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ASSESSMENT OF CARIES RISK USING THE CARIOGRAM MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Caries risk assessment is an important part of modern dentistry since caries are endemic and potentially both preventable and curable. An early identification of relevant factors affecting people which may increase the risk of caries is important. Innovative caries risk assessment models, such as the Cariogram software program, have been developed to systematize the evaluation of various risk factors for caries and to develop targeted prevention interventions based on caries risk. Douglas Bratthall and coworkers at the Dental School in Malmö developed computer-based caries risk assessment model in 1997. Therefore, the purpose of this abstract is to demonstrate the application of the Cariogram software in the management of patients with dental caries. The important part is that it is not difficult and even it is easy to use so that all the dentist can easily use it in their the clinics.

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PLATELET- RICH FIBRIN: A NATURE'S BOON TO THE MANAGEMENT OF INFRABONY DEFECTS IN MAXILLARY LATERAL INCISOR AFFECTED BY ENDOPERIO LESION

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ABSTRACT

Background: The pulpal and the periodontal tissues are intimately related anatomically, functionally and physiologically. It has been suggested that periodontal disease is a direct cause of pulpal atrophy and necrosis and is more deleterious to the pulp than both caries and restorations combined. Treating such lesions is critical and is extremely important to help in upgrading the prognosis of a tooth from questionable.

Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of the platelet- rich fibrin in the management of a circumferential, infrabony defect associated with an endo- perio lesion in the maxillary left lateral incisor.

Method: An endo- perio lesion in the maxillary left lateral incisor region was initially treated with endodontic therapy. Following the endodontic therapy, the circumferential infrabony defect was treated using platelet- rich fibrin and an alloplastic bone substitute. Results: At the end of 6 months, there was a gain in the clinical attachment levels, reduction in the probing depths. The radiographs showed that there was significant bony fill.

Conclusion: In this case, successful treatment can be attributed to a correct diagnosis, successful endodontic therapy and bone fill achieved due to the use of autologous platelet concentrate.

Key words: Endoperio lesions, platelet- rich fibrin, infrabony defects.

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ORAL CAVITY:MIRROR OF OUR HEALTH

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Aqualizer - An innovative treatment for temporomandibular joint disorder therapy.

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ABSTRACT

The oral cavity is an important anatomical location with a role in many critical psycho-logic processes. As oral cavity is mirror of health its careful examination may reveal findings indicative of an underline systematic condition.

In many instances, oral cavity is involved preceding the appearance of other symptoms of systematic disorder. examination should be include evaluation for mucosal changes, periodontal inflammation or bleeding and general condition of teeth.

Oral cavity is made of specialized and mucosa and thus, has specialized function.oral findings such as parrot, atrophic glossitis, candidiasis may be indicative of anemia; or ulceration suggesting gastrointestinal disorder. Also, there is association between periodontal diseases and heart diseases, diabetes mellitus, stroke and adverse pregnancy outcomes. General physician and also dentists must be aware of such oral manifestation to identity them which allows for early diagnosis and treatment of the diseases.

ABSTRACT

Introduction- Temporomandibular disease & disorders refer to complex and poorly understood set of conditions manifested by a pain in the area of the jaw and to make the normal movements of speech facial expression eating & swallowing . The conventional soft occusal splint therapy is a safer mode of a conservative line of therapy in comparison to the surgical therapy for temporomandibular joint disorder. The common goal of the occlusal splint therapy is to protect the tempormandibular disc from dysfunctional forces that leads to permanent displacement or perforation.

The aqualizer have gained popularity as it instantly balances occlusal forces.

This poster highlights the aqualizer as an emergency & temporary self adjusting oral splint. It is a hydrostatic oral splint which provides effective and accurate treatment. It is also a differential diagnostic tool in temporomandibular joint disorder that allows treating the patient's pain quickly saving valuable treatment time.

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Group Code: [ACOFS/CONF/03](#)

NEXT GENERATION -MINIMAL INTERVENTION TECHNIQUE ~ "THE HEALING OZONE"

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Comparative evaluation of pH and Fluoride content of locally available and packaged milk in Jaipur, India - an in-vitro study

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ABSTRACT

A complete new way to look at dental decay is through the use of Ozone (O₃) in dentistry. The dental profession no longer has to destroy tooth tissue to eliminate bacteria. A simple 60 second average treatment time with a device that delivers a burst of ozone will destroy all the bacteria that cause the infection and decay. It destroys all the organic effluents that are produced by these bacteria. The treatment is simple, inexpensive (certainly less than the cost of a filling), and requires no injection of anaesthetics. If the area of decay is deeper, and more extensive, Ozone still has a role to play. Also there are many implications of Ozone therapy in new age dentistry such as in sterilising a cavity before a filling is placed, so there will be virtually no sensitivity after the local anaesthetic wears away and can be used to eliminate sensitivity after new crowns or veneers are placed. Therefore, this poster will define the role played by ozone in preventing and treating dental caries.

ABSTRACT

AIM: To assess and compare the pH and fluoride content of locally available and packaged milk in Jaipur.

OBJECTIVE: To assess and compare the pH, using digital pH meter and the fluoride content, using spectrophotometric method, of locally available and packaged milk in Jaipur.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: Fluoride and pH analysis was carried out on 3 groups- (i) Locally available (ii) Packet milk from dairy firm and, (iii) Tetrapack milk. A total of 19 samples were included in the study.

RESULTS: The mean Fluoride content was found to be 0.017 (\pm 0.003 SEM) with a range of 0.001 to 0.02. The pH of the milk samples was found to be in the range of 4.46 to 7.11.

CONCLUSION: In view of the results of the present study, milk consumption has no major impact on total daily dietary fluoride intake but the pH of the soy based tetrapack milk was found to be less than critical pH.

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Group Code: [ACOFS/CONF/04](#)

Oral Health Status of 5 years and 65-74 years old Subjects in a Ward of Jaipur City

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ABSTRACT

AIM: Assess the oral health status and treatment needs of geriatric and pediatric population in a ward of Jaipur city

OBJECTIVE:

- 1.Assess the oral health status using the Oral Health Assessment form of subjects of 5 and 65-74 years in a ward of Jaipur city
2. Assess the periodontal status of subjects of 5 years and 65-74 years using modified CPI index in a ward of Jaipur city

MATERIALS AND METHOD: Sample of 630 subjects including 360 children aged 5 years and 270 adults in the age-group of 65-74 years were examined for their oral health status and periodontal status using WHO Oral Health Assessment Form 2013. Subjects were selected from a ward of Jaipur city

RESULTS: Of the 270 adults, 69.1% subjects cleaned their teeth once a day, only 60.7% used toothpaste. Over 55% subjects had visited a dentist. Over 93% subjects consumed tobacco in some form.

Nearly 31% subjects had complete edentulous arches and mean DMFT score was 16.74 of dentate individuals. The score was higher in males than females.Almost 58% subjects had deep pockets and 73.4% had bleeding on probing.Ninety three percent respondents complained of difficulty in chewing food.Among the 360 children, 71% had either decay or missing tooth with mean dmft 1.43. Mean decay score was 1.36 and mean missing score was 0.12.

CONCLUSION: The study concluded that the DMFT score for adults was high and dmft score for children was low. As nearly a third of the adult population had complete edentulous arches, they had less utilization of dental services.

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"THE WAND : MAGIC OR REALITY???"

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ABSTRACT

Any injection technique including needle punctures of skin or mucosa is the most common cause of fear among patients. There has been a constant search for newer techniques that can make an injection as painless as possible, but at the same time should be extremely effective.

Hence in 1997, the first Computer Controlled Local Anesthetic Delivery (CCLAD) system was introduced into dentistry. This drug delivery system has been able to overcome quite a few problems associated with standard dental syringe, enabling the operator to accurately manipulate needle placement with fingertip accuracy and controlled rate of flow.

This poster describes the "WAND" in detail including its advantages and disadvantages over conventional injection techniques.

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PROMOTING PEDODONTICS THROUGH PEDIATRIC MEDICINE

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ABSTRACT

Infections of the teeth and oral cavity can increase in severity and develop into life threatening situations if not properly managed. Infection management can consist of a combination of dental or surgical procedures and the use of antimicrobials.

Dentists prescribe several categories of medications to manage a variety of diseases and conditions associated with the oral cavity. Among these conditions are bacterial, fungal and viral infections, pain, and caries prevention. The prescription of medications is more complicated than in the past with clinicians dealing with an increasing number of issues such as microbial resistance to prescribed antibiotics and drug interactions within the increased number of medications used by both adult and pediatric patients. To reduce the resistance rate, health care providers must prescribe antibiotics judiciously.

The administration of drugs to pediatric patients is further complicated by the necessity to adjust the dosages of medications to accommodate their lower weight and body size. Pediatric patients cannot be given adult dosages of drug. The primary reason for this is the difference in body size. The dose and instructions on how to take them will vary from patient to patient, depending on the patient's age, weight and other considerations.

Article Code: ACOFS/2/2/08/09

HIV/AIDS & DENTAL PRATICE

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ABSTRACT

AIDS is one of the most dreadful infections occurring in human beings. The first case of HIV infection in human beings came to be known in 1981 in USA. In India it was first noticed in 1986 and since then it is spreading & has become a pandemic. According to a survey, today almost 55 million people that we know of are currently living with HIV. In India, 6.1 million people are infected with HIV.

Dental health care professionals come across HIV infected patients more commonly as oral lesion often present as first signs and symptoms. We are also among the ones who come across many refractory and occult cases. The invasive dental procedures probe a potential health hazards in such cases if proper infection control procedure are not followed. We being a health care professional need to take special care of such cases medically as well as emotionally.

In this paper I will be shedding lights on the common oral lesions in HIV infected patients, how to recognize early as well as refractory cases, the level of discrimination among AIDS patients and how can we create an environment for better treatment of such cases and check occupational hazards.

Key words: HIV/AIDS, Dentists & Infection control.

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Autologous Platelet Rich Fibrin- A Novel Regenerative Material

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ABSTRACT

Platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) is a second generation platelet concentrate widely used to accelerate soft and hard tissue healing. It is strictly an autologous fibrin matrix containing large quantities of platelet and leukocyte cytokines. It is considered to be a good source of growth factors, thus proving to be a wonderful tissue engineering product.

PRF is easy to obtain, less costly, and a beneficial ingredient to add in the "regenerative mix". In addition to its capacity to accelerate healing as well as sealing with fibrin, this adhesive is conventionally known for reducing postoperative hematoma. Its advantages over platelet-rich plasma (PRP) include ease of preparation/application and lack of biochemical modification.

The technique for obtaining PRF is very simple, requiring neither anticoagulant nor bovine thrombin. It is nothing more than centrifuged blood without any addition. We find its utility in various dental applications such as periodontal regeneration, recession coverage, sinus floor elevation/augmentation, ridge augmentation, socket preservation, treatment of periapical lesions and peri-implantitis.

Key Words - Platelet Rich Fibrin (PRF), Growth factors, Recession coverage, Socket preservation, Ridge augmentation.

Article Code: ACOFS/2/2/08/011

MAGIC OF ILLUSION IN RESTORATION OF ANTERIOR TEETH

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ABSTRACT

Balance and harmony with in a smile needs to be achieved irrespective of the anatomical shape, size, spatial orientation or position of the soft tissue in relation to the teeth. The concept of illusions can be made patients satisfied with esthetically pleasing smile. Teeth themselves can be made larger, smaller, wider, and narrower by just reshaping them to reflect the light differently in the zone of reflection. A smile can be broadened or narrowed by illusion. An understanding of this relationship allows the clinician to design a smile that the patient may perceive more attractive. By manipulating how the esthetic display is perceived, the clinician can use illusion effects to create the desired esthetic effect and can take sculptural control of the patient's esthetic comprehension

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Group Code: [ACOFS/CONF/07](#)

Third hand Smoke: A New Dimension to the Effects of Cigarette Smoke

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ABSTRACT

Studies over the last half-century have clearly demonstrated that cigarette smoking is associated with adverse health effects both for smokers and for individuals exposed to secondhand smoke (SHS). Now a new level of exposure has been identified: thirdhand smoke (THS), or residual tobacco smoke pollutants that remain on surfaces and in dust and that are reemitted in the gas phase and interact with other compounds. THS exposure is the result of inhalation, ingestion, or dermal uptake of THS pollutants in the air, in dust, and on surfaces. Various studies point out that THS and SHS are closely related, and in fact coexist as THS is first formed and in settings where smoking recurs regularly. But whereas SHS is removed by ventilation, THS pollutants may persist in environments for several hours or days after tobacco has been smoked.

Thus emerging evidence on THS suggests important new directions for understanding the long-term consequences of tobacco use and for preventing and reducing tobacco use. This presentation demonstrates that beliefs about the health effects of third hand smoke and its serious need for more research in this debatable field.

Keywords: Environmental Tobacco Smoke, Thirdhand Smoke, Smoking, Tobacco

A NEW GENERATION OF REGENERATION- STEM CELLS

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ABSTRACT

Stem cells are undifferentiated cells that go on to develop into any of the more than 200 types of cell the adult human body holds. These stem cells have the awesome potential for regeneration and may be used to replace or repair damaged cells. Due to the limitless therapeutic potential, stem cells continue to be of enormous public, scientific and clinical interest. As a result, scientists can now carry out experiments aimed at determining the mechanisms underlying the conversion of a single, undifferentiated cell, the fertilized egg, into the different cells comprising the organs and tissues of the human body. Although, primary teeth contain a rich supply of stem cells in their dental pulp that remain vital after a child loses a tooth, extracted pulp from children's exfoliated incisors and the stem cells grow rapidly and have the potential to form specialized dentin, bone and neuronal cells. They named these special cells Stem cells from Human Exfoliated Deciduous teeth or SHED. "These cells exhibited an ability to grow much faster and doubled their populations in culture at a greater rate, suggesting SHED may be in a more immature state than adult stem cells." Further study of this easily accessible source of stem cells could lead to new advances in treating damaged teeth, inducing bone regeneration and treating neural injury and disease, bone repair, gene transfer to salivary glands, autoimmune disease and gene transfer, pain, head and neck cancer & many other systemic diseases. This poster will be highlighting that the stem cell research will prolong life, improve life and give hope for life to millions of people in both oral and general health care. The impact of stem cells obtained from totipotent cells is on various oral & systemic diseases.

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Let the wastes of "the sick" not contaminate the lives of "the healthy": BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Most countries in the world are facing the grim situation arising out of environmental pollution due to the rapid growth in the biomedical waste generated by the hospitals, resulting in various nosocomial infections. Mismanagement of health care waste disposal cause dangerous infections which possess a potential threat to the surrounding environment, to the persons handling it and to the public. This is more alarming in 21st century due to the spread of the antibiotic resistance. Waste minimization and recycling are still not well promoted. Therefore, this poster will be highlighting a view of the hospital biomedical waste management and related environment problems in India and associated nosocomial infections.

FLUORIDE DETECTION FIELD KIT : A RECENT ADVANCEMENT FOR A QUICK ESTIMATION OF FLUORIDE IN GROUNDWATER.

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ABSTRACT

Fluoride Detection Kit is a simple, user-friendly and highly cost effective kit for estimation of fluoride in groundwater in comparison with the currently available techniques. There is absolutely no dependence on sophisticated instruments for assembling the kit or using it. . Water sample can be immediately categorized as being safe, marginal or unsafe for drinking from fluoride point of view. Even a layman can perform the test. The unsafe water sample can be further tested easily to quantify the fluoride level roughly in order to know how unsafe it is. This comes in handy to either compare the levels of toxicity between two sources or to spot the least toxic source of groundwater in an area where the entire groundwater is found fluoride-contaminated. Methodology: The procedure is as simple as adding a specified amount of kit reagent to the water sample to be analysed and identifying the color developed. The color develops almost instantaneously and the distinction can be made with the naked eye. Therefore , this review highlights a new era of fluoride detection for ground water.

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Oral Soft Tissue and Teeth Mutilation- A Dental Taboo

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GUIDE : DR. ARPAN SHRIVASTAV

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ABSTRACT

Taboo is a vehement prohibition of an action based on the belief that such behaviour is either too scared or too accursed for ordinary individual to undertake, under threat of supernatural punishment such prohibitions are present in virtually all societies.. "Breaking a taboo " is usually considered objectionable by society in general , not merely a subset of a culture. Social taboos are shy like virtue ; once lost there is no remedy. Taboos after all are only hangovers, the product of disease of mind your mind say. Since antiquity the practice of decorating and mutilating the human body has held an intrinsic fascination for mankind of the various forms of body decoration and mutilation which may be encountered in contemporary societies , mutilation and adornment of the teeth and oral soft tissue comprise a group of practices of obvious significance to the student practitioners of dentistry. Therefore , the purpose of this poster is to highlight sum of the dangerous and hazardous taboos by indigenous people in the form of oral soft tissue and teeth mutilations.

Save My Liver "Hepatitis Management Protocol In Dentistry"

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ABSTRACT

At the beginning of the third millennium, hepatitis B virus (HBV) remains a major public health problem globally; more than two billion people have been infected worldwide, and of these, 350-400 million suffer from chronic infection. Dentists and dental health care workers (DHCWs) are at a high risk of infection with both HBV and HCV during their daily occupational experiences. Similarly, they can infect their patients by such agents if adequate infection control policies are not applied. It is alarming that though the possibility of HBV infection is simply preventable by using a HBV vaccine, a number of dental personnel still have not been vaccinated. There are dentists and DHCWs who have not received all required vaccine doses. Plus, since not all vaccines show immune system response, checking antibody titre is an essential part of the infection precaution which is performed by just a small number of vaccines. More seriously there are still a number of DHCWs who do not routinely use protective equipment's such as shields, gowns and more seriously face masks or gloves. Necessity of continuous infection control education for all DHCWs is obvious and more efforts should be made to prepare them with the most efficient protective strategies. This paper highlights the need of infection control and methods to prevent and manage hepatitis in dental office.

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A SURVEY ON KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE USES OF DENTURE ADHESIVE AMONG PRACTITIONERS

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE:

To check the awareness and usage of denture adhesives among general practitioners in Bhopal.

METHOD:

Double Blinded Survey. A general questionnaire was prepared to evaluate the knowledge about use of Denture Adhesives among practitioners.

CONCLUSION:

80% of practitioners agreed the use of denture adhesive without assessing the patients for longer period.

KEY WORDS: Denture adhesive, retention, stability, tissue response.

A STUDY ON APPREHENSIVE AND NON APPREHENSIVE SCHOOL CHILDREN PREFERENCES OF DENTIST AND DENTAL ATTIRE IN BHOPAL.

SHWETA PARMAR, UG STUDENT

Rishiraj College of Dental Science and Research Centre,
Gandhi Nagar, Airport Road, Bhopal, M.P, India.

ABSTRACT

Objective: There is a universal dilemma on white coat phobia of children and need for colored coats in dental office. To find out preferences on dentist and attire in dental office in apprehensive and non apprehensive children.

Method: A Total sample of 800 school children were selected for this study from three different schools of bhopal with in age group of 6 -14 years. Children fear survey schedule was used to evaluate the Anxiety level of children regarding dentists and dental treatment. In addition questionnaire were filled individually by the children on previous dental experiences, gender preference and dental attire preference. Four different coloured operator coats worn by single dentist was displayed on screen and children were asked to select one out of four as preferred coat they want for their dentist.

Results: Results were tabulated for variables such as age, gender, anxiety levels of the children and past experiences.

Conclusion: Apprehensive children may need to be relieved from their anxious state for which modifications in dentist and attire may be necessary.

Key words: CFSS-Children fear survey schedule, Dental Attire, Children Preference.

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A NEW GENERATION OF REGENERATION- STEM CELLS

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ABSTRACT

Stem cells are undifferentiated cells that go on to develop into any of the more than 200 types of cell the adult human body holds. These stem cells have the awesome potential for regeneration and may be used to replace or repair damaged cells. Due to the limitless therapeutic potential, stem cells continue to be of enormous public, scientific and clinical interest. As a result, scientists can now carry out experiments aimed at determining the mechanisms underlying the conversion of a single, undifferentiated cell, the fertilized egg, into the different cells comprising the organs and tissues of the human body. Although, primary teeth contain a rich supply of stem cells in their dental pulp that remain vital after a child loses a tooth, extracted pulp from children's exfoliated incisors and the stem cells grow rapidly and have the potential to form specialized dentin, bone and neuronal cells. They named these special cells Stem cells from Human Exfoliated Deciduous teeth or SHED. "These cells exhibited an ability to grow much faster and doubled their populations in culture at a greater rate, suggesting SHED may be in a more immature state than adult stem cells." Further study of this easily accessible source of stem cells could lead to new advances in treating damaged teeth, inducing bone regeneration and treating neural injury and disease, bone repair, gene transfer to salivary glands, autoimmune disease and gene transfer, pain, head and neck cancer & many other systemic diseases. This poster will be highlighting that The impact of stem cells obtained from totipotent cells is on various oral & systemic diseases

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Forensic Dentistry- Dental Indicators for Identifications

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ABSTRACT

Forensic Odontology is a science that utilizes the dentist's knowledge to serve the judicial system. Forensic dentistry is the proper handling, examination and evaluation of dental evidence, which will be then presented in the interest of justice. Worldwide, dentists qualified in forensic science are giving expert opinion in cases related to human identification, bitemark analysis, craniofacial trauma and malpractice. The evidence that may be derived from dental rugae, lip prints, dental appliances and histological examination of hard tissue, in age determination and identification of the person to whom it belongs. This is done including radiographs, ante-mortem (before death) and post-mortem photographs, DNA, cheiloscopy, rugoscopy. Human identification relies heavily on the quality of dental records. This article gives an insight to Forensic Odontology and outlines some of its medico-legal applications.

Keywords:

Forensic Odontology, identification, bitemarks.

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OZONE

“A BOON FOR DENTISTRY”

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ABSTRACT

The ability to treat a carious lesion without the need of amputation of the diseased tissue would be one of the greatest achievements in the history of dentistry. Ozone therapy has the potential to move towards this goal. Ozone can be useful for various methods such as :Endodontic treatment and root canal disinfection, chronic periodontitis, infections after tooth extractions and chronic wound healing .The current research is indicating that ozone has proved to be an exciting advance for the dental profession with substantial and far-reaching implications in the delivery of dental care in the 21st Century. Ozone is a powerful anti-microbial agent with the ability to penetrate hard and soft tissues. The benefits of ozone therapy are reduced costs and the potential elimination of dental treatment phobia.

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LIPOMA OF THE FLOOR OF THE MOUTH : REVIEW OF LITERATURE WITH A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Lipoma is a common, slow-growing, benign, encapsulated tumor of fatty tissue. The lipoma differs from normal body fat in that its lipid is not available for metabolism. Miles et al suggested that this factor, together with its autonomous growth, warrants its classification as a true benign neoplasm. Although trauma is considered to be an etiologic factor in lipomas occurring in other parts of the body, intraoral lipomas are of unknown etiology. They commonly affect the upper back and shoulder and rarely occur in the oral cavity. Intraorally they are seen predominantly in the buccal mucosa, followed by the lip and the tongue. Lipomas of the floor of the mouth are extremely rare if reported in the literature. We report such a case of lipoma occurring on the floor of the mouth in a 40 year old female patient who reported to our institution- Govt. Dental College , Indore. This paper deals with a brief review of literature pertaining to intraoral lipomas, with special attention to those occurring on the floor of the mouth , and about their management.

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IS GARLIC A BOON TO HUMAN HEALTH? - A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Garlic is one of the edible plants and is common ingredient available in the kitchen. Garlic (*Allium sativum*) is one of the most extensively researched medicinal plants and its typical odor and antibacterial activity depends on allicin produced by enzymatic activity of allinase (acysteine sulfoxide lyase) on alliin after crushing or cutting garlic clove. Today, both scientific and herbalist tradition support the fact that garlic, in its various forms can provide extraordinary health benefits. Unquestionably, it can significantly reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease and certain kinds of cancer. Taking garlic in certain dosages can help protect human cells from oxidation, free radicals and certain types of radiation. Garlic is an effective immune system Booster and has anti-bacterial, anti-viral and anti-fungal properties. Here, in this review, we discuss the constituents, properties, medicinal uses, dental application, advantages and disadvantages of garlic.

Keywords- Garlic, *Allium Sativum*, Medicinal plant, Herbal medicine.

Dental Anxiety in the age group of 10-14 Years Old Children and Its Relationship to Dental Caries

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE : The aims of this study to present an insight on dental fear among the school children and assess the relationship between caries experience and fear of dental procedure.

Method: A sample size of 250 students (both sex) of age group 10-14 years were included for the study. Before conducting a dental examination, each subject was asked to independently complete a Children's Fear Survey Schedule - Dental Subscale (CFSS-DS) questionnaire. Children having a score of >38 were included in the group 'with dental fear' while those scoring <38 were placed in the 'without dental fear' group. All dental examinations were performed on the school premises according to WHO criteria.

Result: The number of children who experienced dental fear was 105 (42%). It was found that Decayed, Missing and Filled Surface Index (DMFS-dfs) increased significantly with increasing CFSS-DS values. Fear scores were highest for 'Injections', followed by "dentist drill" and "choking". Children were significantly less anxious about specific items of dental treatment if they had experienced that particular form of treatment. Females were found to be statistically more dentally anxious than males.

Conclusion: The data showed prevalence of dental fear in the 10-14 years old children of this study. Dental fear scores decreased with increasing age and experience.

Keywords: Dental Anxiety, Dental Fear, Treatment Experience.

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LASERS IN MINIMALLY INVASIVE DENTISTRY

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this presentation is to outline the role of lasers in dental practice.

METHOD: Literature across electronic and print media was studied to review types, uses, applications and future of various dental lasers currently available.

RESULT: The major objections most dentists have to lasers are cost and limited procedures. With the cost coming down and awareness being increased among general dentists, more and more dentists are incorporating lasers into their practices.

CONCLUSION: Lasers have been used in dentistry for more than 20 years. We have graduated from treating only soft tissues to treating hard tissues such as teeth and bone. Lasers are perfect tools for minimally invasive dentistry. The more healthy tooth structure conserved during a procedure, the better the long-term health of the tooth and that is how laser is more than just another tool to better assist the dentist in his practice. This poster depicts the type of lasers, their various applications and current advances in laser dentistry.

Key Words: Dental lasers, Soft tissue lasers, Hard tissue lasers, Minimally invasive dentistry.

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Oral and Perioral Piercing

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ABSTRACT

We have presented a comprehensive review of oral and perioral piercing. This contemporary phenomenon has many implications for the piercee and for the oral healthcare professional. Oral and perioral piercing, which has become prevalent recently, has historical antecedents. The implications of piercing are described in detail including sites at the tongue, lips, cheeks, frenum, and uvula. Complications occurring immediately after, soon after, and long after the piercing are detailed with special emphasis on the possible deleterious effects on hard and soft oral tissues.

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