Abstract: Today’s dentists may subscribe to, or receive complimentarily, a number of periodical publications containing technical professional information. Dental journals are the prime example: providing timely, reliable and useful information. The development of dental journals is a component of the evolution of scientific communication. This article reviews the origins and evolution of dental journals, including the Texas Dental Journal.

Key Words: Dental history, dental journals

You are reading the Texas Dental Journal. Dentists read dental journals to acquire the most current professional knowledge and scientific information regarding dental materials, techniques, biology, epidemiology and other related areas. Dental journals evolved as a component of scientific and medical communication. This article reviews the origins and history of dental journals.

Development of the Scientific Article and Journal

Dating back to the days of stone tablets, books were one of the earliest mediums for written scientific communication. The Spanish Moor surgeon Albucasis wrote his medical treatise, Kitab al-Tasrif (the Method of Medicine,) in the second century. This was the first surgical text to include dental techniques and even described the successful replantation of avulsed teeth (1). Gutenberg’s 1439 invention of moveable type for printing enabled mass-media communication and facilitated the spread of ideas with unprecedented speed (2). However, today as back then, publishers require relatively long time periods for writing.
Effect of Dental Plaque Control on Infection of *Helicobacter pylori* in Gastric Mucosa

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The oral cavity is an initial portal or gate to the gastrointestinal tract, and microbial colonization and infection in the oral cavity may be associated with numerous stomach diseases. *Helicobacter pylori* is considered to be responsible for gastritis and peptic ulcers and is a risk factor for gastric cancer (1-5). Dental plaque is an oral biofilm formed on the dental surfaces and is inhabited by millions of microorganisms. Since Krajden et al isolated *H. pylori* from dental plaque, its presence in the oral cavity raises the question of whether the mouth could be a common source for reinfection of the stomach after treatment (6-8). Moreover, the oral hygiene status may influence the colonization and infection process or the recurrence of *H. pylori* directly or indirectly (9). Some investigators reported a strong association between chronic colonization of the oral cavity and gastric mucosa infection by *H. pylori*, implying that dental plaque plays a role in the transmission of *H. pylori*; other investigators could not find evidence for such a relationship (7, 10, 11-18). Few studies have evaluated the correlation between the prevalence of *H. pylori* in gastric reinfection and dental plaque control.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the potential relationship between dental plaque control and gastric *H. pylori* infection and to clarify the necessity of dental plaque-control procedures in the therapy of *H. pylori*-related gastric diseases.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

All subjects with gastritis or a peptic ulcer seen at QiLu Hospital of Shandong University between July 2006 and December 2007 were

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