

Call for Abstracts of Poster Presentation

Dear Sir,

We would like to announce that excellent lectures and poster presentations related to oral sciences: tissue engineering, oral physiology as well as basic sciences, and oral health will be presented in the International Joint Symposium on Oral Science featuring “Oral Health-related Improvements Promote Quality of Life”.

We would be pleased if you recommend a faculty member and a graduate student in your university as participants and poster presenters. Researchers from Indonesia, Japan, and other Asian countries and world will attend the conference and all the participants will have an excellent opportunity to discuss their current knowledge on oral sciences.

We expect 120 delegates to attend the meeting with 25 scientific abstracts of poster presentation.

Yours sincerely,

Yoshio Hayashi, Dean
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The University of Tokushima, Japan

Iwa Sutardjo, Dean
Faculty of Dentistry
Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

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Contents of Abstracts

The word limit for abstract is 400 words. Title, authors, and authors' affiliation are not included in the 400 word limit. The abstract must contain the following elements: objective, methods, results - data and statistical analysis, and conclusion.

Competition

Competition is planned. All poster presenters are invited to enter the poster competition. The winners will be notified at the conference on Saturday at 10:00 a.m. In judging, the Awards Review Committee will consider the following participation:

1. Originality and design of the investigation
2. Quality of the data produced
3. Suitability of the methods of analysis used
4. Scientific value of the work
5. Quality of the poster presentation

Submission process

Please prepare the abstract with Microsoft Word with the following layout.

Please send your abstract via web-site.

Deadline for the submission is October 15, 2010.

TITLE OF POSTER PRESENTATION:

Presenter's name with underline and co-author(s) name

Department, University/Institute, Address including city and country

e-mail address for correspondence

ABSTRACT sample

Objectives: The functional requirements in muscle use can be related to their fiber type composition and the cross-sectional area of the individual fibers. The aim of this study was to examine the degree of heterogeneity in the fiber type composition and fiber cross-sectional area in two jaw-closing muscles of the adult rat, the masseter and temporalis muscles.

Materials and Methods: Masseter and temporalis muscles were taken from 10-week-old Wistar strain male rats (n = 5). Fiber types were classified by immunohistochemical staining according to their myosin heavy chain (MyHC) content. In the masseter six predefined sample locations were examined, in the temporalis three.

Results: The masseter contained predominantly type IIA (36±6%) and IIX fibers (52±3%), while the temporalis had considerable proportions of type IIA (42±10%) and IIB fibers (33±9%). Both muscles contained very few type I fibers. Except for the intermuscular differences, a consistent intramuscular heterogeneity in their fiber type distribution was detected in both muscles. In the superficial masseter the proportion of IIB fibers was significantly higher in the superior (28±14%) than in the inferior region (12±11%); the IIA fibers showed an opposite distribution. In the deep masseter, IIB fibers were almost only found in the posterolateral region (36±37%). The deep anterior temporalis showed a predominant proportion of type IIA fibers (66±29%), while other temporalis regions contained mainly type IIB fibers (up to 76±9%). In both muscles, the cross-sectional areas of type IIB fibers were always the largest (ca. 2500µm²), followed by the type IIX and IIA fibers (ca. 1800µm² and 1200µm²). Type I fibers were always the smallest (ca. 800µm²)

Conclusion: The masseter and temporalis muscles showed an obvious inter- and intramuscular heterogeneity of fiber type composition and fiber cross-sectional area. Although both muscles act together as jaw-closing muscles, the consistent heterogeneity suggests that different regions have different functions.