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JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY DENTAL RESEARCH

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Mr. K. M. Kushalappa (May 27th 1895 - January 5th 1970)

This illustrious son of the Princely state of Coorg rose to become a philanthropist – educationist -freedom fighter.

He co-founded the social movement in Coorg (in 1930) through "Federations" which provided quality household products and food at affordable cost price for the local population.

K.M.Kushalappa founded schools in Ammathi and other areas in Coorg without fees for meritorious students (1940-1950).

He was part of the Indian freedom movement (1930 -1947) under Mahathma Gandhi and later the Coorg movement (1949-1955).

He lived at the School Estate Siddapur (which was the original residence of the German missionary. Rev. Richter who founded the Mercara Convent and was the author of the Coorg Gazetteer).

K. M. Kushalappa Oration Lecture - Col Manu Krishnan

Orthodontic biomaterials have experienced a remarkable evolution, showcasing a "glorious past" and paving the way for an "exciting future." This talk will focus on the past and present orthodontic biomaterials of interest focussing on the speakers experience in the field of DSPP and bone regeneration.

Glorious Past

1. *Early Materials:* In the early days of orthodontics, materials such as gold, stainless steel, and rubber bands were used. These materials laid the foundation for the development of more sophisticated options.
2. *Advancements in Metals:* Stainless steel and other alloys introduced in the mid-20th century significantly improved the durability and effectiveness of braces.
3. *Ceramic Braces:* The introduction of ceramic materials allowed for more aesthetically pleasing braces, blending better with the natural color of teeth and offering a less noticeable option.

Exciting Future

1. *Biocompatible Materials:* Advances in biocompatible materials are enhancing patient comfort and reducing allergic reactions. Innovations include new composites and advanced ceramics that are both strong and gentle on the oral tissues.
2. *Smart Braces:* Development of smart orthodontic appliances equipped with sensors and digital technologies promises to provide real-time monitoring and personalized treatment adjustments.
3. *3D Printing:* The use of 3D printing technology is revolutionizing the creation of customized orthodontic devices, improving precision, efficiency, and patient outcomes.
4. *Accelerated Treatment:* Emerging materials and technologies aim to accelerate tooth movement and shorten treatment times without compromising safety or effectiveness.
5. *Biological Approaches:* Research into biological approaches, such as the use of biomimetic materials and tissue engineering, could lead to new methods for more effective and less invasive orthodontic treatments.

As orthodontic biomaterials continue to evolve, they hold the potential to transform orthodontic care, offering improved comfort, effectiveness, and patient satisfaction.

Resume: Col Manu Krishnan

1. Col Manu Krishnan is a graduate of the Govt Dental College, Thiruvananthapuram and post graduate in Orthodontics from the Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC) Pune. Commissioned into the Indian Army in 1999, he has 25 years of experience in serving different Dental Units of the Army and commanding 2 Units. He was awarded with the Chief of Army Staff Commendation in 2008 and South West Army Commander Award in 2012. One of the Units, which he commanded,got the prestigious Unit Citation, in 2023.
2. His research areas are Novel Biomaterials, In-vitro and in-vivo Biocompatibility, Animal Experiments,Stem Cells, Craniofacial Bone Tissue Engineering, Microarray, Gene Sequencing,Radiation Biosciences and Oral Cancer.
3. He is a life member of the Materials Research Society India (MRSI), Electron Microscope Society India (EMSI) and Society of Biomaterials and Artificial Organs India (SBAOI). He has been closely associated with the Indian Orthodontic Society (IOS) for almost 2 decades with the unique honour of receiving its Research Awards for a record 5 times in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. He has been a regular invited / key note speaker in the Orthodontic, Medical, Dental and Biomaterial Conferences in India and abroad, several times. He has over forty high impact publications in national and international journals and owns 3 patents from the Govt of India.
4. In the Armed forces, he has the rare distinction among Dental Specialists for receiving the Research Awards among all Medical and Dental specialties on many occasions: Best Armed Forces Medical Research Committee Project Award in 2013, Raksha MantriAward for New Biomaterial Innovation in 2018, Best Publication Award in the Medical Journal Armed Forces India in 2020, Best ResearchPaper Award in the Indo Pacific Military Health Exchange International Conference in 2022 and Innovation and Creativity Award in the Armed Forces Medical Services in 2023.
5. At present, he is the Senior Specialist at the Dept of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopaedics, Army Dental Centre (Research and Referral), Delhi and is involved in several high end interdisciplinary clinical and research projects. Topic for his current presentation is Dental Research: Glorious Past, Exciting Future.

Mrs. Ponamma Kushalappa (October 30th 1890 - April 10th 1982)

She was the driving force behind her husband Mr. K M Kushalappa success. This daughter of Coorg lived at the School Estate Siddapur.

Mrs. Ponamma Kushalappa was part of social movement in Coorg to improve the lives of the poor and downtrodden. She along with her husband sponsored hundreds of childrens education and wellbeing at their home at School Estate, Siddapur.

K. PONNAMMA KUSHALAPPA ORATION LECTURE - DR. VINOD KRISHNAN

Tooth movement, a key aspect of orthodontics, is a complex biological process involving bone remodelling and periodontal tissue adaptation. This process is primarily driven by mechanical forces applied to teeth through braces or aligners, which initiate a cascade of biological responses leading to the repositioning of teeth. The standard paradigm in orthodontics is the pressure and tension side responses, however cellular conformational changes, expression of markers of bone resorption and deposition are largely ignored. This presentation will focus on these niche areas of orthodontic biomechanics

Overall, tooth movement is a finely tuned process involving cellular activities and bone remodelling. Successful orthodontic treatment relies on understanding these biological principles to achieve effective and stable tooth alignment, emphasizing the importance of applying controlled forces and monitoring the biological responses throughout the treatment period.

DR. VINOD KRISHNAN
MDS., M.Orth RCS, FDS RCS, Ph.D
Professor & Head,
Department of Orthodontics, Sri Sankara Dental College,
Varkala, Trivandrum, Kerala

Dr. Vinod Krishnan, professor and head of orthodontics, Sri Sankara Dental College, holds PhDand MDS in orthodontics from University of Kerala, FDSRCS andM.Orth RCS from Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh, U.K. He edited two post graduate textbooks titled "Biological Mechanisms of Tooth Movement" and "Integrated Clinical Orthodontics."He is serving now as editor-in-chief of Journal of the World Federation of Orthodontists, peer reviewer for various international journals and has published numerous papers high impact factor journals. He edited three issues of seminars in orthodontics and has received Young Dentist Researcher Award at Greater New York Dental Meeting and also the best teacher award from Kerala University of Health Sciences in the year 2018.

Henry Grey Oration Lecture - Dr. Suresh Nayar

Successful prosthodontics often relies on effective collaboration among various professionals. Key collaborations include:

1. Dentists and Prosthodontists: Regular communication ensures that the prosthetic designs align with the overall treatment plan, addressing both functional and aesthetic needs.
2. Dental Technicians: Close work with dental technicians is crucial for accurate and high-quality fabrication of prosthetic devices, such as crowns, bridges, and dentures.
3. Oral Surgeons: Collaboration with oral surgeons is essential, especially when implant placement or complex surgeries are involved. Their input helps in planning and executing procedures that integrate well with prosthetic treatments.
4. Periodontists: Working with periodontists is important for managing the health of the gums and supporting structures, which can impact the success and longevity of prosthetic restorations.

Effective collaboration among these professionals helps ensure that prosthetic treatments are successful, providing patients with optimal function, comfort, and aesthetic results. This presentation will speak of the authors experiences in running a successful oral and maxillofacial prosthesis department.

Dr Suresh Nayar

BDS, MDS, MFDSRCS, MRDRCSE, MRDRCPS, MRDRCS., FDS (Rest Dent) RCS, MPhil
Immediate Past President, British Society of Prosthodontics
Associate Professor, University of Alberta, Canada;
Maxillofacial Prosthodontist, Institute for Reconstructive Sciences in Medicine (iRSM), Edmonton, Canada.

Dr. Suresh Nayar is a Maxillofacial Prosthodontist at the Institute for Reconstructive Sciences in Medicine, Edmonton, and an Associate Professor at the University of Alberta, Canada. He graduated from the Government Dental College, Calicut, and completed post-graduate training in Prosthodontics at Manipal University. Dr. Nayar pursued further clinical training in the UK, earning Specialty Memberships from the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and England, along with a Fellowship from the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

He holds a Research Master of Philosophy degree and served as a Consultant in Restorative Dentistry in the UK. Dr. Nayar is Immediate Past President of the British Society of Prosthodontics, Web Editor of the European Prosthodontic Society and is on the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Maxillofacial Prosthetics. He is the director of the advanced jaw reconstruction workshop, overseeing research on digital technologies, additive manufacturing, virtual reality planning, AI in implant diagnosis, and more. Dr. Nayar also founded the Head and Neck Cancer Support Society in 2018 and received several awards, including the Covenant Health Mission Award and Recognition Award.

FREE PAPERS

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Sl. No.	TOPIC	PRESENTER/S	COLLEGE	Pg. No.
15.	Etiology of temporomandibular disorders and prevalence of headache in patients with TMDs- A hospital based retrospective study	Ashira M Navya Aravind	CIDS	19
16.	Effectiveness of hyaluronic acid gummelts in the treatment of periodontal pockets	Liana Sibi Aiswarya CV	CIDS	17
17.	Assessment of gustatory and olfactory function in outpatients visiting the dental hospitals	Alfina VK Anna Lorraine	CIDS	20
18.	Assessment of oral health literacy among primary health care workers in Kodagu District- A cross sectional study	Ashira M Fathimath Sahala	CIDS	16
19.	Evaluation of medical management in trigeminal Neuralgia	Archana Anoop A.R Gayathri	CIDS	21
20.	Sella Turcica- A tool for age and gender prediction: A lateral cephalometric study	Gayathri Chandran	CIDS	22
21.	Effect of betel nut and arecanut chewing on periodontium	Nethravathi SV Shashank Kalshetty	CIDS	22
22.	Coffee not just a beverage but a remedial	Shreya SC	CIDS	15

ASSESMENT OF MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES REGARDING CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION DURING THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF LIFE IN KODAGU DISTRICT.

Presented by : **NANDANA RAMESH, CHETHAN SURYA SAJU**
Supervisor : **Dr. ASMIN Pk, Dr. LAMEA AFNAN, Dr. JITHESH JAIN**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY: A Descriptive cross-sectional study will be conducted among mothers of children during the first five years of life. Oral health literacy assessment will be done using the health literacy in Dentistry scale (HeLD 29).

NEED OF THE STUDY: Protection from diseases is one of the uttermost benefits that any country can offer to its people. It is certain that immunization is an essential part of a health system, an effective tool for controlling diseases in many countries around the world and the most cost-effective mechanism for morbidity and mortality prevention that permits people to better protect themselves from particular bacteria and viruses. In order to have the greatest protection against diseases, children should receive all their vaccinations within recommended intervals and at the appropriate age The level of knowledge parents have regarding child vaccination and their attitudes towards vaccination may influence their practice. Major obstacles towards the high coverage of children include a lack of knowledge or negative attitudes regarding the safety vaccination. So vaccinations involve a multidimensional relation that is surrounded by many variables. many overseas studies have been conducted regarding the same. Our study's aim is to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of mothers regarding childhood vaccination during the first five years of children's lives in Kodagu district of Karnataka state, India

RESULT: Results will be statistically analyse

TENELIGLIPTIN IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS CAUSING BULLOUS PEMPHIGOID

Presented by : **LITHIYA SCARIA, NANDANA RAMESH**
Supervisor : **Dr. GAURAV**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

Autoimmunity is the system of immune responses of an organism against its own healthy cells and tissues. Any disease that results from such an aberrant immune response is termed an Autoimmune disease. Bullous Pemphigoid is the most common auto immune skin disease. It is an acute chronic subepidermal bullous disease caused by the production of the autoantibodies against hemidesmosome components of basal keratinocytes. The majority of cases are spontaneous but Bullous Pemphigoid can also be triggered by certain drug exposure. A growing number of cases are reported in the literature pertaining to the occurrence of bullous pemphigoid in the patients with oral hypoglycaemic drugs especially Dipeptidyl Peptidase Inhibitor or Gliptins. This systemic review aims to highlight the significance of Teneligliptin in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus causing Bullous Pemphigoid. the knowledge, attitude, practice of antibiotic usage among dental students.

NEURITIN AN INBUILT WEAPON AGAINST HYPERSENSITIVIREACTIONS-A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Presented by : **NAMITHA M V, MERINA ANTONY**
Supervisor : **Dr. GAURAV**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**


ABSTRACT: Neuritin also known as CPG-15 is a protein that plays a crucial role in neural development an synaptic plasticity. Apart from this neurological function, Neuritin has been studied for its potential role i various immunological functions. Recent research show that regulatory T cells, (a subset of T lymphocyte involved in immune regulation, is associated with Neuritin production and could potentially modula numerous immune responses. Based on few clinical studies, the production of Neuritin in the body with t help of foxP3 signalling pathway could act as a potential weapon against anaphylactic (IgG) and atopy (IgE related hypersensitive reactions. This Systematic Review aims to highlight. Neuritin produced by regulato T cells emerges as a central mechanism to suppress B cell-driven autoimmunity and IgE-mediated allergies.

PREVALENCE OF FACIAL SPORTS INJURY, KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS REGARDIN PROTECTIVE SPORTS GEAR AMONG KODAVA HOCKEY PLAYERS

Presented by : **KUMKUM THARANG K.N.**
Supervisor : **Dr. ASMIN P.K**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

Introduction: The Kodava population is well known for being actively involved in Sports, especially Hockey, given their inborn athleticism and stature. This small ethnicity in Karnataka hosts the world's large annual Hockey festival in which different families within the tribe play against each other.

Aim and Objectives: To investigate the prevalence of facial injury while playing hockey Knowledge a awareness of the Kodava population regarding protective sports gear Immediate management in dent trauma cases

Methodology: A questionnaire comprising 20 questions was circulated using Google forms, 18 of whi were closed ended and 2, open ended; 5 questions pertained to demographic information, 5 to prevalence, 4 awareness and knowledge, 6 to the immediate management of an avulsed tooth. Statistical Analysis: Data w entered into Microsoft Excel and the analysis was done.

Results: Prevalence of facial injuries while playing Hockey was high; Knowledge regarding sports ge management of an avulsed tooth was average. Hence, provision of educational sessions on the prevention a management of sports injuries should be necessitated.

EVALUATION OF STRESS AND PREVALENCE OF STRESS ASSOCIATED ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL MANIFESTATIONS

Presented by : **LENA ELIZABATH JOJI, FATHIMATH SAHALA PARVIN**
Supervisor : **Dr SHANTHALA B M**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

NEED OF THE STUDY: Stress has become an inevitable part of our daily life. Stress can have a negative impact on a person's life. Stress can increase inflammation and alter protective immune responses and thereby may increase a person's susceptibility to certain diseases. Stress is a well-established aetiology or predisposing factor for various disorders including cardiovascular, immunological, psychosomatic disorder. Stress can cause a range of oral and maxillofacial presentation predominantly that manifests as significant pain, burning sensation in the mouth. Common conditions encountered in clinical practise that are stress induced are Myofascial Pain, Viral infections, Lichen Planus, Attrition secondary to bruxism, Aphthous ulcers etc. Systematic approach in taking good clinical history, clinical examination and diagnosis can aid in a well- planned treatment strategy that will improve the patients' clinical symptoms and oral health.

METHODOLOGY: 50 outpatients visiting the Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology and are willing to participate in the study will form the study population. Informed consent of the patients will be obtained. Self-administered questionnaire - perceived stress scale. patient data which include demographic details, educational qualification, income, marital status, vital signs will be recorded. Intra oral clinical examination will be done. Stress induced oral lesions if any will be recorded, and clinical photographs will be taken.

RESULT: the data obtained will be statistically analysed.

AMELOGLYPHICS

Presented by : **THRUPTHI T , PADAVI LOKESH**
Supervisor : **Dr. AKLESHA BEHERA & Dr. SHASHIDARA RAJU**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

Introduction: Human identification is becoming increasingly important in modern life. It may be required in simple procedures such as logging into a computer network or in more complex situations like post-mortem identification and criminal analysis. Identification of human remains in mass disasters is à difficult task. Identification of burned bodies starts with the identification of objects that have remained with the body, which may not be always readily available. Teeth are considered to be the most indestructible components of the human body. Teeth have the highest resistance to most environmental effects like fire, desiccation, and decomposition. Teeth survive most natural disasters and are a possible tool for personal identification of an otherwise unrecognizable body. Human dentition is considered hard tissue analogue to fingerprints (reliable tools only in a body obtained prior to decomposition or mutilation). Tooth prints is the term used to describe the enamel rod end patterns. Ameloglyphics is the term used for the study of patterns of enamel rods.

Aim and Objective: present study was designed with an aim of evaluating whether the tooth prints could be used for an individual's identification after exposing the teeth to acid and various degrees of temperature and permanency of these tooth prints after exposing the teeth to acid and various degrees of temperature

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION OF PATIENT's REGARDING ROOT CANAL TREATMENT: A QUESTIONNAIRE- BASED SURVEY

Presented by : **MITESH MUKESH KHATAVKAR**
Supervisor : **Dr. SALIN NANJAPPA**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

INTRODUCTION: Root canal treatment (RCD involves the removal of diseased pulpal tissue to preven and intercept pulpal/ peri radicular pathosis and prevention of reinfection of the root canal. It is known tha people with broken teeth or teeth with other diseases of the pulp Suffer considerable pain and frequen infection. To ignore these problem teeth would not only be ignorant, but also would risk chronic infection abscess formation, and tooth loss. Although extraction of these teeth is sometimes necessary, the resultan tooth loss is cosmetically displeasing and, frequently, there is compromised in function. The endodontic treatment of these teeth, on the other hand, almost always results in immediate cessation of pain and wil usually allow the tooth to remain functional for the lifetime

Methodology: The survey was carried out on the outpatients who reported to the department of Conservative dentistry and Endodontics in Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences. A pre structured questionnaire consisting o 16 questions were given to random N patients after obtaining their informed consent and ethical clearance The completed questionnaires were then analysed statistically to obtain the results in terms of percentages.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES OF ANTIBIOTIC USAGE AMONG DENTAL STUDENTS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STUDY.

Presented by : **ASFIYA HASANATH BANO, JYOTI DEVARAMANI**
Supervisor : **LAMEA AFNAN, Dr. ASMIN P KZ, Dr. JITHESHJAIN**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

NEED OF THE STUDY: Antibiotic is a type of antimicrobial substance active against bacteria. It is the most important for fighting bacterial infections and is widely used in the treatment and prevention of such infections. Antibiotics are generally prescribed in dentistry for the treatment of odontogenic and non-odontogenic, acute and chronic infections and for the prophylaxis of high-risk patients. Dentists, like other health care practitioners should have sufficient knowledge about drugs. Wrong or improper prescription of antibiotics can lead to antibiotic resistant in the patient or can lead to its adverse effects. Hence, this study will be conducted to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of dental students regarding the use of antibiotics in their clinical practices.

AIM OF THE STUDY: To evaluate the knowledge, attitude, practice of antibiotic usage among dental students

EVALUATION OF NICOTINE DEPENDENCE AMONG PATIENTS VISITING THE TOBACCO CESSATION CENTER.

Presented by : **JILNA, AMINA NOURIN**
Supervisor : **Dr. KAVITHA. AP**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

NEED OF THE STUDY: Tobacco usage in smoking and smokeless forms is highly prevalent in the south Asian countries. Tobacco consists of potent carcinogens mainly nitrosamines, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, nitrosodicthanolamine, nitrosoproline, and polonium. Tobacco smoke contains carbon monoxide, thiocyanate, hydrogen cyanide, nicotine, and metabolites of these constituents. Nicotine is a potent and addictive component in various forms of tobacco products which can lead to dependence on tobacco. Epidemiologic studies have shown that up to 80% of oral cancer patients are smokers. Tobacco usage can also lead to various health problems like Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary disease, cardiovascular disorders and other non-communicable disorders. Lack of awareness of the harmful effects of tobacco is matter of concern especially among young people. Tobacco-related health problems impose a significant economic burden on individuals, families, and healthcare systems due to increased healthcare costs and loss of productivity. The Fagerstrom Nicotine Dependence scale is widely used to categorize nicotine dependence in patients visiting the tobacco cessation clinic that aids the clinician to identify, intervene, motivate the patient towards effective habit cessation.

Aim of the study: To assess the nicotine dependence using the Fagerstrom Nicotine dependence scale among patients visiting the Tobacco cessation centre.

Methodology: Total of 100 patients who underwent tobacco cessation therapy will be included in the study. patient data pertaining to age, gender, marital status, educational qualification, occupation, reasons for tobacco use, the number and duration of tobacco usage and the Fagerstrom nicotine dependence scale values will be recorded. The data obtained will be subjected to statistical analysis.

COFFEE NOT JUST A BEVERAGE BUT A REMEDIAL

Presented by : **SHREYA SC, Dr. TREESA MARY JOSEPH**
Supervisor : **Dr SHANTHALA B M**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

Background: Coffee is one of the most popular and widely consumed dietary habits of most people in the world. It is mainly known for its taste, aroma and caffeine content. Coffee husks possess antioxidants, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and also known to improve blood sugar levels, also recent studies have shown that coffee can help reduce the build- up of bacteria in the mouth which leads to plaque as well as improve bad breath.

Aim: To determine the anti-microbial activity of coffee husk extract against Enterococcus faecalis.

Methodology: Collection of coffee fruit from the coffee plant was done. The coffee husk was separated from the bean. The coffee husk was air dried. The dried coffee husk was blended into powder using electric blender. Ethanolic extract was obtained, and antibacterial efficacy was found.

Conclusion: The coffee husk showed significant antimicrobial activity against Enterococcus faecalis.

PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN VIRAJPET TALUK {A POPULATION-BASED STUDY}

Presented by : **DARSHANA SUNIL DAS & ANU SARAH ABRAHAM**
Supervisor : **Dr. AKLESHA BEHERA & Dr. SHASHIDARA RAJU.**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

INTRODUCTION: Tuberculosis [TB] is an infectious disease that most often affe... the Lung... caused by a type of Bacteria [Mycobacterium tuberculosis]. It spreads through the air when infected peop Cough, Sneeze or spit. A person needs to inhale only a few germs to become infected. Tuberculosis preventable and curable. About a quarter of Global population estimated to have been infected with T bacteria. TB remains the 13th leading cause of death worldwide. India was the only country to complete national TB prevalence survey since 2019. According to the report of WHO 2019 India reported 24.04lak cases similarly in 2022 India had reported 24.2lakh cases. Every year, 10million people fall ill with T Despite being a preventable and curable disease, 1.5Million people die from TB each year-making it t world's top infectious killer. TB is the leading cause of death with HIV and also a major contributor antimicrobial resistance. About half of all people with TB can be found in developing countries such a Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines and South Africa. Those who are infect but not (yet) ill with the disease cannot transmit it. People infected with TB bacteria have a 5-10% Lifetin risk of falling ill with TB. Those with compromised immune system such as people living with HI Malnutrition or Diabetes, or people who use Tobacco have a higher risk of falling ill.

Aim and Objective: To understand and assess the prevalence, Causative factors to the pathogenesis Tuberculosis [TB] in the Virajpet population.

Methodology: Data were extracted from Virajpet Taluk Government Hospital, Virajpet Taluk office a Virajpet Town Municipality office.

Statistical analysis: The data shall be tabulated in Microsoft Excel and statistical analysis such as frequen distribution along with mean and standard deviation shall be performed using IBM SPSS Version 23.

ASSESSMENT OF ORAL HEALTH LITERACY AMONG PRIMARY HEALTH CARE WORKE IN KODAGU DISTRICT-A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Presented By : **ASHIRA M, FATHIMATH SAHALA PARVIN.C**
Supervisor : **Dr SHANTHALA B M**
College/university : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

NEED OF THE STUDY: Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and merely an absence of disease. Health is wealth if maintained accurately. Oral health is as equally important general health. Oral health is of prime concern as it can save from many diseases and not maintaining o health can also lead to various diseases. Oral diseases can be considered a public health problem due to th high prevalence and significant social impact. It is a primary concern of an oral health educator to imp positive oral health knowledge and behaviour in society. Primary health care workers like ASHA (Accredi Social Health Activist) and Anganwadi workers act as a bridge between doctors and the general public. Th they play an important role in achieving this as they are the primary providers and can help people w counselling and motivation. Assessment of oral health literacy is vital among primary health care worke Thus, our study aims at these assessments and to improve the oral health literacy of primary health c workers

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY: A Descriptive cross-sectional study will be conducted amo ASHA and Anganwadi workers. Oral health literacy assessment will be done using the health literacy Dentistry scale (HeLD 29).

RESULT: Results will be statistically analysed

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CYTOLOGIC ABNORMALITY OF EXFOLIATIVE BUCCAL CELLS BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS AND NON-ALCOHOLICS.

Presented by : MALAVIKA T M
Supervisor : Dr. AKLESHA BEHERA & Dr. SHASHIDARA RAJU.
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cytology is the examination of a single cell type, as often found in fluid specimens. It's mainly used to diagnose or screen for cancer. It's also used to screen for fetal abnormalities, for pap smears, to diagnose infectious organisms, and in other screening and diagnostic areas. The cells to be examined may be obtained through the following methods: Scraping or brushing the tissue surface, such as during a pap smear. Collecting body fluids, such as urine or respiratory phlegm. Fine-needle aspirations. This is removing cells by drawing them through a fine needle, such as abdominal fluid in ascites, pleural fluid from the lungs, or cerebrospinal fluid from the spinal canal. Other types of tissue biopsy.

Aims and Objectives: To check for cellular and nuclear pleomorphism along with micronuclear analysis in alcoholics and non-alcoholics and provide a comparative analysis.

Methodology: 20 (alcoholics) + 20 (non-alcoholics) right buccal smears were taken and stained with H&E stain. The obtained slides were assessed using a 21X compound microscope with magnification in the oil immersion. Cytological report along with the number of micronuclei per HPF (high power field). Demographic details of the study participants, such as age, sex, occupation, and educational qualification, shall be collected.

Statistical Analysis: The data shall be compiled using Microsoft Excel, and statistical analysis should be performed using IBM SPSS version 23. Means, standard deviation, frequency distribution, and p-value association graphs shall be presented.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ON EFFECTIVENESS OF HYALURONIC ACID GUMMELTS IN THE TREATMENT OF PERIODONTAL POCKETS

Presented by : LIANA SIBI, AISWARYA C V
Supervisor : Dr. RADHIKA B
College/university : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

INTRODUCTION: The evidence suggests the effectiveness of topical ly applied hyaluronic acid to reduce pain and speed healing of oral lesions, including gingivitis, periodontal disease, aphthous ulcers, and Behcet's ulcers. Improvement can be equal to or greater than what may be achieved with other proven effective acid interventions including prescribed medications. Hyaluronic (HA) is essential for the function of extracellular matrices in both hard and soft periodontal components. HA plays an important role in the mechanisms underlying inflammation and wound healing due to collagen production.

AIM OF THE STUDY: The aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of hyaluronic acid (gummelts) as an adjunct to scaling and root planning on clinical parameters in patients with stage 1 periodontitis.

SURVEY ON AWARENESS OF CERVICAL CANCER AMONGST ADOLESCENT SCHOO GOING STUDENTS IN VIRAJPET TOWN


Presented by : **SAI KIRAN & SAMARTH KARIAPPA**
Supervisor : **Dr. AKLESHA BEHERA & Dr. SHASHIDARA RAJU**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

Introduction: Cervical cancer ranks fourth among cancers that affect women globally. In India, the five mo common malignancies that strike women are colon, lung, oral cavity, breast, and cervical cancer. India has th highest rate of cervical cancer-related deaths among women worldwide. If identified early and given the rig care, cancers of significant public health importance, including those of the breast, mouth, cervical, stomac lung, and colorectal regions, can be cured. Cervical cancer is mostly caused by Human Papillomavirus (HP and is transmitted mostly via unsafe sexual practices. Awareness, screening methodologies and treatme modalities for cervical cancer is mostly unknown amongst women and men alike. Education and guidan regarding cervical cancer needs to be addressed and should be included within the curriculum of school goi adolescent students.

Aim and Objective: To assess knowledge and aptitude about cervical cancer amongst adolescent scho going students of Virajpet town, Karnataka.

Methodology: A questionnaire comprising 11 questions shall be prepared to assess knowledge and workin attitude regarding the general awareness, modes of transmission, screening methodologies and preventiv measures to be undertaken for cervical cancer amongst 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th standard students at variou schools in Virajpet town.

Statistical analysis: The data shall be tabulated in Microsoft Excel and statistical analysis such as frequenc distribution along with mean and standard deviation shall be performed using IBM SPSS version 23.

STRESS LEVEL AMONG THE DENTAL STUDENTS


Presented by : **VEDA KULKARNI AND GOPIKA CP**
Supervisor : **Dr. AKLESHA BEHERA**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

INTRODUCTION: Importance of understanding stress among dental students. Overview of stress in dent education. Historical perspective on research among dental colleges Dental students at high-risk Tor stre we evaluated prevalence of stress among dental students.

AIM: The term "stress" describes external demands (physical or mental) on an psychological wellbeing. Th systematic review aims to comprehensively analyse the levels, causes, and impact of stress among dent students. Stress level among the dental students.

OBJECTIVE: The present study of web survey to analyse the stress level among the dental students.

METHODOLOGY: To study the stress level of dental students in a South Karnataka dental college. Dent students demonstrate higher levels of stress, obsessive compulsive disorders and interpersonal sensitivi than the general population. A web-based survey on 20 questionnaire will be prepared and sent throug Google forms to collect the data prevalence among dental students

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS: Signature of guide the data shall be tabulated In Microsoft excel a STATISTICAL ANALYSIS such as frequency distribution along with the mean and standard derivation sha be performed using IBM SPSS version 23

PREVALENCE OF PONTICUS POSTICUS AND ITS CORRELATION WITH OROFACIAL PAIN AND HEADACHE: A LATERAL CEPHALOMETRIC STUDY

Presented by : MEGHA K.B.
Supervisor : Dr. KAVITHA
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

ABSTRACT:

The evaluation of radiographic anatomic landmarks should not be ignored during routine radiographic examination as significant changes in these structures may be a sign of undetected underlying disease processes. Often patients visit the dental outpatient Department with symptoms of orofacial pain and headache, which mimic pain of odontogenic origin. Pain in the oral and craniofacial region represents a major medical and social problem. The clinical assessment, diagnosis and management of orofacial pain often requires complex, multifactorial, and multidisciplinary process.

The aetiology of orofacial pain is complex and requires a systematic approach in clinical assessment to establish a diagnosis. The ponticusposticus is a bony bridge located in the posterior arch of the Atlas (C1 vertebrae) in relation to the passage of the vertebral artery. This anatomic modification is linked to different symptoms, ranging from neck pain, headache, and migraine to other orofacial pain and cerebrovascular disorders. The lateral Cephalogram is one among the most common diagnostic radiograph used, especially in clinical orthodontics. Significant cervical spine pathology can be detected on the routine Lateral Cephalogram. The frequency of ponticusposticus in general population has been extensively studied in different geographic contexts, however an analysis of the prevalence of such feature in the Indian population is limited. The aim of the study is to assess the prevalence of ponticusposticus and investigate its association with or without cervicogenic headache and other orofacial pain disorder in the examined population.

ETIOLOGY OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS AND PREVALANCE OF HEADACHE IN PATIENTS WITH TMDs - A HOSPITAL BASED RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

Presented by : ASHIRA M, NAVYA ARAVIND NAMBIAR
Supervisor : Dr. KAVITHA
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

NEED OF THE STUDY: Temporomandibular Disorders (TMDs) have multifactorial aetiology with complex pathogenesis that involves biomechanical, neuromuscular, biological and psychosomatic factors contributing to clinical manifestations. The symptoms tend to be intermittent, fluctuate over time and are often self-limiting. TMDs are most often characterized by joint sounds, myofascial pain and also chronic, intermittent spontaneous pain. Headaches are one of the most common conditions associated with TMDs. High prevalence of co-morbidities like fibromyalgia and headaches are observed in patients with chronic pain conditions like TMDs. Headaches increase the frequency and intensity of pain further complicating the clinical condition. Discrepancies in occlusion, macro and microtrauma are often known to cause TMDs. Other conditions like malocclusion, orthodontic treatment, high points in restorations are potential risk factors that can contribute to TMDs. Early recognition and treatment are necessary to avoid overlap of painful episodes that could lead to chronicity of pain.

Aim of the study: To evaluate the aetiology of TMDs and the prevalence of headaches in patients with TMDs.

Methodology: Clinical Data of 50 patients diagnosed with TMD's will be accessed and clinical details pertaining to age, gender, the aetiology of TMD, clinical diagnosis and presence or absence of headache will be recorded. Results: The data obtained will be subjected to statistical analysis

ASSESSMENT OF GUSTATORY AND OLFACTORY FUNCTION IN OUTPATIENTS VISITIN THE DENTAL HOSPITAL

Presented by : **ALFINA V K. ANNA LORRAINE F**
Supervisor : **Dr. KAVITHA A.P**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

NEED OF THE STUDY: Patients seeking oral health care can comprise of patients with olfactory an gustatory disorders. They can present with altered perception of smell and taste which could be non - specifi symptom of underlying systemic disease. Symptomatic treatment could yield transient benefit to the patien and the patient can revert back seeking cure or long-term resolution from the disorder. This can pos diagnostic and therapeutic challenges to the clinician. The aetiology of Disorders of smell and taste can b very complex and can significantly impair quality of life for the patient along with the underlying diseas process. A systematic approach for evaluating the patient, an in-depth knowledge about the various factor contributing to the aetiology of olfactory and gustatory disorders and proper use of clinical tests can aid i establishing an appropriate diagnosis and assess the degree of the sensory impairments leading to a appropriate treatment and outcome.

AIM OF THE STUDY: To evaluate the olfactory and gustatory sensation in patients visiting the dental.

METHODOLOGY: 20 outpatients visiting the department of Oral Medicine and Radiology and are willin to participate in the study will form the study population. The assessment of olfaction will be of n-butano different concentrations and odor done with odour threshold test with identification test wit aromatic/fragrant substance- Coffee will be used for odor identification. The odor testing agent for threshol assessment will be held 2 inches away from the nose. For the odor identification the patient will have t identify the odor. The patient will be asked to rate the odor as- No Intensity, Slightly Intense, moderatel intense, Very Intense, extremely intense on a scale of 0-12. Water will be used as control. The values will b recorded in the proforma Evaluation of taste will be done by the usage of various concentrations of solutions sweet (sucrose 12%), salt (sodium chloride- 0.9%), bitter (aqueous extract neem leaves-0.5%) and sou (acetic acid 10%) respectively. The basic taste solutions will be applied using sterile cotton applicators on th dorsum of the tongue with the patient rinsing the mouth between each of the taste solutions. Water will be use as the control. The patient will be asked to rate the taste on a scale of 0-12 similar to the Odour rating scale

RESULTS: The data obtained will be subjected to statistical analysis

EVALUATION OF EFFICACY OF MEDICAL MANAGEMENT IN TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA

Presented By : **ARCHANA ANOOP, A.R GAYATHRI**
Supervisor : **Dr KAVITHA AP**
College/university : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

NEED OF THE STUDY: The most significant neuralgia affecting the craniofacial region is Trigeminal neuralgia (TN). It is also known as tic douloureux, a type of chronic pain disorder that involves sudden, severe facial pain which affects the trigeminal nerve. TN is classified as 1. Classic TN which is related to nerve compression, 2. Secondary TN which is secondary to multiple sclerosis or tumour compressing the trigeminal nerve and 3. Idiopathic TN where the cause is unknown. TN causes severe, sharp pain which is described as electric shock like that Occurs in paroxysms and lasts for several seconds to few minutes along the course of distribution of the nerve. TN is one of the predominant non-odontogenic causes of facial pain that has an adverse impact on quality of life. TN is often mis-diagnosed as odontogenic pain. A good history and thorough clinical examination will aid the clinician in differentiating TN from other similar conditions. The first line of pharmacotherapy in classical and idiopathic TN is Carbamazepine. It controls pain for most people in the early stages of the disease. However, in some patients, the effectiveness of carbamazepine decreases over time. Possible side effects of carbamazepine include drowsiness, dizziness, blood dyscrasias. Oxcarbazepine, Baclofen, Lamotrigine, gabapentin are other drugs which are known to cause pain alleviation.

Aim of the study: To evaluate the efficacy of medical management in patients with TN Methodology: The clinical data of 10 patients diagnosed with TN which will include the patient's age, gender, the pain characteristics and the type of TN will be recorded. The Visual Analog scale for pain at the time of diagnosis will be recorded. The type of medication prescribed and the reduction in pain score post institution of drug therapy will be recorded. Clinical data which does not include all details will be excluded from the study

Results: The data obtained will be subjected to statistical analysis

SELLA TURCICA - A TOOL FOR AGE AND GENDER PREDICTION: A LATERA CEPHALOMETRIC STUDY

Presented By : **GAYATHRI S CHANDRAN**
Supervisor : **Dr KAVITHA AP**
College/university : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

Sella turcica is a saddle shaped bony depression of the sphenoid bone located deep in the floor of the middl cranial fossa. Sella turcica undergoes physiologic and morphological changes in growing children and youn adults to accommodate the developing pituitary gland. Pathologies associated with the pituitary gland ca also cause variations in the morphology of the Sella turcica. Lateral Cephalogram is one of the most commo radiograph utilized in clinical orthodontics. Sella turcica being an important landmark can be clearl visualized on Lateral Cephalograms. Hence it can be used to assess the morphological changes in the Sella. could be explored for its possible application in age estimation and gender prediction. The aim of this study i to assess the morphological patterns and dimensions of the Sella turcica and to assess the possible applicatio of these parameters for age estimation and gender prediction in patients visiting the dental hospital.

EFFECT OF BETEL NUT AND ARECA NUT CHEWING ON PERIODONTIUM

Presented by : **NETHRAVATHI S V, SHASHANK KALSHETTY**
Supervisor : **Dr SHASHIDHARA. R**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

Objective of research: to study the effect of chewing of Betel nut and its products such as betel quid, Gutkh etc.

Summary: Betel nut is one of the widely used substance in India. It is traditionally used in various cultur Occasions. Recent evidence also suggests that chewing of Betel nut leads to potentially malignant disorder such as oral sub-mucous fibrosis. Effect of chewing of Betel nut and its products on the other oral tissu structures such as Periodontium haye not gotten much attention. Hence this study will look at the effect Betel nut chewing habit on Periodontium

E-POSTERS

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

SALIVA AS A POTENT BIOCHEMICAL TOOL

Presented by : **Lavanya Raypurmath, Koushik Gowda. R**
Supervisor : **Dr. Shashidara R, Dr. Aklesha, Dr. Tharani**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

INTRODUCTION: Human saliva is a material with unique properties and diagnostic capabilities. Saliva is an extracellular fluid produced and secreted by salivary glands in the mouth. It helps in chewing, swallowing and digestion of food. It gives lubricating effect as it lubricates the oral cavity and also helps in speech and mastication. It shows anti-bacterial and anti-microbial effect. Saliva has been studied extensively as a potential diagnostic tool over the last decade due to its ease and non-invasive techniques. it could be a substitute for blood in the diagnosis and prognosis of diseases as it is more convenient and comfortable for patients' diagnostic procedures. Using saliva, various biochemical processes such as detection of urea, creatinine and random blood sugar can be performed. Creatinine and urea could be used as diagnostic biomarkers of chronic kidney disease. Random blood sugar could be used as diagnostic biomarker for endocrine disorder.

AIM: Assessment of various biochemical tests using saliva and blood serum and performing a comparative analysis in the biochemical analyser.

Methodology: Sample size -20, 10 patients will be randomly selected from the outpatient department (OPD) of Department of Oral Pathology. Demographic details such as age, sex, occupation and relevant medical histories will be collected. 2ml of blood and 2ml saliva samples will be collected in sterile tubes from the patients after procuring their consent in writing. Using semi-automated biochemical analyser, blood and saliva samples will be tested for serum and saliva urea, creatinine and RBS levels.

Results will be procured, and statistical analysis of the data will be made.

ASSESSMENT OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS CADAVER DEMONSTRATION AMONG DENTAL STUDENTS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL WEB BASED SURVEY

Presented by : **Neha Amal & Robin SS**
Supervisor : **Dr. Aklesha Behera & Dr. Shashidara Raju**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

Introduction: Human corpse dissection has a long history. It has paved the way for contemporary anatomy knowledge and is essential to medical students' education. Even though the fundamentals of anatomy have been largely established, cadaveric research continues to yield important findings. The use of CDs in helping students understand anatomy has been the subject of much discussion in recent times. To make well-informed judgments on curriculum review, feedback regarding perceptions and evaluations from the beneficiaries that are of dental students, is required.

Aim and Objective: To assess the response on and perception regarding cadaveric dissection among first year dental students.

Methodology: Participants in the study were first year dental students of a teaching hospital of South Karnataka district, undertaking training in the head and neck anatomy. A pre-evaluated questionnaire consisting of 11 questions was circulated amongst the students via Google forms. The survey was designed to identify change in attitude of students in two aspects: knowledge and emotional changes to the cadaveric teaching and demonstration. The responses of all 11 questions were put forth in a 3-point Likert scale (Agree, Disagree and Undecided).

Statistical analysis: The responses will be tabulated in Microsoft spreadsheets and Statistical analysis shall be performed using IBM SPSS version 23.

CLINICAL PREVALENCE OF ORAL CANDIDIASS AMONG PATIENTS REPORTING IN OPD OF A DENTAL COLLEGE IN SOUTHERN KARNATAKA - A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

Presented by : Afra Jinaan& Nandana P
Supervisor : Dr. Aklesha Behera & Dr. Shashidara Raju
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

Introduction: Oral infections are oftentimes ignored unless they become symptomatic. Fungal infection because of their slow nature of spread becomes symptomatic only in the later stages making their management difficult. As with all other diseases early diagnosis will provide better prognosis. Over the past few decades, as the number of immunocompromised and critically sick patients has increased, so too have the frequencies and kinds of opportunistic fungal infections that can be fatal. Immunocompromised patients, including those with high diabetes, hypertension, skin disorders caused due to lowered auto-immunity, cancer and AIDS are increasingly at risk of morbidity and death from invasive and/or widespread fungal infections. Specifically, there has been a rise in the quantity of infections contracted while a patient is in the hospital. The incidence and mortality burden of these mycotic infections is significant; nevertheless, these metrics differ significantly depending on the aetiology, clinical presentation, and attributes of populations that are at risk. Hence, this study looks at the prevalence of clinically determined oral candidiasis amongst patients reporting to one dental college in the southern district of Karnataka from the year 2022 - 2023 and also drawing an association between oral and systemic candidal lesions with associated co-morbidities.

Aim and Objectives: To find the prevalence of Oral and systemic oral candidal lesions in a teaching dental hospital of south Karnataka district To find an association between oral candidiasis and co-mobilities among South Karnataka population in a teaching dental institution

Methodology: Outpatient records and case sheets of patients who have reported between the year 2022 -23 will be examined and the patient diagnosed with oral candidiasis will be extracted and demographically done to identify the prevalence rate and prevalence variations across the population. The extracted case reports from the Dept of OMR shall be correlated with the cytopathological and histopathological reports from the Dept of Oral Pathology for confirmatory diagnosis. Demographic details such as age, sex, occupation along with medical history such as history of diabetes mellitus, AIDS, auto-immune disorders, cancer, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, recent history of hospitalisation shall be extracted from the department's archives.

Statistical Analysis: The data' collected shall be tabulated in Microsoft Excel and Statistical analysis such as mean and standard distribution, frequency distribution and Pearson's Chi-square association test shall be performed in IBM SPSS version 23 software.

PRESCRIPTION PATTERN OF ANTIBIOTICS AMONG DENTAL PROFESISONALS

Presented by : THEERTHAU, THARA CHANDRAN
Supervisor : Dr SHASHIDARA R, Dr AKLESHA BEHERA
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

The term "antibiotic" has been derived from combination of Two words: Anti meaning "against" and biosis meaning "life." Proper use of antibiotics along with surgical therapy is the most appropriate method to treat various odontogenic infections. Prescribing antibiotics by dental practitioners has become an important aspect of day-today dental practice. This study aims to highlight the prescription patterns of antibiotic among dental professionals and assess attitude of dentist towards antibiotic resistance.

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ANALYSIS OF MICROBIAL LOAD ON VARIOIIS DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AFTER HEAT STERILISATION IN A TEACHING HOSPITAL: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Presented by : **Aiswarya Abraham & Archana P Gowda**
Supervisor : **Dr. Aklesha Behera & Dr. Shashidara Raiu**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

Introduction: Proper management of the sterilisation and pre-sterilisation phases is essential for the management or personnel and instruments in small, medium-sized or bigger. dental hospitals. The process of sterilisation is majority Caried out using an autoclave. Sterilisation is a procedure that destroys any living organism, pathogenic and on-pathogenic, in a vegetative form or spore present on the surface of the material to be sterilised. Sterilisation must be performed with a repeatable, standardisable, verifiable, and documentable method. Sterilisation of dental instruments is accomplished via the autoclave. A pump removes any air from the sterilisation chamber at the beginning of the preparatory phase of the sterilisation cycle. The air in the chamber serves as an insulating barrier during this phase, which is crucial because it keeps the steam from uniformly penetrating and diffusing throughout the instruments. An instrument which is free of any microorganism is deemed to be termed as sterilised. Sterilisation is a determinant factor to a patient's and operator's overall health during and post any dental procedure.

Aim and Objective: To assess the microbial load on various dental instruments such as mouth mirror, probe, files and extraction instruments just after a fresh autoclaved cycle.

Methodology: 10 different dental instruments were taken for the study such as mouth mirror, probe, different endodontic files, periosteal elevator, Coupland elevator, anterior forceps, posterior forceps and tissue holding tweezer. Swabs were taken from the freshly autoclaved previously mentioned dental instruments and were cultured in trypsin agar, Sabaroud's dextrose agar and chrome agar. The plates were incubated in 37 degree Celsius for 24 hours and 48 hours respectively and microbial growth on each plate was counted. Smear of the microbial colonies were performed followed by Gram's staining and Periodic-Acid Schiff staining. Furthermore assessment of bacterial and fungal organisms was made using Leica 21X Compound Microscope in 1100x magnification.

Statistical Analysis: The data collected was tabulated in Microsoft Excel and statistical analysis such as frequency distribution along with mean and standard deviation was performed using IBM SPSS version 23.

FREE PAPERS

LITERATURE REVIEWS

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EVOLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TEETH

Presented by : SHABANA K S, SHEHANAS
Supervisor : Dr. THARANI
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

Teeth as a feeding mechanism in an oral cavity (mouth) are functionally and locationally linked with jaws. In fossils, teeth found in the oral cavity are usually linked with jaws, although mineralised structures with the same histology as teeth are known in fossils before jaws appeared Denticles in the skin occur in both fossil and extant fish. Pharyngeal denticles also occur in both extant and fossil gnathostomes but in only a few fossil agnathans (thelodonts). Complex structures with dentine and enamel haye been described in the earliest jawless vertebrates, conodonts. Such fossils have been used to suggest that teeth and jaws have evolved and developed independently. Our understanding of the developmental biology of mammalian tooth development has increased greatly in the last few years to a point. where we now understand some of the basic genetic interactions controlling tooth initiation, morphogenesis and patterning. The aim of this review is to see what this developmental Information can reveal about evolution of the dentition.

ETHICS IN DENTISTRY

Presented by : DEEPTHI. G, ALEENA ZAINAB
Supervisor : Dr SHASHIDARA R
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE: TO Understand the Role of Dentistry when it comes to FIR -Child abuse and Domestic Violence and also in Medico Legal Proceedings.

ABSTRACT: Medical ethics is a system of moral principles that apply values and judgments to the practice of medicine, whereas medical ethical dilemma is a type of behaviour or phenomena by the healthcare providers that have the potential to become a problem. There are three conditions that must be present for a situation to be considered an ethical dilemma. The firs condition occurs in situations when an individual, called the "agent," Must make a decision about which course of action is best. The second condition for ethical dilemma is that there must be different courses of action to choose from. Third, in an ethical dilemma, no matter what course of action is taken, some ethical principle is compromised. Law influences every aspect of human activity, and dentistry in this regard is no exception. Ethical standards of the dental profession are seeing a steady decline, altruistic, concepts being overridden by a market driven system. A deficient knowledge regarding the medicolegal aspects halts the effective implementation and delivery of efficient services. The review thus provides an overview ethical standards, consents and their types, negligence, Determination of negligence, liabilities of dental practitioners and solicitors in dental practices, which comprehensively form an integral part of the medico-legal aspect of dental practice. Dentists play a major role when it comes to FIR-child abuse and domestic violence. The main physical and psychological consequences of abuse were found to be the presence of Caries, poor Oral hygiene, bruises, burns, bacterial and viral infections, fractures, lacerations, malocclusions due to traumatisms, biting and psychological alterations such as anxiety, depression and stress.

DIGITAL IMPRESSION-INTRAORAL SCANNERS

Presented by : **SUDEEPTHI CHANDASSU, NIVETHA N**
Supervisor : **Dr. ASHIKA B K**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

Digital impressions are dental scans taken with 3D scanning technology. The digital impression syste captures the dentition with the use of polygons (triangles) and by that, it helps build up a highly accurate 3 image of the patient's dentition. There are different ways of getting to a digital impression: either a deskt scanner scans a gypsum model to generate a digital model, or an intraoral scanner generates a digit impression directly from the patient's oral cavity. creates digital replicas of teeth and gums and displays th result directly on a computer or tablet screen. The dental specialist can then use these digital teeth impressio for assessing whether there is a problem, what it is, what treatment could be required, and communicati about all this with the patient. The purpose of the present narrative review was therefore to identify th advantages and/or disadvantages of using Optical impressions compared to conventional impression investigate if optical impressions are as accurate as conventional impressions; evaluate the differenc between the IOS currently available commercially; determine the current clinical applications and limitatio in the use of IOS; taking into consideration all studies currently available in the scientific literature. Digit impressions reduce patient discomfort; IOS are time-efficient and simplify clinical procedures for the denti eliminating plaster models and allowing better communication with the dental technician and with patient however, with IOS, it can be difficult to detect deep margin lines in prepared teeth and/or in case of bleedin there is a learning Curve, and there are purchasing and managing costs. The current IOS are sufficient accurate for capturing impressions for fabricating a whole series of prosthetic restorations (inlays/onlay copings and frameworks, single crowns and fixed partial dentures) on both natural teeth and implants; addition, they can be used for smile design, and to fabricate posts and cores, removable partial prostheses a obturators. The literature to date does not support the use of IOS in long-span restorations with natural teeth implants. Finally, IOS can be integrated in implant dentistry for guided surgery and in orthodontics f fabricating aligners and custom-made devices.

NANOTECHNOLOGY IN PROSTHODONTICS

Presented by : **ARYASREE PUTHALATH, A K SANGEETHA VASUDEVAN**
Supervisor : **Dr. ASHIKA**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

Prosthodontics is an important branch of dentistry. The main purposes of oral prosthesis are to resto function, facial appearance and maintain the patient's health. Nanotechnology is the field of science a technology pertaining to the creation and use Of materials or devices at nano metric scale. Nanomaterials c be defined as materials possessing, at minimum, one external dimension measuring 1-100nm.Nanomateri used as implant materials that are more effective than the conventional materials. Some of the nanoparticl act as antimicrobial agent thus prevent bacterial growth recent years, nanomaterials have captured more a more attention because of their unique structure and properties. In prosthodontics, various types nanomaterials are added to improve the properties of commonly used materials like resin denture ba material, ceramics, polyvinyl siloxane impression material, maxillofacial materials, luting cements, etc. Th resent paper highlights the various applications of nanotechnology in the field of prosthodontics.

ROBOTICS- A NEXT GENERATION TECHNOLOGY IN PROSTHODONTICS

Presented by : DIVYA A, RAJANI
Supervisor : DR. ASHIKA
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

Prosthodontics has been constantly changing and proving that it can adapt to changing requirements. Education, research. and practice of prosthetic dentistry is influenced by the development of newer concepts, technologies, and materials. One Of these developments has been the introduction of robots in prosthetic dentistry use of robots is increasing in a number of medical specialties, including dentistry, to minimize manual labour and improve the accuracy of procedures. Artificial intelligence and robotics are next-generation technologies that are opening new avenues of growth and exploration for prosthetic dentistry Robotic interventions in prosthodontics are primarily used for the design and fabrication of complete dentures and to support surgical procedures related to dental implantology both cases, significant advances have been made that alloy procedures to be performed with high success rates and a higher degree of accuracy. The use of robots significantly reduces the time required for each procedure. In the prosthetic surgery Robots are beneficial in determining how the operator/ will be performed, where the insertion will be made, which type, and size of prosthesis will be used, and fine adjustments are made on the tomography taken before the operation using special software under the control of the physician. The robotic devices are designed to allow the physician to move more comfortably during the procedure causing less damage to the patient tissue and thus making post operative procedure more comfortably. However, the use of such sophisticated and uniquely designed robots for various prosthetic treatments must be strictly supervised by a qualified dentist. Clinical judgement and professional competence are essential.

INTEGRATION OF ORAL HEALTH INTO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Presented by : RIFA FATHIMA M, NAVYA V V,
Supervisor : Dr. ASMIN, Dr LAMEA AFNAN, Dr JITHESH JAIN
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

India, home to 1.44 billion people, is a developing nation. The majority of health facilities in India are found in metropolitan regions, where only 31.2% Of the population lives, but 68.8% Of Indians live in rural areas with little health care facilities. India thus has a national health care system that is administered by the state or territory governments at the local level. All qualified citizens of various regions are covered by universal health care, which Often includes mental, dental, and medical treatment. Primary health centres (PHCs), district hospitals, and tertiary health care institutions are all part of a systematic referral system. the second level of the rural healthcare system is made up Of primary health centres, which are designed to Offer integrated, curative, and preventative healthcare to the rural population With a focus on preventive and promotional measures. Therefore, the main emphasis of this review is the significance of oral health integration into primary healthcare.

CONCLUSION: Public policies that support key intersectoral approaches must work in tandem with a health system that is firmly based in primary care and public health. Therefore, primary healthcare is a wide term in the fields of clinical and public health services and the healthcare system that demand peak efficiency from numerous areas working together to accomplish the objective of giving every citizen access to necessary health care.

PDL INJECTION IN DENTISTRY, AN ADJUNCT OR ALTERNATIVE: A NARRATIVE REVIEW

Presented by : **ALFINA V K, ANNA LORRAINE**
Supervisor : **Dr. LAMEA AFNAN, Dr. ASMIN**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

Pain management is the most important prerequisite in performing invasive dental procedures. In situatio where block injections fail then supplemental injections provide sufficient analgesia. PDL injection i supplemental injection technique regaining its popularity in recent days. With the advent of newer anaesthe molecules and newer PDL injection delivery systems, PDL injection is able to achieve predictable succe rates to provide adequate dental anaesthesia. Hence. this review paper aimed to provide an insight on PI injection technique and its efficacy in the field of dentistry. This review concludes that, with advent of new delivery systems, PDL injections is safe and predictable for achieving single tooth anaesthesia with extensive soft tissue anaesthesia thereby bypassing the complications and side effects of block anaesthesia.

OBTURATOR-A PROSTHETIC MASK

Presented by : **NISHITHA B, SREEJAYA MANOJ**
Supervisor : **DR. ASHIKA BK**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

Obturator prosthesis is a removal appliance used to dose the congenital or acquired tissue opening prima of the hard palate and/soft palate. A maxillectomy / palatectomy prosthesis obturator restores the surgi defect and aids in the function of speaking, chewing or swallowing. Its commonly used as an effective mea for rehabilitating hemi maxillectomy cases. ln cases of large maxillary defects, movement of the obtura prosthesis is inevitable and requires a form of indirect retention to limit the rotation of the prosthesis. T obturator fills the void left by the surgery and artificially replaces lost tissues and teeth. ln the dentate patie surgical obturator designs may vary from a prosthesis using an acrylic resin record base bearing no teeth, w or without wrought-wire clasps, to a clasped acrylic resin prosthesis that restores the dental arch form. T paper mainly focuses on the use Of Obturators in prosthodontics rehabilitation thereby restoring the miss structures and act as a barrier between the communication among the various cavities.

ORAL LESIONS IN COVID-19 PATIENTS

Presented by : NAVJYOD T P, JOHN MATHEW AMBOOKEN
Supervisor : Dr. AKLESHA, Dr. SHASHIDARA R, Dr. THARANI
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

COVID-19 is a new disease that presents mainly with respiratory symptoms. However, it can present with a multitude of signs and symptoms that affect various body systems and several oral manifestations have also been reported. We carried out a systematic review to explore the types of oral mucosal lesions that have been reported in the COVID-19-related literature up to 25 March 2021. A structured electronic database search using Medline, Embase, and CINAHL as well as a grey literature search using Google Scholar, revealed a total of 322 studies. After the removal of duplicates and completion of the primary and secondary filtering processes, 12 studies were included for final appraisal in patients with COVID-19 infection, we identified several different types of oral mucosal lesions at various locations Within the oral cavity. Most of the studies appraised had a high risk of bias according to the Joanna Briggs Institute checklist. The current published literature does not allow differentiation as to whether the oral lesions were caused by the Virat infection itself or were related to oral manifestations secondary to existing comorbidities or the treatment instigated to combat the disease. It is important for healthcare professionals to be aware of the possible link between COVID-19 and oral mucosal lesions, and we hereby discuss our findings.

GUT BRAIN AXIS IN ORAL DISEASES

Presented by : KEERTHANA A M, JENNIFER PEO
Supervisor : Dr. GAURAV
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

Microbiota (the trillions of microorganisms within and on our bodies) as one Of the key regulators Of gut-brain function have led to the appreciation Of the importance Of a distinct "Microbiota-Gut-Brain axis. This axis is gaining ever more traction in fields investigating the biological and physiological basis of psychiatric, neurodevelopmental, age-related, and neurodegenerative disorders. The microbiota in the gut and the brain communicates with each Other via various routes including the immune system, tryptophan metabolism, the vagus nerve and the enteric nervous system, involving microbial metabolites such as short-chain fatty acids, branched chain amino acids, and peptidoglycans. Oral mucosa and gut the two largest microbial ecosystems. Bidirectional crosstalk between the oral and gut microbiomes can develop the oral microbiome axis and regulate pathogenesis of various human diseases.

THE SUNSHINE VITAMIN. ROLE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE

Presented by : **KAVYA B N, DIA PALANGAPPA K**
Supervisor : **DR. KAVITHA A P**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

Vitamin D is one of the important fat-soluble vitamin which is primarily known to maintain calcium an phosphorus homeostasis and promote bone health. Humans obtain Vitamin D through dietary foods like co liver, sardine, egg yolk, milk, bread and cereals and activation of pre-vitamin in the skin on exposure t sunlight. Ihe normal serum level of Vitamin D is 20ng/ml, levels below 12ng/ml can cause significan symptoms. Vitamin D deficiency in children causes Rickets and in adults Osteomalacia. Recent research ha provided evidence Of the presence Of Vitamin D receptors in a variety Of cells hence the role of Vitamin D not limited to only Lexine and mineral metabolism but has an impact on multiple system functions. Vitamin deficiency can occur due to inadequate dietary intake or inadequate exposure to sunlight, Malabsorptic Syndrome, chronic kidney disease wherein the active form Of Vitamin D is not synthesized in adequa amounts. Vitamin D deficiency can cause bone and musculoskeletal disorders and is also linked to a variety other conditions like cardiovascular autoimmune disorders, metabolic disorders, infectious disease dermatological lesions, dementia and depression and cancers. Patients can present with varied clinic manifestations of these disorders that could cause and or worsened by clinical State of Vitamin D deficienc This paper provides an insight into the role Of Vitamin D in health and various pathologies.

RESIN BONDED BRIDGE

Presented by : **ALNA BAIJU, RITHIKA. MV**
Supervisor : **ASHIKA**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

AIM AND OBJECTIVE; A Resin Bonded Bridge provides a permanent minimally invasive solution f replacing missing teeth. Also known as sticky bridge, Bonded Bridge, adhesive Bridge or Maryland bridg this treatment is also commonly used to fill gaps caused by missing teeth.

ABSTRACT: Resin- Bonded Bridges (RBBS) were first described in the 1970s. It was found that Res Bonded Bridges are a conservative and viable treatment option for tooth replacement with comparab survival rates as fixed dental prostheses and implant supported restorations for 5 years. It consists of artificial tooth with a wing-like extension that is cemented to the adjacent teeth. There are various type Resin Bounded Bridges among which Maryland bridge is the simplest and the popular most due to micromechanical retention enabled by acid etching of both tooth and metal retainer. It can be fabricated various techniques and materials. GUIDE'S SIGNATURE Cantilever Resin-Bonded Fixed Partial Dentu (RBFPD) is a conservative alternative approach to fixed-fixed partial dentures in replacing missing tooth a should be included as a treatment option wherever possible. For fixed replacement of missing teeth, RB can be considered to give a reversible, minimally invasive, aesthetic and predictable restorative outcome spite of many problems such as de bond. Two-unit cantilevered RBFPDs had a better clinical retention th fixed-fixed RBFPDs because a cantilever RBB eliminates adverse inter abutment stresses associated w fixed-fixed designs. The longevity of RBBs is influenced by numerous factors. To achieve successful lo term survival, careful case selection and consideration of various variables like materials used and occlu protection are crucial.

DENTISTRY: THE EVOLUTION OF DENTAL CARE

Presented by : EVELYN MARIA, GOPIKA K MANOJ
Supervisor : Dr. THARANI, DR. SHASHIDARA R
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE : The purpose is to enable dental professionals to deliver treatment with the help of computer-aided tools. New possibilities such as digital scanning in dentistry enable dentists for example to take impressions. perform diagnostics or plan treatment without the use of mechanical tools.

Abstracts: Today, digital dentistry has revolutionized the way dental professionals provide patient care. It refers to the use of digital technologies in au aspects Of dentistry, including diagnosis, treatment planning, and restoration; encompassing a range Of technologies, including computer- aided design/computer-aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM), three-dimensional (SD) printing, artificial intelligence (AI), augmented reality (AR), and tele dentistry; rapidly evolving and transformative field. This review article explores the evolution of digital dentistry, including advancements in imaging, CAD/CAM, 3D printing, and regenerative dentistry, amongst others. It discusses current and future applications of digital dentistry, such as Al, AR, and tele dentistry. The potential benefits and challenges associated with these applications are also examined, including their impact on patient privacy, dental education, and the overall practice of dentistry and Orat surgery. Indeed, digital dentistry has transformed the way we diagnose, plan, and treat Our patients. An overview of the history and current state of digital dentistry, as well as a discussion to future developments in the field is presented, in addition to examining benefits, limitations, ethical considerations, and the importance of staying up to date with the latest advancements in the rapidly evolving field. To simplify concepts and approaches, real-life examples of how digital dentistry is being used in modern dental practices are also provided. In Other words, the use of digital technologies in dentistry has allowed for greater precision, accuracy, and efficiency, while also improving patient outcomes.

SWING LOCK DENTURE

Presented by : JAZEELA RAZAK, RAKENDU PS
Supervisor : ASHIKA MAM
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

A swing lock denture is an alternative approach when conventional removable denture has limited value for patients whose remaining teeth have advanced periodontal disease, generalized mobility and a questionable prognosis. It is a treatment option for those patients who, for a variety of reasons, are not suitable for fixed prosthodontics or implant retained prostheses or conventional removable partial denture therapy. It is treatment facet with high degree of clinical effectiveness; however it is a little-taught RPD concept that offers clinicians additional choices in the treatment of perplexing situations which a conventional RPD design may not be feasible. This article attempts to reviews the past and current literature concerning the swing-lock RPD and its modifications providing some clinical considerations involving the treatment planning and fabrication of this RPD to promote the dentist, the use of swing lock denture as which is gradually fading into oblivion. This might help in evolution of newer design and modifications to overcome its design complexities.

LASER AND ITS APPLICATION IN PERIODONTOLOGY

Presented by : **DIYA RAJESHWARI NV NEHA PRASANNA**
Supervisor : **Dr. RASHMI, Dr. RADHIKA, Dr. SHARATH**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

Laser is an acronym for light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation, is a form of electromagneti energy in which photons are generated from a medium by stimulating the medium from external energ source. The use of lasers is an emerging therapy in periodontology, however, there are controversie regarding its use. This review aims to summarize and clarify the myths surrounding the use of lasers i periodontal therapy, which may Offer new hope for the treatment's future.

Methods: A comprehensive computer-based search was done using various databases like PubMed, Medlin and Cochrane Library.

Results: Laser therapy has influenced periodontal treatment in many aspects. The advantages of laser Ov conventional instruments were reported, which include pain relief, inflammation reduction, tissue repa acceleration, wound healing, reduction of scar formation, removal of granulation tissue and epithelial linin and treatment of periodontal pockets.

Conclusion: Although laser therapy has shown promising results in the treatment of periodontal diseas further research is needed before the clinical use of lasers in evidence-based practice. Further long-ter studies and clinical studies in human models are needed to generalize laser therapy in periodontology.

COMPRESSION DOME CONCEPT

Presented by : **SUSHMITHA SHREE**
Supervisor : **Dr. KEERTHAN BOLLAMMA**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

The conventional model of diagnosis and restoration does not serve well in the long run leading to compromised fracture resistance of the tooth. Mother Nature designed Our teeth to primarily function compression. They behave similarly to a masonry compression dome, like the Pantheon in Rome. In t emerging field Of Biomimetic Dentistry, several techniques are being taught based on these principles working with Mother Nature's design. Compression domes (Biodome) are Structures that are designed in the enamel and range though several orders of magnitude from the macro down to the nano. When t Biodome is disrupted, the underlying dentin is then exposed to increased tension that increases with great removal of critical areas Of the Biodome, particularly the occlusal enamel. The most critical zones providi functional stability are associated with occlusal enamel. The more that can be retained, the mo biomechanically stable the tooth remains in the long term. This paper mainly focuses on understanding t microanatomical and structural components Of the tooth, enabling to provide a biomimetic approach restoring the compromised 'Compression dome" Of the tooth.

REGENERATIVE PROSTHODONTICS

Presented by : DEVIKA S & ANASWARA KAYYAPPAN
Supervisor : Dr. ASHIKA
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

Prosthodontics is a branch that deals with replacement of missing tooth in such a way that it is functionally efficient, structurally stable and harmonious with surrounding structures. Introduction of regenerative therapy in prosthodontics played a pivotal role in hard and soft tissue regeneration mechanism. Tissue engineering is the process used for regeneration of damaged tissue by using stem cells or progenitor cells with the help of scaffolds and signalling molecules. Practical application of regenerative therapy in prosthodontics can be beneficial in cases of maxillary sinus elevation, mandibular atrophy, pathologic conditions of bone, trauma, physiologic bone loss, craniofacial skeletal bone defects, periimplantitis, Muscle disorders, Temporomandibular Defects, neural degeneration etc. The present paper highlights the various applications of regenerative therapy in prosthodontics.

DYNAMIC ABUTMENT IN IMPLANTS

Presented by : SIBA FATHIMA, HIBA ABUBACKER
Supervisor : Dr. BASAVARAJ. S S, Dr. ASHIKA
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

Dynamic Abutments a method of redirecting screw access for implant-supported restoration. Dynamic abutment system is a unique and exclusive piece that has revolutionized the field of dental implants and is the best alternative to titanium angulated abutments or individual dies made by a technician in 2004, an abutment called the Dynamic Abutment (Talladium International Implantology) became commercially available. The aesthetic outcome of implant- supported restorations is affected by the implant position. A well-placed implant will allow appropriate contours of the restoration and together with an adequate volume of soft tissue will result in a functional and aesthetic restoration. When a screw-retained restoration is anticipated, an implant that is angled too far facially would be aesthetically unacceptable. This abutment can allow a correction of the Restoration screw access angle to the implant angle of up to 28 degrees while allowing a screw-retained restoration to be connected directly to the platform of the implant. They guarantee a perfect adjustment to avoid any modification in the connection geometry with the implant during the prosthetic connection process. The abutment is the connector piece between a dental implant and an artificial tooth. It joins the crown, dental bridge, or denture to the implant. The materials of choice for abutments for final restorations are titanium, gold, zirconium dioxide, and aluminium oxide-based.

PLAYING VIDEO GAME HELPS IN DENTISTRY AMONG THE STUDENTS.


Presented by : **SALEEM M, ATHEETHA S D**
Supervisor : **Dr. AKLESHA**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

Raying video games has multiple benefits both advantages and died vantage for students we are here to know deep about this. Research has that experience of playing video games can improve cognitive developmen such as greater sensitivity to contrasts better eye-to-hand coordination and memory. Action real-time strateg video games such as Age of Empires World of Warcraft, and Total War are played by millions. These game which can be won through strategic planning, elective attention, sensorimotor and teamwork plac considerable demands on the brain. The Cognitive Benefits of Maying Video Games Video games are ofte considered a form of entertainment, but they can all have incredible educational and academic benefits! Her are of the many cognitive benefits of playing video games. Over the years, video games have gotten a lot mor advanced. Technology now allows game developers to explore many complex themes and topics that Simpl would not have been Possible before! For example, many people are familiar with Flight Simulator, a fully fledged experience that teaches players how to operate and fly real aircrafts These types of games can provid students with real-world experiences with STEM principle, geography, cultural

THE MASSETER REDISCOVERED


Presented by : **SHIANA PONNAPPA& VIVEK R CHAUHAN**
Supervisor : **Dr. SIMMON CHUMMAR**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

The masseter is the most prominent masticatory muscle. The masseter also helps to protract the mandible a move it laterally, the masseter muscle plays an important role in facial aesthetics. Anatomy textbooks ha generally described the masseter as quadrilateral, with a superficial and deep section. A layered dissecti with the outside-in approach was conducted. The coronoid component (undiscovered part) of the masseter characterized by its diagonally running fibres, which sit beneath the deep masseter, originate posteriorly fr the temporal side of the zygomatic arch, and run diagonally-anteriorly towards the coronoid process of t jaw. This research discusses the fourth unexplored portion of masseter and its significance in clini scenarios.

CLINICAL AND SCONES OR SPILANTHES ACMELLA

Presented by : MERIN C BAIJU, SUSANNA
Supervisor : Dr. LAMIA AFNAN, Dr. ASMIN P
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

Spilanthesacmella, also identified as Akarkara (toothache plant), is a crucial herb with immense applications both in the medical as well as dental field. Its biologically active component, Spilanthol, is believed to be responsible for an array of wields like anti-toothache, analgesic, anti-pyrectic, anti-inflammatory, anti-diuretic, and-oxidant, immune-modulatory, anti-microbial, and anti-cancer agent, etc. Recent advances in the use of this plant include food, cosmetic industry, treatment of periodontal diseases and oral ulcers, toothpaste, as an intracanal medicament, and aphrodisiac. Herbal medicines Offer dynamic pharmacological potential and are of immense therapeutic value. This has led to a surge in its demand with increasing cognizance in the global market. There is anticipation for the broad use of herbal remedies in the near future. However, a major obstacle that remains is their standardization, quality assurance, safety, and efficacy. These obstacles are key focus areas to be worked upon and efforts have already been initialized in achieving this goal. This review was aimed to summarize the botanical details, distribution, and a broad range of medicinal and dental uses of S. acmella.

ACCURACY AND COMPLICATIONS USING COMPUTER-DESIGNED STEREOLITHOGRAPHIC SURGICAL GUIDES FOR ORAL REHABILITATION BY MEANS OF DENTAL IMPLANTS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.

Presented by : MALAVIKA T M
Supervisor : Dr. ASHIKA B
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

Stereolithography (SLA or SL; also known as vat photopolymerization, optical fabrication, photo-solidification, or resin printing) is a form of 3D printing technology used for creating models, prototypes, patterns, and production parts in a layer-by-layer fashion using photochemical processes by which light causes chemical monomers and oligomers to cross- link together to form polymers. Those polymers then make up the body of a three- dimensional solid. Over the past decade in medicine, the concept of minimally invasive surgery has been established, consisting in taking advantage of advancements in diagnostic techniques and specific surgical instruments to perform surgical procedures infringing as tittle damage as possible to the patient The present work aims to produce a thorough review of the literature published in the field of implantology with flapless surgery to determine the current scientific evidence of the technique, along with illustrating the results with different clinical cases. After presenting the clinical cases and reviewing the literature, we can say that flapless surgeries should be restricted to well-selected cases in which proper clinical and radiological planning has been made.

E-POSTERS

LITERATURE REVIEWS

EROSIVE POTENTIAL OF PEDIATRIC MEDICINAL SYRUP ON DECIDUOUS TEETH AN PREVENTIVE APPROACHES

Presented by : **LIKITHA C S**
Supervisor : **Dr. CHANDRU**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

ABSTRACT: The use of liquid medicinal syrup in childhood is high owing to the reasons that children suff from illness quite often. The acidic component in the formulation may cause erosion to the dental tissue

AIM: The aim of the study is to evaluate the erosive potential of paediatric liquid medicinal syrup on t deciduous teeth

SUBJECTS AND METHOD: A total Of 60 deciduous molars which were therapeutically extracted f various reasons having no caries were subjected to exposure of sugary syrups based on the type medications used. These were divided into 4 equal groups comprising Of 15 teeth in each group. T specimens collected were artificial saliva, ferium XT, crocin syrup, ambrolite D. The immersion cycles we followed accordingly in which teeth were exposed to above mentioned specimens for surface hardness interval of 28 day respectively. The knowledge of the erosive potential of commonly used syrups mandatory as erosion in children's teeth may be associated with dental hypersensitivity, loss of the occlus vertical dimension, eating difficulties, poor aesthetics, pulp exposure, and abscesses. Mouth rinsing w water after taking the medication; addition of calcium, fluoride, or phosphate to formulations; a consumption of the medication at mealtimes have been recommended to avoid tooth damage that is caused the regular use of medication.

DENTAL INJURIES IN SPORTS

Presented by : **ALBIN JOSE, ATHARVA**
Supervisor : **Dr. AKLESHA**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

AIM AND OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the level of knowledge among society about the trauma or comm occurring dental and oro maxillofacial injuries to their teeth and it's prevention and management

ABSTRACT: Dental injuries are the most frequent type of oral facial injuries that may occur dur participation in sports activities. When considering the aesthetic, functional, physiological and econo consequences of traumatic injuries, prevention comes into prominence. Sports dentistry is developing fiel dentistry and incorporates the prevention and management of sports related dental traumas Decreasing incidence of sports related dental trauma is possibly due the education of athletes and sports organisati about the frequency and complications of sports related orofacial injuries Athletes, whether amateu professional level, should be aware of the prevention strategies including the wearing of basic protec devices such as powerlifting mouth guards, helmet, face guards. The expanding arena of sports and vigor actions during the sports has leads to sports related injuries including trauma to the teeth. These traum injuries may be due to extremal or internal forces that affect the quality of life of patients. Traumatic de injuries affect 1%to 3% of the population and disproportionality affect children and adolescents management of traumatic dental injuries is often difficult. Various types of management techniques h been advocated for injuries. This article provides information related to some of the more common de injuries encountered in sports, including crown fractures, and traumatic tooth displacements.

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES AND ITS MANAGEMENT

Presented by : **DIYA FATHIMA, SONA SAJU**
Supervisor : **Dr. ZAREENA M.A**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

Introduction: Dental caries is one of the most common childhood diseases, and people continue to be susceptible to it throughout their lives, It is not self- limiting and progresses if timely care is not instilled. Early childhood caries is characterized by early onset and progresses rapidly in those whose are at high risk. It often goes unrelated, and its consequences can affect the immediate and long-term quality of child's life. Children experiencing caries as infants or toddlers have a much greater probability of subsequent caries in both the primary and permanent dentition. The relationship between breastfeeding and ECC is likely to be complex and confounded by many biological variable, such as mutans streptococci, enamel hypoplasia, intake of sugar, as well as social variables, such as parental education and socioeconomic status, which may affect oral health. Preventing ECC necessitates prenatal education, ongoing support for mothers and infants, dental care follow- up from an early age, and promoting good oral hygiene practices and fluoride application. This poster highlights the ethology, clinical features, management and preventative measures of ECC.

COMMONLY OCOCURRING OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS AMONGST DENTISTS

Presented by : **ADONIS ALVA JOHN, ALBA MARIA JOY**
Supervisor : **Dr. AKLESHA**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

Dental surgeons may be exposed to variety of hazards during working in clinical procedures, types and degree of exposure is depending upon the service and type of patient, various type of hazards like physical, chemical, biological, psychological hazards. Physical hazards like ergonomic hazards, exposure to ionizing radiation and laser beams, cuts etc.., Chemical hazards like resin poisoning, exposure to methyl methacrylate and mercury etc., Biological hazards like herpes, acute viral hepatitis, HIV, tuberculosis, covid-19, exposure to biological agents in blood and saliva of patient's, psychological hazards are mental illness, stress, anxiety, tension, emotional exhaustion etc.. dental workers are exposed to many occupational hazards ranging from the threat of infectious disease, toxicity to chemicals routinely used in dentistry and musculoskeletal disease consequential to poor working position. Nonetheless awareness of these hazards and implementation of preventive strategies can provide a safe environment for all concerned.

INFANT ORAL HEALTH CARE

Presented by : **SAMYUKTHAK, GOWTHAM T**
Supervisor : **Dr CHANDRU**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**


This best practice presents recommendations regarding perinatal and infant oral health care, including caries risk assessment, anticipatory guidance, preventive strategies, and therapeutic interventions. Oral healthcare providers play an invaluable role in optimizing the oral health of infants, particularly through the establishment of a dental home, caries prevention, and management of common oral conditions. Relevant oral findings including developmental cysts, pathognomonic viral and fungal lesions, cleft lip and palate, natal and neonatal teeth, ankyloglossia, and tooth eruption are discussed. The document emphasizes the importance of dental visits during pregnancy and highlights feeding practices and caries risk factors during infancy. Strategies for prevention of early childhood carries, including dietary modifications and use of fluoride, are encouraged. Additional elements of anticipatory guidance addressed are oral hygiene instruction, frequency of dental examinations, consequences of non-nutritive sucking habits, and safety practices to avoid orofacial trauma. Providers may use this document to help frame discussions with expectant and new parents regarding essential aspects of perinatal and infant oral health.

SAVE THE X-ARTICULATED

Presented by : **ANU SARAH ABRAHAM, DARSHANA SUNIL DAS**
Supervisor : **DR. ZAREENA M.A**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**


Dental Avulsion is one of the most serious dental injury. It is a dental trauma that corresponds to the complete displacement of the tooth of the alveolar bone socket. It is also called as total luxation, extra articulation or Avulsion. Avulsion of permanent teeth varies from 0.5% to 16% of all traumatic injuries. The young population is the most affected because of the involvement in dynamic sporting activities and maxillary central incisor are the teeth most often involved due to their exposed position in the dental arch. Management of Avulsion of the permanent dentition often presents a challenge. The prognosis depends on the measure taken at or immediately after the time of the Avulsion, Replantation is the only treatment choice, but careful assessment of the case is of utmost importance for the Avulsed tooth to be successfully replanted. This poster highlights the measure to be taken immediately in case of Dental Avulsion and its further management clinically.

CERAMICS

Presented by : SANGEETHA M
Supervisor : Dr SALIN
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.

New Bio ceramic Calcium silicate endodontic cements have been recently introduced in the market. They are biocompatible materials that stimulate mineralization. They were developed through the bioactivity on surface of the materials when in contact with tissue fluids. Bio ceramic cements have satisfactory working properties, have excellent alkaline pH, easy to handle and antimicrobial action. They demonstrate ability to release calcium ions promoting adaptation and marginal sealing, shorter setting time, biocompatibility acceptable cytotoxicity and induces Osteoblastic differentiation of the cells of the periodontal ligament and mineralization of dentin. They can be also used in humid environment and also be easily removed in case of intervention, have good dentin adhesion, increasing resistance to root fracture and do not Causes coronal discolouration. All of these properties shows that bio ceramic cements are most favourable to use.

MINI IMPLANTS IN ORTHODONTICS

Presented by : KAVANA P., ASHWINI J
Supervisor : Dr. SUJITH MATHEW
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

Orthodontic implants have a reliable in practice for providing temporary additional anchorage. These devices are useful to control skeletal anchorage in less Compliant patients or in cases where absolute anchorage is necessary. There are a great of advantages in this new approach Which include easy insertion, decreased patient discomfort, low price, immediate loading, reduced diameter, versatility in the forces to be used, ease of cleaning and ease of

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: to study the different clinical applications of Mini Implants in Orthodontics.

BACKG ROUND: In routine orthodontic practice anchorage is a critical factor in determining of orthodontic treatment. Many modalities have been tried for preventing the anchorage loss by using the extra oral and intraoral devices, yet the orthodontists did not find any convenient solutions to solve this until the mini- implants emerged to implant a used in orthodontics for of molars and anterior teeth. retraction of anterior teeth, up righting of molars, extrusion of teeth, closing edentulous spaces, mesiodistal tooth movement, bite correction, molar mesialization, rotation expansion and protraction of etc.

METHODOLOGY:

I have taken reference for: classification and parts of milli-implants from - "Johns G. Orthodontics mini-implants - A brief review. International Dental Journal of Research 2021; 9(4): 176-I SO.

Clinical applications and complications from - "Cheng SJ, Tseng I Y. Lee JJ. Kok SH. A prospective study of the risk factors associated with failure Of Mini-implants used for ort'w-&-ntic anchorage. Int J Oral Maxillofac Imp'.

DIGITAL WORKFLOW FOR MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS


Presented by : **RITCHA MENDELIAN, DEEPAK DAS M**
Supervisor : **DR. BHAVANA**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

Maxillofacial prosthesis is an alternative to surgery for rehabilitation of patients with facial disabilities, a meant to replace parts of the face or missing areas of bones and soft tissues and restore oral functions a finally improves the quality of life of patients. Unlike the complex conventional procedures which are inde tedious, computer aided design and computer aided manufacturing have opened a new approach fabrication of maxillofacial prosthesis. Advancement in the field of CAD, CAM and implementation of the technologies in medicine offered new methods for design and construction, and new options for materials a technologies. As the demand for a digital approach to maxillofacial rehabilitation increases, more supp from software designers can aid the field. In this era of technological advancement let us make use of digi resources to create a better standard of living. This poster focuses on showing the workflow of a typi maxillofacial prosthesis designing and fabrication.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN DENTISTRY


Presented by : **ANNS MARNA JOHNSON, ANGEL ROSE MATHEW**
Supervisor : **Dr. KAVITHA A P**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

Artificial intelligence (AI) is defined as simulation of human intelligence by machines to perform comp intellectual tasks, which usually were assumed can only be performed by humans. AI has remarka increased its presence and significance in a wide range of sectors, including dentistry. It can mimic intelligence of humans to undertake intricate predictions and decision-making in the healthcare sector. D learning and convolutional neural network algorithms are being developed for its potential application various branches of Dentistry. Research pertaining to AI has been virtually applied in all fields of dentis however significant validation Of Al into routine clinical practice is far from reality. In the future, the based comprehensive care system is expected to establish high-quality patient care and innovative resea and development, facilitating advanced decision support tools AI-based applications could streamline c relieving the dental clinical team from arduous routine tasks, increasing health care delivery at low costs f larger population. This poster provides an overview of the applications Of Al in various branches Of dentis the potential benefits and the possible legal issues that could arise in the event Of mis-diagnosis, error in delivery of correct patient treatment.

CRYOTHERAPY A NEW REALITY IN ENDODONTICS

Presented by : SAMYUKTHA K
Supervisor : Dr SALIN
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

Cryotherapy is a medical procedure that can reduce oedema, pain, bleeding, and inflammation. It is commonly used in medicine and dentistry. Although relatively new in endodontics, it may be useful in preventing and treating post-endodontic pain. Cryogenic treatment is also important for strengthening rotary Ni-Ti endodontic files. Further clinical studies are needed to establish the effectiveness of cryotherapy in controlling post-endodontic pain. This article explains the concept of cryotherapy and its potential clinical implications in endodontics.

RECENT ADVANCEMENTS IN DIAGNOSIS OF ORAL PREMALIGNANT DISORDERS

Presented by : SAHANA. T. S, ANNIE JANE DSA
Supervisor : Dr. AKLESHA BEHERA, Dr. SHASHIDARA RAJU
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

Orthodontic implants have a reliable in practice for providing temporary additional anchorage. These devices are useful to control skeletal anchorage in less Compliant patients or in cases where absolute anchorage is necessary. There are a great of advantages in this new approach Which include easy insertion, decreased patient discomfort, low price, immediate loading, reduced diameter, versatility in the forces to be used, ease of cleaning and ease of

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Clinical applications and complications from - "Cheng SJ, Tseng I Y. Lee JJ. Kok SH. A prospective study of the risk factors associated with failure Of Mini-implants used for ort'w-&-ntic anchorage. Int J Oral Maxillofac Imp'.

RICKETS -10 YEARS UPDATE

Presented by : **HASEENA B H, ZEENIYA AP**
Supervisor : **Dr SHASHIDARA R, Dr. THARANI**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

Rickets is a disease of growing bone that is unique to children and adolescents. It is caused by a failu osteoid to calcify in a growing person. Failure of osteoid to calcify in adults is called osteomalacia. Durin Industrial Revolution, rickets appeared in epidemic form in temperate zones where the pollution factories blocked the sun's ultraviolet rays. Thus, rickets was probably the first childhood disease cause environmental pollution. In the United Kingdom during the 17th century, an estimated 2-8% of deat urban areas were attributed to rickets, which became known as the "English disease." The incidence of ri in Europe is similar to that in the United States. In sunny areas, such as in the Middle East, rickets may o when infants are bundled in clothing and are not exposed to sunlight. In some parts of Africa, deficien calcium, phosphorus, or both in the diet may also lead to rickets, especially in societies where co predominant in the diet. The frequency of rickets has been increasing internationally. Possible re include recommendations for children to wear sunscreen while outdoors and a tendency for children to s more time indoors, watching television or playing electronic games, instead of playing outdoors.

EVOLUTION OF DENTAL IMPLANT PLACEMENTS

Presented by : **SANGEETHA M G, HARSHITHA SHREE**
Supervisor : **Dr. RASHMI, Dr. SHARATH**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

Attempts to replace lost dentition by means of implanted materials can be traced back to the an Egyptians, who hammered shaped seashells directly into the Jaws for the purpose of replacing teeth. Ov past few centuries, a variety of materials have been implanted into jaws in an attempt re- place missing The success of these early implants was extremely poor primarily because they never achieved a stable of integration with the supporting tissues. The typical outcome, regardless of material or design, was he with a soft tissue layer interposed between the implant and bone (fibrous encapsulation). Durin development of a new implant to reduce failure and improve adherence, the implant must be integrated the tissue since it is a very crucial phenomenon in controlling the surface and bulk material properti interfacial reactions. In this regard, nanotechnologies for the surface alteration of dental implan extensively utilized, Tl surface nanomodification ensures strong bone-implant contact (osseointegration, and bone development, 3D nanostructures enhanced in vitro osteogenesis attachme implant must be integrated with the tissue since it is a very crucial phenomenon in controlling the surfa bulk material properties and interfacial reactions. In this regard, nanotechnologies for the surface alterat dental implants are extensively utilized, Tl surface nanomodification ensures strong bone-implant c (BIC), osseointegration, and bone development, 3D nanostructures enhanced in Vitro osteog attachment, growth, and differentiation

PEEK(POLYETHERETHERKETONE) MATERIAL IN DENTISTRY

Presented by : **SREYA K B, NAJIYA SHERIN K P**
Supervisor : **Dr. ASHIKA B K**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

The high-performance thermoplastic polymer PEEK (Polyetheretherketone) is used as an alternative implant material to metals since 1998 in many medical fields due to its bonelike properties. These iso-elastic characteristics of PEEK lead to the assumption, that it could represent a viable alternative to conventional material also in the field of dentistry. ABSTRACT: Polyetheretherketone(PEEK) is a polyaromatic nearly crystalline thermoplastic polymer, which has become a very useful biomaterial and it's use has increased in dentistry because of its properties. PEEK is scientifically approved and is among the safest material used to restore lost orofacial tissues at present. PEEK has a property of high biocompatibility, therefore there is increased utilization Of PEEK in orthopaedic and trauma cases, orthodontic wires, implants, removable dentures, fixed partial dentures, finger prostheses, temporary abutments, implant-supported provisional crowns, healing caps, maxillofacial prostheses, etc. Due to its modification, PEEK material is used more frequently in clinical dentistry. PEEK can be used as a material that is not traditional in the realm of dental care. Modification Of PEEK has led to an increase in its use in the field of dentistry.

ORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF MUCORMYCOSIS

Presented by : **KANAKALAKSHMI H V**
Supervisor : **Dr. Tharani**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

Mucormycosis is a type of fungal infection and is a rare opportunistic and can rapidly develop into a severe highly fatal. Mucormycosis also known as zygomycotic, black fungus. It is caused by a group of moulds called mucoromycetes and affects the sinuses, lungs skin and brain. It can inhale the moulds spores or come in contact with them in things like soil rotting produce or compost piles. The most common oral manifestation is mainly bone exposures and oral ulcers, halitosis, us discharge gingival thickenings. Mucormycosis mainly affects people who have health problems who take medicines that lower the bodies ability fight germs and sickness. As observed, Mucormycosis mainly in its rhinocerbral form, clearly affects the orofacial region. Mucormycosis development is more likely in individuals with specific medical and dental antecedents that compromise their immune status, particularly uncontrolled diabetes

CASE REPORT & TECHNICAL NOTES

A RARE SOFT TISSUE TUMOR ON THE FACE


Presented by : **DARSHAN M, LIKITHA GOWDA**
Supervisor : **Dr VIDYA KC**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

Angiomyxomas are a rare class of myxoid mesenchymal tumors that do not have the potential to become malignant. They are characterized by frequent local recurrences. Angiomyxomas are classified into three main types: superficial, aggressive and angiomyofibroblastoma. This research reports a case of recurring angiomyxoma on the nasal tip, despite the fact that angiomyxomas are infrequently documented in the head and neck region. The authors of this article describe a unique instance of angiomyxoma appearing on the nasal bridge.

RESTORING THE MAIN SEAT OF BEAUTY - THE NOSE RESHAPING SURGERY


Presented by : **ANJALI SURESH, VYSHNAVI PP**
Supervisor : **Dr SURESH BOMMAJI**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

It is well acknowledged that correcting cleft lip nose deformities remains a daunting undertaking for any cleft surgeon. The nose is a prominent feature of the face, therefore a well-executed cleft lip repair draws the beholder's attention away from the damaged lip and toward the misshapen nose. A malformed nose caused by a unilateral cleft lip and palate is like a tent with one side sunken. Nasal deformity can be corrected using either a closed or open approach. The correction of a cleft nose is more challenging when compared to a cosmetic rhinoplasty. This case report describes one such difficult unilateral cleft lip nasal deformity in a youngster with Downs syndrome who had a collapsed nasal bridge which is reconstructed with rib graft and a columellar strut using the salvaged septal cartilage as a primary rhinoplasty to restore the patient's lost confidence and smile.

MULTIPLE VARIATIONS IN THE BRANCHING PATTERN OF EXTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY

Presented by : **PRITHYA PRIJESH, VARSHITHA. K.V**
Supervisor : **Dr. ALEXANDAR. V**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

INTRODUCTION: External carotid arteries provide the major source of blood to the head and neck. Certain variations were observed in the branching pattern of external carotid artery in the adult male cadaver on the right side. The superior laryngeal artery took its origin directly from the main trunk of external carotid artery between the conmmon linguo-facial trunk and superior thyroid artery. High level of origin of ascending pharyngeal artery above the level of common lingo facial trunk was noticed. Direct muscular branch from the main trunk to the sternocleidomastoid muscle seen below the level of the occipital artery.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE: The aim is to study about the multiple variations in the pattern of external carotid artery

CASE REPORT AND NARRATIVE REVIEW ON THE PATHOGENESIS OF SIALOLITHIASIS

Presented by : **SNEHAPRIYA V, RAKSHITHA BD**
Supervisor : **Dr. AKLESHA BEHERA, Dr. SHASHIDHARA R**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences.**

INTRODUCTION: sialolithiasis is a calcified structure located in the parenchyma or ductal system of salivary glands. It is the common salivary gland disorder characterised by the obstruction of salivary secretion. Sialolithiasis is composed of varying ratios of organic and Inorganic materials within an inner core organic materials such as hydroxyapatite, whitlockite, octa calcium phosphate, and Organic materials like glycoproteins, cellular debris, bacteria, Mucopolysaccharide. These are seen in both major and minor Salivary glands mostly seen in submandibular salivary duct (Wharton's duct).

AIM OF THE STUDY: is to present the case of sialolith reported in the Department of oral and maxillofacial pathology and also to perform Histochemical studies. Our study will also emphasize in detail the Pathophysiology of a sialolith formation and its recent treatment modalities

METHADOLOGY: provide a detailed case history, histopathological Findings and special staining of the sialolith case. Discuss recent Theories and probable pathogenesis of sialoliths by analysing Recent literature using PubMed, google scholar, Cochrane databases.

FOCAL ADAPTOR

Presented by : **DRASHANN M**
Supervisor : **Dr SHASHIDHARA**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

Focal adaptor is a cell phone adaptor for a compound microscope which unique in its design compared to others in the global market since it has positional adjustment in all three direction for accurate placement of the call phone camera on the eye peace in order to get improved clear pictures for better understanding of given slide which is focused in the microscope

FINGERPRINT AND BITE MARK IN NANO TECHNOLOGY

Presented by : **SONA PJOJU, ALAINA PAJEESH**
Supervisor : **DR. THARANI**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

Introduction: The development of latent fingerprints by utilizing nano techniques possess superior properties such as enhanced selectivity, improved contrast with the background, and increased sensitivity. Nanoparticles exhibit unique physical and chemical properties such as: electronic & optical properties, mechanical properties, magnetic properties & thermal properties. This uniqueness has led to its application in different areas. Bite mark is a physical modification in a medium caused by the contact of the teeth -A figurative pattern left in an object or tissue by the dental structure of an animal or human. Signature of Guide: To prove that fingerprint nanotechnology is in forensic filed. Similarly bite mark nanotechnology can be brought into this field.

"MICRO-CAM"

Presented by : **PARNIKA MISRA**
Supervisor : **Dr. SHASHIDARA R**
College/University : **Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

Background & Objectives: Root canal therapies are one of the most common dental procedures undertaken in the present moment. Better visualization and accessibility are of prime importance for the same. The current demand & scope of accuracy & precision in the endodontic procedures has led to be the inspiration of the prototype of this highly affordable endodontic microscope. Because of its precision, versatility, ease of use, they pose an even added advantage in this arena of expertise.

Materials & methods: An otoscope has been made use of to modify it for oral use purposes in order to function like an intra oral scanner for better visualization purposes. The prototype currently exhibits a better illumination and 20X magnification in a very cost-efficient manner.

WINNERS LIST QUEST 8.0

Prize	Name of the Participants	College
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1st	Darshana Sunil Das Anu Sarah	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet
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3rd	Namitha MV Merina Antony	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet
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PAPER LITERATURE REVIEW [Session -II]		
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2nd	Sushmitha Sree	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet
3rd	Diya Rajeswari Neha Prasana	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet
	OVERALL, PAPER LITERATURE REVIEW	
1st	Alfina VK Anna Lorraine	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet
2nd	Merin C Baiju Susanna Parakkattu	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

	OVERALL PRESENTATION	
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2nd	Alfina VK Anna Lorraine	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet
	Sanjay	KSR Dental college

POSTER ORGINAL RESEARCH		
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2nd	Aishwarya Abraham Archana P Gowda	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet
3rd	Theertha U Thara Chandran	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

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3rd	Samyuktha K Gowtham T	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

POSTER LITERATURE REVIEW [Session -II]		
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2nd	Sangeetha M	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet
3rd	Kavana P Ashwini J	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

OVERALL POSTER LITERATURE REVIEW		
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2nd	Anu Sarah Abraham Darshana Sunil Das	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

CASE REPORT & TECHNICAL NOTES		
1st	Parnika Misra	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

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