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Tooth wear, a result of eating disorder, substance abuse or modern lifestyle: A minimally invasive treatment concept

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In this presentation the author will focus on the classification of tooth wear/erosion, identify the aetiology of and risk factors associated with tooth wear/erosion, cover the prevalence and epidemiology of tooth wear/erosion and make correct diagnosis and explain the management. The lecture will also highlight a new concept involving minimally invasive dentistry. With the use of bonded provisional restorations (without any tooth preparation), the changes of VDO, function and aesthetics can be assessed. The state of the art minimally invasive indirect porcelain restoration will also be discussed.

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Cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) guide for impacted maxillary canines to aid in selecting the type of orthodontic treatment planning

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Objective: The aim of this study is to correlate the position of impacted maxillary canines with Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) and produce a guide to help in selecting the proper type of orthodontic treatment plan either orthodontic traction, surgical intervention or surgical extraction.

Methods: This study is a retrospective CBCT radiographic review of 22 patients with unilateral or bilaterally impacted maxillary canines. A total of 28 maxillary impacted canines were analyzed using ten (10) items from their CBCT radiographs; according to these items a score is developed and compared to a scale to suggest the proper orthodontic treatment plan. These items act as a guide to analyze maxillary impacted canine and suggested the best treatment approach and to test this guide validity a statistical correlation was done between the suggested treatment plan using the Cone-Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) guide and actual treatment performed to those impacted maxillary canine.

Conclusions: The original treatment plans were 100% in agreement with the suggested treatment plan using the Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) guide. This study suggests that this guide could help in selecting the type of orthodontic treatment planning in quick and safe way and it is especially helpful for clinicians that are not familiar with CBCT analysis.

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