Resin infiltration technique: A new era in caries management
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Resin infiltration is a novel technology providing an intermediary treatment option between prevention and restorative therapy. The concept was introduced as a micro-invasive approach for the management of smooth surface and proximal non-cavitated caries lesions. It also holds great potential in the management of non-caries demineralization problems. The purpose of this lecture is to present the scientific basis and principles of the usage of resin infiltration technique and relate the available knowledge to clinical practice. The lecture will also include presentation of clinical cases in which resin infiltration technique was used in the management.

Digital based treatment planning form facial analysis to smile design
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Treatment Planning is one of the most important aspect of the dental practice yet overlooked in the mid of the technicals of the daily practice but with the increase awareness and sophistication of toady patients Esthetic Dentistry dentist must have a paradigm shift in treatment planning with esthetic leading the way of the treatment plan and other factors such as function, biology and structure created for the esthetic which is totally new concept that require a paradigm shift and systematic approach in order to achieve predictable esthetically pleasing result that meet our patients expectation. This presentation will highlight the new trends in treatment planning with digital facially driven treatment plan along with the important element of smile analysis starting with the face in order to generate a facially driven treatment plan with personalized smile.

A retrospective analysis of the patterns of facial fractures among trauma patients treated at King Abdulaziz Medical City, Riyadh Saudi Arabia
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Introduction: The maxillofacial fractures represent one of the most important health problems worldwide. The main causes of maxillofacial fractures are traffic accidents, assaults, falls, and sport-related injuries.

Objective: To examine the patterns of maxillofacial fractures in trauma patients treated in King Abdulaziz Medical City, Saudi Arabia between 2010 and 2014.

Methods: Data were obtained through a retrospective review of 350 patients admitted to the King Abdulaziz Medical City with a diagnosis of maxillofacial trauma in period (June 2010 – May 2014). Patient Census form was filled for each patient by the reviewers who assessed the following data for each patient; gender, age, pattern, etiology, association with other fractures, mid facial fracture, mandibular fracture.

Result: Motor vehicle accidents were the most common cause of maxillofacial fractures especially males. Injuries of maxillofacial complex were classified according to injury patterns into simple (50.86%, 79.77% male), compound (34.86%, 89.34% male), and comminuted (14.29%, 96% male). Almost two thirds of maxillofacial injuries (62.86%) were isolated fractures.

Conclusion: The majority of affected patients were males. The most common etiology of facial fracture was caused by MVA. And most of the reported cases showed no association with multisystem trauma.