

Evaluation of dental treatment under general anesthesia in healthy and special need children

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Purpose: This retrospective study evaluated different dental treatment modalities operated under general-anesthesia (G. A) and compared the performed treatments in normal and special-needs children.

Methods & Materials: Data was collected from Pediatric-Dentistry-Unit at King-Saud-Hospital. Patients less than 15 years-old who were dental-treated under (G. A) from September, 2008 to December, 2013 were divided into 2-groups. The normal patients were assigned to group (π) and special-needs patients who had any mental, physical or medical-disability were assigned to group (β). Treatment-modalities such as teeth-restoration, pulp-therapy, stainless-steel crowns-capping, fissure-sealant-application and extraction were statically-analyzed by t-test.

Results: A total of 756-patients were treated under (G. A), 641-patients were included in group (π) and 115-patients were assigned to group (β). The major underlying problems in group (β) were diabetic (13%), renal-failure (3. 5%), and cardiac (6%), mental-retardation (38. 3%), autism (7. 8%), cerebral-palsy (20%), developmental-delays (2. 6%) and epilepsy (8. 7%). There were insignificant differences in ages, sex and total number of treated teeth in both groups, $p > 0. 001$. (59%) of group (π) and (40. 9%) of group (β) were younger than 6-years their mean of extracted-teeth was significantly greater in group (β) and there was a significant increase of restored-teeth and sealant-procedures in group (π), there were also significant increase in using crowns and pulp-therapies in group (β), $P < 0. 05$. However, (41%) of group (π) and (59. 1%) of group (β) were larger than 6-years showed a significant increase in teeth-extraction in group (β) but there were more crowns and pulp-therapies in group (π) but there were insignificant differences in restoration and sealant-procedures between groups, $P > 0. 05$.

Conclusion: G. A for special-needs and young-children was essential as well as safe and efficient. Also, performed treatment modalities were affected specially by mental, medical and physical-disability-conditions that needed simple procedure with minimal-complication.

Biography

Shady Ahmed Moussa received his Doctor of Dental Surgery in 2000 from Cairo University (Egypt) and his Postgraduate Master and his PhD both in Pediatric Dentistry and Oral Public Health from Al-Azhar University, Egypt in 2006 and 2012 respectively. He is a Lecturer in Zagazig University, and is currently working as Consultant of Pediatric Dentistry in King Saud Hospital (Saudi Arabia). He has published several articles in peer-reviewed journals.