

# DENTISTRY AND DENTAL MATERIALS

Accepted Abstract

December 11-12, 2019 | Dubai, UAE

J Clin Dentistry Oral Health 2019, Volume 3

## DENTAL TREATMENTS AND BLOOD PRESSURE VARIATIONS

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Arterial hypertension is pathology of high prevalence that tends to increase with age and it is one of the major risk factors for cardiovascular disease. A dentist can provide a valuable public health service by regularly checking the blood pressure of their patients. However, a dentist cannot diagnose arterial hypertension based on momentary actions, but must inform the patient when the values are suggestive of hypertension, suggest lifestyle behaviours and refer the patient to a specialist for further testing to obtain a correct diagnosis. The response of blood pressure to dental treatment is conditioned by factors that the dentist should try to reduce, such as physical and psychological stress, environment, humoral factors, central stimuli and neural reflexes. The blood pressure response to surgical and non-surgical dental treatments and the effect of local anaesthetics with or without a vasoconstrictor, is important because follow-up and blood pressure control in older patient cohorts can improve dental and clinical management.

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## **THE COMPOSITE OF BONE MARROW CONCENTRATE AND NANO-HYDROXYAPATITE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO AUTOLOGOUS BONE IN RECONSTRUCTION OF RESIDUAL SURGICAL DEFECTS: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED CLINICAL STUDY**

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**Aim:** The aim is to examine the evidence behind the use of the composite of bone marrow concentrate and nano-hydroxyapatite as an alternative to autologous bone graft.

**Methodology:** The study was conducted on 14 residual surgical non-continuity defects resulting from enucleation of odontogenic cysts. The defects were randomly allocated into two groups according to defect filling as follows: Group A (n=7), defects were grafted with a composite of bone marrow concentrate (BMC) and nano-hydroxyapatite granules; Group B (n=7), defects were grafted with autologous bone graft. Radiographic evaluation was done using CT scan, immediate, six and twelve months post-operatively to assess the volumetric changes of the grafts.

**Results:** There was no statistically significant difference ( $p>0.05$ ) between groups regarding the percentage of reduction of graft volume along the follow-up period.

**Conclusion:** The use of composite of bone marrow concentrate (BMC) and nano-hydroxyapatite granules to reconstruct surgical defects is a reliable alternative to autogenous bone graft.

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## EARLY ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT: CURRENT CLINICAL PRACTICE

**Mariam Mohammad Salem Al-Abdallah**

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Early examination and diagnosis of developing malocclusion in children may carry the benefit of eliminating the need of costly lengthy future treatment if appropriate interceptive measures were carried out. Therefore, this talk will cover the topic of early orthodontic treatment. The diagnosis of patients who might benefit from early orthodontic treatment will be explained. In addition, treatment planning and techniques for these cases will be discussed and clinical cases will be presented.

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**NEW PERIODONTAL CLASSIFICATION CREATES NEW CONCEPTS FOR  
PERIODONTAL DISEASES**

**Ossama Alkhatib**

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The concept of periodontal diseases has been becoming more clearness and understanding recently, and all efforts spent to put a new periodontal classification which will give us a different view about some periodontal diseases they faced before. The pathophysiology and progression of periodontal disease has been more explained, for that the periodontal treatment appears to be more complicated because of many risk factors are responsible locally and systemically. The periodontal treatment is given to the patient should be supported by extended recalls of periodontal maintenance care.

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## THE DENTAL CLINIC IS AN APPROPRIATE PLACE TO PROMOTE THE PREVENTION OF HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV) INFECTION

**Simona Tecco**

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This project was aimed to promote a screening program for HCV in a dental clinic affiliated to the Italian National Health System (NHS), by using the Easy-HCV test and determine the socio-demographic profile of subjects screened for HCV virus in a dental clinic to acquire useful information for future campaigns of prevention. Today, the World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that about 71 million people in the world are still affected by chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) and 399000 subjects die every year due to cirrhosis and cancer caused by HCV. For these reasons, the control of viral hepatitis is currently, ethically urgent and even economically convenient. The current strategies should include: Primary prevention (including vaccination and improved infection control); improving diagnosis rate, and management of existing cases of infections. The WHO strives to achieve goals of sustainable development by 2030 in many countries, increasing screening services, care and treatment to achieve projects the HCV elimination by 2030. In line with the WHO, the Italian NHS has played a very important role in health promotion in these years. The elimination of the HCV virus could be achieved in Italy only with the support of the NHS, and changes in management with regard to screening, prevention and treatment practices are needed. In this climax, a screening for HCV infection in the snits of dentistry seems to be a promising strategy to achieve the result. The present data represent a pilot experience in the direction, supported by the patient's associations. Data from this database are showed and discussed, referring to the concept of health prevention of systemic diseases, by a dental visit.