

Microbiome associated with severe caries in Canadian First Nations children

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Today at the 45th Annual Meeting & Exhibition of the American Association for Dental Research, researcher Robert Schroth, University of Manitoba, Children's Hospital Research Institute of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, will present a study titled "Microbiome Associated With Severe Caries in Canadian First Nations Children." The AADR Annual Meeting is being held in conjunction with the 40th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association for Dental Research.

To determine the [caries](#)-associated microbiome among Canadian First Nations children with severe early childhood caries (S-ECC). Canadian First Nations children

Data analysis included descriptive and bivariate analyses (Chi Square and t tests). A p value ≤ 0.05 was significant. Thirty children with S-ECC and 20 caries-free controls participated. The mean age was 40.7 ± 11.7 months and 56% were male. There were no significant differences between the groups with respect to sex or age ($p=0.20$ and $p=0.11$, respectively). Children with S-ECC were weaned from the bottle at a later [age](#) than those caries-free (25.8 ± 12.0 months vs. 17.9 ± 8.9 , $p=0.28$). There was no difference in daily snacking frequency between the groups ($p=0.71$). Microbiome analyses revealed no new unique pathogens. However, the abundance of *S. mutans* rDNA relative to total bacterial rDNA was significantly higher in children with S-ECC ($5.99\% \pm 7.01\%$ vs. $0.21\% \pm 0.28\%$, p

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