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Restorative Dentistry and Prosthodontics

October 20-21, 2016 Houston, USA

Special Session on

(Day 1)

Gary Takacs, J Interdiscipl Med Dent Sci 2016, 4:5(Suppl)
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October 20-21, 2016 Houston, USA

Gary Takacs

Midwestern University Glendale, USA

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The dental universe is quickly dividing into dentists that are thriving and those that are struggling. In this fast paced course, Gary will show you exactly what you need to do to not only survive, but to thrive in the current economic conditions. This presentation will provide you with real world solutions designed to be very practical, teaching concepts that can be immediately applied to your practice. The content presented will guide your practice to success now and in the years to come. The focus on this course is a practice model that helps your patients take a greater interest in their oral health. You'll learn how to guide your patients to accept your treatment recommendations and to become 'Champions' of your practice in your community. A partial list of topics covered include: How to develop a comprehensive plan to consistently attract quality new patients, the 6 specific criteria that define a successful practice, how to create a remarkable new patient experience, a system to use digital photos for patient education, a 7-component plan to master digital marketing and specific strategies to control practice overhead and increase practice profitability.

Biography

Gary Takacs is an Adjunct Instructor at the Midwestern University School of Dental Medicine in Glendale, AZ where he teaches courses on the 'People' side of Dentistry in the Behavior Sciences Department. He has published over 350 articles in the dental trade press and provided over 14,000 hours of courses at dental conferences throughout the world. He is also the Founder of the Thriving Dentist Show podcast, the #1 Dental podcast on iTunes with listeners in 150 countries.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

(Day 1)

Mohamed Mehanny, J Interdiscipl Med Dent Sci 2016, 4:5(Suppl)
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Observer's agreement in perception of non-cavitated approximal dental caries by CCD digital radiography at different exposure parameters

Mohamed Mehanny
University of Texas, USA

Ionizing radiations used in dental practice can cause biologic damage due to somatic or genetic effects on the living system and reducing the dose delivered to the patient should always be a concern for the practitioner. Therefore, implementation of dose indicators and dose monitoring is mandatory for dental radiography. Moreover, proper selection of exposure parameters to avoid re-exposure to patients due to poor image quality should always be taken in consideration. The use of digital systems in dentistry yielded the way for dose reduction and provided flexibility and ease of use, permitting the production of adequate images optimized for each diagnostic task. Radiographic detection of early proximal caries is one of the most difficult tasks in dental radiographic diagnosis; it is very technique-sensitive and needs adequate exposure parameters. Identifying and surveying parameters that allow the detection of artificial lesions or the semi-quantitative assessment of subjective image impression was done, as a surrogate for image quality and these parameters were related to a reference dose; then, accuracy of CCD systems in early detection of proximal caries in regard to the required radiation dose was determined.

Biography

Mohamed Mehanny has completed his PhD from Minia University and is currently pursuing Post-doctoral studies from University of Texas, School of Dentistry. He is Assistant Professor of Radiology, Minia University, School of Dentistry, Egypt. He got a postdoctoral Scholarship governed by USAID to University of Texas Health and Science Center.

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Yilmaz Umut Aslan, J Interdiscipl Med Dent Sci 2016, 4:5(Suppl)
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Material options to improve esthetics for implant supported restorations

Yilmaz Umut Aslan
University of Marmara, Turkey

The selection of the restorative material is one of the complex issues for the implant treatments. Today, successful implant treatments are not only the survival of the implants, but also esthetic, biological and functional outcomes of the treatment. Different prosthetic modalities have an important role on the outcomes of the treatment. Missed approaches in the material choice of the abutments and suprastructures may lead to problems of the final restorations. In thin biotypes of gingiva, metal-based restorations can lead to a grayish discoloration. Using esthetic materials like ceramic abutments and all-ceramic restorations may lead to reconstruction to have higher risks for fracture. To improve the strength and esthetic of restorative biomaterials and to customized suprastructures CAD/CAM technologies are needed. Thanks to these novel approaches, the modalities are changed and new materials are introduced to the market. The purpose of this presentation is to demonstrate how to choose appropriate restorative materials for fixed implant treatments.

Biography

Yilmaz Umut Aslan has completed his graduation from Marmara University, Faculty of Dentisty in 2006. He became a Research Assistant in the Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Prosthodontics in the same year. He became an Associate Professor in 2014 and became a Vice Dean in 2016. He currently works as Vice Dean and Teacher of Prosthodontic Department in Marmara University.

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Ludmila Gavriliuc et al., J Interdiscipl Med Dent Sci 2016, 4:5(Suppl)
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Interrelation between biochemical and clinical indices in patients with gingivitis and periodontitis during treatment by complex antihomotoxic therapy

Ludmila Gavriliuc and Nina Sevcenco
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Introduction: The oral microbiota is responsible for periodontal diseases like gingivitis, parodontitis, etc. Gingivitis and parodontitis are characterized by an increase in the number and variety of inflammatory cells in the gindival surrounding the tooth root surface. Inflammation of periodontium is a currently imperative problem in dentistry. The spread of gingivitis in children has increased to 30-65% of population. Two important and interrelated factors are involved in the pathophysiological progression of gingivitis and parodontitis: the activation of oxygen radicals and their related metabolites. Increased production of oxygen radicals may contribute to *oxidative stress*. Inflammation is an activating factor of peroxide oxidation of lipids (POL) in periodontal tissues and metabolic disturbances of metabolism. Search of the newest and most effective drugs for treatment of parodontitis at the early stage of the disease and preventive therapeutic methods in order to stop progression to chronic forms of the disease has special value in modern dental practice. The antihomotoxic preparations, which may be recommended for solving the problem, are Traumeel S and Coenzyme compositum. Usage of these antihomotoxic preparations based on their composition, properties, mechanism of action and possibility to use for oral application. Saliva as a biological liquid of the human organism may be a reflection of the metabolic state.

Purpose: of this investigation was a comparative examination of seven salivary parameters in the patients with gingivitis and parodontitis during treatment by traditional methods and using complex therapy with antihomotoxic preparations.

Material and Methods: The 45 children (12 years) with gingivitis were treated traditionally ("Metrogyl-denta gel", India) and with complex antitoxic therapy (Traumeel S ointment and Coenzyme compositum, "Heel" GmbH, DE) during 7 days. The 37 patients (19-47 years) with mild parodontitis were treated by traditional therapy (n=18) and by complex therapy, including Traumeel S and Coenzyme compositum (n=19) during 10-14 days. Twenty healthy children (12 years) and 25 adult (20-35 years) were the control groups. The clinical effects were estimated with help of Green Vermilion, PMA indexes and Pisarev-Shiller test. Saliva (mouth liquid) was collected in the morning and centrifuged at 600 g for 10 min. After centrifugation in saliva were determined with Spectrophotometry methods (DiaSysInt) the activities of glutathione reductase (GR), glutathione S-transferase (GST), glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD), alkaline phosphatase (AlkP) and contents of reduced glutathione (RG), thiocyanate (SCN) and protein.

Results: The first examination of patients with parodontitis showed the elevation of AlkP (183,8%), GST (141,9%), protein (157%) and low levels of RG (86,3%), GR (95,2%), G6PD (84,4%) and SCN (36,7%). Correlation Spirmean analysis indicated imbalance between activities of GR and G6PD in patients before treatment ($r=+0,382$; $p>0,05$) and the strong positive interrelation in healthy ($r=+0,763$; $p<0,005$) and in a week of treatment ($r=+0,906$; $p<0,01$). Correlation analysis between the salivary biochemical parameters and clinical characteristics (indexes) indicated the positive interrelation between RG and PMA before treatment ($r=+0,767$; $p<0,01$) and after end of both therapeutic courses. A strong positive correlation between PMA and SCN was indicated after complex therapy only ($r=+0,870$; $p<0,05$).

Conclusion: Complex therapy decreased activity of AlkP and GST, restored imbalance of the antioxidant defense and was more effective that the traditional therapy alone in the patients with parodontitis. This fact was confirmed by the dynamics of salivary biochemical and clinical indexes, the more effective improvement of the patient's health status, and the reduction of periodontal inflammation period and treatment course duration.

Biography

Ludmila Gavriliuc is Professor of Biochemistry and Clinical Biochemistry Department of Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Moldova. She graduated from the State Medical University, Medico-Biological Department, Speciality - Biochemistry, Moscow, Russia, and completed PhD (1978) and MD (1997) at the State Medical University, Moscow, Russia. She had the Scholarships in Russia, Italy, USA (01-08.2013, Fulbright Program U.S., Feist-Weiller Cancer Center, LSU HSC, LA). She is author of 104 scientific and methodic peer-reviewed manuscripts and 6 books. Areas of her scientific interests are clinical-diagnostics, oncology, hematology, stomatology, antioxidant therapy.

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Imad Salloum, J Interdiscipl Med Dent Sci 2016, 4:5(Suppl)
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Managing risk and complications in anterior mandible implant therapy

Imad Salloum
Salloum Dental Clinic, Syria

Anterior mandible has been advocated as a site of choice for implant placement, a site of best bone quality, with highest success rate fulfills all prosthetic options for full and partial edentulism, site of easy surgical access, and above all it is a safe surgical site far from important anatomical structures. However a serious complication, hemorrhage in sublingual space may progressively lead to airway obstruction and near fatal condition, resulted from severe edema and swollen tongue, after placement of anterior mandibular implants. Case presentation, literature review, anatomy and prevention guidelines, all will be discussed in my presentation.

Biography

Imad Salloum graduated from Dental School Damascus University in 1981, where he completed his Residency Program in Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery in 1986. He also attended Extern Fellowship Training at Emory University and Emory Clinic 1989, 1992 and 1998. He is also a Diplomate of ICOI. He is a Board Editorial Member of Syrian Association of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, and an Elected Board Member of Syrian Association of Implant Dentistry. He is a Speaker for the British Academy of Implant and Restorative Dentistry, a Speaker and Regional Courses Supervisor for DENTSPLY Friadent, and international expert on Dental XP. He has been lecturing in several regional and international conferences, and published several clinical studies. He is a Chief Surgeon and Director of Salloum Dental Clinic and Training Center.

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Altay Uludamar, J Interdiscipl Med Dent Sci 2016, 4:5(Suppl)
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Choosing the best proper technique for Porcelain Laminate (PLV) cementation

Altay Uludamar
Kapodokya Vocational School, Turkey

During last decades, PLV restorations are improved as the best material of choice for aesthetic treatments. The increase of using PLV created the need to develop adhesive technologies. Although PLV is known as the most desirable results, the cement selection must be taken into account. The selection of suitable cement can change the aesthetic results of the treatment especially in thin PLV cases. When it is minimally invasive method with less tooth reduction, the appearance of the teeth color is more important. For these kind of cases, resin cement can also dictate the final aesthetic appearance and strength of the restoration. Today, many adhesive techniques and cements are developed for this reason. One of the key factors for the success in cosmetic treatments is to know which cements and systems are suitable for the specific cases.

Biography

Altay Uludamar graduated from the Hacettepe University, Faculty of Dentistry in 1988. After graduation, he worked at the Prosthodontics Department of Selcuk University, Faculty of Dentistry in Konya as a Research Assistant. He continued his studies at University of London, Eastman Dental Hospital, Department of Prosthetics and received his Master of Science degree in Prosthetic Dentistry in 1993. He submitted his PhD thesis titled, "An *in-vitro* investigation to evaluate the influence of different surface preparation methods on the bond strength of two composite resins luting cements to yttrium stabilized zirconium oxide ceramic" and gained his PhD degree in 2007. In 2012, he became an Associate Professor in the Prosthodontics department in Ankara. He is the author for many national and international articles and has been lecturing on aesthetic dentistry and dental materials. Currently, he is working in Kapodokya Vocational School as a Quest Lecturer and in Medikodent Private Dental Clinic.

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Ceren Küçük et al., J Interdiscipl Med Dent Sci 2016, 4:5(Suppl)
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Fracture resistance of CAD/CAM posterior crown restorations made with three different materials

Ceren Küçük and Atilla Sertgöz
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The purpose of this study is to compare the fracture resistance of zirconia monolithic full porcelain crowns, resin nano ceramic crowns and veneered crowns with zirconia cores. Around 90 human mandibular molars were extracted and mounted onto acrylic resin. Prior to preparations, impressions were taken. Stone models were prepared and divided into three groups. The cores of Lava zirconia full ceramic crowns (Group 1), full contour of Lava monolithic zirconia crowns (Group 2) and full contour of Lava Ultimate resin nano ceramic crowns (Group 3) were designed on 3M ESPE Lava design software program. Data were used in 3M ESPE Lava CNC 240 computer aided manufacturing device for production of restorations. The zirconia cores of group 1 were veneered with feldspathic porcelain. Crown restorations were cemented with adhesive resin cement. All specimens were subjected to compressive loading in a universal testing machine. The mean failure loads obtained from ceramic crowns with zirconia cores, monolithic zirconia crowns and resin nano ceramic crowns were between 4298,13 N and 2695,53 N. The highest failure load (5099,84 N) was obtained from monolithic zirconia crown specimen. The lowest failure load (730,625 N) was obtained from resin nano ceramic crown specimen. There was statistical significance between three groups. Lava Ultimate restorations showed the lowest fracture strength values. Lava monolithic restorations showed the highest fracture strength values. The mean fracture strength of all groups was higher than masticating forces.

Biography

Ceren Küçük has completed his PhD from Marmara University and currently working as Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Dentistry Marmara University since 2015.

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Erkut Kahramanoğlu et al., J Interdiscipl Med Dent Sci 2016, 4:5(Suppl)
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Immediate loading of four implants in the edentulous jaws with full fixed prostheses: A report of two cases

Erkut Kahramanoğlu, Y Umut Aslan, M İmad Salih, Yaşar Özkan and Yasemin Özkan
Marmara University, Turkey

The All-on-Four treatment procedure provides edentulous patients with an immediately loaded, fixed denture using 4 implants (2 axially oriented implants in the anterior region and 2 tilted posterior implants). The purpose of this study was to evaluate the outcomes of a protocol for immediate function of four implants (Nobel Biocare, Zürich, Switzerland) supporting a fixed prosthesis in the completely edentulous maxilla and mandibula. A 50-year-old man, edentulous for a long period of time due to periodontal disease requiring a fixed prosthetic rehabilitation in the maxilla and mandible, and a 55-year-old full edentulous man requiring a fixed prosthetic rehabilitation in the maxilla, was referred to the Department of Prosthodontics, University of Marmara. The implant site was evaluated with Cone Beam Computed Tomography. Digital treatment planning of All-on-4 treatment has been carried out in NobelClinician Software. The NobelGuide flapless technique was used for minimally invasive treatment and the ideal position of the four implant was carefully installed by surgical guide. The polyvinylsiloxane impressions were made. The definitive, immediate loaded prosthesis was given to the patient after 24 hours.All-on-4™ procedure concept often result in lower costs because it allows prosthetic rehabilitation procedures with fewer implants versus traditional implant rehabilitation in edentulous patients. The advantages of immediate loading as reduced morbidity, high patient satisfaction, cost-effective treatment and the long term results of this technique should be considered when decidingalternative treatment options for an edentulous jaw.

Biography

Erkut Kahramanoğlu has completed his PhD from Marmara University and Postdoctoral studies from Marmara University Faculty of Dentistry. He is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Prosthodontics.

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Ahmed Elsayed et al., J Interdiscipl Med Dent Sci 2016, 4:5(Suppl)
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Prosthetic rehabilitation of angled implants with custom made abutments: Two-year follow-up

Ahmed Elsayed, Coskun Yildiz and Yasemin Ozkan
Marmara University, Turkey

Abutments choices are generally one of the challenging subjects of the clinicians. Oral hygiene, monatomic conditions, biomechanical factors, residual ridge situation, ridge resorption amount and ridge shape (ovoid, triangular, square) should be considered during making decision. Individual abutments can be produced by CAD-CAM techniques and casting. Standard sized pre-fabricated pieces would be enough for posterior areas. However, they might not be able to provide optimum aesthetics for the maxillary anterior area. To adjust and modify abutment's angle height and width, convergence angle is giving remarkable advantage to the clinician about optimizing gingival margin height and width with individual abutment perspective. In this case, after implant surgery, the patient is treated with custom-made abutments, as it is better to provide aesthetic than standard abutments. By the use of custom-made individual abutments, the emergency profile of the restoration was established. After 2 year of clinical control, the patient aesthetic and functional demands were satisfied.

Biography

Dr. Ahmed Elsayed is currently associated as faculty in department of dentistry, in Marmara University, Turkey

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

(Day 2)

Kubra Yildiz, J Interdiscipl Med Dent Sci 2016, 4:5(Suppl)
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An appraisal on increasing the occlusal vertical dimension in full mouth rehabilitation and its outcome

Kubra Yildiz
Marmara University, Turkey

There are basic uncertainties and existing erroneous thoughts regarding the perception of increasing the occlusal vertical dimension. All treatment procedures in dentistry revolve around a few basic, firm set of laws. Establishing the occlusal vertical dimension (OVD) to the pre-treatment levels is been accepted over the years. It is advocated that any alteration in the OVD during restorative procedures is unsafe to the stomatognathic system. But as an exemption, the OVD is increased or altered in full occlusal rehabilitation for gaining space for the planned restorations. Currently, contradicting opinions exist regarding the justification, validity and applicability of the procedure. This article analyzes the indications, principles, methods, functional adaptation and the effects of altering the OVD. It is ascertained that restoring OVD to original level rather than increasing is needed and patient's response should be tested during each stage of increase in OVD. By exploring the various controversies and myths regarding vertical dimension and its alteration, discarding the erroneous beliefs and accepting the essentials, two logical hypotheses can be arrived, they are: 1. OVD is not altered following tooth wear (except in case of amelogenesis/dentinogenesis imperfecta). Any method to restore OVD will result in increased OVD 2. Free way space can be manipulated and new Vertical Dimension at Rest will get established if OVD is not increased beyond pre-existing rest position. The decisive statement that can be made from the above deductions is that OVD is almost always preserved. For better outcome, it is advisable to proceed with the existing OVD in excessively worn dentitions.

Biography

Kubra Yildiz has completed her dental graduation at the age of 22 years from Marmara University and from that date on making her PhD at the Prosthodontics Department of Marmara University.

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Notes:

Rifat Gozneli et al., J Interdiscipl Med Dent Sci 2016, 4:5(Suppl)
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Effects of PVD silica coating and multiple firing on low temperature degradation of a YTZ-P ceramic monoclinic content and flexural strength changes

Rifat Gozneli, Tutku Cakır-Omur and Yasemin Ozkan
Marmara University, Turkey

Aim: Low temperature degradation or aging of zirconia is a negative phenomenon related to the transformation ability of the tetragonal phase. The t-m phase transformation leads to micro and macro cracking of the zirconia. The purpose of the study is to find out the effect of silica coating by Physical Vapor Deposition (PVD) system and multiple firing on Low Temperature Degradation (LTD) and biaxial flexural strength of a Y-TZP ceramic after surface grinding and hydrothermal aging.

Materials & Methods: 90 disc shaped specimens (15 x1.2 mm) were equally divided into nine groups (n=10) according to the test protocols. For each group, a different surface or heat treatments was applied: Aging (LTD), silica coating + LTD, grinding + LTD, grinding + silica coating + LTD, 3 times firing + LTD, grinding + 3 times firing + LTD, 5 times firing + LTD, grinding + 5 times firing + LTD and a control group. Accelerated aging was performed in steam autoclave (134° C, 2 bar) for 12 hours. Following each treatment protocols, X-ray diffraction analysis was used to estimate the relative amount of monoclinic phase and corresponding Transformed Zone Depth (TZD). Additionally, the biaxial flexure test was used to calculate the flexural strength. Statistical analysis was conducted with Kruskal Wallis test and Turkey's multiple comparison test.

Results: The tetragonal-to-monoclinic phase transformation of the Y-TZP ceramic was retarded by the application of PVD silica coating only in the ground surfaces. The lowest monoclinic content was detected in grinding + 5 firing + LTD group. The biaxial flexural strength (MPa) of grinding + LTD group was significantly higher than control and silica coating + LTD groups. There was no significant difference between the other groups.

Conclusion: Multiple firing may be useful to decrease the relative monoclinic content after grinding procedures. PVD silica coating did not change LTD resistance and biaxial flexure strength of zirconia. However, further studies about the treatment of LTD should be made including the examinations on chipping problem in veneer ceramics.

Biography

Rifat Gozneli has completed his PhD in 2004 from Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey and continued his Post-doctoral studies in Marmara University School of Dentistry. He is now an Associate Professor and also working as a Tutor. He has published more than 20 papers in international and national journals. He has been serving as a reviewer in national journals. He is the Member of Turkish Proshodontics and Implantology Association and Prosthodontics Academy and Gnathology Association in Turkey.

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Piezo hydro dynamic internal sinus lift (intralift technique)

Imad Salloum
Salloum Dental Clinic, Syria

Sinus lifting via crestal approach by Summer's technique (internal sinus lift) is a common and a non-invasive procedure in implantology practice compared to sinus lift via external approach. However, patient discomfort, shocking feeling, membrane tearing, difficulty in graft packing, and the unsafe use of hammer and osteotomes are disadvantages and drawbacks of this technique. Piezo surgery opened a new era in implantology practice as a safe and easy to use technology by means of respecting and protecting the soft tissues. Hydrodynamic piezo intralift technique is a minimally invasive and reliable technique for internal sinus lifting with highest success rate, especially in less experienced hands, it achieves more safety, easy graft packing less membrane tearing complications, less trauma, less edema, less post-operative pain and more patient acceptance. The presentation will show the principle and surgical steps of the piezo hydrodynamic sinus lifting technique as well as a clinical study done on 74 patients, with end results.

Biography

Imad Salloum graduated from Dental School Damascus University in 1981, where he completed his Residency Program in Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery in 1986. He also attended Extern Fellowship Training at Emory University and Emory Clinic 1989, 1992 and 1998. He is also a Diplomate of ICOI. He is a Board Editorial Member of Syrian Association of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, and an Elected Board Member of Syrian Association of Implant Dentistry. He is a Speaker for the British Academy of Implant and Restorative Dentistry, a Speaker and Regional Courses Supervisor for DENTSPLY Friadent, and international expert on Dental XP. He has been lecturing in several regional and international conferences, and published several clinical studies. He is a Chief Surgeon and Director of Salloum Dental Clinic and Training Center.

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Amir Hadjhamou, J Interdiscipl Med Dent Sci 2016, 4:5(Suppl)
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PLV workflow: Predicting the outcome

Amir Hadjhamou[1,2]
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With patients' demands seeking elective aesthetic treatment growing, dentistry & more specifically aesthetic dentistry has developed a lot in the last decade. One of the major aspects of this field is porcelain laminate veneers (PLV). Thanks to the latest developments in the bonding systems & types of ceramics available nowadays, it is now possible to offer our patients the best aesthetic result with minimal compromise to the dental tissues. In order to achieve that, a precise workflow & a specific set of steps should be followed in such an approach with minimally invasive notions, starting with dental photography, digital smile design, mock-ups & deep cuts to temporization techniques as well as respecting the recommended cementation protocols. This presentation will focus on the workflow, clinical steps & protocol followed in the fabrication of porcelain laminate veneers.

Biography

Amir Hadjhamou is a Consultant in Prosthodontics and Dental Implants. He has obtained his Post-doctoral degrees from Université Claude Bernard Lyon I where he was also appointed as a Lecturer in addition to his clinical duties in the Oral Maxillofacial Department and Prosthodontics Department at Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Lyon, France. In the UAE, he has been practicing as a Senior Clinical Supervisor in Prosthodontics at the University of Sharjah, College of Dental Medicine, for the last nine years and holds two private practices dedicated to aesthetic rejuvenations & dental implants. He is the Founding Director of the Aesthetic Dentistry and Applied Methods Course and the advanced course on Full Mouth Reconstructions and Director of the Elite Academy, an academy that provides continuous education and postdoctoral training in partnership with University of Lyon I in France.

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Sana Ehsen Nagi et al., J Interdiscipl Med Dent Sci 2016, 4:5(Suppl)
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Comparison of fracture and deformation in the rotary endodontic instruments: Protaper versus K-3 system

Sana Ehsen Nagi and Farhan Raza Khan
Aga Khan University and Hospital, Pakistan

Introduction: Fracture of rotary instrument in the root canal space is considered as a serious procedural accident in endodontics. The best way to manage such accidents is to avoid use of deformed endodontic file.

Materials & Methods: An experimental study was done on the extracted human teeth to compare the fracture and deformation of the two endodontic files system namely, K-3 and Protapers. A record was kept of any file deformation or fractured during root canal preparation. The location of fracture was also noted along with the identity of the canal in which fracture took place. Chi-square test was applied to compare the deformation and/or fracture in the two rotary systems.

Results: The incidence of fracture was similar in the two groups. Most of the fractures occurred in mesiobuccal canals of maxillary molars and buccal canals of premolars. However, the likelihood of file fracture increases 5.65 folds when the same file is used more than 3 times.

Conclusions: There was no difference in K-3 and Protaper files with respect to file deformation and fracture. Irrespective of the rotary file system, apical third of the root canal space was the most common site for file fracture.

Biography

Sana Ehsen Nagi has completed her Specialty Training at Aga Khan University and Hospital in the field of Operative Dentistry. She is active in research work in the field of Endodontics, Implant Dentistry and has also worked on systematic reviews and is still conducting researches on many projects in the field of Restorative Dentistry.

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Video Presentation

(Day 2)

Fariba Motevssselian, J Interdiscipl Med Dent Sci 2016, 4:5(Suppl)
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A review of dental implant materials

Fariba Motevssselian
Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Implants have been gaining popularity amongst the patients and frequently are being considered as a first treatment option for missing teeth. In attempt to replace a missing tooth many biomaterials have been evolved as implants for many years in an effort to create an optimal interaction between the body and the implanted material. From a chemical point of view, dental implants may be made from metals, ceramics or polymers. The choice of material for a particular implant application will generally be a compromise to meet many different required properties. There is, however, one aspect that is always of utmost importance that how the tissue at the implant site responds to the biochemical disturbance that a foreign material presents and whether the surrounding bone is integrated with the implant material. The goal of achieving an optimal bone-implant interface has been approached by the alteration of implant surface topography, chemistry, energy and charge as well as bulk material composition. This presentation will review and summarize the biomaterials used for dental implants and the various pros and cons associated to those materials. This presentation might answer the question that "Are ceramic and polymer implants a promising alternative to titanium implants?"

Biography

Fariba Motevasselian has completed her post graduate program at Restorative and esthetic dentistry from Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS), faculty of dentistry (2000-2004) and got her master degree in Conservative dentistry from University College London, Eastman Dental Institute (2011-12). She is an assistant professor at Restorative department of TUMS faculty of dentistry.

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Alan J Kilistoff

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Babies aren't the only ones who cut teeth: A hand-on experience in psychomotor learning

Psychomotor ability is a blend of cognition and physical movement. Hand skills are essential in the practice of dentistry and in certain fields of medicine, such as surgery. Practitioners must not only know what to do, they must be able to do as well. Although dentally relevant, this task was chosen, as it is unlikely that the participant has done it before and it is within clinically relevant dimensions. As it is a test of psychomotor ability, not discipline, it is, therefore, relevant to other clinical disciplines. This workshop allows participants to test their psychomotor ability using a calibrated and documented exercise. The workshop begins with a presentation of the task, followed by a hand on exercise done in conjunction with the presenter. The product is a carved wax molar tooth. The exercise is repeated with no instruction. A second carved tooth results. The carved teeth are then compared to each other and to the presented standard. Shape, detail, morphology and dimension all give information on hand skills and fine motor control. The first tooth gives an indication of the ability to follow and interpret directions, while the second tooth indicates ability to learn in the psychomotor realm. In addition participants will be able to acquire a better understanding of their fine motor skills, better understand the basic anatomy and physiology of a human molar and enjoy the challenge of learning a new skill.

Biography

Alan J Kilistoff is currently a Clinical Professor at the University of Alberta, Canada. He was graduated from the University of British Columbia, Canada in 1976 with a DMD and practiced in a private clinic for 28 years. He has started teaching at the University of British Columbia in 2000, moved to the University of Saskatchewan in 2005 and is currently teaching at the University of Alberta. In 2009 he has received a Master of Education Technology from the University of British Columbia. His current interest includes ergonomics and dental loupes magnification, dental materials, dental education (particularly tacit knowledge and psycho-motor skill development) and operative dentistry.

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