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ABSTRACTS of the 2nd INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CONTEMPORARY PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY



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ICCPD 2022 at a glance

 Website www.iccpd.org	 Date 02-04 September 2022	 Theme Contemporary Clinical Techniques in Pediatric Dentistry	 Topics All aspects of Pediatric Dentistry	 Language English
 Time Zone GMT (GMT +0)	 Speakers 15 World-Class Keynote Speakers	 Abstracts To be published in Special Issue of Contemporary Pediatric Dentistry	 Benefits of Attendance *Certificate of attendance *Reaching recorded lectures for 30 days after congress *Attending online presentation panel and networking opportunities	 Venue Virtual (Zoom)

ICCPD 2022 KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



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2-4 SEPTEMBER 2022

VIRTUAL  **CONTEMPORARY CLINICAL TECHNIQUES IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY**

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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

 ANNA FUKS HEBREW UNIVERSITY, ISRAEL HOW MATERIALS SCIENCE HAS CHANGED CLINICAL PULP THERAPY?	 CAROLYN PRIMUS AUGUSTA UNIVERSITY, USA HOW MATERIALS SCIENCE HAS CHANGED CLINICAL PULP THERAPY?	 LARS ANDERSSON MALMÖ UNIVERSITY, SWEDEN TOOTH AVULSION AND REPLANTATION	 NICOLA INNES CARDIFF UNIVERSITY, UNITED KINGDOM THE HALL TECHNIQUE: WHAT DOES OVER 20 YEARS OF EVIDENCE TELL US?
 JORGE CASIAN PRIVATE PRACTICE, MEXICO CLINICAL DECISIONS IN MOLAR INCISOR HYPOMINERALIZATION	 PALOMA PEREZ PRIETO CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA, SPAIN LEVELS OF SEDATION IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY: HUMANIZING TREATMENTS WITH NITROUS OXIDE AND OXYGEN	 SERHAT KOKEN UNIVERSITY OF SIENA, ITALY ANTERIOR DIRECT COMPOSITES: GUIDELINES FOR MIMICKING NATURE	 MRIDULA GOSWAMI MAULANA AZAD INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES, INDIA SILVER DIAMINE FLUORIDE: MINIMALLY INVASIVE STRATEGY IN CARIES MANAGEMENT
 PATRICIA CATÓN HERNÁNDEZ UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA, SPAIN AESTHETIC MANAGEMENT OF THE ANTERIOR FRONT WITH COMPOSITES IN PRIMARY TEETH	 TETYANA PESHKO PRIVATE PRACTICE, UKRAINE EASY PULPECTOMY IN PRIMARY TEETH: TREATING IRREVERSIBLE PULPITIS	 JUAN DANIEL FLORES UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DEL ESTADO, MEXICO TIMELY INTERVENTION OF MALOCCLUSION	 MOSTAFA NABIL NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE, EGYPT DECISION MAKING INSIDE THE OPERATION ROOM IN PEDIATRIC GENERAL ANESTHESIA CASES
 ANTONIO PEDRO SILVA PRIVATE PRACTICE, BELGIUM THE "WORLD IS ALWAYS" CHANGING: KEY TRENDS AND CHALLENGE IN CONTEMPORARY PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY	 MARINA PAPACHRONI PRIVATE PRACTICE, GREECE THE INTERDENTAL ANATOMY: TIPS AND TRICKS FOR CLASS 2 COMPOSITE RESTORATIONS	 GOKHAN DOKUMACIGIL PRIVATE PRACTICE, TURKEY THE BASIS OF DENTAL PHOTOGRAPHY	

ICCPD 2022 SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME



2nd INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CONTEMPORARY PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

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ICCPD 2022
SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM
DAY 1 | 02 SEP FRIDAY

BURAK BULDUR
WELCOME SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT
07:45 - 08:00
GMT + 0

LARS ANDERSSON
TOOTH AVULSION AND REPLANTATION
08:00 - 08:50
GMT + 0

NICOLA INNES
THE HALL TECHNIQUE: WHAT DOES OVER 20 YEARS OF EVIDENCE TELL US?
09:00 - 09:50
GMT + 0

TETYANA PESHKO
EASY PULPECTOMY IN PRIMARY TEETH: TREATING IRREVERSIBLE PULPITIS
10:00 - 10:50
GMT + 0

SERHAT KOKEN
ANTERIOR DIRECT COMPOSITES: GUIDELINES FOR MIMICKING NATURE
11:00 - 11:50
GMT + 0

ANTONIO PEDRO SILVA
THE WORLD IS "ALWAYS" CHANGING: KEY TRENDS AND CHALLENGES IN CONTEMPORARY PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY
12:00 - 12:50
GMT + 0

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ICCPD 2022
SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM
DAY 2 | 03 SEP SATURDAY

MRIDULA GOSWAMI
SILVER DIAMINE FLUORIDE: MINIMALLY INVASIVE STRATEGY IN CARIES MANAGEMENT
07:00 - 07:50
GMT + 0

PALOMA PEREZ PRIETO
LEVELS OF SEDATION IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY: HUMANIZING TREATMENTS WITH NITROUS OXIDE AND OXYGEN
08:00 - 08:50
GMT + 0

MOSTAFA NABIL
DECISION MAKING INSIDE THE OPERATION ROOM IN PEDIATRIC GENERAL ANESTHESIA CASES
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MARINA PAPACHRONI
THE INTERDENTAL ANATOMY: TIPS AND TRICKS FOR CLASS 2 COMPOSITE RESTORATIONS
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GOKHAN DOKUMACIGIL
THE BASIS OF DENTAL PHOTOGRAPHY
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GMT + 0

ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION 1
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GMT + 0

ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION 2
14:00 - 15:00
GMT + 0

ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION 3
15:00 - 16:00
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AESTHETIC MANAGEMENT OF THE ANTERIOR FRONT WITH COMPOSITES IN PRIMARY TEETH
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GMT + 0

JUAN DANIEL FLORES
TIMELY INTERVENTION OF MALOCCLUSION
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JORGE CASIAN
CLINICAL DECISIONS IN MOLAR INCISOR HYPOMINERALIZATION
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HOW HAS MATERIALS SCIENCE CHANGED CLINICAL PULP THERAPY?
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GMT + 0

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Oral Presentations

OP1

PREVALENCE AND ETIOLOGY OF MOLAR-INCISOR-HYPOMINERALISATION AMONG TUNISIAN SCHOOLCHILDREN: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Mouna Ben Salem^{1,2}, Farah Chouchene^{1,2}, Fatma Masmoudi^{1,2}, Ahlem Baaziz^{1,2}, Fethi Maatouk^{1,2}, Hichem Ghedira^{1,2}

¹ Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry, University of Monastir, Monastir, Tunisia

² Laboratory of Biological, Clinical and Dento-Facial Approach, University of Monastir, Monastir, Tunisia

Aim: Molar incisor hypomineralisation (MIH) is defined as qualitative hypomineralisation affecting one to four first permanent molars (FPM) commonly associated with permanent incisors (PI). The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence and the etiology of MIH in schoolchildren from Monastir, Tunisia.

Methods: A total of 880, 6- to 12-year-old children were included in this survey. The sample was derived from 15 randomly selected primary schools in Monastir. Dental examination was performed at the school by one calibrated examiner. MIH was recorded based on a modified EAPD protocol. Socio-demographic data and the potential risk factors were determined through a structured questionnaire completed by the children's parents. Statistical analysis was performed with a chi-Square test.

Results: The prevalence of MIH was 8.6%. The distribution of children with MIH according to socio-demographic data was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). Among hypomineralised first permanent molars and incisors, the most common type of hypomineralisation defect was white/ creamy opacities (47.3%). About 57% of children who had suffered from asthma in the three first years of age developed MIH subsequently, this association was statistically significant ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusions: The prevalence of MIH among Tunisian schoolchildren is relatively low. A significant association was found between children with asthma and MIH development. Further standardised prospective studies are required to provide further information in this topic and to identify earlier susceptible patients in the future.

Oral Presentations

OP2

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPATHY AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF DENTAL STUDENTS IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY TRAINING

Emine Kaya

Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Istanbul Okan University, Istanbul, Türkiye

Aim: The aim of the present study was to evaluate the association between empathy and communication skills of undergraduate dental students in the clinical training of pediatric dentistry.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 143 undergraduate dental students in 3rd, 4th and 5th grade who interned in the pediatric dentistry clinic of Istanbul Okan University. The Jefferson Scale of Physician Empathy-Health Professionals (JSPE-HP) was used to evaluate empathy level and The Communication Skills Inventory (CSI) was used to assess communication skills of dental students. Data analysis was employed with SPSS. Exploratory factor analysis was used to test for the fundamental construct validity of the scales among the students.

Results: The total mean JSPE-HP scores for all dental students was 78.53 (SD=11.32). A significant difference was found between the mean empathy scores of the 3rd-year and 4th-year ($p=0.041$). The mean total CSI scores of all dental students was 155.7 (SD=10.49). There was a significant difference between mental communication score of female and male. ($p<0.001$) A significant positive correlation was found between empathy and communication skill ($r=0.359$, $p<0.001$).

Conclusions: Empathy and communication skills are crucial in pediatric dentistry to establish an effective relationship between dentists and children. Therefore, we suggest that empathy and communication skills may be addressed in the curriculum of dental education. Improving the empathy and communication skills of dental students may increase their ability to provide better dentist-children relationship and to perform more successful treatments in pediatric dentistry.

Oral Presentations

OP3

A SEGMENTAL INTERCEPTIVE ORTHODONTIC BIOMECHANICAL APPROACH FOR SEGMENTAL ANTERIOR CROSSBITE CORRECTION: A CASE REPORT

Raghu Devanna¹, Hammad Farouq Turkistani², Thamer Eidhah Alzahrani³, Yousef Althomali⁴

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² Faculty of Dentistry, Taif University, Taif, Saudi Arabia

Segmental anterior crossbite is 5.5% prevalent in children of Saudi Arabia. This condition is a cause of esthetic as well as functional concern to children and parents. The case report presented here explains the successful interceptive treatment approach for a young female patient aged 11 years with segmental anterior crossbite. The interceptive orthodontic treatment for Segmental anterior crossbite usually includes thorough diagnosis and treatment planning to align anterior teeth and create a positive overbite. In the present report, the patients presented to the orthodontic clinic with complaint of inability to chew from front teeth. On clinical examination, the anterior segmental crossbite of #11,12, 21, and 22 was confirmed. As the patient presented to the hospital for treatment at a young age, the aim of the treatment was to intercept at this stage to correct the crossbite as early as possible. The treatment objectives were achieved through bonding brackets to the upper four incisors and applying segmental biomechanics. The concept of segmental biomechanics was used to an advantage as an interceptive orthodontic approach for the management of crossbite which otherwise would have resulted in severe malocclusion and future TMJ problems. A short duration of treatment with good patient compliance yielded a good outcome. A simple and successful method of segmental biomechanical approach and overcorrection of the same is discussed. The case report represents the concept segmental biomechanical approach to treat segmental anterior crossbite to bring about the successful interceptive orthodontic management.

Oral Presentations

OP4

ORTHODONTIC CORRECTION OF MESIODENS EXTRACTED MALPOSITIONED TEETH USING SECTIONAL WIRE AND 2 × 4 ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCE: A CASE REPORT

Suyash Joshi, Nupur Ninawe, Nilam Honaje

Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Government Dental College & Hospital, Nagpur, India

The correction of malpositioned teeth due to the presence of mesiodens into the dental arch is often a challenging task for the alignment of teeth for pediatric dentists. The present case report presents simple sectioning of the orthodontic treatment approach in an 11-year-old male patient who had labially malpositioned incisor teeth because of the conical-shaped supernumerary tooth in the maxillary anterior region. The extraction of the mesiodens tooth was done and orthodontic separators were placed in the molar region for the band placement. After healing of the socket, two orthodontic bands with molar tubes were placed in both maxillary molars, and four brackets were placed on incisor teeth by using orthodontic adhesive. Alignment of teeth was done after up-gradation of NiTi wire and stainless steel wire was placed for the space closure between two central incisors. Elastic chains were attached to all the four brackets and the patient was recalled on regular appointments. The significant corrections were encountered in only five months and a permanent lingual retainer was given to the patient. This treatment option eliminated the detrimental effects to the developing dentition and helped patients to enhance their smile and dental aesthetics.

Oral Presentations

OP5

ASSESSMENT OF OSSEOUS CHANGES ON DENTAL PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY OF CHILDREN WITH TYPE-1 DIABETES MELLITUS USING MANDIBULAR INDEXES

Muge Bulut, Muge Tokuc

Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Istanbul Okan University, Istanbul, Türkiye

Aim: Type-1 diabetes is the most common chronic endocrine pathology among children characterized by a disorder of carbohydrate, fat and protein metabolism. A high risk of bone fractures has been reported as a complication of the disease. Although the mechanisms underlying diabetic bone fragility are not fully understood, decreased osteocalcin levels and increased bone resorption are associated with impaired bone formation. In this study, it was aimed to evaluate bone quality in children with type 1 diabetes using radiomorphometric measurements on panoramic radiography and to compare it with healthy children.

Methods: Mandibular cortical index and mandibular cortical width were evaluated on dental panoramic radiographs of 31 Type-1 diabetes mellitus patients and 32 healthy children aged 6-13 years. Image J program was used to measure the cortical width. 2-Sample T-test was used for statistical comparison of the obtained results. Morphology of the mandibular cortex was evaluated according to the Klemetti classification.

Results: There was no statistical difference between the mandibular cortical width measurements of children with type-1 diabetes and healthy children ($p=0.99$). In 61% of children with type-1 diabetes mellitus and 84% of healthy children, the endosteal margin of the cortical bone was even and sharp at both sides (Klemetti classification-C1); Semi lunar defects or seeing to form the endosteal cortical layer on one or both sides (Klemetti classification-C2) were observed in 38% of children with type-1 diabetes mellitus and in 15% of healthy children. No clearly porous and heavy endosteal cortical residues (Klemetti classification-C3) were observed in any of the patients examined radiographically.

Conclusions: Radiomorphometric indexes evaluated in panoramic radiography can determine osteoporotic changes in the mandibula of type-1 diabetes mellitus patients. Evaluation of bone quality with panoramic radiographs provides clinical benefit to physicians with its low cost, ease of access and reducing the radiation exposure of children.

Oral Presentations

OP6

MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS OF THE CONDYLAR HEAD AMONG CHILDREN AGED 4–15 YEARS: A PANORAMIC STUDY

Pritesh Gawali, Rahul Hegde, Anand Shigli, Geetanjali Jadhav

Department of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry, D Y Patil Dental School, Pune, India

Aim: Growth and development of dentocraniofacial complex occurs during various stage of development of dentition with TMJ as one of its centres of growth. The condition of temporomandibular joint can be visible from its condylar head form; therefore, it is crucial to recognize the normal morphology of condylar head during different stages of development of dentition. The aim of the study is to view the morphological appearance of condylar head during primary dentition, mixed dentition and permanent dentition.

Methods: 400 panoramic images of 194 boys and 296 girls were collected and were divided into three groups bases on the stage of dentition. Shape of the condylar head were determined by tracing the print out of the panoramic image on an X ray viewer.

Results: The study showed that during primary dentition stage shape of the conylar head was dominated by round shape and as growth and development occurs the condylar head shape changes to convex.

Conclusions: The study describes the normal morphology of mandibular condyles in a child population. The dentition status as well as growth of craniofacial has a significant role in determining condylar morphology.

Oral Presentations**OP7**

BIO-MIMETIC RESTORATION OF A LARGE UNCOMPLICATED CROWN FRACTURE IN A 9 YEARS OLD PATIENT: A CASE REPORT

Arbel Atar Singolda, Sigalit Blumer, Gisela Berenstein Ajzman

Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel

We present a case of a 9 years old female patient who presented with a large non-complicated crown fracture of the maxillary central incisor following a fall 2 years prior to her presentation. The patient had several failed restorative treatments prior of arriving to our clinic. The tooth presented a large fracture with a distal sub-gingival aspect. Despite the severity of the fracture there was no sensitivity upon percussion and palpation. Tooth responded positively to vitality cold test. The peri-apical Xray showed incisors developmental symmetry, periodontal ligaments were continues without any further pathological finding. Our restorative plan included a bio-mimetic approach in order to preserve the tooth vitality. The bio-mimetic restorative plan used both stress reducing and bond-maximizing protocols as follows: rubber dam with clamp B4, buccal and palatinal beveling, sandblasting, enamel etching, immediate dentin sealing (IDS) with Clearfill Se system. To avoid dentin decouple resin coat with flowable resin was used for 5 min, during this time the palatinal wall was restored using Paladex silicon matrix system. In order to relieve the restorative stress; 3 mm Ribbond's leno weave fiber reinforcement was used. The dentin was restored with thin horizontal layers of Ever-X and Spectra composite that are 1mm or less, as part of the protocol to reduce stress and C-factor. The purpose of using bio-mimetic restorative concepts and protocols is to increase the longevity of restorative dental treatments, conservation of tooth structure, prevents periodontal complications and pulp devitalization, thus improving quality of life. The final result was pleasing to both the patient and her family, conveying the importance of bio-mimetic.

Oral Presentations

OP8

DETERMINATION OF EFFECTIVE FACTORS ON DENTAL CARIES IN CHILDREN AGED 10-12 IN TÜRKİYE

Nevra Karamüftüoğlu¹, Didem Atabek², Fatma Semanur Korkmaz Öner³, Seçil Özkan³, Mustafa Necmi İlhan³

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2Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Gazi University, Ankara, Türkiye

3Department of Public Health, Gazi University, Ankara, Türkiye

Aim: The aim of this study is to determine the factors affecting the formation of dental caries in 10-12 years old in Türkiye.

Methods: For 1 year, 161 children aged 10-12 were included in the study. The control group (n=75) consisted of those who did not have any decayed, missing, filled teeth (DMFT=0), the case group (n=86) was composed of those with positive DMFT index. Along with dental examination, a face-to-face questionnaire was administered to the children. Two different questionnaires were applied to the parents, including the factors related to themselves and their children. Logistic regression was performed to determine the factors affecting caries. For this purpose, three different models were established.

Results: The mean DMFT index of the children in the case group was 3.45 ± 2.35 . According to the parents of the children in the case group, the DMFT index of the children who were DMFT positive in the last 3 years and who consumed snacks twice a day or more was higher ($p < 0.05$). In the logistic regression between the case-control groups, in the parent's child-related OH model; children who do not brush their teeth regularly are 2.128 times more likely to develop caries than those who brush regularly ($p = 0.043$, CI=1.023-4.4). In the child's own OH model; the probability of developing caries is 2.750 times higher in those who consume snacks twice a day or more than those who consume it once a day ($p = 0.048$, CI=1.010-7.490).

Conclusions: It was concluded that raising the awareness of children and parents about caries risk factors is important in preventing dental caries.

Oral Presentations

OP9

MICROLEAKAGE OF RESIN INFILTRATION IN ARTIFICIAL WHITE SPOT LESIONS BLEACHED WITH DIFFERENT BLEACHING AGENTS

Gorkem Sengez, Soner Sismanoglu

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Aim: Dental caries starts with demineralization which is caused by the acids produced by bacteria in the dental plaque. The first sign of demineralization is white spot lesions. At this stage, it can be stopped by resin infiltration technique. In dental practice, white spot lesions on the anterior teeth can be treated by a combination of bleaching and resin infiltration for an esthetic result. The aim of this study is to determine the dye penetration depth (microleakage) in bleached artificial white spot lesions (AWL).

Methods: Sixty sound bovine teeth were selected and submerged into acrylic blocs, the buccal surface was coated with nail varnish except for a 3x3mm² area (measurement area) and immersed into demineralization solution in order to create AWL. Then the samples were randomly divided into 5 groups according to different bleaching agents applied (Whiteness HP Blue Calcium, Opalescence Boost, Opalescence Quick PF, Whiteness Perfect). The samples were bleached according to manufacturers' recommendations except for 1 group which served as the control. All the groups were treated with resin infiltration and immersed in 2% methylene blue and sectioned buccolingually. The dye penetration depth was scored under the stereomicroscope. Data were analyzed by using Kruskal Wallis and Mann Whitney U tests.

Results: Bleached groups showed more dye penetration depth than control group. Office bleaching agents showed deeper penetration depth than home bleaching agents. In home bleaching agents, penetration depth was reduced with less carbamid peroxide concentration.

Conclusions: The bleaching application appears to increase microleakage in AWL. It may be beneficial to use home bleaching agents for combined bleaching and resin infiltration technique for less microleakage.

Oral Presentations

OP10

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THIRD MOLAR AGENESIS AND OTHER TEETH AGENESIS IN PATIENTS WITH OLIGODONTIA AND HYPODONTIA

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Aim: This study aimed to determine the relationship between the agenesis of third molars and the number and localization of other missing teeth in patients with hypodontia and oligodontia.

Methods: The records of patients who were referred to Suleyman Demirel University, Department of Pedodontics between the years of 1999 and 2018, clinically/radiographically diagnosed with hypodontia and oligodontia were reviewed. At the age of 9-15 years, a total of 276 patients who had complete records and qualified panoramic radiographs were determined. Ninety-two patients control group (number of missing teeth=0)(Group 1), ninety-two patients with hypodontia (number of missing teeth<6)(Group 2) and ninety-two patients with oligodontia (number of missing teeth≥6)(Group 3) were determined. Also, according to the localization of missing teeth, the anterior, premolar and molar regions of the maxilla and mandible were grouped. Pearson Chi-Square and Logistic Regression were used statistically.

Results: When the third molar tooth agenesis in the maxilla was examined, there was no statistically significant difference between Groups 2 and 3, but a statistically significant difference was found between Group 2 and Group 3 when compared with Group 1 ($p<0.001$). When the third molar tooth agenesis in the mandible was examined, a statistically significant difference was found between all groups ($p<0.001$). According to localization of lack the tooth, when agenesis of third molar teeth was examined, it was observed that the third molar tooth agenesis was more common in patients with tooth agenesis in the molar region.

Conclusions: As the number of missing teeth increases, the incidence of third molar teeth decreases. Incidence of third molar teeth had reduce especially in the case of lack of teeth in the molar region had reduce.

Oral Presentations

OP11

A CASE REPORT ON PERIPHERAL ODONTOGENIC MYXOMA IN A 9-YEAR-OLD GIRL: A RARE OCCURRENCE

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This case report presents a rare case of peripheral odontogenic myxoma occurring in a 9-year-old girl in the right anterior region of the maxilla extending from the lateral incisor to the first primary molar. It was in size, firm in consistency, adherent to maxillary gingiva but not fixed and the color and texture of overlying mucosa appeared normal. The radiograph showed no signs of bony expansion or erosion of alveolar bone. Considering the clinical and radiographic findings, the provisional diagnosis of pyogenic granuloma was made. The lesion was surgically excised under local anesthesia. The excised tissue mass was subjected to histological examination. On microscopic examination, an H&E stained section showed an overall feature of lesion suggestive of peripheral odontogenic myxoma (POM). POM is a very rare lesion compared to other peripheral odontogenic tumors that occur in the 4th to 6th decade of life. In contrast, our case was found in a 9-year-old girl. If left untreated POMs have shown to have unlimited growth potential. POMs without bone involvement are treated by surgical excision while those with bone destruction require a thorough curettage along with surgical excision. Although the reported cases of POM show a lower recurrence rate (3%-8%) when compared to central odontogenic myxoma (10%-33%), a planned surgical excision or semi-radical approach is justified. A close follow-up is essential to rule out intra-osseous extension of lesion and recurrence. In our case, the two years follow-up period showed no recurrence of the lesion.

Oral Presentations

OP12

COMPARISON OF CYCLIC FATIGUE RESISTANCES OF FOUR DIFFERENT NI-TI FILES USED IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

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Aim: The aim of the study was to compare four different NiTi file systems, 21 mm in length with the dynamic test model by simulating body temperature in a stainless-steel artificial canal.

Methods: In the study, four different NiTi files (48 in total) were evaluated, including two reciprocating files (T-endo Must 25.06, Endoart Expert Gold F2) and two rotary files (T-endo Mis 25.06, Endoart Action Gold F2) (n:12). All files were tested at 37°C in a stainless-steel artificial canal with 1.5 mm internal diameter, 60-degree curvature angle and 5 mm curvature diameter using the dynamic test model until fracture occurred. The time that the fracture occurred was measured from the device's digital chronometer, and the length of the broken pieces was measured with a digital caliper. The obtained data was analyzed using Kruskal-Wallis and Bonferroni tests.

Results: T-endo Must 25.06 (379.25 ± 42.34) and Endoart Expert Gold F2 (354 ± 31.71) files showed higher cyclic fatigue resistance compared to the T-endo Mis 25.06 (238.58 ± 31.19) and Endoart Action Gold F2 (270.50 ± 17.62) files ($p < 0.05$). There is no statistically significant difference in cyclic fatigue resistance between T-endo Must and Endoart Expert Gold files, nor between T-endo Mis and Endoart Action Gold files ($p > 0.05$). It was determined that there was a difference between the lengths of the broken pieces only between T-endo Mis (4.62 ± 0.56) and Endoart Expert Gold (5.79 ± 0.58), T-endo Must (6.12 ± 0.64) files. There was no statistically significant difference between the other groups.

Conclusions: Although both types of files were heat treated, reciprocating files were found to have higher cyclic fatigue resistance than rotary files.

Oral Presentations

OP13

EVALUATION OF CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IMAGES TAKEN FROM A GROUP OF PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

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Aim: This study aimed to compare the motion artifact and diagnostic quality of cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) according to gender, age range, image region, and indication taken from pediatric patients admitted to Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, Pediatric Dentistry.

Methods: 76 CBCTs taken from pediatric patients aged 4-14 years who applied to our faculty between 2015-2022 were meticulously examined by a specialist regarding motion artifact and image quality. Jamovi 2.2.5 statistical program was used for statistical analysis, and comparative data analysis was done with the chi-square test. The significance level for statistics was set at $p < 0.05$.

Results: Of the participants whose images were examined, 51% were females, and 49% were males. Movement artifact was observed less in females (25.6%) than males (43.2%). However, it was determined that the diagnostic quality of the x-rays taken from females (72%) was better than that of x-rays taken from males (54%). Patients aged ten years and younger had fewer motion artifacts and higher diagnostic quality than patients aged 11 years and older. Movement artifact was higher in the maxilla (42%) than in the mandibula (27%) and was lower in terms of diagnostic quality.

Conclusions: It was found that movement artifact and diagnostic quality in CBCTs taken from pediatric patients did not significantly differ in terms of the criteria examined. It is predicted that more significant results can be obtained with more images and analyses made in larger areas.

Oral Presentations

OP14

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALOCCLUSION IN CHILDREN WITH OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA

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Aim: Osteogenesis imperfecta (OI) is a genetic disease in which type I collagen and skeletal development are affected. Patients with OI also have altered craniofacial development, related to the disease itself, which represents the main cause of the class III malocclusion that frequently manifests in these patients. Some publications confirm a greater severity of malocclusion in the mixed dentition when compared to control groups. To date, the primary dentition has received little attention, although in our experience it already reflects signs that anticipate class III malocclusion. This study aimed to confirm the greater severity of malocclusion in mixed dentition and study the characteristics present in deciduous dentition in a sample of children with different types of OI.

Methods: In mixed dentition, the Discrepancy Index (DI) was obtained to assess the severity of the malocclusion. In primary dentition, occlusion characteristics were studied with emphasis on the incisor and molar relationship.

Results: The sample evaluated in mixed dentition presented more severe disturbances than the control group, particularly in the variables: negative overjet, anterior and lateral open bites, and posterior crossbite. In primary dentition, there will be a greater frequency of: long mesial step, class III canine relationship and overbite and overbite will decrease with a tendency to edge-edge and even anterior crossbite.

Conclusions: Children with OI have more severe malocclusions in the mixed dentition (DI). Their temporary dentition shows characteristics related to the future class III malocclusion. We estimate that the development of class III malocclusion and its severity follows a progressive temporal pattern related to altered craniofacial development.

Oral Presentations

OP15

ASSOCIATION OF FOOD MARKETING EXPOSURE WITH EATING BEHAVIOUR AMONG 5-8 YEAR OLD CHILDREN: AN INDIAN SCENARIO

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Aim: Food marketing directed towards children is being progressively recognized as a significant health risk. The present was undertaken to assess the marketing exposure of 5–8-year-old Indian children and to evaluate its effect on children's eating behaviour. This research will be helpful in understanding the vulnerability of young children towards targeted advertising and will further help in developing policies and regulations.

Methods: Marketing exposure among children was estimated using brand logo/name recognition scale. The logo recognition was examined by evaluating child's ability to correctly match a logo with its corresponding product category. Selection of brand logos was done after reviewing the commonly advertised food products during children's programme. A total of 21 brand names/logos were included. Brand logo score (0-21) was calculated as number of correctly identified brand logos by the child. Children's eating behaviour was assessed by questionnaire filled by parents in which the frequency of packaged food and beverages was recorded as "once a day or more" (score-3), "once a week or more" (score-2) and "less than once a week" (score-1). Eating Behaviour score (1-3) was calculated as the average score of these responses. Data analysis was performed using a SPSS-20 statistical software package

Results: The average brand logo recognition score was 15.69. Higher age group had a significantly higher brand logo recognition score. High Consumption of snacks, confectionaries, sweetened beverages was found in this study population and was significantly associated with brand logo recognition score.

Conclusions: A multidimensional approach, involving strict food marketing regulations, media literacy programmes at school and community levels, is needed to tackle the adverse impact of food marketing on children's health.

Oral Presentations

OP16

CLINICAL AND RADIOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF PREVENEERED AND NANO COMPOSITE VENEERED STAINLESS STEEL CROWNS AS RESTORATIONS FOR PRIMARY MOLARS

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Aim: This study aimed to clinically and radiographically compare between preveneered stainless steel crowns (PVSSCs) and chairside fabricated, Nano composite veneered stainless steel crowns (NCVSSCs) as restorations for primary molars.

Methods: 40 lower primary molars in 20 patients needing restorative treatment with full coverage crowns were included in this study using a split mouth design. Assessment included Simplified oral hygiene index (OHI-S), Gingival index (GI), Alveolar bone resorption and Parental satisfaction.

Results: After 1 and 12 months, Group I showed statistically significantly lower mean OHI-S score than Group II. After 3, 6, 9 as well as 12 months; there was no statistically significant difference between mean GI scores in the two groups. After 1 month, 3, 6, 9 as well as 12 months; Group I showed statistically significantly higher mean alveolar bone resorption than Group II. Group I showed statistically significantly lower mean satisfaction score than Group II.

Conclusions: Veneering the posterior stainless steel crowns with nano-composite using the ceramic repair system could be an effective procedure that improves esthetic appearance, preserves most of the dental structure, requires minimal preparation and has a lower cost than the preformed esthetic crowns. Strict oral hygiene measures are imperative after placement of a veneered crown.

Oral Presentations

OP17

ANTI-CANDIDA ACTIVITY OF MYRRH AND LEMON OILS

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Aim: The purpose of this in vitro study was to determine the efficacy of myrrh and lemon essential oils in eradicating *Candida albicans*.

Methods: Anti-Candida effect of Myrrh and Lemon oil on *Candida albicans* were investigated with microdilution technique according to the instructions of Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). *Candida albicans* American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) 10231 standard strain was used in the experiments. Each oil was diluted 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32 and 1/64 folds in 96-well plates with Brain Heart Infusion (BHI) broth. *C. albicans* broth cultures adjusted to 0.5 McFarland turbidity standard were inoculated into each well. The absorbance of the time T0 were measured spectrophotometrically at OD600 nm in the Epoch (Biotek) system. After incubation at 37°C for 24 hours, the absorbance values of T24 time were measured and values were compared with T0 absorbance. The same method was applied to the commercial oral care mouthwash as control.

Results: It was observed that commercial mouthwash used as a positive control suppressed the growth of *C. albicans* by 100% up to 1/8 dilution and 96% at 1/16 dilution. Microdilution results revealed that myrrh oil suppressed the fungal growth by 90% at 1/4 dilution, but its effect decreased to 56% at 1/8 dilution. Moreover, lemon oil was found 100% effective at 1/4 dilution and 96% and 84% effective at 1/8 and 1/16 dilutions, respectively.

Conclusions: 1/4 diluted lemon oil is as effective as commercial mouthwash in suppressing the growth of oral *Candida albicans*.

Oral Presentations

OP18

ORAL AND DENTAL HEALTH TREATMENTS OF 0-14-YEARS-OLD CHILDREN: A RETROSPECTIVE SAMPLE FROM A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, PEDIATRIC DENTAL CLINIC

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Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the applied oral-dental health treatments to children aged 0-14 years-old in the pediatric dentistry clinic of a university hospital retrospectively.

Methods: The retrospective data of patients who applied to Hacettepe University Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Pediatric Dentistry between 2016-2021 was gathered. Frequencies and percentages for qualitative data, distribution statistics for quantitative data were determined.

Results: Totally, 186.030 dental treatments were applied; 46.8% of these were dental examination. The mean age was 7.8 ± 2.8 years and 51.8% of patients were male. Of all patients 73.7% were 6-12 years-old, 22.4% were 0-5 years-old and 3.9% were ≥ 13 years-old. Oral and dental examination had the highest percentages for all age groups (44.5%, 53.4% and 50.2%, respectively); besides the most frequently applied dental treatments were tooth extraction under local anesthesia (12.8%), posterior composite resin restoration (11.1%), topical fluoride application (8.5%) and compomer restorations (6.0%). In the 0-5 years-old-age-group, compomer (7.9%), posterior composite (3.2%), glass ionomer cement (3.0%) restorations and stainless-steel-crown (SSC) (1.2%); in the 6-12-years-old-age-group posterior composite(13%), compomer (5.7%), anterior composite(2.4%) restorations and fissure sealant(2.1%); in the ≥ 13 -year-old-age-group posterior composite(21.5%), anterior composite(6.1%), fissure sealant(1.7%) were the most frequently applied restorative treatments. Of the 1377 teeth that treated with amputation 63.8% were primary teeth.

Conclusions: Oral and dental health treatments applied in different dentition periods in children vary. In all age groups; dental examination, tooth extraction under local anesthesia and restorative treatments were the most common dental treatment applications. It is extremely important to develop adequate preventive oral and dental health programs with advanced research that will evaluate current oral and dental health practices and treatment needs of individuals.

Oral Presentations

OP19

ORAL HEALTH KNOWLEDGE OF TURKISH PHYSICIANS: RESULTS OF THE PILOT STUDY

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Aim: Oral health is an integral part of general health and the integration of oral health into general health services is vital for improving community oral health. The aim of this study is to evaluate the knowledge of physicians about oral and dental health.

Methods: A pilot study was conducted with 44 physicians to test the questionnaire prepared based on the previous studies. The answers obtained from the pilot study were evaluated in terms of intelligibility of the questions. A questionnaire was prepared via the internet and the related link was sent to 85 physicians by e-mail or social media. The questionnaire included questions referring to the demographic characteristics of the physicians, knowledge, and self-assessment of them about oral health. Statistical analysis was done by using SPSS for Windows 20.0.

Results: 44 physicians (27 females, 17 males) participated in the study. The mean age was 31 ± 8.2 years. Most of the physicians (93.2%) reported that vitamin-D deficiency could increase dental caries. About half of the physicians (43.1%) thought that professional fluoride applications weren't safe. 26 (59.1%) physicians approved the eruption times of the first permanent molars as 5-7 years of age. Only 10 (22.7%) stated that cleaning of the teeth should be commenced following the first primary tooth eruption. The quarter of them (27.3%) didn't know that the prescribed iron supplements (drops/syrup) may cause staining of the teeth. Only 14 (31.8%) physicians approved that caries-causing bacteria can be transmitted from mother to baby in the postpartum period. Reportedly, many (84.1%) of the physicians in the study didn't receive education on oral and dental health before, and only 13.6% (n=6) considered their knowledge of oral and dental health competent.

Conclusions: It has been seen that it would be beneficial to include oral and dental health training in the medical education of physicians.

Oral Presentations

OP20

ORAL HABITS AND MALOCCLUSION IN NORTH-AFRICAN CHILDREN

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Aim: This study aimed to determine the association between oral habits and malocclusions in children aged 7-14 year children living in rural and urban communities of Tunisia.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study which included 420 children who were referred to the department of pediatric and preventive dentistry at the Rabta hospital and aged from 7 to 14 year old. Intraoral examination was conducted to diagnose malocclusion. Data extracted from extra-oral and intra-oral examination with a questionnaire of the parents were combined to diagnose oral habits.

Results: The study demonstrated that 346 (84%) of the children presented with malocclusion traits, the most common were spacing (84%), midline shift (73,3%) and increased overjet (45,7%). Three hundred eighty two (91%) study participants had oral habits. Infantile swallowing was the most frequently practiced oral habit in the study population (89,5%). The association between malocclusion and oral habits was statistically significant ($p<.005$).

Conclusions: This study showed that digit sucking and pencil chewing demonstrated strong association with anterior openbite and increased overjet ($p<.001$). Tongue thrusting was significantly associated with anterior openbite ($p<.001$). Infantile swallowing and digit sucking are plausible risk factors for development of anterior open bite and increased overjet in children.

Oral Presentations

OP21

ORAL HEALTH STATUS AND TREATMENT NEEDS OF CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE: PRELIMINARY REPORT

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Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the oral health status and treatment needs of children with cardiac disease.

Methods: A pilot study was conducted on a total of 52 children with cardiac disease, aged 5-14 years, who applied to the Hacettepe University Faculty of Dentistry Department of Pediatric Dentistry. The questionnaires and examination forms were tested for the clarity and feasibility in this preliminary study. The systemic condition, dental caries, developmental enamel defects, plaque accumulation, gingival health, and dental treatment needs of children were evaluated.

Results: A total of 52 children, 23 (44.2%) boys, and 29 (55.7%) girls, with a mean age of 9.78 ± 2.65 , were examined. 27 children (51.7%) had no additional systemic disease. Some of the additional diseases that children had, were Down syndrome, Kabuki syndrome, di George syndrome, aicardia goutieres syndrome, epilepsy, and hydrocephalus. 9 children (17.3%) had never been to a dentist before. When evaluated in terms of tooth brushing habits, 18 of the children (34.6%) reported not brushing their teeth regularly. The mean DMFT, DMFS, dmft, dmfs, plaque index, and gingival index were 3.94 ± 3.90 , 4.98 ± 4.95 ; 4.71 ± 4.38 ; 10.79 ± 11.51 ; 1.07 ± 0.42 , and 0.62 ± 0.52 , respectively. 98% (n=51) of the children required restorative treatment, 17.3% (n=9) endodontic treatment, and 26.9% (n=14) tooth extraction in at least one tooth. 11.5 % (n=6) of the children required scaling and root planning, 36.5 % (n=19) orthodontic treatment and 8.6 % (n=6) had hypomineralized teeth. 34.6% (n=18) of the children had the habit of nail-biting (n=16) and finger sucking (n=2).

Conclusions: The children with cardiac disease are at risk for infective endocarditis and have high dental treatment requirements. In order to improve oral health, regular dental referrals by physicians, preventive measures, and dental treatments should be included in the multidisciplinary management of children with cardiac disease.

Oral Presentations

OP22

DO CLINICAL PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY PRACTICE GUIDELINES MEET THE STANDARDS? A META-RESEARCH AND QUALITY APPRAISAL USING AGREE II TOOL

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Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs) are systematically developed statements to aid practitioners in decision-making and improve health care. We aimed to evaluate the adherence to the AGREE II (Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation II) tool of published CPGs in paediatric dentistry. PubMed, EMBASE, Scopus, LIVIVO, Lilacs, international guideline websites, scientific societies, and grey literature databases were searched up to 1st September 2021. We included CPGs that contain “guidelines” or “recommendations” directed to paediatric dentists. Draft guidelines or guidelines developed for special needs patients were excluded. Descriptive statistics were reported for the characteristics of the guidelines. Domain scores were calculated by summing up all the scores of the two assessors' items in a domain and by scaling the total as a percentage of the maximum possible score for that domain. We considered the high-quality guidelines to be those with all domain scores > 60%. Each domain's mean overall scores (95% confidence interval, CI) were calculated. Forty-three (43) guidelines were included in this study. Overall mean (95% CI) for all the domains as follows: 1) scope and purpose (49.3%, 95%CI: 41.4-57.2), 2) stakeholder involvement (32.2%, 95%CI: 24.2-40.1), 3) rigour of development (29.0%, 95%CI: 22.3-35.7), 4) clarity of presentation (57.5%, 95%CI: 50.3-64.6), 5) applicability (15.8%, 95%CI: 10.4-21.3), and 6) editorial independence (37.7%, 95%CI: 26.0-49.5). Only one guideline was reported with >60% for all the 6 domains. The reporting quality of paediatric dentistry guidelines does not meet the standard for methodological quality, especially in domain 5 for applicability. Paediatric dentists should be aware of this while implementing recommendations into practice. Guideline developers should use and adhere to AGREE tool while conducting and updating the guidelines to ensure transparency and improve the applicability.

Oral Presentations

OP23

REPAIR OR REPLACE FAILED RESTORATIONS? SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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This study conducted a systematic review to gather and compare survival data between repair and replacement techniques in failed restorations of primary and permanent teeth. The systematic searches were performed in PubMed/MEDLINE, Scopus, Web of Science, Embase, and OpenSigle databases. Two independent calibrated reviewers ($\kappa=0.87$) assessed as inclusion criteria: (1) Repair or replacement studies, (2) success, longevity, or survival data, (3) randomized clinical controlled trials; and for the exclusion criteria (1) Loss to follow-up over 30%, (2) less than 12 months follow-up, (3) anterior teeth. The risk of bias was assessed by the Rob 2 tool, and the certainty of the evidence was evaluated using the GRADE tool. Meta-analysis was conducted considering treatment survival rate. We identified 4,070 potentially relevant publications, but only three studies were included in the qualitative and quantitative analysis, all evaluating permanent dentition. A standard follow-up time between studies was collected, and the pooled survival rate between studies was 99% after three years. There was no statistically significant difference between approaches and no heterogeneity between studies. All included studies had a high risk of bias. The certainty of the evidence for the outcome measure of success between repair and replacement interventions in failed restorations is very low. The longevity for both techniques appears to be similar. However, the certainty of the evidence is very low, and the trials have a high risk of bias.

Oral Presentations

OP24

CHILD BEHAVIOR MANAGEMENT DURING DENTAL TREATMENT: SCOPING REVIEW

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The aim of this scoping review is to compile the most relevant information related to non-pharmacological behavior management techniques in children during dental treatment. To answer the question, "what are the non-pharmacological behavior management strategies for children in outpatient settings?" a systematized literature search was conducted in the Medline/Pubmed, Scopus, Web of Science databases and OpenGrey. This review was registered in the Open Science Framework (<https://osf.io/nu98x>). The papers were evaluated by two independent trained and calibrated reviewers (Kappa = 0.90). Inclusion criteria were clinical studies focusing on non-pharmacological behavior management techniques in children, systematic reviews of the literature, prospective studies, observational studies, case series and case reports, and guidelines from pediatric dental associations. Laboratory studies, book chapters, and expert commentaries were excluded. Several behavior management strategies were found, such as: Tell-Show-Do, Hypnosis, Voice Control, Protective Stabilization, Visual Distraction, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, among others. The Tell-Show-Do-Do and Visual Distraction techniques show good acceptance by parents and children, and satisfactory results. As Voice Control and Protective Stabilization can be considered aversive techniques and show low acceptance by parents and children. The wishes and opinions of parents and children must be respected in choosing the best behavior management strategy, and this may be justified by the increase in the number of publications on friendly techniques behavior management.

Oral Presentations

OP25

LEAVING THE ROOT IN THE JAWS AFTER EXTRACTION OF CORONAL SECTION OF THE TOOTH IN TRAUMATIC CASE SERIES

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Bone loss is the most common complication of a dental trauma. Preservation of the bone volume is the key for more conservative treatments in the future. First case involved a 15-year-old male with crown-root fracture under the gingiva of the maxillary right central incisor. Patient was hospitalized as a result of a car accident, then applied to pedodontics after two weeks. The coronal part couldn't be treated and should be removed. The patient didn't have any treatment in two weeks after the accident, so that the canal was infected. After local anesthesia, a full-thickness flap was raised and the pulp was extirpated. Apical bleeding was stimulated by a K-file and regeneration protocols were applied using a combination of i-PRF+MTA. Finally, primary closure achieved by coronal repositioning of the flap. When the soft tissue healed, a modified nance appliance was given to provide aesthetics and function. No adverse changes were observed in the root after 1-year. Bone loss was observed in mesial; however, it might be the effect of the appliance, whose compatibility was impaired. The second case involved a 12-year-old female with replacement root resorption secondary to an avulsion of the the maxillary left central incisor. After anesthesia, an H-file was used to remove the filling, then irrigated with a 1% NaOCl solution and saline. Apical bleeding was stimulated by a K-file. After the removal of coronal piece, same flap protocols applied. Using a diamond bur, the coronal piece was removed 1 millimeter below the bone. After the healing, a modified nance appliance was applied, as in the previous patient. As a result of 2-year control, it was observed that the root was resorbed and it was replaced with bone. As a result of these cases, the three-dimensional structure of bone was preserved until growth and development ends.

Oral Presentations

OP26

COMPERATIVE EVALUATION OF NOLLA, WILLEMS AND CAMERIERE METHODS FOR AGE ESTIMATION OF TURKISH CHILDREN IN THE CENTRAL BLACK SEA REGION

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Aim: Since dental age estimation methods' accuracy and reliability levels differ in each society, the method should be appropriate for societies. This study aims to evaluate the applicability of Nolla, Willems, and Cameriere methods to Turkish children in the Central Black Sea Region.

Methods: This study was conducted based on the panoramic radiographs of 400 children, 204 girls, and 196 boys, between the ages of 6-14 years admitted for examination between 2016-2020. While 14 teeth in the left mandible and maxilla were evaluated for Nolla method, seven teeth in the left mandible were evaluated for Willems and Cameriere methods. Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS V23. The Pearson correlation coefficient was used to analyze the relationship between chronological age (CA) and dental age (DA), and the paired sample t-test was used to analyze the difference.

Results: A statistically significant difference was found between CA-Nolla dental age ($p=0.002$), CA-Willems dental age ($p<0.001$), and CA-Cameriere dental age ($p=0.033$) in boys. The mean differences between dental age and chronological age in boys were -0.24 years in the Nolla method, +0.49 years in Willems method, and -0.17 years in the Cameriere method. A statistically significant difference was found between CA-Nolla dental age ($p=0.001$) and CA-Willems dental age ($p<0.001$) in girls. The mean differences between dental age and chronological age in girls were -0.27 years in the Nolla method, +0.76 years in the Willems method, and -0.1 years in the Cameriere method. The method that provided the closest estimate to the chronological age was the Cameriere method for girls (79.9%) and boys (80.6%)

Conclusions: In clinical dentistry and forensic procedures, the Cameriere method can be recommended as the dental age estimation method in the 9-11.99 age range and the Nolla method can be recommended in the 11-14.99 age range in the Central Black Sea Region.

Oral Presentations

OP27

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DENTAL CARIES, BODY MASS INDEX, EATING DISORDERS AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AMONG RHYTHMIC GYMNASTS IN ISTANBUL

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Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate association between sociodemographic characteristics and dental caries, body mass index(BMI), eating disorders among rhythmic gymnast in Istanbul.

Methods: Ethical approval was given by Bakırköy DR.Sadi Konuk Training and Research Hospital Committee (2019-328). Data collection was conducted from september to december 2019 at Bahcelievler Oral and Dental Health Hospital's Pediatric Dentistry Clinic. Demographic factors. Data on demographic factors that would represent individual characteristics were collected through questionnaires by participants and their families.Age, gender, mother's/father's education levels and number of siblings. Body Mass Index(BMI). Body weight and height were measured using an electronic scale (Seca, 767). Each participant evaluated for BMI for age using the standard procedure of the World Health Organization (WHO). DMFT. Dental examination was performed by dentists using mirrors and a dental probe. The results were recorded for permanent teeth. EAT-26. EAT-26 (Eating Disorders Test-26) was used to evaluate participants' behavior for dieting, eating, and personal control overeating.

Results: A total 15 gymnast aged between 9-12 years (10.27 ± 1.28) were studied. 13(86.7%) children were underweight, 2(13.4%) children were healthy. There was no children were overweight and obese. 13(66.7%) children were presented with no DMFT. And 7(46.7%) children were no caries experience with dft.The mean Mother's and Father's age were found 42.73 ± 3.65 and 45.47 ± 3.18 . The mean EAT-26 score was found 14.2 ± 3.82 . There was no statistically significant differences between Mother's Age and BMI and EAT-26. ($p=0.222$, $p=0.215$). There was no statistically significant differences between DMFT, dft, Mother's /father's education levels and EAT-26 ($p=0.412$, $p=0.196$, $p=0.075$, $p=0.579$).

Conclusions: There was no relationship between caries experience, BMI, Mother's Age, siblings and EAT-26 among rhythmic gymnast in Istanbul. Long-term studies are needed on this subject.

Oral Presentations

OP28

MANDIBULAR INCISOR-CANINE TRANSPOSITION; EARLY INTERCEPTIVE ORTHODONTICS: A CASE REPORT

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Transposition is defined as an interchange in the position of two permanent adjacent teeth located at the same quadrant in the dental arch. It can be complete or incomplete transposition. The incidence of transposition in the overall population is 0.2% to 0.38%. This case report presents an early interceptive orthodontic approach in an 11year old male patient with transpositioned lower right lateral incisor and ectopically erupting upper right first molar. Interceptive treatment in lower arch was done with 0.022 pre-programmed edgewise brackets where ectopically erupted lateral incisors were slowly guided mesially with light continuous force from the open coil spring and E-chain. With the consensus from the orthodontic faculty, remaining orthodontic corrections like midline shift and insufficient space for eruption of lower left premolar were planned using fixed mechanotherapy at later stages. We would like to conclude that, the transposition can lead to un-aesthetic appearance, plaque accumulation & also tooth's susceptibility to caries; therefore, early diagnosis and prompt treatment is recommended.

Oral Presentations**OP29**

INSIGHTS ON DENTAL CARE MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION IN THE AUTISTIC CHILD: WHAT'S NEW?

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Autistic subjects represent a serious concern for dentistry, due the huge difficulty in managing their oral health, in maintaining routine toothbrushing and preventing dental and periodontal concerns. The social and economic burden of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) children management in dentistry is particularly cumbersome both for families and for health expenditure, especially when children reach the dentist following a late diagnosis, with evident problems of their oral health. An early diagnosis of ASD helps dentists to better address these children's oral health. Insufficient attention is payed to the training and educational processes for pediatricians, dentists and dental hygienists, to get to know the different clinical aspects of ASD. Usually, children diagnosed with an ASD, are scheduled as their neurotypical peers for dental visits, whereas their needs are typically complex and personalized. A scant attention is also devoted to these patients by commercial manufacturers of dental products and devices for oral hygiene and for prevention of caries and periodontal diseases, leaving parents alone to their own initiative, often failing, in addressing oral health in autistic children. The difficulties of oral care are not simply derived from behavioral attitudes in ASD patients, as are assumed to be overcome by the patience and attention of parents and dentists. Actually further fundamental causes linked with either genetics, dietary habits, sensory impairments and cognition disorders, participate in various degrees to the psychic and mood impact of autistic children towards dentists. How to prevent teeth caries, periodontal disorders and other oral health impairments by properly managing ASD children? This manuscript overviews these problems and contributes in providing adequate remarks.

Oral Presentations

OP30

EVALUATION OF PRIMARY MOLAR PULPOTOMIES WITH BIODENTINE AND MTA: A RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL

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Aim: Pulpotomy is considered as one of the most widely accepted clinical procedures for preserving primary teeth affected by inflammation of the coronal pulp caused by caries or trauma with no involvement of the radicular pulp. The aim of this in vivo study was to compare the clinical and radiographically success of the two different pulpotomy agents (MTA and Biodentine) for 18 months.

Methods: A total of 42 mandibular primary second molar teeth were treated in healthy and cooperative children aged between 5-10 years old. Ethical approval was obtained before the study. MTA (ProRoot MTA White, DENTSPLY International, Inc., USA) was used in 21 teeth while Biodentin (Septodont, St Maur-des-Fossés, France) was used in the other 21 teeth. The statistical analysis was performed using SPSS for Windows version 25.0 (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA). The 6, 12 and 18 months clinically and radiographically success of MTA and Biodentine materials were tested by chi-square test.

Results: The clinical success of both MTA and Biodentine was 100% at 6 and 12 months of controls while it was 95% and 94.4% respectively at 18 months of control. The radiographic success of MTA was 100% while it was 94.8% in the Biodentine group at the 6 months of control. The radiographic success of MTA was 100% at 12 months of control and 95% at 18 months of control. The radiographic success of Biodentine was 83.3% at both 12 and 18 months of controls. The differences between the clinical and radiographic success of MTA and Biodentine materials were not statistically significant at the end of 18 months ($p>0.05$).

Conclusions: Pulpotomy treatment using MTA and Biodentine had similar success rates in primary molars at the end of the 18-month follow-up period and both for suitable for pulpotomy treatment in primary teeth.

Oral Presentations

OP31

ANALYZING RELIABILITY AND QUALITY OF YOUTUBE™ AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

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Aim: In the era of Covid 19 pandemic, audio-visual contents of YouTube™ could be an information source for dental students, practitioners, and patients. The aim of this study was to evaluate the quality, content, and the demographics of YouTube™ videos about pediatric dentistry for the education of dentistry students.

Methods: A search on YouTube™ was performed using keywords "pediatric dentistry", "pediatric dental treatments", "primary teeth treatments" in Turkish. The first 50 videos selected for each keyword were evaluated. Parameters of the videos such as the number of views, the days since the upload, the duration of the video, the number of likes and dislikes were recorded. Videos are categorized by upload source and content categories as academic, dentist, physicians, patient, reporter, other and average points obtained for Journal of American Medical Association (JAMA) benchmark.

Results: When duplicates and non-related ones were removed from 150 videos, 119 videos were evaluated. When the videos were examined according to their upload sources, the most uploaded ones were the sources by the dentists and other categories. In terms of content, videos for patient information were the most uploaded ones. JAMA score was 1 out of 4 for 55 videos, 2 for 63 videos, and 3 for only 1 video.

Conclusions: YouTube platform does not contain videos of enough quality and reliability to support the education of dentistry students in pediatric dentistry in Turkish.

Oral Presentations

OP32

EXAMINATION OF THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY DEPARTMENT AND OTHER DENTISTRY DEPARTMENTS

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Aim: To evaluate the multidisciplinary treatment relationship between the Pediatric Dentistry Department and other dentistry departments through consultation request notes.

Methods: The consultation request notes of 7292 patients, 3601 girls (%49.6) and 3691 boys (%50.6), who were treated at Erciyes University Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Pediatric Dentistry between January 2020 and May 2022, were evaluated retrospectively. Patients were classified according to age, gender, consulted departments, and reasons for consultation. Statistical analysis of the obtained data was carried out using SPSS software and Pearson Chi-Square and Fisher's Exact tests.

Results: A total of 6398 (87.7%) patients from the Pediatric Dentistry Department to Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department, 645 (8.8%) patients from the Orthodontic Department, 233 (3.2%) patients from the Periodontology Department and 16 (0.2%) patients from the Prosthodontic Department what was consulted. A significant relationship was found between the consultation notes sent from Pediatric Dentistry Department to other departments and gender. The most frequent consultation requests sent to the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department are tooth extraction due to physiological resorption (n=1966;30.7%) and deep caries (n=1443, 22.6%), respectively. The most frequent consultation requests sent to the Orthodontic Department are tooth position anomalies (n=158;24.5%) and orthodontic evaluation of impacted teeth (n=140;21.7%). The most frequent consultation requests sent to the Periodontology Department are scaling/oral hygiene instruction (n=111;47.6%) and frenulum evaluation (n=47; 20.2%), respectively. The most frequent consultation requests sent to the Department of Prosthetic Dentistry are crown restoration (n=10;62.5%) and prosthetic evaluation in congenital tooth deficiency (n=4;25.0%).

Conclusions: The diagnosis and treatment topics that Pediatric Dentistry receives support most frequently from other departments were determined. In this context, strengthening the relationship between the departments of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Orthodontics and Periodontology and Pediatric Dentistry plays an important role in treatment planning.

Oral Presentations

OP33

EVALUATION OF 19 CASES OF ISOLATED DENTOALVEOLAR TRAUMA ADMITTED TO THE PLASTIC SURGERY CLINIC: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Aim: To describe the characteristics of the patients with traumatic dental injuries who admitted to a Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery Clinic.

Methods: Retrospective analysis of 19 patients with dentoalveolar trauma (DT) admitted to the Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery Clinic of Sivas Numune Hospital between 2018-2020 was performed. The patients were evaluated in terms of age, gender, etiology, type of DT, number of teeth affected by traumatic injury, affected tissues, treatment methods, and statistical analyzes were performed.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 22.1 (6-72ages) and 5 of them were women. Of the nineteen patients who applied, 10 received inpatient treatment. It was determined that 9 isolated teeth were injured in 3 of the cases, 1 case contained only soft tissue injury without dental injury, and 3 cases had only hard tissue injury without tooth injury. In 12 cases, all dentoalveolar units were injured. While the injuries of patients under the age of 12 are most common at school and falling, traffic accidents and assaults take place in the etiology of older age groups. While trauma was observed mostly in the maxillary anterior region, only 31.5% (6 patients) of the patients were referred to the dentist in the acute period for trauma treatment. 9 patients underwent reduction under general anesthesia. In accordance with the literature, conservative management, especially in children with mixed-dentition and non-displaced fractures, repair with local anesthesia accompanied by finger manipulation and closed reduction in minimally displaced and medical and high aesthetic concerns, open reduction accompanied by internal or external reduction in bone tissue horizontal-vertical fractures external fixation was applied.

Conclusions: Patients usually first apply to hospital emergency services, where dentists are not present, due to multiple trauma or additional injury. It is important that the first evaluation and intervention is made by the plastic surgeon and that the patients are directed to dentistry in appropriate conditions after their circulation.

Poster Presentations**PP1**

CASE REPORT ON FULL MOUTH REHABILITATION OF HYDROCEPHALUS PEDIATRIC PATIENT WITH EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES

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Hydrocephalus is a clinical entity characterized by accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the lateral ventricles of brain, resulting in progressive ventricular dilatation. This case report describes the oral rehabilitation of a 5-year-old child with hydrocephalus and epilepsy under general anesthesia, and management of risk and complications in a hydrocephalus. The risk of dental rehabilitation of hydrocephalus under general anesthesia has multiple contributing factors. The treatment plan was made in intention that child should be relieved from symptomatic complains of caries, the chronological age of permanent tooth should not be affected, Leeway space of Nance is maintained by deciduous molars and to ensure full mouth rehabilitation, so that multiple dental visits may be avoided. Eight Deciduous teeth extraction and Ten primary teeth pulpectomies were carried out under General anesthesia. Short acting anesthesia, 2% sevoflurane induction in combination with Oxygen-Nitrous oxide mixtures were used as child had higher chances of going to spascisty in deep sedation. Antibiotic prophylaxis (Cefotaxim 180mg/Kg/Day) was followed, after treatment, as patient was having VP (Ventricular Peritoneal) shunt placed inside. The literature has addressed the general anesthetic risk of dental treatment in special needs as general. More studies are needed to address the dental concerns of these group of population, especially negligence of Early childhood caries. Anesthesia for children with hydrocephalus presents some unique challenges because of the difference in the anatomy and physiology at various stages of growth and development. Therefore, dentist along with anesthetist must be fully cognizant of these differences in order to conduct a safe and effective anesthetic plan for dental procedure.

Poster Presentations

PP2

DENTIGEROUS CYST IN CHILDREN: DIAGNOSTIC DIFFICULTY REPORT OF A CLINICAL CASE

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Commonly encountered in dental practice, odontogenic cysts are essentially represented by radicular cysts (53.5%) and dentigerous or follicular cysts (19.4%). In addition to the developmental origin of dentigerous cysts, an inflammatory origin has also been suggested. In children with mixed dentition, it has been reported that inflammation progressing from the root apex of the deciduous tooth brings about development of the dentigerous cyst around the unerupted permanent tooth. The present work reports a case of 10-years-old girl presenting a painless depressible swelling in left maxillar area with an elevation of the vestibular and palatal bone tables, covered with an erythematous mucosa. Tomography scans showed hypodense image, well-defined, associated to unerupted and deviated permanent teeth. Diagnostic hypothesis for the case were dentigerous cyst of 25 linked to necrosis and infection of 65 that diffused to the germ of 25. It was decided to treat by marsupialization of the cyst to allow eruption of the permanent tooth. A follow up of 2 years was observed. This case highlighted the dilemma surrounding the diagnosis especially when the primary tooth is extracted before discovering the cyst. It presented not only the importance of the clinical features, the radiographic analysis and the anatomo-pathological examination to define the treatment plan but also the importance of the anamnesis.

Poster Presentations

PP3

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICE REGARDING ANTIBIOTICS USE AMONG DENTAL UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN PUNE CITY: A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY

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Aim: To assess the antibiotic use, evaluate adherence to evidence-based practice standards, and define knowledge and attitude characteristics among Indian dental undergraduates.

Methods: From February to March 2022, a cross-sectional survey was undertaken among dentistry students from D Y Patil Dental School. The survey was conducted using a standardized questionnaire that asked about demographic, educational, and professional information, as well as the usual antibiotics prophylactic and curative prescription pattern and influencing factors, antibiotics knowledge in specific patient populations, and antimicrobial resistance attitudes. Descriptive statistics and bivariate analysis were performed.

Results: The overall response rate for the study was approximately 75%. A total of 138 dental undergraduate took part in the study. Antibiotics were used in 58% of visits on average. When antibiotics were needed, the number of immunocompromised and cardiac patients who were referred was high. In penicillin allergy, Azithromycin, Clindamycin, Cephalosporins were the most common first-line of antibiotics (9.42%). The most regularly used antibiotics was Penicillin. The major components of prophylaxis for immunocompromised patients were Penicillin, given one hour before the surgery. Prophylactic and therapeutic use varied greatly, with only a few dentists prescribing in accordance with the guidelines. 76.09% acknowledged that dentistry-based prescribing contributes to antibiotic resistance.

Conclusions: There is a lack of understanding and guideline-inconsistent preventive and therapeutic prescription. To promote sensible antibiotic usage in Indian dentistry, tailored interventions are required. Knowledge, attitude, and practice varied greatly depending on the university and trainee year, and a large majority of students believe that the standard of antibiotic and bacterial resistance training imparted at university is low or mediocre. There is a need to expand the curriculum for dental students on antibiotics, antibiotic resistance processes, and the cautious use of

Poster Presentations

PP4

THE IMPORTANCE OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY WORK IN A CASE OF COMPLICATED DENTAL TRAUMA IN POOR LONG-TERM PROGNOSIS

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The objective of this poster is to show the need and importance of multidisciplinary work among pediatric dentists, endodontists and orthodontists in trauma cases with poor prognosis. An 8-year-old boy was referred to our office due to a trauma that occurred 8 months earlier. After clinical evaluation it was found: Mixed dentition, severe upper and lower crowding, dentoalveolar class 1 Occlusion, tooth 21 in apical position (intrusion) with replacement resorption and tooth 11 with extrusion and inflammatory resorption. The patient was referred for an endodontic and orthodontic evaluation with the question of possible extraction of the incisors affected instead of premolars in the case of severe crowding. The treatment consisted of extractions of teeth no.11, 21, 11. Reshaping and enlargement of teeth 12 22 into the shape of central incisors, full Orthodontic treatment with 34 44 extractions and reshaping of the upper canines into lateral incisive shape. In complicated dental trauma with a poor long term prognosis, we have the ability to influence and improve life quality. We should take into account the profile, the expected growth and the individual needs. The pediatric dentist has the role of managing cases of dental trauma. When the management is done correctly and with a multidisciplinary group we get better aesthetic and functional results.

Poster Presentations**PP5**

RECENT ADVANCES IN PEDIATRIC ESTHETIC ANTERIOR CROWNS: A CASE SERIES

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This case series represents various treatment options available for anterior esthetic restorations in teeth treated endodontically. Today there are many solutions available for aesthetic problems in Pediatric Dentistry. But the biggest dilemma is choosing the best treatment modality for a particular patient and situation which depends on various factors like the age of the patient, motivation of the parents, the child's behavior in the dental clinic, and the socio-economic status of the patient. Over the last two decades, a higher esthetic standard is expected by parents for the restoration of their children's carious teeth. Esthetic full coverage restorations are available for anterior and posterior primary teeth, which preserve the functions of primary teeth until their exfoliation in healthy state. This poster represents different anterior esthetic crown given in endodontically treated teeth and teeth affected by caries such as zirconia crown, strip crown, PEEK crown and graphene crown.

Poster Presentations**PP6**

CONCOMITANT CROWN DILACERATION AND CONCRESCENCE IN MAXILLARY INCISORS: A CASE REPORT

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Developmental disturbances in permanent teeth have been attributed to intrusive injuries of their primary predecessors. Among the sequelae, the occurrence of crown dilaceration and concrescence is relatively rare in anterior teeth. This case report presents a unique case of concomitant occurrence of crown dilaceration, concrescence, and a rudimentary tooth in the maxillary anterior region due to a traumatic episode to primary maxillary incisors around the age of two years. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment plan with regular-follow-up can lead to successful outcome. Furthermore, awareness regarding the consequences of untreated trauma to a primary tooth should be emphasized.

Poster Presentations

PP7

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF SMARTPHONE APPLICATION WITH VIDEO MODELING ON DENTAL ANXIETY DURING LA INJECTION IN 5-10 YEAR OLD CHILDREN

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Aim: To compare the effectiveness of smartphone application with video modeling on dental anxiety during local anaesthesia injection in 5 to 10-year-old children.

Methods: 40 children were randomly allocated to 2 groups. In the first session, children in both groups underwent non-invasive treatment as indicated. In the 2nd session (at 1-week interval), for the smartphone application intervention, the child was given a smartphone application showing dental instruments and procedures including LA injection before the treatment requiring administration of local anaesthesia. For the video modeling intervention, the video showing a dentist doing a dental filling requiring administration of local anaesthesia was displayed to each child on the laptop. After the respective interventions, the local anaesthesia administration and required treatment was done. Assessment of anxiety was done at baseline in the waiting area, after showing the video/ mobile application, during administration of LA and after, using Venham's picture test, Venham's anxiety (anxiety rating and behavior rating) scales and physiological measures i.e. pulse rate and oxygen saturation. Pain perception was measured by Wong Baker scale and Face, legs, activity, cry and consolability (FLACC) pain assessment tool.

Results: Video modelling decreased the anxiety significantly as accounted by heart rate and FLACC.

Conclusions: Both Video modeling and Mobile game can reduce the anxiety of children. Video modeling was more successful in alleviating anxiety of children during LA anesthesia procedure.

Poster Presentations

PP8

BUFFERED ARTICAININE INFILTRATION FOR PRIMARY MAXILLARY MOLAR EXTRACTIONS: A RANDOMISED CONTROLLED STUDY

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Aim: There is paucity of research regarding use of buffered articaine in children for maxillary primary teeth extraction procedures. Aim of the study is to evaluate and compare pain on injection, the onset of action, and pain during extraction using buffered 4% articaine [with 1:100000 adrenaline] and non-buffered articaine [with 1:100000 adrenaline] infiltration for primary maxillary molars in 4-10-year-old children.

Methods: Seventy children requiring extraction of maxillary primary molars were enrolled for this double-blinded study. They were randomly allocated to either of the 2 groups; Study group: (buffered articaine) and control group (non-buffered articaine). Buccal and palatal infiltration administration was done with either buffered or non-buffered articaine as per the group allocation. Pain on injection, onset of anaesthesia and pain during extraction were evaluated subjectively and objectively. Wong Baker -Faces Pain Scale (WB-FPS) and Sound Eye Motor (SEM) were used to evaluate pain. Statistical analysis was done using student's paired and unpaired t-test using software SPSS 24.0 and Graph Pad Prism 7.0 version and $P < 0.05$ was considered as level of significance.

Results: Statistically significant differences were observed for pain on injection and pain during extraction, with less pain in buffered articaine group, subjectively and objectively as indicated by the WB-FPS and SEM scores. The study group showed faster onset of anaesthesia with the difference between the groups being statistically significant.

Conclusions: Buffering of articaine solution led to less pain on injection, faster onset of anaesthesia, and less pain during extraction. Buffered articaine solutions can be used for maxillary primary molars extraction making the infiltration procedures less painful and more effective.

Poster Presentations

PP9

MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO SLEEP APNEA IN CHILDREN: ROLE OF THE PEDIATRIC DENTIST

Selsebil Lâajimi, Yamina Elelmi, Marwa Chatti, Farah Chouchene, Fatma Masmoudi, Ahlem Bâaziz, Fethi Maatouk, Hichem Ghedira

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This is a case report of an 8-year-old patient who consulted our pediatric dentistry and prevention department at the Monastir dental clinic for the management of dental malpositions as well as hypomineralization of molars and incisors. The extraoral examination revealed a pale, elongated face, a pinched nose, an open mouth and dry lips, while the intraoral examination showed an ogival and narrow palate as well as severe maxillary and mandibular crowding and a low position of the tongue. During the treatments we noticed that the child seemed very tired and sometimes drowsy. Therefore, we pushed the questioning with a series of questions put to the mother in order to find symptoms suggestive of obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS), Since the answers directed us towards the presence of this syndrome, a polysomnography was carried out and confirmed the diagnosis of a severe OSAS by an AHI (apnea / hypopnea index) = 34.5. Orthodontic treatment was carried out by rapid maxillary expansion using a maxillary expander, then a myofunctional orthopedic mandibular advancement device was carried out in order to widen the dimensions of the upper airways, we also associated with these devices a nostril dilator to improve nasal breathing .A complementary treatment by orofacial rehabilitation was associated with the orthopedic treatment whereas a surgical management has not been introduced into the therapeutic approach since the patient already benefited from a tonsillectomy at the age of 5 years without recurrence . Another control polysomnography was performed after 6 months and showed a clear decrease in apnea / hypopnea index (AHI=7). Control sessions were carried out and showed improvement in nocturnal breathing so in the patient's quality of life.

Poster Presentations

PP10

MULTIDISCIPLINARY TREATMENT IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER PATIENT: A CASE REPORT

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This case report presents the importance of a multidisciplinary treatment approach in a 5- year-old male patient with a little cooperation capacity, who has been diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder, obesity, and gastroesophageal reflux disease. In addition, mother reports bruxism, cariogenic diet and a preference for ground food due to the texture. The patient was evaluated comprehensively to provide the best treatment, and on intraoral examination, occlusal wear and multiple carious lesions could be observed. Tongue thrust was also presented in swallowing and phonoarticulation. In first place, it was explained to the mother about the diagnosis of his child. The relevance of a healthy diet and the impact of it in the patient's quality of life was an urgent matter, so she was given a dietary guideline with different food options. Then, he was referred to a nutritionist to create a dietary plan in order to improve his nutritional status, and to a speech therapist to solve the tongue thrusting. He was in treatment with the pediatrician because of the gastroesophageal reflux disease, so it was not necessary to referred him. Dental treatment was based on preventive actions and rehabilitation with progressive desensitization. In the follow up, the patient showed a better cooperation capacity. Rehabilitation treatment is still in progress. This case report shows the significance of a multidisciplinary treatment approach and progressive desensitization in autism spectrum disorder patients, due to the learning difficulties they could have confronting new things, as eating new types of food, learning new words and visiting the dentist. It is essential to comprehensively evaluate this type of patients to proceed with the necessary treatment and referrals as early as possible, in order to improve their quality of life and adaptation to new things in a progressive manner.

Poster Presentations

PP11

BILATERAL PALATALLY IMPACTED MAXILLARY CANINES: A CASE REPORT

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An impaction results when a tooth, whose roots is two thirds or fully developed, remains embedded in the oral mucosa or in the intraosseous structure, past its normal eruption time, and is not expected to erupt in a reasonable time. Maxillary canine is the second most frequently impacted tooth with a prevalence of 1-3%. Palatal impaction is more common (60-80%) and in 8% cases, there is bilateral impaction. The aetiology of impaction is multifactorial and involves local and systemic factors. Although no significant relationship between a lack of space and palatal impaction has been established, yet a delayed dental development and genetic factors or familial inheritance pattern is implicated. Diagnosis of impacted teeth can be due to a delay in the eruption of permanent teeth, retained primary teeth or aesthetic reasons. At the ages of 10-12 years with a deviation in the normal eruption pattern, clinical evaluation should be correlated with a radiographic assessment. A 13-year-old boy reported with retained primary maxillary canines. A panoramic radiograph was advised to assess the cause and position of the teeth which revealed bilateral impacted maxillary canines. An immediate extraction of both the primary canines was done which resulted in an autonomous eruption of tooth 13, although in cross bite. However, tooth 23 failed to erupt. The cross bite of 13 was corrected using Hawley's appliance with an expansion screw. Cone Beam Computer Tomography (CBCT) was used to accurately assess the position of impacted tooth 23 for surgical-orthodontic treatment. The maxillary arch was bonded with Damon appliance system technique. The impacted tooth was surgically exposed, an orthodontic button was attached and traction applied. An early diagnosis and intervention in palatal eruption of maxillary canine presents a great challenge and requires a close cooperation between a paediatric dentist and an orthodontist to achieve best results.

Poster Presentations

PP12

PRESENCE OF CUSP TALON IN A FEMALE LACTATING CHILD: A CASE REPORT

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This case reports presents the observation of a talon cusp in a 1 year and 4 months old female child with lack of cooperation whose mother consults due to the presence of a supernumerary tooth in the hard palate between teeth 5.1 and 6.1. Clinical examination revealed the presence of dental hard tissue surrounded by oral mucosa without abnormalities in relation to tooth 6.1. X-rays were obtained and it was observed that the structure correspond to dental tissue of tooth 6.1, compatible with a talon cusp. Treatment was based on rigorous oral hygiene and maintains controls to observe evolution. After 4 weeks, the mother reported that tooth 6.1 completed its eruption; she clearly observed that the structure was part of same tooth. Because the lack of cooperation and the fact that the patient did not present discomfort, it was decided to do regular checkups appointments and apply fluoride varnish, reinforce hygiene measures and maintain controls to avoid carious lesions on the cusp talon. After 14 months follow-up, patient remains healthy. At the last check-up, at the age of 2 years and 6 months, the mother reported that the girl was constantly touching her cusp talon, however, as there were no soft tissue injuries and the patient still does not cooperate, it was decided to maintain regular check-ups and waiting girl's maturation that allows soften the cusp, facilitating hygiene and preventing her from putting her hands or other objects in her mouth to prevent infections or injuries. Through this case report, the importance of radiological examinations can be demonstrated to explain to parents the anatomical variations that can occur in the primary dentition, as well as to promote optimal oral hygiene care in order to prevent injuries.

Poster Presentations

PP13

FUNCTIONAL AND ESTHETIC REHABILITATION OF A YOUNG PATIENT WITH AMELOGENESIS IMPERFECTA

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Amelogenesis imperfecta (AI) is a disorder group of hereditary development that affects the dental enamel structure in the primary and permanent teeth. The enamel may be hypoplastic, hypomineralised hypomature or both and teeth affected may be discolored, sensitive or prone to disintegration. AI exists in isolation or associated with other abnormalities. Clinical treatment is important to address the esthetic appearance of affected teeth, reduce dentinal sensitivity, preserve tooth structure, and optimize masticatory function. An 8-year-old girl referred to the Pediatric Dentistry department at the RABTA University Hospital-Tunis-Tunisia. Her medical and family history revealed no etiologic explanation. Intraoral examination revealed a mixed dentition with the eruption of permanent lower incisors and first molars. The enamel of all remaining teeth was hypoplastic and yellow-brown in color. The panoramic radiograph confirmed a reduction in the enamel thickness and a no clarity of amelo-cement junctions without any root abnormalities. After thorough examination, the patient was diagnosed as having generalized hypoplastic amelogenesis imperfecta (AIH) affecting both the primary and permanent dentition. A multidisciplinary treatment was planned to restore teeth. After the treatment, no negative situation was encountered during the follow up (4 years), and the patient reports being very satisfied. Amelogenesis imperfecta is a group of inherited disorders that pose diagnostic and restorative treatment challenges for dental care providers. There is currently no standard of care established for managing patient with AI although multidisciplinary approach may be advantageous.

Poster Presentations

PP14

MANAGEMENT OF DELAYED ERUPTION OF UPPER INCISORS IN CHILDREN

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The unerupted and impacted tooth is a common problem and the reason for many orthodontic and pediatric dental referrals, yet the approach to their management is still an area of controversy. Several causes of delayed eruption of permanent maxillary incisors have been reported in the literature such as supernumerary teeth, tooth agenesis, tooth malformation or dilacerations, cysts or other pathological obstructions in the eruptive path, presence of a dense mucoperiosteum or submucosa that acts as a physical barrier to eruption, retained primary incisor that has become ankylosed, lack of space or in association with certain syndromes. Missing upper front teeth are regarded unattractive and may have an effect on the self esteem and social well being of the individual. Thus it is important to detect and manage the problem as early as possible to reduce complications in the future management. This study illustrates the management of delayed eruption of upper incisors of 3 young patients treated in La Rabta Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia.

Poster Presentations

PP15

ORAL MANIFESTATIONS IN ECTRODACTYLY-ECTODERMAL DYSPLASIA-CLEFT PALATE: A CASE REPORT

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Ectrodactyly-ectodermal dysplasia-cleft palate (EEC) is a syndrome that is mainly characterised by ectrodactyly, atypical anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia and cleft lip and palate. The following case report presents the oral manifestations of EEC syndrome in a 10-year-old female patient, which are hypodontia and xerostomia. Due to the high variability in the expression of this autosomal dominant syndrome, this patient does not have a cleft lip or palate. Indeed, the direct consequence of these two manifestations is a decrease in vertical dimension and oral mucosa which is angular cheilitis in this case. This case also discusses the management of patients with anomaly syndrome.

Poster Presentations

PP16

DELAYED REPLANTATION OF AN AVULSED TOOTH: A CASE REPORT

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Avulsion of permanent teeth is a severe form of dental injuries. Reimplantation of avulsed tooth should take into consideration irrespective of the unfavorable long term prognosis when avulsion occurs. A 9-year-old patient came to the clinic approximately 2 hours after avulsion. The alveolar socket was cleaned, the tooth was placed in the socket and the tooth was splinted with a semi rigid splint for 2 weeks. The root canal treatment was completed in two weeks. One year later, radiographic ankylosis symptoms and tooth infrapositioning were observed. Delayed replantation often results in ankylosis of the tooth. Following ankylosis development, complications such as tooth infrapositioning, continuing replacement root resorption and the local arresting of alveolar bone growth can occur. Decoronation is recommended as a more conservative approach until final implant placement is planned. Decoronation procedure was applied two years later and then orthodontic treatment was started. This case report describes the multidisciplinary treatment of a young patient with dental ankylosis and tooth infraposition affected by avulsion.

Poster Presentations**PP17**

MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN WITH PALATO-ALVEOLAR AND LIP CLEFT: WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE PEDIATRIC DENTIST?

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Cleft lip and palate (CLP) are craniofacial dysmorphisms that fall within the anomalies of the developmental jaws as they are congenital malformations characterized by the arrested development of the homonymous regions of the maxillofacial district. Orofacial clefts occur due to failure of migration or fusion in the embryonic period of intrauterine life, craniofacial skeletal structures, hard and soft tissues of the oral cavity are particularly involved. Affected children may present a multiplicity of dental anomalies such as enamel hypoplasia, hypodontia, supernumerary teeth, delayed exfoliation, shape anomalies and dental crossbites. The goal of the pediatric dentist within the CLP multidisciplinary team is to maximize oral motor function in affected children. The aim of this work is to highlight the role of the pediatric dentist as a member of the cleft lip and palate team from prenatal counseling, presurgical prevention and orthopedics to post-treatment rehabilitation and restoration. These through different case reports referred to the Pediatric dentistry department in the University Hospital of Rabta, Tunisia, in the North Africa.

Poster Presentations

PP18

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF AGE AND GENDER ON PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHS IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS USING MORPHOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS

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Aim: Age estimation is an important issue in forensic anthropology and odontology. The most commonly used techniques for age and gender determination are methods of evaluating dental and bone development. The objective of the present study was to compare the accuracy of the morphometric measurements of the mandible for dental age and gender determination on digital panoramic x-rays in 296 Turkish children aged 5-14 years.

Methods: In this retrospective study, 885 panoramic x-rays were analyzed after ethical approval. From these, 296 clear panoramic x-rays were selected for the study. The gender and chronological age of each patient were recorded. Maximum ramus width, minimum ramus width, condylar height, coronoid height, gonial angle, bigonial width, and projective height of ramus were measured. Measurements were made by a blinded observer who did not know the age and gender of the patients, and all measurements were repeated three times. Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS 22.0 program (SPSS Inc., Chicago IL, USA). To determine the age of children from morphometric measurements, age was taken as a dependent variable and multiple linear regression analysis was applied. Comparison tests were used for descriptive statistics (minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation, etc.).

Results: According to the results of the study, it was determined that there was a statistically significant difference in bigonial width between boys and girls ($p<0.05$). Bigonial width was found to be statistically significantly different according to both gender and dentition periods ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: It was observed that all parameters increased with age, except for the gonial angle. It was determined that right maximum condyle height, bigonial width, left gonial angle, left maximum condyle height could be used for age determination.

Poster Presentations

PP19

IS THERE A CHANCE FOR FUSED PREMOLAR TEETH? A 3 YEAR FOLLOW-UP CASE

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This case report presents treatment of a partially impacted fused premolar teeth in a 13-year-old female patient. The patient was admitted to our clinic in March 2019 due to painless swelling in the palatal region. In clinical examination, in the palatal region of the right upper first premolar tooth, a firm, non-fluctuant, normal gingival-colored swelling was seen. In the radiographic examination, a tooth-like well-defined radiopaque image was observed in the upper posterior region. It was determined that there was a fusion between the supernumerary tooth and first premolar tooth, and the supernumerary tooth remained impacted. Intentional replantation was planned for the fused teeth. The fused teeth were surgically extracted by an oral surgeon. It was observed that the pulp chambers and root canals of fused teeth were separate. At the same seance, the supernumerary tooth was separated and re-shaped under water cooling, and fusion area of the root was restored with mineral trioxide aggregate. The premolar tooth was replanted, sutured and splinted. After 2 weeks, root canal treatment of the tooth was completed, the splint was removed and patient follow-up appointments set. At the 6-month follow-up, fistula and increased mobility were observed so, retreatment of the root canal was performed. At the next follow-up appointments, decreased mobility was observed and no pathology was found. At the end of 3 year, she was consulted to the periodontology clinic due to severe lack of oral hygiene, increased resorption and mobility. After the consultation, extraction treatment was planned to prevent further bone loss. In this case, alveolar bone contour, width and height were preserved as a result of replantation, at least 3 years, albeit temporarily, it was restored in terms of aesthetics and function and allowed us to achieve the time for advanced prosthetic restorations until the patient completed adolescence period.

Poster Presentations

PP20

3D-PRINTED ENDOCROWN IN RESTORING YOUNG PERMANENT MOLAR

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The aim of this case report is to describe the clinical use of three-dimensional (3D) printer technology for the fabrication of an endocrown for a young permanent molar. A-13-year-old male patient with large caries lesion in tooth number 25 was referred to our clinic and underwent coronal pulpotomy. As the final treatment in tooth restoration, placement of an endocrown was planned, because little more than half of the tooth structure remained. After the preparation was made in the pulp chamber to provide an access path, digital impressions were taken using an intraoral scanner (CEREC Omnicam, Sirona Dental Systems). After 3D model of arch was obtained, the virtual endocrown was designed digitally, and then the restoration was sent to the laboratory in .stl format. It was produced using a permanent crown resin (Photopolymer Resin for Form 3B, Formlabs, Germany) in a suitable color on a 3D-printer (Formlabs Form3B, Germany). After checking the compatibility of the crowns produced after the surface finishing processes according to the manufacturer's recommendations, they were cemented with self-adhesive resin cement (G-CEM LinkForce GC). Over the 12-month follow-up period, no pulpal or periradicular pathology was observed on radiographs. Regarding the endocrown, the marginal fit was excellent, the anatomical form was protected, and no discoloration occurred. Since restorations produced using permanent resins are faster and cheaper than traditional methods, they can be preferred as an alternative production method is the single crown, inlay, onlay, and endocrown restorations. However, more clinical cases and follow-up are required to investigate the success of the 3D-printed endocrowns.

Poster Presentations

PP21

MINIMALLY INVASIVE TREATMENT OF ANTERIOR TEETH WITH MOLAR INCISOR HYPOMINERALIZATION AND WHITE SPOT LESIONS BEFORE ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

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The aim of this case report is to present the minimally invasive treatment of anterior teeth before orthodontic treatment of a pediatric patient with molar incisor hypomineralization (MIH) and white spot lesions (WSL). A 12-year-old boy, who does not have any systemic disorder was referred to the pediatric dental clinic for the treatment of his anterior teeth by the Orthodontist. After the clinical and radiographic examination, his first permanent molars and anterior teeth were diagnosed with MIH. In addition to hypomineralized enamel, there were white spot lesions on the anterior teeth. Firstly, casein phosphopeptide amorphous calcium phosphate was recommended for 3 months, however lesions were not taken control with remineralization agent. Then, resin infiltration technique was planned to arrest the white spot lesions and improve esthetics. The resin infiltration agent ICON (DMG, Hamburg, Germany) was applied under rubber dam isolation according to the manufacturer's instructions. As a result of the treatment, at one-month follow-up the patient was satisfied with appearance of his anterior teeth. Lesions were arrested. Orthodontic treatment was started at fifth month after the resin infiltration treatment. At the end of the 6-month follow-up, there were no problem about attachments of brackets. Furthermore, new caries lesions or deteriorations were not detected around the brackets. This case report shows that the application of the resin infiltration technique before orthodontic treatment can be effective in MIH effected anterior teeth with WSL to prevent the problems due to hypomineralization and side effects of orthodontic treatment.

Poster Presentations

PP22

ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY OF HERBAL CHEWABLE TOOTHPASTE TABLETS AGAINST STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS IN CHILDREN: AN IN-VIVO STUDY

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Aim: The study aims to compare the effect of herbal based toothpaste tablets on Streptococcus mutans. Toothpaste tablets is compared and hence an idea to prevent, control and treat the dental caries in an eco-friendlier way is formulated.

Methods: 60 children in the age group of 6- 12 years with mean dmf score >3 were taken from the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry in the time period of 1 month. A baseline plaque sample was taken and cultured for mutans streptococci, the colonies counted and noted. The participants were randomly divided into 3 groups with 20 participants in each group. Group I was provided with Herbal Toothpaste tablets containing Curcumin, Group II Neem, Group III Steviosides. The toothbrush and toothpaste tablets were provided and made to brush in front of the dentist with instructions of proper brushing techniques. The plaque sample was then collected and streptococcus mutans estimated after 1-hour time interval.

Results: There was a steady decrease in the bacterial count over a period of 1 hour, the overall decrease was seen in Group II, followed by Group III and Group I the toothpastes tablets were efficacious in reducing the bacterial count.

Conclusions: The toothpastes tablets under evaluation have shown a significant reduction in the plaque Streptococcus mutans count when compared to the Baseline values. Hence it can be concluded that the Herbal toothpastes tablets have a good antimicrobial effect on caries producing streptococcus mutans bacteria.