

Joint Event on



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**WORLD DERMATOLOGY AND
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September 03-04, 2018 | Bangkok, Thailand

POSTERS

Dental Congress 2018 & World Dermatology 2018

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE OXIDATIVE STATUS DURING PERIODONTAL IMPAIRMENT

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Introduction: Periodontal disease represents chronic inflammatory disorder induced by products released from the dental plaque and host immune-inflammatory response. Several mechanisms have been proposed to explain the periodontal compromise, including a complex range of factors such as those derived from immune response, direct bacterial influence, host system, some metabolic harmful species such as reactive oxygen species being also recognized as having significant impact.

Aim: The aim of the study is to analysis the myeloperoxidase (MPO) in gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) as a marker of oxidative stress in periodontal disease in patients affected by periodontal oral territories alterations, compared to clinically healthy subjects, associated with evaluation of clinical indicators of the disease.

Materials & Methods: For this study, we selected 42 patients, 22 men and 20 women subsequently divided into three groups after assessing clinical indicators of periodontal impairment: patients with chronic periodontitis (n=6), patients with aggressive periodontitis (n=11) and the control group represented by periodontal unaffected individuals (n=15). From each patient GCF samples were collected using special paper strips of paper, followed by their discharge in phosphate buffer, centrifuged and analyzed for marker of oxidative stress through immune-enzymatic technique (ELISA).

Results: Analysis of MPO in GCF recorded statistically significant differences between the two groups of patients with chronic and aggressive periodontal disease respectively, compared with controls. Moreover, it has been observed a strong correlation between bleeding index and gingival fluid MPO value in subjects with periodontal alterations, which demonstrates that reactive species are important mediators of inflammatory periodontal damage.

Conclusions: Oxidative stress is an important factor in the development of periodontal breakdown and this can be evidenced through MPO, no statistically significant differences between groups of patients with aggressive periodontitis and those with chronic periodontitis being though observed.

BIOGRAPHY

Foia Georgeta Liliana has completed her PhD at Grigore T Popa University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Iași, Romania. She is a Professor at Grigore T Popa University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania. She has over 100 publications that have been cited over 90 times, and her publication H-index is eight and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of reputed journals.

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CELLULITE BLEMISHES: A REVOLUTIONARY MINI-INVASIVE TREATMENT; 15 MONTHS OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Dell'Avanzato Roberto

Espace Chenot Health Wellness and Spa, Italy

Introduction: In October 2016 the author has started, as one of the first in Europe, my experience with a new procedure that represents the only FDA-cleared minimally invasive treatment clinically proven to improve the cellulite blemishes for nearly four years in only one session.

Materials & Methods: We report our experience after 15 months in 50 patients (48F; 2M) with cellulite treated in a single session. Follow-up were scheduled after 7, 14, 30, 90 and 180 days for all the 50 patients; 13 patients (1M) had a medical check at 12 months and three patients (1M) at 15 months. Outcome measures included subject photographs, cellulite severity scale (CSS) and Global Aesthetic Improvement Scale (GAIS) assessment. Patient satisfaction and pain rating were also recorded. The treatment takes 45-60 minutes. We have safely treated 6 to 45 sites in one session. After treatment, a light compression is applied.

Results: The procedure treated successfully the primary structural cause of cellulite blemishes in all the 50 patients. Patient satisfaction was 87% at T90 in 50 patients (48F; 2M), 95% at T180 in 50 patients, 97% at 12 months in 13 patients (1M) and 100% at 15 months in three patients (1M). Transient treatment-related adverse events were mild in severity and the most common side effects reported were soreness and bruising. Among 50 patients, 95% had bruising at T7, 23% at T14 and no patient had bruising at T30. Soreness is reported in 100% of patients at T7, 19% at T14, 4% at T30 and 0% at T90. Global Aesthetic Improvement Scale (GAIS) and visual analog scale (VAS) are also reported.

Conclusions: This revolutionary FDA-cleared procedure for the cellulite puckering, combines a proven approach with an innovative technology to treat the primary structural cause of cellulite blemishes in posterior thighs and buttocks.

BIOGRAPHY

Dell'Avanzato Roberto is a Specialist in Surgery with a University Master in Aesthetic Medicine and Surgery and Professor Laser at the University of San Marino. For over 20 years he has been interested in Cosmetic Medicine and Surgery, specifically in facial rejuvenation, body contouring, with a specific training with all the medical energies and devices. He is a Honorary Member of the Israel Academy of Beauty and Honorary Member of the Italian Academy of Beauty. In 2004 he received the Certificate of excellence awarded from the Pakistan Medical Association, for humanitarian services rendered to the burnt and scarred victims of Pakistan.

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EFFECT OF PRP ON SCALP HAIR DIAMETER

Muhammad Ahmad

Aesthetic Plastic Surgery and Hair Transplant Institute, Pakistan

Objectives: To measure the effects of PRP on hair diameter in Pakistani population.

Materials & Methods: The study was conducted in a private setup in the adult patients undergoing PRP treatment. Baseline platelets count were noted for each patient. PRP was prepared using a commercial kit. Three PRP injections were administered in the scalp at 0, 1 and three months interval. The hair caliber was measured in the mid-scalp area using a separate stencil for each patient. The diameter of 10 hair (1 cm sq) were measured randomly using the caliper (two hair on each side of the square and four in the center. After six months of third injection, the hair caliber was measured, and the results were analyzed statistically using Mann-Whitney's test.

Results: Seven males and three females were included in the study. The mean age of the patients was 24.2 years (26.3 years in males and 19.3 in females). The average platelets count was found to be 283,580/ μ L. The mean hair caliber was 37.3 μ m (39.1 μ m in males and 33.0 μ m in females). At the end of the study, the mean hair caliber was found to be 52.3 μ m ($p < 0.01$). The mean hair caliber was 53.9 μ m in males and 48.7 μ m in females ($p < 0.01$). The increase in the hair caliber was noted to be 27.5% more in males and 31.3% more in females ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion: The PRP injections can increase the hair diameter.

BIOGRAPHY

Muhammad Ahmad is graduated from Quaid-e-Azam Medical College, Bahawalpur, Pakistan in 1997 and completed his training for the fellowship in Plastic Surgery by College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan (CPSP) in 2005. He received the merit award by the Australian and New Zealand Burns Association in 2004. He also received the first prize in annual meeting of Asian Association of Hair Restoration Surgeons (AAHRS) held in Bangkok, Thailand in 2017. He has published a new scar assessment scale (Ahmad's cosmetic surgery scar assessment scale). He is the Editor of *Pakistan Journal of Plastic Surgery* (Pakistan) and newsletter of Asian Association of Hair Restoration Surgeons (AAHRS). He is also a reviewer of various international journals. He is the Editor on the book 'Alopecia' by InTechOpen publishers, guest Editor of *Plastic and Aesthetic Research Journal* on minimally invasive cosmetic surgery, Editor/Advisory Board Member of Cambridge Scholars Publishing, UK and *Austin Plastic Surgery*, open access journal by Austin Publishing Group, USA.

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CAN WE PREDICT THE MALE HAIR LOSS? YES, USE NPRT SYSTEM

Muhammad Ahmad

Aesthetic Plastic Surgery and Hair Transplant Institute, Pakistan

Background: Multiple classifications for male pattern baldness are mentioned in the literature. A new system is presented for documenting hair loss. The main aim of the study was to evaluate the practical application of the Ahmad's NPRT system.

Methods: The study was conducted in a private hair restoration clinic. The five hundred male patients of all ages were included presenting with varying degrees of hair loss. The age and family history were noted. The various points of the new system were noted, i.e., Norwood scale (denoted by 'N'), temporal peaks/points (denoted by letter 'P' and further subdivided into four grades from 0 to 3), reverse thinning (denoted by letter 'R' and graded from 0 to 3), and overall thinning (denoted by the letter 'T' and subdivided from 0 to 3).

Results: The mean age of the patients was 29.3 years, ranging from 17 years to 62 years. Type IV with its variants was the most common baldness pattern found in 29% of the men followed by type III (27.4%). Varying grades of status of temporal peaks, reverse thinning and overall thinning were noted.

Conclusion: The new system was found to be helpful in ascertaining the exact situation of hair loss.

BIOGRAPHY

Muhammad Ahmad is graduated from Quaid-e-Azam Medical College, Bahawalpur, Pakistan in 1997 and completed his training for the fellowship in Plastic Surgery by College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan (CPSP) in 2005. He received the merit award by the Australian and New Zealand Burns Association in 2004. He also received the first prize in annual meeting of Asian Association of Hair Restoration Surgeons (AAHRS) held in Bangkok, Thailand in 2017. He has published a new scar assessment scale (Ahmad's cosmetic surgery scar assessment scale). He is the Editor of *Pakistan Journal of Plastic Surgery* (Pakistan) and newsletter of Asian Association of Hair Restoration Surgeons (AAHRS). He is also a reviewer of various international journals. He is the Editor on the book 'Alopecia' by InTechOpen publishers, guest Editor of *Plastic and Aesthetic Research Journal* on minimally invasive cosmetic surgery, Editor/Advisory Board Member of Cambridge Scholars Publishing, UK and *Austin Plastic Surgery*, open access journal by Austin Publishing Group, USA.

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ABSTRACTS**

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RESHAPE FACE FOR PATIENT WITH SILICONE INJECTION CASE

Beatrix Lee

Accreditation University Indonesia, Indonesia

Reshape Face for patient with Silicone Injection Case with the right type of Filler. Patients who meet me they has performed the Surgery to remove silicone on their faces and they are so helped with the procedure and they very satisfied with the results of removal of Silicone on their face . They come to me complaining about how their facial shape can be reproportioned after performed surgical removal of silicon. Because as we know silicon is very dangerous, the content of cytokines TNF-a (alpha), IFN-g (gamma), IL-10, TREG (CD4 + CD25 +) and indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO) that has been banned by the FDA since 1992, can cause granuloma and migration of the injected facial area causing severe tissue damage. I already help more than 50 patients who has become Victims of Silicone Injection , for patients who want to do a filler procedure ,I advise patients for facial reshaping should have been six months recovery from surgery, because before six months the patient's face is still not revised from inflammation. After the downtime is over I will analyze the damage on the patient's face, I will determine the type of filler used based on highly advanced hyaluronic acid gel, because the right type of filler will be very decisive. My first Consideration and my diagnosis for patient is because Silicone causes Tissue Damage and after performed removal patient will have lost they Tissue Area Volume. This condition made me decide to use the Biphasic Filler.

THE OPTIMAL TIMING OF ADIPOSE DERIVED STEM CELLS INJECTION TO IMPROVE SKIN FLAP SURVIVAL IN A RAT MODEL

Ahmed Atef

Ain Shams University, Egypt

Background: Skin flap surgery is a cornerstone in plastic surgery. However, flaps may encounter postoperative partial or complete necrosis. Different modalities have been used to enhance skin flap survival. Adipose-derived stem cells (ASCs) can promote angiogenesis and improve skin flap survival. We aimed to investigate the appropriate timing of ASC administration to get the maximal angiogenic effect and better skin flap survival in rat model.

Methods: Thirty-two male albino Wistar rats were used to study the role of ASCs on caudally based (2 × 8 cm) random pattern skin flap survival; the 32 male albino rats were equally divided into four groups according to timing of ASC injection. We applied the ASCs at three different timing, group A (local injection of ASCs along the flap axis simultaneously with flap elevation), group B (2 days preoperatively), and group C (7 days preoperatively). In the control group (group D), the flap was injected with phosphate buffered saline at the time of flap elevation. Skin flap survival was evaluated on the seventh postoperative day through percentage of flap survival, capillary density, and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) expression.

Results: ASCs led to a statistically significant increase in skin flap viability when administered simultaneously with flap elevation or 2 days prior to flap elevation. This went along with significant increase in capillary density and VEGF expression. However, the ASCs had no effect on flap survival when injected 1 week prior to flap elevation.

Conclusion: We demonstrate that the skin flap viability can be enhanced by local ASC administration simultaneously with flap elevation or 2 days prior to flap elevation. Their beneficial effect is attributed to paracrine secretion VEGF which enhanced the skin flap vascularity. The angiogenic effect of ASCs can be maximized when the ASCs are injected at the time of flap elevation.

BACTERIAL SKIN INFECTIONS AND CHOOSING THE CORRECT ANTIBIOTIC

Alwyn Rapose

University of Massachusetts, USA

Skin infections can be superficial like impetigo and folliculitis which should be treated with topical agents, but could also involve deep tissue and necrotic infections requiring systemic antibiotics. Severe infections are often associated with bacteremia and in the most severe cases - septic shock. Early initiation of the most appropriate antibiotic can be limb and life-saving. There have been remarkable advances in antibiotic development in the last few years including antibiotics that can be delivered once a week or even just 1 dose to treat conditions that would previously need 14-days of antibiotics. This presentation will describe commonly seen cutaneous bacterial infections and the guidelines regarding choice of the appropriate antibiotics.

ABDOMINOPLASTY SURGERY: REDUCTION OF CLINICAL RISKS

Rafik A

Physician in Plastic surgery, Morocco

Introduction: the abdominoplasty was considered a very heavy intervention for patients. we have started to perform high superior tension abdominoplasty (HST abdominoplasty) according to Le Louarn and Pascal in order to significantly reduce the complications while maintaining the aesthetic result.

Materiels and methods: We present a clinical history of 85 HAT abdominoplasties from 2007 until today, taking into consideration the criteria for selection of patients, the key stages of the intervention and the benefits that this technique allows to get in terms of improvement of results and significant reduction of risks.

Results: In the first year of learning the technique, we found only three minor complications: Two seroma and two marginal necroses in the area of the scar. This technique allows obtaining a slight and very well positioned scar without tension at the level of the suture, repositioning umbilicus very precisely, reshaping the epigastric area, avoiding post-surgical swell at this level and respecting the lymph trunk to avoid the risk of seroma formation.

Conclusions: HST Abdominoplasty is a highly efficient and safe technique for body contouring. Both patients and surgeons have clearly shown their satisfaction with regard to the aesthetic results as well as the prevention of complications.

ALBINISM AND RITUAL MURDERS

Mushiwokufa W

Midlands State University School of Medicine, Zimbabwe

Albinism (Albus Latin meaning white) is a genetic condition that results in partial or total deficiency of melanin in hair, eyes and skin. Albinism occurs in all races with reported prevalence rates ranging from 1:4000 in Zimbabwe, 1: to 1: 20000 in the USA. It People living with albinism have to deal with multiple medical conditions such as blindness, sunburns, skin malignancies etc. These conditions are worse for Albinos in Sub-Saharan Africa, a region that has the highest number of albinism per population. This is addition to mental, social and economic burden they suffer from active and passive discrimination. A new physical and life threatening complication has arisen that seem to be ignored by then medical and political fraternity. People with albinism have been murdered and physically assaulted for the purposes of obtaining body parts based on a belief that they possess magical powers that can provide good fortune. Albinos are being targeted for their limbs, hearts, liver, genitals amongst other body parts. Ritualistic murders of albinos have become a public health issue for countries like Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique. People are living with fear to go to school, work and in public places for fear of being targeted. In an effort to fight this, it is necessary to strengthen the knowledge of this condition and debunk the myths surrounding albinism.

COMPARISON OF TWO KINDS OF SKIN IMAGING ANALYSIS SOFTWARE: VISIA® FROM CANFIELD

Xi Wang

Sichuan University, China

Skin imaging analysis, acting as a supplement to noninvasive bioengineering devices, has been widely used in medical cosmetology and cosmetic product evaluation. The main aim of this study is to assess the differences and correlations in measuring skin spots, wrinkles, vascular features, porphyrin, and pore between two commercially available image analysis software. Seventy healthy women were included in the study. Before taking pictures, the dermatologist evaluated subjects' skin conditions. Test sites included the forehead, cheek, and periorbital skin. Pictures were taken using VISIA® under three kinds light conditions and analyzed using VISIA® and IPP® respectively. The two software showed acceptable correlation in measuring various skin conditions. VISIA® showed a high sensibility when measured on the forehead skin. IPP® is available as an alternative software program to evaluate skin features.

PEDIATRIC DERMATOLOGY “TO HAVE OR NOT TO HAVE APPREHENSIONS”

Subekcha Karki

DI Skin Health and referral Center, Nepal

The Pediatric Dermatology service specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases affecting infant, children and adolescents (up to 18 years of age). Particular consideration is given to the unique developmental and physiologic aspects of the pediatric population. The pediatric dermatology service places a strong emphasis on educating children and their families about skin disease, and the prevention of permanent cosmetic disability is stressed. Pediatric dermatology encompasses conditions seen uniquely in the pediatric population. Pediatric dermatologists are equipped in distinguishing those birthmarks that are concerning or that may be associated with underlying systemic disease. In addition, the neonatal period is a time when many dermatoses occur and the benign self-limited diseases need to be distinguished from those that are more concerning or chronic. The pediatric patient represents diagnostic and therapeutic challenges given the patients' young age. Pediatric dermatologists are specially trained to take developmental and age-related issues in consideration when designing treatment plans and formulating medical therapy.



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THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS PRODUCTS IN COSMETOLOGY FROM ANCIENT TO MODERN TIMES

Lakmali Pathiraja

St. George Hospital and Community Health Services, Australia

Cosmetology seems to be one of most demanding fields from the ancient times. Queens, princesses and their maids have used various secret herbal combinations to improve their skin beauty. Plants and herbal products have been used for ages for aesthetic purposes in traditional skin practices on various ethnic groups. Even now, these herbal preparations being frequently used and sometimes more popular than expensive western cosmetic products. Furthermore, the secrets of ancient skin care will promote the effectiveness of current practice of aesthetic dermatology.



Note:

THE UPDATE ON DERMOSCOPIC SIGNS IN GENERAL DERMATOLOGY PRACTICE –A REVIEW ARTICLE

Rahul Kumar Sharma

Mittal Hospital & Research Centre, India

Dermoscopy is a helpful non-invasive bedside technique in clinical dermatology practice which allows us to make a quick and accurate diagnosis of many complicated and atypical skin diseases. Hence its acquaintance is imperative for all the dermatologists. The aim of this lecture is to make the science of dermoscopy lucid and easy. This lecture is intended to highlight the common signs in dermoscopy which will foster the use of dermoscope in regular cutaneous examination. The conditions which will be discussed in this review lecture are psoriasis vulgaris, lichen planus, lichen planus pigmentosus, vitiligo, pityriasis versicolor, eczema, pityriasis rosea, melasma seborrheic keratosis, discoid lupus erythematosus, prurigo nodularis, lupus vulgaris, alopecia areata, nevus sebaceous, dermatofibroma, pigmented purpuric dermatosis and cutaneous small vessel vasculitis.



Note:

COMPLICATIONS, UNFAVORABLE RESULTS AND CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DOUBLE EYELID PROCEDURE

Adolfo Napolez

Southern Illinois University School of Medicine, USA

The Double Eyelid Procedure is one that is potentially fraught with unfavorable results as well as numerous complications due to the fact it is a procedure based predominantly on symmetry, precision and tissue characteristics with errors measured in millimeters. Coupled with significant expectations often times unrealistic from the patient's perspective. Who may routinely view a normal, expected outcome as an unfavorable result. Potentially unfavorable results can range from crease size dissatisfaction, relapse to a single eyelid, asymmetry, multiple creases as well as high or thick fold. Whereas, possible complications can range from ectropion, ptosis, ocular injury, hypertrophic scarring, milia as well as suture granuloma. There is probably no other facial cosmetic surgical procedure that is more dependent on exactness and precision, coupled with patient expectations and visibility than the Double Eyelid operation.

IMPLANT ASSOCIATED FRACTURED TEETH

Eyal Rosen

Tel-Aviv University, Israel

This study is aimed to report a possible effect of the presence of dental implants on the development of crown or root fractures in adjacent natural teeth. A series of 26 cases of teeth diagnosed with crown or root fractures after the placement of dental implants in the adjacent area is described and analyzed. In addition, a systematic review was undertaken to identify additional studies that assessed this potential complication. The case series revealed that all crown fractured teeth were non-endodontically treated teeth (n=18), and all root fractured teeth were endodontically treated teeth (n=8). The time from implant loading to the diagnosis of a fracture in an adjacent tooth was longer than one year in 78% of cases. Most fractures occurred in female patients, over 50 years of age. Most of the patients received two or more implants. Nine (50%) of the teeth with crown fracture were molars, seven (39%) were mandibular premolars, and two (11%) were incisor teeth. Most teeth with root fracture were premolar or mandibular molar teeth - 6 (75%). All teeth with root fractures had been restored with a post and crown, and the quality of the root canal filling was adequate. The systematic review revealed that implant-associated fractured teeth has not been reported in the literature yet. This case series, although limited in its extent, is the first clinical report of a possible serious complication of implants, implant-associated fractures in adjacent endodontically and non-endodontically treated natural teeth. The most common patient profile found in this series was a woman over 50 years of age, having a fractured premolar tooth, which was diagnosed more than one year after reconstruction that was based on multiple adjacent implants. Additional clinical studies are required to shed light on this potential serious complication

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

Samara S Basher, Noradinar Baharuddin, Fouad Al Bayati, Roslan Saub and Aqil M Daher

University Malaya Medical Centre, 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 (two 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.

3D DIGITAL IMPLANT USING CBCT, INTRA ORAL SCANNER AND 3D PRINTER

Sei-Young Chun

Good Morning Dental Clinic, Korea

Most of the current implants have been subjected to surgery by relying on the manual operation of the surgeon by establishing a diagnosis and treatment plan using two-dimensional x-ray and 3D CT. And taking impression for prostheses are being applied to the implants thus placed (called analogue implant). The completeness of surgery and prostheses varies greatly even if the procedure is performed by the same dentist, and the results will be different depending on the skill or experience of the dentists and the doctor's conditions of the day (called analogue implant). The author would like to introduce a most accurate system that allows doctors to easily perform surgery and prosthodontics by combining the CBCT, intra-oral scanner, CAD-CAM machines and 3D printer. First, we obtain all the information and the 3D anatomy by merging the CT and intra-oral scanned three-dimensional virtual images. Before operation, CAD (computer aided design) software, such as implant studio and dental manager (three shape), is used to complete the entire operation simulation and prostheses design (3D virtual design of implant placement and prosthesis) and then fully surgical guide and provisional crown and bridge are manufactured by CAM (computer aided milling) and 3D printer. If the implant fixtures simulated are reproduced to the patient's mouth by fully guided surgical guide, pre-fabricated prostheses will be mounted within the clinically acceptable error range. To precisely reproduce the implant position 3-dimensionally at the time of surgery, we use a simulated digital data to fabricate a fully surgical guide, and fabricate abutments, crowns and bridges. After this preparation, the operation is carried out and the prosthodontic work is also immediately loaded (called 3D digital implant). If the position of the implant in the 3D-simulation cannot be accurately reproduced in the patient's mouth, the pre-fabricated prosthesis will never fit well. The overall error is affected by precision of CT, oral scan, milling machine, 3D printer and several soft-wares. All procedures of fully guided implant surgery and prosthodontics are completed easily, accurately and comfortably to the patients and doctors. With this system, the author would like to introduce how to complete surgeries and prosthetics in difficult cases. The author wants to introduce a fully guided implant system with highly precision. In addition, the author introduces the CAD-CAM-PRINT system which produces the whole process in office.