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Tender differences in response to preemptive use of Ibuprofen for postoperative pain control after third molar surgery

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Analgesics can be used before surgery to alleviate postoperative dental pain. However, numerous studies have indicated gender-related differences in response to analgesics. This study compared the effect of pre-emptive use of ibuprofen on pain relief between men and women following the surgical removal of an impacted third molar. The pre-surgery anxiety level of participants (30 women and 29 men) was assessed by Corah's anxiety scale. Patients received ibuprofen (400 mg) 1 hour prior to surgical procedure. They were asked to record their pain intensity on a visual analogue scale and total number and the time of first rescue medication consumed over 24 hrs after surgery. Women showed greater anxiety before dental surgery than men. Pain intensities at 10, 12, 16 and 24 hours after the surgery were significantly higher in women than in men. Women significantly used more rescue medication than men; however, time to the first medication use was not significantly different between the two groups. Pre-emptive use of ibuprofen had lower efficacy in controlling post-surgical pain in women. This suggests that women likely need a higher dose of pre-emptive ibuprofen for sufficient postoperative pain control and highlights patients' gender as an important factor for improved pain management using this pre-emptive technique.

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Prevalence of medical conditions among patients visiting dental school in Asir region, Saudi Arabia: A retrospective study

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Background: Patients seeking dental care have significant medical problems which play an important role in the management and progress of treatment. It is important for the clinician to be aware of the type of medical condition in the patient for providing optimal Dental care.

Aims & Objectives: This study aims to assess the prevalence of medical conditions among patients seeking dental care in KKUCOD, to assess the prevalence of medical conditions in patients seeking Dental Treatment, to assess the type of medical condition and age group which is most prevalent and to assess the total number of Saudi & Non-Saudi Nationals.

Material & Methods: Patient's medical records were retrieved over a period of one year. Due ethical clearance was obtained. Data regarding age group, nationality, type of medical condition were recorded and subsequently entered in Excel spread sheet. Medically compromised conditions were classified into 11 categories.

Result: A total of 7051 patient files were screened. Of the 7051 patient files screened, 725 patients had medical conditions. Age group of 20-30 years had highest prevalence rate. Endocrine (Diabetic) conditions were the most prevalent medical condition closely followed by Cardiovascular, Respiratory and Hematologic conditions. Of the 725 patients with medical conditions Saudi's were the predominant group than the non-Saudi patients as Saudi nationals are main group of patients seeking dental treatment at KKUCOD.

Conclusion: 10.3% of the patients had medically compromised conditions which are significantly higher, diabetes was the most prevalent medical condition followed by cardiovascular, respiratory and hematologic conditions and age group of 20-30 years had the highest prevalence rate.

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