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ABSTRACTS

G. Krishna, A. Parmeswaram

LATEX GLOVE HYPERSENSITIVITY A SURVEY OF AN OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD

J Indian Dent Ass 72:21-24, 2001

Thirty Five questionnaire response was circulated to 150 dentists of Chennai for the prevalence of self reported, latex globe related symptoms. This study concluded that latex allergy, as well as other reactions associated with frequent wearing of gloves, can have potentially serious consequences for the dental worker. The dental team, therefore, should be knowledgeable about the signs, symptoms and diagnosis of these conditions and should consider means of avoiding the use of dusting powder and reducing the occupational exposure to other sensitising or irritating agents. The prevalence of latex globe related symptoms among dental care professional seems to be significant and it could represent a serious occupational hazard.

Dr. A Parmeswaram, Professor & Head, Dept. Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics, Meenakshi Ammal Dental College, Chennai 602102

P. Sugandhi Rao, P.G. Shivananda

IN VITRO SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTING OF NON-SPORING ANAEROBES TO TEN ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS

Indian J Patho Microbiol 43:281-284, 2000

Sixty different species of non-sporing anaerobes were tested for susceptibility against ten antimicrobial agents. Testing was done on Mueller Hinton and Wilkins Chalgren Blood agar by preparing fresh suspension of the isolated in BHI broth and flooding the plates. Many newer antimicrobial agents were included, viz. Minocycline, Secnidazole, Tinidazole, clathromycin, Roxithromycin along with the older ones like Metranidazole, Chloramphenicol, Rifam Pacin, Spartifloxacin and Kanamycin. The organisms tested include *B. fragilis*, *Provetella*, *Peptostreptococci* and *Fusib actrium*. Metronidazole, Secnidazole, Tinidazole and Minocycline were 100% sensitive, followed by Chloramphenicol, Clerithromycin and Roxithromycin, Rifam Pacin, spartifloxacin and Kanamycin were least effective. This study concludes that newer agents can be good alternatives for the treatment of non-sporing anaerobes.

Dr. P.G. Shivananda, Professor & Head, Dept. Microbiology, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal - 576 119.
