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The effect of connective tissue graft and platelet rich fibrin around immediately placed dental implants in the esthetic zone: A randomized clinical trial, running head: ridge augmentation around immediate implant.

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Background: Following tooth extraction, restoring of normal function using immediate dental implants results in more patient satisfaction compared to delayed dental implants. Unfortunately following healing of the implant site, soft tissue profile could not be naturally restored. Therefore, soft tissue augmentation was introduced around immediate dental implants to achieve better esthetics. Purpose: The aim of the current study was to evaluate the clinical efficacy of immediate augmentation of the implant site using CTG and L-PRF. Materials and Methods: Twelve patients with single non-restorable teeth in the anterior/ premolar area were randomly assigned to either receiving immediate implant alone or immediate implant with CTG and L- PRF. The width of keratinized tissue (WKT), tissue biotype (TB), pink esthetic score (PES) and crestal bone level (CBL) were assessed before extraction (baseline), at 3 and 6 months after restoration. Results: Immediate implant with CTG and L- PRF showed a non-statistically significant difference on PES (p-value = 0.310) and a statistically significant difference on WKT (p-value = 0.162) and TB (p-value = 0.012).

Conclusion: Augmenting the soft tissue profile with CTG and L=PRF showed: (1) Enhanced TB 2) Increased WKT, 3) No effect was reported on the CBL

Biography

Abeer Sharafuddin is from the Faculty of Dentistry Periodontology Department, Cairo University, Egypt. She is a Principle Investigator, done her PhD at Cairo University, Egypt. And she is from Faculty of dentistry at University of Science and Technology, Sana'a, Yemen.

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Anterior loop connector fixed partial denture – a case report

Alok Dwivedi

Najran University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Replacement of anterior teeth with ridge defect and diastema is a complex challenging scenario with regards to prosthesis as well as esthetics. Different aesthetic treatment options such as implant supported restoration, conventional fixed partial denture and removable partial denture need be explored in treating such a patient. Problems posed may include drifting of teeth into edentulous areas which may reduce available pontic space, whereas diastema existing before an extraction may result in excessive mesiodistal dimension of pontic space. In such cases, loop connectors may be used to maintain the diastema in a planned fixed prosthesis. This article aims to describe the procedure for the fabrication of a loop connector fixed partial denture to restore an excessively wide anterior edentulous space in a patient with existing spacing between the maxillary anterior teeth.

Biography

Alok Dwivedi has completed his PhD from Vir Bahadur Singh Purvanchal Vishvavidyalaya, JaunPur, India. MDS at the age of 28 years from Devi Ahilya Vishva Vidyalaya Indore (M.P.) India. He is currently working as senior lecturer in Faculty of Dentistry, Najran University, Saudi Arabia. He has Published 10 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as a reviewer in journals of repute. He has a vast experience in academics and clinical dentistry with a passion for research.

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The microbial analysis of survival strategies for opportunistic oral pathogens in the Oral Cavity

Gad Onywere
Northern Caribbean University, Jamaica

Background: The diversity of microorganisms in the oral cavity plays a significant role in maintenance of good oral health [1, 2]. Bacteria forms an important group of microorganisms found in both healthy and diseased mouths. Commensal bacteria are regarded as beneficial by defending against the colonization of invading pathogens. The opportunistic pathogens are infectious pathogens that are normally commensal in the body but can cause diseases when the host's resistance is alter [3, 4, and 5].

Aim: This study aimed at analysing microbial survival strategies of the opportunistic pathogens in the oral cavity.

Methods: Six opportunistic bacterial pathogens were isolated from the oral cavity and sub-cultured in Blood and MacConkey agar. The isolates were: Streptococcus mutants, Staphylococcus aureus, Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Klebsiella pneumonia, Enterococcus spp. and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The biofilm formation and planktonic growth kinetics of these pathogens was screened to determine the attachment. Extracellular polymeric substance (EPS) of the microbes was then extracted using an organic solvent for microbial total chemical content analysis.

Findings: Streptococcus mutants and Enterococcus spp. had the highest biofilm formation (0.06Au) while Pseudomonas aeruginosa had the lowest biofilm formation (0.004Au). Klebsiella pneumonia had the fastest planktonic growth rate (0.0014 cells/minute) and generation time (49.5 minutes); Pseudomonas aeruginosa had the slowest growth rate (0.010 cells/minute) and generation time (69.3 minutes). The EPS content for Streptococcus mutants was the highest followed by MRSA, Staphylococcus aureus and Enterococcus spp.

Conclusions: Planktonic growth kinetics influences biofilm formation size and microbial population growth. Biofilm formation act as a defensive mechanism of the pathogens during various stress conditions. The EPS is the major component in establishing functional and structural integrity of the pathogens. Therefore, understanding the survival strategies of these microbes is significant in future prevention and treatment of oral infections.

Acknowledgments: We thank the Department of Graduate Studies and Research, Department of Biology, Chemistry and Environment Science at the Northern Caribbean University for providing the facilities and resources utilized in the study.

Biography

Gad Onywere holds a Ph.D. degree in Biology and a Post Graduate Diploma in Education from Northern Caribbean University (NCU), Mandeville, Jamaica. He works as an Assistant Professor at the Department of Biology, Chemistry and Environmental Science at NCU. He enjoys teaching and doing research in the life sciences. His main research areas include but not limited to utilization of plant nutraceutical as antimicrobial in Oral health, control of microbial pathogens and molecular basis of microbial pathogenicity. Onywere has published research articles in International Journal of Healthcare Sciences, International Journal of Life Sciences and American Journal of Public Health. He has made several oral and poster presentations at the Ministry of Health and Wellness Annual Research Conference and Annual Dental Auxiliaries Conference. The details of the presentations can be found in the Ministry Bulletin 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. Onywere is happily married to Rose Andree Onywere.

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Implant Surgery and Assistant Guide: An approach towards Surgery and assistant understands

Hee Ja Na
Honam University, Korea

Objectives: This study introduces the assistance process of dental hygienists during an implant surgery. The purpose of the study is to promote high-quality implant surgery assistance in order to increase the success rate of implant surgeries.

Background: Dental hygienists are service providers with experience, abilities, and a service-oriented mindset. Dental hygienists analyze and confirm the medical history of patients who attend the dental clinic, observe these patients' overall health, and take quick measures when an infectious condition is found in order to cut off the infection path and avoid infection within the dental office.

Materials and Method: The authors introduce the implant surgery procedures during the treatment of patient K, who visited Y Dental Department in City G in January of 2020. Surgical procedures and cautions with a focus on the assistance of dental hygienists during a surgery are listed. The roles of a surgical assistant; patient management during surgery; assistive roles in soft tissue incision, retraction, bond preparation, and implant placement; cases that give special attention to suctioning; and medical assistance including sutures are introduced with pictures and explanations.

Results: Dental hygienists must maintain accuracy, agility, and composure along with the practitioner when providing assistance. In addition, dental hygienists' medical assistance affects the amount of time required for surgery; occurrence of trauma during surgery, post-surgery edema and pain, and post-surgery infection; and surgery failure rate. The role of a dental hygienist in assisting implant surgeries is essential. A patient-centered assistance is important, and a dental hygienist must maintain the patient's comfort level and psychological stability through communication with the patient.

Conclusion: In cases of soft tissue incisions, the assistant should cautiously secure the field of view with the mirror using the left hand and the suction tip using the right hand at a right angle to the soft tissue surface. The assistant checks with the patient whether there is any discomfort when the incision begins. The incision is checked using a periosteal elevator. The suction tip is positioned close to the site of the procedure while the valve is lifted. The purpose of retraction is to secure the view of the surgical site. The retractor is placed at a right angle to the bone surface, neither pressing on soft tissue nor slipping. When the retractor presses on the foramen, the resulting pressure to the nerves causes sensory abnormalities. Before removing the bone, the patient is instructed to slightly raise a hand or to speak if he/she feels pain or tingling. The patient is asked to breathe through the nose as there will be a continuous flow of water, which will be sucked away with suction. If the assistant were to directly spray saline on the site of the procedure, then it is sprayed on the area where the drill meets the bone surface while simultaneously administering an appropriate amount of suction. It is recommended to place the suction tip around 5 mm below the drill. The retractor is stabilized by placing it perpendicular to the bone surface ne surface. It is better for the patient's blood to first come into contact with the implant. Saline should not be sprayed until a one third of the implantation is completed. The cooling effect should be maintained by suctioning around 5 mm away while spraying the saline solution. The patient must be instructed to open the mouth as wide as possible, and caution must be taken to ensure there is no contact with the implant during the use of a metal tip. Suction should be performed at proximity while checking the placement depth. During the connection of healing abutments or cover screws, the grooves of the connecting parts should be washed and suctioned with saline to remove any blood. After the implant insertion, the patient must be informed about the progress of the operation and calmly reassured about his/her recovery. During tap drill, the patient is instructed to open the mouth wide so that the drill does not touch the opposite side when it is removed in reverse rotation. It is important not to allow foreign substances near the implant and to provide sufficient retraction while inserting the implant. Rolled gauze is hold with a mosquito and pressure should be applied during bone grafts, soft tissue grafts, crushed bone fragments, collagen shields, and shielding procedures. The suction tip is kept slightly away from the window boundary and it should not enter the window during the maxillary sinus graft. When the implant is inserted to an extent, saline is sprayed and suctioned with the suction tip placed at an approximate distance of 5 mm from the implant. The inner groove of the implant connection is washed with saline and suctioned. The connection groove is clean, the cover screw is connected. Bone defects are visible in the buccal cavity. A bone transplant was performed using BioOss, a crushed bone type of graft. The suction tip should never be allowed to make contact with the bone graft material. During the suture, the left hand should be used for retraction while holding the mirror, whereas the right hand should be used to hold the suction or tamponed.

Clinical Relevance: Introducing dental hygienist assistance and protocols for implant surgery.

Biography

Hee Ja Na, is from Department of Dental Hygiene at Honan University, Kwangju, 62399, Korea. And she is an associate professor of dental hygiene at Honam University. Her Academic Experience at Director of the Korean Society of Preventive Dentistry, Editorial Director of the Korean Society of Preventive Dentistry and Preventive dentistry, orthodontics, implants. Her Research Area at Republic of Korea, Excellent teacher for research papers at Honam University.

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A multidisciplinary approach to esthetic Dentistry

Imen Kalghoum

University of Monastir, Tunisia

Professionals who share a common goal of providing optimum oral healthcare to patients with a very good prognosis. Dental treatments have advanced to a point where a dentist alone can no longer solve the issues that patients face. Complex oral, facial and cranial problems that patients present require a different approach. More importantly, patient have particular demands and hope for the most natural- Multidisciplinary dentistry approach refers to dental treatment that uses more than one type of dental specialty. This type of multilevel care occurs when there are complex cases that need to be treated in many steps. Often we come across this type of situation when dental care has been put off or ignored for many years. • The key is to build a team of specialties, dedicated looking restorations. These aesthetic considerations have influenced dentistry and have established the need for new treatment approaches that ensure the best possible results. • That's where multidisciplinary dental treatment excels. Talented specialists work together to ensure both functionality and esthetics. Our conference aims to highlight the importance of a global care of patient with an aesthetic chief complaint; we will show many cases that describe the multidisciplinary approaches.

Biography

Imen Kalghoum, is fixed prosthodontics assistant professor. In the year 2016, completed her University degree in implant ology and implant prosthesis at the University of Monastir, in the year 2017, completed her University degree in medical English at the university of medicine and in the year 2018, completed National Diploma in fixed prosthodontics..

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Clinical application of Carrière Motion 3D appliance using "The sagittal first concept"

Istvan Simon

Semmelweis University, Hungary

Aim: The aim of the presented concept is to visualise the achievement of a good occlusal and skeletal relationship, a favourable aesthetic appearance in patients treated with Carrière Motion 3D in different dental anomalies.

Material and methods: Class II, and Class III malocclusion patients pre-treated in advance with Carrière Motion appliance were chosen for this presentation, from early ages to adults. Depending on the position of the canines the appliances were bonded between the canines and first molars or between the first premolars and first molars. Class II or Class III elastics were used for teeth distalization. The anchorage fixed in the opposite arch on the first or second molar reinforced with an Essix splint. The treated patients were divided in two groups indifferent of gender or ages. For group I the treatment was continued with fixed appliances and for group II with aligners. The Carriere Motion appliance is a technology that first addresses the patient's sagittal dimension to establish a Class I platform prior to comprehensive orthodontic treatment.

Results: The treatment results confirmed the suitability of the appliance for molar distalization (3.92 +/- 0.53 mm) with slight mesial inward rotation (on average, 8.35º +/- 7.66º and 7.88º+/- 5.50º). The forces acting reciprocally on the anchored teeth were largely absorbed by the anchorage unit involving 2 anchorage teeth (usually the 1st molars) and an Essix splint.

Conclusion: Carrière Motion 3D appliance can be a good alternative to achieve good sagittal dent alveolar and skeletal relationship, either when the patient refuses surgery.

Biography

Istvan Simon has completed his study at the age of 41 years from MOGYE University and postdoctoral studies from Semmelweis University Budapest, School of Medicine in the Department of Paediatric Dentistry and Orthodontics. He is the director of Group Dental-Spirit Company, a whole digital workflow Clinic.

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An approach to promote the relevance of clinical research through the development of medical education outreach programs

Jailenne I. Quiñones-Rodríguez
Universidad Central del Caribe School of Medicine, USA

Statement of the problem: Anatomy is taught to medical students during the first year of study. There is a considerable interval between learning the theoretical bases and its performance in the clinical setting. As a result of this, in 2018, the Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology of the School of Medicine at Universidad Central del Caribe (UCC) in Puerto Rico developed an anatomy outreach program focused on enhancing peer tutoring and mentoring as an academic assistance to students using valuable resources – other students. The program employs advanced medical students to tutor first-year medical students. Similar educational strategies have been used in the anatomy laboratory courses in the United States and Europe. The goal of the present study is to evaluate a peer mentoring program conducted over two academic years with medical students at UCC. This program was established within three foundations, including (i) peer mentoring, (ii) peer tutoring, and (iii) promoting the clinical anatomy research interest in medical students. The research component encountered unusual anatomical variations with high clinical significance, including vascular, nervous, and organ anomalies. Methodology and theoretical orientation: Between 2018 – 2020, 166 medical students as first-year medical students and tutees and 16 as tutors participated in executing the anatomy outreach program at UCC. To evaluate the effectiveness of this mentoring program, the academic performance of tutees for each examination given during the course and compared to during other academic years, where students did not receive such mentorship. Findings: The results confirmed that peer mentoring and tutoring provides a positive tendency and fully benefits students. Conclusion and Significance: Peer tutoring and mentoring are viable options that satisfy modern curricula' demands using small groups. This format stimulates learning within courses that have large numbers of students and low faculty-to-student ratios. These findings support the hypothesis that advanced medical students are a worthwhile educational resource.

Biography

Quinones-Rodriguez is an anatomist with more than five years' experience in translational anatomy and neuroanatomical. Besides being a researcher, she is also an education innovator and scholar; she developed and designed an anatomy outreach program promoting the integration of clinical anatomy research, teaching, and mentoring. Her focus is on implementing and delivering highly integrated, organ-systems-based curricula with a clinical emphasis. Quinones earned a B.S. in Biomedical Sciences from the University of Puerto Rico in Ponce, USA.

ALL –on- 4: a wish comes true

Kontou Maria

Aristotle Dental University of Greece, France

●We are dentists but we have our dreams, we have our wishes and we all have certain capabilities

● All-on-4 is not an invention, but rather a treatment technique that has evolved over time. It is a wish come true concerned the patients. It is a dream come true concerned us the dentists all over the world. It saves time and money and gives the opportunity to everyone who desires a better occlusion to finally get it.

●All-on-4 also known as All-in-4 refers to all teeth being supported on 4 dental implants. It is a surgical and technique prosthodontics procedure for total rehabilitation of the edentulous (toothless) patient.

●We are talking either for edentulous or dentate maxilla or mandible with fixed prosthesis by placing 4 implants in the anterior maxilla where bone density is higher.

●Very often tooth loss is accompanied by loss of the jaw bone, which poses the problem of reconstruction of the jaw bone requiring bone grafting and several times bone splitting. So we need more time and more money to attempt the ideal occlusion....

●The All-on-4 technique takes advantage of the dense bone that remains in the jaw and by placing the two posterior implants on an angle - if there isn't other possibility- to avoid sinus cavities in the upper jaw and the nerve canal in the lower jaw.

●So we have 4 implants to support a full fixed bridge, the use of angulated implants in the back and sometimes immediate loading.

●All-in-4 implants are proven to stand the test of time-20 years or longer with the right care. Every patient has the due to come for a control once a year or twice if needed , so that we can prevent and avoid failures .We all have to work together, dentist and patient, so that the dream remains a reality.

Biography

Kontou Maria received his DDS degree from Plovdiv Dental School in 2000 in the age of 25 years. She has also obtained a Diploma of Curriculum of Implant ology from the University of Cologne -2008. Kontou Maria has extended experience in implant dentistry working as a private practitioner intensively in this field for 20 years in Greece and in Paris as well. She is registered dentist at the dental association of Paris and Greece. She has been invited in several conferences for implant dentistry and is giving lectures extensively in workshops. In meantime she works as an expert in the medical enterprise ‘DENTYLIS’ which has more than 46 dental–medical centres throughout France .She maintains a private practice in Athens and Kalamata specializing in full mouth reconstruction and implant dentistry.

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Effect of chemical debridement and irrigant activation on Endodontic Treatment Outcomes: An updated overview

Nesreen Abdulrahman Tashkandi
King Abdulaziz University (KAU), Saudi Arabia

Chemical debridement is achieved by effectively cleaning and disinfecting the root canal system using irrigants and appropriate techniques. It has an essential role in the success of root canal treatment. The complex anatomy of the root canal includes fins, isthmuses, lateral canals, accessory canals, and anastomosis, leading to considerable missed areas during mechanical instrumentation. Moreover, the bacterial biofilm, viruses, yeasts, archaea, and smear layer formed during instrumentation make the chemical debridement procedure more challenging and form a major obstacle to completely cleaning the root canal system. Irrigants used in chemical debridement should have the ability to penetrate dentinal tubules and offer a strong, long-term antibacterial effect. They must be biocompatible and remove the smear layer without adverse effects on dentin or the sealing ability. Furthermore, they should be low-cost, convenient to use, and not cause any tooth discoloration. They should preferably have the ability to dissolve organic components and inactivate bacterial endotoxins. However, the high properties of irrigating solutions are not enough to achieve desirable disinfection of the canal. Appropriate delivery systems and activation techniques are crucial to fulfilling the objective of chemical debridement. Many techniques and devices were introduced to the dental market but not all of them were effective. Therefore, this comprehensive review aims to summarize the effect of various irrigant activation and agitation techniques or devices on endodontic treatment outcomes.

Biography

Nesreen Abdulrahman Tashkandi is a master resident in Microscopic Endodontic at King Abdulaziz University (KAU). She had her bachelor degree in Dental Surgery and Medicine from King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 2012. She also had Clinical Laser Dentistry Diploma from World Federation for Laser Dentistry, Bahrain, 2018. She has been working at University Dental Hospital since 2015 till present.

Calcitonin gene-related peptide in temporomandibular inflammation

Waldemarson DDS

Karolinska Institute, Hungary

To investigate changes in calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP)-like immunoreactivity (CGRP-LI) in the rat masseter muscle and brain after the unilateral experimental induction of masseter myositis. Ipsilateral and contralateral changes of the CGRP were examined in rat masseter muscle after the induction of unilateral myositis on the right side with an intramuscular injection of 0.01 mL Freund's adjuvant. The left masseter, and left and right masseters of control rats, was injected with 0.01 mL saline (0.9%). After 21 days, tissue samples from the masseter muscles and the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis were analysed for the presence of CGRP by immunohistochemistry, radioactive immunoassay, and high-performance liquid chromatography. Haematoxylin-eosin staining was used to confirm an inflammation in the masseter muscles. Elevated CGRP-LI was detected bilaterally in the masseter muscles ($P < .001$) in the myositis group. CGRP-immunoreactive nerve fibres were mainly detected in close proximity to muscle cells and in the walls of the blood vessels. Compared to the control rats, a significant difference in scratching behaviour was seen in the myositis group from day 9 until day21. In the myositis group, CGRP-LI was increased in the pituitary gland concomitant with the increase in CGRP-LI in the masseter muscles but was decreased in the hypothalamus. A possible explanation for these changes could be that rats with chronic myositis develop an abnormal function of the HPA axis triggered by masseter muscle inflammation. The results of this study demonstrate that CGRP may play an important role both peripherally and centrally in masseter muscle myositis in association with presumed nociceptive behaviour.

Biography

Waldemarson DDS PhD DMD has done research since 1994, started at the Karolinska Institute, and then continued at the Semmelweis Egyetem. Waldemarson has published 11 papers and has about 9 more abstracts from different conferences. Waldemarson is CEO for Waldemarson KATA in Hungary and works a Dental Surgeon in Budapest.