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Cost-benefit analysis of integration of oral interventions in health promoting schools program in Alborz schools, Iran

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Because of functional reasons and relationship with burden of disease, the oral health is so important. Childhood and adolescence are the best time to learn and know how to live healthy and also keep it on during the life. It is exactly the school time. Availability and number of schools as a comprehensive educational setting around the world, make them to a suitable place to oral health promotion. Health Promoting Schools (HPS) program is useful program to guide supportive practices in promoting the development of healthy behaviors in students. The World Health Organization's (WHO's) HPS program framework is flawless as a general guide. From country to country, even within different regions and communities of one country, schools have distinct strengths and needs. According to distinct strengths and needs of schools in Alborz, we integrate oral interventions in the HPS program via the most effective manner so the program was customized to Alborz students to know; is the integration of oral interventions in the HPS program, theoretically cost-benefit per each student or not? We searched electronic databases on oral interventions in HPS program and cost-benefit analysis of implementation of program. Obtained information via the mentioned sources, presented to experts and stakeholders. Brainstorming, nominal group technique, the Delphi method and triangulation technique were employed to achieve the most correct answers. After integration of oral interventions in the HPS program, we implement the cost-benefit analysis per each student. Our cost-benefit analysis showed that the implementation of integrated package of oral health interventions in HPS program that was customized and localized for Iran, Alborz, was more beneficial in reducing of 1 unit in DMFT of Alborz students.

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Posterior maxillary socket preservation using collagenated cortico-cancellous xenograft

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The current study was conducted for a quantitative and qualitative evaluation of socket preservation using Prehydrated Collagenated Cortico-Cancellous Equine Xenograft (Osteobiol®) in posterior maxillary area in close proximity to maxillary sinus, compared to normal socket healing. 22 posterior maxillary extraction sites, indicated for socket preservation and implant placement were included in this study. They were randomly divided into two equal groups; 1-Study group: in which the extraction socket was filled with the bone graft. 2-Control group: in which the extraction socket was left to heal without bone grafting. All patients underwent medical, clinical and radiographic preoperative evaluation. The target tooth was extracted atraumatically and the alveolar ridge was preserved using Osteobiol Putty® bone graft material in the study group cases. All patients underwent follow up for 9 months. During this period they were regularly examined clinically to monitor healing and assess for any complications. Radiographic follow up was achieved using CBCT scanning immediately postoperative at 3 months and at 9 months post-operatively. The current study measured 3 parameters: sinus pneumatization, ridge height and width. Nine months after the first operative phase, bone core biopsy was taken from all cases of both groups, followed by implant placement. Histologic and histomorphometric evaluation of the retrieved biopsies was performed to assess for the amount, type, percentage of new bone formation as well as the osteoblastic/osteoclastic ratio. No major intraoperative or postoperative clinical complications were encountered in both groups. Radiographically; sinus pneumatization, alveolar ridge height and width loss were concluded to be statistically more pronounced in the non-grafted sockets than in the grafted ones. Histologic and histomorphometric examination of the bone biopsies revealed new bone formation in both groups. Morphometric analysis showed that the mean area fraction of the total bone matrix and the lamellar bone area fraction were significantly higher in the study group than the control group. The osteoblastic/osteoclastic ratio was significantly higher in the study group than in the control group. The current study approved the space-maintaining activity of the used graft material (heterologous cortico-cancelous bone mix 80% and type I collagen 20%). Osteobiol succeeded in better preservation of alveolar bone dimensions than the spontaneous normal socket healing. The used grafting material could be successfully utilized for socket preservation in posterior maxilla.

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