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It is with pleasure that I write this editorial letter once again for this special issue of Quest 2020. As always our aim at IDEA is to encourage young minds to focus and cultivate their interest in research and to provide them with an international platform to present their ideas and innovations.

Quest 4.0 saw more enthusiasm than the previous years with more than 900 delegates in attendance from various parts of the globe. They showcased their research, reviews, cases and cutting edge innovations to an internationally acclaimed panel of judges.

We dedicate this issue to the many young dentists who presented at Quest 2020, and hope this stimulates them and others to advance their research in the field and provides them with a forum to foster critical research appraisal while providing a bridge between theory, basic science and dental research.

Quest 2021 is expected to attract more than 1000 student delegates from India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, Japan, Hungary, Scandinavia, Egypt, Thailand and Malaysia. I do hope that this special edition will encourage the student fraternity to better their scientific temper and stimulate original research.



Dr Sunil Muddaiah
Chairman, Editorial Board

Mr. K. M. KUSHALAPPA

Mr. K. M. Kushalappa was a pious, generous and selfless soul.

He was a self-made person who gave up his rights on his family home and property and purchased the School Estate, Siddapur where he lived with his wife and family.

He had a modern approach to life and appreciated available technology and adapted himself to change during his time. He always had a ear for the grievances of people around him especially his neighbors and people of his clan. He was always there for people in difficulty and helped nurture and educate children of his community.

He was active in the politics of Coorg with his primary goal being to keep Coorg as an independent state under the Indian Union. He took active part in the co-operative movement in Coorg and helped in establishing co-operative institutions like 'Federation' in Coorg which are doing laudable service even today.

During the depression days in 1937 when Coffee was in the doldrums he took to the export business and succeeded in keeping himself afloat. He was a true Gandhian and followed the dictates of Gandhiji. He made the family follow the principles of the Mahatma.



The K M Kushalappa Oration was delivered by Prof. Dr W M Tilakaratne, who is globally recognized for his work on Oral Sub-mucous Fibrosis and is a constant contributor to the WHO books. He is the immediate past Dean and Professor of Oral Pathology, of the University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka and Past President International Association of Oral Pathologists (2014-16). He is currently associated with the University of Malaysia as Professor, Oral Pathology.

Mrs. PONAMA KUSHALAPPA

Mrs. Ponama Kushalappa was a quiet, generous and helpful person who stood by her husband in trial and triumph.

She always believed in service before self and kept the well-being of others in mind. In the course of her life time quietly and with dignity she provided solace to society at large by providing food, shelter and education at School Estate.

She made a welcome home and kept an open house for many a relative. She was inspired by Annie Beasents' message of self-rule and education.

She stood by her husband through the most tumultuous times in Coorg's economic and political crisis and was a source of inspiration and strength to her family and society.



The Ponama Kushalappa Oration was delivered by Dr Anita Borges who is a world renowned surgical pathologist. Her view on pathology and its interpretation remains unparalleled and has inspired many students in their love for the subject. She currently serves as the president of the Histopathology wing of SRL diagnostics, is an indispensable part of the TATA memorial trust and has in the past served as the Vice President (Asia) of the International Academy of Pathology.



Prof Dr W M Tilakaratne
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Associate Professor
UiTM, Malaysia



**Dr Wan Nazirah
Wan Ahmad Kamil**
UiTM, Malaysia

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NEEDLE PRICK FREE GLOVES (G-SHIELD)

Presented by : Ayshath Hiba Moideen, Shahla Nazreen and Anjitha VC

Supervisor : Dr. Shashidara R

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

Needle stick injuries are known to occur frequently in health care settings and can be serious. Even though universal guidelines have decreased the risk of needle stick injuries, it continues to afflict health care professionals at an alarming rate, since needle prick cannot be prevented completely.

Our aim is to design gloves with a feasible material which would prevent needle prick and at the same time be biocompatible with the skin. If our aim is accomplished we could prevent needle prick and thus parental diseases like HIV, Viral hepatitis etc.

OCCLUSAL PLANE ORIENTOR

Presented by : Sushmitha.P and Shringa Amrutheshwary Nanaiah

Supervisor : Dr. Mallikarjuna D M and Dr. Pallavi N T

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

For the success of complete denture prosthesis, arranging teeth in correct occlusal plane is pivotal. The orientation of occlusal plane forms the basis for teeth arrangement conducive to satisfactory aesthetics and proper function. Changes in the plane of occlusion modify the physical and functional relationship of the oral musculature leading to an alteration in the function, comfort and also aesthetic value. Dentists face the challenge of providing accord between function and aesthetics. The occlusal plane lost in the edentulous patients should be relocated if complete dentures are to be aesthetically and functionally satisfactory.

The GPT defines occlusal plane as 'the average plane established by incisal and occlusal surface of the teeth'. Considering the importance of accurate establishment of location and the effect of the inclination of the established occlusal plane on function, aesthetics and speech a method to confirm it to the occlusal plane that existed in the natural teeth seems necessary. This paper describes an instrument to check for the parallelism of ala-tragus line and inter-pupillary line with the occlusal plane by heating the intraoral part of the fox plane using an external heat source.

SOLAR POWERED LASER

Presented by : Chandana Menon, Josna George, Prarthana Sudeep and Reetu Ben Joseph

Supervisor : Dr Sharath Uthappa

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

LASER (or) Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation is a device that emits light through a process of optical amplification based on the stimulated emission of electromagnetic radiation. The laser has many applications in dentistry. It can be used both on hard and soft tissues. In hard tissues, it is used for caries prevention, bleaching, restorative removal and curing, cavity preparation, dentinal hypersensitivity, growth modulation and other purposes. So tissue application includes wound healing, removal of hyper plastic tissue to uncover the impacted or partially erupted tooth, photo dynamic therapy for malignancies, photo stimulation of herpetic lesions. Use of lasers has proved to be an effective tool to increase efficiency, specificity, ease, cost and comfort in dental treatment. The new innovation brought into the field of conventional lasers in dentistry is solar powered and camera oriented diode laser which is erbium based. It eliminates the use of water jet spray seen in normal dental airtors and the use of local anesthesia during operative procedures.

The advantages are:

- Faster
- Efficient
- Accurate procedure
- Easy to handle
- Mobile
- Cost effective

KINESTHETIC LEARNING IN ERGONOMICS - DENTAL EXCELLENCE REDEFINED

Presented by : N. Theertha Devaiah

Supervisor : Dr. Shashidara R, Dr. Archana V. K, Dr. Mukund N

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyse, assess knowledge and successful application of the CONCEPT OF ERGONOMICS among dental students; so that a dental practitioner can have general awareness of the concept of ergonomics as well as its risk factors. KINESTHETICS is the proprioceptive information concerning the body movements perceived through the proprioceptors located in muscles, joints, tendons and skin.

This study involves the use of a particular device which is designed relying to the concept of ergonomics. The device aids in analysing the posture of a particular subject, and further notifies the inappropriate, inconvenient or awkward positions followed/ practiced if any. Since kinesthetic memory is related to movement and posture, this study helps in analysing ergonomic practices being carried out among dental students (undergraduates and postgraduates) and rectify the same, in order to prevent musculoskeletal disorders and improve the work efficiency among dental professionals.

INNOVATIVE STUDY ON CONTROLLING MICROBIAL CONTAMINATION IN 3-WAY SYRINGE BY USING CELLULOSE NITRATE MEMBRANE

Presented by : Richa changappa K and Rupali K
Supervisor : Dr. Shashidara R , Dr. Archana V.K
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

The water obtained from dental units via 3-in-one syringes, air rotors and low speed handpieces may be heavily contaminated with microorganisms and thus may be potential source of infection for both practice staff and patients. Three way syringe is one of the most contaminated equipments in the dental unit. The most common cause of threeway syringe contamination is believed to be the formation and subsequent sloughing off of microbial biofilms from the surfaces of tubing within the dental unit water system. The purpose of our research is to find a way to prevent this, using cellulose nitrate membrane filters in the three way syringe. Materials and Method: Three way syringe, cellulose nitrate membrane an attachment to filter the water or air spray via the 3-way syringe was obtained. The attachment was sterilized and supplemented with a nitro cellulose membrane for the purpose of study. Samples were collected from a 3-way syringe with and without the filter attachment in place. These samples were cultured on nutrient agar plates and incubated for 24 hours at 36+/-2 degree celsius. The resultant colony count was read and was evaluated for reduction is of the same when the filter attachment was USED.

SECURING AND PROTECTING AGAINST CHILD ABUSE THROUGH EFFECTIVE DENTISTRY (SPACE)

Presented by : Harshakeerthi D
Supervisor : Dr Archana VK and Dr Shashidara R
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

There are many children around the world who undergo abuse every day. Worldwide dentists report of about 60% of these cases, while medical doctor report only about 6%. This shows the special responsibility of dentist in this scenario. But in our country, there are few who recognize the signs of abuse and even fewer who come forward to report it.

The aim of our study was to evaluate the incidence of instances that could possibly point towards child abuse. We formulated an educational pamphlet that gave information of signs of recognizing abuse and evaluated the institutional incidence using a questionnaire.

We concluded that providing proper training to the dentist, we give them the power to actively participate in a process that may help to save the lives of children.

BIO WAX AS A SUPERHYDROPHOBIC AGENT**Presented by : Parnika Misra, Kumkum Tharang, Sparsha .C. Gowda****Supervisor : Dr. Mukund Nair****College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet****ABSTRACT**

Introduction: *Xanthosoma violaceum* (L) (Blue Taro) is an edible plant, commonly found in India, which has a layer of superhydrophobic bio wax covering its leaves. This biowax when extracted can have multiple uses when it comes to forming an infection barrier. Saliva is one of the most common infection transmitting agents present in the oral cavity. A superhydrophobic, biocompatible coating on instruments used intra orally can be highly efficient in reducing the microbial load transfer.

Materials and Method: Freshly collected leaves of *Xanthosoma violaceum* (L) are used to extract the biowax present on its surface using chloroform. This biowax is then dissolved in a suitable vehicle to form a medium by which the biowax layer can be transferred onto instruments. The instruments are then assessed for microbial load before and after the use of the superhydrophobic agent.

Discussion: One of the most common means by which microbes from the oral cavity are transmitted to surfaces of instruments is through saliva. A hydrophobic material can help to combat this issue as the saliva attachment can be considerably reduced. Biowax extracted from *Xanthosoma violaceum* (L) leaves have a superhydrophobic (contact angle $> 160^\circ$), biocompatible and antibacterial property. Thus biowax from *Xanthosoma violaceum* (L) can pave the way to create new innovations in infection control.

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PATIENTS' PREFERENCE AND SATISFACTION WITH DIFFERENT SETTINGS OF DENTAL CARE IN SRI-LANKA.

Presented by : S.R. Sumithrarachchi

Supervisor : S.L. Ekanayake

College/University : Faculty of Dental Sciences, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka



ABSTRACT

Introduction: The aim of this study was to assess patients' preference and satisfaction regarding clinical and non-clinical aspects of services provided at different dental care settings, namely government hospital dental clinics, dental teaching hospitals and private dental clinics in Sri Lanka.

Methods and Materials: The study sample consisted of 320 participants aged above 18 years, selected from four districts; Colombo, Galle, Kandy and Trincomalee. A pre-tested self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data regarding the preferred place to obtain dental care and satisfaction regarding clinical and non-clinical services provided at different dental care settings.

Results: Statistically significant differences were found between age, ethnicity, place of residence and the most preferred place for treatment ($p < 0.05$). A majority of 18-30 and >55 year olds preferred government dental clinics while 31-55 year olds preferred private dental clinics. More Sinhalese and Muslims preferred private sector, while more Tamils and residents of Trincomalee preferred government clinics. A majority of residents from Kandy preferred to obtain care from the Dental Teaching Hospital, Peradeniya. Also, mean satisfaction scores for various clinical and non-clinical aspects as well as overall satisfaction differed significantly according to the dental care setting.

Conclusion: A majority of participants were satisfied with the treatment received in all dental care settings even though the most preferred place for obtaining treatment and highest satisfaction was from the private sector.

AWARENESS OF ORAL CANCER AND OPMD AMONG PATIENTS ATTENDING THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, SRI LANKA

Presented by : E.A.S.D. Somathunga and D.M.S.H. Dissanayaka.
Supervisor : R.D. Jayasinghe
College/University : Faculty of Dental Sciences, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka



ABSTRACT

Introduction: Oral cancer is the number one cancer in Sri Lankan men. It is a preventable disease. Most cases start as potentially malignant disorder (OPMD) which could be treated successfully with minimal morbidity. Lack of knowledge on OPMD and oral cancer among general public is considered as an important factor for their late presentation to the clinic contributing in poor prognosis. Aim of this study was to assess awareness about Oral Cancer and OPMD among patients attending the University Dental Hospital, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka.

Methods and Materials: A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect information from 500 randomly selected outpatients those who were between the age of 14-80; attended the Dental Hospital (teaching), Faculty of Dental Sciences, University of Peradeniya. The questionnaire included questions to ascertain information on socio-demographic parameters, awareness of oral cancer and OPMD, habits of betel chewing, smoking and alcohol consumption.

Results: The study population consisted of 275 (55%) females and 225 (45%) males. Most of the participants included to the 14-24 age group. Sample included 85.6% major ethnicity group (Sinhalese) and 14.4% of minor ethnicity groups. In terms of Education Level, 71 % of subjects had Secondary education and 25.8% of subjects had higher education. 464 (92.8%) subjects had health education during some stage of their life and from various source. Patients in this survey had a moderate awareness about oral cancer and OPMD.

Conclusion: This survey revealed that OPMD and oral cancer awareness among patients attending dental hospital is not adequate. Proper educational programs need to be introduced to improve their knowledge.

STUDY OF AWARENESS OF FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY AMONG DENTAL STUDENTS

Presented by : M. Prakalya and V.S. Mithra Shree

Supervisor : Dr. S. Gowri

College/University : Sri Ramakrishna Dental College And Hospital, Coimbatore.



ABSTRACT

Introduction: Natural teeth are the most durable organs in the human body. It helps in the identification of the people in mass disasters, accidents or where the victim's body cannot be recognised by visual method. Forensic odontology is the proper handling, examination and evaluation of the dental evident which will be then presented in the interest of justice. Through forensic odontology, dentists play a very important role in crime investigations of any type. Aim: The aim of this study is to evaluate the knowledge, attitude and practise of forensic odontology among undergraduates.

Materials and Methods: This is a cross sectional institution based survey which will be conducted among 150 UG dental students of age group 18 to 22 years. Simple random sampling will be done and each participant will be given a questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of 15 question. Both yes or no type and multiple choice questions will be given. The answers received will be tabulated and statistically analysed.

Results: The study is in progress.

Conclusion: Forensic odontology is concerned with application of science and technology to the detection and investigation of crime. Dental identification remains one of the most reliable and frequently applied method of identification. Our study reflects the current situation of our country in the field of forensic odontology, which could be improved by introducing workshops, CDE programmes and encouraging UG and PG students to be a part of investigation and identification team. This will help to establish forensic odontology as a separate speciality under dental sciences and create more carrier opportunities in future for dental graduates.

CAN THE MENTAL FORAMEN DETERMINE THE GENDER AND AGE OF A PERSON?**Presented by : Disha S****College/University : KLE Institute of Dental Sciences, Bangalore.****ABSTRACT**

Introduction: Individual identification is becoming very important in the present world due to increasing numbers of mass disasters and homicides. The soft tissue in the human body mutilates easily and cannot provide reliable evidence. Thus, the identification of such individual becomes a challenge and forensic dental/hard tissue examination becomes a necessity. Various forensic dental identification is currently available. Identification of gender and age is of primary importance in forensic investigations when only a fragment of skull remains. Mandible is the lower jaw bone in the skull and exhibits a high degree of sexual dimorphism. Mental foramen is considered as a stable landmark on mandible. The anatomical position of the foramen is relatively stable in relation with the inferior border of mandible because of the minimal resorption tendency of the basal bone. Mental foramen is located at the exit of the mental canal and opens on the lateral surface of the mandible with mental nerve and vessels passing through it.

Aim and Objective: The purpose of this study is to determine the gender and age of people in 3 different age groups.

Materials and Methods: 15 lateral cephalograms for each group of people namely, children, adult and old age. Archival available lateral cephalograms and OPG (Orthopantomogram) is used for the x-ray of the mandible.

Conclusion: In this study we plan to find out the age and sexual dimorphism of a person with the help of lateral cephalograms and orthopantomogram for the measurement of mandible.

ESTIMATION OF FLUORIDE CONTENT IN VARIOUS DRINKING WATER SOURCES AVAILABLE IN COIMBATORE.

Presented by : VS Mitthrashree

Supervisor : Dr. S Nathiya

College/University : Sri Ramakrishna Dental College and Hospital, Coimbatore.



ABSTRACT

Introduction: Fluoride is referred to be the “double edged sword,” because of its beneficial role in prevention of caries in optimum concentration as well as its catastrophic role in causing fluorosis of dental and skeletal tissues in higher concentration. Though norms have been laid down concerning the levels of fluoride in drinking water, it has not been precisely monitored. According to the Indian standards for public drinking water, fluoride levels should be within 0.7-1.5ppm. Coimbatore, with a population around 16 lakhs, largely derives its water supply from corporation, bore-well and packaged drinking water sources. The literature available regarding fluoride patterns in Coimbatore is very sparse. This prompted us to pursue this study in order to determine the fluoride concentrations in drinking water sources in Coimbatore.

Aim: To determine fluorine content in the various drinking water sources available in all the zones of Coimbatore city.

Methodology: 100 randomly selected samples of 100 ml of corporation water, bore-well water and packaged water were collected from all the five zones of Coimbatore. Using questionnaire circulated among 933 individuals, the primary drinking water source was found. Fluoride ion estimation was done by comparator technique which is more cost effective, simple and reliable procedure.

Result: The primary sources of drinking water were Corporation supplied water followed by packaged drinking water sources and bore well water. The average fluoride concentration was 0.48ppm.

Discussion: In the present study, fluoride concentration in all available drinking water sources in all zones averages to 0.48ppm which is less than the optimum level. Therefore this indicates measures to be taken to artificially fluoridate the drinking water in Coimbatore.

EVALUATION OF TUMOR BUDDING IN THE BIOPSIES AND THE RESECTION SAMPLES OF ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AND ITS PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE**Students : Alen Davis****Supervisor : Dr. Swetha Acharya****College/University : SDM College of Dental Sciences and Hospital, Dharwad.****ABSTRACT**

Background: The prognostic significance of tumor budding (TB), in fact simple parameter to evaluate, in postoperative specimens of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is gaining acceptance. The value TB which is evaluated in preoperative biopsies of OSCC has not been systematically investigated yet. The rationale of this analysis was to find out the validity of assessment of TB as a predictive for lymph node metastasis (LNM) using preoperative biopsies.

Methods: TB was assessed in the pre and postoperative samples of 60 OSCC cases treated in the institution from 2018-2014. Data was subjected to McNemar's, Chi-square test, Sensitivity and Specificity statistics. An association between the clinicopathologic parameters and the budding index was examined using chi-square.

Results: There was an agreement between the pre and postoperative TB scores in 85% of cases. The preoperative TB scores showed a very good sensitivity 92.73% and a high specificity of 100 % in predicting the same postoperative TB score, with an accuracy of 93.33%. The difference in assessing intensity TB as low and high between biopsies and resection samples were not statistically different ($p=0.508$). Pre and postoperative TB showed significant association with several parameters of prognostic significance like tumor stage, LNM, lymph node ratio, invasive front grading, pattern of invasion, tumor volume and tumor front ($p<0.005$).

Conclusions: TB assessed in an adequate representative preoperative sample significantly matches with the TB scores of postoperative excised tumour sample. Findings imply that the TB, analysed from preoperative biopsy can stratify risk and aid in treatment planning of OSCC.

ODONTOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF OCCLUSAL RADIOGRAPH FOR GENDER DETERMINATION: A RADIOGRAPHIC STUDY

Presented by : Akarsh Srivastava

Supervisor : Dr. Tejavathi Nagaraj

College/University : Sri Rajiv Gandhi College of Dental Sciences and Hospital, Bangalore



ABSTRACT

Introduction: Gender determination has important role in Forensic odontology. Identification of humans can be done by various method like lip prints, finger prints, bite marks, radiographs and other human remains. Gender determination is the 2nd step in dental profiling. Gender determination using radiographs has a key role in forensic sciences.

Aim: To determine the gender using odontometric evaluation on occlusal radiographs.

Materials and Methods: The study was conducted on 60 patients in 'Sri Rajiv Gandhi College of Dental Science And Hospital, Bangalore'. There were 30 males and 30 females within the age ranging from 20 to 60 years. The Standard occlusal radiographs were taken without any errors by intraoral dental X-ray machine with all the required radiation protection, safety measures and ideal exposure parameters. The radiographs were processed and the images obtained were traced for angular and linear measurements, allocating capital letters to the maxillary arch and small letters to the mandibular arch.

Results: In the study, all the linear measurements of occlusal radiographs showed a statistically considerable differentiation and angular measurements namely "CIA" L, "MIC" L, "CIA" R, and "MIC" rare found highly remarkable in the differentiation of sex.

Conclusion: Odontometric evaluation on occlusal radiograph can be a valuable aid in forensic odontology for gender determination.

ELECTIVE NECK DISSECTION OR "WAIT AND WATCH" POLICY IN TONGUE CARCINOMA

Presented by : Shrishma. L.V.

Supervisor : Dr. Satish P. Kumaran

College/University : M.R.Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital, Bangalore



ABSTRACT

Tongue carcinoma presents a unique challenge in that the management of the condition always presents a decisional dilemma. Squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity has unique clinical behavior relative to that in other head and neck sites. The therapeutic options for oral cancer stem from the experience over the last two decades, which has shown significant regional and site-specific differences with regard to clinical behavior. There is a high rate of metastasis to cervical lymphatics, and treatment options ranging from wide excision with or without neck dissection and/or radiotherapy and concurrent chemotherapy have been widely discussed.

Identifying patients who are at high risk for occult regional disease always presents a problem and this serves to further confuse the issue as to whether or not to treat the neck. Oral squamous cell carcinoma patients with a $\geq 20\%$ rate of occult cervical metastasis will benefit from either surgical or radiotherapeutic management of the neck. In a randomized, prospective study, Kligerman et al. found significantly improved survival after selective neck dissection in management of the clinically negative neck in patients with stage 1 oral squamous cell carcinoma of the tongue. In this paper, we try to define the risk of occult cervical metastasis in patients with early squamous cell carcinoma of tongue and explore the possibilities of elective neck dissection as opposed to "wait and watch" policy along with wide excision glossectomy.

Hence, we evaluate the efficacy of elective neck dissection versus the "wait and watch" policy in the treatment of early squamous cell carcinoma of tongue.

IN VITRO COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF CHANGE IN PH AND FLUORIDE RELEASE OF CENTION-N AND GLASS IONOMER CEMENT

Presented by : Ananya K Y and Sanjana S
Supervisor : Dr. Shantala BM
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet.



ABSTRACT

Aim: To evaluate change in pH and fluoride release of CentionN(CN) in Comparison with Type IX Glass ionomer cement (Type IX GIC). **Background and objectives:** CN has been introduced in dentistry with manufacturers claim to possess best properties of amalgam and GIC.

Materials and Methods: 100 circular moulds of 10mm diameter and 3mm thickness were made from both the restorative materials Type IX GIC and CN using Teflon moulds and stored in artificial saliva at pH (5.5) individually in sterile plastic container at a constant temperature during the entire experiment. They were divided into two equal groups (group A and B). Samples from group A were used to determine change in pH, samples from group B were used to determine fluoride release at different time intervals 1 week and 1 month. The change in pH was evaluated using digital pH meter and fluoride release using spectrophotometer.

Results: Statistically significant pH and fluoride release was observed in CN both at the end of 1 week and 1 month.

Conclusion: CN can be better alternative restorative material to Type IX as CN has demonstrated increase in pH towards alkalinity and fluoride release; this suggestive of reversing the caries from demineralization to remineralization.

EVALUATION OF BACTERIAL GROWTH IN 3-WAY SYRINGE AND CULTIVATION OF BACTERIA

Presented by : Richa Changappa K and Rupali K
Supervisor : Dr. Shashidara R and Dr. Archana V. K
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Three way syringe is one of the most contaminated equipments in the dental unit. The most common cause of threeway syringe contamination is believed to be the formation and subsequent sloughing off of microbial biofilms from the surfaces of tubing within the dental unit water system. The purpose of our research is to compare the amount of contamination seen in the 3-way syringe in normal use and the amount of contamination seen when a cellulose nitrate membrane is placed in the 3-way syringe for filtration.

Materials and method: Three way syringe, cellulose nitrate membrane, culture media- nutrient agar Samples were collected in a sterile container before and after placing the cellulose nitrate membrane. Each of the sample was cultured separately using nutrient agar and the results were evaluated.

SECURING AND PROTECTING AGAINST CHILD ABUSE THROUGH EFFECTIVE DENTISTRY (SPACE)

Presented by : Harshakeerthi D
Supervisor : Dr Archana VK and Dr Shashidara R
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

There are many children around the world who undergo abuse every day. Worldwide dentists report of about 60% of these cases, while medical doctor report only about 6%. This shows the special responsibility of dentist in this scenario. But in our country, there are few who recognize the signs of abuse and even fewer who come forward to report it.

The aim of our study was to evaluate the incidence of instances that could possibly point towards child abuse. We formulated an educational pamphlet that gave information of signs of recognizing abuse and evaluated the institutional incidence using a questionnaire.

We concluded that providing proper training to the dentist, we give them the power to actively participate in a process that may help to save the lives of children.

UNRAVELING GUMMY SMILE BY BOTULINUM TOXIN

Presented by : Neha Nizar and Parvathy Murali
Supervisor : Dr. Gautham Reddy and Dr. Vikram Sushil
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Background and objectives: Gummy smile is a problem in dynamic relationship of the lips to the upper incisors. Different treatment modalities have been used in the past for its correction, which were invasive and time consuming. Recently botulinum toxin, an injection has been used as an alternative. This study was aimed at assessing the effect of botulinum toxin type A in the correction of gummy smile.

Materials and methods: Ten patients with the gingival display of more than 3 mm were selected. Photographs were recorded just before the injection, on 14th, 30th, 60th, and 90th day. 2.5 units of BTX-A was injected under sterile conditions at four sites, two on each side of the face. Software-based measurements were done to minimize errors.

Results: Average preinjection gingival display was 4.7+/-1.05 mm. At 2 weeks post injection, mean gingival display had declined to 0.9+/-0.7 mm, which was statistically very significant; it gradually increased to the average of 3.7 mm on day 90. **Discussion:** From the study it was inferred that botulinum toxin was very effective in eliminating gummy smile even though the effect was temporary; the effect persisted for only about 3 months.

Keywords: Botulinum toxin type A, gingival display, gummy smile.

TO ACCESS THE AVAILABLE BIO-CHEMICALS IN THE HUSK OF COCOA BERRY

Presented by : Shreya S.C and Amrutha Mariya George
Supervisor : Dr. Shanthala B. M
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Background: Chocolates are always associated as causative factor for developing decay of teeth. So, chocolate has in it ingredients other than cocoa like sugars. Sugars are proved to be arch criminals in etiology of dental caries. There are reports of other beneficial effects of cocoa berry from its seeds and husk. AIM: To access the available bio-chemicals in the husk of coca berry.

Methodology: Collection of cocoa berry from the cocoa plant was done. The outer husk was separated from the berry. The husk was sun dried for 3 days and ground into powder. 5 gm of the ground powder was mixed with 100ml of distilled water & boiled for 15 minutes, following which the filtrate was extracted. This cocoa husk extract was then used to perform various phytochemical tests.

Result: Husk is found to have alkaloids, carbohydrates, terpenoides and small quantity of phenolic compounds.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE RELATED TO INFECTION CONTROL & BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT AMONG UNDERGRADUATE DENTAL STUDENTS AT COORG INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES – QUESTIONNAIRE BASED STUDY

Presented by : Uzma Fathima and Abdul Khadar
Supervisor : Ms Shruthi N
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Introduction: Proper handling treatment & disposal of bio medical waste are important elements in any health care setting. Healthcare workers, in general, are susceptible to contracting with infectious diseases. Thus, appropriate infection control practices are of prime importance in academic institutions, wherein undergraduate students form a major part of the oral healthcare team right from the 3rd year of the curriculum. Not much attention has been paid by undergraduates in the management of biomedical waste. The present study aimed to assess knowledge attitude and practice related to infection control & biomedical waste management among under graduate student. Awareness about BM waste that causes high prevalence immunosuppressive diseases like HIV & hepatitis is prime importance to prevent infection control.

Aim: The aim of this study is to determine awareness of infection control and biomedical waste management practices among dental students.

Method: Questionnaire based study.

Results: Test results are to be obtained.

PHYSIOCHEMICAL EVALUATION OF HERBAL TOOTHPASTE

Presented by : Aneeta Chacko and Anjali Biju
Supervisor : Dr. Austin Richard
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Toothpaste is a paste or gel dentifrice used with a toothbrush as an accessory to clean and maintain the aesthetics and health of our teeth promoting oral hygiene. Now a days, we use commercial toothpaste which contains many chemical compounds which is harmful to our gum. Formulation containing natural ingredients is more acceptable in belief that they are safer than synthetic drugs. By using herbal based toothpaste, consumers believe that they are safe, effective and less toxic because less and only safe chemicals are used as compared to the synthetically produced toothpaste. The aim of current research is the physiochemical evaluation of herbal toothpaste. Here we aimed to compare the herbal toothpastes on the basis of the following tests.

General tests: Packaging, marking and labeling, net weight.

Physiochemical tests: Foaming power, microbiological test, PH Level, gritty matter, homogeneity, sensory panel test.

CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ORAL EPITHELIAL DYSPLASIA-HOSPITAL BASED STUDY.

Presented by : Sreejisha.S and Jumeena.T
Supervisor : Dr. Veena
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Oral epithelial dysplasia is characterized by cytological and architectural alterations in the epithelium. This term is applied to early cellular changes. WHO (2005) defines oral epithelial dysplasia as “altered epithelium with an increased likelihood for progression of squamous cell carcinoma”. Oral epithelial dysplasia may present clinically as white, red or red and white lesions. Early clinical diagnosis, treatment and followup is necessary to prevent the malignant transformation. Therefore, it is necessary to recognize the clinical features of these lesions.

This study was conducted to determine the clinical characteristics of oral epithelial dysplasia in patients visiting a dental hospital in South Coorg.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A DENTIST'S PERSPECTIVE!!

Presented by : Swetha Leslie and Anushka Bobde
Supervisor : Dr. Bhakti Sadhu
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Introduction: Use of AI in dentistry has started to gain its importance. It is used in field of radiology, orthodontics, endodontics or implantology, etc. With time there is even voice command chairs which doesn't need dentist's input. Many articles are published regarding use of AI in diagnosis and treatment of a disease but there is dearth of literature on awareness and attitude of the dentists towards AI. The purpose of this study will be to assess and compare the awareness and attitude of post graduate students and faculty of a dental school in Coorg, towards the application of AI in dentistry using a questionnaire.

Methodology: A cross sectional study conducted among all the PGs and the Faculty of a dental school in Coorg. Informed consent and ethical approval obtained prior to the start of the study. Data collected using a self-administered close ended questionnaire. Data collected, coded and fed in SPSS for statistical analysis.

Results: There were 30 and 87 faculty and PG students who participated in the study. Maximum were from department of Periodontics. More than 50% were familiar with artificial intelligence. 51% of the participants agreed that AI neither has neither emotional nor physical exhaustion. 88% of them agreed that doctors are liable for legal problems caused by AI.

Conclusion: Study found that participants felt the application of AI to dentistry would be useful in diagnosis and treatment planning. Follow up surveys and multinational studies should be conducted to further explore the ethical, social and economical issues related to AI.

PALATOPLASTY – ONE FLAP TECHNIQUE

Presented by : Alphonsa Thomas and Amrutha Prabhakaran
Supervisor : Dr. Prasanna Kumar
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

The 2-flap palatoplasty plus intravelarveloplasty technique is the approach most commonly used for cleft palate repair. This method, described more than 45 years ago by Bardach is a, one-time surgery that enables closure under minimal tension, lowering rates of subsequent fistula development. However, its primary disadvantage is potential detriment to maxillary growth due to extent of dissection on both sides of the cleft and raw lateral surfaces. A surgical technique using only one mucoperiosteal flap from the non cleft side has been performed by us, reducing the extent of the surgery and its potential non desirable effects over the palate. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the utility of this technique for unilateral cleft palate repair. We conclude from our study that one flap palatoplasty technique is a reliable technique for repair of primary complete unilateral cleft palate for mild to moderate cleft cases. This technique is not very reliable for severe cleft cases i.e. increased cleft width ratio patients as chance of fistula formation increases.

GENDER DIFFERENTIATION BASED ON NASAL DIMORPHISM

Presented by : Channabasava R Hosdodde
Supervisor : Dr Archana V K
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

Identifying the gender of an individual plays an important role in victim identification using anthropological measures. This is particularly useful in the disaster victim identification. Gender differentiation can be done using various aspects of cranial anatomy like angle of mandible, size of frontal bone, orbit, mastoid process and many more. Only a few studies talk about using features of nasal cavity. Our study involves 30 adults, 15 males, 15 females, between age group of 18-25yr which were analysed for features of dimorphism of nasal cavity and nasal base as observed on panoramic radiographs.

The results could yield information that could prove indispensable in gender determination of victims without an identity.

THE INFLUENCE OF SKIN TONE ON BITE MARKS AND THEIR ANALYSIS

Presented by : N Pratheeksha Kalappa
Supervisor : Dr. Archana V K
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

Introduction: The analysis of bite marks is a challenging and convoluted part of forensic odontology. Various interrelated factors such as location and skin elasticity complicate bite mark analysis. The relationship between bite mark analysis and biochemical properties of the skin has been well documented but there is a need to consider the influence of the variety of skin tones as a factor.

Materials and Methods: The sample consisted of students of a dental institution who were grouped using a standardized skin shade chart (n=30). Institutional review board clearance was acquired and all aspects of the study were explained in detail to all participants. They were made to create a self-inflicted bite mark on the skin of their forearm. The bite mark was photographed at 0 and 1 hr. The acquired marks were traced using a digital software and the ease of the same was analyzed. The photographs taken at 1 hour were compared with the 0 hour photograph for loss of features. The results were statistically analyzed.

Discussion: Although bite mark evidence has been used across the globe in many criminal prosecutions, there are questions being raised about the accuracy and reliability of bite mark as an evidence. This is not really true. There are a lot of factors like age, sex, skin tone, skin type and subjectivity that can affect the bite mark obtained. If we consider all the factors that could affect bite mark analysis there will be lower chances of mismatches and wrongful convictions. Being better informed will increase the credibility of bite marks as evidence.

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE REMINERALIZING POTENTIAL OF THREE COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE REMINERALIZING PRODUCTS.

Presented by : Samantha Ganapathy and Tarini Subbiah
Supervisor : Dr. Salin Nanjappa
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Dental caries is an infectious microbial disease of the teeth that results in localized dissolution and destruction of the calcified tissues. According to recent approaches, prevention and control of initial carious lesions are done using non-invasive methods. One such method is topical application of remineralizing agents.

The objectives of this study are to evaluate the remineralizing potential of MI Paste (CPP ACP), Remin Pro (hydroxyapatite) and Clinpro (TCP) using SEM and EDX.

This study focuses on the preventive treatment strategies of early carious lesions and methods to regain the lost mineral content.

PARENTAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE ORAL HEALTH CARE OF THEIR SPECIAL CHILDREN

Presented by : Pooja Vinod and Sneha Thomas
Supervisor : Dr. Shanthala BM
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Special children are special as they need special care from their parents or care providers. As dentists it is important to consider comprehensive healthcare.

ABSTRACT

Aim: To understand the parental attitude in the oral health care of their special children.

Methodology: After obtaining ethical clearance from the Institutional Review Board and the informed consent from the parents of the special children. A questionnaire survey was conducted for the parents of these special children at Cheshire, Polibetta, a day care center for special children. The questions used were close ended questions, suggesting parental attitude about the child's condition and oral health care. The positive results were coded as '1' and the negative results were coded as '0'. Based on the total obtained they were categorized as Good, Average or Poor, that is score 0-3 was Poor, 4-6 was Average and 7-10 was Good.

Result: The results show 8% of the parents is in denial mode, 42% were not sure whether they can comply with the demands of the oral health care of their special child, and 50% of the parents were co-operative in meeting the demands for maintaining oral healthcare of their special children.

STUDY OF ORAL HYGIENE AND DENTAL PRACTICES AMONG PATIENTS VISITING SRI RAMAKRISHNA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, COIMBATORE

Presented by : Shiwani Manikandan

Supervisor : Dr. S.Gowri

College/University : Sri Ramakrishna Dental College And Hospital



ABSTRACT

Introduction: Oral diseases are a major public health concern due to their high prevalence and its effects on an individual's quality of life. Oral disorders have remained the most prevalent disease group in India over the past three decades affecting almost 66.7 crore people. Different oral conditions such as untreated caries of permanent teeth, untreated caries of deciduous teeth and severe periodontitis have a significant burden affecting (32%), (8.3%) and (13.3%) people in India. A strong association exists between oral hygiene and systemic diseases. Lack of information and negligence is a major reason for poor oral health. Oral hygiene knowledge is an essential prerequisite for an individual's health.

Aim: The present study is being conducted to assess the oral hygiene awareness and practices amongst the patients visiting Sri Ramakrishna dental college and hospital, Coimbatore. **Materials and methods:** A cross-sectional study is being conducted among 250 patients visiting Sri Ramakrishna dental college and Hospital, Coimbatore. Patients above the age of 15 years are selected using random sampling method and with their consent a structured 12 multiple choice and yes/no questionnaire are given to them. **Results:** The study is in progress.

Conclusion: The present study will evaluate the awareness of oral health and its effects among the patients. It will provide an insight on the level of awareness on oral hygiene among patients and help in educating on proper care through relevant awareness measures. Development and implementation of well-structured dental health education programs are required on a periodic basis to maintain oral health standards.

CAN PREMALIGNANCY BE A MODERN ASTROLOGER OF MALIGNANCY?**Presented by : Sapnanil Ghosh and Srishti Samanta****Supervisor : Dr. Pavithra****College/University : KLE Institute of Dental Sciences****ABSTRACT**

Introduction: Premalignancy is the stepping stone to malignancy. Premalignancy is a condition in altered state of tissue in which cancer is more likely to occur. In tumour microenvironment inflammation may promote the growth of the tumour. The eosinophils associated with the tumour tissue is a part of the inflammatory infiltrate in the tumour microenvironment. Various studies have shown the influence of eosinophil in tumour prognosis, however the exact role of eosinophils in leukoplakia and oscc is till unknown and are difficult to identify in routine h and e, hence they require certain special stains based on these factors the study is being done to evaluate the relationship between the tumour eosinophil count in oral leukoplakias and various grades of oscc.

Aim: To count the total number of eosinophil in cases of leukoplakias and squamous cell carcinoma.

Materials and methods: 15 archival blocks of leukoplakia and scc's and 5 normal tissues, 1 olympus microscope at 40x and congo red stain. The samples of tissue were archived from KLE Dental College Bangalore which were presented from 14-18. The sample size included 30 scc, 10 histopathological slide and 5 normal slide. The sections will be stained with congo red stain and each of the slides will be viewed in high power microscope in a modified zig-zag pattern without overlap.

Conclusion: This present study is done to correlate the malignant transforming potential of leukoplakia to scc.

CORRELATION BETWEEN MULTISPACE INFECTIONS OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL REGION AND DIABETES MELLITUS :- A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

Presented by : Mukta Ramji

Supervisor : Dr. Akshay Shetty

College/University : Sri Rajiv Gandhi College of Dental Sciences and Hospital



ABSTRACT

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic disorders characterized by a high blood sugar level over a prolonged period of time. It is well established that diabetes is associated with infections and delayed wound healing owing to sluggish neutrophil activity. Shapiro defined fascial spaces as potential spaces between the layers of fascia. It has been reported that odontogenic infections spread to fascial spaces and elevated blood sugar levels can be a contributory factor. Hence a study was designed to find the correlation between Diabetes Mellitus and multispace infections.

Methodology: Case records of patients diagnosed to have multispace infections from January 2016 – December 2019 in the department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery were evaluated. Demographic data such as age, gender, etiologic origin, causative factors, medications, random blood sugar were entered in a pre-structured proforma.

Results: In a total of 492 patients diagnosed to have multispace infections, random blood sugar levels more than 180 mg/dl was seen in 89 patients and in 96 patients it was between 140-180mg/dl Hb1Ac was done with 64 patients. In 33 patients the level was greater than 7.5%.

Discussion: It was found that a significant number of patients with multispace infections had elevated blood sugar levels and there was a strong correlation comparable to several studies. 1, 2.

Conclusion: Diabetic patients will have to undergo routine oral health screening to prevent development of multispace infections.

GONIAL ANGLE GROWTH PATTERN ACCORDING TO AGE AND GENDER PAPER PRESENTATION

Presented by : Shreedatta R Shetty
Supervisor : Dr Pavithra Chandrashekar
College/University : KLE Institute of Dental Sciences



ABSTRACT

Introduction: Individual identification is becoming very important in the present world due increasing numbers of mass disasters and homicides. The soft tissue in the human body mutilates easily and cannot provide reliable evidence. Thus, the identification of such individual becomes a challenge and forensic dental/hard tissue examination becomes a necessity. Various forensic dental identification is currently available. One such identification can be analysis of age of a person with respect to gonial angle in forensic science. Gonial angle is the angle formed by the junction of the posterior and lower borders of the human lower jaw, also called the angle of the jaw or angle of the mandible. Cross-sectional studies indicate an increase in the gonial angle from early embryonic stages to the time of birth and a continuous decrease from birth to old age. In this study we plan to find out the changes in the angle in 3 different age groups and gender.

Aim: To study the different Gonial angles in gender and 3 different age groups.

Materials and methods: 15 lateral cephalograms for each group of people namely, children , adult and old age. Archivially available lateral cephalograms and OPG (orthopantomogram) is used for the x-ray of the mandible.

Conclusion: There are studies which suggest the possible changes in the position of the gonial angle .In this study we plan to find out age and sex of a person with the help of lateral cephalograms and orthopantomogram for the measurement of mandible.

LYMPH NODE YIELD AS A PREDICTOR OF OVERALL SURVIVAL IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMAS

Presented by : Divya Sharma

Supervisor : Dr. Kiran Kumar

College/University : SDM College Of Dental Sciences And Hospital



ABSTRACT

Purpose of the study: Lymph node yield (LNY) is defined as the number of lymph nodes retrieved. LNY is proved to be the potential prognostic markers than the conventional nodal staging system in Oral Squamous cell Carcinomas (OSCC). There are only few studies on OSCC among the Indian population regarding the prognostic importance of LNY. So, the present study was aimed to evaluate the importance of LNY in predicting locoregional recurrence and overall survival (OS) in patients with OSCC.

Materials and method: The retrospective analysis of 194 patients with OSCC cases treated by surgery±adjuvant therapy from 2008 to 2014 at our institution was carried out. The clinicopathological parameters and lymphnode data were analyzed. The overall survival analysis was done by the Kaplan-Meier curve followed by Log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test. Univariate and multivariate survival analysis were done to analyze the prognostic ability of LNY after adjusting the clinicopathological parameters by the Cox proportional hazards model.

Results: Patients with cutoff values of LNY >5 had significantly lower mean overall survival with p-value <0.001. There was no significant correlation was found with LNY and locoregional recurrence, Multivariate analysis indicated that Higher LNY associated with poor OS but was not an independent marker.

Conclusion: LNY was a reliable prognostic indicator of survival for patients with oral squamous cell carcinomas than conventional staging system. The Lymphnode Ratio (LNR) or Log Odds of Positive lymphnode ratio could help to identify high-risk patients.

NEEDLE PRICK FREE GLOVES (G-SHIELD)**Presented by : Ayshath Hiba Moideen, Shahla Nazreen and Anjitha VC****Supervisor : Dr. Shashidara. R****College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet****ABSTRACT**

Needle stick injuries are known to occur frequently in health care settings and can be serious. Even though universal guidelines have decreased the risk of needle stick injuries, it continues to afflict health care professionals at an alarming rate, since needle prick cannot be prevented completely.

Our aim is to design gloves with a feasible material which would prevent needle prick and at the same time be biocompatible with the skin. If our aim is accomplished we could prevent needle prick and thus parental diseases like HIV, Viral hepatitis etc.

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE EFFICACY OF GLUMA DESENSITIZER, THERMOSEAL REPAIR TOOTHPASTE AND DIODE LASER IN THE TREATMENT OF DENTINAL HYPERSENSITIVITY PATIENTS.**Presented by : K. M Kushalappa****Supervisor : Dr. Amith Walvekar****College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet****ABSTRACT**

Background and objective: Dentin hypersensitivity is an exaggerated response to sensory stimuli that usually causes no response in a normal, healthy tooth. GLUMA is a desensitizing agent with 5% Glutaraldehyde and 35% HEMA. The Glutaraldehyde in Gluma works by occluding the microscopic tubules, thereby preventing the flow of fluid and decreasing dentinal hypersensitivity. Desensitizing toothpastes like THERMOSEAL Repair work by using ingredients that either block the tubules in the dentin or act as a shield to guard the tooth's nerves or by numbing tooth sensitivity by calming the nerve of the tooth. Laser therapy causes a photo bio modulating effect, increasing the cellular metabolic activity of odontoblasts and obliterating the dentinal tubules with the intensification of tertiary dentin production. This study aims to evaluate and compare the effectiveness of GLUMA DESENSITIZER, RA THERMOSEAL Toothpaste and DIODE LASER in the treatment of dentinal hypersensitivity.

Methods: This study is carried out on 30 hypersensitive teeth in 10 chronic hypersensitivity patients of the age group 20-60 years. The clinical parameters assessed and the patients were subjected to oral prophylaxis. The DH of teeth with gingival recession was assessed by means of Visual Analogue Scale and one tooth in the selected three quadrants were treated with Gluma Desensitizer, Thermoseal Repair Toothpaste and 810 nm Diode Laser respectively. The DH was assessed immediately after treatment, which was the baseline value. Patient was recalled for re-assessment after a one week interval.

KINESTHETIC LEARNING IN ERGONOMICS - DENTAL EXCELLENCE REDEFINED.

Presented by : N. Theertha Devaiah
Supervisor : Dr. Shashidara R
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study is to analyse, assess knowledge and successful application of the CONCEPT OF ERGONOMICS among dental students; so that a dental practitioner can have general awareness of the concept of ergonomics as well as its risk factors.

KINESTHETICS is the proprioceptive information concerning the body movements perceived through the proprioceptors located in muscles, joints, tendons and skin.

Since kinaesthetic memory is related to movement and posture, this study helps in analysing ergonomic practices being carried out among dental students (undergraduates and postgraduates) and rectify the same, in order to prevent musculoskeletal disorders and improve the work efficiency among dental professionals.

EVALUATION OF OXYGEN SATURATION BY PULSE OXYMETRY IN DIFFERENT PERIODONTAL SURGICAL PROCEDURES

Presented by : Richa Changappa K and Rupali K
Supervisor : Dr. Radhika B
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

Pulse oxymetry is a non invasive method used to record heart rate and oxygen saturation level. Basic monitoring provides essential information for assessing the vital signs and fundamentally comprises the control of blood pressure and heart rate and rhythm. Periodontal surgical treatment includes periodontal flap surgeries and other minor surgical procedure. Materials and method: 10 patients reporting to the department of periodontics requiring various periodontal surgeries will be enrolled in the study. A written consent is to be obtained from the patients prior to the commencement of the study. Pulse oxymeter is placed on the index finger of the patient and the reading will be taken before, during and after the surgical procedures and statistically analysed.

GREEN SYNTHESIS OF HYDROXYAPATITE NANOPARTICLES (NANO RODS) USING SYZYGIUM Jambos(L) PLANT EXTRACT

Presented by : Sparsha. C. Gowda
Supervisor : Dr. Austin Richard S
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

The recent developments in nanotechnology provides new insights about the application of nano-hydroxyapatite in nano-dentistry. Hydroxyapatite nanoparticles (HApNPs) are biocompatible and it can be easily integrated in dental tubules and reduce dental hypersensitivity. Their high biological activity and reactivity enable them to bind to the dentin apatite, small cavities present in the enamel originated by acidic erosion and retard auxiliary erosive demineralization. Various toothpaste, mouth-rinsing solutions integrate these nanocrystals to repair and protect the enamel surface. Thus, synthesis of different sizes of HAp NPs has its own pharmacological importance such as antibacterial activity etc. In this study, HAp NPs were synthesized in the presence of *Syzygiumjambos* (L) plant leaf extracts and were characterized by scanning electron microscopy.

COMPARISON OF BIOFILMS FORMED BY PERIODONTAL V/S CARIOGENIC ORGANISMS AND EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF A NATURAL ANTIMICROBIAL AGENT

Presented by : Kavana P and Sushmitha Shree B.A
Supervisor : Dr. Shashidara R and Dr. Archana V K
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Dental caries, oral candidiasis and plaque mediated periodontal diseases are among the most common oral infections that are also associated with various systemic complications. These infections have a prominent multifactorial microbial etiology they form tenacious biofilms that effect and accelerate pathogenicity and hinder treatment with antimicrobial agents. The aim of our study was to compare biofilms formed from plaque, isolated from sub-gingival region and carious lesions followed by an assessment of the activity of *Albizialebbecke* extract on the biofilms and planktonic forms there is increasing research focusing on antimicrobials from natural products such as plants because limited options of available antimicrobials , adverse effect and the rising antimicrobial resistance among microbes.as studies are going on we contribute our study to this platform.

CARIES EXPERIENCE IN PEDIATRIC DENTAL PATIENTS

Presented by : Kavya E. P and Merina Antony

Supervisor : Dr. Shanthala B. M and Dr. Anesha Sebastian

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Background: Healthy teeth and oral tissues are the need for good oral health care are important in a society. Dental caries is an infectious microbial disease of multifactorial origin in which diet, host, and microbial flora interacts and result in demineralisation of the enamel.

Aim: To know the prevalence of dental caries in patients reporting to the department of pediatric dentistry.

Methodology: Children reporting to department of pediatric dentistry with dental caries were included in the study after obtaining informed consent and clearance from IRB. A total of 92 children in the agegroup 3 to 14 years were included. DMFT/deft scores were recorded in coordination with post graduates of department of pediatric dentistry. Thus data obtained were recorded and tabulated.

Result: Prevalence of caries experience was 100%. Mean DMFT experience in male (2.04) was more than female (1.2) and was found to be statistically significant. But in mean deft, there was more or less similar caries experience in both male and female. Smooth surface caries were more in males whereas pit and fissure caries were more or less similar in males and females.

Conclusion: The children reported to the department had caries and boys had more caries experience.

GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES USING ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM DISC FLOWER EXTRACT

Presented by : Dona T Jose and Nandana Ramesh

Supervisor : Dr. Austin Richard S

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology used in the dental field known as nano dentistry. While selecting the nanoparticles its physical, chemical and biological aspects should be taken into account. In this context, applications of silver nanoparticles in nano dentistry has more advantages. Silver nanoparticles are widely used in several areas of dentistry which includes dental restorative material, endodontics, dental implants, dental prosthetics and also as an ingredient in tooth paste. Studies are proven that incorporation of silver nanoparticles decreases microbial colonization over dental parts and increases oral health. This study aims to synthesis of silver nanoparticles using Anacyclus Pyrethrum disc flower extract. Synthesized silver nanoparticles were characterised by UV-Vis spectroscopy and scanning electron microscopy.

ORAL CARRIAGE OF ENTEROBACTERIACEAE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC NAIL BITING HABIT

Presented by : Niharika T P

Supervisor : Dr. Jitesh Jain

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Background: Onychophagia or habitual nail biting is widespread among children and adolescents between 10-18 years. Prevalence estimates range from 28-33% during childhood and 45% in adolescence. Nail biting habit can result in autoinoculation of numerous microorganisms into the oral cavity, of which, Enterobacteriaceae members are transient pathogens which might result in debilitating systemic conditions.

Subjects and methods: The present study was undertaken to evaluate the differences in prevalence of Enterobacteriaceae in saliva samples from school children of age 11-15 years with and without chronic nail biting habit. 20 chronic nail biters and 20 non nail biters who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were included. Saliva samples were collected from them and sent for microbiological analysis. Data was collected and fed in SPSS for statistical analysis.

Results: Higher prevalence of enterobacteriaceae in chronic nail biters than non-nail biters.

Conclusion: Individuals with chronic nail biting habits should be given proper hygiene instructions to prevent contamination, and proper counseling towards the elimination of nail biting habit.

A NOVEL METHOD OF CEPHALOMETRIC AGE ESTIMATION

Presented by : Chethan Surya Saju and Thara Chandran

Supervisor : Dr Archana V Krishnan

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Chronological age assessment is an integral part of forensic sciences. It is one of the prime indicators used in forensic identification. Traditional methods of the age estimation such as Nolla's method, Demirjian Goldstein Tanner method, Schour and Masseler method etc, have drawbacks like errors of measurements and difficulty due to congenital or pathological loss of teeth. They are not preferable for all ages or population groups. The objective of our study is to identify a new parameter that may provide for better and more efficient estimation of chronological age using fixed cephalometric landmarks such as Xi point, medial orbital roof, plane of sphenoid and sella as compared to constantly changing landmarks such as pogonion, gnathion, nasion and orbitale. Cephalometric radiographs were obtained from the orthodontic department at the institute. The cephalometric points were plotted and linear and angular measurements were made and compared with chronological age, using statistical analysis, in an attempt to make an association with age.

The new method could prove to be a better tool for age assessment than already existing methods.

INVITRO GROWTH STUDY OF HYDROXYAPATITE CRYSTAL IN THE PRESENCE OF OCIMUM TENUIFLORUM, PUNICA GRANATUM AND SYZYGIUM JAMBOS PLANT EXTRACTS.

Presented by : Jyothis Lee Joseph and Deepak Das M
Supervisor : Dr. Austin Richard
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Hydroxyapatite is a naturally occurring mineral form of calcium apatite that shows good biocompatibility and is an excellent material for bone repair and substitution. Hydroxyapatite is currently used in clinical dental practice to reconstruct periodontal bone defects, to fill bone defects after cystectomy, after apicoectomy, after the loss of dental implants and to increase of the thickness of atrophic alveolar ridges. The present investigation uses a simple gel based model for the study of the growth of hydroxyapatite under the normal condition in the presence of herbal extract. Hydroxyapatite crystals are grown in the silica gel media in the form of Liesegang rings. The effect of three selected herbal extract solutions, viz., *Ocimum tenuiflorum*, *Punica granatum* and *Syzygium jambos* plant extracts, on the Liesegang ring formation is studied. As the Liesegang rings are formed of hydroxyapatite crystals, the effect of herbal extracts on the Liesegang rings brings the knowledge of growth and inhibition of hydroxyapatite crystals.

OCCLUSAL PLANE ORIENTOR

Presented by : Sushmitha.P and Shringa Amrutheshwary Nanaiah
Supervisor : Dr. Mallikarjuna D M and Dr. Pallavi N T
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

For the success of complete denture prosthesis, arranging teeth in correct occlusal plane is pivotal. The orientation of occlusal plane forms the basis for teeth arrangement conducive to satisfactory aesthetics and proper function. Changes in the plane of occlusion modify the physical and functional relationship of the oral musculature leading to an alteration in the function, comfort and also aesthetic value. Dentists face the challenge of providing accord between function and aesthetics. The occlusal plane lost in the edentulous patients should be relocated if complete dentures are to be aesthetically and functionally satisfactory.

The GPT defines occlusal plane as 'the average plane established by incisal and occlusal surface of the teeth'. Considering the importance of accurate establishment of location and the effect of the inclination of the established occlusal plane on function, aesthetics and speech a method to confirm it to the occlusal plane that existed in the natural teeth seems necessary. This paper describes an instrument to check for the parallelism of ala-tragus line and inter-pupillary line with the occlusal plane by heating the intraoral part of the fox plane using an external heat source.

RIGHT AND LEFT DISCRIMINATION ABILITY AMONG THE CLINICAL DENTAL STUDENTS.

Presented by : Apoorva D and Neha SM
Supervisor : Dr. Bhakti Sadhu
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Introduction: For many individuals, differentiating between left and right is challenging. Unfortunately wrong sided errors do occur in healthcare which can be catastrophic. Reported events have occurred during surgeries, injections or nerve blocks, radiotherapy, etc. The purpose of the study was to assess the right left discrimination ability among the dental students.

Methodology: A cross sectional study was conducted among the dental students to assess the right left discrimination among the dental students. Prior to the start of the study, ethical approval and informed consent was obtained. Questionnaire was used to collect the data including Revised Edinburgh Handedness Inventory, DHS and Modified Bergen RLD test. Data was collected, coded and fed in SPSS for statistical analysis.

Results: Out of 77, only 1 participant was left handed and 48.1% of them used a technique to discriminate left and right. Mean total RLD score was 41.2468 ± 7.25505 . Mean RLD score was higher in individuals who did not use discrimination technique to differentiate between left and right and this was statistical significant.

Conclusion: Right-left confusion is observed in situations where mental rotation is required. All students especially those who consider themselves to have inferior discriminating ability need to be extra vigilant in the dental clinics to prevent wrong sided dental mishaps.

ETHNIC VARIATIONS IN RISK FACTORS FOR POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT DISORDERS AND ORAL CANCER AMONG OUTPATIENTS VISITING A DENTAL HOSPITAL IN KODAGU - A HOSPITAL BASED STUDY

Presented by : Chethan Kumar S and Sushma M
Supervisor : Dr. Veena S Narayanan and Dr. Sahithi
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Potentially Malignant Disorders (PMD) are those lesions of the oral mucosa that are at an increased risk of malignant transformation compared with the healthy mucosa. These are associated with risk factors such as smoking, chewing and alcohol consumption.

Several studies suggest that habits and other risk factors vary among different populations. Literature is scarce regarding the prevalence of PMD and its risk factors among the Kodavas and the immigrant populations in Kodagu district. Therefore this cross sectional study was conducted to determine the prevalence of oral PMD and oral cancer and their associated risk factors among outpatients of different ethnic groups visiting a dental hospital in Kodagu district.

SURVEY ON ORAL HYGIENE, SATISFACTION, KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF PATIENTS USING REMOVABLE DENTURES

Presented by : Haripriya H.R. and Kavanashree A.M.
Supervisor : Dr. Unni Pypallil
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Aim: The study was to describe and analyse the denture hygiene, satisfaction, knowledge and practice of patients using removal dentures.

Materials and methods: A descriptive, cross sectional survey was conducted through telecommunication taking a verbal consent of the patient. The study subjects are the patients who have got their removable dentures from the department of prosthodontics. Individual patients are contacted and the data is collected for the purpose of study.

HERBAL BONDING-GOING NATURAL

Presented by : Reinya G Nair
Supervisor : Dr. Gautham Reddy and Dr. Vikram Sushil
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Introduction: With the advent of direct bonding agents a new era has dawned thereby opening new horizons in the specialty of orthodontics both in clinical and research field. The future of bonding is promising as new avenues are opening up but there is still remarkable lack of consensus regarding shear bond strength. Through this scientific paper we would like to highlight the effects of natural herbal products on the shear bond strength and their effect on enamel surface.

Objectives: To determine the effect of natural herbal products on enamel surface after etching, de-bonding and clean up through scanning electron microscope. To compare the efficacy of a naturally occurring antioxidant Amla (Indian Gooseberry), Lemon And Aloe Vera in adjunction with carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) in normalizing the shear bond strength of enamel.

Background: In this in-vitro study we will evaluate the effect of Amla (Phyllanthus Embilica, Indian Gooseberry), Lemon And Aloe Vera extract in adjunction with carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) on the shear bond strength of composite resin to etched enamel.

Method: Four extracted premolars from the same patient were divided into 4 equal groups; 1st group-control group, bonded directly; 2nd group-etched followed by using amla extract adjunct as bonding agent, then bonded; 3rd group-etched followed by using aloe vera extract adjunct as bonding agent, then bonded and 4th group- etched followed by using lemon extract adjunct as bonding agent, then bonded. Shear Bond strength was checked using Universal Testing Machine and bonded layer evaluation using Scanning Electron Microscope.

Results: Test results are to be obtained.

Keywords: Antioxidants, shear bond strength, carboxymethylcellulose.

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UNICYSTIC MURALAMELOBLASTOMA IN LOWER ANTERIORS; CASE REPORT

Presented by : Merin Alphonsa Johnson and Naseeha Shabnam

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Ameloblastoma is the most common aggressive benign odontogenic tumour of the jaws and has received considerable attention due to its frequency, clinical subtypes and high tendency to infiltrate and recur. There are various types of this tumour and confusion still exist among clinicians.

Unicysticameloblastoma is considered a less aggressive tumour with a variable recurrence rate. However, its frequency is often underestimated. Ameloblastoma is often asymptomatic, presenting as a slowly enlarging facial swelling or an incidental finding on radiograph. It is most commonly diagnosed in the third and fourth decades.

We report a case of uni-cystic ameloblastoma that occurred in 28 year old male in lower anterior region of mandible and present its clinical, radiological changes. On incisional biopsy the histopathological report was odontogenic keratocyst. Enucleation with Carnoy's solution and peripheral ostectomy was done following which the report was Unicystic mural Ameloblastoma.

LASER-ARRAY OF HOPE

Presented by : Betty K Joy and M Kavyashree

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Treatment protocols with low-level Laser (also called 'soft laser therapy') have been used in health care systems for more than three decades. Bearing in mind the suitable sub-cellular absorption and the cellular-vascular impacts, low-level laser may be a treatment of choice for soft tissues. Their anti-inflammatory and painless effects have been variously reported in in-vitro studies. The therapy performed with low-level lasers is called as LLLT. LLLT devices include the gallium arsenide, gallium aluminum arsenide infrared semiconductor (gallium-aluminum-arsenide), and helium-neon lasers. The output powers range from 50 to 500 mW with wavelengths in the red and near infrared of the electromagnetic spectrum, from 630 to 980 nm with pulsed or continuous-wave emission. The application of LLLT has become popular in a variety of clinical applications, in acceleration of wound healing, pain attenuation, restoration of normal neural function following injury, enhanced remodeling and repair of bone, normalization of abnormal hormonal function, stimulation of endorphin release, and modulation of the immune system.

PRE-SURGICAL NASOALVEOLAR MOLDING USING MODIFIED PSIO-J HOOK APPLIANCE

Presented by : Mariya M Jos

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Introduction: Management of cleft patients is quite challenging and controversial. Advances in reconstructive surgery have significantly improved the quality of repair for cleft of the lip, alveolus and palate. This case report describes a new approach of presurgical nasoalveolar molding (PNAM) therapy in a 5 day old infant using PSIO-J hook appliance.

Methods: Lip taping was started on the initial visit using 3M Steri- Strip. Initial impressions were made to fabricate the PSIO appliance. On second visit appliance was delivered to approximate the cleft alveolus. Once the cleft gap has been reduced to approximately 5 mm a J- hook modification was given to avoid bulkiness and thereby enhancing retention. Conventional nasal stent exerts a reciprocal intraoral molding force against the alveolar segments hence this drawback was eliminated by using J-hook modification appliance. Following surgical repair of lip, the lip was taped for several weeks and the use of PSIO-J hook appliance was discontinued.

Results: There was significant improvement in nasal tip projection, columella size on cleft side and position of lower lateral cartilages as well as approximation of the lip segments. Additionally the alveolar defect reduced from 14mm to 3mm from pre NAM to post NAM.

Conclusion: The pre-surgical nasoalveolar molding assisted primary reconstruction using PSIO-J hook appliance results in an overall improvement in the esthetics of the nasolabial complex in cleft conditions while minimizing the extent of surgery and the overall number of surgical procedures.

MANAGEMENT OF TMDs

Presented by : Ehzan S and Muzammil S Mohammed

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Introduction: Symptomatic cases of TMJ disorders can be associated with significant morbidity causing severe pain and limitation in functioning. Painful clicking or locking should be treated initially and at the earliest with conservative therapy including manual manipulation, anti-inflammatory drugs and oral appliances.

Clinical Presentation: A 20 year old female patient with pain and discomfort in right and left Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) region, was diagnosed with internal derangement of TMJ disc. On examination patient had class I molar relation bilaterally, retroclined upper and lower anteriors, overjet of 0mm, overbite of 4mm. A pre-treatment MRI revealed non-reducing disc displacement of the TMJ and reducing disc displacement of the left TMJ. After 6 months of stabilization splint therapy her symptoms subsided and a post-treatment MRI taken a year later revealed reducing disc displacement bilaterally.

Conclusion: This case report potentiates the practice of employing occlusal splints for initial non-surgical management of TMJ internal derangement with MRI evidence.

PLASMA CELL GINGIVITIS ASSOCIATED WITH CHEILITIS: A DIAGNOSTIC DILEMMA!**Presented by : Aishwarya Karnik****College/University : SDM College Of Dental Sciences****ABSTRACT**

Plasma cell gingivitis is a distinct form gingivitis which is characterized by erythematous and edematous gingivitis often extending to mucogingival junction. It is an inflammatory or reactive condition of gingiva to certain allergens or to an unknown factor. This disease is more prevalent in young women. Additional sites of involvement maybe seen or the changes may be localized to gingiva. The most significant histological finding is dense sheet of plasma cells in lamina propria along with intracellular oedema and micro abscess. Management is directed towards elimination of any allergic or predisposing factors. We present a rare case of of plasma cell gingivitis associated with swollen lips in a 18 year female. The condition was diagnosed based on clinical and histopathologic findings and treated by gingivectomy. The associated cheilitis was dramatically reduced after treatment of the gingival lesion.

PHOSPHATURIC MESENCHYMAL TUMOUR: AN EXCEPTIONALLY RARE CONUNDRUM**Presented by : Charlene Fernandes and Rochelle Sequeira****College/University : SDM College Of Dental Sciences And Hospital****ABSTRACT**

Phosphaturic Mesenchymal Tumour(PMT) is a rare neoplasm in which the tumour cells produce Fibroblast Growth Factor 23(FGF-23) associated with oncogenic osteomalacia due to phosphaturia. However, pathological findings of PMT are often non-specific and variable especially in tumours that are seen in upper and lower extremities followed by the head and neck region. Besides osteomalacia, clinical presentation includes bone pain and multiple Bone fracture. Locating tumours responsible for tumour induced osteomalacia is often challenging. The diagnosis is often delayed due to non-specific nature of the symptoms and lack of clinical suspicion. Although complete tumour resection confers a good prognosis in most patients, surveillance for recurrence and metastasis is necessary. Oral phosphate can alleviate symptoms and metabolic imbalance. We present a case of 32 years old male patient who presented with osteomalacia related symptoms and was found to have a painless swelling in the posterior third area of right hard palate. The tumour was excised and the serum level of FGF-23 reverted back to normal, hypophosphatemia normalizes and clinical symptoms greatly improved. Results suggest that over expressed FGF-23 primary tumour in palate was that cause of osteomalacia.

TRAUMATIC NEUROMA WITH RESIDUAL ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYST OF MANDIBLE: A CASE REPORT.

Presented by : Shabnam Shrin and Sithara Parveen

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

ABSTRACT

Traumatic Neuroma is a well-known disorder involving peripheral nerves, which occurs following trauma or surgery. The lesion is not a true neoplasm; rather, it represents a frustrated attempt at nerve reparation and an exaggerated response to injury, consisting of reactive hyperplasia of the nerve tissue. Intra-osseous lesions arising in jaw bones are very uncommon and it has been suggested that neuromas may not readily develop in bone due to pressure from the surrounding tissues. Whereas OKC is one of the most aggressive odontogenic cysts of the oral cavity. The mandible is found to be the most common OKC site, the most significant aspect of OKC is the high recurrence rate, which has been reported to vary from 2.5% to 62.5%. The aim of this paper is to report a rare case of an intraosseous traumatic neuroma, discovered on surgical removal of residual odontogenic keratocyst of mandible. The treatment of surgical excision of the lesion was performed with marginal mandiblectomy was followed.



VASCULAR MALFORMATION OF LIP – A RARE CASE REPORT

Presented by : Lakshmi B

College/University : SDM College Of Dental Science And Hospital

ABSTRACT

Vascular malformation of head and neck region are common. Among the vascular malformation angiomatosis is rare lesion in the head and neck region. Infiltrating angiomatosis is a diffuse vascular lesion which involves a multiple tissues e.g. subcutis, muscle, bone, adipose tissue, minor salivary gland etc. It is seen in the first two decade of life with female predominance. It clinically mimics hemangioma or vascular malformation and its surgical removal is difficult because of its infiltrative nature and thus has high recurrence rate (90%). Either it presents as congenital or acquired. We report a case in a 30 yrs female patient presented with discoloured swelling in the lower lip present since childhood and with progressive increase in size. A swelling present on lower lip measuring around 4x3cm in size, bluish red in color extending into the labial vestibule with diffuse margins and soft in consistency. USG of lower lip was suggestive of vascular malformation. Excisional biopsy was performed and histopathological examination showed proliferating large irregular vessels extending from the lamina propria of the mucosa to dermis of skin suggestive of infiltrative angiomatosis. Histopathological features aid in final diagnosis and differentiate from other lesion.



ROLE OF CELL BLOCK IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYST**Presented by : Maitreyi Shekhar Mahajan****College/University : SDM College Of Dental Sciences And Hospital****ABSTRACT**

A diagnostic approach to cyst includes clinical, radiographic, FNAC, and histopathological examination to arrive at definitive diagnosis to provide appropriate treatment and prognosis. Cell block method aids in more meticulous diagnosis which non surgical procedure over the FNAC. OKC is a common developmental cyst characteristically producing keratin and potential for growth, expansion and local invasion. It can arise sporadically and solitarily in jaws of middle-aged individuals. It is distinctive among jaw cysts given its tendency toward recurrence and aggressive clinical behavior. Each case must be evaluated individually and to consider the risk of recurrence and potential of tissue damage. We present a case of unilocular radiolucency with sclerotic border extending from 33 to 37 region and causing displacement of 37, resorption of root and thinning of lower border of mandible in a 23 yrs male patient. We highlight the diagnostic approach with cell block method over FNAC in the diagnosis of OKC to provide the correct treatment and prevent the recurrence.

UNICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMA - A RARE RAPIDLY RECURRING CASE REPORT**Presented by : Franklin Manova B****College/University : Sri Ramakrishna Dental College And Hospital****ABSTRACT**

Ameloblastoma is a benign odontogenic neoplasm which frequently affects the mandible. Apart from most commonly encountered clinicopathologic models, there are few variants which are least encountered. Unicystic ameloblastoma is one such rare entity. Unicystic ameloblastoma refers to those cystic lesions that show clinical, radiographic features of a jaw cyst but on histologic examination show a typical ameloblastic epithelium lining the cyst cavity. It is believed to be less aggressive and the recurrence of unicystic ameloblastoma is long delayed. But, here I present a rare case of unicystic ameloblastoma rapidly Recurring in an 14 year old male patient.

GINGIVAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

Presented by : Sangeetha Suresh and Prarthana Sudeep

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Oral squamous cell carcinoma is the most common epithelial malignancy affecting the oral cavity. The most prevalent sites in the oral cavity where squamous cell carcinoma is prevalent is the lateral borders of the tongue and the floor of the mouth followed by the soft palate, buccal mucosa and the gingiva.

Gingival squamous cell carcinoma can mimic a multiple oral lesion and enlargements, especially those of an inflammatory origin. In addition, the predisposing and the presenting factors are different from other oral squamous cell carcinoma.

Careful examination as well as routine biopsy are crucial for an accurate diagnosis.

The paper presentation is of a case of a gingival squamous cell carcinoma in a 61 year old female patient which mimics an inflammatory gingival mass.

SUBMENTAL INTUBATION IN ORTHOGNATHIC SURGERY

Presented by : M. Kusuma

Supervisor : Dr. Vinod Thangaswamy, Dr. Jambu Keshwar Kumar

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



ABSTRACT

Submental intubation is a technique for use in maxillofacial surgery, which allows precise assessment of changes to the nasolabial complex, midlines, cants and incisal display in patients having maxillary orthognathic surgery. Achieving the necessary occlusion for orthognathic surgery is not possible with conventional oral intubation since the tube interferes with the occluding teeth. Sometimes nasotracheal intubation is impossible due to developmental malformation requiring repair. In 1986, Hernandez Altemir described a method of submental endotracheal intubation.

The advantage of this technique include simplicity, promptness and low morbidity. It is a safe technique for managing the airway and does not interfere with any intraoral work during surgery or the intra-operative intermaxillary fixation. It avoids necessity for elective Tracheostomy which has its own inherent complications. The submental scar is cosmetic and practically invisible as compared with a tracheostomy scar.

The goal of this presentation is to describe about the indications, contraindications, advantages and disadvantages of submental intubation in orthognathic surgery.

OBTURATOR – “A CONTEMPORARY & CONVENTIONAL APPROACH WITH ALTERED CAST TECHNIQUE”

Presented by : Yashaswini G
Supervisor : Dr. Haripriyanka
College/University : KLE Institute of Dental Sciences, Bengaluru



ABSTRACT

Obturator prosthesis is a common treatment method for maxillectomy patients for maintaining their oronasal separation and resuming their social lives. After surgical resection, the remaining anatomical structures have a significant effect on prosthesis retention, stability and support.

Surgical intervention creates communication between the oral cavity, nasal cavity, and maxillary sinus. In such cases, it is very difficult for the patient to perform various normal functions like mastication, swallowing, speaking, and so on. Prosthodontic rehabilitation with obturator prosthesis restores the missing structures and acts as a barrier between the communication among the various cavities.

The goal of prosthodontist is rehabilitation of missing oral and extraoral structures along with restoration of the normal functions of mastication, speech, swallowing, appearance, and so on.

The present case report describes the rehabilitation of a maxillectomy patient with an obturator framework fabricated using CAD/CAM technology and conventional altered cast method to enhance retention and comfort to the patient.

AMELOBLASTIC CARCINOMA

Presented by : Varshitha B and MariyamAdil Shah
Supervisor : Dr. Sathish Kumaran
College/University : M R Ambedkar Dental College



ABSTRACT

AMELOBLASTIC CARCINOMA is a rare aggressive malignant epithelial odontogenic tumor of maxillofacial skeleton with a distinct predilection in mandible. Ameloblastic carcinoma is categorised into two types:

1. Denovo - which is a malignant carcinoma that has no evidence of previous ameloblastoma.
2. Carcinoma-ex-ameloblastoma - originates from a pre existing Ameloblastoma also called Ameloblastic carcinoma.

It is a locally aggressive lesion showing rapid growth with or without pain, paraesthesia and anesthesia, trismus and dysphonia. They have also been reported with local recurrences and metastasis to sites like Lungs, Brain, Liver and Bones. CLINICALLY it may appear as a large cystic lesion with benign features or as a large tissue mass with ulceration, significant bone resorption and tooth mobility. In my paper further I would like to expand on the Histopathologic feature, Case report and Treatment options for this rare Odontogenic Tumour.

INFECTED NASOPALATINE DUCT CYST

Presented by : Ashwini J and Juna Mariya Regi

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Nasopalatine duct cyst, also termed as incisive canal cyst, arises from embryogenic remnants of nasopalatine duct, the communication between nasal cavity and anterior maxilla in the developing fetus. Most of these cyst develop in the midline of anterior maxilla near the incisive foramen. It is one of the non-odontogenic cysts of the oral cavity. It occurs in about 1% of the population. The definite diagnosis should be based on clinical, radiological and histopathological findings. The treatment is enucleation of the cystic tissue. Here, we are presenting a case of nasopalatine duct cyst in a 40 year-old male who had been operated in the department of oral and maxillofacial surgery. The patient had undergone intentional RCT, cystic enucleation and surgical extraction of impacted supernumerary tooth.

OROFACIAL HERPES ZOSTER CASE REPORTS AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Presented by : Lithiya Scaria and Theertha U

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Herpes zoster also called shingles is an acute infectious viral disease. It is characterized by the inflammation of the dorsal root ganglia associated with vesicular eruption of skin or mucous membrane in areas supplied by the affected sensory nerve. The causative virus of Herpes zoster is Varicella zoster virus. Zoster is assumed to affect 10-20% of the individuals who have been exposed to the Varicella zoster virus. It is expected to develop among the elderly, usually on the background of weakened immune system. The involvement of trigeminal nerve causes orofacial manifestations marked by vesiculo ulcerative lesions, ulcers, pulp necrosis, osteonecrosis and post herpetic neuralgia. We present 2 case reports of Herpes zoster with oral manifestation.

SIALOGRAPHY AS A THERAPEUTIC AID IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SALIVARY GLAND DISORDERS

Presented by : Sania Ismail K and Namitha M.V.

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Sialography is defined as radiographic visualization of salivary glands by infusing a radiopaque contrast medium in their ductal system. Sialography is indicated in the diagnosis of salivary gland disorders such as sialadenitis, sialodochitis, sialectasis and Sjögren's syndrome. We report the role of sialography as an adjunctive therapeutic aid in the treatment of patients diagnosed with salivary gland disorders.

UNUSUAL ENTITY OF EDENTULOUS MAXILLA

Presented by : Sanjota Santosh Raikar

College/University : SDM College Of Dental Sciences And Hospital



ABSTRACT

Calcifying odontogenic cyst (COC) was first described by Gorlin et al in 1962 hence it is also called as Gorlin's cyst. They are very rare lesions with percentage of occurrence as low as 0.3 to 0.8 %. These cysts occur in gnathic bones (i.e maxilla and mandible) or can also occur extraosseously in gingiva. This cyst is a part of spectrum of lesions characterized by odontogenic epithelium containing "ghost cell" which may undergo calcification. These lesions show extensive diversity in clinical and histopathological features. It can occur at any age but with peak occurrence in 2nd and 3rd decade of life. In our study we present a rare case of COC affecting the edentulous maxilla in an elderly male.

A RARE CASE OF BENIGN INTRADERMAL NEVUS ASSOCIATED WITH EPIDERMAL CYST

Presented by : Mayuri Desai

College/University : SDM College Of Dental Sciences And Hospital



ABSTRACT

Nevi are benign by definition: these lesions are commonly named birthmarks or beauty marks. Melanocytic nevi are benign neoplastic proliferations of nevus cells, and classified as congenital and acquired. Melanocytes clustered together to form nevi. Melanocytic nevi are subject to change with age in both clinical and histopathologic findings. Epidermoid cysts may be classified as congenital or acquired, even if there is no difference between the two on presentation or histologically. Here we present a case of 18yr old male who presented with a black nodular lesion gradually increasing in size on left side of face. The lesion which resembled a nevus was excised and was diagnosed as an intradermal nevus associated with epidermal inclusion cyst on pathological examination. The clinical and pathological picture of this rare case is discussed in the presentation.

MANAGEMENT OF “WINDOW” OF BONE LOSS IN ARE-IMPLANTED AVULSED TOOTH

Presented by : Tanya Chondamma and Treesa Mary Joseph

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Among all facial injuries, dental injuries are the most common; of which avulsions occur in 1–16% of all dental injuries. Avulsion of permanent teeth is the most serious of all dental injuries. Replantation is the treatment of choice, but cannot always be carried out immediately.

A 16-year-old male patient reported with a chief complaint of hole in the gum in the anterior region. Patient gave a history of trauma to the front tooth region 6 months prior. On examination, a gingival fenestration with bony dehiscence was identified in relation to 11. Oral prophylaxis was done followed by fibre splinting. A free gingival graft was harvested from the palate and grafted at the affected region followed by LASER debridement and Low Level Laser Therapy. 6 month follow up showed uneventful wound healing.

Trauma that leads to bony defects is of great importance to Periodontists as they can result in significant cosmetic and functional problems for the patient.

This paper highlights a case report on the management of fenestration and dehiscence in a reimplanted avulsed tooth.

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REHABILITATION OF TMJ ANKYLOSIS

Presented by : Jeevitha C and Anjana Raman

College/University : M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital Bangalore



ABSTRACT

Temporomandibular joint ankylosis is defined as bony or fibrous adhesion of the anatomic joint components accompanied by a limitation in opening the mouth, causing difficulties with mastication, speaking and oral hygiene as well as inadvertently influencing mandibular growth. Disturbances in facial and mandibular growth and acute compromise of airway invariably results in physical and psychological disability.

TMJ Ankylosis is most commonly caused due to trauma, infections, systemic diseases, congenitally or can occur as a result of surgery.

A successful approach to the oral rehabilitation of a patient with ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint is a problem that has been challenging surgeons for years. Surgical correction of TMJ Ankylosis can be done by condylectomy, eminectomy, gaparthroplasty but the joint tends to re-ankylose. Hence, rehabilitation using various interpositioning materials such as proplast coated vitallum condylar prosthesis, Silicone sheet, autogenous costochondral grafts can be used followed by adjuvant therapies like mouth opening exercises, respiratory training, swallowing training, speech therapy etc, for successful treatment of the condition.

This paper aims to explore and compare various rehabilitation procedures in treating TMJ Ankylosis.

IMPLICATION OF TISSUE ADHESIVES IN ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Presented by : Sneha Suresh and Rameesa T

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Wound closure is part of any surgical procedure, and the objectives of lacerations repair or incision closure and the objectives of laceration repair or incision closure is approximate the edges of a wound so the natural healing process takes place.

Over the year new biomaterials have been used as alternate to conventional suture material, Cyanoacrylate bioadhesive are among them.

They carry the advantage of rapid application, patient comfort, resistance to infection, hemostatic properties and no suture removal anxiety.

MULTIPLE MYELOMA PERSISTING AS A PERIAPICAL PATHOLOGY

Presented by : M Akila

College/University : M R Ambedkar Dental College And Hospital, Bangalore



ABSTRACT

Multiple Myeloma is a malignant neoplasm of plasma cells that is characterized by production of M protein, bone lesions, kidney disease, hyperviscosity and hypercalcemia. They can affect a single bone, condition called 'solitary plasmacytoma' or may involve only soft tissues.

Etiology:

Remains unknown. However following factors have been implicated,

1. Radiation exposure
2. Occupational exposure- to petroleum products like farmers, wood workers and leather workers more prone.
3. Karyolytic abnormality-
 - a. Translocation t(11;14)(q13;q32) and t(4;14)(p16;q32)
 - b. Deletion of 13q
4. Oncogene- antioncogene
 - a. Over expression of MYC and RAS
 - b. Mutation of p53 and Rb growth suppressing oncogene.

Clinical features:

It occurs more frequently in patients between 50-80 years with mean age up to 60 years. Men are more prone than women.

Initial findings are bone pain, anaemia, renal insufficiency, hepatomegaly and splenomegaly. Bone invasion is secondary to bone marrow infections. The frequently affected sites- vertebra, ribs, femur, clavicle, pelvis and scapula. Jaw lesions may represent first sign in 17% of patients occurrence in maxilla and mandible very common.

Oral lesion rarely appear as a primary manifestation of disease. Oral manifestation- gingival haemorrhage, odontalgia, parasthesia, dental mobility and ulceration. It is more common in mandibular posterior region.

Investigation:

- a. Plain radiograph remains gold standard for imaging for diagnosis and staging. Soap bubble appearance of osteolytic lesion.
- b. MRI has high sensitivity and specificity
- c. FNAC of jaw swellings and bone marrow
- d. IHC proves useful tool differentiating it from lymphoma
- e. Blood and serum-hypergammaglobulinemia reversal of albumin- globulin ratio, anemia and thrombocytopenia.
- f. Urine analysis- Bence Jones proteins.

SENTINEL NODE BIOPSY IN ORAL CANCER-MINIMAL INVASIVE BIOPSY TECHNIQUE

Presented by : Jahnvi Nimmagadda and Amrit Kaur

College/University : M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital, Bangalore



ABSTRACT

Oral Cancer encompasses an important fraction of neoplasms of the head and neck region. One of the daunting properties of oral cancer is the high frequency of metastasis. Metastasis regionally is most commonly via lymphatic routes, thus the status of the cervical lymph nodes is a crucial factor and holds prime importance in determining the staging, management, and prognosis of oral carcinomas.

The Sentinel Lymph Node (SLN) is the first lymph node or group of nodes draining the nearby tumour. It is postulated that the lymphatic drain will first pass through SLN's as it is the target organs primary lymph node that is reached by metastasizing cancer cells from the tumour.

Clinically and radiologically negative neck lymph nodes in early Oral Carcinomas frequently create difficulty in predicting prognosis and defining treatment, owing to the chances of occult metastasis.

Sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB) is a minimally invasive biopsy technique that can be advocated for staging in very early oral cancer. It is also a reasonable alternative to Elective Lymph Node Dissection (ELND) that is traditionally performed. As compared to ELND, SLNB holds lesser rate of morbidity, is safer, feasible and a reliable tool.

Therefore, ensuring elective to selective is the aim with this minimal invasive biopsy technique in Oral Carcinomas.

PHYSICS FORCEPES

Presented by : Nesreejan and Nafeesa Sharvin

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

The physics forceps are the latest innovation in dental extraction technology. They provide an efficient means for atraumatic dental extraction without need of flap reflection.

There has been an increased interest in atraumatic tooth extraction in order to maintain bone for socket preservation for placement of dental implants.

It is a recently evolved new concept and tooling in exodontia. The physics forceps is developed in which primarily uses the biochemical advantages of a first lever, creep, stress distribution without the squeezing, grasping, twisting and tractional forces.

On comparison to conventional forceps, physics forceps decreases the incidence of crown, root and buccal bone plate fracture, preservation of periodontal ligament.

Conventional forceps are designed on the principle of simple machine incorporating two first class levers, connected with a wedge.

The physics forceps are atraumatic, hence extraction of molars using a physics forceps is more advantageous than using conventional forceps.

BOTOX IN DENTISTRY

Presented by : Yunus Ahmed and Mahima Shetty
Supervisor : Dr. Rangarajan
College/University : Bangalore Institute Of Dental Science

ABSTRACT

Botox has been used in the medical field since 1987 principally for its cosmetic treatment of wrinkles on the face and for its therapeutic uses in the management of strabismus, cervical dystonia, blepharospasm and juvenile cerebral palsy amongst other disorders. The toxin used is botulinum toxin A (BTX-A), which is a neurotoxin, extracted from the anaerobic bacteria -Clostridium botulinum. A growing number of dental surgeons have now been using this toxin as a part of their armamentarium for the management of various muscle-related dental disorders like bruxism, masseteric hypertrophy, myofascial pain, trismus, TMJ disorders and for retraining muscles during orthodontic treatment. This procedure has also been found to be a minimally invasive, safe and reproducible alternative to surgery for perioral esthetic enhancement, which includes treating high lip-line cases, gummy smiles and lip augmentation. Pleasing and promising results have been obtained with this technique showing none or mild and transient side effects. This article reviews clinical cases in which botox has been used successfully in the head and neck region.

NANODENTISTRY: A LEAP FOR THE FUTURE OF DENTISTRY PAPER PRESENTATION A LITERATURE REVIEW

Presented by : Shumaila Shahidi

College/University : Sri Rajiv Gandhi College of Dental Sciences and Hospital

ABSTRACT



Introduction: Nanotechnology is a huge scientific field including physics, optics, chemistry, engineering and medicine. In the last few decades, clinical application of nanotechnology and nanomaterials have expanded in biomedical and dental care.

Discussion: Nanodentistry has evolved as a new science of nanotechnology that helps in diagnosing, treating, preventing oral and dental disease, and improving dental health by using nanomaterials. These nanomaterials include clusters of atoms, grains, fibers, films, crystals, and nanoholes. Development of nanodentistry will make possible the maintenance of near – perfect oral health.

Future trends: Within the next decade, when the first micrometer-sized dental nanorobots can be constructed, these devices will allow precisely controlled oral analgesia, dentition replacement therapy, including repair of micron sized carious lesions, uncontrolled periodontal lesions and treating implant surfaces with various sizes of metal nanotubes. Nanotechnology-based systems and devices can detect Oral cancer cells, and identify cancer signatures, other than that it provides targeted delivery of anticancer therapeutics to tumor cells. Nanodiagnostics promise multiplexing capabilities, increased sensitivity, and lower the cost for screening and imaging of oral cancer.

HOW RESONANT FREQUENCY CAN BE THE FUTURE OF CANCER CURE?

Presented by : Sushmitha K

College/University : KLE Society's Institute Of Dental Sciences, Bangalore



ABSTRACT

Resonant frequency is the natural frequency of vibration determined by physical parameters of the vibrating object. An object could be made to vibrate at its resonant frequency.

The resonant frequencies led to the changes in the shape of the cells and eventually destruction. According to the study by Dr. Holland, he figured out the cancer cells are vulnerable to frequencies between 100000hz and 300000 hz. He described what happened when he unleashed just the right combination of frequency on the microorganisms in a lab, they shattered. He gathered the required electronic components and built a frequency machine for this purpose. The frequencies known as oscillating pulsed electronic field (OPEF) technology, destroyed an average of 25% -42% of leukemia cells. The treatment also slowed the growth of cancer cells by 60%. The purpose of this paper is to throw light on this minimally invasive treatment for cancer and how this could be our future cancer cure.

VACCINE FOR PERIODONTITIS

Presented by : Harshitha A

College/University : SDM College of Dental Science and Hospital



ABSTRACT

The treatment for periodontitis has been same for years i.e scaling and root planing to remove plaque and sometimes surgery in severe cases. But even with dedicated patient compliance and dental intervention , disease can progress and teeth can be lost. Though there are many etiological factors causing periodontitis, porphyromonas.gingivalis is one of the main causative organism.

Hence it is necessary to arrest the destructive activity of Porphyromonas, gingivalis, the proven culprit causing inflammation of periodontium at an early stage of the disease. Therefore here is a smart way to deal with it.

A new vaccine that can probably mean the end of periodontitis is worthy of giving a thought. The protection is characterized by antigen (KAS2-A1) specific IgG1 antibody and Th2 cell response towards experimental periodontitis seen in animal studies. Furthermore parenteral and intraoral administration of KAS2-A1 specific polyclonal antibodies protect against P.gingivalis induced bone resorption by inhibiting: proteolytic activity, binding to host cells / proteins and co-aggregation with other bacteria. Human trials are being carried out to ensure the feasibility of this vaccine. Therefore vaccination of humans with chronic periodontitis as an adjunct to scaling and root planning should help prevent re-emergence of P. gingivalis in subgingival plaque and thereby prevent dysbiosis and disease progression. This will result in improved long term outcome and make management much easier and less costly.

NANOBOTS -A FUTURE DEVICE FOR CANCER DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT**Presented by : Ashwathi.S.V****College/University : Sri Ramakrishna Dental College, Coimbatore.****ABSTRACT**

Cancer is the second leading cause of death globally, and is responsible for an estimated 9.6 million deaths in 2018. Globally, about 1 in 6 deaths is due to cancer. Oral cancer is often diagnosed only after it has advanced to an untreatable stage where the cancer cells have become aggressive and immune to therapeutic drugs. Detecting oral cancer at its earliest is thus vital for improving the survival rate of this disease. The traditional treatment of radiation kills not just cancer cells but healthy human cells as well, causing hair loss, fatigue, nausea, depression, and a host of other symptoms. These treatments take a lot of time and are also very expensive. Alternative to those treatments could be nanotechnology, as quicker and cheaper treatments can be developed for fatal diseases. Nanorobotics is an emerging field of nanotechnology which deals with design and construction of devices at an atomic, molecular or cellular level. Nanotechnology undeniably has a potential to be the most efficient and most favorable form of future treatment and diagnosis of cancer. DNA nanorobots and Bacteriobots are the 2 types of nanorobots used in cancer treatment. They target and eliminate cancer cells from the human body thus sparing the healthy cells. As scientists predict, in coming years, cancer will be chronic but manageable disease. Nanobots will play a key role for early disease detection, diagnosis and therapy thus improving the oral health and general well-being of humankind.

EXTENDED POUR IRREVERSIBLE HYDROCOLLOIDAL IMPRESSION MATERIALS.**Presented by : Ritika Mendalin and Rishikesh****College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet****ABSTRACT**

Irreversible hydrocolloids (alginates) are among the most commonly used impression materials. Traditional alginate materials produce impressions that are dimensionally unstable, and an accurate representation of the impressed structures is only achievable if the gypsum model is poured immediately. Recently, manufacturers have brought new products to the marketplace, with the claim that these new alginates are stable for up to 120 hours; these are called “extended-pour”.

These materials are said to possess, quick working and setting times, thixotropic, complete hardening reaction highly elastic, ideal for orthodontics, good tear and deformation resistance, detail reproduction at least 25 μm , smooth surface, optimum gypsum compatibility, dust-free and pleasant scents which can be comparable with the elastomeric impression materials. Thus with further research and development, these newly introduced extended pour irreversible hydrocolloidal material can substitute elastomeric materials in the near future.

EFFECTIVE USAGE OF DELTA/THETA WAVES AS AN ANXIOLYTIC AGENT IN PRE-OPERATIVE DENTAL PROCEDURES IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS'-A REVIEW

Presented by : Dr. Chitran Thirupathi,
College/University : AJIDS Mangalore, Karnataka

ABSTRACT

Use of sound for healing dates back to very early records. From the early 1900's, research has been undertaken to examine the effects of music and sound on the human physiology. The therapeutic effects of music have promoted the studies of effect of music on pain and anxiety on a variety of patient population. In most of these studies, listening to modulated sounds/music has resulted in decreased blood pressure, heart rate, and reduced anxiety in response to stressful procedures.

A binaural beat is an auditory illusion perceived when two different pure-tone sine waves, both with frequencies lower than 1500 Hz, with less than a 40 Hz difference between them, are presented to a listener dichotically. Binaural beats perception originates in the inferior colliculus of the midbrain where the auditory signals are integrated. By exposing the brain to these waves that create low frequency tones in the EEG, these soundwaves create shifts in the brainwaves that promote states of deep relaxation.

Preoperative anxiety is common and often very significant in children. Managing an anxious pediatric patient often becomes a difficult part of the procedure. This paper mainly showcases how Delta/Theta waves are a non-invasive, non-pharmacological, harmless method of inducing anxiolysis that can be used as an effective adjuvant with other behavior modification techniques used to manage pediatric cases in dental practice.

SALIVAOMICS IN ORAL CANCER

Presented by : Malini. P and Nitheash. P
College/University : Mahe Institute of Dental Sciences and Hospital



ABSTRACT

The goal of cancer management is to detect tumor at an early stage, for successful treatment prognosis. In addition to routine diagnostic techniques, more reliable and noninvasive methods are required for early diagnosis of cancer. Salivaomics is a broad collection of technologies that are used to explore the different types of molecules present in saliva. Although many proteins and mRNA salivary biomarkers have been identified so-far., none have been validated for routine clinical use. As the heterogeneity in carcinogenesis exists along with multifactorial etiology, the results may be obtained by gathering data from saliva with the use of multiple biomarkers. Large scale studies that incorporate proteomics, transcriptomics, and additional 'omics,' are initiated to bring technologies to clinical point-of-care.

Keywords: salivaomics, oral cancer, salivary biomarkers.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-DEMYSTIFYING DENTISTRY: PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.**Presented by : Sindu****College/University : KLE Institute Of Dental Sciences****ABSTRACT**

A plethora of advancements in the field of technology during the last few decades have integrated these technological advancements in our day to day life. Artificial intelligence (AI) is a field of engineering science dealing with the computational understanding and ability of the computers to mimic human brain to exhibit an intelligent behaviour to perform the tasks effortlessly. It has begun to establish itself even into the field of dentistry and medicine. Right from data acquisition to even performing virtual surgeries were made possible with the introduction of virtual reality in the medicine and dentistry. The need for proper documentation of the patient's information, quick and reliable treatment protocols through robotics in the field of surgery has encouraged the use of these software technologies in assisting the dentist to diagnose and treat the patients efficiently. However, this technological advancement is still in the stages of infancy and this paper is an attempt to highlight the role of artificial intelligence in dentistry.

INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ORAL DISEASES**Presented by : Kumkum Tharang K.N****College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet****ABSTRACT**

Integrative medicine is healing-oriented medicine that takes account of the whole person, including all aspects of lifestyle. It emphasizes the therapeutic relationship between practitioner and patient, is informed by evidence, and makes use of all the appropriate therapies.

According to the WHO, 80% of the world's population depends on traditional medicine (herbal) for their primary healthcare needs.

Herbal extracts have been successfully used in dentistry as tooth-cleansing, anti-microbial, anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, anti-inflammatory and analgesic substances. Their proven medicinal properties are an effective source of treatment for various oral diseases.

The review summarizes the various alternative practices and discusses the potential for integrative medicine in the management of oral diseases.

3D PRINTING TECHNOLOGY

Presented by : Rishik Muthappa C and Stephen Anthony Rodrigues

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

3D printing is a phrase used to describe the process of creating 3D object from digital file using a material printer in a manner similar to printing images on paper. Additive manufacturing or commonly called as 3D printing has gained a lot of popularity in the digital world. Apart from using 3D printing in the field of fashion, architecture, aerospace, defence and animation it is widely used in medical and dental practice because of its high efficiency, accuracy, precision and reliability. In prosthetic treatment computerised scanning system and 3D printing system have come largely to replace the traditional techniques of producing prosthetic work. 3D printing has able to produce Crowns, FPDs, Gingival masks and significantly elevated the rate of success in Dental Implantology and Craniofacial reconstruction. Certified materials like Light Cured Resin, Power Binder, Sintered Power, Thermoplastic materials and so on are used to fabricate different prosthesis using methods like SLS, Stereo lithography, FDM, LOM etc.

This paper review includes overall outlook of 3D printing technology and it's future in Prosthodontics and Craniofacial prosthesis.

MAXILLARY NERVE VARIATIONS AND ITS CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE REVIEW

Presented by : Ritcha Mendalin and Sushmitha Shree B.A

Supervisor : Mr. Bhanuprasad

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

The aim of this review is to collect data from the literature and give a detailed description of the innervation of the maxilla. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the variation in the paths and communications of the maxillary nerve which should be considered by the clinicians as nerve supply, assumed prime importance to oral surgeons to understand better and to avoid complications associated with anesthesia and surgical procedures.

ROBOTS-AI IN DENTISTRY

Presented by : Parnika Misra

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Robotics is that branch of technology specializing in designing, construction, operation and application of robots as well as the computer for control, sensory feedback and processing of information. Robots are human innovations introduced to reduce manual efforts in hazardous working environments, to increase the accuracy and precision of the work being carried out and to reduce manual labor. Application of robots to prosthodontics is a novel application of robot technology in medical field.

Traditional prosthodontics is largely based on visual assessment and manual operation. Cooperation between experienced dental specialist and skilled technician is often needed to produce quality prosthesis with low revision rate. With the development of robotics and artificial intelligence and the urgent requirements in prosthodontics, a new type of medical robot, such as prosthodontic robots is introduced. Prosthodontic robots can realize functions, such as the manufacturing, surgical aspects of dental implantology, and clinical scenarios needed in training dentists. Rich experience and technique between dental specialist and technician is integrated to the software of prosthodontic expert system.

The study about application of robotic technology in prosthodontics will be a theoretical and technical innovation and breakthrough. Its successful application in the manufacture of dental prosthesis, dental implantology and clinical scenario promote the development of prosthodontics and its relative fundamental theory.

SURGICAL APPROACHES TO THE TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT.

Presented by : Jayalakshmi J and Harsha K H

College/University : Coorg Institute Of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

The Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) acts as a sliding hinge between mandible and the temporal bone. Treatment of TMJ disease is still one of the controversial issues in the maxillofacial surgery field. TMJ problems such as disc derangement, pathologic lesions and traumatic injuries would have a significant influence on the quality of life of the patients. Hence it is important to choose the best surgical techniques to solve the problem and rehabilitate the TMJ function. There are several surgical approaches in the management of Temporomandibular joint problems including some pros and cons. So, in this paper, we aim to present a comprehensive review of surgical approaches to the TMJ.

DOGMAS IN PROSTHODONTICS

Presented by : Partha Yadav K.P and Jadeer Mohammed
College/University : Coorg Institute Of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Many “old truth” regarding prosthodontic interventions can be called dogmas, opinions based on belief than scientific evidence. There is, for example, lack of evidence to support the opinion that a face-bow is necessary in the fabrication of prostheses, and many theories related to occlusion are not evidence-based. A dogma is defined as a belief or opinion held to be true. There is, need for more research with systematic and controlled studies to be able to answer the many remaining controversial questions and improve the quality and security of clinical care. Biological, psychological, economical, and quality-of-life aspects should be incorporated in the research besides clinical comparisons between different therapies. Clinical practice should be based on best possible evidence and include the clinical experience and expertise of therapeutic team as well as the patient's wishes and preferences. In the longer perspective, many of today's 'truths' will be questioned, and dogmas that lack strong evidence will be abandoned. The prosthodontic community should take an active part in this process. The prosthodontic community should take an active part in the process. To critically inspect current opinions of clinical methods in an essential part in the development evidence based care. It is the aim of this paper to review current evidence for some selected clinical procedures in prosthodontics based on a scrutiny of the literature.

DENTAL MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS RECEIVING BISPHOSPHONATE THERAPY – A REVIEW

Presented by : Bharath G and Kailash C
College/University : Coorg Institute Of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Bisphosphonates, synthetic (Non-biodegradable) analogues of pyrophosphate, were initially used in industry as water softening agents in irrigation systems and later on discovered as bone loss inhibitors. Bisphosphonates inhibit bone resorption by being selectively taken up and adsorbed to mineral surfaces in bone, where they interfere with the action of the bone-resorbing osteoclasts. Thus, they have been proposed in the management of periodontal diseases by inhibiting the osteoclastic bone resorption and hence are used as a host modulating factor for prevention of bone loss. The other indications being Osteoporosis, Paget's disease, Malignant hypercalcaemia, Bone metastasis, Multiple myeloma etc. Gastro intestinal intolerance, Renal and hepato-toxicity, Hypocalcaemia, Osteonecrosis of jaws seen especially after invasive dental treatment (called as Bisphosphonate related osteo-necrosis of jaw, BRONJ) are the main side effects of bisphosphonate therapy. To overcome such effects during dental management of patients, the recommendations focus on conservative surgical procedures, proper sterile technique, appropriate use of oral disinfectants and the principles of effective antibiotic therapy. The dentist should retain in his/her file the acknowledgment and consent for the treatment.

CONTROLLED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS FOR ORAL CANCER TREATMENT

Presented by : Sanjan K.P and Showryavardhan M.R
College/University : Coorg Institute Of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC), which encompasses the oral cavity-derived malignancies, is a devastating disease causing substantial morbidity and mortality in both men and women. It is the most common subtype of the head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC), which is ranked the sixth most common malignancy worldwide. Despite promising advancements in the conventional therapeutic approaches currently available for patients with oral cancer, many drawbacks are still to be addressed; surgical resection leads to permanent disfigurement, altered sense of self and debilitating physiological consequences, while chemo- and radio-therapies result in significant toxicities, all affecting patient wellbeing and quality of life. Thus, the development of novel therapeutic approaches or modifications of current strategies is paramount to improve individual health outcomes and survival, while early tumour detection remains a priority and significant challenge. In recent years, drug delivery systems and chronotherapy have been developed as alternative methods aiming to enhance the benefits of the current anticancer therapies, while minimizing their undesirable toxic effects on the healthy non-cancerous cells. Targeted drug delivery systems have the potential to increase drug bioavailability and bio-distribution at the site of the primary tumour. This review confers current knowledge on the diverse drug delivery methods, potential carriers (e.g., polymeric, inorganic, and combinational nanoparticles; nanolipids; hydrogels; exosomes) and anticancer targeted approaches for oral squamous cell carcinoma treatment, with an emphasis on their clinical relevance in the era of precision medicine, circadian chronobiology and patient-centred health care.

NANOTECHNOLOGY IN PROSTHODONTICS

Presented by : Bhagya R And Ananya Ajeesh
Supervisor : Dr. Basavaraj S Salagundi
College/University : Coorg Institute Of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

In recent years, science has undergone a great evolution, taking humanity to a new era: The era of nanotechnology. Nanotechnology is the field of science and technology pertaining to the creation and use of materials or devices at nanometer scale. Nano-scale is small in size, but its potential is vast. Since 1990s, nanotechnology has been exploited for potential medical and dental applications. Nanotechnology has numerous applications in the field of nanomedicine, nano-materials, nanorobotics, implantology, and biotechnology. It has been shown that the performances of many biomaterials used in prosthodontics have been significantly enhanced after their scales were reduced by nanotechnology, from micron-size to nanosize. Nanomaterials in dentistry can be metals, ceramics, polymers, implant modifications, and composite materials that demonstrate novel properties when compared with conventional materials due to their nanoscale features. Nanocomposites composed of nanomaterials and traditional metals, ceramics, resin, or other matrix materials have been widely used in prosthodontics because their properties, such as modulus of elasticity, surface hardness, polymerisation shrinkage, and filler loading, were significantly increased after the addition of the nanomaterials. The present article highlights the various applications of nanotechnology in the field of dentistry, especially prosthodontics.

ORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF STDs

Presented by : Ananya. K. Y and Sanjana. S
College/University : Coorg Institute Of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

STD's are diverse diseases that are major public health threat throughout the globe. They are group of communicable diseases that are predominantly transmitted by sexual contact or close bodily contact with infected individuals. More than 1 million sexually transmitted infections are acquired every day worldwide. Though bacterial and viral pathogens are primary etiological agents, parasitic infection like trichomoniasis can also cause STDs. Most of the STDs initially do not cause symptoms and go unnoticed. Oral manifestations are common features of STDs. STD's like gonorrhea, syphilis, chlamydia, HPV infection, HIV infection can cause problems ranging from asymptomatic illness to life threatening systemic illness. The systemic complications and sequel of STDs may lead to serious morbidity and even death. Delayed diagnosis and treatment of STDs can lead to infertility, pelvic inflammatory disease, cervical cancer and other serious health complications. Hence health personnel including dentists should have the knowledge about causative agents, their course, consequence of STDs and their impact on oral and systemic health.

PLUMES

Presented by : Vasudha Bharadwaj J and Chandana Menon
College/University : Coorg Institute Of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Lasers and electrocautery have been used widely for soft and hard tissue cutting procedures. Whenever surgical or invasive procedures are performed with these equipment, plumes or surgical smoke is produced. It contains variety of contaminants including viable bacteria, virus, tissue etc. Studies have shown that it can contain many blood-borne pathogens. Many health issues like respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, hepatitis and HIV were reported.

So, preventing the hazardous effects of plumes is very important. This article reviews the cause, effects and guidelines to be followed by the practitioners who are exposed to surgical smoke on a daily basis.

DIABETES AND PERIODONTAL DISEASE: A TWO WAY RELATIONSHIP.**Presented by : Spoothy Jayadev****Supervisor : Vamshi. T.****College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet****ABSTRACT**

Periodontitis and diabetes are common, complex chronic disease with an established bidirectional relationship.

Diabetes is associated with an increased prevalence and reverse periodontics is associated with compromised glycemic control. Periodontal treatment has been associated with improvement in glycemic control in diabetic patient, with reduction in HbA1c of approximately 0.4% following periodontal therapy.

For these reasons, management of periodontitis in people with diabetes is particularly important. The dental team therefore has an important role to play in the management of people with diabetes. An emerging role for dental professionals is envisaged, in which diabetes screening tools could be used to identify patients at high risk of diabetes, to enable them to seek further investigations and assessment from medical healthcare providers.

MASSPEC PEN**Presented by : Suchithra Sampath Kumar****College/University : Sri Ramakrishna Dental College and Hospital****ABSTRACT**

Tissue assessment and diagnosis are critical in the clinical management of cancer patients. One of the greatest challenges an onco surgeon faces is determining the delicate boundary between cancerous and normal tissues to achieve negative margins for invasive and carcinoma in situ, because adverse patient outcome is strongly associated with residual tumor at the surgical margin. Thus, accurate negative margin assessment and complete tumor excision are highly desirable across cancer surgeries because they offer prolonged disease-free and overall survival. Intraoperative assessment of the extent of tumor involvement can be challenging through conventional histopathologic analysis of frozen sections. Frozen section preparation is time- and labor-intensive and requires skilled technicians and pathologists to produce and interpret the results. Thus, Molecular analysis of cancer tissues offers the exciting opportunity to incorporate cancer-specific biomarkers for improved cancer detection and diagnosis. Several techniques have been developed for rapid molecular diagnosis of cancer tissues but, these technologies rely on tissue damage to produce molecular ions or constrained to a specific surgical modality. Here, we describe the development and application of an automated, biocompatible, disposable handheld device, the MasSpec Pen, for direct, real-time nondestructive sampling and molecular diagnosis of tissues. The mass spectra obtain rich molecular information includes diagnostic metabolites, lipids, and proteins through the handheld sampling probe using a discrete water droplet and rapidly identifies the normal tissue from the cancerous tissue during surgery. It has provided high sensitivity and specificity for cancer detection (>96%), including prediction of histological subtypes of the cancers.

E- POSTER ORIGINAL RESEARCH

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3.	To Evaluate Distribution Profile Of Oral Diseases In Rural Area Using ‘Geographic Information System And Mapping.	Rohan Chinnappa N D, Uthsav M U Gowda	Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences- Faculty of Dental Sciences	93
4.	Habit Associated Oral Lesions In Outpatients Visiting A Dental Hospital In South Coorg	Niharika T. P	CIDS	93
5.	Soaps To Scrub The Germs Away!!	PoojaVinod	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences	94
6.	Identification of microbial population isolated from dental students’ mobile phones	Annissa Azfa binti Anuwa Muhammed Anirul Mukminin Mohd Kharuzhas	UITM, Malaysia	94

THE RELATIONS OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS WITH ANGULAR CHEILITIS IN CHILDRENS LOCATED IN SUWUNG LANDFILLS DENPASAR**Presented by : Maria Stefanie Hendrijanto****College/University : Faculty of Dentistry Mahasaraswati University, Bali, Indonesia.****ABSTRACT**

A good nutrition is a stand art of nutrition status where is have a balance between amount of energy incoming to body with energy that come out from body according to individual needs. But, this is not happened to peoples that have a bad nutrition which is amount of energy incoming to body much less than individual needs. A bad nutrition is a presdisposing factors that caused of angular cheilitis especially in children. Angular Cheilitis is an infected fissure that's happened around the mouth, usually surrounded by a redness. This lesion caused by a candida and staphylococcisaureus. Purpose: The purpose of this study are to know about is there any relations between a nutrition status and angular cheilitis in children who are located in Suwung landfill Denpasar city. Methods: The method used in this study is approach to cross sectional study. Results: The result of this study is in childrens who is being a sample with the number 32 subjects there is 20 subjects (62,5%) had an angular cheilitis and a bad nutrition with dominated by childrens aged 6 – 7 years old. Conclusion: The Conclusion of this study are nutrional status had a relations with Angular Cheilitis in children located in Suwunglands fill Denpasar.

APPLICATION OF MACHINE LEARNING ON PERI-APICAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS ON X-RAY FILMS**Presented by : Dinh Quoc Minh and Le Kha Anh****Supervisor : Dr. Vo Truong Nhu Ngoc****College/University : Hanoi Medical University, Vietnam****ABSTRACT**

Nowadays, Machine learning is widely applied in medicine and dentistry to improve the quality of healthcare. In dentistry, Machine learning is studied to support the diagnosis of common dental diseases such as dental caries, cancers, and injuries.

Peri-apical diseases also are common dental diseases that take a lot of time in clinical examination and treatment planning. We conducted this research to determine the sensitivity and specificity of machine learning in peri-apical disease diagnosis on X-Ray films.

TO EVALUATE DISTRIBUTION PROFILE OF ORAL DISEASES IN RURAL AREA USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM AND MAPPING.

Presented by : Rohan Chinnappa N D and Uthsav M U Gowda

Supervisor : Dr. Thejaswini

College/university : Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences- Faculty of Dental Sciences

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Geographic information systems are spatial data management systems. Geographic information systems are digital systems that can integrate, store, adjust, analyze and arrange geographically referenced information. Aims: Evaluate distribution profile of oral diseases in rural area using 'Geographic information system' and mapping.

Objectives

Objective 1: To obtain disease profile using WHO proforma in rural area.

Objective 2: To map the data obtained using Geographic information system.

Methodology: The data is collected from rural area (sample size- 104) about oral diseases (Dental caries, periodontal disease and oral pre malignant diseases) by using the WHO proforma and the data is integrated and mapped using geographical information system software.

Result: A geographic map is obtained which shows us the prevalence of oral diseases in rural area.

Conclusion: The result obtained is helpful in knowing about the disease profile of the rural area.

HABIT ASSOCIATED ORAL LESIONS IN OUTPATIENTS VISITING A DENTAL HOSPITAL IN SOUTH COORG

Presented by : Niharika T. P

Supervisor : Dr. Veena S. N.

College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Science



ABSTRACT

Oral mucosal lesions have often been associated with various habits such as smoking, use of smokeless tobacco & consumption of alcohol. So the common mucosal lesional manifestations associated with these habits include Tobacco pouch keratosis, Smoker's palate, Smoker's melanosis, Oral submucosal fibrosis & lichenoid reaction. It is well known that oral cancer is associated with the use of tobacco. This poster presents the findings of a cross sectional study of the prevalence of characteristics of habit associated oral lesions in out-patients visiting a dental hospital in South Coorg.

SOAPS TO SCRUB THE GERMS AWAY!!

Presented by : Pooja Vinod
Supervisor : Dr. Bhakti Sadhu
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

**ABSTRACT**

Introduction: Hand washing with soap and water is a universally accepted practice for reducing the transmission of potentially pathogenic microorganisms. The aim of this study was to compare the reduction of microbial contamination after using different soaps.

Methodology: A single blind randomized controlled trial was done using soaps containing Chlorhexidine, Iodine, Triclosan and Parachlorometaxylenol. Water was used as a control. Five subjects were used in each group. Samples were collected as hand prints on the Blood agar and Mac Conkey's agar before and after using soaps. Samples were analysed for bacterial count and statistical analysis was done.

Results: Soap containing Parachlorometaxylenol showed maximum reduction of *Coagulase Negative Staphylococci Species* and a statistically significant reduction of *Staphylococcus Aureus* was found. ($p < 0.05$). Iodine showed the maximum reduction of *Bacillus* species.

Conclusion: Soap containing Parachlorometaxylenol showed maximum reduction of microbial count.

IDENTIFICATION OF MICROBIAL POPULATION ISOLATED FROM UiTM DENTAL STUDENTS' MOBILE PHONES

Presented by : Anuwa A.A, Kharuzhar A.M, Hassan E.H, Harun N.
College /University : Faculty of Dentistry, Universiti Teknologi MARA

ABSTRACT

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the awareness level in mobile phones hygiene practice and to identify different types of microbial population isolated from UiTM dental students' mobile phones; among preclinical and clinical students.

Materials and Methods: 80 students; 40 each from preclinical and clinical year were randomly selected. A questionnaire assessing their awareness and mobile phone hygiene practice was distributed. Swabs were taken from the students' mobile phones, cultured on nutrient agar and incubated for 24 hours. Bacterial colonies were harvested, Gram-stained and viewed under light microscope. Genomic DNA were extracted from all bacterial isolates using PrimePrep extraction kit. PCR was run using 16sRNA primer. Data obtained were analysed using chi-square and t-test based on SPSS v25 software.

Results: There was no significance difference in all parameters assessed in the questionnaire between the clinical and preclinical students. Nevertheless, bacterial growth, mostly polymicrobial was observed. 83.75% ($n=67$) were of Gram positive bacteria, whilst 16.25% ($n=13$) were Gram negative. The Gram negative bacterial load was statistically higher on the mobile phones of clinical students compared to preclinical students ($p < 0.05$). The most common bacterial shape isolated was cocci (61.25%), followed by staphylococci (23.75%), rod (6.25%), streptococci (5%), diplococci (2.5%), and spirochaete (1.25%). 35 PCR products were identified among the selected isolates and will be sent for sequencing for bacterial species identification.

Conclusions: A high level of awareness but poor attitude towards mobile phones hygiene practice was observed between preclinical and clinical students. The laboratory findings revealed that Gram negative bacteria was mainly harboured in the dental clinics and simulation laboratory, whilst Gram positive in the dental faculty.

Keywords: Mobile phones, microbial population, contamination.

Acknowledgement: This study was funded by Dana UiTM Cawangan Selangor (DUCS) grant (600-UiTMSEL (PI. 5/4) (072/2018).

E- POSTER CASE REPORT

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BRANCHIAL CYST-A CASE REPORT

Presented by : Supreetha T S
Supervisor : Dr. Satyajit Topajiche
College/University : KLE Society's Institute of Dental Sciences, Bangalore

**ABSTRACT**

A branchial cyst is a congenital cyst, which arises on the lateral part of the neck from a failure of obliteration of the second branchial cleft in embryonic development. It is present at birth on one side of the neck and is located just in front of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. The classic theory holds that the cyst develops from the remnants of the branchial clefts because it occurs in the area of the embryonic gill arch apparatus. A second theory considers that it arises from the cystic changes in parotid gland epithelium that becomes entrapped in the upper cervical lymph nodes during embryonic life. However, the classic theory is most accepted.

Because of its rarity, it is often misdiagnosed. Although present at birth, many cases do not become evident until later in childhood or adolescence, with an initial clinical presentation in adulthood being encountered rarely. Here, we present to you a case report of 40 yr old female who presented asymptomatic with a swelling located at the submandibular region at the angle of the mandible.

EFFICACY OF PLATELET RICH FIBRIN FOR THE TREATMENT OF FURCATION DEFECTS DEGREE II IN MANDIBULAR MOLARS

Presented by : Cam Le Ngoc Hong and Thuy Anh Vu Pham
College/University : Odonto-Stomatology Faculty, University of Medicine & Pharmacy Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

**ABSTRACT**

Introduction: Furcation defects related to periodontitis still challenge in clinical practice as the anatomy variation and the limited access. The contemporary treatment approach is regeneration of the periodontal furcation tissue. Recently, A-PRF+ is a low-speed platelet concentration, which remains more leukocytes and growth factors in fibrin network, may be an appropriate material for regenerative furcation tissue. This study was investigated to evaluate the efficacy of A-PRF+ in the treatment of mandibular degree II furcation defects.

Materials and methods: Seven patients with eight mandibular degree II furcation defects were enrolled in this case series. All were treated with open flap debridement (OFD) in conjunction PRF. Clinical and radiographic parameters (probing pocket depth (PPD), gingival recession (GR), vertical and horizontal clinical attachment level (VCAL, HCAL), bone defect fill (%BF)) were recorded at baseline, 3 and 6 months healing post-operative.

Results: Six of eight defects were significantly improved the clinical conditions (grade II to grade I), two defects remain the initial grade. No more severe conditions (grade III or tooth loss) was recorded. After 3 and 6 months, PPD, VCAL, HCAL were significantly reduced; %BF was 18.18% after six months.

Conclusion: Within the limitation of this paper, open flap debridement (OFD) and application of PRF were significantly effective in regenerative treatment of the furcation defects was demonstrated effectiveness.

E- POSTER REVIEW ARTICLE

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GREEN DENTISTRY**Presented by : Heena****College/University : Yenepoya Dental College****ABSTRACT**

The color green has healing power and is the most restful and relaxing color. Green indicates safety in the advertising of drugs and medical products. In today's modern world, it is utmost necessary to understand the importance of being ecofriendly as it has big impact on the environment and ecosystem due to large amount of waste produced by various dental procedures along with excessive use of water and electricity, which specifically emphasis the need to move towards Green Dentistry. Green dentistry is an innovative way of dental practice which is environment friendly and at the same time conserves money, time by reducing waste, conserving energy and decrease pollution with the use of latest techniques and procedures thus protecting the environment and mankind from the hazards of rapid urbanization in developing countries.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) - AN IMPORTANT ANALYTIC TOOL IN DENTISTRY.**Presented by : Uday Kiran. S****Supervisor : Dr.Tejaswini.B.D****College/University : Faculty of Dental Sciences, Ramaiah University of Dental Sciences****ABSTRACT**

Introduction: Geographic information system (GIS) is a software system that displays the data in a thematic or mapped representation. An evidence based search on GIS and its application in dentistry provides an idea on how GIS helps in giving the professionals an insight on increasing availability of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in health organizations, together with the proliferation of spatially disaggregate data. This had led to a number of researches that have been concerned with different arenas in dentistry to investigate dental problems, services available, and manpower and resource distribution. The main aim of this research is to review the use of GIS-based measures and its applications in dentistry.

Methodology: Search for articles published in different journals on GIS and their application in Dentistry.

Results: The literature search reveals the application of GIS for obtained various data on oral health need and oral diseases prevalence in a particular selected group of population. A summary of article results has been highlighted in the poster.

Conclusion: To conclude, this poster gives a brief insight on the applications of GIS in dentistry where the oral disease prevalence and that have been published in various journals.

INVESTIGATION OF ORAL CARCINOMA

Presented by : K.B Ayesha Zuhra and Anjana Raman
Supervisor : Dr Satish Kumaran. P
College/University : M.R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital Sciences

**ABSTRACT**

Oral carcinoma is the most prevalent cancers and one of the ten most common causes of death. Researchers of oral cancer agree that the early diagnosis of oral cancer greatly increases the probability of cure with minimum impairment, deformity and improved survival rate. Clinical examination and biopsy allows for early detection of premalignant and early oral cancers. The diagnostic tests for early detection include brush biopsy, autofluorescence, salivary proteomics, DNA analysis, biomarkers and spectroscopy. Recently based on various studies the oral CDx brush biopsy technique with a computer assisted analysis has been proposed as a highly accurate method of determining precancerous and cancerous lesions. A diagnostic imaging evaluation consisting of either computed tomography (CT) scanning or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is also used to assess the extent of local and regional tumor spread, the depth of invasion and the extent of lymphadenopathy. In addition to this Ultrasonography detects the spread of cancer to the lymph nodes in the neck. A Positron Emission Tomography-computed tomography (PET- CT) scan is also useful as the cancer cells tend to use the energy of the radioactive sugar substance injected into the patient's body more actively. This poster will review the various diagnostic modalities and assess their value in the early detection and diagnosis of oral carcinoma.

PET IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF ORAL CANCER

Presented by : Subhalaxmi Jayaram and Shrishma L.V.
Supervisor : Dr. Satish Kumaran P
College/University : M.R Ambedkar Dental college and Hospital

**ABSTRACT**

Oral cancer ranks among the most common cancers in India and has, over time necessitated prompt and structured action against it. Early and authentic diagnosis with appropriate treatment plan can pave the way for better prognosis and survival rate.

Studies have shown that PET (Positron Emission Tomography) can be useful in diagnosis of oral cancer and in the prediction of the patient's prognosis. PET monitors the biochemical functioning of cells by detecting how certain compounds, such as glucose are metabolised. Cancer cells metabolise glucose at a much higher level than normal tissues.

The ability of PET to detect nodal and distant metastases, among various other functions can furnish the health care provider with valuable information which can be used for diagnosis, assessing therapeutic response and predicting the prognosis in patients with oral cancer.

This poster aims to review the inclusion of PET in the diagnosis of oral cancer.

IMPRESSION FREE MODELS

Presented by : Spoorthy Jayadev and Shreya Santhosh
Supervisor : Dr. Vikram
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

The diagnostic information from plaster models when converted to digital files are highly accurate, however this approach is also prone to errors. Eliminating physical impression altogether is ultimately where technology is leading. This poster highlights the superiority of an intraoral scanner in obtaining the digital models for orthodontics. It also shows its ease of use in a dental clinic also the accuracy of digital models in greater especially for complex measurement like space analysis, bolton's analysis when compared to plaster model. The most important expectation from a digital model system is high diagnostic accuracy and reliability. Elimination of the conventional impression and generation of dental models directly from 3D dental anatomy will yield more accuracy. Since, an intraoral emits only optical radiation, exposing the patient to radiation is avoided. These are self-contained in rolling units, making them portable around the office.

ESTHETICS IN COMPLETE DENTURES

Presented by : Chethan Surya Saju and Thara Chandran
Supervisor : Dr. Pallavi N T
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

**ABSTRACT**

The dentogenic concept is an esthetic philosophy. Its purpose is to present knowledge whereby the prosthodontist may replace the lost dentition in such a manner as to effect an appearance which is complimentary to the sex, personality, and age of the patient.

Other interests have seemingly occupied the attention of the profession, to the unfortunate exclusion of the esthetic or cosmetic phase. The result of this disinterest has been an impersonal, characterless, or mechanical arrangement of teeth.

The dentogenic concept has been explained and demonstrated for the benefit of the dentist and the dental laboratory technician. The technician has been enlightened so that he can lend a helping hand to the dentist when needed.

Both physical aids and knowledge have been placed in the hands of the dentist so that he may be able to guide the patient to "look with the eye, and see with the mind," and thus believe in his dentist's ability and understand his reasoning. Only in this manner can there be a welcome acceptance of the inspired efforts of the dentist, and the entire profession can be led to nobler heights in its service to mankind.

RECENT ADVANCEMENTS IN IMPLANT MATERIALS IN DENTISTRY

Presented by : Ashwini J and Juna Mariya Regi
Supervisors : Dr. Basavaraj S Salagundi and Dr. Unni Pypallil
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



ABSTRACT

A dental implant is an artificial tooth root that is placed into the jaw to hold a replacement tooth or bridge. Dental implants may be an option for people who have lost a tooth or teeth due to periodontal disease, injury or any other reason.

Oral implants came into being in the 1960s as a reliable treatment option for Some of the currently used dental implant materials are titanium, ceramics, zirconia, PEEK, PEKK, roxolid. This poster summarizes the current knowledge on the recent advancement in implant materials used in dentistry.

REGULATION OF BLOOD PRESSURE

Presented by : Shreya S.C and Amrutha Mariya George
Supervisor : Mrs. Vamshi Thimmanna
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



ABSTRACT

Blood pressure is the lateral pressure exerted by the flowing blood on the walls of the vessels. It is usually measured in mm Hg. The term blood pressure denotes the arterial pressure. Conventionally systolic and diastolic blood pressure are denoted as numerator and denominator respectively that is 120/80 mm Hg. Arterial blood pressure is controlled by several mechanisms which under physiological conditions maintain the normal MAP within a narrow range of 95-100 mm Hg. Each mechanism performs a specific function. Various mechanisms controlling arterial pressure can be grouped as follows

- Rapidly active mechanism or Short term mechanism
- Baroreceptor Reflexes
- Chemoreceptor Reflexes
- Central nervous system ischemic response
- Cushing reflexes
- Slow active mechanism or Long term mechanism
- Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone access mechanism
- Adrenalin and Nor-Adrenalin hormone mechanism
- Renal body fluid feedback mechanism
- Regulation of blood pressure by anti-diuretic hormone

BEST OPTION FOR PARTIALLY EDENTULOUS PATIENTS

Presented by : Jaik Roy and Tinto Tomy
Supervisor : Dr. Pallavi N T
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

**ABSTRACT**

The treatment options for partially edentulous patients with missing single or multiple teeth range from a provisional removable partial denture, a definitive cast partial denture, a resin bonded prosthesis, fixed partial denture or osseointegrated prosthesis. Clinical decision making is critically dependant on the status of the abutment teeth, which are often periodontally involved themselves. Treatment for partially edentulous patients with advanced periodontal disease involves selective retention of few strategically located key abutments for subsequent overdentures, or for extensive FPD treatment or for implant supported fixed prostheses. Implant supported prostheses have introduced new hope for the 'edentulous cripples' and have become an acceptable treatment modality.

TISSUE ENGINEERING: A NEW ERA IN DENTISTRY

Presented by : Channabasava R Hosdodde and Harshakeerthi D
Supervisor : Dr. Ananda
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

**ABSTRACT**

Tissue engineering involves the conglomeration of several biomedical fields of research including material science, engineering, and medicine. The objective of tissue engineering is to repair/regenerate the damaged/lost tissue. The advent of molecular biology and rapid progress in material science and engineering has a lead to a surge in the development of tissue engineering.

Tissue engineering in dentistry has shown remarkable progresses, especially due to successful isolation and characterization of stem cells from the oral tissue including dental pulp, gingiva. Dental pulp derived mesenchymal stem cells have shown to undergo tripod differentiation (chondrocyte, osteocyte, adipocyte) 2, 3. Thus tissue engineering is a field of novel sciences and technology which brings medicine, engineering, and material sciences together for the regeneration and repair of lost tissue.

PERIODONTALLY ACCELERATED OSTEOGENIC ORTHODONTICS

Presented by : Mahalakshmi A
Supervisor : Dr. Rashmi
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



ABSTRACT

Periodontally accelerated orthodontics, also known as PAOO, is a novel technique combining alveolar corticotomy and bone grafting prior to commencing orthodontic treatment. Using this technique orthodontic de-crowding and space closing, can be completed in 60-70% less active orthodontic treatment time. The addition of particulated bone graft following decortication allows for the widening of the bucco-lingual alveolar bony dimension, thus creating space for the movement of teeth, without the creation of dehiscences, usually a negative sequel of the standard orthodontic treatment.

Tooth movement can be enhanced and cases completed with increased alveolar volume providing for a more intact periodontium, decreased need for extractions, high degree of facial remodeling and increased bone support for teeth and overlying soft tissues, thereby augmenting gingival and facial esthetics. PAOO technique can be an especially attractive treatment option and can become a “win-win” situation for the orthodontist, the periodontist and the patient.

ZIRCONIA

Presented by : Megha Menon and Sanjana Sreejesh
Supervisor : Dr. Pallavi N T
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



ABSTRACT

Zirconium dioxide (ZrO_2), sometimes known as zirconia, is a white crystalline oxide of zirconium. Three phases are known:

monoclinic below 1170 °C,
 tetragonal between 1170 °C and 2370 °C, and
 cubic above 2370 °C.

Partially stabilized zirconia (PSZ), as an alternative is used for implant fabrication. It shows minimal microhardness and elastic modulus, good strength, and fracture toughness than that of alumina. When a stress occurs on a ZrO_2 surface, a crystalline modification opposes the propagation of cracks. Zirconia has been applied as structural material for dental bridges, crowns, inserts, and implants, mostly because of its biocompatibility, high fracture toughness, and radiopacity. Several positive characteristics of zirconia, such as biocompatibility, color and mechanical properties, make the material suitable for use in modern dentistry. Further, the advent of newer technologies have made it possible for zirconia to be milled, thus increasing precision and decreasing manual errors. However, ceramic bonding, ageing, light transmission and manufacturing processes are all factors that need to be further evaluated in order to guide the successful use of zirconia as a prosthetic restorative material.

DESENSITIZATION

Presented by : Shabnam Shrin and Neha Nizar
Supervisor : Dr. Salin Nanjappa
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

**ABSTRACT**

Dentinal sensitivity or hypersensitivity is defined as a sharp pain arising from exposed dentin in response to stimuli typically thermal, chemical, tactile or osmotic. Desensitization is a method used to treat tooth hypersensitivity. This poster includes neuro physiology of teeth, etiology and predisposing factors, differential diagnosis, diagnosis and treatment strategies.

A-Z OF CHEMICALS IN ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Presented by : Niharika T.P
Supervisor : Dr. Prasanna Kumar. P
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

**ABSTRACT**

Various chemicals are being used in every day clinical situations and surgical procedures of the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. Of which are mainly, Antiseptics, Disinfectants, Sterilants, Astringents, Wound dressings, Wound irrigants, Fixatives, Dyes, Analgesics, Scolicidal agents, Hemostatic agents, Preservatives, Cleansers etc. This poster provides a comprehensive outline of the composition, functions, pros & cons associated with each of these chemicals. And also throws light on the recent advancements & modifications of these chemical agents.

WATERLASE IN PERIODONTICS

Presented by : Shelma C. Paul
Supervisor : Dr. Radhika. B
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

**ABSTRACT**

The waterlase is a revolutionary tool for dentists which is a process called Hydro Photonics, to perform many traditional dental procedures with less need of anaesthesia. The Waterlase laser reduces bleeding, post-operative pain and swelling and need for pain medication in cases.

It is extremely versatile and can be used for soft tissue procedures in periodontics including frenectomy, gingivectomy, gingivoplasty, curettage, vestibuloplasty, operculectomy, crown lengthening, flap surgery, removal of granulation tissue.

Erbium-Chromium doped: Yttrium-Selenium-Gallium-Garnet laser is used as Waterlase. It uses combination of laser energy and water by process called Hydro photonics, to perform dental procedures. YSGG laser-energized water droplets produces hydrokinetic energy. The resulting Hydrokinetic energy precisely removes human tissue including tooth enamel and soft tissue in absence of heat and pain generation. Hence, Cr: YSGG laser effectively performs numerous soft tissue procedures with less pain and gives the dentist a new high-tech tool.

CBCT IN ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Presented by : Shilu Shabu and Fida Faisal
Supervisor : Dr. Vinod Thangaswamy
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

**ABSTRACT**

Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) is a valuable imaging technique in oral and maxillofacial surgery (OMFS) that can help direct a surgeon's approach to a variety of conditions.

CBCT offers the clinician 3-dimensional and multi-planar views for a more accurate diagnosis and treatment without the financial burden and radiation exposure of conventional computed tomography (CT) scans. Furthermore, CBCT overcomes certain limitations of 2-dimensional imaging, such as distortion, magnification, and superimposition.

This review evaluates the evidence-based research supporting the application of CBCT in the various fields of oral and maxillofacial surgery, including dentoalveolar surgery, dental implants, TMJ, orthognathic surgery, trauma, and pathology and will assess the value of CBCT in pre-operative assessment, surgical planning, and post-operative analysis when applicable. Additionally, the significant limitations of CBCT and potential areas for future research will be discussed.

APPLICATION OF LASERS IN OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

Presented by : Shahana M K and Rohini Jadhav
Supervisor : Dr. K C Ponnappa
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

**ABSTRACT**

Numerous current and potential users of lasers in dentistry have been identified that involve the treatment of soft tissues and modification of hard tooth structures. The word laser is an acronym for light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation. This poster reviews various application of laser in conservative dentistry, its advantages and disadvantages.

“ARE YOU GETTING A GOOD NIGHT’S SLEEP???”

Presented by : Nesreejan and Nafeesa
Supervisor : Dr. Vikram
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is the most common type of sleep disorder and is caused by complete or partial obstruction of the upper airway. It is characterized by repetitive episodes of shallow or paused breathing during sleep, despite the effort to breathe, and is usually associated with a reduction in blood oxygen saturation. The hallmark symptom of OSA syndrome in adults is excessive daytime sleepiness.

Dental sleep medicine is an area of dental practice that focuses on the use of oral appliance therapy to treat sleep-disordered breathing, including snoring and obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). Dentists work together with physicians to identify the best treatment for each patient.

BIOACTIVE MATERIALS IN RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY

Presented by : Nawar Jabeen P T P and Niveda Santhosh
Supervisor : Dr. Salin Nanjappa
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

In the field of conservative dentistry and endodontics, bioactive materials have been rapidly used for regeneration, repair and reconstruction. Bioactive materials is defined as the material that has the effect on or inducing response from living tissues, organisms or cells such as the formation of hydroxyapatite, they directly act on vital tissue healing and repair and maintain pulp vitality.

This poster will describe about the restorative materials that have been named bioactive, their mechanism of action, uses, properties and various bioactive materials that has been used in dentistry.

FORENSIC “ORTHO-DONTOLOGY”**Presented by : Neha SM****Supervisor : Dr. Goutham Reddy****College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet****ABSTRACT**

Accurate comparison of ante-mortem photographs and the skull of a deceased person is dependent upon suitable superimposition techniques and a post-mortem dentition which is comparable to the situation obtaining in the individual at the time of death. One of the best and easiest diagnostic aids used in identifying the deceased are the facial and intraoral photographs. While the extra oral photographs can be used to directly identify the face in recognizable faces, the intraoral photographs are of more value in completely disfigured faces, as there may be certain classical hard tissue findings such as fluorosis, enamel decalcification, enamel cracks and fractures, tooth attrition, abrasion, lower canines anatomy, to name a few. A 3-dimensional view of the maxillary and mandibular arches through models, help us assess certain features of the malocclusions, morphology and anatomy of teeth such as enamel abrasions, attrition and fractures. In particular, the rugae area, inter canine width, lower canine size and shape can be better assessed on a model which are of great help in age and sex determination of the victim. Radiographs such as the OPG, lateral cephalogram, IOPA, occlusal radiographs etc are routinely used as essential and supplemental diagnostic aid in orthodontic patients. Comparison of such antemortem radiographs with the postmortem radiographs is the most accurate and reliable method of identifying remains.

PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY**Presented by : Parvathy Murali and Theertha Prakash****Supervisor : Dr. Uthappa K B****College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet****ABSTRACT**

Inflammatory periodontal disease caused by dental plaque is characterized by the clinical signs of inflammation and loss of periodontal tissue support. The mechanical removal of biofilm and adjunctive use of antibacterial disinfectants and antibiotics have been the conventional methods of periodontal therapy. But the removal of plaque and the reduction in the number of infectious organisms can be impaired in sites with difficult access Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a powerful laser initiated photochemical reaction, involving the use of a photoactive dye (photosensitizer) activated by light of a specific wavelength in the presence of oxygen. PDT can be applied topically into a periodontal pocket avoiding overdoses and side effects associated with the systemic antimicrobial agent administration. Application of PDT in periodontics such as pocket debridement, gingivitis, and aggressive periodontitis continue to evolve into a mature clinical treatment modality and is considered as a promising novel approach for eradicating pathogenic bacteria in periodontitis. .

THE TRI-IMMUNOPHASIC THERAPY-ANON INVASIVE WAY TO HEAL YOUR GUMS

Presented by : Yadeeda Nasreen and Uthara P
Supervisor : Dr. Uthappa K B
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

Periodontitis is a multifactorial origin inflammatory disease which represents with destruction of periodontium and causes loss of attachment and bone loss. Tri- immuno-phasic periodontal therapy or TIP, developed by the US periodontal therapist William Hoisington for treatment that allegedly tackles the issue of periodontal disease in an entirely new way and allows practitioners to go under the gum line and destroy anaerobic bacteria that not only cause degeneration of dental bone and gums, but also penetrates the body's circulation and contribute to more serious health complications such as heart disease, osteoporosis, premature birth and infertility to name a few. TIP periodontal therapy methods includes:

1. BONE ONE SESSION TREATMENT (BOST) - It is a non- invasive aerobic treatment that eliminates periodontal disease in the deepest pockets and supporting alveolar bone.
2. Controlling occlusal forces.
3. Oral hygiene reinforcement with adjuvant modalities.
4. Lifestyle modification.
5. Enhancing nutrition and exercise.

COMPARISON OF ALGINATES

Presented by : Theertha U and Lithiya Scaria
Supervisor : Dr. Mallikarjuna D M
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

Alginate, which is the most widely used irreversible hydrocolloid in dentistry, is an elastic impression material that is generally used for prosthodontic and orthodontic purposes. In addition to the ease of use, the advantages of using alginate include an accurate reproduction of details, patient comfort, and the ease of cleaning and fabricating casts. Sodium alginate, the main component of irreversible hydrocolloid impression materials, is a polymer composed of two monomer units of mannuronic and glucuronic acids.

Alginates tend to have poor reproduction of surface detail, are not dimensionally stable on storage due to syneresis, Some of the mechanical properties that can determine success or failure of an impression material are strain in compression, elastic recovery, and tensile strength. Tensile strength becomes important when impressions are made of areas with undercuts. The higher the tear energy, the less likely it is for the material to be torn in an area with existing undercuts. Elastic recovery is the ability of the alginate material to recover its shape after it has been deformed during removal from the mouth. The greater the elastic recovery, the more accurate the impression material will be.

In this poster, comparison of physical and mechanical properties, dimensional accuracy, stiffness of various conventional and commercially available alginates are done.

ERGONOMICS**Presented by : Niveda Santhosh and Sona Sunny****Supervisor : Dr. Salin Nanjappa****College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet****ABSTRACT**

Ergonomics is defined as an applied science concerned with designing products and procedures for maximum output with minimum efforts (efficiency) and safety. The successful application of ergonomics assures high productivity, avoidance of illness and injuries and increased satisfaction among workers. Unsuccessful application on the other hand can lead to work related musculoskeletal disorders.

This poster reviews the importance of ergonomics and general awareness of ergonomic risk factors.

IMPACTED MAXILLARY CANINE – LOCALIZATION AND MANAGEMENT**Presented by : Theertha Ramesh and Reshma M****College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet****ABSTRACT**

Impacted teeth are those with a delayed eruption time or that are not expected to erupt completely based on clinical and radiographic assessment. Permanent maxillary canine are the second most frequently impacted teeth. It is due to an extended development period and the long, tortuous path of eruption before the canine emerges into full occlusion.

Orthodontic considerations: the prognosis for orthodontic movement of a palatally impacted tooth depends on a variety of factors, such as the position of the impacted tooth relative to neighbouring teeth, its angulation, the distance the tooth has to be moved, and the possible presence of ankylosis. In general, horizontally impacted or ankylosed canines are the most difficult to manage and have poorest prognosis.

IMPRESSION COMPOUND IN COMPLETE DENTURES

Presented by : Dona T Jose and Nandana Ramesh
Supervisors : Dr. Basavaraj S Salagundi
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

To get a better quality denture always it start with best impressions. Olden time people multiple materials are used for making impressions for complete edentulous patients. But from the beginning of 1900 to even now people has relied on impression compound than any other material .Because its stand out in its physical and chemical quality to any other material .Dental impression is a negative replica of the oral cavity. Impression compound are rigid and reversible which sets by physical change. The ADA specification number is 3.

This poster describes the different uses of impression compounds used in the complete dentulous patients.

THE GOLDEN HOUR

Presented by : Alakananda S and Anjuna K
Supervisor : Dr. Prasanna Kumar
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

Golden Hour is the period during which all efforts are made to save a life before irreversible pathological changes can occur there by reducing or preventing death in second and third phase. This period ranges from time of injury to definitive treatment in hospital. Dr.R Adams Cowley is credited for promoting this concept of golden hour. There is a golden hour between life and death. If a patient is critically injured he has less than 60 minute to survive. Providing BLS and CPR during the golden hour can help in preventing pre hospital death from injuries as well as heart attack if there is a delay in receiving hospital treatment or medical care.

CORONA VIRUS: THEN AND NOW

Presented by : Neha MP and Diya Merin Shelly
Supervisor : Mrs. Pavithra B
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

Coronavirus are a group of virus that cause diseases in mammals and birds. In humans, the viruses cause respiratory infections which typically mild including the common cold but rarer form like SARS and MERS can be lethal. First outbreak of virus was reported in 2002 in Southern China. It affected 26 countries and resulted in more than 8,000 cases in 2003. Sixteen year after the SARS virus infected 17,205 and killed 361. The virus is now sparking fears across the globe with no vaccine in sight. So it is a bigger threat to the world now than the previous outbreak.

NO DRILL DENTISTRY

Presented by : Sudharshan VP and Teenu Mariya Sivi
Supervisor : Dr. Ponnappa K.C and Dr. Salin
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

Nowadays new caries excavation techniques have been introduced. Non rotary methods are mainly indicated to overcome the use of burs and local anaesthesia, causing less discomfort to patients, preserving healthy dentin structure, thereby complying by the concept of minimal intervention dentistry (MID).

This poster reviews the latest developments in non-rotary caries excavation techniques and their types. This includes methods like air abrasion, sonoabrasion, ultrasonics, chemo-mechanical and lasers.

EFFECT OF ORTHOPAEDIC FACE MASK TREATMENT ON EARLY CLASS III MALOCCLUSION

Presented by : Anagha R.S and Ankitha Shenoy
Supervisor : Dr. Namitha Nair
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

Class III malocclusion is one of the most difficult problems to treat in the mixed dentition. It has a multifactorial etiology involving both genetic and environmental causes. The dental and skeletal effects of maxillary protraction with a face mask are well documented in several studies. Although treatment in the late mixed or early permanent dentition can be successful, results are generally better in the deciduous or early mixed dentition.

Orthopaedic correction of skeletal class III malocclusion in a growing patient is crucial as it can circumvent future surgical procedures. Further, as surgery is done only at a later stage, early treatment helps to avoid the detrimental effects produced by the facial disfigurement on the patient's social life.

COMPOSITE LAYERING ON METAL CROWNS – A SUBSTITUTE FOR CERAMIC

Presented by : Akshaya Raghu and Athira A
Supervisor : Dr. Mallikarjuna D M
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

Stainless steel crowns (SSCs) are most commonly used for full coverage restoration of posterior primary teeth and permanent teeth. Despite their high success rate, this proven restoration often fails to meet the esthetic demands of patients. Esthetic SSCs are composite or porcelain coatings that are chemically or mechanically attached to a metal coping which allows for a tradeoff between their respective strengths and weaknesses. A treatment modality that allows for contouring of the crown as well as adequate retention, is the chair-side veneering of composite to stainless steel crowns. The use of such crowns has been restricted by the poor esthetics of the metal display due to inadequate bonding of the metal to composite.

Recently, various dental adhesives has been developed for multipurpose bonding. This poster presents the concept of newer method of composite bonding to the stainless steel crowns as a new class of materials reportedly having the anti cariogenicity and the bonding ability to metals similar to glass ionomers while maintaining the high esthetic qualities of composite resins. And also determine and evaluate the shear bond strength and fracture pattern of a compomer to stainless steel crowns (SSCs) using different mechanical and chemical retention procedures for possible future development of a chair-side technique in producing esthetics.

CARDIAC ARREST - SYMPTOMS AND PREVENTION

Presented by : Harshitha.V.R.
Supervisor : Mrs. Vamshi
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

Cardiac arrest is a sudden loss of blood flow to organs resulting from the failure of the heart to pump effectively. Signs: Include loss of consciousness and abnormal or absent breathing. Some individuals may experience chest pain, shortness of breath or nausea before cardiac arrest. If it is not treated within minutes it causes death. While a cardiac arrest may be caused by heart attack or heart failure these are not same.

ORAL BRUSH BIOPSY IN DIAGNOSIS OF ORAL CANCER

Presented by : Mariyam Adil Shah
Supervisor : Dr. Sathish Kumaran
College/University : M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital

**ABSTRACT**

Brush biopsy empowers dentists with a tool that can be used to painlessly and accurately evaluate commonly encountered harmless looking lesions. Dentists now are able to identify unsuspected, early and potentially curable oral cancer and their precursor lesions or dysplasia which when identified and treated prevents its progression to oral cancer. Oral brush biopsy utilizes a brush to obtain a complete transepithelial biopsy specimen with cellular representation from each of the three layers of the lesion – the basal, intermediate and superficial layers, unlike cytology instruments which collect exfoliated superficial cells. Aim: The aim of oral brush biopsy is to provide a highly sensitive and specific technique that is less painful and simple and does not cause scarring unlike its counterpart (punch biopsy) for easy detection of Oral cancer. Conclusion: The high mortality rate from oral cancer is due to several factors but undoubtedly the most significant is delayed diagnosis; hence Brush biopsy turns out to be a remarkable advancement in diagnosis and reducing the necessity of invasive major surgeries as well as the mortality rate related to undiagnosed Oral Cancer.

ROLE OF SALIVARY BIOMARKERS IN DIAGNOSIS OF ORAL CANCER SDM DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Presented by : Hersh Ganeshkar and Venkatesh Putnala
Supervisor : Dr. Kiran Kumar
College/University : SDM College of Dental Sciences

**ABSTRACT**

Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is one of the most common cancers worldwide. It forms about 45% of all cancers in India. The Human saliva contains proteins, peptides, electrolytes, organic, and inorganic salts secreted by salivary glands and the complimentary contributions are from gingival crevicular fluids and mucosal transudates. The use of saliva in early diagnosis of cancer is a promising approach. This is due to its non-invasive sampling procedure and easy sampling technique. Biomarkers are the molecular signatures and indicators of normal biological, pathological process, and pharmacological response to treatment. Some of these biomarkers include salivary genomic markers, salivary transcriptome markers, salivary protein markers and salivary microbiota. Hence, they may provide useful information for detection, diagnosis, and prognosis of the disease. Tumour markers may also be measured periodically during cancer therapy. This review aims at giving an overall perspective of salivary biomarkers identified in oral cancer by means of molecular biology approaches.

NEOADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY IN ORAL CANCER

Presented by : Jeevitha C and Jahnavi Nimmagadda
Supervisor : Dr. Satish Kumaran
College/University : M.R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital

**ABSTRACT**

India has been reported to rank 4th in oral cancer worldwide according to IARC 2018. Oral cancer accounts for 30% of all cases of cancer in India. Majority of the cases are detected in advanced stages. Early detection and treatment has proved to be successful in treating early stages of the disease. However, surgical excision of the tumour may not always be a viable option in treating oral cancer in later stages, due to its potential for local advancement.

This brings into consideration the option of neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT). NACT involves the administration of certain drugs (including cisplatin, bleomycin, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil) that have been shown to shrink the volume of the tumour and give more surgical options. In this poster we aim to explore the different drug combinations for NACT, as well as its overall efficacy in aiding routine surgical treatment.

NANOTECHNOLOGY IN PROSTHODONTICS

Presented by : Nabha Mariyam T P and Shabna Ashraf K M
Supervisor : Dr. Basavaraj S Salagundi
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

**ABSTRACT**

In recent years, science has undergone a great evolution, taking humanity to a new era: The era of nanotechnology. Nanotechnology is the field of science and technology pertaining to the creation and use of materials or devices at nanometer scale. Nanoscale is small in size, but its potential is vast. Since 1990s, nanotechnology has been exploited for potential medical and dental applications. Nanotechnology has numerous applications in the field of nanomedicine, nanomaterials, nanorobotics, implantology, and biotechnology. It has been shown that the performances of many biomaterials used in prosthodontics have been significantly enhanced after their scales were reduced by nanotechnology, from micron-size to nanosize. Nanomaterials in dentistry can be metals, ceramics, polymers, implant modifications, and composite materials that demonstrate novel properties when compared with conventional materials due to their nanoscale features. Nanocomposites composed of nanomaterials and traditional metals, ceramics, resin, or other matrix materials have been widely used in prosthodontics because their properties, such as modulus of elasticity, surface hardness, polymerisation shrinkage, and filler loading, were significantly increased after the addition of the nanomaterials. The present article highlights the various applications of nanotechnology in the field of dentistry, especially prosthodontics.

TYPES OF INLAY WAXES

Presented by : Tania Jacob and Ashna Mariya Johnson
Supervisor : Dr. Basavaraj S Salagundi
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



ABSTRACT

Waxes used in dentistry are combination of two or more waxes plus small amounts of additives, such as oils, natural resins, synthetic waxes, and colouring agents. The ultimate goal of the combination of waxes and additives is to produce dental waxes that possess a set of given physical properties over a specified range of temperature. The three types of inlay waxes differ in terms of melting point and flow: The essential ingredients of a successful inlay wax are paraffin wax, gum dammar and carnauba wax with some coloring material. Paraffin wax is generally the main ingredient, usually in a concentration of 40-60%. Gum dammar is added to the paraffin to improve the smoothness in the molding. It also increases the toughness of the wax. Carnauba wax is quite hard and tends to decrease the flow of a wax. However the pattern is prepared, it should be an accurate reproduction of the missing tooth structure. The casting can be no more accurate than the wax pattern. Hence, this poster compares the uses and properties of different types of inlay waxes.

ROLE OF BARR BODIES IN THE FIELD OF FORENSICS

Presented by : Prakash. N. I
Supervisor : Dr. Subair
College/University : MAHE Institute of Dental Sciences and Hospital



ABSTRACT

Establishing the identity of an individual is of utmost importance in forensic science, and sex determination is one of the first steps in personal identification in the field of forensics. Various methods have been described for sex identification including use of craniofacial morphology, tooth dimensions, and DNA analysis. In contrast, sex estimation via observation of the presence of Barr bodies using buccal scrapes is a relatively simple and comparatively less expensive technique that yields immediate results. Barr body/sex chromatin is an intense staining body, about 1 μ m in diameter, which is plano-convex or triangular in shape. Sex determination using Barr bodies in buccal scrapes is a simple method providing up to 80-90% accuracy; this makes it a significant accessory to other methods of sex determination.

E- POSTER TECHNICAL NOTE

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BLOOMERS IN DIGITAL SCENARIO

Presented by : Yashaswini G
Supervisor : Dr.Haripriyanka
College/University : KLE Institute of Dental Sciences, Bengaluru

**ABSTRACT**

Dental materials, technology and equipment have combined to produce computer-aided design (CAD) and computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) of dental restorations. In recent years there have not been any substantial improvements in the traditional methods used by dentists to indirectly create dental restorations yet this method still remains the dominant practice. To rectify such quality deficiencies associated with manual production and to create consistent dental restorations, computer-aided design/ computer-aided manufacture (CAD/CAM) and automated technology have been introduced into the field of dentistry.

The advances in digital technology and incorporation of CAD/CAM systems have changed the processes of creating traditional hand-produced dental impressions and dental restorations. But reported categories of error, including insufficient formation of the gingiva, instability of the oral scanner within the oral cavity, imprecise scanner positions and angles, and non-linear contrast spraying. Inaccuracies in the CBCT or CT acquisition process, the DICOM to STL conversion, the procedure followed for designing and manufacturing the surgical guide were often unnoticed. Because experiences vary with each practitioner as a result of individual practice styles, team members and patient expectations, CAD/CAM technology may not be right for everyone. The aim of this poster is to commute the possible challenges that are attributed to CAD/CAM technology.

LASERS IN ORTHODONTICS

Presented by : Parnika Misra
Supervisor : Dr. Vikram
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

**ABSTRACT**

Modern technology has perfected a new instrument that has become almost indispensable in modern dentistry, in accordance with the philosophy of minimally invasive therapy i.e. LASER (Light Amplified by Stimulated Emission of Radiation). Lasers are being introduced as an upcoming tool in dental specialities. Its application in Orthodontics is currently being evolved to benefit the patient with atraumatic and painless treatments, besides other advantages. Several types of dental lasers are now available, with the diode laser being of particular interest for the orthodontic clinician. It is now possible to treat many soft tissue conditions that present as challenges in orthodontic treatment and can impact the overall esthetic outcome.

This poster evaluates the effectiveness and efficacy of laser technology in orthodontic treatment, the advantages and disadvantages of lasers, types of lasers and possible uses in clinical orthodontics.

AUGMENTED REALITY MICROSCOPE

Presented by : T. Bharath
Supervisor : Dr. S.Gowri
College/University : Sri Ramakrishna Dental College and Hospital, Coimbatore



ABSTRACT

Cancer can be treated only when the pathology of cells are clearly studied and diagnosed accurately. So, we have to increase both the accuracy and availability of high quality healthcare to the patients around the world. The main objective of this poster is to describe a prototype Augmented Reality Microscope for real time automated detection of cancer which forms a platform and which consists of a modified light microscope. This enables real time image analysis and presentation of results of machine learning algorithms directly into the field of view. “GOOGLE” has launched a microscope with artificial intelligence. It is a modification of the simple light microscope.

The “ARM” (Augmented Reality Microscope) can be retrofitted into the existing light microscopes found in hospitals and clinics by using low cost, readily available components. A camera is fixed with the microscope having magnification between 4 – 40 X. It captures the details of the cells and detects the abnormality with greater accuracy. It runs at approximately 10 frames per second, so the model output updates seamlessly as the user scans the microscopic slides. The Augmented Reality Microscope highlights the tumor cell with green contour around it which can be detected with greater sensitivity. It can also be applied for deep learning to medical disciplines including Ophthalmology, Dermatology, Radiology, Pathology and Oncology.

TRANSORAL ROBOTIC SURGERY

Presented by : Mariya M Jos and Anitta Augustine
Supervisor : Dr. Jambukeshwar Kumar B
College/University : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



ABSTRACT

Transoral robotic surgery is an emerging minimally invasive surgical procedure for treatment of head and neck cancers via direct access through the mouth. In TORS, surgeon uses a surgical robot to view and access structures in the oral cavity and pharynx, without any incisions through the neck, chin or lip. Current TORS technique include radical tonsillectomy, resection of palate and base of the skull tumors, hemiglossectomy and resection of tumors above and involving larynx. Transoral robotic surgery is an exciting field that continues to develop and push the boundaries of current procedural ability and challenges of historical treatment paradigm. This poster aims to provide a view at the landscape of TORS and explore the future frontiers.

QUEST WINNERS

ACADEMIC PRESENTATIONS - FREE PAPERS

Prize	Name of the Participant	College
ORIGINAL RESEARCH		
1st	S.R. Sumithrarachchi	Faculty of Dental Sciences, University of Peradeniya, Srilanka
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	Nitheash P	

CASE REPORT		
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	Mariya M Jos	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet
	Yashaswini G	KLE Institute of Dental Sciences, Bangalore
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INNOVATIONS IN DENTISTRY (Only for IDEA members)

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E-POSTER

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CASE REPORTS		
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2nd	Sushmitha K	KLE Institute of Dental Sciences, Bangalore

TECHNICAL NOTE		
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2nd	Mariya M Jos Anitta Augustine	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

OTHER EVENTS

TABLE CLINIC

Prize	Name of the Participant	College
1st	Treesa Mary Joseph	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet
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	Sushmitha P	
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	Padma Shwetha	
	Sitara Subbaiah	
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	Nirmalya	
	Varuna Bakshi	

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	Suman	
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2nd	Akhila M	Ambedkar Dental College, Bangalore

PEDAGOGY

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3rd	Anitta Augustine	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

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3rd	Yashaswini G	KLE Dental College, Bangalore

SPELLATHON

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