

moderated by a trained dentist-researcher and supervised by a social/behavioural scientist team. Transcripts were analysed inductively thematically, following the standard five-stage process.

RESULTS: DHCPs saw DH conversations as part of their professional role and believed that such conversations were 'an easy win', however they experienced behavioural barriers that hindered these conversations from taking place (including competing priorities, perceived lack of seriousness and practical issues such as time). Patients reported that DHCPs did not routinely discuss DH, nor did patients feel they could bring it up. There was a perception among patients that DH was not a 'proper' condition and DH pain was not worthy of dentists' attention. Patients reported dealing with DH through lifestyle changes. Dental anxiety was a reported barrier to conversations.

CONCLUSION(S): Systemic and behavioural barriers to DH conversations explain why these conversations do not routinely take place between DHCPs and patients.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.identj.2024.07.670>

Local Service-Learning Bridges Global Impact Through Dental Education

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AIM or PURPOSE: The community service-learning (CSL) curriculum, with a focus on local and global placements, was developed and integrated into the undergraduate dental curriculum at Schulich Dentistry in Canada in the academic year of 2021-22 to proactively train dental learners with a curriculum that aligns with the evolving oral health needs of local communities and the global population.

MATERIALS and METHOD: Community engagement sessions were conducted with stakeholders from equity seeking community organizations and service users in Ontario and East Africa to facilitate the development of 'personalized' CSL placements that were reflective of the challenges and needs of their service users. This program aims to: 1) provide person-centered dental treatment to equity-seeking community members through evidence-informed care and 2) expand experiential learning opportunities for undergraduate dental learners.

RESULTS: Two didactic courses, focusing on social determinants of health in conjunction with experiential learning placements in Ontario and East Africa, were integrated in the third year (D3) and fourth year (D4) undergraduate dental curriculum. D3 learners rotated through several equity-seeking community sites and conducted on-site dental screenings to provide free-of-cost dental care, while D4 learners rotated through primary healthcare facilities in Ontario and East Africa to provide dental care under the supervision of a community dentist. Learners were encouraged to write guided reflections as part of the formative assessment, and clinical instructors were encouraged to provide summative assessments.

CONCLUSION(S): The CSL program addressed the dental needs of equity-seeking community members in both local

and global contexts, while simultaneously promoting the personal and professional growth of the learners.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.identj.2024.07.671>

Knowledge, Attitude, Practice about Radiation Safety of Dental Students

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AIM or PURPOSE: The purpose of this questionnaire was to evaluate the knowledge, attitude and practice among dental students about radiation safety in a dental school.

MATERIALS and METHOD: The third, fourth and fifth-grade students at the Altınbaş University Faculty of Dentistry were participated in the study. A questionnaire consisting of 9 multiple-choice, 15 true/false questions related to basic knowledge of radiation safety, and 7 true/false questions regarding practice and attitude was administered. Statistical analyses were performed using Chi-squared test and Fisher Freeman Halton exact test. P values < 0.05 were accepted as statistically significant.

RESULTS: 164 students participated in the questionnaire and 32.9% of the participants were third-grade, 36% of them were fourth-grade, and 31.1% of them were fifth-grade students. 93.3% of the students answered "yes" to the principle of staying at least 3 meters away from the patient and using a lead apron during X-ray examination. The correct response rate to the question "What is the ALARA principle?" was significantly higher among 3rd-grade students (98.1%) compared to 4th-grade (88.1%) and 5th-grade students (86.3%) (p<0.05).

CONCLUSION(S): It has been observed that students have sufficient knowledge about attitudes and practical applications regarding radiation safety and protection.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.identj.2024.07.672>

Triad of cheiloscopy, Dactyloscopy and blood grouping-A Correlation study

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AIM or PURPOSE: To elucidate any unique combination if any exists between Blood group, cheiloscopy, and Dactyloscopy, that might help in the identification of an individual.

MATERIALS and METHOD: A total of 70 subjects of age 20-24 years were examined in the present study. Among those 60 we're female, and 10 we're males. All the subjects lip prints, left thumb print, ABO blood grouping was recorded.

RESULTS: Among the subjects 85.7% constituted female subjects, and 14.2% constituted male subjects. Left thumb print was recorded, among these 42.8% constituted arch type, type1 lip print was observed in 64.5% subjects, among males O+ve blood group was 63%, and among female subjects B+ve was the common blood group and constituted 59%. correlation between three parameters was done by Pearson correlation statistical analysis.