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## The use of OT-correctors for prevention and treatment of growing patient

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Prophylactic direction in orthodontics plays an important role in the prevention of malocclusion. In Russia, 75% of children under the age of 12 years old have malocclusion. Unfortunately, orthodontic treatment usually begins when a patient has a sagittal discrepancy more than 9.0 mm and includes extraction of some of teeth. Preventive treatment in childhood is rare, because parents usually bring a child for an evaluation when malocclusion has already formed. Communication with a small child can be difficult and can also make the process of taking models, orthodontic records difficult to achieve. The use of OT-correctors helps make the treatment comfortable. An orthodontist can solve both a functional disorder and an esthetic problem at the same time when using these appliances. Currently there are different types of traditional functional appliances available to an orthodontist: Frenkel functional regulators, bionators, and activators. These types of devices apply significant mechanical force to attempt the correction of functional problems and almost always imply treatment with fixed orthodontic appliances as the second stage to address the esthetic aspect of the treatment. Alternatively, the use of malocclusion OT-correctors at an early age often eliminates the need for further treatment with a bracket system as a second stage. Review of this method by orthodontists, pediatric general dentists and periodontists confirms the ease of use of the functional correctors in patients with multiple caries, enamel hypoplasia, periodontal diseases and the absence of the appliances' negative impact on the formation of the tooth enamel and periodontal tissue.

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## Is providing marketing a wrong idea of success in endodontic therapy?

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During the evolution of mechanical instrumentation in endodontics, decreasing procedure times and procedural errors have been two of the main objectives pursued by different manufacturers and endodontics practitioners. The introduction of nickel titanium alloy in endodontics in the early nineties significantly broadened the options available to the practitioner with the appearance of different crossed section and larger taper rotary NiTi files. Recently, as an evolution of balanced force technique, single-file reciprocating systems using M-Wire technology, such as Reciproc Blue (VDW, Munich) and WaveOne Gold (Dentsply Tulsa) have been introduced aiming to decrease even more the times of instrumentation and increasing cyclic fatigue resistance. Despite the less time-consuming endodontic mechanical techniques in shaping curved root canal, the practitioner cannot lose sight of the major purpose during root canal therapy which is reducing the number of intracanal microorganisms. Chemical processing implies root canal irrigation by various antimicrobial means, which enables the removal of bacteria, necrotic pulp tissue, and smear layer through the anatomy of the root canal system including accessory canals and apical deltas. Irrigation efficiency depends on the possibility of proper application of irrigation systems such as passive ultrasonic irrigation, application depth, irrigation dynamics, irrigant quantity, irrigant fluid characteristics and above all, the working time of the endodontic procedure so that the irrigant results in a reduction above 90% of the intracanal endotoxin contents. In conclusion, the entire odontologists with endodontic practice cannot fall under the influence of marketing, which makes us believe that a successful endodontic treatment can be achieved in a few minutes.

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