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20-21 MAY, 2026

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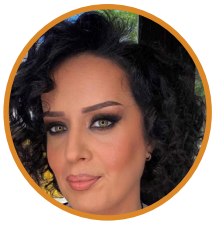
Organizing Committee

Uri Zilberman,
Barzilai Medical University Center,
Israel

Ahmed Abdellatif Mosleh Abdelfatah,
Tanta University,
Egypt



Venera Bimbashi,
University Dentistry Clinical Centre of Kosovo,
Republic of Kosovo

Berta Rivas Mundina,
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela,
Spain

Loredana Liliana Hurjui,
Grigore T. Popa University of Medicine and Pharmacy,
Romania

Abu-Hussein Muhamad,
Sdental Clinics,
Greece

Sofica C Bistriceanu,
Academic Medical Unit,
Romania

Noy Joelle Thiele,
Berliner educational Campus for Health Professions,
Germany

Bernd Blobel,
University of Regensburg,
Germany

Adewoye Daniel Goodness,
University Of Medical Science,
Nigeria

Thank You All

DAY -1

KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS

MAY
20-21, 2026

BARCELONA, SPAIN

Uri Zilberman
Barzilai Medical University Center, Israel

Biography

Uri Zilberman, is a distinguished medical professional based in Ashkelon, Israel. He is affiliated with the Barzilai Medical University Center in Ashkelon, which is associated with Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva. With a commitment to advancing medical education and healthcare, Dr. Zilberman plays a vital role in clinical and academic activities within his institution.

Single Root Molars: Prevalence and Its Significance in Human Evolution

Abstract:

Background and Aim: Anatomic variation in root morphology of permanent molars that have been reported pertain to the presence of additional roots, canals or fused roots and C-shaped canals. The occurrence of a single root in molars (SRM) is rare. The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of single root molar in a large sample of Israeli population and to correlate the crown size of SRM to dental evolution of HSS.

Methods: 2425 panoramic radiographs of modern healthy patients were examined on a light table and the prevalence of SRM was determined. The crown width (MD) of the mandibular second molars of normal two rooted molars, single root molars and homologue two-rooted molars were measured using a digital caliber on a light table. The results of the crown width were compared to anthropological populations (Early HSS and Neanderthals) and archeological population from excavations in Israel from 5000 BC to 13-19 century AC.

Results: The prevalence of single root molars in the modern population was 6.13%. No significant differences were found between males and females. In the upper jaw single root molar was found in both first and second molars while in the lower jaw only second molars showed SRM. In both the Neanderthal and Early HSS groups 1 case with single root molars was found. No single root molars was found in the archeological groups from Israel excavations (5000 years BC till 19th century AC). Graph 1 shows the changes in MD crown width during evolution of HSS. We can see that the size of the crown was relatively stable during evolution but during the modern period the MD size of the crown was significantly reduced. Graph 2 shows the distribution of the MD crown width of mandibular second molars in the modern population in comparison with single root molars and homologue two-rooted molars. The crowns of the molars with single root showed significant reduction in comparison to two-rooted molars and the differences are significant statistically (P value<0.01). The homologue two-rooted second molars showed results between the normal population and single root molars.

Discussion: This is the first analysis of the prevalence of single root molar in a large population of Israel. The prevalence of single root molars was 6.13%. During the evolution of HSS from 120K years BC to the 19th century AD the crown size was more or less stable. Significant differences were found in the MD crown dimensions between the early population (early HSS and Neanderthals) and archeological periods (5000 BC to 1900 AC) and the modern population. The MD crown width of single root molars was significantly reduced in comparison with two-rooted modern population and in the homologue two-rooted molars the crown width was smaller than the modern but larger than the single root molars. The results showed that the crown size is decreasing during the modern period and this reduction is increasing in single root molars, implicating that an on-going reduction in tooth size is happening, probably due to reduction of jaw size and the changes in food processing. More than that, single root molars are associated with higher percentages of impacted upper canines (9.9% VS 4% in the general population).

Acknowledgement: CT Dental Ashkelon, for the panoramic radiographs.

Ahmed Abdellatif Mosleh Abdelfatah
Tanta University,
Egypt

Biography

Ahmed AbdEllatif, is currently working as a Lecturer of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, Tanta University. My PhD from Tanta University was in 2022. In addition, my publications include: "Fixation of Mandibular Symphyseal or Para symphyseal Fractures with Curved 3-Dimensional Titanium Strut Plate" (Egyptian Dental Journal, April 2015). "Pathognomic oral profile of Lubinsky- MacGibbon syndrome for lowering the risk of progressive renal failure: rare case report" (Journal of Research and Dental Science, 2022)."Arthroscopic Assisted Release of Lateral Pterygoid Muscle versus Retrodiscal Scarification in the Treatment of Internal Derangement of Temporomandibular Joint"Journal of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery, Volume 51, Issue 5, May 2023, Pages 303-308.a.

Khoury Technique With Autogenous Bone Versus Allograft Bone In Atrophic Anterior Maxilla For Implant Installation

Abstract:

Background: Restoring edentulous patients with dental implants in cases of varying degrees of bone atrophy presents a significant challenge in oral implantology. The long-term success and stability of implants largely depend on the quality and quantity of the supporting bone and surrounding soft tissue. When bone volume is insufficient for implant placement, various bone augmentation techniques and materials can be employed. Among these, guided bone regeneration using the bone shell technique (Khoury technique) is widely utilized for three-dimensional bone augmentation.

Objective: To evaluate bone gain using Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) in cases where the Khoury technique is applied with either autogenous bone blocks or allograft bone blocks in the atrophic anterior maxilla for implant installation.

Materials and Methods: Twenty patients with an atrophic anterior maxilla were randomly assigned into two equal groups (10 patients each), based on the graft material used: autogenous bone or allograft bone. The treatment was conducted in three stages: bone augmentation, implant installation, and prosthetic loading. Patients were assessed both clinically and radiographically using panoramic X-rays and CBCT scans immediately after surgery and at 4 months postoperatively.

Results: Both groups showed a significant increase in alveolar bone width compared to preoperative values. All 20 implants were placed with adequate primary stability, measured using Osstell. After six months of osseointegration, secondary stability—also measured by Osstell—demonstrated good results in both groups.

Conclusion: Both autogenous and allograft bone grafts significantly increased alveolar bone width. The allograft group demonstrated a slightly greater overall width increase, with comparable implant stability between the two groups.

Trial Registration: This trial is retrospectively registered at the Pan African Clinical Trial Registry under ID PACTR202407576478340 on 30/07/2024.

Venera Bimbashi
University Dentistry Clinical Centre of Kosovo,
Republic of Kosovo

Biography

Venera Bimbashi, is a prosthodontist and academic with extensive expertise in clinical prosthodontics and oral rehabilitation. She obtained her Ph.D. from the University of Zagreb in 2015 and has been active in academia since 2009. Currently, she serves as Associate Professor and Program Leader of Dentistry at Alma Mater Europaea College, Campus Rezonanca, Prishtina. Dr. Bimbashi has published extensively in peer-reviewed journals, contributing to research on CBCT, osteonecrosis management, and innovations in prosthodontics. Through her integration of clinical practice and academic leadership, she advances evidence-based dentistry, fosters innovation, and remains committed to delivering patient-centered prosthodontic care.

The Digital Frontier in Prosthodontics: Innovation Meets Practice

Abstract:

The rapid evolution of digital technologies has profoundly reshaped the landscape of prosthodontics, bridging the gap between innovation and everyday clinical practice. From intraoral scanning and computer-aided design/manufacturing (CAD/CAM) to artificial intelligence and 3D printing, digital solutions have enhanced diagnostic accuracy, streamlined workflows, and expanded treatment possibilities. These advancements not only improve precision and efficiency but also contribute to greater patient satisfaction by enabling customized and predictable outcomes. Moreover, the integration of digital tools fosters collaboration between dental professionals, dental technicians, and industry partners, leading to more cohesive and cost-effective treatment planning. However, the adoption of these technologies also presents challenges, including financial investment, the need for continuous professional training, and considerations regarding data security. As prosthodontics moves deeper into the digital era, the balance between technological innovation and practical implementation remains central to advancing patient care. This abstract explores how digital dentistry is transforming prosthodontics, highlighting current applications, emerging trends, and the implications for the future of clinical practice.

Berta Rivas-Mundina
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela,
Spain

Biography

Berta Rivas Mundina, is a highly accomplished dental professional with an extensive academic background from the University of Santiago de Compostela (USC). After earning a Bachelor of Dental Surgery in 2002 and graduating in Dentistry in 2003, she completed a Master's in Aesthetic Dentistry and Adhesion (2004–2005) and a Master's in Advanced Endodontics (2005–2006). In 2007, they obtained the Doctor of Dental Surgerydegree. She has been an Associate Professor at USC since 2015, teaching in the Master's Program in Advanced Endodonticssince 2010 and in the Master's Program in Special Needs and Pediatric Dentistrysince 2019.

Endodontics Under Sedation or General Anesthesia: Techniques and Success Criteria

Abstract:

Currently, an increasing number of patients with special needs are requesting conservative treatments, including endodontics or root canals. These patients sometimes have difficulty cooperating or have medical conditions that mean these types of treatments can only be performed under general anesthesia or sedation. The possibility of using these techniques expands the range of treatments we can offer our patients with special needs. In this conference, we will assess when to resort to sedation or general anesthesia techniques and what the keys to success are. It is important to evaluate the patient, the operator, and the available technical resources and equipment. Only by considering all these factors will we achieve success in our treatments. Our research and care group for patients with special needs has extensive experience that has allowed us to establish protocols for performing root canal treatments in patients with special needs, enabling us to choose the best treatment for each patient.

Loredana Liliana Hurjui
Grigore T. Popa University of Medicine and Pharmacy Iasi, Romania

Biography

Loredana Liliana Hurjui, is Associate Professor, MD, PhD in the Department of Morpho functional Sciences II, Grigore T. Popa University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Iasi, Romania. At the same time, she is a Medicine Laboratory Physician at the Sf. Spiridon Hospital, Iasi, Romania. Since 2017, she has been the coordinator of EMC-credited postgraduate courses for specialists in the clinic and medical analysis laboratories. She has over 120 papers in Web of Science totaling over 1000 citations.

From Sample to Clinical Decision: Bridging Laboratory Medicine and Nursing Practice

Abstract:

Ensuring high-quality sample collection and minimizing pre-analytical errors are essential foundations of reliable laboratory diagnostics. However, accurate results alone do not guarantee improved patient outcomes unless they are effectively interpreted and integrated into clinical care.

Building on the principles of pre-analytical quality, this presentation explores the next critical step: transforming laboratory data into informed clinical decisions. It highlights the evolving role of nurses beyond sample collection, emphasizing their contribution to the interpretation, communication, and application of diagnostic information within multidisciplinary teams. The discussion focuses on how nurses support clinical decision-making through diagnostic awareness, point-of-care testing, and patient-centered monitoring. Particular attention is given to bridging the gap between laboratory results and bedside care, ensuring that diagnostic information is timely, relevant, and actionable.

Key challenges—including variability in practice, communication barriers, and limited integration of diagnostic pathways—are examined. Practical strategies are proposed to address these issues, such as targeted education in diagnostic reasoning, strengthened interdisciplinary collaboration, and improved use of laboratory data in routine care. Moving from sample quality to clinical decision-making represents a crucial shift in modern healthcare. Empowering nurses to actively engage in this process is essential for enhancing patient safety, improving clinical outcomes, and advancing evidence-based practice.

Audience Take away notes: Recognize the expanding role of nurses beyond specimen collection, including their contribution to the interpretation, communication, and clinical application of laboratory data. Learn how effective integration of laboratory results into bedside care supports timely clinical decision-making and improved patient outcomes.

Explore the value of diagnostic awareness and point-of-care testing in enhancing patient monitoring and evidence-based nursing practice. Identify common barriers affecting the use of laboratory information in clinical settings, including: variability in practice, communication gaps, limited interdisciplinary integration.

Discover practical strategies to strengthen collaboration between laboratory professionals, nurses, and clinicians through: interdisciplinary teamwork, diagnostic reasoning education, improved use of laboratory data in routine care.

DAY -1

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

MAY 20-21, 2026

BARCELONA, SPAIN

Marwa Samir Naga
Alexandria University,
Egypt

Biography

Marwa Samir Naga, PhD candidate, Faculty of dentistry, Alexandria University, Egypt. I published two papers in reputed journals (BMC Oral Health Dental Journal and International Dental Journal). PMID: 39277754, PMID: 40378507. I participated and attended several many conferences in my country Egypt.

Assessment of Novel Boron-doped Mesoporous Bioactive Glass Nanoparticles Loaded Alginate Hydrogel In Dogs

Abstract:

Introduction: This study aims to evaluate, histologically, the regenerative potential of novel injectable boron- doped mesoporous bioactive glass nanoparticle (BMBGNPs) loaded alginate hydrogel.

Methods: Formulation and optimization of the novel alginate/ BMBG NPs (20 wt. %) loaded composite hydrogel were performed. Next, sixty-six teeth of three dogs were allocated into three groups (each including 22 teeth) according to post –operative follow up period: group I: 2 weeks, group II: 4 weeks, group III: 8 weeks. Each group was further subdivided according to pulpotomy filling material into two subgroups, with subgroup 1 (alginate/ BMBGNPs (20 wt. %) loaded hydrogel) and subgroup 2 (MTA). Complete pulpotomy was executed. One dog was sacrificed after 2, 4 and 8 weeks. Teeth were prepared for histological evaluation assessing: inflammatory cell response, pulp tissue organization, dentin bridge formation. Mann-Whitney U test was employed to evaluate the scores of histological parameters between tested materials ($p \leq 0.05$).

Results: Alginate/BMBG NPs (20 wt. %) loaded hydrogel showed normal pulp configuration at 2 and 4weeks which was enhanced after 8 weeks ($p \leq 0.05$). Moderate inflammatory reaction was noted at 2 weeks which was improved after 4 and 8weeks ($p \leq 0.05$). MTA group demonstrated less favorable pulpal response and inflammatory reaction with statistically significant difference across all observational periods ($p \leq 0.05$). After 8 weeks all teeth in group 1exhibited thickest dentin bridge ($p \leq 0.05$).

Conclusions: Alginate/BMBG NPs (20 wt. %) loaded hydrogel favors the promise to regenerate dentin and maintain pulp vitality reaching the desired level as alternative to MTA.

Farouk Mohammed
Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Morocco

Biography

Farouk Mohammed , obtained his national specialty diploma in oral surgery in 2017; he then became a professor of preventive dentistry in 2024. His areas of expertise include oral surgery; pediatric oral surgery and oral cancer prevention

Early Detection Of Oral Epithelial Dysplasias Using A Combination Of Two Techniques Liquid-based Cytology And Velscope

Abstract:

The global annual incidence of cancer is 275,000 cases per year. In Morocco, the figures are very alarming, with 3,500 cases per year, 8% of which are located in the oral cavity. The major problem posed by these conditions is related to late detection, which subjects the patient to extensive, lengthy treatment and a survival rate generally less than 5 years. The aim of our study is to evaluate the effectiveness and reliability of a combination of two techniques for the early detection of epithelial dysplasias: liquid-based cytology and the Velscope.

Materials and Methods: This was a diagnostic study. The study sample consisted of 100 patients. Each patient underwent a clinical examination and a Velscope examination. A brush for automated cytological study was performed on areas that were Velscope-positive, and a biopsy was taken from the same site. This allowed for a comparison of the reliability of this technique with that of biopsy by evaluating its sensitivity and specificity.

Results: Statistical tests showed a sensitivity of 100% and a specificity of 53%.

Conclusion: Biopsy remains the gold standard for histopathological examination. The study of the reliability of this technique showed promising results, warranting further studies with larger sample sizes.

Pardis Momeni
Marie Cederschiold University, Sweden

Biography

Pardis Momeni, completed her PhD at the age of 30 years from Karolinska Institute and is currently a senior lecturer teaching for 15 years winning the award for best teacher of the year and being top nominated several years in a row. Her skills in oral presentations are excellent and she can capture the attention of the audience.

A Survey Study Of Family Members' Encounters With Healthcare Services Within The Care Of Older People, Psychiatric Care, Palliative Care And Diabetes Care

Abstract:

The situation for relatives of people with long-term illnesses and/or disabilities has changed due to organizational transformations such as shorter hospital stays and more home-based care. These changes have led to increased informal caregiving, resulting in greater responsibility for relatives. This research project included five scientific papers aimed at highlighting relatives' experiences with healthcare services for individuals with complex care needs in psychiatric, elderly, palliative, and diabetes care. When the patient feels better, relatives often experience improved well-being. In the context of diabetes care our results show that family members often lacked direct access to professional care and that their involvement was dependent on their relationship with the person with diabetes. Meanwhile, in the context of care of older people the results indicate the need to improve continuity in the care of older people in nursing homes by limiting the amount of different health care professionals surrounding the older person. Also, it highlights the importance of having a specific contact person assigned to each older person living in nursing homes. In the area of palliative care, we could see an overall positive experience regarding the family members' impression of healthcare professionals, something that also was linked to feeling a sense of safety and being in good hands. In this abstract we wish to raise the important implications for practice and our nursing profession. In meeting family members many times in crisis and the importance in the nursing practice in having the calm and knowledge in dealing with sometimes hard situations. The project highlights the importance of healthcare organizers to ensure that priorities are made to establish a stable care chain for the patient so that family members experience safety in different care settings.

Aesha Fetaiha
Medical Aids for Palestinian, Palestinian

Biography

Aesha Fetaiha, is a dedicated dental professional and public health advocate based in the Gaza Strip, Palestine. She holds a bachelor's degree in Dentistry from Cairo University and a Master's degree in Public Health from Al-Quds University. She currently serves as a practicing dentist at Dr. Aesha Fetaiha Dental Clinic in Gaza, where she provides comprehensive dental care to the community. In addition to her clinical work, she plays a vital role in humanitarian healthcare as the Medical Activity Supervisor for Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP), overseeing critical medical support programs and public health initiatives in the region. With a strong commitment to improving health outcomes through both clinical service and public health leadership, Dr. Fetaiha brings valuable insight into the intersection of healthcare delivery, community health, and medical outreach in challenging environments. Her work reflects a deep passion for equitable healthcare access and evidence-based practice, and she is honored to contribute her experience to international platforms focused on advancing health and well-being.

Exploring Oral Health Related Awareness, Perceptions, Practices and Experiences Among Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients: A Mixed Method Design

Abstract:

Background/Objective: The World Health Organization has classified diabetes mellitus as a pandemic disease, which is causing it to become a major worldwide health concern. It can have significant long-term repercussions, especially on dental health, if treatment is not received. The study aimed to explore patients with type 2 diabetes, awareness to, perceptions to and practices regarding oral health, in addition to their experiences.

Materials and Methods: Convergent triangulation was applied from May to November 2022. 376 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus participated in the quantitative part and 13 patients involved in the qualitative study. The quantitative study was applied in five primary health centers representing the five Gaza governorates using self-developed semi-structured questionnaire. The qualitative study was applied in two central primary health centers. Descriptive analysis was applied using the SPSS software and thematic analysis was approached for the qualitative study.

Results: 64,4% of patients see themselves susceptible to oral health problems, and 67,8% perceived severity of oral complications of diabetes mellitus. Moreover, 73,2% perceived benefits from oral health practices and 56,2% perceived barriers to oral health practices. Patients' awareness regarding oral health complications from DM and oral health practices are inadequate (57,6%), as well as oral health habits (42,5%). Main themes elucidated from the qualitative study are dental care service quality, patient-dentist interaction, oral hygiene and self-care, and the patient's experiences with oral health problems.

Conclusions: There is a need to strengthen the primary health care system toward improving oral health care, awareness and meeting patients' needs.

Farouk Mohammed
Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Morocco

Biography

Farouk Mohammed, obtained his national specialty diploma in oral surgery in 2017; he then became a professor of preventive dentistry in 2024. His areas of expertise include oral surgery ; pediatric oral surgery and oral cancer prevention.

Multikystic Ameloblastoma Of Mandible: A Case Report And Literature Review

Abstract:

Ameloblastoma is a benign, slow-growing, locally aggressive tumor derived from dental lamina and odontogenic epithelium. Though mainly occurring in adults, its presence has also been reported in the pediatric population. From the three subtypes of this neoplasm, the conventional (solid/multicystic) variant shows high rates of recurrence, possibly associated with the gain-of-function mutation in the BRAF V600E MAPK pathway. The case reported in this work concerns a 33-year-old male patient. He presented with a left mandibular swelling that had been evolving for 6 months. Radiological examination showed the presence of a multicystic lesion with root resorption at the level of the teeth affected by the lesion. Anatomopathological examination confirmed the diagnosis of a multicystic ameloblastoma. The aim of this work is to present the clinical, radiological, and anatomopathological characteristics of this lesion as well as the specifics of its management.

Armin Nedjat
Champions® Implants, Germany

Biography

Armin Nedjat, is the developer of the MIMI® procedure. He earned his doctorate in 1993 at Goethe University in Frankfurt am Main, Germany and has decades of experience in implantology, with more than 33,000 documented implant placements, especially using MIMI®. He is an international speaker and author of numerous specialized articles. His approach emphasizes the "demystification" of implantology through clearly standardized steps and hands-on training, including formats with live surgeries. Nedjat was nominated for the German Medical Award in 2017 and won the Sensus Award for Best Innovation in Medicine in Dubai in 2013.

Minimally Invasive Implantology From Surgery to Prosthetics – including Narrow Jaws, Internal Sinus lift, and Immediate Implants

Abstract:

Champions® Implants has become Germany's largest owner-managed dental company in less than two decades. Founded in 2006 by Dr. Armin Nedjat in Flonheim, the company introduced the MIMI® protocol (Minimally Invasive Method of Implantation), a groundbreaking approach that eliminates flap surgery, sutures, and second-stage procedures. This technique reduces treatment time from 180–300 minutes in five sessions to about 60 minutes in two visits, while preserving the periosteum, minimizing trauma, and improving long-term outcomes, as confirmed by 10-year studies. MIMI® enables immediate and delayed implant placement—even in narrow jaws or sinus lift cases—without swelling, complications, or pain. When at least four one- or two-piece implants are used, immediate loading with definitive prosthetics is often possible. Innovations include the Smart Grinder, a device that processes extracted teeth into autologous bone graft material in just eight minutes, leveraging natural growth factors for optimal regeneration. Wound closure is simplified with BloodStop, a hemostatic "patch" that transforms into a transparent gel within three minutes, eliminating the need for sutures. Champions' leading product, the two-piece (R) Evolution implant, is manufactured in Germany with exceptional precision and features a pure Grade 4 titanium surface optimized for osseointegration. Since 2022, it has been CleanImplant-certified, ensuring the highest quality standards. Dr. Nedjat's pioneering work in minimally invasive implantology has earned international recognition for its innovative impact on dentistry.

Syed Ghazi Abbas
The Grange School,
UK

Biography

Syed Ghazi Abbas, is a pre-dental researcher based in the UK, admitted to Dentistry at the Szeged University, commencing Sept.2026. His research sits at the intersection of dentistry, psychiatry, and AI; a niche developed in close collaboration with a Consultant Psychiatrist. His work on dental anxiety in children and culmination in the clinical framework (Screen–Match–Review pathway), earned third prize at the BPPA Conference and was accepted for oral presentation at EPA Annual Congress 2026 in Prague.

The Invisible Patient: How AI Misreads Neurodivergent Dental Communication and What This Means for Oral Health Equity

Abstract:

NLP sentiment analysis tools are increasingly deployed in dental settings for patient triage, feedback analysis, and clinical risk monitoring. Trained predominantly on neurotypical communication corpora, these tools may systematically misclassify the literal, concrete language characteristic of neurodivergent patients. No study has examined whether this bias operates in dental patient communication specifically. Twenty matched sentence pairs were constructed describing identical dental experiences across two registers. The neurodivergent register used literal, factual language with minimal hedging; the neurotypical register described the same experiences using emotional framing and evaluative commentary. Scenarios included routine checkup, local anaesthetic, tooth extraction, brace fitting, post-operative pain, and dental anxiety. Each pair was processed through four tools: VADER (rule-based), TextBlob (pattern-based), AFINN (lexicon-based), and Google Cloud Natural Language API (neural network). All four tools showed consistent directional bias: neurotypical dental communication received higher sentiment scores than neurodivergent communication describing identical experiences. The neural network tool showed the strongest directional consistency. Pairs describing dental anxiety and post-operative pain showed the largest divergence, with the neurodivergent register scored as neutral or negative despite communicating compliance and completed clinical interaction. NLP tools systematically misclassify dental patient communication when expressed in a neurodivergent register. Neurodivergent patients, who already face disproportionate barriers to dental care, risk further disadvantage from AI systems that classify their engagement as disengaged and their distress as absent. We propose behavioural validity as a mandatory evaluation criterion for any NLP tool in oral health settings: the capacity to interpret communication reliably across neurodivergent and neurotypical registers.

Nihal Yagmur Ozcan

Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey

Biography

Nihal Yagmur Ozcan, graduated from Cumhuriyet University Faculty of Dentistry in 2019 and is currently a Research Assistant in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at Süleyman Demirel University, Faculty of Dentistry. She presented a poster entitled "Dental Autotransplantation: A Viable Alternative for Tooth Loss Management?" at the BASS Congress.

Surgical Management of Oroantral Fistula Caused by Impacted Tooth Displacement into The Maxillary Sinus with Caldwell–Luc Approach and Palatal Rotational Flap

Abstract:

Tooth displacement into the maxillary sinus is an uncommon yet clinically significant complication of posterior maxillary extractions. This report describes a 21-year-old male patient with a palatally positioned, impacted maxillary right second premolar (#15). During extraction performed under local anesthesia at an external institution, the tooth was inadvertently displaced into the maxillary sinus because of its close anatomical relationship to the sinus floor. The patient was subsequently referred to our clinic and developed an oroantral fistula. Preoperative cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) was employed to accurately determine the position of the displaced tooth within the maxillary sinus. Surgical retrieval was accomplished using the Caldwell–Luc approach, while the oroantral communication was simultaneously closed with a palatal rotational mucoperiosteal flap. Postoperative healing progressed uneventfully, and no infection, recurrence, or further complications were observed during follow-up. This case report underlines the importance of understanding the anatomical proximity of impacted premolars to the maxillary sinus, which increases the risk of such intraoperative complications. CBCT plays a crucial role in diagnosis and surgical planning, offering precise localization and enabling a minimally invasive strategy. The Caldwell–Luc technique remains a dependable option for accessing the maxillary sinus in carefully selected cases, and the palatal rotational flap provides a reliable method for achieving tension-free closure of oroantral communications. Early recognition, appropriate imaging, and timely surgical intervention are essential to ensure optimal outcomes and minimize patient morbidity in cases of tooth displacement into the sinus.

DAY -1

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

MAY
20-21, 2026

BARCELONA, SPAIN

Alelí Julieta Izquierdo Vega

Autonomous University of the State of Hidalgo, Mexico

Biography

Alelí Julieta Izquierdo Vega, graduate of the National Autonomous University of Mexico with a degree in Dental Surgery, a specialist in Orthodontics from UNAM, and a Master's degree in Biomedical and Health Sciences from the Autonomous University of the State of Hidalgo, she has been a professor at the Institute of Health Sciences of the UAEH since 2016. A research professor and member of the Public Health Academic Body, she has 15 years of clinical dental experience. She is a member of the Mexican Academy of Orthodontics A.C., the Mexican Association of Orthodontics A.C., and the Mexican Academy of Dental Surgeons. Her lines of research include inflammatory periodontal diseases and primary care to prevent oral diseases. She has published in JCR and indexed journals, book chapters, and collaborated on clinical research using animal and population models.

Anti-inflammatory Effect Of Hibiscus Acid On Periodontitis Induced In A Wistar Rat Model

Abstract:

Periodontal disease is a chronic, multicausal, and highly prevalent inflammatory condition worldwide, making it a public health problem. It is characterized by the progressive destruction of tooth-supporting tissues: the gingiva, periodontal ligament, root cementum, and alveolar bone. In nonsurgical treatment, chlorhexidine gluconate is one of the most widely used agents due to its antimicrobial effectiveness; however, prolonged use can produce cytotoxic effects. This has prompted the search for natural alternatives for the treatment of periodontitis. Animal models have been widely used to study the pathogenesis of periodontal diseases, in this context, in this work the therapeutic effects of hibiscus acid, a bioactive compound from the hibiscus flower (Hibiscus sabdariffa L.), were investigated in a model of induced periodontitis in Wistar rats. A ligature was placed in the interdental area of lower incisors and LPS from (Porphyromona gingivalis) was inoculated for 15 days until grade II periodontitis developed, subsequently a topical gel with 2% hibiscus acid was applied for 15 days on the gingiva of rats with periodontal disease, observing a significant decrease in gingival inflammation and a clinical improvement similar to those obtained with chlorhexidine. The results were confirmed by histological analysis of the gingiva. This evidence suggests that hibiscus acid may represent an effective natural alternative for the therapeutic management of periodontitis, promoting adherence and long-term prognosis.

Mohamed Elshabrawi

Suez Canal University,
Egypt

Biography

Mohamed Elshabrawi, is a dedicated dental professional from Ismailia, Egypt, affiliated with the Faculty of Dentistry at Suez Canal University. With a strong academic and clinical background, he is committed to advancing dental education and promoting excellence in oral health care. Mr. Elshabrawi actively contributes to research and professional development within the field of dentistry, aiming to enhance both theoretical knowledge and practical skills among dental students and practitioners

TruNatomy Increases Postoperative Pain Following Root Canal Treatment: Evidence from a Meta-Analysis

Abstract:

Background: Postoperative pain remains a significant concern in endodontics, affecting patient satisfaction and treatment outcomes. TruNatomy, a novel heat-treated NiTi system designed for conservative preparation, shows promise in laboratory studies but clinical evidence remains conflicting. This meta-analysis evaluated TruNatomy's impact on postoperative pain compared to other systems.

Methods: We searched PubMed, Embase, Scopus, Web of Science, and Cochrane databases till September 2025 for randomized controlled trials comparing TruNatomy to other file systems regarding postoperative pain in adult patients. Two reviewers independently screened studies, extracted data, and assessed risk of bias using RoB 2. Standardized mean differences were pooled using random-effects models, with heterogeneity quantified using I^2. Evidence certainty was graded using GRADE.

Results: Six trials involving 775 patients contributed to evidence synthesis. At 24 hours, no significant difference was observed between TruNatomy and controls (SMD 0.12, 95% CI -0.05 to 0.29, I^2=19%). However, TruNatomy was associated with significantly higher pain at 48 hours (SMD 0.18, 95% CI 0.01 to 0.35, I^2=0%). At 72 hours, no significant difference was observed (SMD 0.12, 95% CI -0.28 to 0.51, I^2=59%). The certainty of evidence was moderate for 24- and 48-hour outcomes and low for 72-hour outcomes.

Conclusions: TruNatomy does not reduce postoperative pain compared to conventional systems and may be associated with higher pain at 48 hours. Clinicians should counsel patients accordingly and ensure adequate analgesic protocols when using this system.

Rahaf Alqadi

Ministry of health,
Saudi Arabia

Biography

Rahaf Al.qadi , has completed her bachelor's degree at the age of 22 years from King Abdulaziz University in Saudi Arabia and postgraduate studies from The Saudi Commission of Health Specialties . She is currently working at The Ministry of Health as senior registrar in pediatric dentistry. She has published around 4 papers in reputed journals.

Management Of Anterior Crossbite Using Growth Modification

Abstract:

Anterior crossbite is a form of malocclusion characterized by the abnormal labiolingual relationship between the maxillary and mandibular incisors, often resulting in functional and aesthetic concerns. One common skeletal cause of anterior crossbite is maxillary retrognathism; a condition in which the maxilla is positioned posteriorly relative to the cranial base and mandible. If left untreated during the growth phase, this discrepancy can progress to a more severe skeletal Class III malocclusion. This case report presents a growing pediatric patient diagnosed with anterior crossbite secondary to a retrognathic maxilla. The patient was treated using a growth modification approach involving a protraction face mask appliance. The primary objective was to stimulate forward growth of the maxilla, thereby correcting the skeletal discrepancy and improving occlusal harmony. Early orthopedic intervention in such cases is critical to achieve favorable skeletal and dental outcomes and to potentially avoid the need for surgical correction in the future. A seven-year-old healthy Saudi male patient (ASA I) with no medications intake and no known drug allergies (NKDA). He did full dental rehabilitation under GA in 2021. He has class III skeletal pattern due to retrognathic maxilla manifested as anterior crossbite with functional shift. Cephalometric radiograph was done before the treatment and the interpretation showed:

- Skeletally class III due to retrognathic maxilla.
- Hyperdivergent growth pattern.
- More vertical than horizontal growth.
- Normal LFH.
- Proclined and protruded upper and lower incisors.

Cervical vertebra maturation staging (CVMS) was checked through the lateral cephalometric, and it showed that the patient is in stage CS1 which is a perfect timing to start growth modification using face mask. Therefore, Face mask therapy was decided to be used for him (elastics used were (450g) at 30-degree inclination for each side and worn for 14 hours daily including sleep).

Gamze Uzun

Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey

Biography

Gamze Uzun, graduated from Akdeniz University's Department of Dentistry in 2022. I have been working as a research assistant in the Department of Pediatric Dentistry at Suleyman Demirel University for two years. She presented an oral presentation at the 29th Congress of the Balkan Stomatological Society on the subject of Management of an open apex in an upper incisor using mta: a case report

Endodontic Management of Extraoral Fistula and Swelling from Chronic Periapical Infection: A Case Report

Abstract:

Endodontic treatment aims to remove necrotic or infected pulp tissue, disinfect the root canal system, and achieve three-dimensional hermetic obturation. Periapical lesions due to pulp necrosis typically arise from chronic inflammation and appear as radiolucencies.Proper biomechanical preparation, irrigation, and obturation eliminate infection, promoting periapical healing and lesion regression. In this case report, a 16-year-old healthy female patient presented to our clinic with facial swelling associated with tooth #47. Extraoral examination revealed swelling and an extraoral sinus tract.Intraoral examination demonstrated negative responses to vitality, percussion, and palpation tests, and no mobility was detected. Periapical radiography showed the presence of a periapical abscess. At the first appointment, after the working lenght determination, mechanical enstrumentation was performed using rubber dam isolation.The root canal was irrigated with 2.5%NaOCl,17% EDTA and saline. Calcium hydroxide-based intracanal medicament (Calciplus,USA) was placed, and systemic antibiotics were prescribed.At the second appointment, two weeks later, the intracanal medicament was removed, and final irrigation was activated using Eddy (VDW,Germany). The root canals were obturated with gutta-percha using the cold lateral condensation technique and a epoxy resin base root canal sealer (Endoplus,Germany).The tooth was restored with composite resin (Dynamic Plus,Germany).During follow-up visits, complete resolution of the extraoral sinus tract,intraoral abscess, and furcation area was observed, along with a significant reduction in the size of the periapical lesion on radiographic evaluation. This case highlights the importance of accurate diagnosis, appropriate treatment protocol, and regular follow-up in achieving successful outcomes in endodontic therapy.

Janina Ribeliene

Kaunas University of Health Sciences Hospital, Lithuania

Biography

Janina Ribeliene, is a registered nurse with over 30 years of professional experience, currently serving as a Senior Nursing Administrator and Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Nurse at the Department of Anaesthesiology, Hospital of the Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Kaunas Clinics. Her professional interests focus on patient safety, quality improvement in nursing care, and evidence-based practice in the treatment of critically ill patients. Actively involved in enhancing nursing staff competencies and optimizing care processes, she has published four scientific articles in peer-reviewed international journals on anaesthesia, intensive care, and patient safety. Committed to continuous professional development, Janina firmly believes that the nurse's role is vital in ensuring high-quality, safe, and dignified healthcare.

Motivational Factors Among Nurses at the Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Kaunas Hospital

Abstract:

Methodology and Participants: The primary research tool was a standardized questionnaire based on Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory, supplemented by an author-developed instrument. The study involved nurses working at the Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Kaunas Hospital (Hipodromo g. 13 and Josvainių g. 2). A total of 143 nurses participated, with a high response rate of 99.1%. Ethical approval was granted by the Kaunas University of Health Sciences Bioethics Center (No. BEC2-797, 2024-06-17).

Results: The results indicated that financial compensation was the most significant motivational factor (21.33 points), having a stronger impact on overall job satisfaction (50.5 points) than job content (20 points) or positive relationships with colleagues (18.9 points). While career opportunities (13.58 points), advancement, and increased responsibilities (15.33 points) were appreciated, their influence on motivation was relatively lower. Notably, the quality of interpersonal relationships (18.9 points) played a key role in supporting nurse motivation.

Conclusions: The study revealed that nurses are motivated not only by salary but also by meaningful job content, positive relationships with colleagues, professional recognition, and flexible work schedules. These findings confirm that both working conditions and intrinsic job factors are critical in enhancing nurse motivation.

Syed Ghazi Abbas

The Grange School,
UK

Biography

Syed Ghazi Abbas, is a pre-dental researcher based in the UK, admitted to Dentistry at the Szeged University, commencing Sept.2026. His research sits at the intersection of dentistry, psychiatry, and AI; a niche developed in close collaboration with a Consultant Psychiatrist. His work on dental anxiety in children and culmination in the clinical framework (Screen–Match–Review pathway), earned third prize at the BPPA Conference and was accepted for oral presentation at EPA Annual Congress 2026 in Prague.

Beyond Alignment: Psychosocial Wellbeing and Self-Esteem In Adolescent Orthodontic Patients-A Narrative Review

Abstract:

Malocclusion affects 56% of adolescents globally. Fixed orthodontic treatment spans 18 to 24 months during peak self-esteem development, yet psychosocial outcomes are not routinely monitored. Evidence is divergent: some studies report post-treatment improvement in self-esteem; others document paradoxical decline during active treatment. Key moderators including appliance type, dental anxiety, and social media exposure remain inconsistently captured. This narrative review synthesises evidence on self-esteem trajectories across three orthodontic treatment stages, compares the sensitivity of validated psychometric instruments, and proposes a psychosocial monitoring framework for clinical practice. Literature published between 2010 and 2025 was searched across PubMed, Scopus, PsycINFO, and Web of Science. Studies specified adolescent populations aged 10 to 19 using validated instruments: the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES), Psychosocial Impact of Dental Aesthetics Questionnaire (PIDAQ), Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP-14), and Modified Dental Anxiety Scale (MDAS). Thirty-one studies (n=4,200) met inclusion criteria. Self-esteem followed a non-linear trajectory: measurable decline during early active treatment, followed by progressive improvement, with post-treatment scores exceeding baseline in 78% of studies. The PIDAQ demonstrated superior sensitivity to treatment-related psychosocial change compared to the RSES. Clear aligners were associated with lower social impact scores during active treatment than fixed metal appliances. Dental anxiety and social media emerged as underrecognised moderators. Current orthodontic practice does not routinely capture the psychosocial consequences of treatment. We propose the Assess, Monitor, Review (AMR) framework: validated instruments at treatment initiation to identify at-risk patients, brief psychosocial check-ins within review appointments, and structured post-treatment outcome assessment for audit and service improvement.

DAY- 2

KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS

MAY
20-21, 2026

BARCELONA, SPAIN

Uri Zilberman

Barzilai Medical University Center, Israel

Biography

Uri Zilberman, received his DMD degree in 1983 from the Dental Faculty, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and his PhD degree in 2000 on basic dental science, especially dental anthropology. Dr. Zilberman has a specialist degree in pediatric dentistry from 1990 and treated children and adolescents for the last 45 years. Prof. Zilberman is the head of the Pediatric Dental Unit at Barzilai Medical University Center, a unit recognized for specialization in pediatric dentistry since 2007. Associated Professor at the Faculty of Health Science, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, and teaches a course on Pathophysiology of the Oral Cavity for fourth year pharmacology students. Prof. Zilberman published more than 90 research papers and chapters in pediatric dentistry and dental anthropology. His main interests are new dental procedures and devices for pediatric dentistry, hereditary disorders and their effect on tooth development, and the use of biomimetic materials in pediatric dentistry, like Glass-Ionomers Cements. He developed new dental procedures and a patented new dental device for pediatric dentistry.

MIH Etiology and Treatment Options

Abstract:

MIH (Molar Incisor Hypomineralization) is a growing worldwide burden. It affects almost 30% of the children aged 6-16 in Israel and is still increasing. The aetiology is obscure since the defect occurs during the first 2-3 years of life but the clinical expression can be observed after first molar erruption, age 6+. It started with dioxin poisoning of mother milk in 1996 and all the childhood diseases and oxigen shortage to genetic mutations recently. Amelogenesis: During the secretory stage of amelogenesis the ameloblasts start secreting large amounts of enamel matrix proteins. Several proteins are secreted: amelogenin (80-90% of the organic matter), ameloblastin (only 5%) and enamelin (3-5%). The enamel proteins are degradated by two proteases: matrix metalloproteinase 20 (MMP20) and kallikrein 4 (KLK4). We examined the concentration of MMP20 and KLK4 from blood samples of 500 children aged 0-6 years and compared with clinical MIH findings after eruption of the permanent molars. In children wigh MIH the concentration of of KLK4 were significantly lower (P value=0.02). The concentration of MMP20 was higher in the MIH group but without statistical significance. In the absence of KLK4, substantial retention of enamel proteins occurs in the enamel. It may be postulated that the retention of the enamel proteins in MIH/dmh teeth was caused by reduced concentration of KLK4.

Ahmed Abdellatif Mosleh Abdelfatah
Tanta University,
Egypt

Biography

Ahmed AbdEllatif, is currently working as a Lecturer of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, Tanta University. My PhD from Tanta university was in 2022. In addition, my publications include: "Fixation of Mandibular Symphyseal or Para symphyseal Fractures with Curved 3-Dimensional Titanium Strut Plate" (Egyptian Dental Journal, April 2015). "Pathognomic oral profile of Lubinsky- MacGibbon syndrome for lowering the risk of progressive renal failure: rare case report" (Journal of Research and Dental Science, 2022)."Arthroscopic Assisted Release of Lateral Pterygoid Muscle versus Retrodiscal Scarification in the Treatment of Internal Derangement of Temporomandibular Joint"Journal of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery, Volume 51, Issue 5, May 2023, Pages 303-308.a.

The New Era of TMJ Arthroscopy: A Revolution in Diagnosis and Treatment

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to compare arthroscopic-assisted lateral pterygoid muscle release vs scarification of retrodiscal tissues in the treatment of temporomandibular joint internal derangement. A prospective, randomized, interventional, comparative clinical trial was conducted on patients diagnosed with TMJ anterior disc displacement using sufficient clinical evaluation and magnetic resonance imaging findings. They were randomly divided into two equal groups: The lateral pterygoid muscle was released arthroscopically assisted in group one. Scarification of the retrodiscal tissues was used to treat group two. All patients underwent clinical follow-up with MRI. Clinical indicators such as jaw opening, lateral excursion, and joint discomfort were significantly improved. All patients reestablished the anteriorly displaced disc to its normal position, as confirmed by postoperative MRI. Arthroscopic-assisted lateral pterygoid release and scarification of retrodiscal tissues may be beneficial in the management of anteriorly displaced discs that do not respond to conservative treatment.

Loredana Liliana Hurjui
Grigore T. Popa University of Medicine and Pharmacy Iasi, Romania

Biography

Loredana Liliana Hurjui, is Associate Professor, MD, PhD in the Department of Morpho functional Sciences II, Grigore T. Popa University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Iasi, Romania. At the same time, she is a Medicine Laboratory Physician at the Sf. Spiridon Hospital, Iasi, Romania. Since 2017, she has been the coordinator of EMC-credited postgraduate courses for specialists in the clinic and medical analysis laboratories. She has over 120 papers in Web of Science totaling over 1000 citations.

The Importance of Nursing Training to Eliminate Laboratory Pre-Analytical Errors

Abstract:

Minimizing human error in laboratory diagnostics is critical for ensuring accurate and reliable test results. Human factors may contribute to laboratory errors, particularly during the pre-analytical and analytical phases of testing. To address these challenges, a variety of strategies can be implemented to enhance quality control and standardize practices across clinical and laboratory environments. Implementing comprehensive training and ongoing education for clinical and laboratory departments specialists is fundamental to prevent errors. Ensuring staff are well-versed in standard operating procedures (SOPs), quality control protocols, and safety practices is essential. Regular training sessions can help reinforce the importance of adherence to proper techniques and protocols. It is also vital that new staff undergo rigorous orientation programs that highlight common pitfalls and best practices in laboratory diagnostics. Establishing clear and accessible SOPs is essential for uniformity in laboratory procedures. SOPs serve as a guideline for clinical and laboratory personnel, providing clear instructions on sample collection, handling, testing methods, and reporting. Compliance with these procedures reduces the variance that can be introduced by individual practices and limits opportunities for errors. It's necessary to regularly review and update these SOPs to account for advancements in technologies or methods in laboratory testing. Clinicians and laboratory personnel must remain vigilant in identifying potential sources of interference throughout the total testing process—spanning pre-analytical, analytical, and post-analytical phases-to mitigate their effects on diagnostic accuracy. Implementing stringent guidelines for specimen collection and analysis, alongside consistent training and education, is crucial in addressing the challenges posed by these interfering substances.

DAY- 2

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

MAY 20-21, 2026

BARCELONA, SPAIN

Thabang Siwela

Bhandal Dental Group, UK

Biography

Thabang Siwela, is a dentist trained at Charles University. She began her career in Botswana's government hospital system before continuing her practice within the United Kingdom's National Health Service. Working across diverse healthcare environments has shaped her interest in the psychological and cultural influences on oral health behavior. Dr. Siwela advocates for relationship-centered dentistry that integrates clinical excellence with emotional intelligence to foster trust, improve patient experiences, and influence generational oral health outcomes.

The Human Side of Dentistry: Clinician Self-Awareness as a Tool for Breaking Cycles of Dental Anxiety

Abstract:

Dental anxiety is commonly attributed to personal traumatic experiences; however, fear of dentistry is often culturally shaped and intergenerationally transmitted. Patients frequently present not only with clinical pathology, but with inherited narratives of pain, mistrust, and vulnerability. While dentistry has advanced technologically, the psychological reciprocity between clinician and patient remains insufficiently explored. This presentation proposes a transformative model of care that shifts dentistry from a perfection-centered discipline toward a psychologically attuned, relationship-centered practice. Beyond technical precision, the clinician's self-awareness plays a critical role in patient outcomes. How do our own expectations of excellence, efficiency, and control influence anxious patients? Are we attentive to subtle body language signaling fear or discomfort? Do we create space for dialogue that validates vulnerability? Drawing on behavioral science principles and reflective clinical practice, this work explores how tone, pacing, non-verbal sensitivity, and trauma-informed communication can redefine the dental experience. Personalized dentistry must extend beyond customized treatment plans to include emotional intelligence and relational trust. When clinicians consciously shift from pursuing flawless outcomes to fostering psychological safety, they do more than complete treatment; they influence behavior, rebuild trust in healthcare, and potentially interrupt generational cycles of dental fear.

El Basraoui Ghita

International University of Rabat, Morocco

Biography

Ghita El Basraoui, is a faculty member at the International University of Rabat, College of Health Sciences, International Faculty of Dental Medicine (CReSS), Morocco. She is actively engaged in academic teaching, clinical training, and scientific research in the field of dentistry. Based at the Technopolis Parc, Rocade of Rabat-Salé, Sala-Al Jadida, Dr. El Basraoui contributes to advancing oral health education and research in Morocco. Her professional interests include dental medicine, oral health sciences, and collaborative research aimed at improving clinical practices and patient outcomes. Dr. El Basraoui is committed to fostering innovation in dental education and expanding international academic partnerships.

Orofacial Granulomatosis: Challenges and Innovations in Treatment

Abstract:

Introduction: Orofacial granulomatosis (OFG) is a rare inflammatory condition characterized by non-caseating granulomas, which may be idiopathic or secondary to systemic diseases such as Crohn's disease or sarcoidosis. Diagnosis is often delayed, and no standardized therapeutic approach currently exists. The emergence of biologics, particularly anti-TNFα agents and more recently rituximab, has opened new therapeutic perspectives.

Objective: To review current evidence on orofacial granulomatosis, exploring diagnostic challenges, pathogenic hypotheses, and the therapeutic potential of biologic agents.

Materials and Methods: A review was conducted based on data from the literature. A search was carried out on PubMed, supplemented by a manual search in the library, using the following keywords: "Granulomatose orofaciale," "anti-TNF," "rituximab," and "biologics." These terms were combined using the Boolean operator "AND." All articles related to techniques for closing oroantral communications were selected, first by screening titles and then abstracts. Only articles that met the objective of this study were read in full.

Results: Five articles were selected. Anti-TNFα agents and rituximab may benefit refractory cases, while intralesional triamcinolone shows good efficacy for labial edema; however, recent European cohorts emphasize persistent diagnostic delays and the need for systematic screening of systemic diseases.

Conclusion: OFG remains a heterogeneous and challenging entity to manage. Corticosteroids remain the first-line therapy, but biologics are a promising option in severe or resistant forms. The lack of controlled clinical trials, however, limits the establishment of standardized treatment recommendations. Early multidisciplinary follow-up is essential to optimize diagnosis and patient management.

Rahaf Alqadi

Ministry of health,
Saudi Arabia

Biography

Rahaf Alqadi, has completed her bachelor degree at the age of 22 years from King Abdulaziz University in Saudi Arabia and postgraduate studies from The Saudi Commission of Health Specialties. She is currently working at The Ministry of Health as senior registrar in pediatric dentistry. She has published around 4 papers in reputed journals.

Managing Class Iii Malocclusion

Abstract:

The British Standards definition of Class III incisor relationship includes those malocclusions where the lower incisor edge occludes anterior to the cingulum plateau of the upper incisors. Skeletal pattern, soft tissue or dental factors could be the etiology. The majority of class III incisor relationship are associated with an underlaying class III skeletal relationship. Cephalometric studies have shown that class III malocclusions exhibit the following: Increased mandibular length leading to mandibular prognathism. A more retruded position of the maxilla leading to maxillary retrusion. Combination of both. While in soft tissue, In most Class III malocclusions do not play a major etiological role. In dental factors, Class III malocclusion is often associated with a narrow upper arch and a broad lower arch, with the result that crowding is seen more commonly in the upper arch than in the lower. Occlusal features for anterior crossbite of one or more of the incisors is a common features of class III malocclusions. As with any crossbite, it is essential to check for a displacement of the mandible on closure from a premature contact into maximal interdigitation. Another common feature of Class III malocclusions is buccal crossbite, which is usually due to a discrepancy in the relative width of the arches. Treatment options include, early orthopaedic treatment Aims to enhance or encourage maxillary growth and/or restrain or redirect mandibular growth. An example for this is using a protraction face mask which applies force to the maxilla through an appliance (either a removable splint or fixed appliance) attached to the teeth. In my presentation a case will be presenting using this technique.

Nihal Yagmur Ozcan

Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey

Biography

Nihal Yagmur Ozcan, graduated from Cumhuriyet University Faculty of Dentistry in 2019 and is currently a Research Assistant in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at Süleyman Demirel University, Faculty of Dentistry. She presented a poster entitled "Dental Autotransplantation: A Viable Alternative for Tooth Loss Management?" at the BASS Congress.

Multidisciplinary Surgical Management Of An Extensive Radicular Cyst With Cortical Bone Destruction: A Case Report

Abstract:

A 35 year old systemically healthy male with no history of trauma presented with palatal swelling. Radiographic examination using panoramic imaging and CBCT revealed a well-circumscribed lesion associated with teeth 21–23, extending to the nasal floor and exhibiting palatal cortical bone perforation. Following endodontic consultation, tooth 21—previously treated at an external center—was sensitive to percussion. Vitality testing showed a negative response for tooth 22 and a positive response for tooth 23. Accordingly, endodontic retreatment of tooth 21 and primary root canal treatment of tooth 22 were performed. Due to persistent clinical symptoms and lack of periapical healing despite conventional therapy, surgical intervention was deemed necessary. Under a preliminary diagnosis of a radicular cyst, surgical access to the lesion was achieved. The lesion was enucleated in toto, followed by thorough curettage and irrigation with sterile saline. Apical resection of 3 mm was performed; retrograde cavities were prepared using ultrasonic tips and filled with mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA). Histopathological examination confirmed the diagnosis of a radicular cyst. The patient was asymptomatic at the 10-day follow-up. Radiographic evaluations at 10 months demonstrated a significant reduction in lesion size. This case demonstrates that conventional endodontic treatment alone may be insufficient for managing lesions in close proximity to critical anatomical structures or those causing extensive palatal bone destruction; in such cases, a multidisciplinary approach combined with surgical endodontic intervention plays a critical role in achieving favorable clinical outcomes.

El Ayachi Houda

Dentistry of Fez,
Morocco

Biography

El Ayachi Houda, have been a dentist since 2015, graduating from the Faculty of Dental Medicine of Rabat. I completed my specialization in Periodontology in 2022, and she currently an assistant professor of Periodontology at the Faculty of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Dental Medicine of Fez. She also the author of many articles published in indexed journals.

Immunoinflammatory Mechanisms Connecting Periodontitis And Solid Tumors: A Systematic Review of Original Evidence

Abstract:

Background: Mounting evidence indicates that periodontitis may play a contributory role in the pathogenesis of systemic diseases, including cancer, primarily through mechanisms involving chronic inflammation and immune dysregulation. Nonetheless, to conduct a systematic review of original clinical studies that examine the immunoinflammatory mechanisms potentially linking periodontitis with the initiation or progression of solid malignancies.

Methods: Adhering to the PRISMA 2020 framework, we performed a comprehensive literature search across four major databases PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Embase through March 2025. Eligible studies were limited to original human research that investigated the association between periodontitis and solid tumors with an emphasis on immunological or inflammatory biomarkers. Following a rigorous screening process, 19 studies met the inclusion criteria and were analyzed.

Results: A consistent body of evidence across the included studies suggests a significant association between periodontitis and heightened risk or severity of various solid tumors, notably colorectal, pancreatic, lung, prostate, and breast cancers. Common immunoinflammatory signatures observed among affected individuals included elevated systemic levels of cytokines such as IL-6 and TNF-α, altered immune cell profiles characterized by increased regulatory T cells, and evidence of microbial translocation involving pathogens such as Porphyromonas gingivalis and Fusobacterium nucleatum. Despite variability in study methodologies, the overall quality of evidence was predominantly rated as moderate. These findings support the hypothesis that chronic periodontal inflammation may act as a systemic immunoinflammatory driver of carcinogenesis.

Conclusion: These include sustained systemic inflammation, microbial dysbiosis, and immune modulation. Although causal inferences cannot yet be made, the biological plausibility and coherence across studies underscore the necessity for more detailed mechanistic and longitudinal investigations. Integration of periodontal evaluation within broader health care strategies may open novel avenues for cancer prevention and systemic disease management.

Thabang Siwela

Bhandal Dental Group, UK

Biography

Thabang Siwela, is a dentist trained at Charles University. She began her career in Botswana's government hospital system before continuing her practice within the United Kingdom's National Health Service. Working across diverse healthcare environments has shaped her interest in the psychological and cultural influences on oral health behavior. Dr. Siwela advocates for relationship-centered dentistry that integrates clinical excellence with emotional intelligence to foster trust, improve patient experiences, and influence generational oral health outcomes.

The Oral-Systemic Link: Why Dentistry Is No Longer Just About Teeth in the Age of Aesthetic Obsession

Abstract:

Dentistry is undergoing a critical shift from a procedure-driven discipline to one rooted in prevention, preservation, and systemic health. Increasing evidence linking oral conditions–particularly periodontal disease–to systemic disorders such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and adverse pregnancy outcomes has redefined the role of the dental professional within broader healthcare. However, this evolution is occurring in parallel with a powerful and often conflicting trend: the global rise of aesthetic-driven dentistry. Contemporary cultural and digital influences have normalised the pursuit of an idealised "white smile," often characterised by uniformity and high-value brightness. This has reshaped patient expectations, with increasing demand for rapid, transformative treatments that prioritise appearance over biological integrity. Phenomena such as "Turkey teeth," involving aggressive full-coverage restorations in young, otherwise healthy patients, alongside the premature adoption of implants and even complete dentures, highlight a growing disconnect between aesthetic desire and clinical necessity. This presentation critically examines how these trends intersect with the oral-systemic paradigm. It will explore the short- and long-term biological consequences of overtreatment, including pulpal compromise, chronic inflammation, peri-implant disease, and their potential systemic implications. Emphasis will be placed on the ethical responsibilities of clinicians navigating patient autonomy in the context of misinformation and social influence. By integrating current clinical evidence with emerging sociocultural dynamics, this talk positions the modern dentist as both a healthcare provider and an advocate for responsible care. It argues for a reorientation toward minimally invasive, prevention-led approaches that safeguard not only oral health but overall wellbeing. Ultimately, the session challenges the profession to reconcile aesthetic innovation with biological preservation in an era where the definition of a "healthy smile" is increasingly contested.

El Ayachi Houda

Dentistry of Fez,
Morocco

Biography

El Ayachi Houda, have been a dentist since 2015, graduating from the Faculty of Dental Medicine of Rabat. She completed her specialization in Periodontology in 2022, and She currently an assistant professor of Periodontology at the Faculty of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Dental Medicine of Fez. She also the author of many articles published in indexed journals

Oral Dysbiosis and Cancer Initiation: A Systematic Review of Mechanistic Pathways Linking Periodontal Pathogens and Oncogenesis

Abstract:

Introduction: Oral dysbiosis and periodontal pathogens have emerged as key contributors in the complex landscape of cancer biology. While associations between the oral microbiome and malignancies have been increasingly reported, the underlying mechanistic pathways remain scattered across disciplines. This systematic review aims to integrate current evidence on how specific oral pathogens contribute to cancer initiation and progression through defined molecular and immunological mechanisms.

Methods: A systematic search was conducted in PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science up to March 15, 2025, targeting original studies published since 2012. Eligible studies included in vitro, in vivo, combined in vitro/in vivo, clinical observational, and integrative or translational research that explored causal or associative links between oral pathogens and oncogenesis. Risk of bias was assessed using validated tools appropriate to each study type (SYRCLE, JBI, NOS). Due to methodological heterogeneity, no meta-analysis was performed; instead, a structured narrative synthesis was conducted based on recurrent mechanistic themes.

Results: A total of 28 original studies were included: 11 in vitro, 3 in vivo (animal only), 6 combining in vitro and in vivo models, 5 clinical observational, and 3 translational or integrative studies. The most frequently studied pathogens were Porphyromonas gingivalis and Fusobacterium nucleatum, with documented associations to oral, colorectal, pancreatic, and esophageal cancers. Four principal oncogenic mechanisms were consistently reported across studies: Immune evasion and chronic inflammation, epithelial–mesenchymal transition (EMT), inhibition of apoptosis, and activation of pro-oncogenic signaling pathways, such as NF-κB, PI3K/Akt, Wnt/β-catenin, and MAPK.

Discussion: This review consolidates experimental and translational evidence highlighting the active role of oral pathogens in modulating carcinogenic pathways. Despite the predominance of preclinical studies and some methodological heterogeneity, the reproducibility of these mechanistic axes

across diverse models strengthens their biological plausibility. Limitations include moderate risk of bias in several studies and the need for standardized protocols in microbiome-oncology research.

Conclusion: The evidence synthesized underscores a paradigm shift: the oral microbiome is not merely a bystander but a potential modifiable factor in cancer development. Targeted microbial screening and periodontal care may offer novel avenues for early detection and prevention strategies. Future longitudinal and interventional studies are warranted to validate causal relationships and evaluate therapeutic opportunities aimed at dysbiosis-driven oncogenesis.

Aini Nasar

University of Glasgow,
UK

Biography

Aini Nasar, is a dental student, currently undertaking fourth year of her undergraduate studies in the University of Glasgow.

Ultrasonography in Dentistry: An Explorational Study of the Submandibular Region

Abstract:

Ultrasonography is a non-invasive, real-time imaging technique increasingly recognized for its clinical utility in dentistry. This project evaluated the educational and diagnostic value of chairside ultrasound in enhancing the understanding of complex submandibular anatomy and its relevance to pathological conditions. Following an informed consent process, volunteers were recruited for scanning with a focus on mastering probe orientation and identifying anatomical landmarks. B-mode, Colour Doppler, and Pulse Wave Doppler techniques were utilized to visualize structures including the submandibular gland, mylohyoid muscle, facial artery, and facial vein. Complementary literature reviews were conducted to correlate these normal findings with the characteristic appearances of Sjögren's syndrome and sialolithiasis. Healthy submandibular glands demonstrated a fine-grained, homogeneous hyperechoic structure. Vascular structures were confirmed through Doppler imaging, displaying pulsatile arterial flow and venous flow patterns. Comparative analysis highlighted key diagnostic features of pathology, such as parenchymal heterogenicity in Sjögren's syndrome and the presence of hyperechoic calculi with acoustic shadowing in sialolithiasis. This study highlights the potential of ultrasonography to bridge the gap between theoretical anatomical knowledge and clinical practice. By facilitating the earlier detection of conditions like Sjögren's syndrome, chairside ultrasound can significantly improve patient management and long-term outcomes. The insights gained from this project have contributed to the development of clinical training modules on TurasLearn to support future dental education.

Ramesh Nagarajappa

The Oxford Dental College, India

Biography

Ramesh Nagarajappa, graduated from the prestigious Bapuji Dental College and Hospital, Davangere, India in 1999. I am presently working as a Vice Principal, Professor and Head, in the Department of Public Health Dentistry at the Oxford Dental College, Bangalore, India. He has post-graduation teaching experience of over 26 years and have guided both PhD and MDS students. He has also authored 140 publications in various international and national reputed journals. Been a regular reviewer too in many journals. He has experience in delivering scientific presentations and chairing scientific sessions at various conferences.

Ecological Plaque Hypothesis Revisited: Can Natural Probiotics Restore Oral Microbial Homeostasis?

Abstract:

The Ecological Plaque Hypothesis, redefined the understanding of dental caries and periodontal disease by emphasizing that disease results not from specific pathogens alone, but from a dysbiotic shift within the resident oral microbiota driven by environmental changes. Frequent sugar exposure, reduced salivary flow, and inflammatory conditions create ecological pressures that favor acidogenic and proteolytic microorganisms, leading to biofilm imbalance and tissue destruction. In recent years, naturally occurring probiotics have been investigated as biological modulators capable of restoring microbial equilibrium rather than merely eliminating pathogens. Probiotic strains such as Lactobacillus and Bifidobacterium exert their effects through competitive exclusion, bacteriocin production, pH modulation, quorum-sensing interference, and immune regulation. Evidence from in vitro and clinical studies suggests that these microorganisms may reduce levels of cariogenic species such as Streptococcus mutans, attenuate gingival inflammation, and enhance host defense mechanisms. Revisiting the ecological framework, probiotics align conceptually with minimally invasive and preventive dentistry by targeting the biofilm's ecological drivers rather than applying broad-spectrum antimicrobial strategies that may further disrupt microbial balance. However, challenges remain regarding strain specificity, optimal dosage, delivery vehicles, persistence of colonization, and long-term clinical outcomes. This presentation will critically evaluate current evidence supporting the role of natural probiotics in modulating oral biofilms, examine their relevance within the ecological plaque model, and discuss future directions for integrating probiotic-based strategies into contemporary preventive and therapeutic dental practice.

Aayushi Asthana

Aayushi Asthana, Career Dental College, India

Biography

Aayushi Asthana, is a postgraduate scholar in Periodontology and Implantology at Career dental college, Lucknow, India, with over five years of prior clinical experience as a dental practitioner. She has authored and co-authored 3–4 scientific publications in the field of periodontology, reflecting her strong academic orientation and research aptitude. Her interests include periodontal regeneration, implant dentistry, and evidence-based therapeutics, particularly the role of biomarkers in periodontal disease and their role in host-immune response. She has actively contributed to several conferences through presentations and poster exhibits. Dr. Asthana is committed to advancing clinical excellence through research-driven practice, with a keen focus on preventive and minimally invasive periodontology.

Possibilities Beyond The Probe: Integrating Real-Time Biomarkers And Nutrigenomics Into Modern Periodontal Care

Abstract:

Traditional periodontal diagnosis, primarily reliant on retrospective clinical parameters like probing depth and radiographic bone loss, often fails to detect active disease progression or predict individual susceptibility. This presentation explores the paradigm shift toward "Precision Periodontics," emphasizing the critical role of real-time molecular diagnostics and nutrigenomics. Current knowledge indicates that functional biomarkers—such as specific hostderived inflammatory mediators (MMP-8, IL-1β) and microbial transcriptomic signatures— provide dynamic, real-time insights into disease activity, surpassing the limitations of static clinical measures. Furthermore, we address the phenomenon of inter-individual variability in periodontal disease, where identical plaque accumulation yields vastly different clinical outcomes. By utilizing the concept of nutrigenomics, this session highlights how genetic variations influence a patient's metabolic response to dietary interventions, such as antioxidants and micronutrients, in modulating periodontal inflammation. The integration of these advanced diagnostic and nutritional strategies allows for a transition from generalized treatment to personalized, preventive care plans. This review synthesizes current evidence to provide clinicians with a framework for adopting biomarker-guided, genetically informed therapy, ultimately improving long-term periodontal outcomes and patient-specific health management.

DAY- 2

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

MAY
20-21, 2026

BARCELONA, SPAIN

Sidrit Beqiraj

Dentista,
Albania

Biography

Sidrit Beqiraj, is a dental professional based in Tirana, Albania. He is associated with Dentista, where he is actively involved in providing dental care and advancing oral health services. Dr. Beqiraj is recognized for his commitment to patient-centered dentistry and professional excellence, contributing to the growth of modern dental practices in his region.

Treatment Of Class Iii Malocclusions With Miniscrews In Early Adolescence

Abstract:

Treatment of Class III malocclusions remains a real challenge in orthodontics. Traditionally, treatment consists of devices that use patients teeth as anchorage. That can cause undesirable effects on teeth and limited skeletal effects on jaws. Recently the use of miniscrews has brought new opportunities for the success of treatment of these malocclusions. Skeletal anchorage increases the treatment effects on the jaws and also increases the limit of the patient age for treatment of these malocclusions. In this paper are presented two cases with skeletal Class III malocclusion treated with miniscrews on both jaws on early adolescent patients.

Zhou Zhao

The People's Hospital of Chongqing Liangping District, China

Biography

Zhou Zhao, is a dental healthcare professional based in Chongqing, currently affiliated with the The People's Hospital of Chongqing Liangping District. She is actively involved in clinical dentistry and oral health research, with a particular interest in preventive dentistry and oral microbiology. Her work focuses on understanding the progression of dental diseases, especially early-stage caries, and identifying clinical and microbiological factors that influence oral health outcomes. She is engaged in research aimed at improving diagnostic accuracy and developing predictive models to support early intervention and better patient management.

Clinical and Oral Microecological Factors Associated With Progression of Early Caries in Permanent Teeth Among Adults and Development of a Predictive Model

Abstract:

Background: Some early caries lesions remained stable over time after improvement of the oral microecological environment, whereas others progressed to cavitation and entered a stage requiring restorative intervention.

Objective: This study aimed to identify oral microecological factors associated with the progression of early caries in permanent teeth among adults and to develop a predictive model.

Methods: A retrospective study was conducted among patients with early caries treated at Liangping District People's Hospital, Chongqing, China, between January 2023 and June 2025. Patients(n=102) who experienced caries progression within 1 year of follow-up were assigned to the study group(n=40), whereas those whose carious lesions remained stable were included in control group(n=62).

Results: The baseline DMFT(5.7±2.1 vs 4.8±2.0), PLI(2.02±0.48 vs 1.68±0.45), and salivary pH(6.48±0.27 vs 6.69 ± 0.31) differed significantly between the study group and control group($P<0.05$). Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed that a higher baseline DMFT [aOR=1.18(95%CI,1.00–1.39),P=0.04] and an increased PLI [aOR=2.05(95%CI,1.09–3.86),P=0.03] were independently associated with progression of early caries, whereas a higher salivary pH was associated with a reduced risk of caries progression [aOR=0.82(95%CI,0.67–0.99),P=0.04]. The combined predictive model demonstrated good discriminative performance [AUC=0.76(95%CI, 0.66–0.85)]. The Hosmer–Lemeshow test($\chi2=8.62$,P=0.37) indicated good model calibration.

Conclusion: Higher baseline DMFT and increased PLI were independently associated with progression of early caries, whereas a higher salivary pH was associated with a protective effect against caries progression.

DAY- 2

KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS

MAY
20-21, 2026

BARCELONA, SPAIN

Abuhussein Muhamad
Sdental Clinics,
Greece

Biography

Abu-Hussein M, has given co-urses and conferences in Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Egypt,Germany,Croatia,Serbia, Azerbaijan,Hungary,Ireland, Russia, China, England, Austria, Israel, Romania , Mexico, Brasil, India, Turkey, Dubai(U.A.E.), and USA, and has received awards for his work in International Conferences. He has been involved in several research programs and has more than 375 publications in Greek and International Dental Journals and has co-authored a textbook for dental treatment of cancer patients. He has received several awards from the International Association of Pediatric Dentistry including the Beng Magnuson Award for best research paper and two Bright Smile Bright Future Awards. He has lectured as an invited speaker and participated in more than 280 oral presentations in Greek and International Meetings and has taught in many continuous education courses. He is a member of various International Scientific Societies and Associations.

Syndromic Hypodontia

Abstract:

Hypodontia is collectively used to describe the developmental absence of primary or secondary teeth. It is also used to specifically describe the absence of one to six teeth with the exception of third molars. Oligodontia is a term used to describe the absence of over six teeth with the exception of third molars. Oligodontia prevalence is seen in 0.08% to 1.1% of the population. The absolute failure of one or both dentitions to form in a person is known as total anodontia. The prevalence of hypodontia varies across different regions and populations. This is an important clinical implication of hypodontia as it allows for detection and management of the condition in its initial phases. The condition has an adversely influence on the afflicted person as it results in poor facial aesthetics, speech and mastication difficulties, skeletal and dental malocclusion, and periodontal harm. In general, dental agenesis may be caused by the arrest of tooth development in the initial bud or cap phase. Care guidelines for such individuals include tooth replacement therapy through fixed and removable prostheses with optional implant support in skeletally mature individuals.

Sofica C Bistriceanu

Academic Medical Unit, Romania

Biography

Sofica Bistriceanu, studied in Romania at the 'Gr. T. Popa' Iasi University, and graduated as MD in 1984, research in family medicine, Maastricht University, 2000, Ph.D. in 2009, Iasi, at the same institution. She joined the European, American, Asian Primary Care Research Group, American Academy on Communication in Healthcare, APTR, IHI, NICHQ, EPCCS, EURACT, WONCA Meetings. Dr Sofica Bistriceanu is the author of more than 80 research studies shared abroad and received awards for some of them. She is a member of Academy for Professionalism in Health Care, a member of The Journal of Patient Experience (JPX) Editorial Review Board, and an Associate Editor of PriMera Scientific Publication. Dr. Sofica Bistriceanu is the representative of the Academic Medical Unit located in NT, ROU. She is the author of seven volumes of poems published by Chronica Iasi Publishing House, and Time, Iasi Publishing House.

Disregard For An Individual's Accomplishments Undermines Their Well-Being

Abstract:

People continuously interact, online or in person, to exchange goods, services, or ideas as needed for themselves and their loved ones, since no one can know or produce everything. How they do so influences their life path, including their health. Being honest, respectful, kind, and, when possible, generous in relationships with others ensures balance among all parties involved. The quality of information exchange affects their inner world. The best products, goods, or ideas, fair prices, and respectful communication ensure both buyers' and sellers' satisfaction with their work. Recognition of achievements is required, as it ensures societal progress and brings pleasure to the producers of their work. Disregarding an individual's achievements disappoints the recipient. Negative thoughts stemming from underestimated work success adversely affect bodily functioning, especially in vulnerable areas. Sleep disturbances, heart health issues, eating disorders, and drinking are some of the disorders immediately observed in individuals who are overlooked by their partners/collaborators. Recognizing an individual's value is essential to the group's effective functioning and ultimately benefits societal advancement. Neglecting their merits leads to group dysfunction, which negatively affects the personal, professional, and social lives of its contributors. Promoting healthy behavior within the group ensures a successful, healthy life.

Noy Joelle Thiele

Berliner Educational Campus for Health Professions, Germany

Biography

Noy Joelle Thiele, qualified as a paediatric nurse in 2011 and holds a Bachelor's in Health Sciences (2019) and a Master's in Health Professions Education (2021) from Charite – Universitatsmedizin Berlin. Since 2021, she has been teaching nursing and contributing to curriculum development in the field of professional nursing education at the Berliner Educational Campus for Health Professions, Germany.

Care of Tomorrow: Future Skills in Nursing Education and Their Role in Professional Identity

Abstract:

The healthcare system is undergoing continuous transformation due to demographic changes, technological innovation, digitalization, and climate-related challenges. These developments underscore the need to integrate future skills into nursing education to ensure preparedness for crises, disasters, and complex care demands in a diverse society. The first cohort of the generalist nursing program (2020) faced significant challenges due to pandemic-related restrictions and new legal frameworks. In response, a summative survey of educators and learners at the Berliner educational Campus for Health Professions was conducted, complemented by a graduate survey in 2024. The findings were taken into account in the development of "Curriculum Nursing 3.0", a comprehensive revision of the previous curriculum, scheduled for implementation in early 2026. Its goal is to support learners in navigating current and future challenges while ensuring high-quality, future-oriented care. At the Berlin Educational Campus for Health Professions, the curriculum is being revised in accordance with the Nursing Professions Act (PflBG) and the Training and Examination Ordinance (PflAPrV). Curriculum 3.0 integrates essential future skills, with a particular focus on diversity and the management of extraordinary events. The curriculum promotes a nuanced understanding of diversity in nursing, emphasizing discrimination-sensitive and gender-inclusive communication. It also embeds sustainability and environmentally conscious behavior as core competencies. In addition, it prepares nursing professionals to respond effectively to extraordinary events such as heatwaves, natural disasters, or violent incidents. This expanded competency profile reflects the evolving demands of healthcare and the need for resilient, adaptable nursing professionals.

Bernd Blobel
University of Regensburg, Germany

Biography

Bernd Blobel, studied Mathematics, Technical Cybernetics and Electronics, Bio-Cybernetics, Physics, Medicine and Informatics at the University of Magdeburg and other universities in the former GDR. He received his PhD in Physics with a neurophysiological study. Furthermore, he performed the Habilitation (qualification as university professor) in Medicine and Informatics. He was Head of the Institute for Biometrics and Medical Informatics at the University of Magdeburg, and thereafter Head of the Health Telematics Project Group at the Fraunhofer IIS in Erlangen. Thereafter, he acted until his retirement as Head of the German National eHealth Competence Center at the University of Regensburg as well as Head of the globally unique International Interdisciplinary PhD and PostDoc College. He was and is still leadingly involved in many countries' health digitalization as well as electronic health record strategy. He published more than 600 papers, published/edited many books and supervised a big number of PhD students from all around the world. He was German Representative to many SDOs such as HL7, ISO, CEN, OMG, IEEE, ASTM, SNOMED, etc., also chairing the national mirror groups.

Managing Integration and Interoperability in Intelligent and Ethical Personalized, Preventive, Predictive, Participative Precision Medicine Ecosystems

Abstract:

For realizing pervasive and ubiquitous health and social care services, health and social care system have to undergo an organizational, methodological and technological transformation towards personalized, participative, preventive, predictive precision medicine. For designing and managing the resulting highly complex, distributed and dynamic ecosystem, we must consistently and formally represent the system and its components from the perspective of all actors from different domains including the subject of care, using different methodologies, knowledge, language and experiences. The granularity level of the considered components may range from elementary particles up to the society and universe. This must be done, using a system-theoretical, architecture-centered, ontology-based and policy-driven approach. Over the last 30 years, the author developed the necessary model and framework, which is meanwhile standardized as ISO 23903 Interoperability and Integration Reference Architecture. The approach has been defined as mandatory for any specification or project at ISO, CEN, IEEE, etc. addressing more than one domain. The presented approach enables design, implementation and management of intelligent and ethical health and social care systems as well as knowledge-based communication and cooperation of all actors involved. Thereby, it manages also security, privacy and trust in detail. The Keynote introduces necessary standards and methodologies for designing and managing 5P medicine ecosystems as well as practical examples.

Adewoye Daniel Goodness
University of Medical Science, Nigeria

Biography

Adewoye Daniel Goodness, is a final-year dental student and passionate advocate for community health and dental equity. With a strong focus on research, outreach, and global health initiatives, he is committed to driving conversations that inspire transformation in oral healthcare.

Reimagining the Future of Oral Health: Personalized and Preventive Care as the New Frontier

Abstract:

Oral diseases are among the most prevalent health challenges worldwide, affecting over 3.5 billion people and deepening health inequities (GBD 2019 Oral Disorders Collaborators, 2020). As dental professionals, we've long relied on a treatment-centric model focusing on intervention after disease has taken hold. Today, however, we stand at the cusp of a paradigm shift: one that prioritizes personalized and preventive care to reshape oral health outcomes.

Objectives:

In this presentation, I aim to:

- Highlight the transformative power of personalized and preventive care strategies in global oral health.
- Share evidence-based innovations and best practices that can redefine how we care for our patients.
- Challenge us all to become champions for equity, sustainability, and proactive oral healthcare no matter where we practice.

Main Points:

Personalized Care in Action: We can now harness cutting-edge tools like genomics, salivary diagnostics, and microbiome mapping to create individualized care plans. I'll discuss how these tools can be integrated into routine practice no longer a distant dream, but a present-day possibility.

Prevention First: From dietary counseling to behavioral interventions, I'll explore how we can empower patients and communities to prioritize prevention moving from disease treatment to health promotion.

Global Innovations: I'll share inspiring stories and case studies of AI-powered diagnostics, teledentistry, and community-led models that are breaking down barriers to care in underserved areas.

Equity and Policy Implications: Finally, I'll discuss how these strategies align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and global health agendas, offering a pathway to a future where oral health disparities are history.

Conclusions: As a speaker and fellow dental professional, I believe this isn't just about changing how we practice it's about rethinking how we think about oral health itself. Personalized and preventive care is more than a trend; it's the future. Let's work together to make sure every patient, regardless of where they are in the world, benefits from this future a future where health equity, proactive care, and global collaboration are the norm.

SUPPORTING JOURNALS

Journal of Oral Diseases and Treatment

https://www.scitechjournals.com/journal-of-oral-diseases-and-treatment

Journal of Healthcare and Advanced Nursing

https://scitechjournals.com/journal-of-healthcare-and-advanced-nursing

LIST OF JOURNALS

Journal of Family Medicine and Clinical Research

Journal of Aesthetic Surgery and Medicine

Journal of Physics Optics and Photonics Sciences

Immunology Research and Immunotherapy

Cardiovascular Diseases and Therapeutics

Journal of Gynecology and Maternal Health

Journal of Diabetes and Clinical Endocrinology

Journal of Neonatology and Pediatric Care

Journal of Pulmonary and Respiratory Diseases

Journal of Alternative Medicine and Therapies

Journal of Nanotechnology and Nanobiotechnology

Journal of Oral Diseases and Treatment

Journal of Skin Health and Cosmetics

Journal of Anesthesia and Pain Management

Journal of Nutrition and Diet Management

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3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
OBESITY AND WEIGHT MANAGEMENT
JUNE 04-05, 2026 | VIRTUAL EVENT

JULY - CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
FINANCE, BUSINESS AND STOCK MARKET
JULY 16-17, 2026 | MIAMI, USA

AUGUST - CONFERENCES

4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
PEDIATRICS & NEONATOLOGY
AUGUST 13-14, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS
AUGUST 13-14, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

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GLOBAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUMMIT
AUGUST 19-20, 2026 | TORONTO, CANADA

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SEPTEMBER - CONFERENCES

4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
INFECTIOUS DISEASES
SEPTEMBER 09-10, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

OCTOBER - CONFERENCES

4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
INNOVATIONS AND ADVANCES IN CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT
OCTOBER 08-09, 2026 | TOKYO, JAPAN

WORLD CONGRESS ON
AUTISM RESEARCH & INNOVATION
OCTOBER 15-16, 2026 | PARIS, FRANCE

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NEUROLOGY & NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS
OCTOBER 15-16, 2026 | PARIS, FRANCE

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3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
OPTICS AND LASER TECHNOLOGY
OCTOBER 29-30, 2026 | BERLIN, GERMANY

NOVEMBER - CONFERENCES

GLOBAL CONGRESS ON NEPHROLOGY
NOVEMBER 23-24, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

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SURGERY AND ANESTHESIA
NOVEMBER 26-27, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

3RD GLOBAL SUMMIT ON HEART AND
CARDIOVASCULAR CARE
NOVEMBER 26-27, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

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CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL DERMATOLOGY
NOVEMBER 23 - 24, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

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4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
DERMATOLOGY & SKINCARE
MARCH 18–19, 2027 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

APRIL - CONFERENCES

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APRIL 22-23, 2027 | AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

2027

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DIGITAL HEALTH INNOVATIONS AND ADVANCED NURSING PRACTICE
APRIL 22-23, 2027 | AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

ABOUT EXHIBITOR

CHAMPIONS

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Among our key milestones is the successful international establishment of our implant systems across numerous markets, as well as the continuous expansion and refinement of our portfolio. Through hands-on training concepts and scientifically grounded approaches, we have secured a strong position in the field of implantology. Close collaboration with practitioners is essential to us, as it allows us to continuously improve both our services and our product range.

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71-75 Shelton street, Covent Garden,
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Questions? Contact

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