

2nd International Conference on
DENTISTRY
AND ORAL HEALTH
April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

DENTAL CONGRESS 2019



POSTERS

2nd International Conference on **DENTISTRY AND ORAL HEALTH**

April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

Maha A Al Mohaya, J Clin Dentistry Oral Health 2019, Volume 3

SUCCESSFUL USE OF 940NM DIODE LASER IN ORAL SOFT TISSUE SURGERY: A CASE SERIES

Maha A Al Mohaya

Prince Sultan Military Medical City, Saudi Arabia

Lasers were introduced into dentistry more than four decades ago. Since that time, different wavelengths have been used for oral soft tissue dental procedures. The dental laser can provide clean incision of tissues, immediate coagulation, and minimal postoperative pain, and edema. A diode laser is a semiconductor device using aluminium, gallium, arsenide, and occasionally indium as the active medium. The pump source is an electrical current; the photons are produced by an electric current. The device produces coherent radiation (in which the waves are all at the same frequency and phase) in the visible or infrared spectrum with wavelengths ranging from 810nm to 980nm. Therefore, all wavelengths are absorbed properly by pigmented tissue, which contains melanin and hemoglobin. However, they are poorly absorbed by calcified tissue such as hydroxyapatite and water present in the enamel. The diode laser-tissue interaction makes it considerably safe and well-indicated for soft oral tissue surgeries in regions near the dental structures. The diode laser devices have specifications such as relatively small size, portability, and lower costs that attract the dental practitioners and oral surgeons to their use in various surgical indications in comparison with other laser equipment. In this presentation, we present a case series of oral soft tissue surgeries (such as Frenectomy, Pyogenic granuloma, Irritational fibroma, Mucocele) performed with a 940nm diode laser with minimal postoperative complications. All cases were performed in oral medicine clinic by two consultants of oral medicine. Written informed consent was obtained from the patients prior to the surgery and all protective precautions were taken throughout the procedures. Different settings of the device were used according to the specific procedures. Postoperative instructions were given to all patients. All patients have been followed up regularly to ensure complete healing. The uses of a 940nm diode laser in these presented cases offered the best treatment option to reduce the risk of postoperative infection and pain with rapid healing.

BIOGRAPHY

Maha A Al Mohaya has obtained her American Board of Oral Medicine in 2005 (As the First Saudi Doctor). Later she completed her Doctor of Medical Science in Oral Biology from Harvard University, USA in 2006. Recently she got her fellowship of Laser Therapy in Dentistry from Aachen University, Germany. Currently, she works as Medical Admin Assistant for Physician Affairs and Chairman of Oral Medicine and Special Care Dentistry at Prince Sultan Military Medical City, Saudi Arabia. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as a Chief Editor Deputy of *Saudi Medical Journal*.

malmohaya2013@gmail.com



Note:

2nd International Conference on DENTISTRY AND ORAL HEALTH

April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

Fabio Rodríguez Sánchez, J Clin Dentistry Oral Health 2019, Volume 3

ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS HABITS IN ORAL IMPLANT SURGERY AMONG GENERAL DENTISTS IN ITALY: A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY

Fabio Rodríguez Sánchez

University of the Basque Country, Spain

Objectives: To assess the current antibiotic prescribing habits of dentist in Italy in conjunction with routine oral implant surgery to determine whether any consensus has been reached and recommendations were being followed.

Material & Methods: Observational cross-sectional study based on a web-survey reported according to the STROBE guidelines. A validated questionnaire, developed in 2015, was translated and slightly adjusted to circumstances in Italy. This questionnaire contained both close-ended and some open-ended questions concerning the following topics: Demographics, antibiotic type, prescription-duration and dosage. One email was sent in April 2017 to each registered member (n=400) of the Italian Academy of Osseointegration (IAO). The email included a link to the anonym web questionnaire developed on www.encuestafacil.com. Collected data were analyzed using Stata 14 software (StataCorp, College Station, Texas, USA)

Results: 160 participants responded the survey (response rate=40%). Of whom, 146 were males (93.6%) and 10 females (6.4%). Most of the dentists were aged between 51 and 60 years old (30.1%) and the majority of them were graduated at a dental school in Italy (97.4%), the greatest part were graduated at the School of Dentistry of Milan (26.9%) Approximately 84% routinely prescribed prophylactic antibiotics always in conjunction with oral implant surgery, 15.6% prescribed antibiotics in certain situations and only one dentist (0.6%) do not prescribe antibiotics at all. Overall, 116 (72, 3%) respondents prescribed both pre-and postoperative antibiotics, 29 prescribed antibiotics only preoperatively (18.2%) and 14 prescribed antibiotics exclusively after surgery (8.8%). The most frequently preoperative regimen prescribed was 2gms oral amoxicillin/clavulanic acid one hour prior surgery (n=60, 41.9%). The most frequently postoperative regimen prescribed was 875/125 mg oral amoxicillin/clavulanic acid twice daily for 6 days after surgery (n=43, 32.5%). On average, Italian dentists prescribed a total amount of 10,719 mg antibiotics before, during or after oral implant surgery.

Conclusions: Antibiotic prophylaxis in conjunction with oral implant surgery is prescribed in Italy on a rather large scale. A large range of prophylactic regimens is prescribed, which shows a huge variety on the choice made by dentists. Besides, recommendations based on last-published evidence are frequently not being followed.

BIOGRAPHY

Fabio Rodríguez Sánchez is a PhD student from the University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU). He is a general dental practitioner working in the Netherlands. He has published at least than three papers in reputed journals and is actively collaborating with the Royal Dutch Dental Association (KNMT) and the Italian Academy of Osseointegration (IAO).

rs.fabio8@gmail.com

2nd International Conference on DENTISTRY AND ORAL HEALTH

April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

Samara S Basher et al., J Clin Dentistry Oral Health 2019, Volume 3

IMPACT OF NON-SURGICAL PERIODONTAL THERAPY ON OHRQOL IN AN OBESE POPULATION, A RANDOMIZED CONTROL CLINICAL TRIAL

Samara S Basher¹, Noradinar Baharuddin¹, Roslan Saub¹, Syarida Hasnur Safi¹, Rathna Devi Vaithilingam¹, Fouad Hussain Al Bayati² and Aqil M Daher³

¹University Malaya Medical Centre, Malaysia

²University Technology MARA System, Malaysia

³National Defence University of Malaysia

Background: Oral Health Related Quality of Life (OHRQoL) is an important measure of disease and intervention outcomes. Chronic periodontitis (CP) is an inflammatory condition that is associated with obesity and adversely affects ORHQoL. Obese patients with CP incur a double burden of disease. In this poster we aimed to explore the effect of Non-Surgical Periodontal Therapy (NSPT) on OHRQoL among obese participants with chronic periodontitis.

Materials & Methods: This was a randomized control clinical trial at the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Malaya. A total of 66 obese patients with chronic periodontitis were randomly allocated into the treatment group (n=33) who received NSPT, while the control group (n=33) received no treatment. Four participants (2 from each group) were non-contactable 12 weeks post intervention. Therefore, their data were removed from the final analysis. The protocol involved questionnaires (characteristics and OHRQoL (Oral Health Impacted Profile-14; OHIP-14)) and clinical examination.

Results: The OHIP prevalence of impact (PI), overall mean OHIP severity score (SS) and mean OHIP extent of Impact (EI) at baseline and at 12 weeks follow up were almost similar between the two groups and statistically not significant at (p=0.618), (p=0.573), and (p=0.915), respectively. However, in a within –group comparison, OHIP PI, OHIP SS, and OHIP EI showed a significant improvement for both treatment and control groups and the p values were ((0.002), (0.008) for PI), ((0.006) and (0.004) for SS) and ((0.006) and (0.002) for EI) in-treatment and control groups, respectively.

Conclusion: NSPT did not significantly affect the OHRQoL among those obese with CP. Regardless, NSPT, functional limitation and psychological discomfort domains had significantly improved.

BIOGRAPHY

Samara S Basher obtained the master's in Dental Science (MDS) from University of Malaya in 2018. I had grown up in Iraq and attended the Dental college/University of Baghdad from 1999-2004 and granted bachelor's degree in dental surgery (BDS) in 2004. She travelled to Malaysia and established her career as a Dental Faculty at University Malaya. She found her interest in periodontology at University of Malaya Restorative Department where he received his master training. She is the member of Malaysian Dental Association. Her passion is to deliver the highest quality of Dental Care and treatment to his patients. First and foremost she believes in prevention. She strives to provide her patients with the best treatment options available focusing on what is necessary for their long-term oral health.

dr.samara2007@yahoo.com

2nd International Conference on
DENTISTRY
AND ORAL HEALTH
April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

DENTAL CONGRESS 2019



E-POSTERS

2nd International Conference on DENTISTRY AND ORAL HEALTH

April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

Dorsaf Touil et al., J Clin Dentistry Oral Health 2019, Volume 3

PENTOXIFYLLINE, TOCOPHEROL AND CLODRONATE COMBINATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF OSTEORADIONECROSIS OF THE JAWS

Dorsaf Touil¹, Belkacem Raouaa², Oualha Lamia² and Ki Nabiha²

¹Sahloul University Hospital, Tunisia

²University in Monastir, Tunisia

Osteoradionecrosis (ORN) of the jaw is a severe complication of radiotherapy for head and neck cancer. It's defined as an exposure of a necrotic bone that failed to heal within a period of 6 weeks. This condition can lead to severe morbidity and definitely affects the quality of life of the patient. Over the last decades, several therapeutic options were considered in the treatment of the ORN, including hyperbaric oxygen, antibiotics, steroids and surgical resection with reconstruction. But none of them was considered to be efficient. Recently a new treatment based on the theory of the radio-induced fibrosis has emerged. A combination of Pentoxifylline-tocopherol and clodronate (PENTOCLO protocole) has proven efficacy in the prevention and/or the treatment of ORN of the jaws. The objective of this presentation is to update the recommendations of the use of the Pentoclo combination as a treatment modality in both prevention and treatment of ORN of the jaws. We will be discussing the prescription modalities via three cases reports in which patients with different stages of ORN of the jaws were treated successfully using the pentoclo protocole. In the second part of the presentation, we will discuss the results of our systematic review of the literature (2018) in which the efficacy and the tolerance of this protocole were reviewed.

BIOGRAPHY

Dorsaf Touil was graduated from the Dental Faculty of Monastir Tunisia, in 2013. She is specialist in Oral Medicine and Oral Surgery. She is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Dentistry in University Hospital Sahloul from April 2015. She is the Founding Member of the Tunisian Association of the specialists in Oral Surgery and Oral Medicine and Association Tunisienne des Médecins Dentistes Spécialistes en Médecine et Chirurgie Buccales. She is also author and co-Author of many scientific publications in French and English. She has participated as speaker in many international scientific events during 2016-2018.

Touil.oueslati.dorsaf@gmail.com



Note:

2nd International Conference on **DENTISTRY AND ORAL HEALTH**

April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

Sirma Todorova Angelova, J Clin Dentistry Oral Health 2019, Volume 3

CRITERIA FOR CARIES RISK EVALUATION IN CONDITION OF PYELONEPHRITIS IN CHILD'S AGE

Sirma Todorova Angelova
Medical University-Varna, Bulgaria

The precise and profound, multi-aspect evaluation of caries risk level ensures the proper performance of the process of identification of children characterized with explicit susceptibility to tooth decay initiation and progression. The efficient control of that widely spread disease is associated to accentuation on the necessity of regular complex preventive cares and enhancement of therapeutic efficiency. Models of caries risk assessment include combinations of indicators-specifics of dietary regime on individual and group level, frequency and consistency of consumed carbohydrates, exposure to the influence of endogenous and exogenous fluoride-containing products for prophylaxis, caries susceptibility of the dentition of the host, representatives of various species and concentration of the microbiota, social traits, culture-related indicators, multiplex behavioural samples and paradigms. More vulnerable to caries attacks and its complications are children of smaller age, these being in conditions of restriction of access to full of value dental cares, as well as children suffering from common health disorders, especially these with tendency of chronification, including pyelonephritis. The state of pyelonephritis, marked with disturbance of the normal function of excretory system, is outlined with high rate of distribution in international scales. The purpose to estimate the potentials of different criteria for caries risk assessment in children with established pyelonephritis corresponds to the epicentre of our thorough investigations. The subject of author's study is representatives of different periods of childhood with the diagnosis of pyelonephritis. The renal disorder of pyelonephritis is characterized with decompensated alkaline-acids-related equilibrium, disturbed function of tools for regulation of homeostasis, insufficiency of essential nutrients and systemic administration of wide-spectrum antibiotics, especially of the groups of penicillin's and cephalosporin's. All of these pathophysiological and pharmaceutical aspects of the disease are associated to considerable increase of the risk of hypo-plastic and hypo-mineralization defects of the tissues of enamel and dentin. On the other side, the necessity of hospitalization of these patients in different intervals of time correlates to negligence of performance of personal oral hygiene procedures strictly in correspondence to specifics of age. Giving assistance and providing maintenance and support for these children go beyond the scales of routine dental practice, meeting definite requirements of individually expressed capabilities, multi-aspect specialized knowledge, skills of adaptation and potentials for performance of personalized prophylaxis and therapy oriented approach.

BIOGRAPHY

Sirma Todorova Angelova graduated at the University of Economics in Varna, Bulgaria and gained a Master degree of International Financial Affairs. She graduated her higher education and gained a master's degree of Dental Medicine at the Medical University-Varna, Bulgaria in 2011. Since 2011, she has been working as an Assistant Professor. She gained a Certificate of Specialization of Pediatric Dentistry in December 2015. She gained a postgraduate degree, PhD, after accomplishment of an independent research on the topic of "Caries Risk Assessment and Prevention in Children Suffering from Some Renal Disorders" in 2017.

dsirma_angelova@abv.bg

2nd International Conference on **DENTISTRY AND ORAL HEALTH**

April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

Faisal Abduljawad et al., J Clin Dentistry Oral Health 2019, Volume 3

THE EFFECT OF PREPARATION OF DENTAL CLINICS BASED ON DENTIST'S SATISFACTION: APPLIED STUDY ON DENTAL CLINICS IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTRES AT MINISTRY OF HEALTH IN JEDDAH

Faisal Abduljawad and **Ali R Aljuhani**
King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia

The current study focuses on the preparation of dental clinics based on dentist's satisfaction in primary health care centres at the Ministry of Health in Jeddah, KSA. The focus of the present study was to measure the satisfaction of dentists based on the following five elements: The extent of the required equipment in dental clinics; frequency of periodic maintenance; the availability of materials for dental procedures; the availability of trained dental professionals in the dental clinics and the knowledge of dental assistants in running dental devices. To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher used a descriptive analytical method, also the use of a questionnaire which was composed of two parts: The first section profiled members of the study sample and the second section consists of six axes, where each axis is associated with one of the questions of the study. The study was applied to all dentists in health care centres total of 92 dentists. Among the most crucial results of the study showed the dissatisfaction of dentists with the equipment required in dental clinics, frequency of periodic maintenance and the availability of trained dental professionals. There was a case of medium satisfaction towards the availability of the necessary materials for dental procedures and the knowledge of dental assistants in running dental devices. One of the main recommendations of the study is the need for providing modern instruments and equipment in the dental clinics of primary health care centres. Maintenance work providing regular maintenance of dental services, work on the provision of financial resources to provide the necessary materials for dental procedures and work to provide adequate number of specialists and dental hygienist.

BIOGRAPHY

Faisal Abduljawad has completed his BDS (Bachelor's in Dental Surgery) from King Abdulaziz University in 2018. He is currently completing his internship year. His relevant field of interest is Endodontics. He has presented his research in the Big Bang Endodontics Course Level II held in Jeddah Saudi Arabia.

fmaj2014@gmail.com



Note:

2nd International Conference on
DENTISTRY
AND ORAL HEALTH
April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

DENTAL CONGRESS 2019



ACCEPTED ABSTRACTS

2nd International Conference on **DENTISTRY AND ORAL HEALTH**

April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

J Clin Dentistry Oral Health 2019, Volume 3

SURGICAL AND ORTHODONTIC MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTED TEETH

Abu-Hussein Muhamad

Limited to Pediatric Dentistry, Greece

The permanent canines are the foundation of an esthetic smile and functional occlusion. Factors that interfere with its development and eruption had serious consequences on esthetics, function and stability of stomatognathic system. Many authors speculated about the cause of impacted mandibular canines. These causes include inadequate space, supernumerary teeth and premature loss of the deciduous canine, excessive crown length, hereditary factors, and functional disturbances of the endocrine glands, tumour's, cysts and trauma. Impacted mandibular canines are also more likely to be located on the labial aspect of the dental arch than are maxillary canines Shafer et al. suggested the following sequela of canine impaction: labial or lingual malpositioning of impacted tooth, migration of the neighbouring teeth and loss of dental arch length, internal resorption, dentigerous cyst formation, infection particularly with the partially erupted tooth. Partly erupted or impacted cuspids may increase the risk of infection and cystic follicular lesions and compromise the lifespan of neighbouring lateral incisors due to root resorption. The different methods of diagnosis that may allow for early detection and prevention should include a family history, visual and tactile clinical examinations by the age of 9-10 years and a thorough radiographic assessment. Because there is a high probability that palatally impacted maxillary canines may occur with other dental anomalies, the clinician should be alert to this possibility. When the condition is identified early, extraction of the deciduous canines may, in specific cases, allow the impacted canines to correct their paths of eruption and erupt into the mouth in relatively good alignment. Clinical signs that may indicate ectopic or impacted cuspids include lack of a canine bulge in the buccal sulcus by the age of 10 years, over retained primary cuspids, delayed eruption of their permanent successor and asymmetry in the exfoliation and eruption of the right and left canines. In conclusion, the management of impacted canines has a multidisciplinary approach as it plays a vital role in esthetics and function. Surgical exposure and orthodontic correction is the most preferable treatment unless contraindicated. Extraction of the impacted canine should be the last resort, as every impacted canine should be treated in a hostile way to prevent its complications. This presentation reviews its diagnosis and treatment plan in an orthodontic and surgical aspect.

2nd International Conference on
**DENTISTRY
AND ORAL HEALTH**

April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

J Clin Dentistry Oral Health 2019, Volume 3

CONSIDERATIONS AND CLINICAL APPROACH OF TILTED IMPLANTS

Haitham Agha

Private practice, Saudi Arabia

Implants are usually placed to be parallel to each other's and to the natural teeth but also tilted implants are placed to avoid anatomical landmark or extensive bone grafting. In this presentation author will spot light on different situation why they tilt implants and when, biomechanics and success rate compared to straight implants, considerations and complications of tilted implants. Review of cases with tilted implants and prosthetic solution will be presented as well.

2nd International Conference on DENTISTRY AND ORAL HEALTH

April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

J Clin Dentistry Oral Health 2019, Volume 3

IN VITRO COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF GUTTA-FUSION OBTURATION ON THE PUSH OUT BOND STRENGTH OF THREE TYPES OF SEALERS

Ahmed Abdulzahra Al Quzweeni

University of Kufa, Iraq

Background: The bond strength of the root canal sealers to dentin is very important property for maintaining the integrity and the seal of root canal filling. The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the push-out bond strength of root filled with total fill Bioceramic, AH Plus and Gutta-flow®2 sealers using GuttaFusion®-obturation system versus single cone obturation technique.

Materials & Method: Sixty of mandibular premolars teeth with straight roots were used in this study, these roots were instrumented using Reciproc system, instrumentation were done with copious irrigation of 3mL 5.25% Sodium hypochlorite solution (NaOCl) during all the steps of preparation and smear layer will be removed with 1ml of 17% EDTA kept in the canal for one min, roots were randomly divided into two groups according to the obturation technique (thirty teeth for each group): Group I: Single Reciproc Gutta percha cone obturation technique; Group II: Gutta fusion obturation technique then each group divided into three subgroups according to the type of sealer, AH subgroup: AH Plus sealer, BC subgroup: Bio ceramic sealer and GF subgroup: Gutta flow 2 sealer. The roots then stored in moist environment at 37°C for one week, the roots were embedded in clear acrylic resin and each root sectioned into three levels apical, middle and cervical. The bond strength was measured using computerized universal testing machine each section fixed in the machine so that the load applied from apical to cervical direction at 0.5mm/min speed and the computer show the higher bond force before dislodgment of the filling material. These forces were divided by the surface area to obtain the bond strength in MPa.

Results: Statistical analysis was performed and the result showed a highly significant differences between the three types of sealers when the same obturation technique were used also there is highly significant differences between two groups with two different obturation technique.

Conclusion: This study showed that the push out bond strength of AH plus sealer was higher than Bioceramic sealer and Gutta flow 2 sealer respectively when the same obturation technique was used. The push out bond strength was affected by the obturation technique and Gutta fusion obturation technique showed higher bond strength than single cone obturation technique when the same type of sealer was used.



Note:

2nd International Conference on DENTISTRY AND ORAL HEALTH

April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

J Clin Dentistry Oral Health 2019, Volume 3

BONE EVALUATION FOR CRANIOFACIAL IMPLANT PLACEMENT-MICRO CT ASSESSMENT OF MICROARCHITECTURAL PARAMETERS

Filip Ivanjac, Vitomir Konstantinović, Marija Đurić and Aleksa Janović
Belgrade University, Serbia

Introduction: The most important factor for successful implant therapy is good implant stability in the bone tissue. It is equally important for every type of implants, so EO (extra oral), craniofacial implants are not an exception. To achieve satisfactory implant stability bone tissue quality is one of the most important factors. Bone quality is determined by its microarchitectural parameters.

Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate bone tissue microarchitectural parameters in targeted points for craniofacial implant placement.

Methodology: Micro CT method was used on cadaver model to determine optimal localisation for implant placement based on the bone density. Implant placement points were periorbital, perinasal and the auricular region. Each bone sample was scanned in dry state at a resolution of 10µm using micro computerized tomography (Sky Scan 1172 x-Ray Micro tomography, Sky Scan, Kontich, Belgium). Acquisitions were performed on 85kV voltages, 118µA pipe current, 1000ms time exposure, 0.5mm thick aluminium and copper filter, and 180 ° rotation. The obtained images were reconstructed using NRecon v.1.6.9.8 software with a beam hardening correction of 25%, a ring artefact with a correction of 18%, and a reduction of two. The images were then analyzed using CTAn 1.14.4.1 software. The parameters of the microarchitecture of the cortical bone that were measured included: cortical thickness (Ct.Th mm), cortical porosity (Ct.Po,%), pore diameter (Po.Dm mm), and pore separation (Po.Sp mm).

Results: According to Micro CT at the glabella region, the smallest porosity of the cortical bone was determined (Ct.Po 4,13mm), the largest pore separation (Po.Sp. 0,49mm), and the smallest pore diameter (Po.Dm.0,09mm), the cortical thickness also showed high values (1,49mm) and high implant stability values for disc implants. The highest (Ct.Th 2,72mm) was found at the Zygomatic region. Also, in the orbital region the thickness of the cortex was very high (Ct.Th.1, 89mm), although the porosity of the cortical bone was somewhat higher (Ct. Po. 6, 72). By examining the microarchitecture of the cortical bone at localizations: Orbital bone, glabella and peripheral region of the aperture piriformis, maxillary process of the zygomatic bone and the qualitative value of bone tissue in these localizations was optimal for insertion of the disc implants. The mastoid part of the temporal bone in the control group showed the smallest thickness of the cortical bone (Ct.Th.1, 25mm) and also a small porosity (Ct.Po. 4, 30mm) that justified the use of the screw implants.

Conclusion: Bone quality parameters were satisfactory on implant insertion localisations. Every implant type was adequate in shape and size for the intended localisation and its bone microarchitectural parameters.

2nd International Conference on **DENTISTRY AND ORAL HEALTH**

April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

J Clin Dentistry Oral Health 2019, Volume 3

CLINICAL CASES IN ORTHODONTICS AND FACIAL ORTHOPAEDICS AND ALIGNERS

Liana Lima Pinheiro

Office of Orthodontics, Brazil

Orthodontic appliances do not diagnose or treat a clinical case. They are tools that, if used properly, will allow us to reach an ideal dental position, within a functional occlusion, in perfect harmony with the TMJ's and associated musculature. After diagnosis, a treatment plan is established and we select the right technique to treat. The interaction of techniques also allows the professional to be comprehensive to all clinical cases, taking advantage of the best part of each technique. Alignments, rotations, levelling and intercuspations are easy to correct with fixed appliances, however the diagnosis may show us the need for an expansion, giving value to the removable appliance and indication in the treatment. Orthopaedics is also not the answer to all problems although it is the best solution for early interception of malocclusions, normalizing the functional spaces and allowing the correction of growth. Aligners can be used with success in many cases. All the techniques are excellent when well indicated according to the diagnosis.



Note:

2nd International Conference on **DENTISTRY AND ORAL HEALTH**

April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

J Clin Dentistry Oral Health 2019, Volume 3

ENDODONTIC FLARE-UP

Khalid Mohammed Idrees

King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, Saudi Arabia

Endodontic treatment aims to reverse the disease process and thereby eliminate the associated signs of symptoms. When the treatment itself appears to initiate the onset of pain and/or swelling (endodontic flare-up) the result can be distressing to both the patient and the operator. Patient might even consider postoperative symptoms as a bench mark against which the clinician's skills are measured. Obviously the treatment with the lowest prevalence of postoperative pain is usually the treatment of choice as long as effectiveness and cost are not compromised. Knowledge of the cause and mechanism behind intra appointment flare-up is of utmost importance for the clinician to properly prevent or manage this undesirable condition. This review lecture will discuss the causative factors of flare-up with special attention to the microorganism role; various modalities of preventive measures would be discussed. Those measures are based on scientific evidence combined with the long clinical experience of the lecturer.



Note:

2nd International Conference on **DENTISTRY AND ORAL HEALTH**

April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

J Clin Dentistry Oral Health 2019, Volume 3

PREVENTION OF GINGIVAL/PERIODONTAL DISEASES AND ORAL CAVITY DISEASES-DIFFERENT POPULATION GROUP

Ljiljana Kesic

University of Nis, Serbia

Oral health is a part of general health and represents the health of all anatomically functional parts of the oral cavity. Oral diseases are one of the leading health problems of the 21st century in the world. An association between insufficient or improper oral hygiene with the occurrence of caries, gingival/periodontal diseases and consequently general diseases has been established. For the successful implementation of oral hygiene, it is necessary to use the appropriate accessories; techniques; regularity and frequency of maintenance; duration of teeth washing, proper nutrition; regular dental check-ups; constant motivation and remoteness. The frequent performance of oral hygiene is particularly important for preventing the oral biofilm accumulation. Oral biofilm consists mostly of microorganisms and is the main etiological factor in the development of gingivitis and periodontal disease. Also, specific groups of patients are diabetics, pregnant women, children, adolescents, elderly people, people with special needs as well as oncological patients. In these patients it is necessary to take specific measures of oral hygiene maintenance.



Note:

2nd International Conference on **DENTISTRY AND ORAL HEALTH**

April 15-16, 2019 | Milan, Italy

J Clin Dentistry Oral Health 2019, Volume 3

TELOMERASE EXPRESSION AND ACTIVITY IN ORAL PRE-CANCER AND CANCER PATIENTS OF NORTH INDIAN POPULATION

Shaista Suhail

King George's Medical University, India

As a cancer population is increasing sharply, the incidence of Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC) has also been expected to increase. Oral carcinogenesis is a highly complex, multistep process which involves accumulation of genetic alterations that lead to the induction of proteins promoting cell growth (encoded by oncogenes) increased enzymatic (telomerase) activity promoting cancer cell proliferation. Telomerase activity has been readily found in most cancer biopsies, in premalignant lesions or in germ cells. Activity of telomerase is generally absent in normal tissues. It is known to be induced upon immortalization or malignant transformation of human cells such as in oral cancer cells. Maintenance of telomeres plays an essential role during transformation of pre-cancer to malignant stage. Mammalian telomeres, a specialized nucleoprotein structures are composed of large concatemers of the guanine-rich sequence 5-TTAGGG-3. The roles of telomeres in regulating both stability of genome and replicative immortality seems to contribute in essential ways in cancer initiation and progression. Its expression will also prove to be an important diagnostic tool as well as a novel target for cancer therapy. Telomerase is a ribonucleoprotein enzyme that synthesizes telomeres, the specialized structures containing unique simple repetitive sequences (TTAGGG in vertebrate) at the end of chromosomes. The enzyme compensates for the end replication problem and allows cells to proliferate indefinitely. The study was done to investigate the presence of telomerase activity in Oral leukoplakia (OL) and Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC) by TRAP assay. Telomerase activity was detectable in 18 of 20 human OSCC and 7 of 20 OL tissues. The expression of telomerase in the premalignant lesions was associated with phenotypic progression, the degree of dysplasia. Recent studies, using the TRAP assay have shown that telomerase is activated in most human cancer tissues but not in most normal tissues and tissues adjacent to malignant or benign tumors. These results indicate that telomerase is activated frequently during the late stage of oral pre-malignancy and may play a crucial role in OSCC. There are no drugs which can effect extremely to treat oral cancers. There is a general call for new emerging drugs or methods that are highly effective towards cancer treatment possess low toxicity and have a minor environment impact. Some novel natural products also offer opportunities for innovation in drug discovery. Natural compounds isolated from medicinal plants, as rich sources of novel anticancer drugs have been of increasing interest with some enzyme (telomerase) blockage property. The alarming reports of cancer cases increase the awareness amongst the clinicians and researchers pertaining to investigate newer drug with low toxicity.



Note: