



DENTISTRY
2024



*European
Conference on*

DENTISTRY AND ORAL HEALTH

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MARCH 07, 2024

VIRTUAL EVENT

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE MEMBERS



Abdolreza Jamilian

University of Bolton, London, UK



Basavaraj T Bhagawati

Baba Farid University of Health Sciences,
Punjab, India

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SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

March 07, 2024 | Thursday
Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)

Moderator: Lavanya Rohatgi
Shree Bankey Bihari Dental College, India

09:30-10:00

Introduction

Oral Presentations

10:00 - 10:30

Basavaraj T Bhagawati, Professor & Head Dept. of oral Medicine & Radiology, India

Title: Role of Artificial intelligence in dentistry; current and future applications

10:30 - 11:00

Mandana Batebi, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Title: Space maintenance in pediatric dentistry ; concept and methods

11:00 - 11:30

Rehab M Abdallah, Tanta University Faculty of Dentistry, Egypt

Title: To NAM or not to NAM

11:30 - 12:00

Savion Shakeer, Shri Vaishnav Institute of Forensic Science, Indore, India

Title: Role of Teeth in Human Identification

12:00 - 12:30

Alok Dwivedi, Faculty of Dentistry, Najran University, Saudi Arabia

Title: Anterior loop connector fixed partial denture – a case report

12:30 - 13:00

Tuthipat Ramachandra Gururaja Rao, University of Banglore, India

Title: Oral Cancer

13:00 - 13:30

Lavanya Rohatgi, Shree Bankey Bihari Dental College, Ghaziabad, India

Title: The Burden of Oral Diseases in India

13:30 - 14:00

Arafa M Khatab, Consultant dentist at Saada Hospital, Oman

Title: Four Years Follow up of Traumatized Anterior Teeth After Delayed Management

Oral Presentations

14:00 - 14:30

Shivangi Varshney, Senior lecturer in Shree Bankey Bihari Dental College, India

Title: Cultivating Smiles: Elevating Oral Health through layers of prevention

14:30 - 15:00

Ahmed Abd Ellatif Mosleh Abd Elfatah, Lecturer of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Tanta University, Egypt

Title: Arthroscopic assisted release of lateral pterygoid muscle versus scarification of retrodiscal tissue in management of internal derangement of temporomandibular joint

15:00 - 15:30

Lipika Gopal, School of Dental Sciences, Manav Rachna International Institute of Research & Studies

Title: DENTBEAM: A RAY OF LIGHT!!

15:30 - 16:00

Abdolreza Jamilian, University of Bolton, London, UK

Title: The effects of face mask and reverse chin cup on maxillary deficiency in growing patients: a randomized clinical trial

••• End Note •••

Abstract

Arafa M. Khatab

Assistant Professor, Pediatric dentistry department, Faculty of Dentistry,
Tanta University

Title: Four Years follow up of Traumatized Anterior Teeth after Delayed Management

Abstract:

Background: The dental fracture and reimplantation of the lateral incisor is one of the rare sequelae of anterior trauma. Replantation of avulsed teeth represents an invasive approach with high-risk steps that should be explained to the parents before initiating any treatment procedures where patient cooperation is required. Although replantation of avulsed permanent teeth is an accepted treatment approach, the long-term prognosis of the replanted teeth is still controversial.

Objectives: Describes the survival of the delayed replanted lateral incisor that was stored in unfavorable conditions after avulsion and describes long-term management of other traumatized anterior teeth one fractured and the other luxated for the same patient.

Methods: A 10-year-old child-mother called our clinic and said that one of the dentists referred her to us after 24 hours of trauma and a fall of one of her daughter's anterior teeth during playing with the bicycle. After the child attended our clinic and by:

Clinical examination found an empty socket in the site of the left upper lateral incisor, palatal luxation of the upper left central incisor, and enamel & dentin fracture of the upper right central incisor. After cleaning the tooth socket with normal saline, bench-type root canal treatment was done and the tooth was replanted in the socket after apicectomy, then the luxated tooth was repositioned in its position. Splint was removed after 14 days, a postoperative radiograph was taken then follow-up after three, six, and nine months then one, two, three, and four years.

Results: The reimplanted tooth survive for four years after treatment, but some signs of internal resorption start to appear on the x-ray at the fourth-year follow-up time.

Conclusion: at any condition regarding permanent teeth for children we should try reimplantation at least until the time they could make implant and permanent restoration.

Keywords: trauma, reimplantation, permanent teeth.

Biography

I am an assistant professor, of pediatric dentistry and I am one of the university staff since 1993. now I am working as a consultant dentist at Saada Hospital in Oman. I worked before as an assistant professor in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and as a consultant in Kuwait and KSA. I have also fellowship in orthodontics from the American Society of Orthodontics since 2012. I am interested in early management of the orthodontic problem and stem cell research for the upgrading of dental since also the new biological materials for pulp treatment in children in replacement of the chemical ones. I have much research in the field of pulp treatment and modification of formocresol pulpotomy which proved to have some hazards to the health of children.



Ahmed Abd Ellatif Mosleh Abd Elfatah

Lecturer of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Tanta University, Egypt

Title: Arthroscopic assisted release of lateral pterygoid muscle versus scarification of retrodiscal tissue in management of internal derangement of temporomandibular joint

Abstract:

Background: internal derangement of the temporomandibular joint is characterized as a disorder within the joint, in which there is a displacement of the disc from its usual anatomical position between the mandibular condyle and the articular eminence. Internal derangement often progresses from a stage of clicking with normal maximal mouth opening through one where clicking gradually ceases with varying degrees of restriction in mouth opening to a stage of closed lock. TMJ arthroscopy is a valuable diagnostic and therapeutic tool for various intraarticular diseases; this technique is especially useful for the treatment of disc displacement, avoiding the complex previous surgical procedures.

Purpose: This study is to compare arthroscopic assisted release of lateral pterygoid muscle to retrodiscal scarification in the treatment of internal derangement of temporomandibular joint.

Patients and methods: This is a prospective, interventional, comparative clinical study that was carried out on 16 adult patients with TMJ anterior disc displacement diagnosed via adequate clinical examination and MRI findings. They were divided randomly into two equal groups: Group I: Eight patients were treated by arthroscopic assisted release of the lateral pterygoid muscle. Group II: Eight patients were treated by arthroscopic assisted scarification of the retrodiscal tissues. All patients were followed up via clinical and MRI.

Results: all clinical parameters regarding jaw opening, lateral excursion, and joint pain were improved and all patients reestablished normal position of the anteriorly displaced disc confirmed by postoperative MRI.

Conclusion: arthroscopic assisted release of lateral pterygoid and scarification of retrodiscal tissues were found to be highly effective maneuver in management of anteriorly displaced discs not responding to the conservative treatment.

Keywords: Internal Derangement, Lateral pterygoid release, Retrodiscal scarification

Biography

Dr. Ahmed Ellatif is working as a Lecturer of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, in Tanta University. As a faculty member in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department, he worked and experienced in Making and presenting many seminars in different Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery topics in the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery.



Alok Dwivedi

Faculty of Dentistry, Najran University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Title: Anterior loop connector fixed partial denture – a case report

Abstract:

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.

Key words: Anterior edentulous space, diastema, loop connecto

Biography

Dr. Ahmed Ellatif is working as a Lecturer of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, in Tanta University. As a faculty member in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department, he worked and experienced in Making and presenting many seminars in different Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery topics in the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery.



Basavaraj T Bhagawati MDS

Baba Farid University of Health Sciences ,Punjab,India

Title: Role of Artificial intelligence in dentistry; current and future applications

Abstract:

Artificial intelligence (AI) has remarkably increased its presence and significance in a wide range of sectors, including dentistry. The models of AI, such as convolutional neural networks and/or artificial neural networks, have shown a variety of applications in endodontics, including studying the anatomy of the root canal system, forecasting the viability of stem cells of the dental pulp, measuring working lengths, pinpointing root fractures and periapical lesions and forecasting the success of retreatment procedures. AI can aid in the advancement of endodontic diagnosis and therapy, which can enhance endodontic treatment results.

Future applications of this technology were considered in relation to scheduling, patient care, drug-drug interactions, prognostic diagnosis, and robotic endodontic surgery. AI should be viewed as an augmentation tool to assist dentists in carrying out more useful tasks, such as integrating patient information and strengthening professional relationships. This presentation is simple approach to understand AI and through a light on its applications in all specialities of dentistry

Biography

Dr Basavaraj T Bhagawati ,aluminus of Prestigious, KLE University, completed his Undergraduate and postgraduate programs from KLE Dental college Belgaum karnataka, India. He served many Dental schools in India as Professor in the Department of oral medicine and Radiology. He has many many publications in National and international journals. He has conducted many CDE programs in oral medicine and Radiology competency. He is pursuing phd programs at BBD University, India. He is expertise in the diagnosis of oral mucosa lesions, salivary gland Diseases and TMJ Disorders. He has been associated with CBCT centers at his institute. He is presently holding the chair of professor and Head in Oral medicine and Radiology Department, iat Dashmesh Institute of Research and Dental Sciences Faridkot Punjab, which is one of the most recognized Dental schools in Northern India .



Lavanya Rohatgi

Shree Bankey Bihari Dental College, India

Title: Burden of Oral Diseases in India

Abstract:

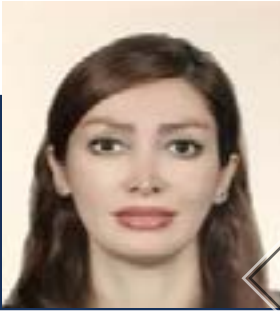
No one can truly be healthy if she/he is free from the burden of oral health problems. As doctors of nation, we need to know the importance of good health then equally we need to know burden of oral diseases- how it may affect our overall health and trends of these problems. Indians are largely affected by dental problems- dental caries, periodontal disease, oral cancer and many others. Some dental problems arise with the high number and amount of elements found in drinking water. Our day-to-day daily activities are impacted with these oral diseases.

Oral diseases and conditions such as dental caries, periodontal diseases, dental fluorosis, loss of teeth, dental trauma and oral cancers have the dubious distinction of affecting more than half of the population globally including India. In 2007, the WHO World Health Assembly recognized the growing burden of oral diseases worldwide and emphasized the need to scale up action based on comprehensive data collection systems.

It has been observed that with the increase in population, oral diseases have affected majority of the Indian population irrespective of age and gender. Manpower remains the whole and central problem despite the fact that resources have increased but still unable to meet with the needs of population due to financial instability, unawareness and increased population as compared with number of dentists. Overall, majority of population lie in the category of unmet and felt needs. So as a team and unit of dentists, our role should be to enrich awareness to the population closed in the remote areas, provide them appropriate treatment, converting the former needs into expressed needs and increase the oral health related quality of life. The dental professionals should fulfil its ethical mandate and provide health decision makers with relevant information on disease levels. Therefore, this presentation will throw light on the current burden of oral diseases in India and its impact on the oral health related quality of life and economy of the nation.

Biography

Lavanya Rohatgi done BDS & MDS in public health dentistry department from Chaudhary Charan Singh University U.P. She have been a part of around 1000 general and dental health camps and published 10 articles. She is a Senior lecturer in department of Public health dentistry in Shree Bankey Bihari Dental College Ghaziabad U.P.



Mandana Batebi

Tehran University of Medical Sciences Tehran ,Iran

Title: Space maintenance in pediatric dentistry ; concept and methods

Abstract:

Primary teeth play a key role in the nutrition and speech of the children as well as space maintenance in the permanent teeth. If dental caries and trauma lead to tooth loss, space maintainers should be used to preserve the space of the primary teeth. Space maintainers vary depending on the child's growth and development and the number and type of the lost teeth. In this study, the Google Scholar, Science Direct, PubMed, and Scopus databases were searched using the terms 'space management', 'space maintainer', space loss, and 'premature tooth loss' to completely review the space maintainers used in pediatric dentistry. There are numerous space maintainers for clinicians to choose from based on the developmental and dental conditions of the child, their preference, and patient's ease.

Keywords: Space management, space maintainer, space loss, premature tooth loss

Biography

Mandana Batebi , dentist , General practitioner. Graduated in Tehran university of medical sciences ,TUMS, in 2000. She Published article in journal of dentistry, Tehran University of Medical sciences in 2001 .She had oral presentation in annual Iranian dentistry Congeres in 2002, Tehran , Iran . Graduated in Implantology course in Tehran university of medical sciences, TUMS , in 2011. Graduated in Health MBA in Shahid Beheshti university in Tehran in 2021 and also had private dentistry clinic about 20 years and worked in both private and General dentistry clinic.



Tuthipat Ramachandra Gururaja Rao

University Of Banglore, India



Title: ORAL CANCER

Abstract:

Indian subcontinent is having highest degree of prevalence of oral cancer .India has a record death of over 7 lakhs death each year .Almost every year 70000 young children below 15 years start smoking. Here is a guided tour of how Gutkha and smoking creates the devastation .Recently we had world cancer day .This presentation is a dedication to all the workers in the field of cancer .

Biography

Prof Tuthipat Ramachandra Gururaja Rao a postgraduate in Periodontology {1976} and in Oral Pathology {1984} from university of Bangalore and London} has been dedicated academic scholar and post graduate teacher with over four decades of teaching in both subjects ,A senior Senior commonwealth medical scholar ,is also bestowed with several honors of being Past President of Indian society of periodontology ,Indian Association of Oral and Maxillo facial pathologists ,International Association of Dental Research India Section, 75 years of age still has hunger for knowledge and discourse



Savion Shakeer

Shri Vaishnav Institute of Forensic Science, India

Title: Role Of Teeth in Human Identification

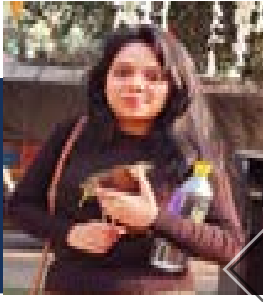
Abstract:

Human identification is a crucial aspect of forensic investigations, particularly in cases involving mass disasters, accidents, or criminal incidents where conventional methods may be inadequate. Teeth play a significant role in human identification due to their unique characteristics, durability, and resistance to environmental factors. This paper provides an overview of the role of teeth in human identification, highlighting various dental features and forensic techniques employed in dental identification. Firstly, the anatomical structure of teeth, including crown morphology, root morphology, and dental occlusion, offers distinct characteristics that are highly individualized and resistant to postmortem changes. Dental records, such as dental charts, radiographs, and photographs, serve as invaluable sources of information for comparing ante-mortem and post-mortem dental characteristics. Furthermore, forensic odontology, a specialized branch of forensic science, utilizes dental evidence to establish the identity of deceased individuals. Methods such as dental charting, comparison of dental radiographs, and analysis of dental prostheses aid forensic odontologists in making accurate identifications. Additionally, age estimation based on dental development and wear patterns provides valuable information for narrowing down the pool of potential matches. Moreover, dental evidence can complement other forensic identification methods, such as DNA analysis and fingerprinting, enhancing the accuracy and reliability of identification processes. In cases where conventional identification methods are challenging or inconclusive, dental evidence often serves as a crucial tool for establishing the identity of human remains. In conclusion, the role of teeth in human identification is indispensable in forensic investigations. Through the meticulous analysis of dental features and comparison with ante-mortem records, forensic odontologists play a vital role in providing closure to families, aiding law enforcement agencies, and facilitating the administration of justice.

Keywords: Human identification, Forensic odontology, Dental evidence, Dental records, Dental radiographs, Age estimation, Mass disasters, Forensic investigations.

Biography

Savion Shakeer holds a post graduate degree in forensic science from Shri Vaishnav Institute of Forensic Science, Indore and have completed his undergraduate in forensic science and criminology from Annai Fathima College of Arts and Science. He originally belongs to Kerala. He has done project work in his bachelor's on the topic Benefits of virtual autopsy on regular autopsy. His area of interest in research field is forensic odontology, forensic physics, dermatoglyphics and other impressions and questioned document. He was awarded the best outgoing student of the year in his bachelor's. He is a highly dedicated forensic aspirant and keeps an eye for detailed work



Shivangi Varshney

senior lecturer in Shree Bankey Bihari Dental College, India

Title: Cultivating Smiles: Elevating Oral Health through layers of prevention

Abstract:

In the field of dentistry, prevention encompasses various activities aimed at averting the onset of oral diseases or conditions (primary prevention). It involves early-stage diagnosis of oral diseases or the prevention of their recurrence (secondary prevention).

Furthermore, prevention in dentistry extends to enhancing or sustaining an individual's functional oral health status (tertiary prevention). This multifaceted approach underscores the significance of proactive measures to safeguard oral well-being, ranging from avoiding initial disease development to managing and maintaining optimal oral function.

Preventive measures in dentistry can be broadly targeted at various levels, encompassing the entire population, specific segments (such as school children), or individual patients. Prevention strategies may apply universally to all individuals, irrespective of their individual risk factors (mass prevention), or they can be tailored specifically for high-risk groups. This tailored approach recognizes the diverse nature of preventive interventions, catering to different populations and individual needs to effectively address and mitigate oral health risks.

Biography

Dr. Shivangi Varshney is Working as a senior lecturer in Shree Bankey Bihari Dental College, UP , India. She completed her BDS, MDS (Public Health Dentistry) ITS-CDSR, UP.



Rehab M. Abdallah

Tanta University Faculty of Dentistry, Egypt



Title: To NAM or not to NAM!!

Abstract:

Cleft lip and palate is one of the most common craniofacial anomalies in newborn infants. About 1 in every 700 born babies get affected by a type of cleft. The use of nasoalveolar molding appliances has been proposed since the 90s and many appliances have been created based on the idea of molding.

The use of recent technologies and the digital era has proposed the production of nasoalveolar molding appliances for babies especially those who are far away from cleft centers. Our talk will be concerned with general knowledge about clefts and their management and also will refer to our research in the rehabilitation of unilateral cleft lip and palate using two different methods.

Biography

Rehab M. Abdallah has completed her PhD at the age of 35 years from Tanta University. She is a partner with SMILE TRAIN organization in Egypt for presurgical orthopedics. Lecturer at prosthodontics department faculty of dentistry Tanta University.



Lipika Gopal

School of Dental Sciences, Manav Rachna International Institute of Research & Studies, India

Title: DENTBEAM: A RAY OF LIGHT!!

Abstract:

The realms of medicine, industry, and research have undergone tremendous transformation since the discovery of lasers. Using lasers in dentistry requires a deep comprehension of both the physics and the biological implications. In the discipline of dentistry, laser dentistry has extended treatment options and created new opportunities. Research has led to the widespread usage of lasers even during the pandemic, as they are less likely than drills to cause aerosol contamination. When applied at low doses and with the least amount of energy, lasers exhibit biomodulation. These lasers are used for a sort of treatment known as Low Level Laser Therapy, or photo biomodulation. It has been discovered that this type of treatment is more beneficial than traditional high-power lasers in several dental specialties. LLLT promotes oxidative phosphorylation in mitochondria, which quickens the healing process after wounds.

Additionally, the gadget has anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties. Therefore, any practitioner doing soft- and hard-tissue dental operations must acknowledge and support the use of lasers as a compatible and alternative technique achieving primary goal of patient comfort.

Biography

Dr. Lipika Gopal did her BDS from SRM Dental college, Chennai and MDS from Manav Rachna Dental College. She is a certified Oral Implantologist having completed 1 year course from Dentsply. She has an associate fellowship degree of laser specialization from WCLI, USA to her credit. She has been a speaker at the World Dental & Oral Health Congress conference, London in 2019. Dr.Lipika has been awarded as "Young Researcher Award" at the International Award of Excellence and Asia Dental Awards 2020.



Abdolreza Jamilian

University of Bolton, London, United Kingdom

Title: The effects of face mask and reverse chin cup on maxillary deficiency in growing patients: a randomized clinical trial

Abstract:

Introduction: The aim of this randomized clinical trial was to assess the differences in the effects of face mask and reverse chin cup on maxillary deficient growing patients.

Methods: The sample consisted of 42 class III patients with maxillary deficiency randomly divided into two equal groups. Twenty-one patients (10 males and 11 females) with a mean age of 8.9 (SD: 1.4) years were treated with a face mask for 18 (SD: 2) months. Twenty-one patients (9 males and 12 females) with the mean age of 9.2 (SD: 1.1) years were treated with a reverse chin cup for 19 (SD: 4) months. Cephalometric radiographs were taken at the beginning and end of treatment and the cephalometric measurements were analyzed. Paired t-tests and a Wilcoxon test were used for intra-group evaluations. Mann–Whitney test was used for inter-group evaluations.

Results: Sella–Nasion–A point (SNA) was increased by 1° (SD: 1.7°) ($P < 0.003$) and 1.8° (SD: 1.7°) ($P < 0.001$) in the face mask and reverse chin cup groups, respectively. The IMPA decreased by 4.1° (SD: 6.5°) in face mask group ($P < 0.009$) and 3.1° (SD: 4.7°) in the reverse chin cup group ($P < 0.008$). However, no statistically significant differences were seen in changes between the two groups.

Conclusion: Both face mask and reverse chin cup appliances are successful at moving the maxilla forward.

Biography

Abdolreza Jamilian is a researcher and specialist in field of Orthodontics. He received his D.D.S (1991), MSc in Orthodontics (1998), and Fellowship of Orthognathic Surgery & Craniofacial Syndroms (2010) from the Shahid Beheshti University in Tehran, Iran. He obtained his European Board of Orthodontics in 2013. Now he is Module leader at City of London Dental School, University of Bolton, London, UK and professor of Orthodontics in Azad University in Tehran. He has lectured in several international congresses and has been a consultant for various journals. He has published over 200 original peer reviewed research and review articles, 15 book chapters and more than 300 scientific communications. He holds 3 patents in United States Patent and Trademark Office. His areas of interest include class 3 malocclusion and maxillary deficiency.

Accepted
Abstracts



Jiahe Li

Sichuan University, China

Title: Glucose-gated Polyetheretherketone Implants for Enzymatic Gas Therapy to Boost Infectious Diabetic Osseointegration

Abstract:

The hyperglycemic micromilieu surrounding implants in diabetic patients leads to high failure rate of implantation and implant-associated infection. Carbon monoxide (CO) has been reported to combat infections; however, its on-demand liberation and the elucidation of the underlying anti-bacterial mechanism remain challenging. To combat the deleterious diabetic micromilieu, we propose a glucose-gated enzymatic gas therapy.

To address this issue, we develop a multipurpose orthopedic implant comprising polyetheretherketone, glucose oxidase (GOx), and manganese carbonyl (MnCO), serving as a glucose-gated enzymatic gas therapy for infectious diabetic osseointegration. CO generation can be induced by H₂O₂ produced during GOx-mediated glucose oxidation, which offers a glucose-actuated switch for GOx. The GOx acts as a glucose-actuated gate responsive to hyperglycemia, thereby delivering CO in situ triggered by the GOx-driven Fenton-like reaction of MnCO.

A multifunctional orthopedic implant was engineered in which the glucose-actuated gate GOx facilitated the on-demand delivery of CO and Mn²⁺ and the hyperglycemic micromilieu was remodeled via glucose consumption. The engineered implant demonstrated exceptional controllable disinfection properties and reinforced osteogenicity in vitro. The released CO considerably prevents bacterial multiplication by penetrating the membrane, binding to cytochrome bo₃, and interfering with the respiratory chain in vitro. Furthermore, the engineered implant displays desired antibacterial properties and enhances osseointegration in vivo. Collectively, the orthopedic implant is capable of delivering glucose-gated enzymatic gas therapy, promising for treating infectious diabetic bone defects.

Altogether, our glucose-gated implant based on an enzymatic gas strategy demonstrated impressive antibacterial properties and osteogenicity in a diabetic infectious model, and we struggle to elucidate its underlying antibacterial mechanism. This work is anticipated to provide an avenue for treating implant-related infectious diabetic bone defects.

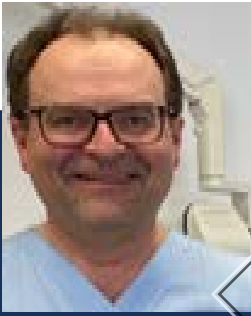


Jiahe Li

Sichuan University, China

Biography

Dr. Jiahe Li received his DDS degree from West China College of Stomatology, Sichuan University in China, and then completed a 3-year post-graduate residency and accomplished his master's degree of Endodontics in West China College of Stomatology, China. Dr. Jiahe Li maintains membership of multiple organization such as the American Association of Periodontology, International Team for Implantology, Academy of Osseointegration. He has published research articles in oral biomaterials. He has given several oral presentations on scientific research at the AO conference and the IADR Conference.



Lauri Vaahtoniemi

Plusterveys Hammasateljee, Kokkola Finland

Title: The “ANT is not BAT” -principle of mastication

Abstract:

Crushing a piece of food comprising of hard and soft particles is not a stereotyped masticatory activity, but a very rationally motivated activity of mammalian jaw-closing muscles. The delicately controlled jaw-closing muscle reflexes correspond instantly and precisely to the proprioceptive sensations caused by the different resistance of the hard, or the soft parts of the food bolus. The increase of bite force is activated immediately as the proprioceptive neural information emanating from the periodontal mechanoreceptors of teeth, and as the stretch-sensing muscle spindles detect mechanical resistance of the food bolus. The soft parts of the bolus cause less muscle strain and fewer motor units are activated, and less bite force is created. However, numerous studies have shown the abrupt stall of activity of the human masseter and temporalis muscles within about 10 milliseconds (ms) from a tap contact on the incisor tooth. The inhibitory stall caused by the firing of the anterior tooth (ANT) periodontal mechanoreceptors is temporary, lasting some 50-70 ms. Existing studies of the control of jaw muscle activity suggest that a tap contact on a back-tooth (BAT) causes an entirely reciprocal reflex reaction, the excitation of jaw-closing muscles. This presentation focuses on explaining the neural background of the “ANT is not BAT” -principle. Understanding the instantaneous and reciprocal changes of bite force during mastication has profound influences on the clinical practices of the rehabilitation of teeth and jaws.

Biography

Dr. Lauri Vaahtoniemi earned his PhD from the University of Oulu, Finland studying bacterial attachment to oral epithelia, but for most of his career he has been practicing clinical dentistry. He is oriented to the comprehensive dental care of severely compromised dentitions and TMJ patients, and he is familiar with the clinical use of the T-Scan bite analysis system. He has written blog articles discussing the etiology and treatment of TMD and occlusion-related problems in dental patients. He has recently introduced a method for the assessment of dental occlusion parameters for clinical studies utilizing the T-Scan. Presently, at the age of 62, he is devoting his time to writing and educating about the neural basis of jaw muscle reflexes.



Maria Laura Lomanto

University of Valencia, School of Medicine and Dentistry, Spain

Title: Nutrition during Orthodontic Treatment

Abstract:

Nutrition plays a major role from a very early age, not only in the formation of teeth in the maternal womb but also from the moment the teeth erupt and we begin to eat.

This is because digestion starts in the mouth. Thanks to the teeth we will be able to crush the food and carry out this mechanical digestion. Hence the importance of dental structures being in the correct position so that the food bolus can be well formed and the nutrients correctly absorbed.

Also in the digestive process, swallowing plays an important role in this film. The position of the tongue for correct swallowing is crucial. Many times there are myofunctional habits that prevent this from being carried out correctly.

When carrying out an orthodontic treatment, many structures must be remodeled, so it is advisable to choose foods with nutritional value that provide us with the necessary vitamins and minerals to carry out this process.

Biography

Maria Laura Lomanto completed his Bachelor's Degree in Dentistry at the age of 24 years from the University of La Plata in 2008, Argentina. Have completed postgraduate courses in Orthodontics in Argentina, Brazil, Spain, Italy, and the USA. She has a master's Degree in Orthodontics from the CEU Cardenal Herrera University in Valencia, Spain. Is a PhD Student in Dentistry at the University of Valencia. Pursuing a Master's Degree in Precision Nutrition and Genomics. She is the CEO of Laura Lomanto Orthodontics. Lecturer of Advanced Orthodontic Courses in Argentina. she has published papers in journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of SVOA Dentistry in London, England. Member of the American Society for Nutrition, and Society Argentinian of Orthodontics. Has been a Speaker in Congress in New York, Los Angeles, Buenos Aires, and Nicaragua.



Tuula Talvitie

The Wellbeing Services County of Ostrobothnia, Vaasa, Finland

Title: Impact of force duration and magnitude on the effectiveness of cervical headgear therapy- a controlled clinical trial

Abstract:

Aim: To study impact of different force magnitudes on effectiveness in cervical headgear (CHG) therapy.

Materials and methods: Forty patients were treated with a light (300 g) or a heavy (500 g) force magnitude in CHG and were asked to wear for 10 hours/day for 10 months. Adherence to instructions and force magnitude was monitored with an electronic module (Smartgear, Swissorthodontics, Switzerland). Panoramic, lateral radiographs and study models before and after treatment were analysed digitally (Romexis, Planmeca, Finland).

Results: Force magnitude in CHG therapy can be set at certain level, light or heavy, but not at certain amount; force magnitude fluctuates all the time during the use probably due to changing head posture. With light force in CHG adherence to instructions was better than with heavy force. According to the cephalometric analysis in both groups was achieved dental and skeletal effects, with great individual variability; displacement of the maxilla was restricted and the upper molars moved in a distal direction; outcome was same in both groups. However, with heavy force the outcome was achieved with less daily hours. In both groups was achieved widening and lengthening in the upper dental arch and up to moderate crowding can be released with gained space. The lower dental arch followed the upper arch spontaneously, albeit effects were minor. With heavy force in CHG the upper first and second molars can tilt more easily in the distal direction.

Conclusion: Light force (300 g) is recommended for use in the cervical headgear therapy.

Biography

Tuula Talvitie has been working as a specialist in orthodontics in the University Hospital of Tampere and Hospital District of South Ostrobothnia for a decade and simultaneously in municipal health center in Vaasa. She has clinical experience over 10 years as a specialist in orthodontics and as a supervisor for post graduate students.



Yasna Najmi

Ulster University and College Medicine and Dentistry, United Kingdom

Title: The use of *Camellia Sinensis* in managing oral diseases of infective, inflammatory, and neoplastic origin. A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Abstract:

Traditional antimicrobial agents for oral diseases raise concerns about side effects and antimicrobial resistance. This systematic review and meta-analysis reviewed the importance of tea by reviewing in-vivo randomised controlled trials (RCT) that answered the research question "What is the effect of different tea preparations in dentistry on the prevention and management of various oral diseases in comparison to placebo or other dental products?". Studies from PubMed, Cochrane library, and Google Scholar in line with the inclusion criteria were extracted and critically appraised using the CASP tool, Cochrane risk of bias and JADAD score. For meta-analysis, standardised mean differences and 95% confidence intervals were calculated then compared in multiple comparisons to identify the differences between green tea mouthwash (GTM) and Chlorhexidine (CHX). 38 RCT studies meeting the eligibility criteria were selected. Three high-quality studies investigating periodontal conditions over two weeks were included in the meta-analysis. Low degree of heterogeneity between the studies with $I^2 = 13\%$ for Plaque Index (PI) and $I^2=0\%$ for Gingival Index (GI). GTM compared to CHX from baseline to two weeks PI SMD -0.60, CI: -1.13, -0.08; $p=0.02$ and GI SMD -0.33, CI: -0.80, 0.14; $p=0.17$. GTM had a medium-to-high effect on PI with a significant difference found between the groups. However, a small effect with no statistical significance on GI was reported. Tea can serve as an alternative to traditional antimicrobial agents in managing periodontal conditions, complementing periodontal treatment by reducing bleeding and diseased pocket depth. Additionally, its anti-plaque activity helps prevent caries.

Biography

Yasna Najmi is currently in her last year of PhD, looking into the effects of green tea mouthwash around peri-mucositis. She has completed her Masters in Restorative and Cosmetic Dentistry from the UK and her Bachelors in Dental Surgery from Pakistan. She was awarded The People's and Judges award at Ulsters' 3MT, the People's choice award in the Vitae's final 3MT in 2022 and Certificate of Achievement for her recognition in Research from College of Medicine and Dentistry. She has served on the judging panel for 3MT and won the Northern Ireland Outreach Champion Award for her contribution to public engagement.

Supporting Journal

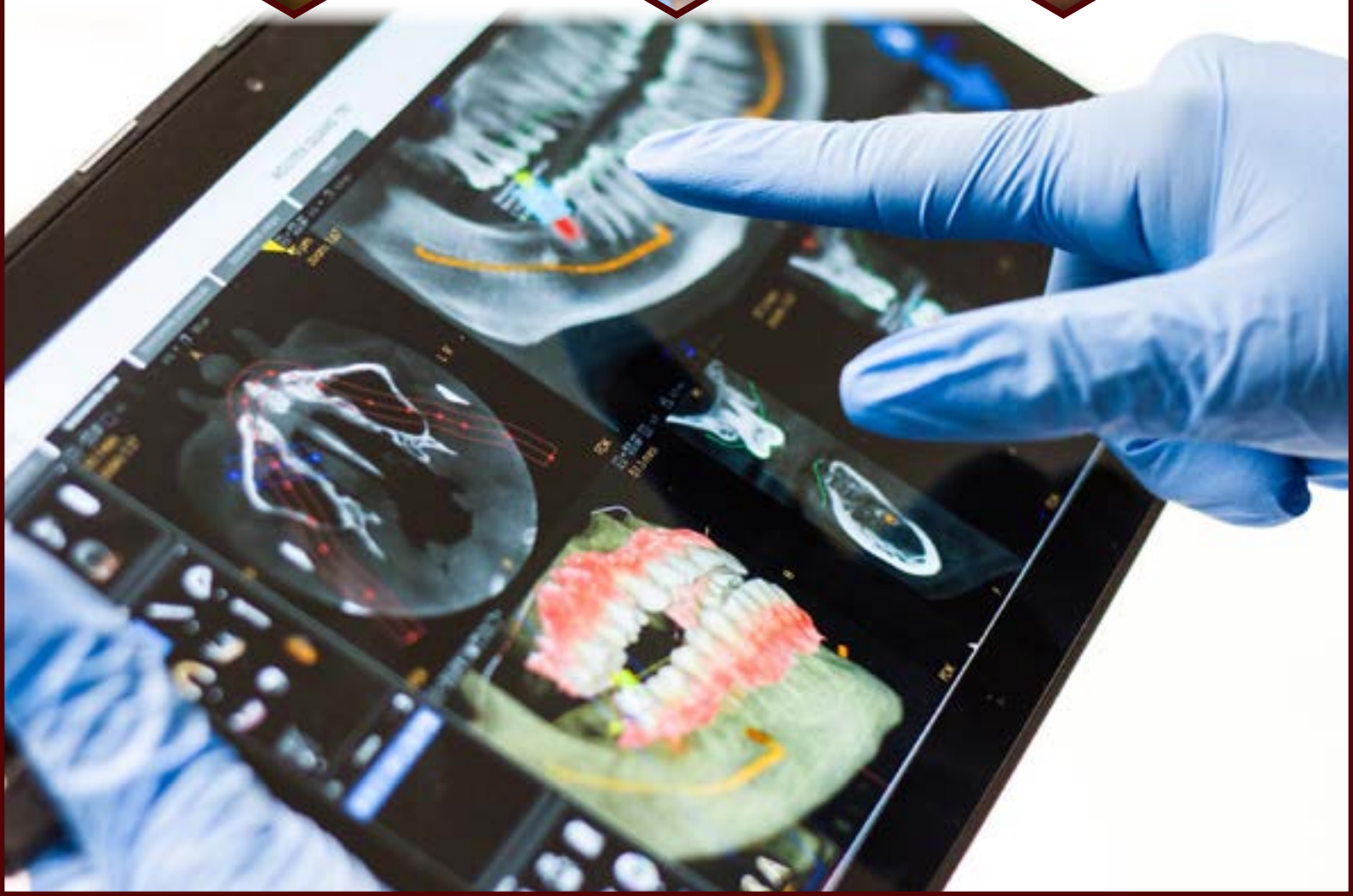


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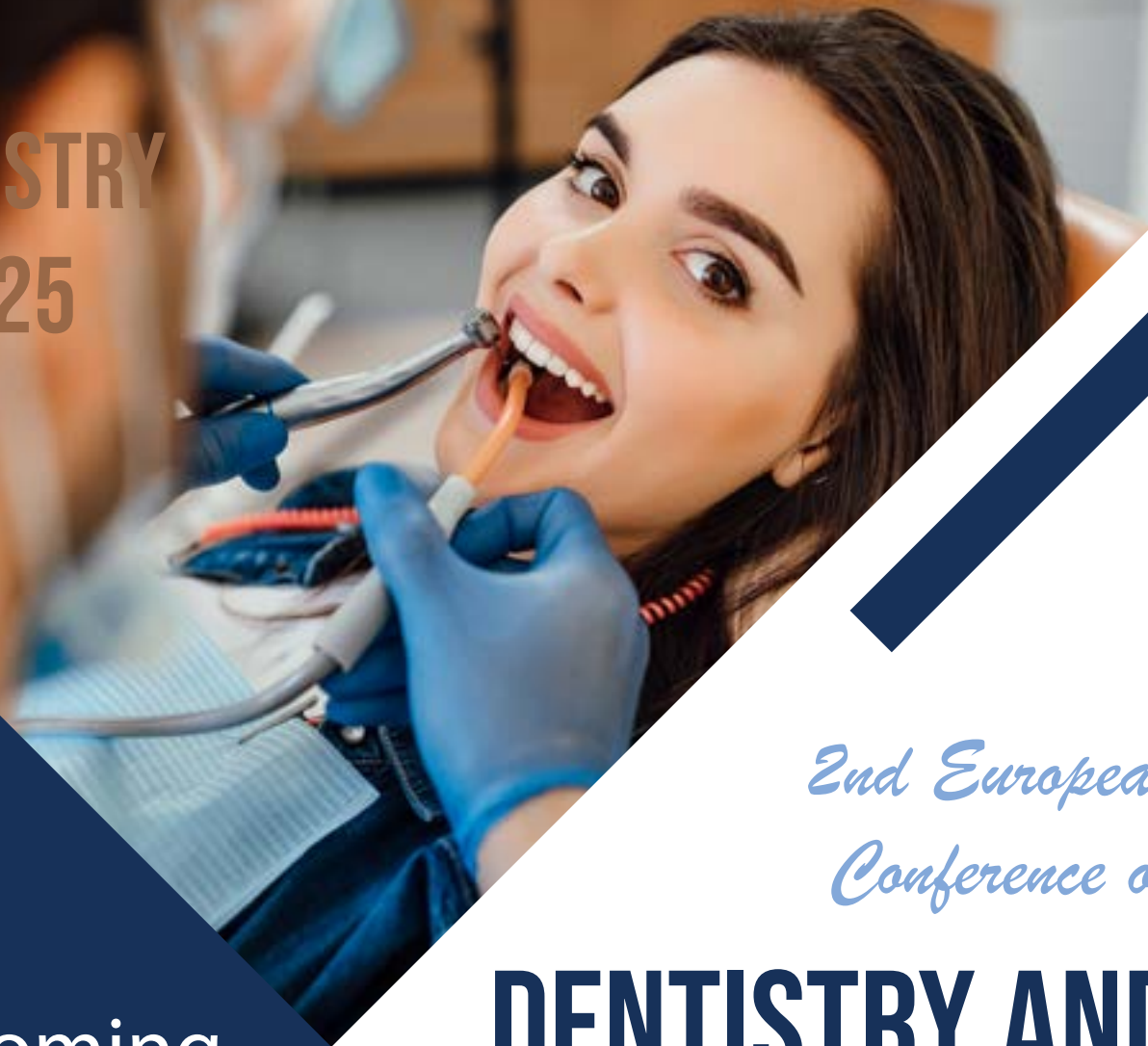
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