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Group Code: [ACOFS/CONF/001](#)

RECENT ADVANCES IN DENTAL CAD/CAM SYSTEMS

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Oil Pulling: An Ancient Practice for a Modern Times

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GUIDED BY: DR.VRINDA SAXENA

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: This Poster presentation on CAD/CAM in dentistry gives an overview of how it works. It also provides information on the advantages and disadvantages, various products available and recent advances of CAD/ CAM in dentistry.

METHOD: The information for this poster presentation was collected by scientific search in electronic resources, books and in published articles by using the following key words: Computer-aided design, Computer-aided manufacturing, Dental prosthesis.

RESULTS: Computer-aided design (CAD) and computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) have become an increasingly popular part of dentistry over the past few years. In spite of the high investment more and more dental practitioners are incorporating the use of In-office dental CAD CAM systems to keep pace with recent advancements.

CONCLUSION: The CAD/CAM technology, both in dental office and the dental laboratory, can be applied to inlays, onlays, veneers, crowns, implant abutments, and even complex full-mouth reconstruction. Over the years, CAD/ CAM dentistry has made fabrication of restorations easier, faster, and more predictable and precise than before. It is only a matter of time when this technology will become an essential part of every general dental practice.

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ABSTRACT

Oil pulling has been used extensively as a traditional Indian folk remedy for many years for strengthening teeth, gums, and the jaw and to prevent decay, oral malodor, bleeding gums, dryness of the throat, and cracked lips. Oil pulling is a simple but apparently powerful practice (also known from Ayurveda) reputedly drawing toxins from your oral mucosa & destroying mouth germs while stimulating bodily eliminations and increasing metabolism, thus reportedly leading to various (sometimes dramatic) healing benefits and enhanced health (apparently) whitening of teeth, fixing/fastening loose teeth, eliminating bleeding gums and preventing cavities. The practice of oil pulling or oil swishing is a time-honored Indian folk remedy that involves swishing edible oil in the mouth for oral and systemic health benefits. Oil pulling offers a naturalistic approach to oral health care for a growing body of individuals who desire alternative and complementary medicine. The purpose of this paper is to summarize the effectiveness of oil pulling on oral health.

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Group Code: ACOFS/CONF/002

Investigation of Oral Cancer

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ABSTRACT

Oral cancer are those cancer that occurs in the oral cavity also in oropharynx. According to WHO the incidence of oral cancer is 2.6 per I lakh people in India ,which is greater than other countries.investigation is a key, and provides information about the type and the stage of cancer ,which guides the accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment planning.from chair side to laboratory there are many investigation procedure available. Choosing the right investigation toll will help in saving precious time in daiagnosing as well as saves patient life. This paper discusses the various tools available for diagnosis of oral cancer.

KEY WORDS: oral cancer-various investigation tools-accurate diagnosis and treatment planning

EFFECT OF SONIC ACTIVATION AND ERBIUM:YTTTRIUM-SCANDIUM-GALLIUM-GARNET LASER ACTIVATION ON ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF ROOT CANAL IRRIGANTS

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of sonic or laser activation of two irrigation protocols on mature biofilms of *Enterococcus fecalis* in vitro.

Method: Root canals in 80 single-rooted teeth were instrumented using a rotary Ni-Ti system. Biofilms of *E.fecalis* were generated based on a previously established protocol. Samples were randomly divided into 4 experimental [n=20] groups: group 1 [3% NaOCl] activated using a sonic device [EndoActivator, Dentsply Tulsa Dental Specialties, Tulsa, OK, USA], group 2 [3% NaOCl] activated using the radial firing tip of a Er:YSGG laser; group 3: 3% NaOCl-17% EDTA-3% NaOCl activated using the Endoactivator; group 4: 3% NaOCl-17% EDTA-3% NaOCl activated using the Er:YSGG laser. Bacterial viability was assessed by confocal microscopy using the LIVE/DEAD stain. Dentin powder was obtained for analysing the colony forming units [CFU/mL]. Data were analysed by appropriate statistical analyses with P = 0.05.

Result: The biofilm within the root canal lumen was completely destroyed by the experimental groups. Analysis of the biomass within the dentinal tubules at 200 microns showed that group 4 had the maximum percentage of dead bacteria [P<0.05]. At 400 microns, there was no significant difference between the groups [P>0.05]. Culture analysis showed no growth in any of the groups at 200 microns.

Keywords: Root canal, microbiology, *Enterococcus fecalis*, Biofilm, activation, sonic, laser, confocal microscopy, bacterial culture

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Group Code: [ACOFS/CONF/003](#)

Providing Dental Care in Prison

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Oral health is a priority among prison inmates as it is for the general population. It will be challenging for a Dentist to provide dental care in such an environment. The challenges may include threat to personal security, inability to move freely, lack of infrastructure in prison environment which may require up gradation and lastly awareness regarding dental care in prisoners.

METHOD: Google, Pubmed, Medline search engine used to get literature on providing dental care for prisoners.

CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS: Oral health needs of the prisoners are complex because of habits such as drugs, tobacco, and prevalence of chronic dental and periodontal diseases, mental trauma. All these factors stress on the requirement of high level of dental participation and funding from the government agencies to update the dental setup inside the prison campus and having a dentist posted in prison on a regular basis.

The prison capacity is becoming full and overcrowded according to many published survey reports across India. This issue has become an utmost priority, which requires thorough planning and execution.

KEY WORDS; Prisoners, Oral Health

Article Code: [ACOFS/5/3/2017/005](#)

Prevention and Treatment of Local Anesthesia toxicity in Dental Practice

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ABSTRACT

The use of LA in dentistry is not new. It is used since the discovery of LA. It had made various dental procedures like tooth extraction and other minor oral surgical procedures to almost painless procedures. But, like the other side of the coin, LA too has some adverse effects which are popularly known as "Local Anesthesia systemic Toxicity" LAST like methemoglobinemia, paresthesia, nausea and severe conditions like coma, respiratory arrest etc. The LAST can be prevented by going through thorough medical examination, prevention of injecting LA systemically and always keep backup of BLS in case of LAST.

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Group Code: ACOFS/CONF/004

Endodontic Rejuvenation- A Review

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ABSTRACT

Endodontic therapy has made milestones of success in terms of conservation and preservation of dental tissues. Impractical assumptions about tooth decay and earlier concepts of treatment modalities have been overcome by the endodontic rejuvenation taking dentistry ahead. In the present scenario various procedures aimed at maintaining the vitality of the teeth have been achieved. This paper emphasizes on the recent concepts which serves as door to new dimension in reestablishing the tooth-life-line.

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SOUND DENTAL HEALTH TO SOUND GENERAL HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

The oral cavity is the site of many infectious and inflammatory diseases. Systemic diseases have been recently associated with the oral diseases and chronic periodontitis . Poor oral hygiene and chronic periodontitis are probably the most prevalent and show strongest epidemiological and plausible mechanistic associations with these systemic diseases. The bacterial colonization of the teeth , possibly introduces more bacteria into tissue and the blood stream leading to the increased prevalence in magnitude of bacteremia. This link between oral diseases and systemic diseases will help the physicians in their early detection and management. This poster highlights the relationship between the oral diseases and various systemic disorders.

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Group Code: [ACOFS/CONF/005](#)

PREVALENCE OF TRAUMATIC DENTAL INJURIES (TDI) AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG 7-15 YEAR OLD SCHOOL-CHILDREN OF JAIPUR - A CROSS-SECTIONAL OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

AIM: The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of anterior teeth fracture and associated factors among 7-15 year old schoolchildren.

METHODOLOGY:The sample consisted of 5000 schoolchildren aged 7-15 years attending government schools in Jaipur. Data on school system, number of students were obtained from the District Education Department/ Siksha Sankul of Jaipur district. Jaipur district was stratified into 14 tehsils. List of schools from each tehsil was obtained from Siksha sankul. By using Probability Proportional to Sample size, the subjects were selected from each tehsil. The assessment of anterior tooth fractures were done using Ellis classification. Other contributing factors such as overjet and lip incompetency were also examined.

RESULTS: The statistical analysis of the results were done using chi-square test. The result of this study reveals that prevalence of traumatic dental injuries amongst 7-15 year aged schoolchildren in Jaipur was 11.88%.

CONCLUSION: It was concluded that prevention through health promotion and correction of predisposing risk factors should be carried out to reduce the prevalence of dental injury and to avoid the financial costs of treatment. Preventive education programs targeting schoolchildren, about traumatic dental injuries should be instituted, directed at parents (including pregnant mothers) and school teachers to inform them about the problems of dental trauma (conservation of avulsed and fractured teeth, and the importance of immediate treatment), and to obtain a cooperative attitude to the treatments and good motivation in the controls.

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KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS ABOUT HIV/AIDS AMONG BDS STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE: Dentists are an important component of the health care delivery system. Since they are the one who are responsible for the oral care of patients, they come in close contact with blood and saliva of patients. Due to frequent and prolonged contact, they are being identified as a potential risk group for the spread of HIV/AIDS. To reduce the transmission, adequate knowledge about the disease and practice of safety measures are of great importance. The aim was to evaluate knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS among BDS.

METHOD: A cross sectional questionnaire pilot study was conducted among 100 students and interns of Modern Dental College & Research Centre, Gandhi Nagar, Indore (M.P.).

RESULTS: Most were aware about the duration of window period. Very few (8%) had the knowledge of the helpline no. of HIV/AIDS. Only 28% knew about the confirmatory test for HIV. 81% responded that they would treat a known HIV patient in your clinic.

CONCLUSION: This study shows that the students needed to be made aware of many aspects of HIV/AIDS.

KEYWORDS: HIV/AIDS, Window period, Dental students.

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ASSOCIATION OF SALIVARY UREA AND PH WITH CARIES ACTIVE AND CARIES FREE CHILDREN USING UREA BASED CHEWING GUM.

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ABSTRACT

Objective/s: 1) To assess the salivary urea concentration before meal and 5 min, 30 min and 60 min interval of time after meal.
2) To assess the pH changes in three interval of time in caries active and caries free children.

Materials and Method: Study was conducted in total of 60 children of age 10 year in private school, Indore. Children were divided into 2 groups that is caries active and caries free on the basis of DMFT/deft index. Saliva sample is collected from children after chewing Urea containing chewing gum for 5 min. With the help of radox reagent salivary urea concentration and pH of saliva is measured by pH paper strips.

Results: Salivary concentration of urea, measured fasting in the morning (basic values) in examinees with a low caries index, ranging in limits from 5.50 to 9.10 mmol/l, and significantly lower values in examinees with a high DMFT-index (from 3.40 to 5.50 mmol/l). The same was done with the concentration of salivary urea at different time intervals after taking the meal - 5, 30 and 60 minutes in the examinees with a different DMFT-index. pH of saliva is decreases before meal and after chewing gum pH increases. There is a significant correlation seen between salivary urea, pH and caries.

Conclusion: The positive effect of urea was confirmed by the values found in this study: the respondents with a lower DMFT-index present a higher concentration of urea than in the basic values, and in the values of stimulated (through the meal) saliva, followed in all intervals.

Article Code: ACOFS/5/3/2017/011

Nanodentistry

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ABSTRACT

Recent advances by scientists and engineers in manipulating matter at this small magnitude indicate potential application of this nanoscience through developments of materials and systems in every economic arena eg. Telecommunications, aerospace, computers, textiles, biomedical and dental. 'Nano' is derived from nan(n)os, the Greek word for 'dwarf ,little old man'. A nanometre is 10^{-9} or one billionth of a metre. Nanotechnology is about manipulating matter, atom by atom. The late physicist Richard P. Feynman in 1959 proposed using machine tools to make smaller machine tools which in turn, would be used to make smaller machine tools and so on. Human body comprises of molecules, hence the availability of molecular nanotechnology will permit dramatic progress to address medical problems and will use molecular knowledge to maintain and improve human health at molecular scale.

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"KNOWLEDGE OF BIOMEDICAL WASTE AMONG UNDERGRADUATE DENTAL STUDENTS OF A COLLEGE- A SHORT STUDY"

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ABSTRACT

Objective/s: To assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of biomedical waste management among dental students in Meerut, U.P.

Materials and Method: A cross-sectional questionnaire based survey containing 19 questions to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice on biomedical waste management.

Result: The mean knowledge, attitude and practice scores were 56.70%, 85.07 % and 46.30% respectively.

Conclusion: The study revealed that although knowledge regarding biomedical waste management among dental students of the institution was adequate, attitude was good and practice remained low.

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BIOLOGICAL CONNEXION TO FUTURE!!!

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ABSTRACT

Stem cell therapy has a promising future for tissue regenerative medicine. Until recently, stem cells harvested from umbilical cord blood were the only storage option to guard against future illness or disease. Unfortunately, this opportunity comes at the time of birth only and many parents regret missing it. Nowadays, the focus is shifting towards other sources of stem cell such as teeth and adjoining tissues because of their accessibility, plasticity and high proliferative ability. More popularly called as DENTAL Stem cell banking. Based on this novel source of stem cell, a new concept of dental stem cell banking has come up. This concept is based on obtaining stem cells from exfoliated deciduous teeth, third molars and orthodontically extracted teeth. Out of these stem cells from exfoliated deciduous teeth (SHED) are found to be more potent and immature as documented. In order to tap the potential of this readily available source of stem cells, various dental stem cells banks have come up in different part of world. This presentation will discuss in detail the technical, financial and more importantly biological aspects of this upcoming avenue in India with major focus on the role of general dentist in making people aware of this unique biological connexion to future.

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LOBSTEIN SYNDROME

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ABSTRACT

Background: Osteogenesis imperfecta (OI and sometimes known as brittle bone disease, or "Lobstein syndrome") is a congenital bone disorder characterized by brittle bones that are prone to fracture. People with OI are born with defective connective tissue, or without the ability to make it, usually because of a deficiency of Type-1 collagen. This clinical case makes a contribution to our knowledge of the rarely encountered pathology.

CASE DESCRIPTION: A case of 14 year old male patient with the main concern of dental infection. A radiographic and clinical examination was conducted. High propensity to fracture, bowing of bones with slight blue tinge in the sclera were prominent findings. Serum alkaline levels were markedly raised. Clinical Impression: In cases in which OI is diagnosed, patients should be examined carefully and the occurrence of OI should be considered since, in its mild form, it might be misdiagnosed.

Article Code: [ACOFS/5/3/2017/015](#)

Alarming Oral Health at risk of deterioration.

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ABSTRACT

Modern world is at risk of poor oral health because of increasing risk factors. So, now its the time to awake people to take care & make aware about their oral health. This poster shows some of the methods by which oral health can be saved from deteriorating factors. To achieve good oral health for each and every individual, it is important for the community, dentist, health agencies and government to work together.

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Pulp Revascularization A Review

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ORAL CYSTICERCOSIS: A RARE DIAGNOSIS, BASED ON ULTRASONOGRAPHY AND MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING

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ABSTRACT

Pulp vitality is extremely important for the tooth viability. Millions of teeth are saved each year by root canal therapy. Although current treatment modalities offer high levels of success for many conditions, an ideal form of therapy must consist of regenerative approaches in which diseased or necrotic pulp tissues are removed and replaced with healthy pulp tissue to revitalize teeth.

The regenerative endodontic techniques involve combination of disinfection and debridement of infected root canal systems with apical enlargement to permit revascularization.

An important aspect of this technique is the use of intracanal irrigants with placement of triple antibiotic paste for few weeks, followed by its removal and induction of bleeding into the root canal. Blood is allowed to clot (which acts as scaffold) and mineral trioxide aggregate is placed over the clot. Sequential radiographs show healing of periapical tissues and root elongation

Article Code: [ACOFS/5/3/2017/017](#)

ABSTRACT

Taenia solium, the larvae of pork tapeworm can cause the parasitic infection cysticercosis. It is commonly seen in developing countries. The condition rarely involves orofacial region and represents a difficulty in clinical diagnosis.

We present a case report of a healthy middle aged female patient with rare involvement of mentalis muscle by cysticercosis and the contribution of ultrasonography and MRI in diagnosis of cysticercosis. The diagnosis was confirmed by histopathological examination. The case was managed by conservative enucleation of the cyst under local anesthesia.

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

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TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS

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Guided by: Dr.Omkar Shetty

(Dean & Head of Department Prosthodontics) &
Dr.Gaurang Mistry (Professor Prosthodontics) Padmashree
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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.

Article Code: ACOFS/5/3/2017/019

ABSTRACT

A tingling thought about the temporomandibular joint open close open close open close. Do you have any popping, clicking or pain in your jaw joint?

It is said that "the mouth is attached to the body" but in the realm of the temporomandibular joint, we could say the entire body is interconnected.

Only the temporomandibular joint gets away with those ironic one liners without smileys. The temporomandibular joint is a unique synovial bilateral joint with translatory and rotational movements and its disorders are musculoskeletal within the masticatory system.

Stress wreaks havoc on the temporomandibular joint, the other causes may include arthritis, grinding of the teeth, excessive gum chewing, poor posture and malocclusion or trauma to the teeth and jaw.

Temporomandibular joint noises and associated pain are common among the population. Less is often the best in treating temporomandibular disorders.

Along with the proper diagnosis, the correct treatment planning can be done to avoid major surgical procedures.

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Group Code: [ACOFS/CONF/011](#)

Nano biopsy

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ABSTRACT

The ability to study molecular biology of living single cell in heterogenous cell population is essential for next generation analysis of cellular circuitry and function. Nanobiopsy platform is based on scanning ion conductance microscopy. It uses electro wetting within a nano pipettes to extract cellular material from living cells with minimal disruption of cellular milieu. This may provide the foundation for dynamic sub-cellular genomic analysis.

Keywords: nanopipette. scanning ion conductance microscope. single cell biopsy. next generation sequencing.

DENTAL STUDENTS ATTITUDES TOWARD RESEARCH AND SCIENCE IN DAYANANDA SAGAR COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES; BANGALORE (A QUESTIONNAIRE STUDY)

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Guided by-Prof. Dr. Gopikrishna V,

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ABSTRACT

Aim: To determine the attitude and involvement of dental students in research and the barriers they face in accessing scholarly opportunities in the dental college.

Method: A cross sectional study was conducted among 205 students of a dental institution. A self administered closed ended questionnaire consisting of 27 questions which had 3 sections: - importance of science and research, barriers to research involvement, exposure to dental research. It was assessed on 5 - point likert scale. Descriptive data was analyzed using SPSS 14.

Results: There was 100 percent response rate. Results showed that only 9.8 percent participated in research as a dental student. Respondents(43.6percent) agreed that scientific research enabled their progress and should be encouraged to complete a research project in dental school(29.9percent) .Sixty five participants(31.9 percent) strongly disagreed that treatment methods need not be scientifically supported. Inadequate time in the curricula and lack of funding for research projects were the major obstacles the students perceived for research involvement during dental school.

Conclusion: Since medicine has moved from symptomatic treatment towards evidence based approach, research plays an effective role. Through this we should infuse interest among the students of the dental profession.

Key words: Dental Research , Dental Education , Dental Students , Barriers.

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PHOTOBIMODULATION IN DENTISTRY

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DENTAL HOME

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ABSTRACT

Photobiomodulation (PBM) is also known as low level laser therapy (LLL) or cold laser therapy. It uses light in the range of 400-900 nm. The principle is that it uses light energy to elicit biological responses from the cell and normalises cell function. It is based on Arndt-Schultz law. Numerous studies have shown that PBM affects the mitochondria of the cell, primarily cytochrome c oxidase in the electron transfer chain and porphyrin on the cell membrane. In dentistry biostimulation can be used for many things including treatment of recurrent aphthous stomatitis and traumatic ulcers, reduction of oral edema, post-operative analgesia following periodontic, oral surgical and endodontic procedures, treatment of recurrent intraoral and labial herpes. It also helps in reducing pain of orthodontic treatment and of temporomandibular joint disorders. It also helps in the management of inflammatory conditions such as erosive lichen planus by modulation of inflammatory chemicals. This paper gives an overview of various applications of PBM in dentistry.

KEY WORDS: Photobiomodulation, biological response, Arndt-Schultz law, postoperative analgesia, mitochondria, healing, cell membrane

ABSTRACT

Background : The pediatrics community has promoted the concept of a medical home to improve families' care utilization. and propose a dental home concept to improve families' access to dental care.

Method : This policy is based on a review of the current dental and medical literature related to the establishment of a dental home. A MEDLINE search was conducted using the terms "dental home", "medical home in pediatrics", and "infant oral health care".

Clinical Implications: The dental home is the ongoing relationship between the dentist and the patient, inclusive of all aspects of oral health care delivered in a comprehensive, continuously accessible, coordinated, and family-centered way. The dental home can provide access to preventive and emergency services for children. Establishment of the home early in the child's life can expose a child to prevention and early intervention before problems occur, reduce anxiety and facilitate referral.

Keywords: Dental home, comprehensive oral health, health care.

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COMMON DRUG INTERACTION AND ITS MEDICAL APPLICATIONS IN DENTISTRY

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ABSTRACT

Drug interactions are most common and important type of adverse drug events because they are often predictable based on previous reports, clinical studies and an understanding of pharmacological principles. What is drug interaction???..... It occurs when the effect of particular drug is altered when it is taken with another drug or with food. Some drug events have life threatening consequences and may expedite the removal of popular medications from market place. The current literature confirms that elders are the largest consumers of medications because they suffer from multiple health problems. Mostly the patients suffering from cardiovascular disorders, asthma, diabetes and hypertension with liver disorders, renal dysfunctions are mostly found to be prescribed by multiple medications. In this case chances of harmful drug interactions increases. This paper is an attempt to highlight the various drug interactions in medically compromised patients and focuses on the crucial role of doctors and pharmacist in dealing with such interactions. I strongly believe that awareness and knowledge about old and recent drugs and proper screening of prescriptions and proactive monitoring of patients can act as a boon in the detection and prevention of drug interactions.

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