They found that men with mouth cancer often had a different version of a gene than those not affected by the disease. Their findings will shed important light on how mouth cancer develops and why some men are more susceptible to the disease than others.

The nut of the betel or areca palm tree contains a mild, central nervous system stimulant called arecoline. Chewing the nut on its own or with a mixture of tobacco, lime and betel leaf is a popular habit in Asian countries and among British Asians.

**Sweden in Singapore**

Sweden’s largest medical university, the Karolinska Institute, has announced it will open its first overseas office in Singapore. The new institute will pave the way for more research collaborations in areas such as population-based epidemiological research, dental tissue regeneration, breast cancer, childhood allergies, how the immune system is regulated, and the effects of Western and Asian diets on people’s susceptibility to colon cancer.

In the past, both institutes were already collaborating on various projects. The Karolinska Institute, which was set up in 1810, ranks among the largest medical universities in Europe, with 520 professors, 150 associate professors and 2,500 doctoral students. The resources it needs to maintain its leading position in medical research, however, are not available in Sweden, while the major investments are now being made in Asia, explain university officials.

**Betel Chewer Genes**

Some people chew betel nut may be genetically more prone to mouth cancer, reveals a new report in the latest issue of the British Journal of Cancer. Researchers at the National Yang-Ming University in Taiwan looked at variations in a gene that protects cells from damage in male betel chewers.

**Statistics, love them or hate them, can help us to understand some of life’s mysteries. With that in mind, what percentage of your patients do you think have destructive periodontal disease? You know, the sort that leads to loose teeth, recurrent abscesses, tooth loss and all that.** If you said 80%, either your perio probe is too sharp or I’d advise you to move your practice as soon as possible. But, if you said anything between 10% and 20% you’d have been in the right ballpark (American Academy of Periodontology figures).

**OK, so how many patients do you see a day, twenty to thirty? If you see twenty patients in an average day that means you are seeing at least two people every day who may lose their teeth through periodontal breakdown.** My question to you is this: what are you doing about it? Do you recognise them? If so, what do you do for them? Referral is one of the easiest options. But why might you want to refer? Most general practices are under time constraints and have difficulty in employing a hygienist, so for many referral is the only option. But other reasons for referral include the following:

**Situations Outside Your “Comfort Zone”**

If you’re not comfortable with something there will be someone close by who can help. This may just mean getting advice on a complicated treatment plan or referral for localised gingival infection. Advanced periodontal disease can throw up some difficult decisions and your local periodontist is the ideal rock for you to lean on. Early onset “aggressive” cases in young adults can be both scary and exciting. If you recognise them—and you’ll need to probe every one—you can change a person’s dental future from bleak to secure overnight, if you know what to do (Figure 1).

**New Toothbrush Sanitizing Device May Kill Germs in Bristles**

A new device called Germ Terminator may kill the germs that live in toothbrush bristles and causes infections with bacteria like Streptococcus mutans, Staphylococcus aureus, Porphyromonas gingivalis, Herpes simplex virus, and Candida albicans. Researchers have proposed links between lingering colds and sore throats to reinfection from contaminated toothbrushes. There is also evidence that bacteria involved in chronic oral infections may play a role in heart attacks, diabetes, and premature births.

“Dental hygienists always speak about the importance of good oral hygiene, but it’s more than just brushing and flossing,” said Maria Perino Goldie (BDH, MS), former president of the American Dental Hygienists’ Association (ADHA). “If bacteria from your own mouth, from multiple toothbrushes stored in the same cup, or even bacteria from the bathroom are allowed to build up on the toothbrush you use every day, then the simple act of brushing can propel germs into your bloodstream, possibly triggering infection.”

After brushing, manual toothbrushes or power toothbrush heads are placed in the Germ Terminator together with pure water where it uses steam and dry heat to eliminate 99.999% of germs. Its sanitizing action is modeled after the sterilization equipment used in dental offices and is said to be safe, economical, and easy to use.