were randomized into 2 groups starting with a manual or motionless ultrasonic toothbrush for 30 days. After a 30-day washout period, the patients switched to the other toothbrush type for 30 days. Plaque index and gingival index were evaluated by a calibrated-blinded examiner before and after each 30-day period of brushing. At these times, saliva samples were also collected for the quantification of mutans streptococci.

Results : On the bracket side, the motionless ultrasonic toothbrush showed significantly higher mean plaque index bracket (PIB) score after 30-day usage than baseline ($P=0.049$), while the manual toothbrush group showed no difference between before and after brushing period ($P=0.10$). The changes in PIB score were significantly more favorable in the manual toothbrush group than in the ultrasonic toothbrush group ($P=0.04$). In contrast, on the non-bracket side, the manual and motionless ultrasonic toothbrushes exhibited no significant difference. There was no significant difference in the changes of gingival index or the numbers of mutans streptococci between the 2 toothbrush groups.

Conclusion : Manual toothbrushes performed better than the motionless ultrasonic toothbrush in plaque removal on the bracket side in orthodontic patients. However, no difference was observed in terms of gingival status and the numbers of mutans streptococci.

Field of Study: Esthetic Restorative and Implant Student's Signature

Dentistry Advisor's Signature

Academic Year: 2015

Co-Advisor's Signature

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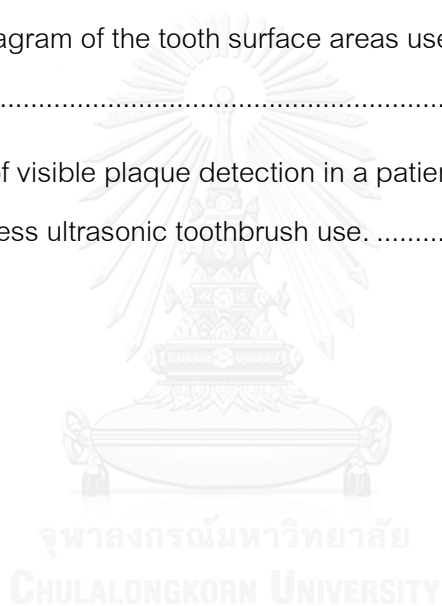
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Chapter1

Background

Dental plaque is the primary factor causing both dental caries and periodontal diseases that could lead to tooth loss.² Therefore, removal of dental plaque by effective tooth brushing play an important role to prevent periodontal disease and dental caries.^{3,4} Orthodontic patients have greater difficulties to get rid of plaque retention due to their orthodontic bands, brackets and wires. Recent studies showed nearly 25 percent of the patients undergoing orthodontic treatment developed one or more decalcifications during the course of the treatment.^{5,6} There was a change in pH, carbohydrate content and microbial populations of streptococci and lactobacilli in plaque sample of the patients after placement of orthodontic appliance.⁷ These detrimental changes could be the sources of oral pathology. Moreover, fixed orthodontic treatment can increase gingival inflammation, bleeding, gingival enlargement and probing depth.⁸ Because of the difficulties in plaque removal, powered toothbrush maybe a helpful alternative to manual toothbrush for orthodontic patients.

The effectiveness of manual and powered toothbrushes had been compared in many studies.⁹⁻¹⁴ At present, there is conflicting evidence whether an electric or manual toothbrush is better, especially for orthodontic patients.^{12, 15, 16} Interestingly, Costa MR in 2007¹⁰ found that high frequency toothbrushes which were tested showed a significant decrease in plaque index when compared with manual toothbrushes in orthodontic and dental implant patients. This suggests that ultrasonic toothbrushes may be superior to manual toothbrushes.

Manufacturers have been improving powered toothbrushes for decades. The motionless ultrasonic toothbrush was recently launched in the market to overcome the increase in the rate of tooth wear and tissue damage caused by motor-driven toothbrushes.¹⁷⁻¹⁹ This novel motionless powered toothbrush uses an ultrasonic chip embedded in the toothbrush head providing 96-million air-oscillation per minute. The brushes transmit ultrasonic impulses with the specially-formulated Nano Bubble toothpaste onto the teeth and gum to remove dental plaque and stain without any movement of the bristles. Since the launch of the motionless toothbrushes, there has not

been any clinical study on their effectiveness to date. Thus, this study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of the novel motionless powered toothbrushes in plaque removal in fixed orthodontic patients.

Review of literatures

Plaque removal in orthodontic patients

Many studies have evaluated the effectiveness of most common brushing techniques. The scrub technique seems to be a popular method of brushing, but the patients are affected with gingival recession and/or tooth wear. The bass technique is one of the most frequently recommended in orthodontic patients due to its emphasis on the gingival third of the tooth surfaces as well as the gingival crevices. Orthodontic patients often have problems cleaning the tooth surfaces effectively around the brackets. It is easy to envision that flossing often becomes more difficult and time consuming when fixed orthodontic brackets are present, likely resulting in a less-than-daily usage pattern. Previous studies in orthodontic patients observed improved periodontal health with the use of electric toothbrushes.^{20, 21}

Powered toothbrushes

For manual brushing, the correct angulation of brush head, bristle size and material, brush design, brush head diameter, and especially patients' skills are important factors contributing to the effectiveness of manual tooth brushing. Because of the frequent failure to achieve the optimum of these parameters, powered toothbrushes have been developed since the 1960s. A variety of innovative powered toothbrushes have been studied on their effectiveness on bacterial plaque removal for many decades.²² In 2010, Deacon SA. and co-workers²³ published a systematic review of different types of powered toothbrushes for plaque control and gingival health. The result showed that brushes with a rotation oscillation action is significantly better on reducing plaque and gingivitis than those with a side-to-side action. However, the difference was small and its clinical importance was unclear. Moreover, because only a few trials on other types of powered brushes, evidence is still lacking to make a conclusion from the comparisons across several types of powered toothbrushes. Recently, The systematic review by Yaacob and co-workers¹⁶ in 2014 studied on 7 different modes of action in the

power toothbrushes which were (1) side to side action (2) counter oscillation (3) rotation oscillation (4) circular (5) ultrasonic (6) ionic (7) unknown. Among various types of powered toothbrushes, this systematic review¹⁶ demonstrated that rotation-oscillation, ionic, and ultrasonic brushes performed better than manual toothbrushes in plaque reduction, with the most evidence existed for the rotation-oscillation brushes. However, not a large number of trials were performed in orthodontic patients; these studies also tested different types of powered toothbrushes, and observed conflicting results.^{10, 14, 24-27}

The ultrasonic toothbrush provides ultrasonic waves that transmit through the tooth contacts and subgingival areas. In vitro studies indicated that the dynamic fluid activity generated by sonic toothbrushes is capable of removing bacteria adhering to saliva-coated hydroxyapatite and removing or fragmenting fimbriae from the cell wall of *Actinomyces viscosus*. Ultrasonic brushes were also shown to be able to remove significantly greater in vitro *Streptococcus mutans* biofilm from the surface of hydroxyapatite discs even without bristle contacts, as compared to a rotation-oscillation toothbrush.²⁸ Costa and others in 2007¹⁰ demonstrated that plaque scores were lowered

on buccal surfaces of teeth with orthodontic brackets in the group using ultrasonic toothbrush. In addition, *Streptococcus mutans* (*S.mutans*) counts were markedly decreased in the electric and ultrasonic groups, which should be related to a reduced risk of oral disease. On the other hand, the study in 2014¹⁵ failed to show significant difference in plaque composition after the use of an ultrasonic toothbrush compared with a manual toothbrush in fixed orthodontic patients.

More recently, the motionless ultrasonic toothbrush (Emmi-dent®) was developed and introduced a new-way of motionless brushing without friction. Emmi-dent is an electric toothbrush with an integrated ultrasonic piezo chip in the brush head which can produce up to 96 million ultrasonic wave (air abrasion) per minute. The company claims that this toothbrush can destroy the bacteria and penetrate up to 12-mm. deep into the gums by generating ultrasonic waves and billions of microscopic nano-bubbles (1,000 times smaller than the bacteria) which are created from toothpaste.

Nano bubble toothpaste

It is known that ultrasonic wave requires a suitable transmission medium depending on the ultrasonic frequency and ultrasonic output. For the motionless ultrasonic toothbrush, a special type of toothpaste (Emmi-dent[®] nano bubble toothpaste) is used as a medium for dental micro-cleaning by forming millions of micro-bubbles that cannot be formed in conventional toothpastes. This special toothpaste contains a relatively high percentage of abrasive substances. However the relative dentin abrasivity (RDA) value of this toothpaste is nil, comparing with conventional toothpaste that RDA value lies at 70 – 130.²⁹

Oral microorganisms in orthodontic patients

Mutans streptococci were discovered to be a significant pathogen for human dental caries by Clarke³⁰ in 1924. Currently, the level of mutans streptococci is considered one of the major factors used in dental caries risk assessment.³¹ Perinetti G and others in 2004³² showed a statistically significant increase in suspected periodontal pathogens, for example spirochetes, motile rods and other gram-negative organisms on

orthodontically-treated teeth. Moreover, Rosenbloom R. G. in 1991³³ found that the numbers of mutans streptococci were significantly elevated during orthodontic treatments. With regards to the mechanisms of high frequency movement toothbrush, Robrish and colleagues reported that *S. mutans* was 600 times more resistant to sonic energy than *Fusobacterium nucleatum*³⁴. Likewise, Olsen have reported that Gram-positive bacteria are less sensitive to acoustic energy than Gram-negative bacteria.³⁵ Recently, Costa and colleagues found that the counts of mutans streptococci observed with ultrasonic and electric brushes both decreased significantly after 1 month comparing to manual tooth brushing in patients with fixed orthodontic appliances that might be more difficult to clean with manual toothbrush.¹⁰

A motionless ultrasonic toothbrush (Emmi-dent®) has been introduced with objectives to overcome tooth wear and tissue damage caused by manual and motor-driven toothbrushes, and to reduce dental plaque in difficult-to-clean areas. However, no clinical evidence exists on its effectiveness, especially in orthodontics patients. Therefore, this study was conducted to compare the effectiveness on plaque removal,

reduction in gingival inflammation and numbers of mutans streptococci of the motionless ultrasonic toothbrushes in comparison to manual toothbrushes in patients with fixed orthodontic appliances.

Research question

Is the motionless ultrasonic tooth brushing more effective on dental plaque removal, reduction of gingival inflammation and number of mutans streptococci than manual tooth brushing in fixed orthodontic patients?

Research objective

To compare the effectiveness on plaque removal, reduction in gingival inflammation and numbers of mutans streptococci after using motionless ultrasonic toothbrush and manual toothbrush in patients with fixed orthodontic appliances.

Hypothesis

Null hypothesis: There was no difference in plaque index scores, gingival index scores and number of mutans streptococci after using motionless ultrasonic and manual toothbrush.

Alternative hypothesis: There was a difference in plaque index score gingival index score and number of mutans streptococci after using motionless ultrasonic and manual toothbrush.

Conceptual framework

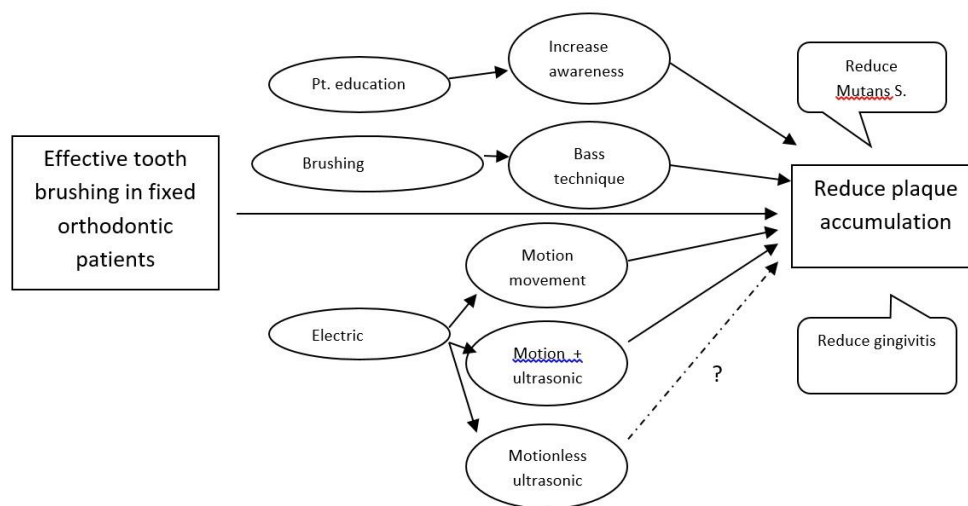


Figure 1 The conceptual framework shows different devices, using to improve oral hygiene

Keywords

Dental plaque removal, fixed orthodontic patients, gingival inflammation, powered toothbrush, motionless ultrasonic toothbrush, mutans streptococci

Chapter2

Research design

The experimental study was carried out as a randomized controlled trial, two examiner-blind, two-treatment crossover study.

Research methodology

The participants who were eligible for the study was informed about the objectives and study procedures and gave consent prior to the start of the study. Filling (if needed), scaling and polishing were done for all participants who enrolled in this study. After that, baseline data was collected including microbiological evaluation, gingival index and plaque index. The subjects were randomized into 2 groups.

Group A: Manual/Ultrasonic

Group B: Ultrasonic/Manual

Group A obtained an instruction for the Bass technique using orthodontic toothbrush (Systema®) for 5 minutes from one dentist. Group B obtained an instruction for the motionless ultrasonic toothbrush (Emmi-dent®). Both groups were assigned to

use each technique for 30 days, during the experimental period the participants were not allowed to use other oral hygiene aids or mouth rinse. The brushing period was followed by the washout interval of 30 days, during which they returned to their regular toothbrushes. After that, the participants were switched to the other device for 30 days. They were evaluated at the beginning and at the end of the 30 day-period of each intervention. All participants were regularly monitored if they used the toothbrush correctly by phone call once a week.



Diagram of study design

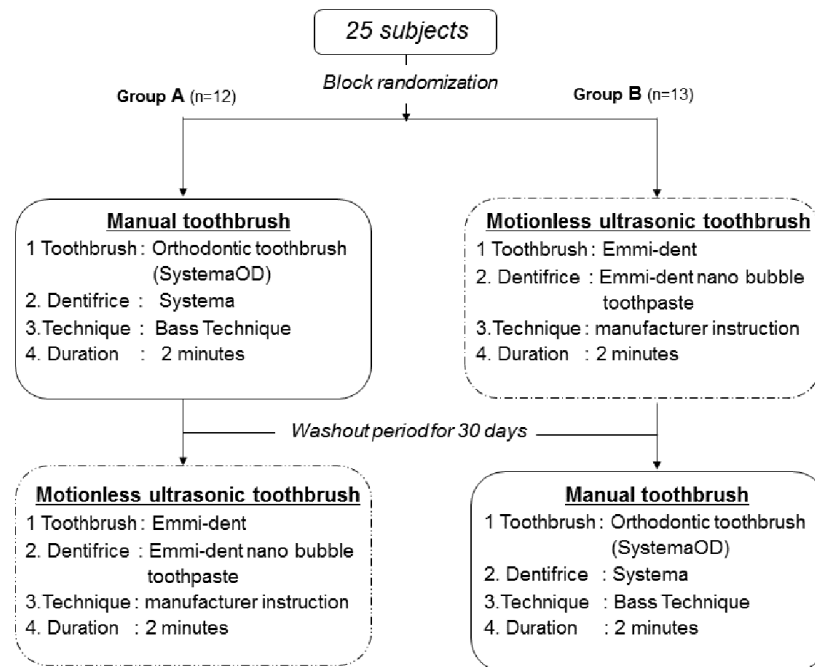


Figure 2 Study design flow chart

Ethical considerations

The study protocol was approved by the ethics committee at Faculty of Dentistry, Chulalongkorn University (approval no.031/2015, study code: HREC-DCU2015-001), and registered at the Thai Clinical Trials Registry (TCTR; TCTR20151123003).

Population and Sample

Patients who were undergoing fixed orthodontic treatment in orthodontic department,

Chulalongkorn University were contacted and asked to participate in this study.

To be eligible for this study, participants had to be within the following criteria

Inclusion criteria

1. Have been fully bonded with the fixed orthodontic appliances for more than 1 month
2. Without systemic diseases known to affect oral tissues.
3. No periodontal therapy for past 3 months.
4. Have not taken any antibiotics or antiseptic mouthwashes since last one month prior to study.
5. Have at least 20 teeth

Exclusion criteria

1. Using chemical supplemental plaque control methods.

2. Have five or more carious teeth requiring immediate treatment.
3. Smoke
4. Have Parkinson's disease
5. Taking drugs that could affect state of gingival tissues including corticosteroids and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.
6. Taking psychiatric drugs.

Sample size

The sample size estimate was based on the primary hypothesis: There are no different in plaque index score and gingival index score between motionless ultrasonic toothbrush and manual toothbrush group in fixed orthodontic patients. The sample size was calculated with two-tail test (Fig3) using plaque reduction data of a previous study on ultrasonic toothbrush¹⁴ with an alpha of 0.05 and 0.8 power of test for a two-sided test.

$$n_1 = \frac{(z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} + z_{1-\beta})^2 \left[\sigma_1^2 + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{r} \right]}{\Delta^2}$$

$$r = \frac{n_2}{n_1}, \Delta = \mu_1 - \mu_2$$

Figure 3 Sample size formula

Allocation Technique

Block-of-4 randomization was used to allocate the 25 participants into two groups.

Group A - used bass manual brushing for a period of 30 days, followed by an interval of 30 days period of regular tooth brushing practice prior to the study. After that, they used motionless ultrasonic brushing for 30 days.

Group B - used motionless ultrasonic brushing for 30 days, followed by an interval of 30 days period of regular tooth brushing practice prior to the study. After that, they used Bass manual brushing for 30 days

There were 6 possible ways to equally assign participants to a block.

1119257872051146582005404
6090899945657636807938978
2799895346267764715900738
3062274581197068766532332
8117166990268837832454712
<u>6219567557997886282467750</u>
1625176898885810220478182
9720101617009409083286362
2057293436242245627437521
1078962724093572936562029
7088754957896157507387713
8619042788455571467970540
7754409008690446168520453
4238701407865990608568023
61768121

Figure 4 Table of computer-generated random numbers

1 = AABB, 2 = ABBA, 3 = BABA, 4 = ABAB, 5 = BBAA and 6 = BAAB

Table 1 Group allocation of 25 subjects

Subject	Group	Subject	Group	Subject	Group
1	B	9	A	17	B
2	A	10	A	18	A
3	A	11	B	19	A
4	B	12	B	20	B
5	A	13	B	21	B
6	B	14	B	22	B
7	B	15	A	23	A
8	A	16	A	24	A
				25	B

A list of random numbers was randomly selected from a table of random numbers (figure 3), and any numbers other than 1 to 6 were skipped. For example, if the underlined numbers in figure 2 were selected, the result list is 6 2 1 5 6 5 5. Random allocation in blocks (Subjects: 25 , Block size: 4, Group: 2(A,B))

Intervention

Interventions of this study are bass manual technique and motionless ultrasonic toothbrush.

Table 2 The toothbrush types use in this study

Toothbrush type	Mode of action	Product name
Manual toothbrush	Bass technique	Orthodontic toothbrush; Systema OD (Japan)
Motionless ultrasonic tooth brush	Brush head vibrates at 96 million air oscillation per minute	Emmi-Dent® (Germany)

Examiner calibration

Two trained examiners were calibrated for the evaluation of plaque index bracket and gingival indices by examining both indices on 3 patients with fixed

orthodontic appliances. Kappa statistic was used to evaluate the intra-examiner and inter-examiner reliability. For the gingival index score: the Kappa of 0.854 and 0.788 were obtained from both examiners and the Kappa of 0.774 was obtained from inter-examination agreement. Similar to the plaque index bracket score: the Kappa of 0.888 and 0.833 were obtained for both examiners and a Kappa of 0.886 was obtained from inter-examination agreement.

Outcome measurement

- Plaque index bracket³⁶ (PIB)

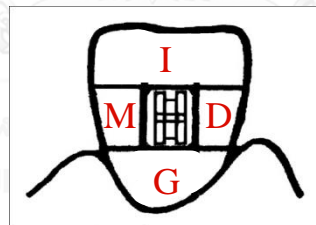


Figure 5 Schematic diagram of the tooth surface areas used for

Buccal side of each tooth was divided into 4 zones according to the position of the brackets: Mesial(M), Distal(D), Gingival(G) and Incisal(I) followed the Loe and Silness plaque index score.³⁷

Table 3 Plaque index score

Score	Criteria
0	No plaque.
1	island of plaque
2	continuous line lesser or equal to 1 mm. long
3	continuous line greater than 1 mm. long

The plaque index bracket scores of one tooth from 6 sextants: upper right (first molar), upper center (central incisor), upper left (first molar), lower right (first molar), lower center (central incisor) and lower left (first molar), were recorded. In cases that the first molar was banded or missing, the second premolar was chosen to represent the sextant. On the non-bracket side, Silness and Loe plaque index was used.³⁷

- Gingival Index (GI)

The gingival inflammatory condition of each tooth was evaluated by using the Loe and Silness Gingival Index.³⁷

Table 4 Gingival index score

Score	Criteria
0	Absence of inflammation.
1	Mild inflammation- slight change in color and little change in
2	Moderate inflammation- moderate glazing, redness , edema
3	Severe inflammation - marked redness and hypertrophy.

- Microbiological evaluation

Samples of 5 mL stimulated saliva was collected from the patients in the morning before brushing at the beginning and the end of each 30-day brushing period.

The salivary samples were cultured on Mitis salivarius-bacitracin agar (MSB). The number of mutans streptococcal colonies were counted after incubation on agar medium for 48 hours under 5% Carbon Dioxide.

Data collection and analysis

Data was collected and analyzed using statistical software (SPSS 16.0, SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA). For difference in the plaque index scores, Wilcoxon Signed Rank test was used, whereas for the gingival index and number of mutans streptococci, paired t-

tests was used to test the difference after using both toothbrushes. The 95% confidence intervals were calculated for the mean difference between before and after used manual and ultrasonic toothbrush in all indices.

Expected benefit of this study

The result of a randomized controlled trial with a crossover design that investigated if the new motionless ultrasonic toothbrush would be beneficial for recommendations regarding dental plaque control and gingival condition of patients with fixed orthodontic appliances.

Limitation

The result of this study can be applied only in fixed orthodontic patients.

Chapter3

RESULT

A total of 25 subjects (8 males and 17 females) with age ranged from 13 to 43 years (mean $23.3 \pm SD 6.5$) were enrolled in this study. All participants completed both legs of the study. During the experiment one male (from group B) had an allergic reaction (mild burning sensation on his lower lip and chin with redness on his chin) to the nano bubble toothpaste after using the ultrasonic toothbrush after the first couple of days. After that, he changed to regular toothpaste with the motionless ultrasonic toothbrush instead the 30-day period was over. In addition, one male participant (group B) missed his first follow-up appointment and continued to use the motionless ultrasonic toothbrush for a total of 2 months. Nevertheless, we included their data in our analysis according to the intention-to-treat concept.³⁸

Plaque index score

The presence of visible plaque was examined before (pre) and after (post) each experimental period. The mean PI scores (pre_PI and post_PI) of both the bracket and

non-bracket sides were shown in Table 5. The plaque index bracket scores after the period of ultrasonic toothbrush use were significantly higher than baseline ($P=0.049$), while there was no significant difference in the manual toothbrush group ($P=0.104$). The changes in PIB scores (Post-Pre) were significantly better in the manual toothbrush group than the ultrasonic toothbrush group ($P=0.042$). Furthermore, when various positions on the tooth were analyzed separately, a significant increase in the PIB scores after ultrasonic toothbrush use and a significant difference in the changes of PIB scores between the 2 toothbrush groups were observed for all sites (Table 6). In contrast, on the non-bracket side, both manual and ultrasonic toothbrush groups show no significant difference in plaque index scores between before and after intervention and no difference between groups (Table 5). An example of visible plaque detection in a patient before and after periods of manual and motionless ultrasonic toothbrush use was shown in figure 5

Table 5 Mean(SD) Plaque Index Score (PI) of Bracket and Non-bracket Sides Before and After Each Brushing Period and Their Differences.

Side	Intervention	N	Pre_PI ^a	Post_PI ^b	<i>P</i> value ^c	Post-Pre ^d	<i>P</i> value ^c
Bracket	Manual	25	1.47(0.55)	1.36(0.44)	0.10	-0.11(0.30)	0.04*
	Ultrasonic	25	1.46(0.48)	1.58(0.61)	0.049*	0.12(0.33)	
Non- bracket	Manual	25	1.99(0.59)	2.03(0.54)	0.43	0.05(0.73)	0.96
	Ultrasonic	25	1.99(0.49)	2.06(0.37)	0.77	0.07(0.42)	

^aPre_PI= mean PI before each brushing period

^bPost_PI= mean PI after each brushing period

^cWilcoxon Signed Rank test

^dPost-Pre= mean difference between PI after and before each brushing period

*Statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$)

Table 6 Mean(SD) Plaque Index Score (PI) of Various Positions on the Tooth Surface on the Bracket Side Before and After Each Brushing Period and Their Differences.

	Site	Intervention	N	Pre_PI ^a	Post_PI ^b	<i>P</i> value ^c	Post-Pre ^d	<i>P</i> value ^e
Bracket	Proximal ^e	Manual	25	2.28 (0.39)	2.18 (0.43)	0.196	-0.09 (0.40)	0.002*
		Ultrasonic	25	2.19 (0.35)	2.53 (0.31)	<0.001*	0.35 (0.35)	
	Gingival	Manual	25	2.06 (0.49)	1.94 (0.51)	0.090	-0.12 (0.5)	0.006*
		Ultrasonic	25	1.94 (0.52)	2.27 (0.40)	0.004*	0.32 (0.49)	
	Incisal	Manual	25	1.00 (0.51)	0.76 (0.50)	0.181	-0.23 (0.57)	0.009*
		Ultrasonic	25	0.91 (0.43)	1.25 (0.49)	0.005*	0.33 (0.50)	

^aPre_PI= mean PI before each brushing period

^bPost_PI= mean PI after each brushing period

^cWilcoxon Signed Rank test

^dPost-Pre= mean difference between PI after and before each brushing period

^eProximal is the average of mesial and distal plaque index score

*Statistically significant difference ($P<0.05$)



Figure 6 An example of visible plaque detection in a patient before and after periods of manual and motionless ultrasonic toothbrush use.

Gingival index score

No difference was seen in the comparisons of gingival index (GI) scores before and after each intervention or the changes in GI scores between the 2 toothbrush groups (Table 7).

Table 7 Mean (SD) Gingival Index Score (GI) of Bracket and Non-bracket Sides Before and After Each Brushing Period and Their Differences.

Side	Intervention	N	Pre_GI ^a	Post_GI ^b	<i>P value</i> ^c	Post-Pre ^d	<i>P value</i> ^c
Bracket	Manual	25	1.04(0.16)	1.08(0.14)	0.228	0.04(0.19)	0.24
	Ultrasonic	25	1.12(0.23)	1.09(0.16)	0.586	-0.02(0.26)	
Non-bracket	Manual	25	1.08(0.18)	1.13(0.12)	0.116	0.05(0.18)	0.24
	Ultrasonic	25	1.14(0.19)	1.12(0.13)	0.647	-0.02(0.24)	

^aPre_GI= mean GI before each brushing period

^bPost_GI= mean GI after each brushing period

^cPaired t-tests

^dPost-Pre= mean difference between GI after and before each brushing period

Microbiological evaluation

After 48 hours of incubation, there were 9 out of 25 subjects whose mutans streptococci colonies could not be counted at least once from four collection times.

According to intention to treat concept³⁸, a single imputation strategy was applied by using data from a previous or later timepoint of the patients in place of any missing datapoint. However, there was one patient whose saliva samples showed no mutans streptococci in all four collections, hence, the whole set of data was missing from our analysis. Thus, the results for log₁₀ of CFU/mL of mutans streptococci before and after

using the manual and ultrasonic toothbrush were recorded from 24 subjects and the result showed no significant difference in number of mutans streptococci between before and after both intervention. (Table 8)

Table 8 Numbers of Mutans Streptococci Before and After Each Brushing Period

Intervention	N	Pre_MS ^a (x10 ⁵ CFU/mL)		Post_MS ^b (x10 ⁵ CFU/mL)		P- value ^c
		Mean (95% confidence	Geometric Mean (95% confidence	Mean (95% confidence	Geometric Mean (95% confidence	
Manual	24	4.6 (1.5, 8.5)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	2.2 (1.0, 3.9)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	0.590
Ultrasonic	24	2.8 (0.9, 5.1)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	2.6 (0.8, 5.3)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	0.828
P-value ^c		0.241		0.059		

^aPre_MS = x10⁵ CFU/mL of MS before each brushing period

^bPost_MS = x10⁵ CFU/mL of MS after each brushing period

^cPaired t-test (using logCFU/mL data)

logCFU/mL= Base 10 logarithmic of colony forming units per millilitre

Chapter4

DISCUSSION

This randomized controlled study used a crossover design with a 30-day washout period to test the effectiveness of a recently launched motionless ultrasonic toothbrush in fixed orthodontic patients. In the crossover design, the effects of the two types of toothbrushes can be measured in the same persons. Thus, it offers many advantages, including decrease number of subjects and within-subject confounding factors (e.g. age, gender, and hand skills). However, there are concerns regarding the use of crossover design. To minimize the carryover effect, we allowed for a 30-day washout period when the patients went back to using their normal toothbrushes.^{16, 23}

Furthermore, to reduce the period effect on the sequence of experimental interventions, we only recruited patients who had had fixed orthodontic appliances for more than 1 month. This was to allow time for the patients to become familiar with brushing with brackets and wires on their teeth, so that the outcomes in patients with different experimental sequences would not be affected by the time-dependent acquisition of

brushing skills. The randomized design was used to minimize the sequence effect. The interventions were performed at home to mimic normal conditions. Thus, to maximize compliance, participants received weekly monitoring phone calls. All participants were instructed to charge the battery of the powered toothbrush every night to prevent battery run out during the experiment.

Our results suggested that on the bracket side, the motionless ultrasonic toothbrush group had increased plaque accumulation compared to the manual toothbrush group (Table 5). The mean PIB scores of all sites (proximal, incisal, and gingival areas) were increased significantly after using the motionless ultrasonic toothbrush, whereas no significant difference was detected in the manual group (Table

6). Between-group comparisons also showed significant differences at all sites. This

The manufacturer claims that the motionless ultrasonic toothbrush with an ultrasonic chip embedded in the toothbrush head could provide 96-million air oscillation/minute that could remove dental plaque without any bristle movement. However, according to our results, this may not be enough to reduce plaque accumulation in the difficult-to-

clean areas, such as around orthodontic brackets, although the motionless ultrasonic toothbrush group performed similarly to the manual toothbrush on the non-bracket side. This result is supported by a previous study indicating that placing an ultrasonic toothbrush 3 mm from tooth surfaces was not effective for plaque removal *in vivo*¹³, even though it has been shown to be effective *in vitro*.²⁸

Theoretically, the ultrasonic waves could remove adhered bacteria and may induce cell surface alterations that affect plaque attachment.³⁹ While a number of studies showed that ultrasonic toothbrushes could reduce more dental plaque and/or mutans streptococci than manual brushes^{10, 40, 41}, no significant difference was observed in other reports.^{42, 43} Costa and co-workers found no significant difference in the prevalence and level of several oral bacterial species after usage of ultrasonic toothbrushes.¹⁵ Although an earlier study reported a significant reduction in the number of mutans streptococci in the ultrasonic group¹⁰, the differences in the bacterial counts (CFU/mL) presented were minor for microbiological data. Since the high risk for caries is associated with greater than 10^5 CFU/mL of salivary mutans streptococci and low risk

with less than 10^4 CFU/mL³¹, large changes in mutans streptococci number (in the level of orders of magnitude) would be necessary to affect caries risk. When we analyzed the microbiological data categorically according to caries risk, our result showed no statically significant difference in caries risk before and after the use of both toothbrush types (Appendix A.5, Wilcoxon signed rank test; Manual group *p value*= 0.132, Ultrasonic group *p value* = 0.157). Furthermore, none of the subjects changed from high risk to low risk for dental caries and vice versa. The change in the proportion of high caries risk patients following both interventions was not statically significant (Appendix A.6, McNemar test; Manual group *p value*= 0.344, Ultrasonic group *p value* = 0.508). Furthermore, because of the highly skewed nature of microbial count data, we performed logarithmic transformation of CFU/ml so that the data have normal distribution for statistical analysis.⁴⁴ The data reported here by geometric means and 95% confidence intervals (Table 8) is more suitable to represent the distribution of the bacterial counts.

In our study, we could not observe significant reduction in the PIB and PI scores before and after the brushing periods. This could be due to the Hawthorne effect that may have started from the time when the patients were given oral prophylaxis and oral care instruction 1 month prior to the experimental period. This may also, at least partly, explain why we observed no difference in the gingival conditions. Furthermore, although the increase in visible plaque on the bracket side was observed in the motionless ultrasonic toothbrush group, the gingival index score showed no significant difference. Previous studies indicated that gingivitis usually develops after 15-21 days of complete withdrawal of oral hygiene care⁴⁵ and a change of 0.2 plaque index unit predicts a statistically significant difference of 0.1 unit in the gingival index score.⁴⁶ The level of increase in plaque accumulation in the ultrasonic group in our study may not be enough to significantly affect the gingival index scores. Another possible reason is that our participants were given oral hygiene instructions before the start of orthodontic treatments and again before the start of each study period. A recent trial in orthodontic patients also suggested that a repeated oral hygiene motivation program leads to

successful plaque control regardless of the types of toothbrushes used.⁴⁷ In addition, since our sample size was calculated based on the primary outcome (plaque index score), so there is a possibility that the sample size may not adequate to observe the difference in secondary outcomes (gingival index score and level of mutans streptococci).

Previous studies of powered toothbrushes in orthodontic patients yielded different results, so it is not yet conclusive if they would perform better than manual toothbrushes.⁴⁸ The majority of studies tested the effectiveness of rotation-oscillation toothbrushes.²⁴⁻²⁷ Our study added to the evidence that the new motionless ultrasonic toothbrush was not as effective as manual toothbrushes in reducing dental plaque on the bracket side. Nevertheless, it showed a comparable result to manual toothbrushes on the non-bracket side. This result implies that the motionless ultrasonic toothbrush may be more suitable for non-orthodontic patients. It may be beneficial for patients lacking manual dexterity, but this issue needs further investigation.

CONCLUSION

In this study, manual toothbrushes performed better than motionless ultrasonic toothbrushes in dental plaque removal on the bracket side, but there was no difference between the 2 groups on the non-bracket side, in fixed orthodontic patients. No difference was observed with regards to gingival condition and number of mutans streptococci.



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APPENDICE

Appendix A

A.1 The individual mean Gingival Index Score (GI) of Bracket and Non-bracket Sides Before and After Each Brushing Period.

Patient No.	Bracket				non-Bracket			
	Manual		Ultrasonic		Manual		Ultrasonic	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
A1	1.67	1.17	1.46	1.75	1.50	1.17	1.17	1.50
A2	1.17	1.13	1.13	1.46	2.50	1.33	2.17	1.83
A3	1.58	1.29	2.13	2.29	2.17	1.00	1.67	2.17
A4	1.83	1.25	1.58	1.92	2.17	2.67	2.50	2.50
A5	2.58	2.42	2.46	2.63	1.00	2.83	1.83	2.00
A6	1.96	1.88	1.96	2.75	2.83	2.17	2.67	2.33
A7	1.75	1.38	1.71	2.17	1.50	2.00	1.83	2.00
A8	2.08	2.04	1.92	2.13	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00
A9	1.63	1.83	1.92	2.21	2.50	2.83	1.67	2.33
A10	2.63	2.08	2.00	2.54	2.67	2.67	2.33	2.67
A11	2.33	1.33	1.63	2.00	2.50	1.33	1.33	1.83
A12	2.21	2.21	2.13	1.88	2.33	2.33	1.67	1.50
B1	2.21	2.33	2.04	2.38	2.00	2.17	2.50	2.00
B2	1.83	2.21	1.75	1.96	1.83	2.17	2.67	2.33
B3	1.88	1.92	1.58	1.92	2.50	1.83	2.17	2.33
B4	1.38	1.33	1.79	2.42	1.17	1.33	1.50	2.00
B5	2.33	1.96	1.38	2.46	2.67	1.67	2.33	2.83
B6	1.50	1.96	1.83	1.92	1.67	2.50	2.67	2.17
B7	1.79	1.21	1.38	2.38	0.67	1.50	1.50	2.17
B8	1.79	2.29	2.13	2.29	2.17	2.17	1.67	2.33
B9	1.79	1.71	1.75	1.96	1.33	1.83	1.17	1.33
B10	2.04	2.08	1.71	2.13	2.33	2.00	2.33	2.00
B11	2.21	1.83	1.88	2.04	1.50	2.33	1.50	1.67
B12	1.92	1.75	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.83	2.67	2.33
B13	1.71	1.71	1.79	1.88	1.33	1.83	2.33	1.50

A.2 The individual mean Plaque Index Score (PI) of Various Positions on the Tooth Surface on the Bracket Side Before and After Each Brushing Period.

Patient No.	Proximal				Incisal				Gingival			
	Manual		Ultrasonic		Manual		Ultrasonic		Manual		Ultrasonic	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
A1	2.00	1.58	1.67	2.00	1.50	0.33	1.33	1.67	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.33
A2	1.25	1.83	1.33	1.83	1.00	0.17	0.67	0.83	1.17	0.67	1.17	1.33
A3	1.92	1.58	2.25	2.42	0.33	0.17	1.33	1.67	2.17	1.83	2.67	2.67
A4	2.08	1.75	2.25	2.33	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.83	2.00	1.50	1.83	2.17
A5	3.00	2.58	2.75	2.83	1.83	2.17	1.67	2.17	2.50	2.33	2.67	2.67
A6	2.17	2.33	2.17	2.92	1.00	0.67	0.67	2.17	2.50	2.17	2.83	3.00
A7	1.83	1.42	2.17	2.58	0.67	0.50	0.50	0.83	2.67	2.17	2.00	2.67
A8	2.58	2.50	2.42	2.42	0.83	1.00	0.33	1.00	2.33	2.17	2.50	2.67
A9	2.17	2.58	2.42	2.75	0.67	0.83	1.33	1.33	1.50	1.33	1.50	2.00
A10	2.75	2.58	2.25	2.75	2.50	1.00	1.17	2.17	2.50	2.17	2.33	2.50
A11	2.75	2.00	1.92	2.25	1.50	0.00	1.00	1.33	2.33	1.33	1.67	2.17
A12	2.50	2.50	2.75	2.25	1.33	1.33	0.83	1.17	2.50	2.50	2.17	1.83
B1	2.67	2.50	2.17	2.92	1.17	1.50	1.50	1.67	2.33	2.83	2.33	2.00
B2	2.58	2.42	2.17	2.33	0.83	1.17	1.17	1.00	1.33	2.83	1.50	2.17
B3	2.17	2.17	1.75	2.42	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	2.17	2.33	1.83	2.33
B4	2.17	1.75	2.33	2.83	0.17	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.33	1.50	2.50
B5	2.58	2.42	2.17	3.00	1.50	1.00	0.33	1.33	2.67	2.00	0.83	2.50
B6	1.83	2.58	2.42	2.17	0.50	0.67	0.50	1.17	1.83	2.00	2.00	2.17
B7	2.25	1.58	1.75	2.67	0.33	0.17	0.67	1.67	2.33	1.50	1.33	2.50
B8	2.33	3.00	2.83	2.83	0.67	1.00	1.00	1.17	1.83	2.17	1.83	2.33
B9	2.08	2.00	2.00	2.75	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.33	2.17	2.00	2.17	2.00
B10	2.50	2.83	2.08	2.67	1.33	1.00	0.67	0.83	1.83	1.67	2.00	2.33
B11	2.83	2.42	2.08	2.67	0.67	0.50	0.83	1.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	1.83
B12	2.33	1.83	2.67	2.67	1.00	1.17	1.83	1.33	2.00	2.17	2.17	2.67
B13	1.83	2.00	2.08	2.17	0.83	0.50	0.83	0.67	2.33	2.33	2.17	2.50

A.3 The individual Plaque Index Score (PI) of Bracket and Non-bracket Sides Before and After Each Brushing Period.

Patient No.	Bracket				non-Bracket			
	Manual		Ultrasonic		Manual		Ultrasonic	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
A1	1.67	1.17	1.46	1.75	1.50	1.17	1.17	1.50
A2	1.17	1.13	1.13	1.46	2.50	1.33	2.17	1.83
A3	1.58	1.29	2.13	2.29	2.17	1.00	1.67	2.17
A4	1.83	1.25	1.58	1.92	2.17	2.67	2.50	2.50
A5	2.58	2.42	2.46	2.63	1.00	2.83	1.83	2.00
A6	1.96	1.88	1.96	2.75	2.83	2.17	2.67	2.33
A7	1.75	1.38	1.71	2.17	1.50	2.00	1.83	2.00
A8	2.08	2.04	1.92	2.13	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00
A9	1.63	1.83	1.92	2.21	2.50	2.83	1.67	2.33
A10	2.63	2.08	2.00	2.54	2.67	2.67	2.33	2.67
A11	2.33	1.33	1.63	2.00	2.50	1.33	1.33	1.83
A12	2.21	2.21	2.13	1.88	2.33	2.33	1.67	1.50
B1	2.21	2.33	2.04	2.38	2.00	2.17	2.50	2.00
B2	1.83	2.21	1.75	1.96	1.83	2.17	2.67	2.33
B3	1.88	1.92	1.58	1.92	2.50	1.83	2.17	2.33
B4	1.38	1.33	1.79	2.42	1.17	1.33	1.50	2.00
B5	2.33	1.96	1.38	2.46	2.67	1.67	2.33	2.83
B6	1.50	1.96	1.83	1.92	1.67	2.50	2.67	2.17
B7	1.79	1.21	1.38	2.38	0.67	1.50	1.50	2.17
B8	1.79	2.29	2.13	2.29	2.17	2.17	1.67	2.33
B9	1.79	1.71	1.75	1.96	1.33	1.83	1.17	1.33
B10	2.04	2.08	1.71	2.13	2.33	2.00	2.33	2.00
B11	2.21	1.83	1.88	2.04	1.50	2.33	1.50	1.67
B12	1.92	1.75	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.83	2.67	2.33
B13	1.71	1.71	1.79	1.88	1.33	1.83	2.33	1.50

A.4 The individual Numbers of Mutans Streptococci Before and After Each Brushing

Period

Patient No.	CFU/ml				Log 10			
	Manual		Ultrasonic		Manual		Ultrasonic	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
A1*	0	74500	0	410	-	4.87	-	2.61
A2	18000	32700	6050	9800	4.26	4.51	3.78	3.99
A3*	98000	1880	250000	0	4.99	3.27	5.40	-
A4	64000	55000	23250	5100	4.81	4.74	4.37	3.71
A5	29000	288000	20550	102000	4.46	5.46	4.31	5.01
A6	1680	20500	3440	740	3.23	4.31	3.54	2.87
A7	1350	12400	15050	1162500	3.13	4.09	4.18	6.07
A8*	88200	75850	11000	0	4.95	4.88	4.04	-
A9	14450	167400	434000	120000	4.16	5.22	5.64	5.08
A10	678000	83000	97800	33500	5.83	4.92	4.99	4.53
A11	345500	147000	303000	159000	5.54	5.17	5.48	5.20
A12	32500	43000	162000	36000	4.51	4.63	5.21	4.56
B1	49500	256000	1565500	115500	4.69	5.41	6.19	5.06
B2	110000	1344000	1240000	139000	5.04	6.13	6.09	5.14
B3	2883000	70000	2015000	2573000	6.46	4.85	6.30	6.41
B4*	0	102300	3450	3000	-	5.01	3.54	-
B5	2604000	1503500	668000	1271000	6.42	6.18	5.82	6.10
B6*	53500	135500	22950	0	4.73	5.13	4.36	-
B7	460000	134500	66400	106000	5.66	5.13	4.82	5.03
B8	40000	118000	2620	77500	4.60	5.07	3.42	4.89
B9*	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
B10**	3224000	286000	18000	0	6.51	5.46	4.26	-
B11	38000	406000	22400	190200	4.58	5.61	4.35	5.28
B12***	73500	0	1250	55000	4.87	-	3.10	4.74
B13***	2380	870	11300	0	3.38	2.94	4.05	-

*After 48 hours of incubation, no mutans streptococci colony was found at least once from patient no. A1 A3, A8, B4, B6 and B9,

**Unknown type of streptococci was found instead of mutans streptococci.

****Streptococcus salivarius* growth is so excessive that mutans streptococci could not be counted.

A.5 Mean (SD) of Dental Caries Risk Category Before and After Each Brushing Period

Intervention	N	Before brushing period	After brushing period	<i>P-value</i>^a
Manual	24	2.20(0.65)	2.08(0.77)	0.132
Ultrasonic	24	2.41(0.65)	2.25(0.79)	0.157

^aWilcoxon Signed Rank test

Value of each category were set as following

1 = Low caries risk (mutans streptococci < 10⁴ CFU/ml)

2 = Moderate caries risk (mutans streptococci 10⁴ - 10⁵ CFU/ml)

3 = High caries risk (mutans streptococci > 10⁵ CFU/ml)

A.6 Numbers of High Caries Risk Patients Before and After Each Brushing Period

	Manual	After brushing period		Total	Ultrasonic	After brushing period		Total
		High risk	Not high risk			High risk	Not high risk	
Before brushing period	High risk	5	7	12	High risk	5	6	11
	Not high risk	3	9	12	Not high risk	3	10	13
Total		8	16	24		8	16	24

Appendix B

เอกสารข้อมูลคำอธิบายสำหรับอาสาสมัครที่เข้าร่วมในการวิจัย
(Patient/Participant Information Sheet)

1. โครงการเรื่อง ประสิทธิภาพในการลดปริมาณแผ่นคราบจุลินทรีย์ และการอักเสบของเหงือก ของแปรงสีฟันอัลตราโซนิคแบบไม่เคลื่อนไหวน ในอาสาสมัครจัดฟันด้วยวิธีติดแน่น

2. ชื่อผู้วิจัยหลัก ทญ. ทายิกา ศรีติชาติ

สถาบันที่สังกัด หลักสูตรทันตกรรมบูรณะเพื่อความสวยงามและรากเทียม
 แหล่งทุนวิจัย กำลังดำเนินการขอทุนจากจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

3. วัตถุประสงค์ของโครงการ

เพื่อเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิภาพในการลดแผ่นคราบจุลินทรีย์ เหงือกอักเสบ และจำนวนของเชื้อ
 มีวแทนส สเตรีปโตคอคคัส หลังจากการแปรงสีฟันอัลตราโซนิคแบบไม่ขยับ กับแปรงสีฟันธรรมดา
 ในอาสาสมัครจัดฟันด้วยเครื่องมือติดแน่นทั้งปาก

4. สถานที่ดำเนินการวิจัย

คลินิกทันตกรรมบูรณะเพื่อความสวยงามและทันตกรรมรากเทียม คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์
 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

5. วิธีการที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการวิจัย

ผู้วิจัยจะเลือกอาสาสมัครจากผู้ที่อยู่ระหว่างการรักษาโดยวิธีจัดฟันด้วยเครื่องมือติดแน่น
 ที่คลินิกทันตกรรมจัดฟัน คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย จำนวน 25 คน

อาสาสมัครทั้ง 25 คนจะได้รับการตรวจฟันและดูดหินน้ำลายหาก อาสาสมัครมีรอยโรคฟันผุ
 ที่ต้องได้รับการบูรณะ อาสาสมัครจะต้องได้รับการบูรณะก่อนทำการวิจัย 14 วัน โดยวันแรกของ
 การวิจัย อาสาสมัครจะต้องได้รับการตรวจปริมาณเชื้อสเตรีปโตคอคคัส มีวแทนส ในน้ำลายจำนวน
 1 มิลลิลิตร เก็บข้อมูล ดัชนีเหงือกอักเสบ และ ดัชนีคราบจุลินทรีย์(ครั้งที่1) โดยอาสาสมัครทั้ง 25
 รายจะถูกแบ่งออกเป็นสองกลุ่ม กลุ่มละ 12 คนและ 13คน ตามลำดับ ด้วยวิธีการ แบบสุ่มBlock)
 (randomization)

โดยกลุ่มแรก จะได้รับแปรงสีฟัน และยาสีฟัน ยี่ห้อ คอลเกต และได้รับการสอนการแปรง
 ฟันด้วยวิธี Bass technique ด้วยแปรงสีฟันธรรมดา เป็นเวลา 10 นาที กลุ่มที่สองจะได้รับชุดแปรงสี
 ฟันอัลตราโซนิคแบบไม่เคลื่อนไหวน ยี่ห้อ Emmi-dent และแนะนำการใช้เป็นเวลา 5 นาที โดยทั้ง
 สองกลุ่มจะต้องเปลี่ยนมาใช้แปรงสีฟัน ยาสี จากนั้นอาสาสมัครจะได้รับการตรวจปริมาณเชื้อส
 เตรีปโตคอคคัส มีวแทนส ในน้ำลายจำนวน 1 มิลลิลิตร ดัชนีเหงือกอักเสบ และ ดัชนีคราบ
 จุลินทรีย์(ครั้งที่2)

อาสาสมัครจะต้องกลับไปใช้แปรงสีฟัน ยาสีฟัน และ วิธีการแปรงฟันเดิมก่อนการเข้าร่วมวิจัยเป็นเวลา 14 วัน จากนั้นอาสาสมัครกลุ่มแรกจะได้รับชุดแปรงอัลตราโซนิกแบบไม่เคลื่อนไหว ยี่ห้อ Emmi-dent และแนะนำการใช้เป็นเวลา 5 นาที ส่วนอาสาสมัครกลุ่มที่สอง จะได้รับแปรงสีฟัน และยาสีฟัน ยี่ห้อ คอลเกต และการสอนการแปรงฟันด้วยวิธี Bass technique ด้วยแปรงสีฟันธรรมดา เป็นเวลา 10 นาที โดยจะมีการตรวจปริมาณเชื้อสเตรปโตคอคคัส มิวแทนส ในน้ำลายจำนวน 1 มิลลิลิตร ดัชนีเหงือกอักเสบ และ ดัชนีคราบจุลินทรีย์ (ครั้งที่3) จากนั้นอาสาสมัครทั้งสองกลุ่มเปลี่ยนมาใช้ แปรงสีฟัน ยาสีฟัน และ เทคนิคในการแปรงฟันดังกล่าว เป็นเวลา 30 วัน จากนั้นอาสาสมัครทั้งสองกลุ่มจะถูกตรวจปริมาณเชื้อสเตรปโตคอคคัส มิวแทนส ในน้ำลายจำนวน 1 มิลลิลิตร ดัชนีเหงือกอักเสบ และ ดัชนีคราบจุลินทรีย์ (ครั้งที่4) เป็นอันเสร็จสิ้น

6. เหตุผลที่เชิญเข้าร่วมเป็นอาสาสมัครในโครงการ

เนื่องจากอาสาสมัครเป็นมีคุณสมบัติผ่านเกณฑ์การคัดเลือกเข้าร่วมงานวิจัย

7. ความรับผิดชอบของอาสาสมัคร และ ระยะเวลาที่อาสาสมัครจะอยู่ในโครงการ

อาสาสมัครจะต้องแปรงฟันด้วยแปรงสีฟัน ยาสีฟัน และวิธีการแปรงฟันตามที่ผู้วิจัยมอบหมาย ตลอดระยะเวลาการทดลอง ซึ่งจะใช้เวลา ทั้งหมด 2 เดือน 14 วัน โดยอาสาสมัครจะต้องเข้ารับการตรวจสุขภาพช่องปากก่อนการเข้าร่วมการวิจัย และระหว่างการวิจัยต้องมีเข้าตรวจและเก็บข้อมูล เป็นจำนวน 4 ครั้ง

8. ประโยชน์ของการวิจัยที่อาสาสมัครและ/หรือผู้อื่นที่อาจได้รับ

ข้อมูลการวิจัยจะเป็นข้อมูลหนึ่งในการตัดสินใจเลือกแปรงสีฟันในกลุ่มอาสาสมัครจัดฟัน ดัดแน่นซึ่งมีความลำบากในการทำความสะดวกช่องปาก รวมถึงงานวิจัยจะเป็นประโยชน์ในการพัฒนาเครื่องมืออุปกรณ์ในการดูแลสุขภาพช่องปากในอาสาสมัครกลุ่มนี้ต่อไป

9. ความเสี่ยงหรือความไม่สะดวกที่อาจจะเกิดขึ้นแก่อาสาสมัคร และในบางกรณีแก่ทารกในครรภ์หรือทารกที่ดื่มนมมารดา

แปรงสีฟันอัลตราโซนิกแบบไม่เคลื่อนไหว ได้รับการตรวจสอบคุณภาพ และได้รับการรับรองจากองค์การอาหารและยาประเทศไทย(Food and Drug Administration) จึงมีความปลอดภัยในการใช้งาน

10. ค่าใช้จ่ายที่อาสาสมัครจะต้องจ่ายหรืออาจจะต้องจ่าย

อาสาสมัครเป็นผู้ออกค่าใช้จ่ายในการเดินทางมาเข้าร่วมวิจัย ส่วนผู้วิจัยจะเป็นผู้ออกค่าอุปกรณ์ และการส่งตรวจทางห้องปฏิบัติการทั้งหมด

17. ข้อมูลที่อาจนำไปสู่การเปิดเผยตัวของอาสาสมัครจะได้รับการปกปิด ยกเว้นว่าได้รับคำยินยอมไว้โดยกฎระเบียบและกฎหมายที่เกี่ยวข้องเท่านั้น จึงจะเปิดเผยข้อมูลแก่สาธารณชนได้ในกรณีที่ผลการวิจัยได้รับการตีพิมพ์ชื่อและที่อยู่ของอาสาสมัครจะต้องได้รับการปกปิดอยู่เสมอ และอาสาสมัครหรือผู้แทนตามกฎหมายจะได้รับแจ้งโดยทันท่วงทีในกรณีที่มีข้อมูลใหม่ซึ่งอาจใช้ประกอบการตัดสินใจของอาสาสมัครว่าจะยังคงเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยต่อไปได้หรือไม่
18. หากท่านมีข้อสงสัยต้องการสอบถามเกี่ยวกับสิทธิของท่านหรือผู้วิจัยไม่ปฏิบัติตามที่เขียนไว้ในเอกสารข้อมูลคำอธิบายสำหรับผู้เข้าร่วมในการวิจัย ท่านสามารถติดต่อหรือร้องเรียนได้ที่ ฝ่ายวิจัย คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ตึกสมเด็จย่า 93 ชั้น 10 หรือที่หมายเลขโทรศัพท์ 02-218-8816 ในเวลาทำการ
19. หากท่านต้องการยกเลิกการเข้าร่วมเป็นอาสาสมัครในโครงการนี้ ให้ท่านกรอกและส่งเอกสารขอยกเลิกมาที่ ทพ. ทายิกา ศรีติชาติ 339/123 วชิรธรรมสาริต 19 ถนนสุขุมวิท 101/1 แขวงบางจาก เขตพระโขนง กรุงเทพฯ 10260
20. อาสาสมัครสามารถติดต่อผู้วิจัยได้ตลอด 24 ชั่วโมง ที่:
- ทพ. ทายิกา ศรีติชาติ โทร 0883610307
 รศ. ทพ. ดร. อรนาฎ มาตังคสมบัติ ภาควิชาจุลชีววิทยา คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาฯ
 022188680

.....
 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
 CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

(น.ส. ทายิกา ศรีติชาติ)

ผู้วิจัยหลัก

วันที่...../...../.....

Appendix C

Assessment form

Name..... examination date.....

1st examination 2nd examination 3rd examination 4th examination

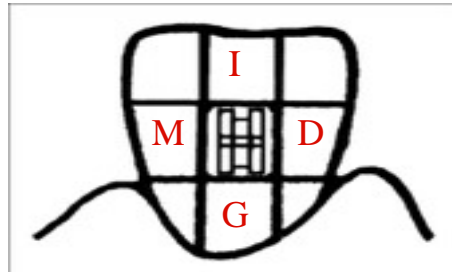
Plaque index																	
	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
I																	I
M																	M
D																	D
G																	G
Pa																	Pa
Pa																	Pa
G																	G
D																	D
M																	M
I																	I
	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	

Gingival index																	
	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
B																	B
Pa																	Pa
Li																	Li
B																	B
	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	

examiner.....

- Plaque index bracket (PIB)

-



The plaque index score will be recorded for only the buccal side. Each tooth will be divided into four zones according to position of the brackets: Mesial, Distal, Gingival and Incisal.

Score	Criteria
0	No plaque.
1	island of plaque
2	continuous line lesser or equal to 1 mm. long
3	continuous line greater than 1 mm. long

- Gingival Index (GI) The gingival inflammatory condition of each tooth will be evaluated by using the Loe and Silness Gingival Index.

Score	Criteria
0	Absence of inflammation.
1	Mild inflammation- slight change in color and little change in texture.
2	Moderate inflammation- moderate glazing, redness , edema and hypertrophy, bleeding on pressure.
3	Severe inflammation - marked redness and hypertrophy. Tendency to spontaneous bleeding ulceration.

REFERENCES



VITA

Biography

Name: Thayika Saruttichart

Date of birth: 7th September 1985

Place of birth: Bangkok, Thailand

Institutions Attended:

2008: Doctor of Dental Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, Prince of Songkla University, Songkla, Thailand

Work experience:

2009-2010: Dentist, Raman Hospital, Yala Thailand

2011-2013: Head of dental department, Nondang hospital, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand



