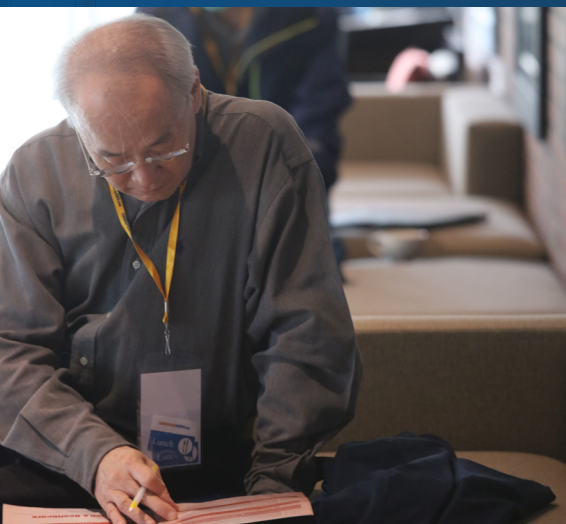


International Conference on

# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia



International Conference on

# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

## Assessment of gingival biotypes in patients visiting a tertiary care centre in eastern Nepal

**Sajeev Shrestha**

BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Nepal

**Background:** Evaluation of gingival biotype has become a routine procedure in periodontal examination because the type of gingival biotype can positively or negatively affect the outcome of periodontal, restorative, orthodontic and implant therapy. The aim of the study was to assess the proportion of types of gingival biotypes in patients visiting a tertiary care center in eastern Nepal.

**Methods:** Two hundred and fifty patients between 25 to 45 years attending the Periodontology and Oral Implantology OPD were assessed. Gingival biotype of the patients was determined with Probe Transparency technique.

**Results:** Out 250 patients assessed, 73 patients (approximately 29.2 %) had thin gingival biotype and remaining 177 patients (approximately 70.8 %) had thick gingival biotype. The number of the male with thin biotype was 31 whereas the number of the male with thick biotype was 82. Similarly, out of 137 female, 42 had thin biotype and remaining 95 female had thick biotype. **Conclusions:** Thicker gingival biotype was the more common type of gingival biotype in patients attending the tertiary care center of Eastern Nepal. The occurrence of thick gingival biotype was more common in Adivasi Janajati ethnic community compared to Brahmin / Chhetri ethnic community.

### Biography

Sajeev Shrestha was born at Balkot, Suryabinayak 2, Bhaktapur, Nepal on 17th July 1983. He completed Bachelor of Dental Surgery from Universal College of Medical Sciences, Bhairahawa, Nepal in the year 2008. He acquired Master of Dental Surgery in Periodontology and Oral Implantology from BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal in 2014. He had worked as an assistant professor in the same college from 4<sup>th</sup> September 2014 to 21st May 2018. Since 22nd May 2018, he has been an associate professor in c. He has keen interest in interactive teaching and learning activities. He is enthusiastic to learn latest innovations in the field of Periodontology and Oral Implantology. He would like to serve the community by providing dental health education and developing newer technologies and therapies which would be economic and effective.

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## ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

***In vitro* evaluation of the effects of *Pelargonium sidoides* dc. Root extract and proanthocyanidins on oral bacteria viability****Nijole Savickiene**

Lithuania Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Lithuania

Elevated proportions of some subgingival microbial species have been associated with destructive periodontal disease activity. Biologically active compounds of *Pelargonium sidoides* root extract (PSRE) or Proanthocyanidins (PACNs) from this extract modulate bacterial virulence and stimulate host immune responses. There is no local delivery system of sustained release formulations with PSRE or PACNs available, however, bioactive capacities of these substances suggest them as promising prolonged local periodontitis treatment candidates.

**The purpose of this study:** to evaluate the antimicrobial effect of different concentrations of PSRE and PACNs obtained from PSRE, against *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans* and *Streptococcus salivarius*.

**Specific objective:** Identification of the effective dose of PSRE and PACNs obtained from PSRE against i) the anaerobic strain *P. gingivalis*, major cause of periodontitis; ii) the putative periodontal pathogen *A. actinomycetemcomitans* and iii) the oral commensal (*S. salivarius*).

**Methodology:** Preparation of different concentrations solutions from PSRE and (PACNs). Solutions were added in direct contact with bacteria at different concentration (v/v from mother solution). Bacteria and growth conditions:  $1 \times 10^5$  /ml Bacteria were seeded in the log exponential growth phase (by o.d. evaluation). Metabolic evaluation: After 48 hrs bacteria viability was evaluated by metabolic colorimetric assay (alamar blue).

**Results:** PSRE extract was effective in reducing *P. gingivalis* viability in a significant manner in comparison with untreated controls at all the tested concentrations. PSRE showed a strong antimicrobial effect also against *A. actinomycetemcomitans* and *S. salivarius* as the viability was significantly decreased in comparison with the untreated controls at all the tested concentrations. A statistically significant reduction of *P. gingivalis* viability was observed starting from 5% of PACNs extract.

**Conclusions & Significance:** the use of a 30% PSRE and 20% PACNs dosage are suggested.

**Biography**

Nijole Savickiene is the professor in the Department of Pharmacognosy, Lithuania Lithuanian University of Health Sciences. Scientific interests: the investigations of the biologic active substances in plants, search of the new drugs and pharmacological activities in them. Activity: She was the head and coordinator of International "Eureka" project E! 3695 „Creation of the methodology for effects of natural antioxidants on the development of the Diabetes mellitus complications “. Nijole Savickiene participated in the research supported by a Grant (N.MIP–10180) of Lithuania Foundation for Research and Studies for the Projects according initiative of scientists „The estimation of biological activity and the technological functionalization of lectins“. Together with Department of Physiology and Pharmacology of Sapienza University of Rome was evaluated investigation of lectin-enriched protein fraction from *Urtica dioica* L. as antitumor and antimutagenic agent. She participated in Project entitled „Research and elaboration of directions for use of new plant polypeptides in the lectin family as potential immunomodulators and cytostatic agents“ jointly with V. F. Kuprevich's Institute of Experimental Botany of Belarus Academy of Sciences, Horizon 2020 m.era.net Project “ PELARGODONT” (“Engineering and functionalization of delivery system with *Pelargonium sidoides* biologically active substance on inflamed periodontal surface area”), 9 Publications over last 5 years cited in the database of the Thomson Reuters ISI Web of Science. Nijole Savickiene is Expert of European Commission, Member of the Council of Faculty Pharmacy, Lithuania Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Member of Lithuania pharmacists association Council, Member of A. Kaikaris relief and charity Council, Member of Lithuania Apitherapy Society, President of Endobiogenic Medicine and Integrative Physiology Association.

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November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

## Wisdom teeth – The bread & butter of oral surgeons

**Rajanikanth K**

Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), India

Wisdom teeth (or the impacted mandibular third molars) are the most common reason for which an Oral Surgeon consultation is sought by a general dentist. However, the young budding Oral & Maxillofacial surgeon is fascinated by the Plastic surgery, Orthognathic Surgery and Oncosurgery procedures that are routinely carried out in the Maxillofacial & Craniofacial centers that train them during the post graduate tenure. The basic operative procedure in which they are assessed during their final MDS examination i.e., surgical removal of an impacted wisdom tooth – takes a back seat. It is repeatedly reiterated that day in and day out – they may not be engaging in Oncosurgery and plastic surgery procedures, but they may be called in by the fellow dentists for a wisdom tooth removal. This presentation revisits the basics of examining a patient of impacted third molar, diagnosing according to the Rood's criteria, categorizing third molars as per the Pederson's difficulty Index, and the indications for a 3D-CT in a patient of impacted wisdom tooth. The common complications encountered such as lingual nerve injury & dry socket are also touched upon.

### Biography

Rajanikanth K is a Senior Professor, Fellowship supervisor & Post graduate teacher in Oral & Maxillofacial surgery in Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Deemed-to-be University, Nagpur, India. He has a teaching experience of 14 years with 5 years as the Chief of the Unit. His area of expertise is Maxillofacial trauma, Cleft surgery, Distraction Osteogenesis, LASERs and Dental Implants. He has 15 publications to his name of which, 8 are international. He attended more than 35 conferences and delivered 16 scientific presentations. He is also actively involved in organization of 13 regional & 3 national conferences.

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International Conference on

# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

## Dental wear introduction causes and management

**Roaa Talal**

Future Clinic, UAE

**S**tatement of the Problem: according to our new lifestyle we are facing more cases of dental wear than limiting them. Dental wear can be in different ways with different causes. Abrasion, abfraction, attrition and erosion are the main key elements for this research. Starting with Abrasion and comparing it to Abfraction in the term of diagnoses in symptoms and signs. This manuscript discusses an investigation of the relationship between chemical parameters of popular soft drinks and enamel erosion comparing these drinks and its acidity to tooth. The effects of toothbrushing after exposure to soft drinks are described as a function of the chemical parameters of the drink. A correlation is drawn between the amount of tissue loss caused by erosion, and the extent of the softened layer, in that drinks which cause greater erosion also to cause a thicker softened layer. The impact of dental erosion on oral health is discussed. However, it can be concluded that in most cases dental erosion is best described as a condition, with the acid being of non-pathological origin and how to manage this problem what should we advise our patients and even ourselves. concluding this by talking about bruxism as a part of the parafunctional issue of tooth wear that can occur during sleep or wakefulness and is defined as a repetitive jaw-muscle activity that is manifest as clenching or grinding of the teeth, possibly including bracing or thrusting of the mandible. The clinical consequences of bruxism have been reviewed extensively. A review of the most recent literature has updated the findings on the effects of bruxism on the TMJ and jaw muscles as well as on natural teeth. Management approaches for sleep bruxism (SB) in adults were noted. so in general and in specific points of tooth wear will be the subject.

### Biography

Roaa Talal is a Dentist at Al Future Dental clinic in Sharjah UAE where she works as a GP dentist. Earned her Bachelor degree in dental surgery five years ago from Sharjah University in UAE where she also accomplished her internship and two years of residency program. She enjoys treating her patients and bring back the healthy smile. Roaa loves to travel to explore the world and gain more information about the latest evolution in her field and life. She Was a speaker in a health symposium in Paris in March 2017 and attended many internationally conferences including the greater New York dental meeting 2017. She is from Saudi and living in UAE. She is a fitness instructor as a part of her hobbies and she do act on her free time. She believes that a smile is the best language and reaction in life that can change always to the best Keep healthy and smile

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International Conference on

# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

## Interventions for replacing missing teeth: dental implant, bacteria, antibiotics and infections around biomaterials, biofilm

**Aklaqur Rahman**

Dhaka dental college, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

Dental Implants have been shown to be an excellent intervention for replacing missing teeth. Dental implant is a biomaterial like natural teeth can be affected by microorganisms like bacteria which even, causes, peri-implantitis, peri-implant mucositis finally leads to implant failure. Dental implant is impervious to infections. In order to prevent infections antibiotics are shown to benefit in controlling infections, this review also seeks to establish antibiotics are most effective during interventions of dental implant. There are many reasons for dental implant failure due to the development of bacteremia is a concern for dentists. This is due to the possibility of unfavorable result such as implant loss or lead to failure. Plaque, a Biofilm of a food and Bacteria that cultivate on tooth surface, can cause infection: gingival diseases that weaken the supporting tissues of implant and implant itself.

### Biography

Aklaqur Rahman has completed his BDS at the age of 23 years from Dhaka Dental College Under Dhaka University Bangladesh. He is the Owner and Chief Consultant at A R Dental Maxillofacial Care & Research training Center. Consultant Dental Surgeon at N Oral Health & Dental Care. Mastership in dental implantology (Mumbai) and Senior Oral anatomy Lecturer (Department of oral anatomy and histology) DIDMC.

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# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

## Hypochondriasis among medical and dental students: a cross-sectional study

**Mahnoor Moiz Khan**  
Ziauddin University, Pakistan

**Statement of the Problem:** Anxiety and depression are considered as an important mental health indicators in the community. Being a student of the most stressful and a challenging degree program. Medical undergraduates face several emotional, mental and physical stresses during the academic years. Researches indicate that medical students experience a large amount of psychological pressure due to work required in a competitive environment, extreme working hours, examination stress, large amount of information to seek, lack of social life, responsibility of human welfare and services and anxiety. Anxiety and depression ranks fourth as the leading cause of disability globally. Several studies suggest high prevalence depression and anxiety among medical students with distress levels consistently higher than in general population and age-matched peers. The rationale of the study was to pertain the risk of developing health related anxiety and depression among the medical and dental students throughout their study course. Examining existing individual health and morbidity among them, keeping various factors in consideration like year of study, age and gender.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** A cross sectional survey was conducted amongst the students of medical and dental college at Ziauddin University. The study included total 404 students from both disciplines, a pre-structured questionnaire "The Illness Attitude Scale- IAS" was given to the students. SPSS version 17 was used for data analysis & P value >0.05 was considered significant.

**Findings:** Of the total (n=450) 404 students completed the questionnaire. The average mean age was 22.05±2.6. Of the total (n=164) dental students, 10 students had mild, 83 moderate and 71 had severe hypochondriasis. Among (n=240) medical students, 13 had mild, 153 moderate and 74 had severe hypochondriasis. A significant difference was noted amongst the medical & dental students.

**Conclusion:** These findings support the, seek medical advice for hypochondriacal health concerns.

### Biography

Mahnoor Moiz Khan has done her Bachelor of Dental Surgery from College of Dentistry-Ziauddin University, Karachi. She is currently enrolled in a Master's program in Science of Dental Materials. Currently working as a General Dentist at Mera Dentist- North Carolina Dental Practice. She is an ambassador for the Pakistan Dental Community and a registered member of the Pakistan Dental Association.

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# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

## Oral hygiene practices and its relation to sociodemographic factors in Karachi - Pakistan

**Khizra Rehman**

Ziauddin University, Pakistan

**Aim:** The study was conducted to assess the awareness and practices on oral hygiene and its association with the sociodemographic factors among patients attending the general Outpatient Department (OPD).

**Methodology:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among 250 patients attending the general OPD of Ziauddin University for a period of 3 months. The study tool was a pre-designed and pre-tested semi-structured questionnaire. Data was analyzed using SPSS version 16.0

**Results:** About 71% of the participants used a toothbrush with toothpaste as a method of cleaning their teeth; 20% brushed twice in a day; Only 6% used mouthwash. About 35% visited the dentist during the last six months; among them 73% attended because of pain. Almost three-fourth of the participants knew that tooth decay and bad breath were the effects of not cleaning the teeth. It was known to 65, 60, 45, and 78% of the respondents, respectively, that excess sweet, cold drink, alcohol, and smoking/pan chewing were bad for dental health. Television was the source of knowledge to 57% of the participants and 30% acquired their knowledge from a dentist. Females, literates, urban residents, users of mouthwash, and regular visitors to the dentist had good oral hygiene practices.

**Conclusions:** Oral health awareness and practices among the study population are poor and need to improve. Massive oral health campaigns are required to educate the patients so that they can prevent disease and remain healthy.

### Biography

Khizra Rehman has done her BDS from Ziauddin College of Dentistry, Ziauddin University in December 2015 and house job in February 2017 and is currently enrolled in a master's program in Community & Preventive Dentistry. Currently she is working as a lecturer in the Department of Community and Preventive Dentistry at Ziauddin College of Dentistry, Ziauddin University. She also practices as a General Dentist at North Carolina Dental practice. She is registered as a member of Pakistan Dental Association (PDA). She is also an ambassador of Pakistan Dental Community (PDC) which is an NGO working for underprivileged people of Pakistan.

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International Conference on

# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

## Patient concerns inventory in head & neck squamous cell carcinoma – A practical approach

**Saima Akram Butt**

Ziauddin University, Pakistan

Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) are the sixth most common malignant tumor worldwide. The survival rate of 50% over 5 years has been unsuccessful in improving over the past few decades. Pakistan falls in to a high-risk head and neck cancer geographical zone. The chief aim of this study was to highlight the things that were of concern to the head and neck cancer patients. A cross-sectional study was conducted on randomly selected 132 patients presenting to the ENT Department of Civil hospital Karachi and Ziauddin University hospital. A semi-structured questionnaire containing questions regarding personal demographics, and various concerns of patients was utilized. The results showed that of the 122 patients, 76 were males and 56 were females. The age range was 18-80 years. 66 (50%) of the patients presented with squamous cell carcinoma of the buccal mucosa. The patients showed the highest concern regarding chewing (61%), mouth opening (57%), Pain in the head and neck (57%) and 54% showed increase anxiety levels since they had been informed of their condition. Patient concern inventory (PCI) has been indicated to be a very effective tool in gathering and summarizing a head & neck cancer patient may have. This leads to a patient-directed consultation to occur in hectic outpatient settings. It is therefore recommended to use PCI as a tool when seeing a HNSCC patient to allow efficient healthcare usage based on individual needs of these patients over a period.

### Biography

Saima Akram Butt has completed her bachelor's in dental surgery from Karachi in 2005. She did her Post Graduation from Dow Lithuanian University of Health Sciences. She is currently working as an Assistant Professor and Head of the Department of Oral Pathology at College of Dentistry, Ziauddin University. She is also enrolled in master's in dental surgery in the subject of Oral Medicine. She is an executive member of the Pakistan Dental Association and Joint Secretary of the Pakistan Society of Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology. She is also having an honorary post of a General Secretary of Pakistan Dental Association (Karachi Chapter).

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International Conference on

# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

## Incorporation of hydroxyapatite and fluoroapatite in silorane based resin for the invention of a bioactive restorative material and its chemical characterization

**Shoaib Khan**

Ziauddin University, Pakistan

The main objective of a restorative dental material is to restore the function and aesthetics of the dental patient. There were a number of restorative materials which were fulfilling the requirements of a dental restorative material partially or somewhat completely with some limitations. 3M ESPE recently introduced a new dental restorative material, Filtek™ Silorane, which was claimed to fulfil the main objective completely, which was even confirmed by the recent studies. In order to make the best available dental restorative material an ideal restorative material it must be bioactive. This study has been planned for the invention of a Silorane based bioactive material. It was proposed to incorporate the known bioactive materials (Hydroxyapatite and Fluoroapatite) in Silorane and analyze its chemical characterization. Hydroxyapatite and Fluoroapatite has been synthesized and were added in Silorane by 5, 10, 40, 50 and 60% weight ratio. The resultant samples were chemically analyzed by FTIR and Raman Spectroscopy. The incorporation of synthesized Hydroxyapatite and Fluoroapatite into Silorane results in the invention of a novel bioactive restorative material. The resultant FTIR and Raman spectra shows that the Silorane incorporated by 40, 50 and 60% hydroxyapatite and fluoroapatite were altering the chemical structure of Silorane while spectrum of the samples with 5 and 10% of hydroxyapatite and fluoroapatite shows the presence of apatites without altering the chemical structure of Silorane.

### Biography

Shoaib Khan has completed his bachelor's in dental surgery from Karachi in 2003. He did his Post Graduation from Queen Mary, University of London. He is currently working as an Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Science of Dental Materials at College of Dentistry, Ziauddin University. He is also enrolled in master's in dental surgery in the subject of Science of Dental Materials. He is also having an honorary post of a General Secretary of Pakistan Dental Association (Karachi Chapter)

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# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

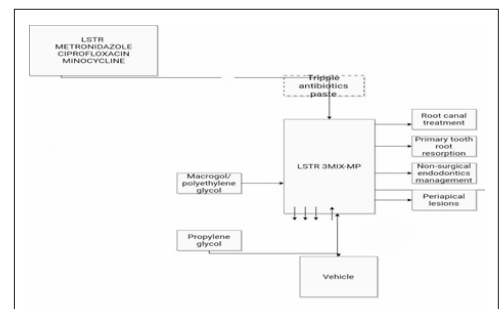
November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

## LSTR 3mix-MP important efficacy particularly antibacterial and periapical lesions during conservative treatment in the dentistry like RCT and others endodontics management

**Nurjahan Afsary**

University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

Local sterilization and tissue Repair which generally termed as LSTR, brings a radical change in the field of conservative dentistry. Efficacy against antibacterial environment and non-surgical healing of peri apical lesions much better than calcium hydroxide. LSTR 3Mix-MP, Using an antibacterial drug combination, therapy is a novel caries, pulpal treatment of primary tooth and root canal treatment. LSTR 3Mix-MP aims to eliminate causative bacteria from lesions, and after sterilization, the host's natural tissue recovery process usually the lesions are repaired or resolved. LSTR 3Mix MP where TAP (triple antibiotics paste) such as:- Metronidazole, Ciprofloxacin, Minocycline and Vehicle MP Macrogol/polyethylene glycol and propylene glycol used to prepare. TAP has great antibacterial efficacy particularly against enterococci which remains after successful root canal treatment, effective eradication of the causative microorganisms during root canal treatment procedures. Residual infection in Root canal therapy has always been an area of interdermind or vague for a treating dental surgeon. Lesion sterilization and tissue repair (LSTR) therapy is a non-surgical or non-conventional endodontic treatment procedure that involves non-instrumentation or minimal instrumentation followed by placement of a triple antibiotic paste in a medication along with Macrogol and Propylene glycol.



### Biography

Nurjahan Afsary has completed his BDS at the age of 24 years from City Dental College Under Dhaka University Bangladesh. She is the Chief consultant of A R DENTAL & Maxillofacial Care Research and training Centre and owner of oral health and dental care.

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International Conference on

# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia



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International Conference on

# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia



## Rajanikanth K

*Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), India*

### Lasers – Are they for me?

Sunlight is the source of energy to us. It forms the root of all food products, solar panel systems and LASERs too. Negroes in the deep Amazon forests are able to remove intracranial tumors under the blazing sun, without any infection. The developing countries are still striving for a clean & sterile operation theatre to perform a perfect neurosurgery. Human kind's fascination with the properties of light and its applications in medicine can be traced to ancient times. Development in physics at the beginning of the twentieth century laid the foundation for laser theory postulated by Albert Einstein<sup>1</sup>. LASER is an acronym for "Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation". It was demonstrated by Maiman for the first time in 1960. Fifty odd years down the lane, it did not receive the importance it should have - in the field of dentistry and healthcare. The reason could be attributed to the fact that the dentist has to relearn things that he/she has already learnt in the dental school to perfection, almost. The cutting of enamel and dentin without the tactile feedback of the diamond bur and the precise cut of soft tissues with a gentle sweep of the laser handpiece instead of the surgical blade – are some of the things that are to be mastered. This presentation tries to introduce the learner to the world of Lasers, their basic properties, interaction with different types of tissues, pumping methods and different types of lasers available for dental use.

### Biography

Rajanikanth K is a Senior Professor, Fellowship supervisor & Post graduate teacher in Oral & Maxillofacial surgery in Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Deemed-to-be University, Nagpur, India. He has a teaching experience of 14 years with 5 years as the Chief of the Unit. His area of expertise is Maxillofacial trauma, Cleft surgery, Distraction Osteogenesis, LASERs and Dental Implants. He has 15 publications to his name of which, 8 are international. He attended more than 35 conferences and delivered 16 scientific presentations. He is also actively involved in organization of 13 regional & 3 national conferences.

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# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia



## Saurabh Thawrani

Baroda Dental Hospital, Uganda

### Lip repositioning: Secret to magnificent smile

**Background and Aim:** Excessive gingival display can be managed by a variety of treatment modalities, depending on the specific diagnosis. Lip repositioning surgery is a largely unknown and underutilized treatment modality for excessive gingival display. Aim of the present study was to minimize gingival display with a lip reposition procedure.

**Method and Materials:** A total of two patients with gummy smile were selected for the study. This case report demonstrates the successful management of excessive gingival display with a lip-repositioning procedure. This is accomplished by removing a strip of mucosa from the maxillary buccal vestibule, then suturing the lip mucosa to the mucogingival line. This result in a narrower vestibule and restricted muscle pull, thereby reducing gingival display during smiling.

**Result:** After a 3-month follow-up, significant improvement in the amount of gingival exposure and esthetic satisfaction was observed in both cases.

**Conclusion:** The Lip repositioning technique to decrease the amount of gingival display was shown to be more conservative and provided good esthetic outcomes in a 3-month follow-up.

### Biography

Saurabh Thawrani belongs from a family of Doctors, He did his bachelor of dental surgery(B.D.S.) from Kurukshetra University, since his graduation days he was fascinated by the human anatomy hence he persuaded master's degree(M.Sc.) in medical Anatomy. His strive towards knowledge & urge for improvisation of skills led him to complete Diploma in laser dentistry(Dip.Las.Dent) from prestigious University of Genoa, Italy, Advanced Certificate in Oral Implantology (A.C.I.) from Dr. D. Y. Patil university, Pune, India & Diploma in Infection control (U.S.A.) As per his ambitious nature he did a M.B.A. in hospital administration and health care management from Dr. D. Y. Patil university as topper of the batch. Still something was lacking so finally he went for M.D.S. in Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology from M.P. dental college, Vadodara, India. He is currently Head of Operations and senior dentist of Baroda Dental Hospital which is an international super specialty dental and implant center in Kampala, Uganda.

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International Conference on

# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia





International Conference on

# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

## Use of panoramic radiographs for evaluation of maxillary and mandibular residual ridge resorption: In vitro study

Priyanka Tiwari

Dental Surgeon (Prosthodontist), Malaysia

**Introduction:** Ridge resorption is the major reason of mandibular complete denture losing its stability and retention. The location of the mental foramen can be identified easily on panoramic radiographs, and radiographic examinations are considered an important component of Prosthodontics diagnostic and treatment planning. Also, the location of maxillary landmark is important to know how much resorption is there. Aim: To determine the average ratio of bone height with nearest constant anatomical landmarks in maxilla and in mandible. OBJECTIVE- To find out the association between radiographic findings & prosthodontics, such as measurements of the amount of resorption and the variation in the treatment planning of edentulous patients.

**Methods:** In this study OPG machine- Kodak C 8000 and Software to calculate the distance- Screen calipers v2.1 is used. 100 patients OPG was taken in this study. Major inclusion parameters included were presence of mandibular premolars and molars, minimal ridge resorption and clear radiographic landmarks visible on the OPG. After which the landmarks and specific structures were marked on the OPG. Then measurement was done for distance 'c', 'a', 'x', 'y', 'z'. Lastly, the calculations from measurements were done to calculate the ratio of c/a, to calculate the ratio of x/y, to calculate the ratio of x/z.

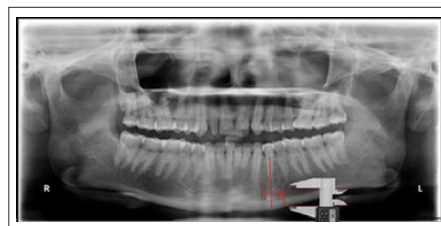
**Result:** The descriptive statistics was done. The C/a ratio mean is  $2.71 \pm 0.31$ . The X/Y ratio mean is  $1.49 \pm 0.34$  and the X/Z ratio mean is  $1.51 \pm 0.24$ .

**Conclusion:** This ratio can be assessed in edentulous patients and then their further treatment plan can be decided according to the ratio. The implant placement can be assessed by using the measurements in this study. KEYWORDS- Average alveolar bone, panoramic radiograph, mental foramen, mandibular ridge, zygomatic process, maxillary ridge.

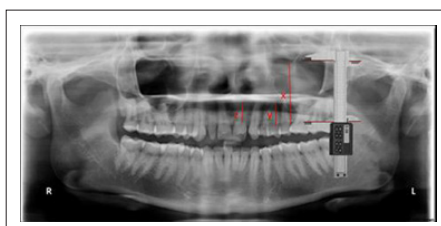
### Biography

Priyanka Tiwari, a young & dynamic Indian doctor who has done her BDS- bachelor's in dental surgery from People's dental academy, Bhopal, (M.P) India and done her MDS- master's in dental surgery in Prosthodontics from K.M. Shah Dental college & Hospital, Vadodara, (Gujarat) India. She has 5 and half years of clinical experience working in eminent hospitals, clinics, and college. She practices prosthodontics and general dentistry as well. She has 5 publications in international journals and has done 3 researches. She is a part of renowned dental associations. Currently settled in Malaysia.

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**Figure 1:** Mandibular landmarks - 'c': is from the inferior border of the mandible to the alveolar crest. 'a': is from the inferior border of the mandible to lower edge of the mental foramen in dentulous mandible.



**Figure 2:** Maxillary landmarks- 'x': from line joining most inferior points of borders of bony orbits to line joining inferior margins of images of zygomatic processes. 'y': point from zygomatic process to alveolar crest in maxillary first molar regions) in dentulous maxilla. 'z': point from zygomatic process to alveolar crest in maxillary lateral incisor region) in dentulous maxilla.

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International Conference on

# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

## TLR4 gene polymorphism and inflammatory response in chronic periodontitis

Alina Smalinskiene

Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Lithuania

**Statement of the Problem:** periodontal disease is one of the most common chronic diseases in humans and is induced by microbial pathogens that reside in the oral cavity. The Toll-like receptor (TLR) family of innate immune recognition receptors plays a fundamental role in the induction of innate immunity, inflammation, cell survival, and proliferation. The presence of TLR4 has been shown to be essential for the progression of inflammation and related to the bone metabolism in periodontitis *Pelargonium sidoides* DC. root extract (PSRE) demonstrated possibility to exert stimulatory effects on the innate immune system.

**Purpose of this study:** determine the prevalence of polymorphism of TLR4 rs1927911 gene in patients with periodontitis in association with clinical signs of periodontitis and assess the protective effect of *Pelargonium sidoides* DC root extract (PSRE).

**Methods:** data from 40 patients with periodontitis, treated with PSRE and 20 subjects of the control group were studied. DNA extraction from patients' peripheral blood leukocytes using commercial DNA extraction kits was performed. Genotyping using a real-time polymerase chain reaction method was done. Statistical data analysis using IBM SPSS Statistics program was done.

**Results:** the frequency of TLR4 rs1927911 (C/T) genotypes and alleles in patients with periodontitis and control group subjects was evaluated. Patients with periodontitis: 9.1% have TT, 39.4% - TC, 51.5% - CC genotype and 28.8% have T allele and 71.2% C allele; respectively in control group: 6.3%, 36.5%, 57.1%, 24.6% and 75.4%. No statistically significant differences, of all the studied genotype and allele frequencies, between periodontitis and control group were found. The impact of polymorphism of the TLR4 rs1927911 gene, correlation between polymorphism and susceptibility to periodontitis were evaluated and no statistically significant differences were found.

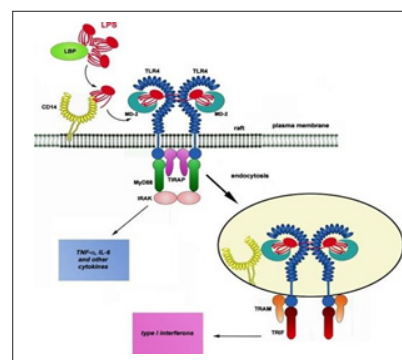
**Conclusions:** There was no statistically significant difference between TLR4, genotypic and allelic frequencies in patients with periodontitis and those in the control group. Continuing of TLR4 gene polymorphism studies by increasing the number of patients with periodontitis would be advisable. It could reveal the significance of genetic and environmental factors for the onset of the disease more. Polymorphisms of TLR 4 gene could be used as molecular markers for the prediction of the disease.

### Biography

Alina Smalinskiene is Scientific Researcher at the laboratory of Molecular Cardiology of Institute of Cardiology, Lithuania Lithuanian University of Health Sciences and Associate professor in the Lithuania Lithuanian University of Health Sciences. A.Smalsinskiene received her undergraduate training in Biology at Vilnius University at Nature Faculty and the Ph. D. degree in Biology from Kaunas University of Medicine. A. Smalinskiene has accumulated research experience of genetic epidemiological lipid metabolism disorders. A. Smalinskiene was a supervisor of project funded by the State studies and science foundation and economic entity. 2010-2014 she worked on three Research Council of Lithuania projects. She is an author and co-author of 31 scientific articles. A. Smalinskiene also participated in 60 conferences, where she presented the results of her work. She participates in the teaching of genetics and cell biology to graduate students.

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### Notes:



**Figure 1:** Activation of TLR4 by LPS. Płóciennikowska A, Hromada-Judycka A, Borzęcka K, Kwiatkowska K - Cell. Mol. Life Sci. (2014)

International Conference on

# ORAL HEALTH AND DENTAL MEDICINE

November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

## Oral Submucous Fibrosis (OSMF): Is aflatoxin B1 & iron responsible? Haridra (turmeric) ayurvedic remedy

**Rahul R Bhowate**

Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), India

**Statement of the Problem:** Chewing betel nut with or without tobacco is widespread in Indian continent. In Rural area habit of betel nut chewing with or without tobacco started at an early age and is available as a commercial product or prepared manually by pan vendors at affordable cost. Prevalence of oral submucous fibrosis (OSMF) is increasing and leading to an epidemic of oral pre-malignant condition followed by development of oral malignancy in Indian population. Various studies have reported the presence of Aflatoxin B 1 in betel nut (Raisuddin S et al) and also it's hepatotoxic, mutagenic & carcinogenic effect. It has been suggested by various authors that it has severe effects on the liver function, as it causes disruption in the protein synthesis. Aflatoxin is also responsible for defects in RBC cell wall, making it more susceptible for haemolysis. The purpose of this study is to evaluate Serum aflatoxin B1 antibody, Iron & MDA level & formulate herbal treatment protocol for OSMF. Methodology: Purposive samples of OSMF were included in the study population for estimation of serum aflatoxin B1 antibody; Iron & MDA Level & these sufferers were treated with whole extract of Haridra (Turmeric).

**Findings:** Serum aflatoxin, iron & MDA levels were increased in OSMF compared with healthy controls. Treatment with Haridra extract showed significant improvement in OSMF cases.

**Conclusion & Significance:** Understanding of etiopathogenesis, epidemiology with clinical presentation and evidence based support from molecular and cellular pathway of disease Haridra is the favorable Ayurvedic remedy for the treatment of OSMF & prevention of malignant transformation.

### Biography

Rahul R Bhowate BDS, MDS & MPhil is Professor in Oral Medicine & Radiology & Convener, Dental Education Unit at Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Sharad Pawar Dental College & Hospital, Sawangi Meghe, Wardha, Maharashtra, India. Dr. Bhowate did his Dental schooling and post-graduation in Oral Medicine & radiology at Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Nagpur, India. He is working in the field of Preventive Oral Oncology. He is member of several prestigious national and international organizations and he is reviewer of several leading journals.

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## Demystifying the recognition...An overview on coding of prosthesis

**Seema Kambala**

Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed to be University), India

Forensic dentistry dates back to 1977 in which the body of Hitler was identified using dental records and prosthesis. Forensic odontology is the forensic science that deals with dental evidence. Medico legal importance of denture marking systems include-identification of dead when all means have failed, identification of individuals for forensic and other reasons, in cases of mass casualties etc. There are various methods that are used for identification of an individual. These include tattoos, fingerprint, DNA analysis. Dentist can play a vital role in forensic dentistry. The prosthesis fabrication can be coded by various ways and can be a method for identification of individual. Thus, the prosthesis can be invaluable tool in identification of an individual when all other methods fail. There is various requirement for coding of prosthesis like strength must not be hampered, should be efficient, should withstand fire and humidity, should be economical, should be cosmetically acceptable and the mark should be inert. Recent advances for coding of prostheses include QR coding, bar code, RFID etc. RFID is a wireless use of electromagnetic field to transfer data for identification and tracking purpose. etc. Bar code and QR code are usually used with commercially available products. The advantage of all this includes it can hold large amount of data, especially in institutions where there are multiple patients. These methods include surface methods and inclusion methods. They are further divided into method used for fixed partial prosthesis and for complete denture prosthesis. This presentation presents a review of different methods used for marking of prosthesis in individuals.

### Biography

Seema Kambala is working as Professor in the department of Prosthetic dentistry in Sharad Pawar Dental College which is located at Wardha. She has a teaching experience of 15 years. She is pursuing Ph. D in forensic odontology. Her area of interest involves fixed prosthodontics and forensic odontology. She has numerous papers and publications to her credit. She has also conducted various pre-conferences on fixed prosthodontics. She has judged various table clinics and post graduate papers in various conferences.

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November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

## Sinus augmentation: Emerging perspectives

**Komal S Thawrani**

Baroda Dental Hospital, Uganda

**Aim:** The present study was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of maxillary sinus augmentation using lateral approach with simultaneously placed two stage implants.

**Method and Materials:** Sinus augmentation procedure was performed in 14 patients using decalcified freeze-dried bone allograft (DFDBA) block with simultaneous placement of one implant in each patient using piezo surgical device. Radiographic evaluations using OPG and DVT Scan were performed pre-operatively, after implant placement and at 6 months post-operatively. Clinical parameters recorded around implant were plaque index, bleeding index, probing measurement and Clinical implant mobility at 6 months postoperatively and 3 months after final prosthesis.

**Results:** No complications were observed during the 9 months follow-up period. The mean pre-operative residual bone height was  $7.096 \pm 2.11$  mm. At 6 months the mean post-operative bone height was  $16.58 \pm 1.61$  mm with a range of 13.02mm to 18.56mm resulting in mean gain of bone height of  $9.60 \pm 2.35$  (0.000, S) with a range of 4.20mm to 12.97mm. The measurement of the crestal bone levels indicated minimum bone loss during observation period with no episodes of peri-mucositis or peri-implantitis.

**Conclusion:** Sinus augmentation using decalcified freeze-dried bone allograft (DFDBA) block as a space filler was found to be an effective and safe procedure allowing high survival rates of implants placed in the posterior maxilla.

### Biography

Komal S Thawrani is a graduate from the prestigious Dr. D.Y. Patil university Mumbai, India, has completed her M.D.S. in Periodontology & Oral Implantology from DMIMS Wardha, India. She is a gold medalist & holds clinical expertise in sinus augmentation procedures as well as advanced implantology. Apart from this she also has keen interest in research work & has various articles published to her credit. Currently she owns the Dr. Thawrani's super specialty dental & implant center in Ujjain, India. She is also a consultant Periodontist & Implantologist at Baroda dental hospital in Kampala, Uganda.

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November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

## How to save a knocked-out tooth

**Jaskaran Singh**

Dasmesh Institute of Research and Dental Sciences, India

Avulsion is a complete and total displacement of the tooth from its sockets, representing 0.5 to 3 % in permanent dentition (mostly affecting children between 7 and 9) and 7 to 13 % in primary dentition. An adequate management within the first half hour is most important for the prognosis of the tooth. The ideal situation is to replant an exarticulated tooth immediately after avulsion because the extraoral time is a determinant factor for treatment success and for a good prognosis. However, it is not always possible. The success of replantation depends on a number of factors among which, the type and characteristics of the medium used for temporary storage during the time elapsed between avulsion and replantation plays an essential role. Recent research has led to the development of storage media that produce conditions that closely resemble the original socket environment with adequate osmolality, pH., nutritional metabolites and glucose and thus create the best possible conditions for storage. Thus, this presentation is an attempt to understand the same.

### Biography

Jaskaran Singh have completed Bachelor of Dental Surgery at the age of 23 years from Baba Farid Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Faridkot, Punjab, India. He presented many papers at national conferences during his graduation and submitted research papers for peer reviewed publication. Now he is working as a Faculty member in Dasmesh Dental College, Faridkot, Punjab, India.

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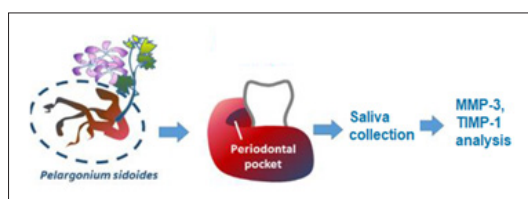
November 29-30, 2018 Bali, Indonesia

## Changes of salivary MMP-3 and TIMP-1 levels in periodontal therapy with *Pelargonium sidoides* DC. active substances

Rasa Baniene

Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Lithuania

**Statement of the Problem:** Periodontitis is a chronic inflammatory disease affecting the supporting structures of the teeth. This disease affects more than 10% of the population and is the most common cause of tooth loss worldwide. Periodontitis is caused by bacteria that adhere to and grow on the tooth's surfaces, along with an over-increased immune response against these microorganisms and induced the activation of the molecular cascade of inflammation. Biologically active compounds of *Pelargonium sidoides* root extract (PSRE) demonstrated possibility to modulate bacterial virulence, stimulate host immune responses and reduced inflammation. Thus, they are coming under considerable scrutiny as potentially new non-aggressive therapeutic agents for managing periodontal infections. The purpose of this study is to evaluate changes in molecular markers MMP-3, TIMP-1 in association with clinical signs of periodontitis and assess the protective effect of *Pelargonium sidoides* root extract (PSRE).



**Methods:** Saliva from 20 healthy persons (control group), 20 periodontitis patients and 20 periodontitis patients, treated with PSRE were collected using Salivette® saliva sample collection kit. Samples were centrifuged at 3650 rpm, aliquoted and stored at -80°C until analysis. Amount of MMP-3 and TIMP-1 in saliva of periodontitis patients and healthy persons was evaluated using commercial ELISA kits.

**Results:** MMP-3 concentration was significantly higher in saliva of periodontitis patient's group as compared to healthy persons. After treatment with PSRE, MMP-3 level in patient group saliva decreased and returned to control group level. TIMP-1 in periodontitis patient's saliva was significantly lower as compared to healthy persons. After treatment with PSRE, TIMP-1 concentration in patients group saliva increased significantly as compared with TIMP-1 concentration in the same group before treatment.

**Conclusion:** Biologically active compounds of *Pelargonium sidoides* root extract decreased inflammation and protected periodontal tissue.

### Biography

Rasa Baniene is a professor of Biochemistry at the Lithuania Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Department of Biochemistry. Rasa Baniene is specializing in investigation of potential biomarkers in saliva for oral cancer detection and in analysis of molecular mechanisms of the regulation of energy transformation in the human tissue. She published over 50 peer reviewed journal publications, 4 book chapters and she has managed international and national projects in the above mentioned areas.

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### Notes: