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39 YEARS IN ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF HEALTHCARE RESEARCH

4th World Congress on

Dentistry and Maxillofacial Surgery

February 06-07, 2023 | Paris, France

Day-1

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

38 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE IN MEDICAL PUBLISHING

Sessions

Dentistry | Endodontics | Dental Health | Orthodontics | Oral and Maxillofacial surgery | Restorative Dentistry

Session Chair
Leszek A. Dobrzanski
ASKLEPIOS | Poland

Session Introduction

Title: **Socket preservation with the intentionally exposed non-resorbable d-PTFE membrane as an atraumatic alternative to GBR**

Roberto Luongo | Adj Clininstr NYU | Italy

Title: **Repair of aged composite with composite: Effect of different surface treatment (*In vitro* study)**

Thuraya lazkani | Damascus university | Syria

Title: **Cross talk between synthetic food colors (Azo dyes), Oral flora and Cardiovascular Disorders**

Arooba john | Government college university | Pakistan

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Socket preservation with intentionally exposed non-resorbable d-PTFE membrane as atraumatic alternative to GBR

Roberto Luongo
Adj clin instr NYU, Italy

After tooth extraction, a cascade of biological events occurs, typically resulting in significant local anatomic changes, including reduced height and reduced width of the residual ridge. In order to improve the aesthetic predictability of post-extractive implants, several studies and systematic reviews have been conducted to evaluate the efficacy of different socket-filling approaches involving different grafting materials, with or without barrier membranes. A recent systematic review concluded that high-density polytetrafluoroethylene (d-PTFE) membranes protect the grafting material and/or the initial healing clot from bacterial contamination, leading to successful regeneration without a significant risk of infection. The aim of this study is to show the quantitative histological examination of bone reconstructed with d-PTFE membrane, left intentionally exposed in postextraction sockets grafted with anorganic bone material and removed after 4 weeks versus extraction and guided bone regeneration (GBR), performed two months later. Conclusions: with the limitation of the present study, buccal plate reconstruction with an intentionally exposed non-resorbable membrane is an effective and easy procedure for regenerating a resorbed buccal bone plate, reducing the need for guided bone regeneration.

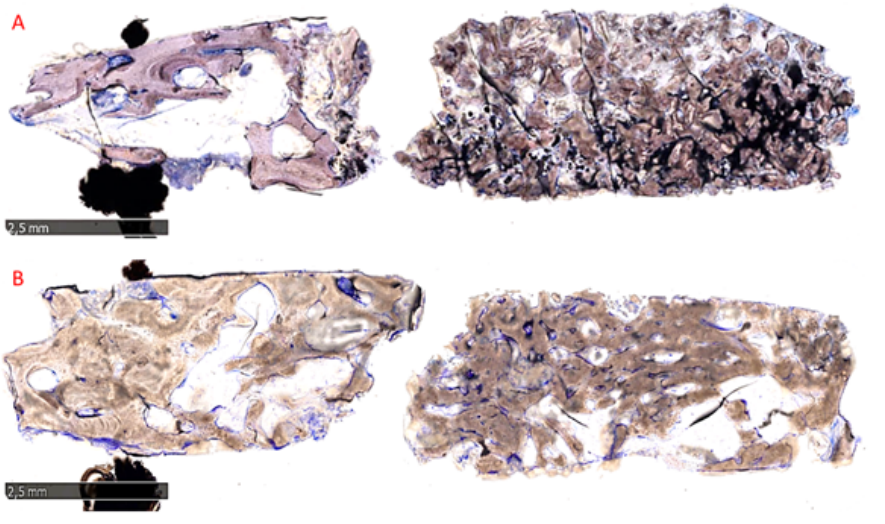

Figure 1: Overview of two representative samples: A) Socket preservation, B) GBR. A large amount of regenerated bone surrounds grafted blocks in the coronal portion of the biopsies (right side), while in the apical portion (left side), basal bone is observable in both groups. Total magnification 25x, Toluidine Blue and Pyronine Yellow staining.

Recent publications

1. Mecall RA, Rosenfeld AL. Influence of residual ridge resorption patterns on implant fixture placement and tooth position. 1. Int J Periodontics Restorative Dent 1991;11:8–23.

2. Darby I, Chen ST, Buser D. Ridge preservation techniques for implant therapy. Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants 2009; 2:260–71.

3. Carbonell JM, Sanz Martı´n I, Santos A, Pujol A, Sanz-Moliner JD, Nart J: High-density polytetrafluoroethylene membranes in guided bone and tissue regeneration procedures: a literature review. Int. J. Oral Maxillofac. Surg. 2014; 43:75–84.

Biography

Roberto Luongo graduated with honors in Dentistry at the univeristy of Bari in 1996. In 2002 received his certificate in Implant Dentistry of the two-year, full time advanced program at New York University College of Dentistry, Head D. Tarnow and Director N. Elian. In 2004 he participated to the annual course of Periodontology held by Dr. S. Parma Benfenati, in 2008 the annual fixed prosthesis of Dr. M. Fradeani, in 2020 the annual advanced course in in Mucogengival Surgery held by Prof. G. Zucchelli. From 2003 to 2010 he acted as the Adjunt Professor in implant dentistry at the University G. D'Annunzio of Chieti. Since 2000, he is a member of the American Academy of Osteointegration, since 2016 active member of the Italian Society of Implantology (SIO) become Italian Academy of Osteointegration (IAO) in 2017. From 2012 he is the director of the program in Implant Dentistry held at Istituto Stomatologico Mediterraneo in Bari.

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Repair of aged composite with composite: Effect of different surface treatment (*In vitro* study)

Thuraya Lazkani
Damascus University, Syria

Background and aim: Repair of composite restorations is a minimally invasive approach and it can reduce cost and time of dental treatment. This study aims to compare the effect of different surface treatments (phosphoric acid, hydrofluoric acid, silane with universal adhesive) on the Shear Bond Strength (SBS) of aged repaired composites.

Materials and methods: Seventy cubic composite blocks (5 mm x 6 mm) were fabricated at teflon matrix made for this study, then aged by keeping in distilled water at 37C for 24 hours then at 55C for 4 days. Specimens were roughened by diamond bur and divided into 7 groups (n=10) according to surface treatment:(phosphoric acid 37% + silane + universal adhesive, phosphoric acid 37% + universal adhesive, universal adhesive, hydrofluoric acid 9.8% + silane + universal adhesive, hydrofluoric acid 9.8% + universal adhesive, universal adhesive, one block composite no therminal treatment for the first time (positive control), no surface treatment (control)). The conditioned surfaces of all specimens were covered with repair composite Cylinders (4mm x 6mm) and aged as previously. The shear bond strengths were measured for all specimens using a universal test machine (test 114). Data were collected and statistically analyzed by SPSS version 13 and using One way ANOVA Test. P-value of 0.05 was taken as statistically significant level.

Results: The specimens repaired with phosphoric acid 37% + silane + universal adhesive showed the highest SBS value and were significant. There were no significant differences in SBS between phosphoric acid 37% + silane + universal adhesive and universal adhesive and positive control groups ($p > 0.05$). There was no significant difference at SBS values between negative control and hydrofluoric acid 9.8% + silane + universal adhesive, hydrofluoric acid 9.8% + universal adhesive groups with the lowest SBS value.

Conclusion: For aged composite repair silane application after phosphoric acid etching and then adhesive application could enhance bonding between old and new composite restoration. Application of hydrofluoric acid for old composite restorations is not recommended.

Keywords: Composite, Restoration repair, Surface treatment, Aged composite, Phosphoric acid, Hydrofluoric acid, Silane, Universal adhesive, Shear bond strength.

Recent publications

1. Bnaiyan, Anas & Altinawi, Mohamed & Lazkani, Thuraya & Alzoubi, Hasan. (2022). Evaluation Time and Efficacy of Root Canal Rotary Preparation in Primary Teeth: An In-Vitro Study. Cureus. 14. 10.7759/cureus.24558.
2. Tolibah YA, Kouchaji C, Lazkani T, Ahmad IA, Baghdadi ZD. Comparison of MTA versus Biodentine in Apexification Procedure for Nonvital Immature First Permanent Molars: A Randomized Clinical Trial. Children. 2022; 9(3):410.
3. Treatment of Apical Lesions in Immature Permanent Molars: Biodentine versus MTA -A Randomized Controlled Trial in Children

Biography

Thuraya Lazkani is an Associate professor and member of staff of restorative department, Dentistry College, Damascus University. She did her PhD in endodontic in Damascus university, Syria in 2009-2012; MSc in Medical Laser from High Institute of laser research, Damascus University, Syria in 2018; MSc in endodontic Damascus University, Syria in 2009; Diploma of Endodontic Dentistry in Damascus University, Syria in 2007; and diploma of pediatric Dentistry in Damascus University, Syria in 2003. She is a staff of Restorative Department at Damascus University and has her membership in General Dental Practitioners' Association and in Syrian Endodontic Society.

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Cross talk between synthetic food colors (Azo dyes), Oral flora and Cardiovascular Disorders

Arooba John
Government college university, Pakistan

Synthetic food colors are important ingredients in the food industry. Majority synthetic food colorants are azo dyes and obviously acidic in nature. They are present in sweets, carbonated drinks, meat products and candies to attract the consumers. This study is an attempt to explain the adverse effects of azo dyes and their association with oral cavities and cardiovascular disorders. All of synthetic dyes (azo dyes) have staining effects on dentin. Poor dental care accelerates the bacterial accumulation on the dental crown (Gram-negative bacteria *P. gingivalis*, *T. denticola* and *T. forsythia* and Gram-positive bacteria *Strep. Gordonii*), causing the washing of enamel, forming dental plaque. All the bacterial phyla contribute to different and major oral disorders, such as periodontal disease, which is caused by releasing different chemicals and toxins causing the gum disease by weakening the gum tissues. *Streptococcus mutans* in the mouth thrives on sugar and produces acids, which eat the enamel and accelerate the bacterial pathogens (*P. ginigivalis* and *F. nacleatum*) to release different chemicals (FadA and Fap2). These chemicals bind to protein on the cell by producing an inflammatory response through different. Bacterial pathogens get attached with the surface releasing different chemicals that binds with the protein of cells, which helps the bacteria to migrate from cell-cell junction, making the vessels more permeable. Different toxins such as exotoxins and endotoxins entered in the bloodstream line, which get attached to the walls of vessels through which it travels to carotid artery and build up the plaque which after lead to major arteries such as coronary artery. The dental plaque is the same plaque which builds up in the major arteries, also different synthetic food colors which were used in food contains amino acids and salts concentration (especially sodium chloride), accumulation of plaque in arteries causes IHD, CAD, hypertension, atherosclerosis and hypernatremia. Line-host defenses, such as gingival Epithelial Cells (ECs), Hemi- desmosomes and desmosomes, which helps the bacterium migration from the cell–cell junction. This makes the junctions slightly open up and makes the whole vessel permeable, through which the bacterium enters into the blood stream line. This leads to different major arteries such as the carotid artery and causes the accumulation of plaque in major cardiac arteries which causes different cardiovascular disorders. The bacterial species present in gums cause cardiovascular diseases such as ischemic heart disease, coronary artery disease, heart attacks, strokes and arrhythmias which can lead to death.

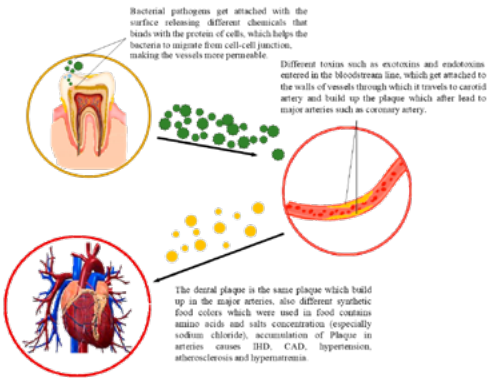

Figure 1: Formation of biofilms which lead to build-up plaque in blood vessels and arteries causes 276 different cardiovascular disorders.

Recent publications

1. Hou, K.; Wu, Z.-X.; Chen, X.-Y.; Wang, J.-Q.; Zhang, D.; Xiao, C.; Zhu, D.; Koya, J.B.; Wei, L.; Li, J.; et al. Microbiota in health and diseases. Signal Transduct. Target. Ther. 2022, 7, 135.

2. Lenartova, M.; Tesinska, B.; Janatova, T.; Hrebicek, O.; Mysak, J.; Janata, J.; Najmanova, L. The Oral Microbiome in Periodontal Health. Front. Cell Infect. Microbiol. 2021, 11, 629723.

3. Fitzsimonds, Z.R.; Liu, C.; Stocke, K.S.; Yakoumatos, L.; Shumway, B.; Miller, D.P.; Artyomov, M.N.; Bagaitkar, J.; Lamont, R.J. Regulation of olfactomedin 4 by Porphyromonas gingivalis in a community context. ISME J. 2021, 15, 2627–2642.

Biography

Arooba John completed her/his MSc Botany, Applied microbiology from government college and university, Lahore, Pakistan. His/her current filed placement is microbiology, cellular biology and, genotoxicity, which have been utilized from the past few decades to overcome or prevent the most inexorable diseases. She/he is interested in studying the effect of pathogenic oral microbiome in major human diseases. Oral microbiome is crucial to health as it can cause both oral and systematic disease. This study is the result of enthusiasm, efforts and passion which she/he has for sciences. And it's her/his aim to make a better environment in which every person can enjoy a better or healthier lifestyle. Association between oral flora and cardiovascular disorders are considered to be as a major contribution in scientific community. She/he believed that, this approach is turned out to be a remarkable contribution in world.

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Sessions

Periodontics | Dental Surgery | Dental Anatomy | Dental Implants | Cosmetics Dentistry

Session Chair
Adriana Mazzoni
Nove de Julho University (UNINOVE) | Brazil

Session Introduction

Title: Metals used in Orthodontics and their side effects
Bersan Karadede | Ozel Ortodonti Agız ve Dis Saglıgı Polikinigi | Turkey

Title: 3D Approach to individuals with different face types
Beyza Karadede Unal | Izmir Katip Celebi University | Turkey

Title: Relationship among lower arch dimensions in crowding and noncrowding groups
Mimoza Selmani | AAB College | Kosovo

Title: Comparison of the impact of two types of removable partial dentures on the periodontal health of the remaining teeth – A prospective clinical study
Manushaqe Selmani Bukleta | AMEC College Rezonanca | Kosovo

Title: Versatility of advanced integrated prosthetic digital workflow for the immediate Full-Arch Restoration - Sobczak Concept
Barbara Sobczak | Sobczak Dental Clinics | Dubai

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Metals used in Orthodontics and their side effects

Berşan Karadede
Ozel Ortodonti Agız ve Diş Sagligi Polikinigi, Turkey

The side effects of metals used in the human body have been known for a long time. Metals can cause toxic or allergic reactions. These types of allergies are related to the immune system. This may occur with local or general allergic findings. This is a very important problem that is not overemphasized in contemporary orthodontics, but will require more attention and attention in the future. In this presentation, it is aimed to review and evaluate this situation in detail.

In order for these results to occur, it is necessary to release metal ions to the environment with the corrosion of the relevant metal or alloy. Allergy is the immune system's reaction to chemicals. Depending on the metal or alloy used, different levels of allergy may occur. In this case, it is mentioned that genetic factors may also be effective. In addition, carcinogenic, mutagenic and cytotoxic effects of metals or alloys have been reported. Reactions that occur as a result of allergies can occur as early or late type. In clinical studies, significant changes were detected in the ion levels of metals in tissue fluids after the use of metals / alloys used in orthodontics. Therefore, metals or alloys should not be considered biologically inert. However, once the body's contact with the metal is cut off, the tissues heal.

As a result, before starting orthodontic treatment, when taking anamnesis from individuals who will receive orthodontic treatment with fixed mechanics, it should be questioned very well whether they have metal allergy or allergy to any substance or food. In doubtful cases, an allergy test should be performed. The allergic condition that occurs during the treatment should be evaluated meticulously and the necessary action should be taken quickly.

Recent publications

1. Karadede Berşan; “Prospective Investigation of NLRC4 Inflammasome Pathway Gene Expression Levels in Patients Using Orthodontic Fixed Mechanics”, Supervisor: Veli İ, Berdeli AH, İzmir Katip Çelebi University, Institute of Health Sciences, Department of Orthodontics, 2021, İzmir, Türkiye.
2. Baran İ, Nalçacı R. Dişhekimliğinde kullanılan materyaller ve alerjik reaksiyonlar. Atatürk Üniv. DişHek. Fak. Derg. Suppl.: 2, 2007: 26-32.
3. Spalj S, Zrinski MM, Spalj VT. In-vitro assesment of oxidative stress generated by orthodontic archwires. Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop 2012; 141:583-9.

Biography

Berşan Karadede graduated from the faculty of Dentistry in 2016 with her thesis named “Maxillofacial Surgery Techniques and Complications”. In 2021, she received her PhD in orthodontics by conducting a multidisciplinary thesis named “Prospective Investigation of NLRC4 Inflammasome pathway gene expression levels in patients Using Orthodontic Fixed Mechanics”. She started her second doctorate in the field of "Health Law" in 2021. She made clinical observations in Germany in 2017, 2021 and 2022 and in Spain in 2022. She has been an invited speaker, organizer and participant in many scientific organizations. She has many international and national publications, book chapter authorship and refereeing. She received a Certificate of Honor in 2009, 2010 and 2016. She gave lectures at Izmir Katip Celebi University between 2019-2021. She has been involved in many social and cultural projects and she has 5 prizes from them.

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3D Approach to individuals with different face types

Beyza Karadede Unal
Izmi Katip Celebi University, Turkey

Statement of the Problem: In the millennium age, stereophotogrammetry of the face, mouth scanning and cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) of the teeth and the image of the teeth, jaw and face can be examined in 3D. This has enabled us to understand the incomprehensible and measure the unmeasurable. The purpose of this study is to examine malpositions in terms of skeletal, dental, soft tissue and respiratory aspects and to indicate their differences with other anomalies at necessary points. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: This study evaluated Class 1, 2 and 3 malpositions in three dimensions with CBCT, stereophotogrammetry and mouth scanning. Findings: Class 1 anomalies may show values close to Class 2 and Class 3 anomalies. It has been reported that class 2 individuals have higher mesiodistal and buccolingual tooth dimensions than class 1 and 3. Morphologically, it is observed that there is a connection between the mandible and maxilla volumes in skeletal class 2 malposition. When skeletal anomalies were compared both maxilla and mandible volumes are greater in Class 2 and 3 short face type than long face type. In studies evaluating the mesiodistal dimensions of the teeth, statistically significant differences were found in patients with Class III malocclusion. Soft tissue growth and development of patients with Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3 malposition show significant differences compared to other skeletal anomalies. Conclusion & Significance: It has also been reported that there is a significant relationship between the sagittal position of the jaws and face types and the position of the hyoid bone and the pharyngeal airway. Mastering the morphological features of Class 1, 2 and 3 anomalies is very important to create an accurate treatment plan and prediction. 3D technology enables us to do this.

Recent publications

1. Karadede B, Dellaloğlu D. ‘‘Farklı Malokluzyonlara Sahip Bireylerin Mesiodistal Diş Boyutlarının Dijital Analizi.’’ MasterThesis, August 2018.
2. Karadede B. “Farklı Iskeletsel Yüz Tiplerine Sahip Bireylerin Maksilla ve Mandibula Hacimlerinin Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi Yöntemi Ile Incenmesi.” DoctoralThesis, August 06, 2018.
3. Karadede Mİ, Coşkun R. ‘’ Baş Pozisyonunun Yüz Yumuşak Dokuları Üzerine Etkisinin Stereofotogrametri ile Değerlendirilmesi.’’ MasterThesis, Juny 2018.

Biography

Beyza Karadede Unal has two PhD about Orthodontics and Histology-Embryology. In 2016, she continued part of her academic and clinical education in the Maxillafacial department at St. George's University Hospital and Kingston Hospital. During this period, she increased her experience in dentofacial deformities and orthognathic surgery. She transfers her clinical experience and knowledge gained during her academic career in her domestic and international experiences to her students. She supervised 3 PhD students and 6 specialist training students and still refers 3 PhD students. Dr. Dr. Karadede Unal, who has many peer-reviewed publications, has original, rational, systematic, objective, open to criticism and consistent working principles. Karadede Unal's works include 18 national, international refereed articles, 44 oral and poster presentations, chapter authorship in 1 international book, chapter authorship in 4 national books, editorship in 1 national book, speaker in 13 meetings, participant in more than 50 congresses and course programs.

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Relationship among lower arch dimensions in crowding and non-crowding groups

Mimoza Selmani
AAB College, Kosovo

Crowding of teeth is considered as the most common type of malocclusion. The evidence regarding mandibular arch dimensions in human populations is important to clinicians in orthodontics. The relationship between arch dimensions and crowding has become subject of interest to many investigators which has lead to many conflicting and contradictory views. The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between arch length, arch width and arch perimeter in crowded and non-crowded arches, as well as to made comparison of the right and left sides between them and to find out the contributing factor in lower arch crowding. Methods and subjects: The study groups consisted of 60 subjects aged 16 to 21 years. First group consisted of 30 pairs of dental study models with class I normal occlusion. The second group consisted of 30 pairs of study models with class I crowding. Measurements of arch length and width were made as defined by Lavelle and Foster, using Korkhaus callipers. Arch perimeter was measured by Lundstrom method's using manual calliper with sharp points. Differences between these measurements were made by Mann-Whitney U test (Z/U). According to our study the arch length and arch perimeter were not associated factors in contribution to lower arch crowding. In association of contributed factors on the lower arch crowding, we could mention the width of the arch, because the differences between the two groups was significantly different. The findings of our study may be important for orthodontic treatment planning of lower arch crowding correction, as it may have several possibly helpful points to overcome difficulties in orthodontics treatment.

Recent publications

1. Bernabé E, del Castillo CE, Flores-Mir C. (2005) Intra-arch occlusal indicators of crowding in the permanent dentition. Am J Orthod Dentofac Orthop, 128:220-225.

2. Agenter MK, Harris EF, Blair RN. (2009) Influence of tooth crown size on malocclusion. Am J Orthod DentofacOrthop 136:795-804.

3. Shah AA, Eleock C, Brook AH. (2003) Incisor crown shape and crowding. Am J Orthod Dentofac Orthop, 123:562-567..

Biography

Mimoza Selmani is assistant professor at AAB College, faculty of Dntistry, Department of Orthodontics, Kosovo. She is also a specialist of Orthodontics in Dental Clinic Mdent-Family Dentistry, Prishtina, Kosovo. She completed her doctoral studies at the University "Cv. Ciril i Metodij", Skopje, Macedonia in 2015. Her professional and academic experience is based on the improvement and prevention of orthodontic anomalies. Early detection and orthodontic treatments have been the basis of various scientific studies. Her basic professional and scientific models have been used in educational institutions, where she lectures on this topic.

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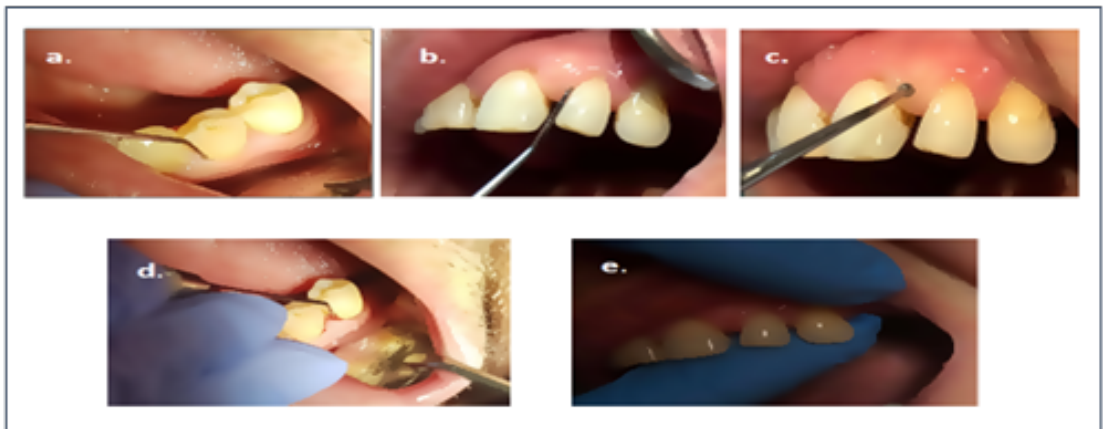
Comparison of the impact of two types of removable partial dentures on the periodontal health of the remaining teeth – A prospective clinical study

Manushaqe Selmani Bukleta
AMEC College Rezonanca, Kosova

Removable partial dentures (RPD) are the most commonly used removable prosthodontic appliances for partial edentulism. The proper design of RPD can significantly reduce the incidence of such problems. Metal framework dentures have certain advantages over acrylic-based dentures, for instance, providing a stable denture base and maintenance of oral hygiene. The objective of this study was to evaluate and compare the impact of two removable partial dentures (ARPD and MRPD) on periodontal tissues of the remaining teeth in the first 12 months of denture use. This prospective clinical study included 40 patients, of which 20 received ARPDs, 20 received MRPDs, 9 in the maxilla and 11 in the mandible each. The patients were 45–65 years old; 24 were female and 16 were male. Patients' demographic details, clinical indicators of periodontal complications and biochemical measurement of Hs-CRP and ALP were considered. One-way ANCOVA and Friedman were used to measure the differences in clinical periodontal parameters between the two types of dentures. The significant findings were: PLAQ scores for abutment teeth were higher in MRPD wearers (mean=12.15) than ARPD wearers (mean=10.45), whereas ARPD users had significantly higher mean BOP values (mean=1.5) than MRPD users (mean=0.00); mobility of abutment teeth showed no significant differences; timeline comparisons showed a significant increase in the percentage of non-abutment teeth mobility in ARPD users (p=0.028) compared to MRPD users over the same follow-up period (p=0.102). For a short-term period of 1 year, periodontal and mobility parameters have no significant impact on the abutment and non-abutment teeth of ARPD and MRPD users. Moreover, biochemical markers (CRP and ALP) for periodontal inflammation exhibited no significant difference in both types of dentures. This is the first prospective clinical study comparing ARPD and MRPD treatment in terms of their impact on oral health indicators.



Recent publications

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2. Creugers NHJ, de Baat C. (2009) Removable partial dentures. Oral functions and types. Source: Ned Tijdschr Tandheelkd. 116:587–590.

3. Fueki K, Ohkubo C, Yatabe M, Arakawa I, Arita M, Ino S, et al. (2014) Clinical application of removable partial dentures using thermoplastic resin—Part I: Definition and indication of non-metal clasp dentures. J Prosthodont Res. 58:3–10.

Biography

Manushaqe Selmani Bukleta is assistant professor at college Rezonanca, faculty of Dentistry, Pristina, Kosovo. She is also a prosthodontic specialist in Dental Clinic Mdent-Family Dentistry, Prishtina, Kosovo. She completed her doctoral studies at the university of Ljubljana, Slovenia in 2021. Her professional and academic experience is based on the improvement and prevention of removable partial denture complications. Early detection of complications in remaining teeth have been the basis of various scientific studies. Her basic professional and scientific models have been used in educational institutions, where she lectures on this topic

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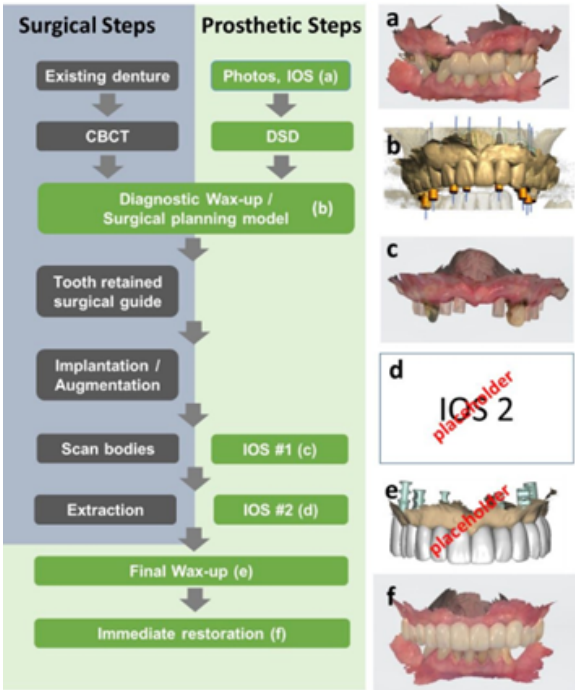
Versatility of advanced integrated prosthetic digital workflow for the immediate Full-arch restoration - Sobczak concept

Barbara Sobczak
Sobczak Dental Clinics Warsaw, Dubai

This lecture illustrates the application of a novel digital workflow for the immediate full-arch restoration with a white bridge over various indications and conditions. Pre- and intra-surgical direct digital impressions for the surgical and chairside prosthetic planning models were combined. This combination allowed to precisely adapt the prosthetic framework to the patients' macro aesthetics and local soft tissue anatomy and to identify and selectively apply regenerative procedures. This resulted in a precise, efficient and robust delivery of chairside manufactured immediate restorations. Implant-fixed complete dentures (IFCDs) are well established for the immediate rehabilitation of edentulous patients. Selecting an adequate treatment scheme is one of the most important factors for the long-term clinical success of IFCDs. This selection requires considering a wide range of objective clinical parameters, including anatomic, medical, technical, mechanical and biological characteristics. In addition, subjective patient-perceived outcomes, including preferences and satisfaction, have recently gained equal importance for evaluating final treatment outcomes.



Recent publications

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2. Caramês, J.M.M.; Marques, D.N.d.S.; Caramês, G.B.; Francisco, H.C.O.; Vieira, F.A. Implant Survival in Immediately Loaded Full-Arch Rehabilitations Following an Anatomical Classification System—A Retrospective Study in 1200 Edentulous Jaws. J. Clin. Med. 2021,10, 5167. https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm10215167

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Biography

Barbara Sobczak did her Master of Science in Oral Implantology, graduated with honors from Goethe University in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. She is the founder of Dr. Sobczak Dental Clinic in the Dubai Mall, Dubai, UAE; Dr Sobczak Klinika Radosc, Warsaw, Poland; Dr Sobczak Klinika Babice, Warsaw, Polan and Dr Sobczak Chiarity Foundation. She acts as the Key speaker and opinion leader for Straumann in the field of implantology in Europe and in the field of implantology in the Middle East. She is an independent lecturer in the field of dental implantology worldwide functions as a medical consultant for Straumann in Poland and as a Medical consultant on behalf of Straumann Group, Swizerland. She runs courses for dentists in the field of advanced implantology through the center of excellence for education Straumann. She is an ITI Fellow, awarded by a committee in Switzerland for achievements in the field of implantology, member of scientific projects regarding dental materials in implantology for temporary full arch reconstructions, member of the judge's committee for the Smile Award 2022 edition, member of International Team for Implantology (ITI). She also functions as an Author of publications in implantology with Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland and Basel, Swizerland. She is the founder and director of ITI Study Club of Mazovia and Polonika and is a Laureate of the global Straumann Group competition Smile Award 2021.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

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Sessions

Oral Health | Dental Anatomy | Tooth Anatomy | Restorative Dentistry | Pediatric Dentistry | Nano Dentistry

Session Chair
Adriana Mazzoni
Nove de Julho University (UNINOVE) | Brazil

Session Introduction

Title: **Methods of anterior torque control during retraction: A systematic review**
Anna Ewa Kuc | Medical University in Wrocław | Poland

Title: ***In vivo* biocompatibility of Bioactive glass (BG) based sealer in embryonic Zebrafish (Danio rerio) model**
Antarikshya Das | KIIT University | India

Title: **Incidence of gingival black triangles following treatment with fixed orthodontic appliance**
Zhwan Jamal Rashid | University of Sulaimani | Iraq

Title: **Chronotherapy and chronomodulated drug delivery in Dentistry**
Supriya Mishra | Government dental college | India

Title: **Correlation of radiomorphometric indices of the mandible and mandibular angle fractures**
Aida Karagah | Qazvin University of Medical Sciences | Iran

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Methods of anterior torque control during retraction: A systematic review

Anna Ewa Kuc, Jacek Kotuła, Marek Nahajowski, Maciej Warnecki, Joanna Lis, Ellie Amm, Beata Kawala and Michał Sarul
Medical University in Wrocław, Poland

Background: There are various methods of controlling the inclination of the incisors during retraction, but there is no evidence as to the advantages of some methods over others. Research conducted by our team related to the review of the available literature identified several methods with varied effectiveness of torque control during anterior teeth retraction.

Methods: In the study of the available literature that was qualified to our study we included the patients with complete permanent dentition with the examined the maxillary incisor torque after and before retraction with straight-wire appliance and different modes of torque control where statistically significant differences in torque values of the upper incisors after orthodontic treatment were observed. The literature of our research were subjected to risk of bias and quality analyses with the ROBINS-I protocol and the modified Newcastle–Ottawa QAS, respectively

Results: Despite numerous articles published in reputable scientific journals (580 subjects) only 13 articles could be selected because only they met our criteria. All authors recognized that incisors were retroclined during retraction by 2.46° (mean difference), which was statistically significant. Statistical analysis confirmed that the differences in torque between the study group and the control group were statistically significant in most of research. We assessed our research for heterogeneity of articles in relation to their impact on the significance of the analysis performed.

Conclusion: As a result of the analysis conducted by our team we recognized that both properly performed corticotomy and en-masse retraction using orthodontic microimplants seem to be the most effective and scientifically validated methods of torque control. Just after the publication of our research an article "En-Mass Retraction of Maxillary Anterior Teeth with Severe Proclination and Root Resorption—A Case Report" appeared which also discussed the advanced retraction of incisors with the use of Tads and evaluate the difference in their inclination.

Recent publications

1. Kuc AE, Kotuła J, Nahajowski M, Warnecki M, Lis J, Amm E, Kawala B, Sarul M. Methods of Anterior Torque Control during Retraction: A Systematic Review. Diagnostics. 2022; 12(7):1611.

2. Kotuła J, Kuc AE, Lis J, Kawala B, Sarul M. New Sagittal and Vertical Cephalometric Analysis Methods: A Systematic Review. Diagnostics. 2022; 12(7):1723.

Biography

Anna Ewa Kuc is a specialist in prosthetics with Master's in Science of Orthodontics. She is scientifically connected with Wroclaw Medical University. She graduated from medical studies in 2004 year. She obtained the title of a specialist in prosthetics in 2013 and completed the 3-year postgraduate studies in orthodontics at the University of Austria in Krems, obtaining the title of Master of Science in Orthodontics in 2021. She participated in many specialist courses and trainings in the field of occlusion and orthodontics as well as treatment biomechanics with world-class lecturers. She is doing a specialization in orthodontics at the Specialist Dental Clinic of the Medical University of Bialystok 2021-2024. She is scientifically connected with Wroclaw Medical University. The combination of extensive knowledge in both areas of orthodontics and prosthetics as well as many years of experience has opened the possibility for comprehensive treatment of patients and full orthodontic and prosthetic diagnosis of occlusion and malocclusion as well as often overlooked problems in the temporomandibular joints, i.e. crackling, jumping or pain, which many complain about patients and which

result from forced occlusion inconsistent with the central relation in TMJ She constantly participates in numerous orthodontic and prosthetic courses and trainings in Poland and abroad and use the latest world literature, raising her qualifications both in terms of content and in the field of high-quality patient service. She is also a member of the Polish Orthodontic Society and a lecturer on international conferences.

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In vivo biocompatibility of Bioactive Glass (BG) based sealer in embryonic Zebrafish (Danio rerio) model

Antarikshya Das
KIIT University, India

Statement of the Problem: In dentistry, bioceramics have become incredibly popular as dental materials with a wide range of clinical uses, including root-end fillings, sealers, perforation repair, etc. Toxicology testing is essential due to the vast and growing need for biocompatible materials in dentistry. Animal models have gradually taken the place of the more commonly used tests for establishing the toxicity profile, such as cell culture, usage tests etc. as they have illustrated a better understanding of the toxicity of dental materials prior to their use in humans. The requirement to extract diverse and well- articulated data for further comprehension and correlation with human models renders the quest for new models to evaluate biocompatibility of interest. Zebrafish (Danio rerio) have recently come to light as a viable solution for these concerns. In fact, zebrafish embryos and mammalian embryos share fundamentally comparable embryonic development characteristics, making zebrafish a model for vertebrate de velopment.

Aim: The purpose this study is to analyze the biocompatibility of bioactive glass based sealer, NISHIKA Canal Sealer BG using a novel embryonic zebrafish *in vivo* model.

Methodology: Commercially available Bioactive glass (BG)-based sealer, Nishika Canal Sealer BG (CS-BG; Nippon Shika Yakuhin Co., Ltd., Yamaguchi, Japan) was assessed for its biocompatibility. Biocompatibility analysis was performed in embryonic zebrafish with the help of standard toxicity assays measuring essential parameters like survivability and hatching. Mechanistic and comparative analysis of toxicity was performed by oxidative stress analysis by measuring ROS induction and Apoptosis in Zebrafish exposed to this sealer at different concentrations.

Conclusion: This study provides a new vision and standard in dental material sciences for assessing the biocompatibility of potential novel and commercially available dental materials.

Recent publications

1. Trope, M., Bunes, a L.F. and Debelian, G. (2015) Root filling materials and techniques: bioceramics a new hope? Endod. Top 32, 86−96.
2. Debelian, G. and Trope, M. (2016) The use of premixed bioceramic materials in endodontics. G. Ital. Endod 30, 70−80.
3. Makkar, H., Verma, S. K., Panda, P. K., Pramanik, N., Jha, E. and Suar, M. (2018) Molecular insight to size and dose dependent cellular toxicity exhibited by green synthesized Bioceramic nanohybrid with Macrophages for dental application. Toxicol. Res. (Camb). Advance artice (In press).

Biography

Antarikshya Prabir Das from the very undergraduate days of her career has been inclined and passionate towards research and under her belt she has been awarded. She was awarded the Dr. Rafiuddin Ahmed award and a Gold medalist in B.D.S in 2018. Also she was awarded the Dental Talent of the Year (West Zone) award at PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, India by the International Exemplary Research and Performance awards (iERP) 26th Feb, 2018; Indian Society of Periodontology merit award for highest marks in Periodontology, by Listerine Sep 2017 to list a few. She was recently awarded best scientific presentation at 12th IFEA

World Endodontic Online Congress 2021 in August 2021. Currently she is pursuing her career in the field of Conservative dentistry and Endodontics. Her major thrust area of work is on the Dental materials used in Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics mainly nanoparticles (NPs) and their interaction and biocompatibility with the human tissue. At such a tender age of her career she has also contributed as an author to few National and International Journals. She aims to continue her journey in this path to improve the oral health and wellbeing of the society.

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Incidence of gingival black triangles following treatment with fixed orthodontic appliance

Zhwan Jamal Rashid
University of Sulaimani, Iraq

Statement of the Problem: Recently, adults' desire of seeking orthodontic treatment has changed; they seek perfection in smile esthetic and function. This makes orthodontic treatment planning a challenging procedure for orthodontists and periodontists. Therefore, it is important to have well studied treatment plans for each periodontal problem that is present before or arise during orthodontic treatment like Gingival Black Triangle (GBT).

Aim: This systematic review aimed to investigate the relation between Orthodontic Treatment (OT) and the incidence of the Gingival Black Triangle (GBT) after completing treatment with a fixed orthodontic appliance, as well as the associated risk factors and the level of alveolar bone. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: Electronic and hand searches were conducted in three electronic databases for relevant articles published up to March 2022. Retrieved articles went through a two-step screening procedure and the Risk of Bias (RoB) was assessed by the Joanna Briggs Institute checklists. The incidence of GBT after OT was set as the primary outcome, while the secondary outcomes were the risk factors associated with GBT and alveolar bone loss following OT. Out of 421 papers, 5 were selected for the final analysis. The RoBs of three studies were moderate and the remaining two were low. The incidence of GBT following OT ranged from 38% to 58%. In addition, three studies reported that alveolar bone loss was reduced significantly following OT and associated with GBT, while one study found the opposite. Regarding the risk factors associated with GBT, the reported results attributed GBT to several factors including age, tooth-related factors, treatment duration and soft tissue factors.

Conclusion & Significance: The analysis indicates an increased incidence of GBT following OT; however, a firm conclusion cannot be drawn. Additionally, it was not possible to reach a consensus on risk factors associated with GBT due to the heterogeneity of the data. Therefore, further randomized clinical trials are highly recommended to draw a firm conclusion.

Recent publications

1. Rashid, Z.J.; Gul, S.S.; Shaikh, M.S.; Abdulkareem, A.A.; Zafar, M.S. Incidence of gingival black triangles following treatment with fixed orthodontic appliance: A systematic review. Healthcare 2022,10, 1373.
2. Mohammed SA, Ali TM, Rashid ZJ. Evaluation of skeletal jaw relation by different cephalometric angles for sample of kurdish young adults in sulaimani city-A Cephalometric study. Sulaimani Dent J. 2022;9(1):21-30
3. Rashid ZJ, Chawshli OF. Is bracket position determination from digital techniques accurate 100%? A comparative ex-vitro study. European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine. 2021 Jan 10;7(01):2020.

Biography

Zhwan Jamal Rashid Hama is a lecturer at the University of Sulaimani/ college of dentistry in the department of Pedodontics, Orthodontics and Preventive Dentistry. She graduated with BDS in Dentistry in 2003 from the University of Sulaimani, college of dentistry. Following graduation, She completed Dental Vocational Training from 2003-2005 with different dental teaching centers. She was closely involved in treating patients over this period and obtained MSc and PhD degree in Orthodontics at same college in 2007 and 2021, respectively. She is involved in the teaching process as a lecturer in the orthodontics at the College of dentistry in Sulaimani

University since 2008 and practiced her work in private clinic since 2007. She taught all aspects of undergraduate and postgraduate orthodontics through the clinical supervision of students on the clinic, lectures, tutorials, clinical skill practical and seminars from 2008 and 2021 respectively to this day. She works as assistant of head of postgraduate study office for PhD students affairs since 2021. Additionally, she had authored several publications in peer reviewed Journals including original research, case reports and reviews. Moreover, she has authored a book for the 5th year undergraduate students entitled Clinical Manual for Orthodontics.

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Correlation of radiomorphometric indices of the mandible and mandibular angle fractures

Aida Karagah[1], Fatemeh Pourahmadali[1], Ahad Alizadeh[1], Maryam Tofangchiha[1], Romeo Patini[2] and Reza Tabrizi[3]

[1]Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Iran
[2]Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran
[3]Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Italy

This study assessed the correlation of radiomorphometric indices of the mandible and Mandibular Angle Fractures (MAFs) in an Iranian population. This retrospective study was conducted on 3D Cone-Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) scans of 118 patients between 18 to 60 years. The images were divided into two groups with MAFs and other types of mandibular fractures (non-MAF). The gonial angle, ramus height, condylar neck width, minimum ramus width and mandibular length were all measured using MARCO PACS software. Age, gender and presence and eruption status of third molar at the fracture side were all recorded. The correlation between these parameters and MAF was analyzed using R software (alpha=0.05). Of all patients, 41samples had MAF. The two groups were not significantly different regarding the mean age and gender (P>0.05). The mean size of gonial angle and ramus height in the MAF group were significantly larger and smaller than the corresponding values in the non-MAF group, respectively (P<0.001). The median minimum ramus width in the MAF group was significantly smaller than that in the non-MAF group (P=0.001). Patients with a large gonial angle had 6.6 times higher odds of MAF compared with other fracture types (P=0.046). Condylar neck width, mandibular length and erupted third molars had no significant correlation with type of fracture. Presence of impacted third molar increased the odds of MAF by 5.55 times.

Patients with a large gonial angle, short ramus height, minimum ramus width and impacted third molar are more susceptible to MAF. Surgeons can use these indices to predict the risk of MAF in trauma patients with such facial characteristics and make a diagnosis by simpler radiographic modalities such as panoramic radiography.

Recent publications

1. Aida Karagah, Reza Tabrizi etal (2022) Effect of Sinus Floor Augmentation with Platelet-Rich Fibrin Versus Allogeneic Bone Graft on Stability of One-Stage Dental Implants: A Split-Mouth Randomized Clinical Trial. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Aug 4;19(15):9569

2. Reza Tabrizi. Karagah etal (2017) Does platelet-rich fibrin increase the stability of implants in the posterior of the maxilla? A split-mouth randomized clinical trial. Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg. 2018 May;47(5):672-675.

3. Reza Tabrizi. Karagah etal (2015). Does platelet-rich plasma enhance healing in the idiopathic bone cavity? A single-blind randomized clinical trial. Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg. 2015 Sep;44(9):1175-80.

Biography

Aida Karagah has completed her maxillofacial specialty in 2017 from Shiraz University, Iran. She is an assistant professor of Qazvin University of medical sciences, Iran. She has over 12 publications that have been cited over 328 times and her publication H-index is 9. She has been serving as a review committee member of reputed journals as well.

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Sessions

Dental Surgery | Dental Nursing | Dental Treatments | Dental Imaging and Dental instruments | Oral cancer | Oral Surgery

Session Introduction

Title: **Effect of Azithromycin as an adjunct to non-surgical periodontal treatment in subjects with Stage III periodontitis: A randomized controlled clinical trial**

Mariely Navarrete Riffo | Andres Bello University | Chile

Title: **Smile Harmony in Different Face Types**

Mehmet Irfan Karadede | Izmir Katip Celebi University | Turkey

Title: **Pre-Extractive inter-radicular implant bed preparation versus conventional post extractive inter-radicular implant bed preparation in mandibular molars randomized clinical trial**

Mohamed Abdel Wahid Alshoaibi | Airo University | Egypt

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Effect of Azithromycin as an adjunct to non-surgical periodontal treatment in subjects with Stage III periodontitis: A randomized controlled clinical trial

Mariely Navarrete Riffo
Andres Bello University, Chile

Introduction: Recently, it has been suggested that azithromycin (AZM) may be a useful adjunct to non-surgical periodontal therapy (NSPT). However, current scientific evidence is still not conclusive as to its efficacy as an adjunct of NSPT. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of the systemic administration of AZM as an adjunct to NSPT on the clinical and microbiological variables of patients with periodontitis.Methodology: Eighteen volunteers received NSPT combined with placebo or AZM (500 mg/day) for 3 days (n=9/group). They were monitored clinically for probing pocket depth (PPD), clinical attachment level (CAL), O'Leary index (OI), bleeding on probing (BoP) at baseline and during the first, third and sixth month and microbiologically, at baseline and at 3 and 6 months after therapy, by conventional polymerase chain reaction tests. Results: Fourteen patients completed the study (n=7/group). Differences statistically significant were observed among both groups. The experimental group presented: A PPD mean ($p = 0.04$) significantly lower and PPD reduction ($p = 0.02$), at 6-months post NSPT. Regarding changes (Δ), at the third month post NSPT, there was a significant increase in the number of shallow sites (p 0.001) and a decrease the intermediate sites (p 0.001). In addition, a significant decrease in the mean number of deep sites ($p = 0.04$) was detected at 6 months post treatment. There was also a significant decrease in BoP at 1 ($p = 0.01$), 3 ($p < 0.001$) and 6 ($p = 0.01$) months and OI was significantly lower at 3- and 6-months ($p < 0.001$), post treatment. Regarding the presence of periodontal pathogens, no significant differences were observed intra and inter groups. Conclusion: AZM as an adjuvant to NSPT provides additional beneficial effects for PPD and BoP compared to NSPT alone.

Recent publications

1. O'Rourke VJ. Azithromycin as an adjunct to non-surgical periodontal therapy: a systematic review. Aust Dent J 2017;62(1):14-22.
2. Pretzl B, Salzer S, Ehmke B, et al. Administration of systemic antibiotics during non-surgical periodontal therapy-a consensus report. Clin Oral Investig 2019;23(7):3073-85.
3. Lang NP, Tonetti MS. Periodontal risk assessment (PRA) for patients in supportive periodontal therapy (SPT). Oral Health Prev Dent 2003;1(1):7-16.

Biography

DDS, University of Valparaíso. Diploma in College Teaching Management andrés Bello University. Master in Dental Sciences in Periodontology, University of Chile. Specialist in Periodontology certified by the National Autonomous Corporation for the Certification of Dental Specialties (CONACEO). Associate Professor andrés Bello University. Head of department of Periodontology andrés Bello University, Viña del Mar. Director of the Specialization in Periodontology andrés Bello University, Viña del Mar (2016-2019). Vice-president of the Society of Periodontology of Chile, subsidiary Valparaiso. Researcher and national and international speaker.

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Smile harmony in different face types

Mehmet Irfan Karadede
Izmir Katip Çelebi University, Turkey

A smile has the same meaning universally compared to gestures or facial expressions. A good education is essential for a good first impression, which is essential in social and professional environment. There is a complex relationship between aesthetic smile and facial beauty. The effect of face type on smile aesthetic is another aspect of this complex relationship. The aim of this presentation is to review the dental literature and the criteria adopted in the literature to analyze examinations according to various types of face and to evaluate smiles in different face types. In this context, ideal service evaluations for each face type are reviewed. It has been reported that there is a relationship between the mandible and maxilla volumes in different facial types. If different face types can affect the mandible and maxilla volume, why shouldn't it also affect the perception of smile aesthetics? Smile characteristics differ between different types of malocclusions; the smile may be influenced by skeletal pattern, the tilt of the teeth, or the type of face. The mesofacial face is considered to be the more attractive face compared to the dolicofacial and brachyfacial faces. Since the smile may affect the aesthetic perception of the face type, the face type should not be considered separately from the smile. It has been observed that in dolico and mesofacial male and female genders lip lines' showing only the upper incisors, while 2 mm gingival appearance has preferred in brachyfacial subjects. The width of the buccal corridor space affects smile attractiveness in different face types. The mid-buccal corridor is the aesthetic feature preferred by all evaluator groups for short, normal and long face types. As a result, the patient's face type should not be ignored in order to obtain an improved aesthetic smile

Recent publications

1. Karadede B. "Farklı Iskeletsel Yüz Tiplerine Sahip Bireylerin Maksilla ve Mandibula Hacimlerinin Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi Yöntemi Ile Incenmesi." DoctoralThesis, August 06, 2018.
2. Cheng HC, Cheng PC. Factors affecting smile esthetics in adults with different types of anterior overjet malocclusion. Korean J Orthod. 2017 Jan;47(1):31-38.
3. Batwa W. The Influence of the Smile on the Perceived Facial Type Esthetics. Biomed Res Int. 2018 Jul 9;2018:3562916.

Biography

Mehmet İrfan Karadede DDS PhD of Orthodontics, PhD of Histology and Embriology; Dentist at Dicle University in 1986, Doctor of Orthodontics (PhD) in 1992, Assistant Professor in 1993, Associate Professor in 1996, Doctor of Histology and Embryology Science (PhD) in 2004, Professor in 2009. Dr. Dr. Karadede; Animal Experiments, Histological studies, Development and Growth, Orthodontic Tooth Movement, TMJ, Occlusion, Cephalometry, Cleft Lip and Palate, Orthognathic (maxillofacial orthopedics) treatments, CT / CBCT, Stereophotogrammetry, Forensic Dentistry and He has a scientific focus on genetics. He has many postgraduate thesis advisors, national projects, editorship and chapter authorship in international and national books and many works published in international and national scientific journals and congress papers. He has refereed international and national journals and national projects in different fields and has many international and national citations to his articles. He also served as the chairman of the Dentistry Deans Council (DDK); He was a member of the DDK education and research sub-committee, which wrote the Dentistry National Core Education Program-2016 (DUÇEP-2016) and DUÇEP-2021. He is also a member of TUKMOS-Orthodontics (Medical Specialization Board Curriculum Formation and Standards Determination System).

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Pre-Extractive inter-radicular implant bed preparation versus conventional post extractive inter-radicular implant bed preparation in mandibular molars randomized clinical trial

Mohamed Abdel Wahid
Cairo university, Egypt

Statement of the problem: Placing implants in an ideal position without compromising their primary stability represents a critical issue. The interradicular septum of the extraction socket must be engaged as the initial osteotomy is guided into the medial section of the alveolus.. The drill may continuously slip, leading to inaccurate site preparation and consequently to a deficient implant insertion. The implant is often placed directly into the extraction socket of the tooth to replace. The Purpose of this study: Was to assess the implant stability and amount of crestal bone loss in immediate implant placement in mandibular molars by using pre-extractive inter-radicular implant bed preparation versus conventional post-extractive inter-radicular implant bed preparation. Materials and Methods: Twenty patients (5 males, 15 females), suffering from badly decayed vital or non-vital posterior mandibular molar teeth were selected and randomly divided into 2 groups, 10 per group; the first group received Pre-extractive interradicular implant bed preparation while the second group received Conventional post-extractive interradicular implant bed preparation. All surgeries were performed by the same surgeon. Findings: there was significant difference on Osstell Reading in immediate implant placement between both groups. There was statistical difference in the mean value of Changes of (Buccal and Mesial Bone Margins) and (Mesial and Distal Bone Margins) of the Second Measurement that was between 6 months and 1 year after implant placement between both groups. Conclusions: Implants that placed by pre- extractive inter-radicular implant bed preparation had a high primary stability than that placed by post-extractive inter-radicular implant bed preparation. Recommendations: Using the modified pre-extractive inter-radicular implant bed preparation which could provide satisfactory primary implant stability with ideal implant positioning and enhanced implant success.

Recent publications

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2. Atieh MA, Payne AGT, Duncan WJ, de Silva RK, Cullinan MP. Immediate placement or immediate restoration/loading of single implants for molar tooth replacement: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants. 2010;25(2):401-415.

3. Atieh MA, Alsabeeha NHM, Duncan WJ. Immediate single implant restorations in mandibular molar extraction sockets: A controlled clinical trial. Clin Oral Implants Res. 2013;24(5):484-496. doi:10.1111/j.1600-0501.2011.02415.

Biography

Delivering quality healthcare services is a passion and a motivator that seek to be part of and involved in daily. An aspiration to participate in communities which aim to provide empathetic care and service that is essential to those that rely on public health. Improving health status is my job through prevention of illness and promotion of healthy, lifestyles and to consistently improve the healthcare delivery system by focusing on access, efficiency, quality and sustainability. Goal-driven healthcare administration professional well-versed in recruiting, training and managing employees to provide exceptional resident services. highly organized and hardworking with excellent planning and program management skills. Healthcare administrator with proven ability to deliver exemplary level of healthcare service delivery to patients. Coordinate admission and discharge of patients. Plan and implement strategies for developing improved health care management. Proven problem solver and excellent communicator. Strong organizational skills, superb understanding of data collection and performance metrics. Recognized for staff development leading to high performing teams.

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