

PROCEDURES: Preparation of the Abstract Form

TOP OF ABSTRACT

1. TITLE: Limit your title to 10 or fewer words. The title should indicate the content of the abstract in a concise manner. Start the title on the first line outside the dotted box, ending with a period. DO NOT type inside the dotted box.
2. AUTHORS AND INSTITUTIONS: Starting after the title, list each author's family (last) name in CAPITAL letters. The name should include first and middle initials, since the index will be based on this information. Place an asterisk (*) only after the name of the author presenting the paper. The name(s) of the institution(s) must follow the last author's name and should be enclosed in parentheses, followed by a period. Addresses may be abbreviated, omitting state or country if obvious. Asterisk only one name *per* abstract.

CONTENT OF ABSTRACT

1. The abstract must contain a brief statement of
 - a. the objectives of the investigation,
 - b. experimental methods used,
 - c. essential results, including data and, where appropriate, statistics,
 - d. conclusions (underlined),
 - e. name of supporting agency and grant number (if any), and
 - f. primary presenter's E-mail address (optional).
2. Do not include illustrations or photos. Tables, charts, and columns may be used; however, these must be the same font size as the body of the abstract. It is not acceptable to say that results will be presented and/or discussed. It may be helpful to study the reviewer's evaluation criteria when preparing your abstract.
3. Abstracts reporting studies with unidentified drugs or materials will not be accepted. All drugs and materials must be identified both in the abstract and during the presentation.
4. If your abstract includes research based on a commercial product, you may mention the brand name of the product only once in the abstract.
5. External funding MUST BE disclosed in the abstract and the presentation.
6. A font smaller than 12-point will not be accepted. Type the abstract directly onto the form (a photocopy of the form is permissible). Use the practice form first to make sure that the words are typed within the confines of the box. Because of the direct reproduction process and size reduction (approximately 50 percent), the type must be completely legible. Abstracts that have been either reduced before submission or printed in small type will be refused. Proofread your abstract carefully. If you include tables, charts, and/or columns in the abstract, the font size must remain the same for all information.

	Relation Between Fluoride Intake and Premature Loss of Hen's Teeth. I. PULLET* and A. BYRD (Henpecking Research Institute, Toothsocket, Rhode Island, USA):	Title(10-word limit) Authors (Capitalize all letters and omit degrees) Place asterisk (*) after presenter's name
	Previous studies have shown a correlation between the susceptibility of hen's teeth to deformation and their premature loss. To determine whether fluoride would ameliorate these conditions, we measured the effects of various dietary fluoride levels on deformation and loss of teeth. Fifty Rock Island Yellow chicks were divided into 5 groups, with one group randomly designated as control. All groups were fed a low-fluoride diet(3 ppm F), but NaF was added to the diets of the four experimental groups to give F concs. of 10, 40, 70 and 100 ppm. Incisor teeth, if still present, were extracted in the established pecking order under local anesthesia at 100 days. Deformation was measured in an Enns-Howse Deformator. The findings were exactly contrary to those of Beak <i>et al.</i> (<i>J Rare Tooth Res</i> 1: 15-21, 1978) on young turkeys, in that a significant negative correlation was found between deformation and fluoride intake ($r = -0.96$, $p < 0.01$). Mean deformation (in $\mu\text{m}/\text{cm}$) in the control group was $21.06 \pm 0.82(\text{S.D.})$ and fell to 11.32 ± 0.61 at the highest fluoride intake. Whereas all control hens became edentulous, those receiving ≥ 70 ppm F retained their normal complement of teeth. This difference was significant ($p < 0.001$) as tested by ANOVA. <u>Hence we conclude that the addition of suitable amounts of fluoride to the diet of hens would do much to alleviate the chronic scarcity of their teeth.</u> This study was supported by the Rare Tooth Foundation, Grant 00013.	Institution (abbreviate if necessary and do not include department names) Objective of investigation Methods used Results: -Data -Statistical analysis (where appropriate) Conclusions (underline) Name of supporting agency and Grant Number (if applicable)