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I am happy to be writing the editorial for the special edition of the Journal of Multidisciplinary Research – Special Quest issue. I have been involved with the proceedings of the previous three editions of Quest and am impressed with the growth and spread of the program both within India and internationally.

This edition of the program saw over 350 scientific presentations pointing out to an emergence of a research outlook amongst the undergraduate students and also a change in the tendency of Dental institutions in the country to focus on research as a post-graduate requirement only. Thus, the initiative of the Dental Council of India to bring about a paradigm shift by including research into the rubrics of qualifying and promotions.

I am also happy to note the focus of quest on topics which focus on advancement of dentistry and also the efforts made by the organizers to involve with the armed forces on a regular basis while organizing this conference .

I wish that the program continues on its wonderful growth trajectory in the future .



Dr Anil Kumar Chandna
Executive committee Member
Dental Council of India

Mr. K M KUSHALAPPA ORATION LECTURE

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 for QUEST 2022 was delivered by Professor Emeritus Lakshman Samaranayake. He is an internationally, renowned clinical academic with expertise in clinical microbiomics, senior executive level administration and dental pedagogy. The author of over 450 scientific communications - cited over 30,000 occasions (h-index 95), as well as seminal texts, he has served over 13 years as the Executive Dean of two major dental schools in Hong Kong (a top five ranking dental school globally), and Australia at the Universities of Hong Kong and Queensland, respectively.

He has received numerous accolades for his outstanding contributions to dentistry, including the coveted King James IV Professorship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, UK, and the Distinguished Scientist Award of IADR, USA. He holds many visiting/adjunct professoriate appointments in the universities of Thailand, Australia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, UK, Middle East, and China. A highly sought-after speaker, Professor Samaranayake has addressed professional bodies in over 40 countries. He was recently appointed as the Editor-in-Chief of the International Dental Journal, the flagship journal of the International Dental Federation (FDI).

Mrs. PONAMA KUSHALAPPA ORATION LECTURE

Mrs. PonamaKushalappa 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 wellbeing 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 selfrude 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 Ponamma Kushalappa Oration for QUEST 2022 was delivered by Brig. Balakrishnan Jayan, a graduate of Government Dental College who was commissioned in Army Dental Corps in April 1991. He did his MDS in Orthodontics from the Armed Forces Medical College; Pune in 1998 and is the first dental professional in India to be awarded Hon. Fellowship in Sleep Medicine by the Indian Sleep Disorders Society. He has completed a fellowship program in Clinical Research and has done a Senior Defence Management course from College of Defence

Management, Secunderabad. He has many accolades to his name- IOS research award (2009), Chief of Army Staff commendation (2007, '14), Vice Chief of Army Staff commendation (2007 & '08) and Army Commanders commendation (2000, '08 & '11). He is a post graduate teacher of MUHS and Delhi University for Orthodontics. He has been associated with 12 Research projects, all pertaining to Upper airway and has numerous presentations in various National and international conferences. He is well published and has contributed to chapters in various popular international Orthodontic and sleep medicine books. He has held in the past, the position of Commandant "Air Force Institute of Dental sciences" and Dental Advisor (IAF) and currently serves as the Commandant of the Army Research & Referral- Dental Wing, at New Delhi. He is an accomplished clinician, researcher, leader and administrator.

THE HENRY GRAY ORATION LECTURE

Born in Belgravia in 1827, the Father of Modern Anatomy, Dr Henry Gray is the worlds most noted anatomist and surgeon who revolutionised the study and practice of the subject with his illustrated book, Anatomy- Descriptive and Surgical. His textbook- Grays Anatomy, has never gone out of print and till date serves as the cornerstone for the study of Anatomy as the quintessential 'Medical Bible'.

The study of Craniofacial Anatomy & Biology in the context of dental education in India has always been regarded as basic science curriculum. The Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences felt the need to highlight the importance of understanding Craniofacial Anatomy & Development and apply the same to clinical practice. The Henry Gray Oration was started to place particular emphasis on this very matter and form a link between the learning of Craniofacial development and clinical correlation.



The Henry Gray Oration lecture for Quest 2022 was delivered by Lt Gen Nanda Kishore Sahoo, a graduate of King George's Medical University and a Post Graduate from Mumbai University in the Specialty of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery. He has the unique distinction of being the Professor & Head of the Dental Department at Armed Forces Medical College, Pune and at the Army Hospital (Research & Referral), Delhi. Lt Gen NK Sahoo is an internationally acclaimed author, teacher and winner of K S Master's memorial silver medal.

He has been associated with 5 research projects and has published 18 International, 93 national and 11 Editorial assignments. Lt Gen NK Sahoo is the founder and life member of Indian Academy of Dental Sleep Medicine and also he has membership in Gold Fellow International Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons, Indian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons and life member of Laboratory Animal Society of India. He is a recipient of five Army Commendations (1997, 2009, 2010, 2013 and 2014) and the Presidential Award, Vishisht Seva Medal (VSM) for his exceptional services of a high order.

QUEST 6.0 KEY NOTE ADDRESS

QUEST 6.0 Key Note Address On Biomimetic Dentistry was delivered by Dr. Rajeeve S Pillai, a graduate of Amrita Institute of Medical Science, School of Dentistry, Ernakulam has a clinical experience of over 13 years with special interests in Biomimetic and Aesthetic Dentistry, Bonded Restorations, Rotary Endodontics, Periapical and Microscopic Endodontics.

He is a member of the Academy Of Cosmetic Dentistry in India which is the Indian Chapter of American Academy Of Cosmetic Dentistry. He has also attended the FGDP Programme at Birmingham, United Kingdom in the year 2019. He has been invited as the faculty for several IDA CDE programmes across the state including the IDA Kerala State CDE in 2018.

He was also invited as the mentor for 3M Skill Hub during the National Conference held in 2020 at Thiruvananthapuram. Dr.Rajeeve maintains an exclusive rubber dam practice for the past eight years at his clinic Susmitham Dental Care, Venmony, Chengannur and has been propagating the importance of rubber dam isolation, magnification and case documentation in clinical practice. He is also conducting personalized clinical workshops on Biomimetic Direct and Indirect Composite Restorations, Rotary Endodontics and Porcelain Laminate Veneers at his clinic at Venmony, Chengannur.





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University of Indonesia, Jakarta

FREE PAPERS

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

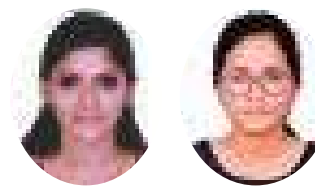
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AN NOVEL METHOD OF CEPHALOMETRIC AGE ESTIMATION

Names : Chethan Surya Saju and Thara Chandran
Guide : Dr. Shashidara R, Dr. Archana V Krishnan
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

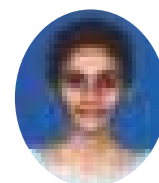


Chronological age assessment is an integral part of forensic sciences. It is one of the prime indicators used in forensic identification. Traditional methods of the age estimation such as Nolla's method, Demirjian Goldstein Tanner method, Schour and Masseler method etc, have drawbacks like errors of 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 and sella as compared to constantly changing landmarks such as gnathion, nasion, orbitale, point A and point B. 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.

LOST AND FOUND – AN ATTEMPT AT DENTAL RECONSTRUCTION

Name : N Pratheeksha Kalappa
Guide : Dr. Archana V Krishnan
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



Introduction: Identification of a person based on dental remains is a frequently applied method in mass disasters, accidents and criminal investigations where human remains are charred, skeletonized or decomposed. In such situations there can be mishandling of the remains or there can be post mortem loss of teeth and related structures. Reconstruction of the lost tooth structure can be helpful in such cases.

Aim: To reconstruct lost dental features with the information gained from the remaining structures This will be allowed us to have recreated model with all features present to make a final dental identification.

Materials and Methods: Badly destroyed dentitions were scanned and reconstructed after using software. Also the remaining structures like the teeth, the tooth sockets, root fragments were helpful in the course of this study.

Discussion: The fact remains that the scale of the catastrophe, the time taken to recover the remains and other environmental factors play a role in the quality of the recovered remains. More often, the coronal portion of teeth may be lost or the whole tooth may be dislodged, due to the impact of the disaster, mishandling of skeletal/dental remains, natural skeletonization or prolonged exposure to environmental influences (this is especially true in large scale archeological excavations).

With a firm understanding of the apparently normal morphology of teeth, their position in the jaws, the angulations/rotation of roots and other accessory information from the whole skull, it could theoretically be possible to reconstruct lost features of a dental arch. This will allow us to have a recreated model with all features present to make a final dental identification or extrapolate on inferences regarding the lifestyle of the individual in cases of anthropological significance.

ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE & AWARENESS OF HYPOSALIVATION AND USE OF ARTIFICIAL SALIVA AMONG MEDICAL AND DENTAL PROFESSIONALS IN SOUTHERN INDIA - A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

Name : Chinmaya Agarwal

Institution : SRM Dental College, Ramapuram, Chennai

Introduction: One of the major hurdles in the healthcare system is to identify, diagnose and manage patients with hyposalivation. Both dental and medical practitioners carry an equal and pivotal role in improving the quality of life of the patients suffering from xerostomia and it's critical to recognize potential conditions that require proper treatment and care. As a result, the questionnaire was developed to address the pitfalls in diagnosis and therapeutic strategies in the management of hyposalivation.

Aim: To assess the Knowledge & Awareness of the most important aspects concerning xerostomia, hyposalivation and practice of advocating Artificial Saliva among medical and dental healthcare Professionals.

Objectives:

- I. To assess the awareness and knowledge of hyposalivation and artificial saliva amongst healthcare professionals.
- II. Comparison of Hyposalivation Treatment modalities between the Medical and Dental healthcare professionals.
- III. Assessment of approach to Clinical diagnosis of hyposalivation among Medical & Dental professionals.
- IV. Evaluation of the various periodontal and oral effects of hyposalivation.
- V. Patients testimonial undergoing treatment of Hyposalivation to assess the shortcomings and throw light on improving salivary substitutes and overall treatment modality.

Methodology: The structural questionnaire link using Google Forms® (Google LLC, Mountain View, CA) was formulated in English and consisted of 30 questions categorized into sections - demographic characteristics, knowledge of Xerostomia, Periodontal effects of Xerostomia, Oral & other effects of Xerostomia; Knowledge of Artificial Saliva, Awareness and recommendation of other salivary substitutes. The questions were mostly multiple choice or yes/no in nature with few open ended questions. The content of the questionnaire was validated by experts in the Institutional Review Board. Study population comprised subjects primarily Healthcare Professionals including Dental Post-Graduate, Dental Practitioner, Medical Post-Graduate/Super speciality, and Medical practitioner across South India. Medical & Dental Undergraduates, Nursing and other Non-Clinical Healthcare Workers were excluded. It was shared among the Study group through WhatsApp and E-mail.

ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE AMONG PATIENTS VISITING A DENTAL COLLEGE ABOUT TOOTHBRUSH SELECTION, USAGE AND MAINTENANCE – A QUESTIONNAIRE STUDY

Names : Aneeta Chacko and Jyothis Lee Joseph
Guide : Dr. Amit Walvekar and Dr. Reshmi T S
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



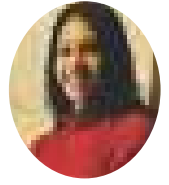
Toothbrushes are an important medium for maintaining good oral hygiene and are commonly found in both community and hospital setting.

Toothbrushes may play a significant role in disease transmission and increase the risk of infection because they can serve as a reservoir for microorganisms in healthy, oral-diseased, and medically ill adults. In healthy adults, contamination of toothbrushes occurs early after initial use and increases with repeated use. Toothbrushes can become contaminated from the oral cavity, environment, hands, aerosol contamination, and storage containers. Bacteria that attach to, accumulate, and survive on toothbrushes may be transmitted to the individual causing diseases such as dental caries, gingivitis, periodontitis, and stomatitis.

Knowledge about toothbrush maintenance and replacement plays a major role in portraying a good oral hygiene. The attitude toward properly maintaining the toothbrush is proportionate to the lack of awareness among the public. The American Dental Association recommends changing of toothbrush every 3–4 months depending on the fraying of the toothbrush bristles. The contamination or the ill-effects of not maintaining toothbrush well has not been mentioned. The depth of knowledge is important for anyone to practice an act. Dentists play an important role in suggesting effective oral hygiene maintenance aids for maintenance of good oral health but there is a lack of evidence where maintenance of aids is mentioned.

Therefore, this study was conducted to assess the knowledge, attitude, and practices about oral hygiene maintenance among patients attending outpatient Department of Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet for treatment. This would be beneficial in providing a platform to improve oral hygiene practices among the people of the society.

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF ORAL LESIONS IN COVID-19 PATIENTS



Name : Namratha AAjith

Guide : Dr. Rashmi Bhavsar

Institution : KM Shah Dental College and Hospital, Vadodara

Introduction & Objectives: The COVID-19 pandemic has been raging across the globe since early January 2020. India has reported over 27 million cases and more than 3, 00,000 deaths. This study was planned to analyse the differences in demographic, clinical features and oral manifestations of COVID 19 patients hospitalized during COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: This observational pilot study had total 36 participants, 12 each of mild, moderate and severe RT-PCR positive COVID cases hospitalized during COVID 19 pandemic. All demographic, clinical features, treatment details and oral manifestations were noted from first day of hospital admission till treatment completion with follow up of minimum 7 days.

Results: Mean age of the patients was 39.44 ± 9.13 years with M: F ratio of 5:4. Most common clinical presentation was fever, shortness of breath and treatment involved was symptomatic with supplemental oxygen & mechanical ventilation. Most common oral site involved was tongue & oral lesions observed were herpes labialis, mucositis, burning sensation, dryness of oral cavity, angular cheilitis, aphthous ulcers, geographic tongue, fissuring of tongue, candidiasis, coated & scalloped tongue.

Interpretation and Conclusion: Oral Lesions seen in covid patients were associated with multiple drug therapy for illness along with poor oral hygiene, and exact reasons need to be determined. Oral health should be priority during overall management of COVID patients and dentists should be a part of Covid management team.

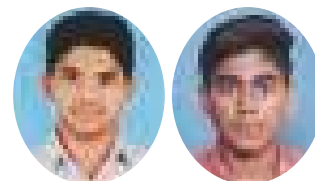
Keywords: Oral Lesions, COVID 19, Candidiasis, Tongue.

COVID 19 PANDEMIC AND ITS IMPACT ON DENTAL STUDENTS.

Names : Mohammed Jadeer C.J and Sudharshan V.P

Guide : Dr Sona G Therathil

Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Introduction :

WHO declared COVID 19 outbreak as a global pandemic on March 11th 2020. Since then, the Indian Government introduced certain measures like lockdown, curfew, social distancing, quarantine, prohibition of mass gatherings, closure of educational institutes etc. to control the spread of the disease and prevent its impact on the health care systems. Therefore, dental colleges were either closed or they had find alternate modes of teaching. In such unprecedented times, dental students had lots of stressors which includes-examination, workload, dealing with difficult patients, difficulties in learning clinical procedures etc.

Aims and objectives:

To investigate the perceived stress levels, changes in learning experiences, concerns and support of dental students.

Methodology:

A structured close ended questionnaire consisting of 24 questions out of which, 4 questions were regarding students demographic information, 10 regarding perceived stress, 3 regarding support, 2 regarding changes in learning experience, 2 regarding concern, and 3 regarding transition were administrated to the dental students of a private dental institute through Google forms. Data was entered in Microsoft Excel 365 and analysis was done in SPSS version 25.0.

Results:

137 responses were obtained out of which 80.3% were females and 19.7% were males. Significant difference was seen in the transition and concern of the students at different levels of study. In addition, there was a significant difference in the concern score between males and females.

Conclusion:

Among dental students the interns seem to have significantly high concern regarding their dental studies during COVID 19 pandemic. Also more concern was associated with females than males.

EFFECTIVENESS OF DENTAL UNIT WATER LINE TREATMENT WITH CHLORHEXIDINE GLUCONATE 0.12% AND HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 0.2% - AN IN-VITRO STUDY

Name : Aditi Shenoy M

Institute : AJ Institute of Dental Science



Introduction:

It is known that dental unit waterline can be a source of infection. The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the effectiveness of chlorhexidine and hydrogen peroxide, in reducing the microbial colony count in Dental Unit Waterlines.

Method:

The water in high-speed hand pieces and air/water syringes of 2 dental units of a dental college in Mangalore was investigated microbiologically. Water samples were collected after flushing for 2 minutes followed by addition of disinfectant to the reservoir bottle. Unit A was treated with 0.12 % chlorhexidine Gluconate (CHX) and Unit B with Hydrogen Peroxide 0.25 % overnight. Next day, the remaining disinfectant solution was discarded and the waterlines flushed until the residual solution was washed out. Water samples of each treated unit was collected. After 15 days, Unit A was treated with 0.2 % Chlorohexidine Gluconate and Unit B with 0.25 % Hydrogen peroxide. The samples were transferred to the laboratory. The microbial colonies were counted after 24h and 48 h at 37°C. The number of these colonies was evaluated using colony forming unit CFU.

Result:

The results showed that 0.2 % Hydrogen peroxide treatment is effective and 0.12% Chlorhexidine treatment showed reduction in the microbial load but the levels was still not within the permissible limit as given by ADA. After 15 days another round of treatment was given and treated dental unit waterlines (DUWLs) had values of CFU/mL less than 200.

Conclusion:

The present study showed that the use of chlorhexidine and hydrogen peroxide could reduce microbial counts in dental unit waterlines.

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF HALITOSIS AMONG PATIENTS ATTENDING A DENTAL HOSPITAL IN BIHAR-A QUESTIONNAIRE BASED STUDY

Name : Ektha Sharma

Institute : Mithila Minority Dental

Background:

Halitosis or oral malodour is defined as an unpleasant breath odour. It can become a serious problem affecting individual's social communication and self-confidence. The main substance responsible for this malodour is the volatile sulphur compounds (VSCs) produced from protein degradation by gram-negative anaerobic bacteria. Common aetiologies of bad breath include periodontal diseases, tongue coating, caries and decreased salivary flow. Extra oral causes comprise medication use, psychological factors, and pathologies related to the nose, tonsils, lungs and stomach. Halitosis has been shown to be a very uncommon reason for patients to visit a dental clinic.

Objective:

This study was conducted to assess self-perception, knowledge and attitude of halitosis among patients attending in Mithila minority dental college and hospital.

Methodology:

A cross sectional was conducted among patients attending dental hospital in MMDC. A self-structured questionnaire was implemented. The purpose of the study was explained, and any questions raised were addressed. A self-structured questionnaire will be implemented. The purpose of the study will be explained, and any questions raised will be addressed. Data will be entered and statistically analysis will be done in SPSS.

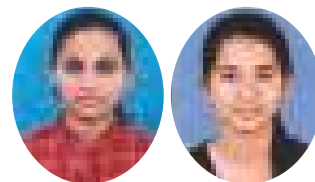
Results: Study in progress

Discussion: Study in progress

Conclusion: Study in progress

EVALUATION OF THE DIMENSIONAL STABILITY OF ALGINATE MIXED WITH DIFFERENT SOLVENTS

Names : Shreya S C and Ashna Mariya Johnson
Guide : Dr. Bhavana
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

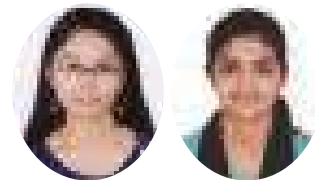


Alginate impression material is easy to use, less expensive, with quick setting time and are the most commonly used material for dental impression. However there has not been any research into different solvents that can be used and effects on the dimensions.

A mould was fabricated with the help of a putty index with a 5 cm radius for fabricating alginate samples. Forty samples were fabricated in total among the four groups. The grouping was done randomly with different solvents such as water, water with glucose, water with starch and water with the saline. Once the samples were obtained with the help of a Vernier calliper the diameter and thickness of the cylinder is measured. A stop watch was maintained and the measurements were repeated after every four times and dimensions variations were observed.

EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS AS A TOOL IN CREATING AWARENESS AND MANAGING APPOINTMENT SCHEDULING DURING AND AFTER COVID 19 PANDEMIC AMONGST THE DENTAL PROFESSIONALS

Name : Ananya K Y and Sanjana S
Guide : Dr. Radhika and Dr. Rashmi
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Introduction: In recent years' social media has become the mode of communication that allows a person to create and share information with others. Amongst the health care workers, the risk of cross infection is very high, especially among the dentists as they are in close proximity with the patient's oral cavity.

Aims and Objectives: To evaluate the awareness among the dentists towards social media and use of it for education, motivation, prevention of disease and communication with patients.

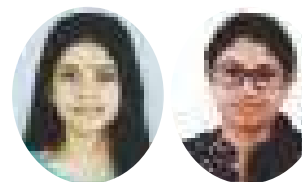
Methods and Methodology: The dentists were approached by social media platforms and a link to the web based questionnaires for the survey was shared. The data was collected, coded and fed in SPSS for statistical analysis.

Result: Almost 90% of dentists recommended the all kind of dental treatment should not continue during the pandemic and more than 95% dentists responded that patients can be contaminated by another patient in the dental clinic.

Conclusion: Social media helps in scheduling appointments for emergency cases and avoiding unnecessary contact between the patient and health care workers. Thereby appointment scheduling via social media is helpful during this pandemic.

EVALUATING THE KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOUR REGARDING CYBERCHONDRIA AMONG DENTAL STUDENTS

Name : Niharika T P and Niveda Santhosh
Guide : Dr Jithesh Jain and Dr Kathiresan R
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Background: The internet is a source of valuable medical information. However, when it is employed as a diagnostic procedure, it has the potential to increase health anxiety among individuals who have no medical knowledge.

Objective: To assess the knowledge, attitude and behaviour regarding cyberchondria among undergraduate and postgraduate dental students.

Methodology: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among undergraduate and postgraduate dental students of private dental institution using a structured closed ended questionnaire during October – December 2020. Responses were collected from 137 subjects. The data obtained was coded and fed into the SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) version 25 for analysis. All statistical tests were performed at 95% confidence interval. A p value less than 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Results: There were 24 (17.5%) males and 113 (82.5%) females among the study participants. The study included 83.2% undergraduates and 16.8% post graduates. The overall knowledge attitude and behaviour scores among males and females were found to be 31.30 ± 10.27 and 29.91 ± 13.7 which was found to be higher in males.

The overall knowledge attitude and behaviour score among undergraduates and post graduates were found to be 30.21 ± 10.18 and 35.34 ± 13.38 , which was higher in post graduates and it was found to be statistically significant.

Conclusion: Excessive searching for health information online has the potential to spread threat and it may lead to an increase in health anxiety. We can overcome this problem by creating awareness regarding proper usage of web search engines.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICES REGARDING INTERDENTAL AIDS USE AMONG HEALTH SCIENCE STUDENTS IN SEGI UNIVERSITY, KOTA DAMANSARA, SELANGOR, MALAYSIA

Names : Meenambigei Velpari, Nabila Baharom, Nageena Chandra Perakash,
Mohammed Aqil bin Khairuddin and Dr. Bennete Fernandes
Institution : Faculty of Dentistry, SEGi University, Malaysia.



Introduction: Toothbrushing cleans only 60-70% of the tooth surface; the remaining 30-40% are the interdental spaces which require the use of appropriate interdental aids. Many are aware of dental floss as an interdental hygiene aid and there is a paucity of studies on interdental brushes knowledge, attitude, and usage.

Aim and Objectives: To assess the knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) regarding interdental brushes among health science students in SEGi University, Kota Damansara, using a validated questionnaire.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional questionnaire study (n=300) was conducted among student participants from the Faculties of Dentistry (FOD), Medicine (FOM), Pharmacy (FOP) and Optometry (FOO) at SEGi University. A validated questionnaire containing 34 items designed in Google forms was used, and disseminated electronically. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 22. Descriptive statistics and chi-square test were used. $p < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant.

Results: The questionnaire response rate was around 91.5%. Majority of health science students were aware of the importance of cleaning interdental area (97.8%) and willing to practice correct interdental cleaning (79%). However, in terms of actual usage, not many students use interdental brushes (28.3%) in their daily practice when compared to dental floss (48.3%).

Discussion & Conclusion: Our survey revealed that participants had an overall good knowledge and attitude towards interdental aids. However, there is a need to reinforce the practices regarding interdental brush usage as it has a bearing on their oral health and also as they could be instrumental in motivating the oral health of their patients.

PLATELET RICH FIBRIN: A WAND FOR THE WOUND

Names : Anvitha.M and Akshayaa.D

Guide : Dr. Pearlcid Siroraj

Institution : Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research

Introduction: Third molar surgery which is a mainstay of most oral and maxillofacial surgical procedures elicit pain and local inflammation characterised by an elevated CRP (C-reactive protein) level. Many biological agents have been developed to keep the level of CRP under check, thereby reducing the post-operative discomfort to the patient. But these biological agents can cause significant side effects to the patient. The development of PRF (Platelet Rich Fibrin), a bioactive surgical additive has proven to regulate inflammation and increase the speed of healing.

Aim: To assess the effects of PRF application on the C-Reactive Protein levels in surgical sites of extracted mandibular third molars.

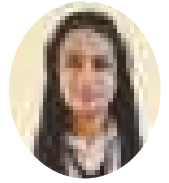
Materials and Method: The study was designed as a clinical trial comparing the wound healing and inflammatory changes with and without application of PRF.

Results and Discussion: The concentration of reactive protein C in the peripheral blood, 7 days after the surgical extraction of the impacted tooth was found to be lower in patients who received PRF blood product intra-operatively. This translated to better healing, reduced pain and improved mouth opening clinically.

LYCOPENE IN PERIODONTITIS

Name : Dr Divya Grover

Institution : SGT Dental College Gurgaon



Introduction: The progression of periodontitis appears to be dependent on abnormal host response to biofilm organisms. Free radicals and oxidative stress play a significant role in the pathogenesis of periodontal disease. Lycopene belongs to a class of compounds known as carotenoids which are yellow, orange and red pigments in plants. It attaches itself to chemical species that react to oxygen and efficiently acts as oxidizing agent.

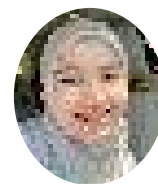
Method: A short term clinical trial on chronic periodontitis patients was carried out for a period of 1 month. 20 systemically healthy patients between the age group 30-65 years, both male and female were included for the study.

Result: The study was done among 2 groups of 10 participants each. One group was provided with scaling, root planing and lycopene while the other group was treated with scaling, root planing. The objective symptoms were assessed with the help of C-reactive protein (CRP) and community periodontal index of treatment needs (CPITN). The symptoms were assessed at baseline and then after one month for any improvement with the managements provided.

Discussion: Systemic Lycopene 20 mg daily for 1 month was used as an adjuvant. Serum CRP levels were done to evaluate the oxidative stress. The reduction in oxidative stress among chronic periodontitis patients was reflected by reduction in CPITN index results (Community periodontal index of treatment needs). The CRP levels were significantly reduced and clinical parameters were improved between control and test group which proves the Lycopene as an antioxidant adjunct to non-surgical periodontal therapy was effective in reducing inflammation and oxidative stress among chronic periodontitis patients.

PERCEIVED EXPERIENCES OF ORAL HEALTH CARE PRACTICE FOR PARENTS RAISING CHILDREN WITH DOWN SYNDROME

Names : Sofea Nadhirah Bawawi, Wan Nur Azreen Wan Roselan,
Izyan Hazwani Baharudin and Ilham Wan Mokhtar
Institution : Faculty of Dentistry, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia



Objectives: The study aims to assess parents' oral health care experiences and practices for their children with Down syndrome and investigate the correlation of the child's teeth and gum condition to parents' oral health practices.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study conducted among parents raising children with Down Syndrome aged between 0-16. The recruitment is through a family support group and professional associates of various Down Syndrome associations in Malaysia. A 14-item bilingual questionnaire on children oral health status (domains; practices, experiences, and snacking) distributed via a Google form. The data analysed with Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software version 25. A Pearson correlation test performed to evaluate each domain association.

Results: A total of seventy-five parents of 38 girls and 37 boys recruited, with the children's mean age is 7.25. Most parents rated their child's teeth and gum's health as good, 72% and 76%, respectively. A significant negative correlation found between experience score and practice score ($r = -0.057$). On the other hand, a significant correlation between practice score and the child's gum condition ($r = 0.031$) but no correlation to the child's teeth ($r = -0.001$).

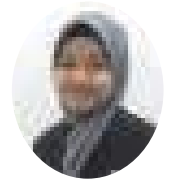
Conclusion: The parental general oral health care experience and practices for their children with Down syndrome are considered sufficient. A tailor-made comprehensive oral health care for parents caring for children with Down syndrome is very advisable, thus breaking all the barriers and challenges.

Keywords: Down syndrome children, oral health care practice, parents' perception

PERCEPTIONS OF DENTAL, MEDICAL, PHARMACY AND CLINICAL HEALTH SCIENCES STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA (UITM) ON PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND CORRELATION WITH EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Names : Siti Nur Syahirah Mat Sokri, Nurul Nabila MohdSofri, Effat Omar,
SitiNazrinaCamalxaman andMas Suryalis Ahmad.

Institution : Faculty of Dentistry, UniversitiTeknologi MARA



Introduction: To ensure the provision of high-quality professional services, it is fundamental to acquire knowledge, skills and positive attitudes in managing people with disabilities (PWD).

Objectives: The goal of this study was to discover the perceptions of PWD among UiTM undergraduate students enrolled in programs associated with clinical healthcare practice, and its correlation with their educational experiences.

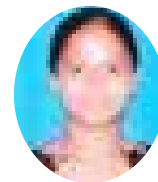
Methodology: A self-administered online survey, utilising a content- and face- validated questionnaire adopted from previous studies, was conducted on all final year medical (n=216,Response rate=80%), dental (n=86,Response rate=100%), pharmacy (n=166,Response rate=61%), physiotherapy (n=62,Response rate=73%), occupational therapy (n=75,Response rate=72%), nursing (n=48,Response rate=94%), medical lab technology (n=54,Response rate=98%), medical imaging (n=61,Response rate=87%), optometry (n=34,Response rate=82%) and nutrition/dietetics (n=35,Response rate=100%) undergraduate students. Quantitative data was analysed via ANOVA, Chi-Square and Fischer's exact tests (significance value $p<0.05$).

Results: Overall, the majority of undergraduate students of programs associated with clinical healthcare practice in UiTM have had experience in managing patients with physical, intellectual and psychological/mental disabilities, but not those with visual and hearing disabilities. In terms of contact with PWD and attitude with PWD, there was an insignificant difference among students representing the different programs. However, there was a significant difference among students of various programs who noted differing experiences in managing patients with physical, intellectual, visual and hearing disabilities. There was a significant difference for comfort level in managing patients with physical, intellectual and psychological/mental disabilities among all students. The majority of dental, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and nursing students thought they had received adequate training in managing PWD ($p=0.000$).

Discussion: The findings of this study provide important information for the different programs in improving an efficient curriculum that prepares its graduates for managing PWD in an exceedingly competent manner.

PREVALENCE OF ANAEMIAS IN PATIENTS VISITING THE DENTAL HOSPITAL- A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

Name : Harshitha V R
Guide : Dr.Kavitha
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Background: Medically compromised patients visit the dental clinician seeking treatment for various dental complaints. Patients with systemic illness affecting the cardiovascular, respiratory, gastrointestinal, renal, hematological systems and patients on medications for these illnesses may require modification in the dental treatments. Dental clinicians need to be aware of the various systemic illness and their signs and symptoms so that prompt referral and immediate treatments can be delivered. Anemias are the most common red blood cell disorders. Patients with undiagnosed red blood cell disorders may present signs and symptoms of the same and the dental clinician may be the first to recognize these signs and refer the patient for specialty care that can contribute to early diagnosis and timely treatment.

Aim of the study: To assess the prevalence of Anaemias in patients visiting the dental hospital

Methodology: The hematology reports of patients who had signs and symptoms of anemias and underwent complete hemogram and in patients who had undergone complete hemogram as screening for hematological disorders prior to various oral surgical procedures will be retrieved and the hemoglobin content, RBC Count, Red cell indices and peripheral smear reports will be analysed and the values will be noted.

Results: The data obtained will be subjected to statistical analysis

QUESTIONNAIRE STUDY ON THE USE OF FACE MASK DURING COVID 19 PANDEMIC AMONGST DENTISTS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Name : Reinya G Nair and Sanjana S
Guide : Dr Radhika and Dr Reshmi T S
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



Introduction: The widespread pandemic COVID 19 is an infectious disease caused by corona virus and its variants commonly seen symptoms are fever, dry cough, tiredness, sore throat & loss of taste & smell. Corona virus primarily spreads via droplets of saliva or discharge from nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes so it's important to practice respiratory etiquette measures like regular hand washing, physical distancing and covering mouth and nose with a face mask.

Aim and Objective: The aim of the study is to assess the use of face masks among the general public during the current viral pandemic.

Method and Methodology: A survey was conducted by distributing a questionnaire to the subjects after obtaining informed consent. The questionnaire was prepared by mutual discussion among the examiners. The questions used by previous studies were used as a starting point for discussion. They were then adapted according to the prevailing conditions.

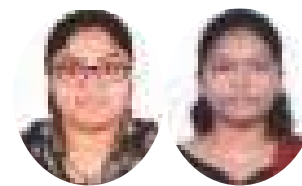
Result: Majority of the surveyed population used cloth masks and N95 together and also washed their hands with alcohol sanitizer after removing the mask. The duration of usage of the masks was less than 1 hour per day and the masks were disposed once a week after usage except for respirators.

Conclusion: Masks should be used as part of the comprehensive strategy of measures to suppress transmission and save lives. Hence, precise use of face masks among the general public ought to be one of the essential approaches in flattening the curve.

Keywords: Pandemic, Corona virus, Face masks, Survey

RACIAL PREDICTION

Name : Alfina V K and Divya A
Guide : Dr. Archana V K
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



Introduction: Racial differentiation is of utmost important in victim identification especially in cases of mass disasters. Conventional methods primarily focus on craniofacial skeletal patterns making use of parameters such as frontal bone anatomy, prominence of Malar skeleton etc. Even dental features such as shovel shaped incisors and cusp of Carebelli have been used in racial differentiation.

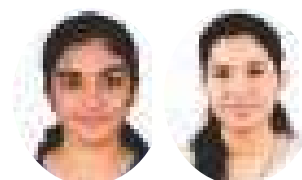
Objectives: To identify features of the mandible that are significantly different among the Kodava and Kerala population.

Methodology: In our study we hope to utilize parameters collected from simple dental radiographs: Panoramic and CBCT imaging. The parameters are Bigonial breadth, Mandibular length, Mandibular index, Gonial flare, Pulp volume, Mental foramen, Genial tubercle. Our study is in progress, the results and conclusions will be provided at the time of presentation.

Key words: Population Prediction, Forensic Odontology, Kodava Population, Kerala Population, Digital Analysis, CBCT Imaging.

ROLE OF LIP PRINTS IN PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

Name : Namitha M V and Merina Antony
Guide : Dr. Krupa Shankar
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



Background: Identification plays a very important role in any crime investigation. Cheiloscopy is a forensic investigation that helps in identifying the humans based on the lip prints. Lip patterns being uniform throughout the life and is unique to each individual, is applied in the forensic sciences for identification of victims and culprits.

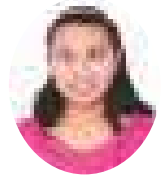
Aim: To study and compare the uniqueness of lip patterns among Kodava and Non Kodavamale and female.

Methodology: Sample size- 60, 30 from each group equally distributed among male and female(15 M/15F) selected in CIDS. Lips will be cleaned using saline solution and a lip colour will be applied with a single stroke, after which a lip print impression will be taken using cellophane tape. These lip prints will be further subjected to examination with magnifying lens and classified according to Suzuki and Tsuchihashi classification.

Result and Conclusion: Post conduction of the study, results will be tabulated and subjected to statistical analysis.

STEM CELLS-AN OMNI WEAPON

Name : Parnika Misra
Guide : Dr. Shashidara R
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Background: Dental stem cells are self-renewable cells that can differentiate into odontoblasts, adipocytes, cementoblast like cells, osteoblasts or chondroblasts and form dentin or pulp.

The use of dental stem cells has emerged as a promising new approach for the therapeutic purpose to treat dental & non-dental diseases.

Aim: The systematic review aimed at compiling all the current information & summarizing the current evidence regarding the role and clinical applications of dental stem cells in modern regenerative therapy.

Method: The following data bases had been searched: PubMed, Web of Science&SCOPUS had been searched for relevant articles using keywords such as “dental stem cells” and in “regeneration”. The search included articles published from 2019 to 2021. Case reports & review articles have been excluded. We included all studies where in dental stem cells were used in tooth repair whether in-vitro or in-vivo studies.

Results: These studies investigated the different aspects of dental stem cells, their clinical applications and updates. Most stem cells are incorporated and implanted into the root canal in different scaffold forms. Some experiments combine growth factors with stem cells to improve the results. All of these studies favoured the use of the different types of dental stem cells in regeneration to treat diseases such as periodontitis, better osseointegration in implants.

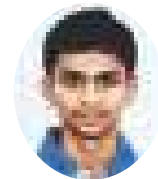
Conclusion: The current evidence suggests that dental stem cells, stem cells from human exfoliated deciduous teeth (SHED), stem cells from the apical papilla(SCAP's)and dental pulp stem cells(DPSC's) are capable of providing sufficient pulp regeneration and vascularization.

Keywords: Dental stem cells, regeneration.

STUDY ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS DENTAL PRODUCTS COUNTRY MADE VS IMPORTED AND HIGHLIGHTING CHALLENGES FOR INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT OF DENTAL HEALTH CARE PRODUCTS

Name : Shreyas I Poojar

Institution : Mathrusriramabai Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital



The Indian Dental Products market is approximately a USD 2 billion Industry, with an expected growth rate of 30% YOY. India is also one of the fastest growing dental markets in the world with the second largest population of dentists in the world, and is set to become the largest single market globally. Dental Care market consists of dental services, equipment and consumables. The consumables market alone was valued at approximately USD 128 million in 2017. Out of which a staggering USD 70 million worth of goods is imported. This takes us to about 54.68% of products used in Indian dentistry to be import dependent. This paper focuses on understating the attitude of Dental Health Care Practitioners and Manufactures towards country made vs imported dental products and also attempts to suggest viable alternatives to most imported Dental Healthcare Products (DHP) and improve accessibility as well as affordability of oral healthcare in the coming years.

Methodology adopted for this paper is evaluation and compilation of data from the import export trade reports published by the connect2india portal and the survey to be conducted within a group of existing dental practitioners and dental product manufacturers to assess the level of awareness about these products used by them.

NOTE: Study is in progress so the result and discussion has not been added.

Keywords: Dental Care Products, Import, Oral Health, Dental Industry

GENESIS OF TOBACCO CONSUMPTION IMPACT OF STATUARY WARNING AND FAILURE OF TOBACCO CESSATION IN INDIA POPULATION

Names : Achal R Ghorpade and Prajka B Patil

Institute : Nair Hospital Dental College

Introduction: On every packet of tobacco it is written that “Tobacco consumption is injurious to health and it may lead to cancer even after knowing that many people tend to consume tobacco. The aim is to access the genesis of tobacco consumption impact of statutory warning on the packet and reasons for failure of tobacco cessation.

Methods: The survey was conducted in the Department of Oral Medicine and Maxillofacial Radiology on patients consuming tobacco. A questionnaire was distributed in 50 patients all having tobacco chewing habit. The questionnaire was printed in 3 different languages Marathi Hindi and English

The survey was inclusive of patients with SLT (smokeless tobacco habit for more than 6 months exclusive of: patients who are not cooperative and patients having severe dental pain

Results: The survey is still in progress. It will be completed till 20 Feb 2022. The results will be analysed until 21 Feb 2022

Discussion: Even though many people are aware about side effects of consuming tobacco they still don't want to stop consuming it or even if they want they are not able to stop it's consumption. Genesis of tobacco consumption, impact of statutory warning on the packet and reason for failure of tobacco cessation will be the topic we are discussing in this paper.

PHARM-EASY..? CHAL YARR RATTA MAAR !!

Names : Gitanjali Shinde and Sakshi Patil

Guide : Dr.Abdulkadeer Jetpurwala

Institution : Nair Hospital Dental College, Mumbai

Introduction: General Pharmacology is an integral part of second B.D.S. curriculum. Teaching methodologies are more didactic rather than practically oriented. Students are inclined more towards rote memorization and poorly exposed to applied aspect of the subject.

Methods: Third year, Final year, Interns pursuing B.D.S. curriculum were invited to participate in the study. Survey comprised of quantitative and qualitative exploration of student perception on teaching and learning in Pharmacology with emphasis towards application based questions.

Results: 120 responses were obtained from student attending dental clinic in our institution. Their responses were tabulated and statistically analysed.

Conclusion: Knowledge of Pharmacology is essential to dental students as future dental practitioners to ensure safe prescribing and appropriate drug use. It is important that basic pharmacology teaching and learning is integrated with clinical dentistry. Hence there is need to update pharmacology curriculum with focus on application based tool of learning.

PRE- AND POST- ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF PARENTS TOWARDS MANAGEMENT OF DENTAL AVULSION AFTER ACCESSING ONLINE AIDS.

Names : Ananya Singh and Viren Dixit
Guide : Dr. Abdulkadeer Jetpurwala
Institution : Nair Hospital Dental College, Mumbai

Introduction : Tooth avulsion is an emergency situation in dental practice. Parents are the primary care givers and commonly present at the site of trauma. The parents may show variable attitudes at the time of trauma due to their fear, anxiety or panic. It is important to know the parental perceptions and assess their knowledge towards avulsion.

Materials and methods: The study included 109 parents living in Mumbai who were invited to fill a questionnaire to assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices towards dental avulsion. After filling out the questionnaire the participants were given a time of 15 minutes to use online aids to gather information about the topic. They were asked to fill the same questionnaire again. Pre and post responses were tabulated and statistically analysed.

DARR KE AAGE JEET HAI!

Name : Ashna S. Mehra
Guide : Dr. Abdulkadeer Jetpurwala
Institution : Nair Hospital Dental College, Mumbai

Introduction: Dentophobia is the fear of visiting Dentists which is more pronounced in children. This fear is in- turn reflected in their behaviour which can be measured using various behaviour rating scales. The pre and post appointment behaviour ratings along with the behaviour management technique used would therefore help us measure the change in the anxiety levels amongst paediatric patients.

Methods: The study was conducted in Department of Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry where 30 patients without any past dental experience from 4-13 years of age were selected. Parent consent was taken for all the participants. The pre and post- appointment anxiety on the day of first appointment were measured using Venham Picture Test(VPT) and Facial Imaging Scale(FIS). The behaviour management technique used was also recorded. Statistical Analysis of the pre and post appointment behaviour rating scores was done.

Results: Comparison of the behaviour Pre and Post appointment was done. The average score on FIS pre-appointment was 3.23 with a standard deviation of 1.09 and post- appointment was 2.85 with a S.D of 1.85. The average score on VPT pre- appointment was 6.67 with a S. D of 2.73 and post- appointment was 4.38 with a S. D of 2.87.

Discussion: Behaviour assessment helps us to plan appointments and provide quality oral health care to children. Proper use of management techniques improves behaviour on subsequent visits, increasing patient and dentist comfort. Assessment and evaluation helps us to reinforce our beliefs in our own techniques.

TEETH WHITENING - THE RIGHT WAY..!

Names : Fatema Dasorwala and Sumati Biradar

Guide : Dr. Tejashri Gupte

Institution : Nair Hospital Dental College, Mumbai

Introduction: In the past, dentistry was all about symptomatic management, however with changing trends and increased awareness amongst people everyone wants a good smile with well aligned white teeth. With an increase in desire for such aesthetics, people are seeking not only professional help but also resorting to easier and cheaper home remedies. This has led to strategies being used non-meticulously, at times having deleterious effects.

Methodology: This is a cross sectional, questionnaire based study done in the city of Mumbai. The study participants included 100 people of age group between 18 to 38 years with no medical background. Participation was on a voluntary basis. All the data collected has been analyzed, tabulated and relevant inference is drawn.

Result: Statistics show an alarming result with 92% of people being aware about the yellow discoloration of their teeth. While only 20% visited dentists for their treatment, the rest tried home remedies.

Discussion: This survey was conducted with an aim to evaluate the awareness amongst people regarding the aesthetic condition of their teeth and to know the statistics regarding the use of home remedies or professional services.

LANGUAGE : A BARRIER FOR VERNACULAR MEDIUM STUDENTS

Names : Nagraj Kondawar and Rutuja Dighe
Guide : Dr. Pankaj Gupta
Institution : Nair Hospital Dental College, Mumbai

Introduction: "The limits of our language, means the limit of our world". English is a global language and is the medium of instruction in all professional courses throughout India and poses great difficulties for students from vernacular medium who are unable to think in English and speak it fluently, have unique problems and unique solutions for the same and hence impedes his/her development.

Methodology: In this study, a survey was conducted for UG students. A total of 52 students participated in the survey comprising of 23 questions. The identity of the participants was not revealed. The questionnaire comprised of 5 parts. Those who were well oriented with English were asked to submit the form after filling the first part of the survey while the responses of the remainder were assessed.

Result: The study revealed that the students from vernacular medium had a higher level of hesitation to put forward their thoughts in an environment where the predominant language of discussion was English.

Discussion: Language barrier is a grave concern among Indian youth impeding not only their development but also causing significant emotional stress.

CHEILOSCOPY

Names : Renuka Jogdand
Guide : Dr. Jatin Atram
Institute : Nair Hospital Dental College, Mumbai

Introduction: Cheiloscropy is a forensic investigation technique that deals with identification of humans based on lip traces. Lip prints are like fingerprints are unique to each individual and can be easily recorded. The identification plays a major role in any crime investigation. The pattern of wrinkles on the lips has individual characteristics like fingerprints. The aim of the study is to compare the uniqueness of lip prints by gender and by different methods of registration.

Methods: A study was conducted among 50 individual of which 25 were males and 25 were females. Two methods of registration of lip prints were used: direct and indirect method. Comparison charts for both the methods were tabulated and analysis of the lip prints was done.

Results: The results were assessed for the different patterns of lip prints. It was seen that in Females type 1 was dominantly seen in the 1st quadrant-83.4%. Type I was seen in the second quadrant dominantly in females-91.67. Type 2 and 4 was found to be more prevalent in males than females. It was also seen that type 3 was not found in females and was seen in the 3rd and 4th quadrant of males

Discussion: Forensic odontology has proven to aid in criminal cases in the past. In certain cases where other evidence is not present it has been seen that cheiloscropy can be helpful and can aid in the case such as that of Ted Bundy. It also aids in settling disputes.

LIVING IN THE VIRTUAL WORLD

Name : Rutika Awhad
Guide : Dr. Pankaj Gupta
Institute : Nair Hospital Dental College, Mumbai

Introduction: A large part of this generations social and emotional development is occurring while on the internet and cellphones, in the virtual world. India is the third biggest country in terms of internet users in world. The social networking sites and social media have revolutionized the world, bringing us closer than ever before. Social media has the potentials of influencing decision- making in a very short time regardless of distance. Understanding the merits and demerits of social media is very important. Knowledge about cybercrime and the means to protect against is necessary.

Methods: A questionnaire consisting of 27 questions was circulated via online platform (Google Forms) amongst the Undergraduate Students of our institution. Participation was completely voluntarily. Out of 27 questions, 3 were general questions regarding social media, 3 questions were based on usage, 4 were based on merits, 6 were based on demerits, 8 questions are about cybercrime and 4 about privacy. The results were tabulated in a master sheet and pie charts and analyzed.

Results: Results were analyzed by using google forms. 50.7% students agreed to the frequent usage of social media with majority agreed with 1-2 hours of usage continuously. 35.5% said that social media helps in relaxation and 49.3% said that it helps temporarily forgetting their worries. 38.8% students have more friends on social media than real life. 36.4% students agreed that social media has been a prime reason for the absenteeism in college or withdrawal from routine activities. 64.2% students feel that rise in crime can be attributed to social media.

Discussion: Social media is slowly killing real activism and replacing it with slacktivism. A question remains as to whether this awareness is translating into real change or not. Considering all the pros and cons, it is necessary to develop certain regulations over the use of social media. Students should spend the time socializing in an effective way without hampering their performance and their virtual world should be similar to real world. Smart and managed use of social media is necessary.

AGE ESTIMATION BY MEANS OF CBCT SCAN

Name : Shreya Jadhav
Guide : Dr.Ajinkya Pawar
Institute : Nair Hospital Dental College

Introduction: The world of forensic odontology holds a unique place within forensics and can aid in identification of age, sex and other demographic factors. Age estimation through this field has been explored via multiple modalities. This study aims to estimate age by means of CBCT scan.

Materials and Methods: 500 CBCTs were collected from Nair Hospital Dental College Department of Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics. Maxillary canines were identified and the volume of the pulp chamber and root canal individually as well as volume of entire tooth was calculated using 3-D slicer software. The ratio of pulp volume to tooth volume was calculated. Age was then calculated using the equation $AGE = 57.18(-413.41 \times \text{pulp volume/tooth volume})$

Results: The age was calculated for each sample and the age estimation was found to be accurate within 2 years of actual age.

Discussion: This method can be significantly less invasive and could pose less objections from people - family members of those deceased or those that are alive. It poses fewer ethical issues and can be used for criminal age identification and various other things.

EXPLORATION OF INTERRELATION BETWEEN THE OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA AND ORAL DISORDERS

Names : Nity Priya and Mansi Jaiswal

Guide : Dr. Prasanta Majumder

Institute : Mithila Minority Dental College and Hospital

Introduction: Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) is the most common chronic sleep related breathing disorder caused by the repetitive episodes of complete or partial obstruction of the upper airway breathing to reduced or absent breathing during sleep.

The severity of obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is based on the apnea hypopnea index (AHI) most commonly used index.

It is a scale which epitomize the number of apnea and events are per hour of sleep. The AHI values for adults are classified as Normal-AHI<5, Mild sleep apnea- $5 \leq \text{AHI} < 15$, Moderate sleep apnea- $15 \leq \text{AHI} < 30$ and Severe sleep apnea- $\text{AHI} \geq 30$

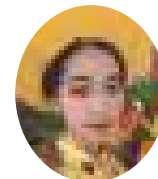
IN children, the AHI >1 considered abnormal. Several intraoral sign and symptoms associated with the OSA that can be detected by dental professionals during routine clinical encounters. Sleep apnea is mainly attributed to having a poor airway, which leads to person relay on mouth breathing. Mouth breathing lead to tooth decay.

Methodology: A total 150 diagnosed with an overnight polysomnogram (PSA) underwent a comprehensive oral health examination will be done by oral hygiene index and periodontal index. After collecting data statistical analysis will be done.

Result: Under Progress

DENTAL CARIES AND THEIR ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG STUDENTS AGED 12 - 15 IN VIETNAM

Name : Tran Thanh Binh and Dong Thanh Ta
Guide : Duy Bao Hoang
Institute : Hanoi Medical University



Background: Dental caries remains one of the most common chronic diseases the world, which poses major challenges for healthcare systems in developing countries.

Objectives: This study aims to investigate the prevalence and factors with dental caries among 12- to 15-year-old Vietnamese

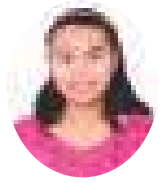
Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted on 1625 secondary students aged 12-15 from Thanh Hoa Province. The prevalence of dental caries was using the decayed, missing, filled teeth (DMFT) index and the International Caries Classification and Management System (ICCMS). A self-administered questionnaire was used to obtain information about the socioeconomic status (SES), dietary habits, oral hygiene knowledge and practices. A logistic regression was utilized to assess these

Results: 84% of students had dental caries, with a mean DMFT score of 3.70, while 54% of students had an ICCMS value of 2. Overall, female students showed higher risks of tooth decay (OR = 1.88 (95%CI: 1.42 - 2.48)), whereas the same was seen for the 13-year-old group compared with the 12-year-old (OR = 1.49 (95%CI: 1.03 2.16)). Moreover, students with a high level of oral health knowledge were less to suffer from this disease (OR = 0.26 (95%CI: 0.10))

Conclusion: The prevalence of dental caries was high. Female gender, the 13-year old group and poor oral health knowledge were the significant factors that increased the risks of caries.

EVEN PATTERNS TALK

Name : Parnika Misra
Guide : Dr. Goutham Reddy
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Introduction: Lip prints, like fingerprints, are unique to each person and are simple to record. Cheiloscopy analysis has been demonstrated to be effective in both judging deformity and identifying individuals. Many studies have been conducted on lip prints and its relationship with individual's skeletal pattern.

Aim: The goal of this study was to see if there was a link between lip print and skeletal malocclusion, as well as how reliable it was as a forensic tool for identifying people.

Material & Method: Lip prints were collected from 60 people from Karnataka, regardless of their dental malocclusion. Lip prints were captured using the lipstick cellophane method and categorised using Tsuchihashi's categorization system: Type I, Type I', Type II, Type III, Type IV, Type V.

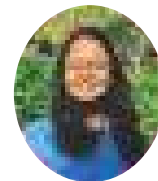
Results: We have noticed that the most common lip pattern among Karnataka population was type II followed by type I.

Conclusion: We conclude our research by stating that lip prints are a useful and important diagnostic tool for identifying individuals of various ethnic backgrounds, and that there is a strong correlation between skeletal growth patterns of various ethnicities and their lip patterns.

Key words: Cheiloscropy, Lip prints, Skeletal malocclusion, Forensic tool.

DENTIGEROUS CYST OF INFLAMMATORY ORIGIN: AN INSTITUTIONAL CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY

Name : Dishaa KR
Guide : Dr. Niranjan KC
Institution : SDM College of Dental Sciences and Hospital



Background: The exact histogenesis of Dentigerous Cysts (DC) is debatable, but most authors favour a developmental origin from the tooth follicle.

Aims & Objectives: The objective of the study is to report cases of dentigerous cysts of inflammatory origin reported to our institution for the period of 10 years.

Materials & Methods: A retrospective clinicopathological analysis of inflammatory dentigerous cysts archived from the department of oral pathology, SDM college of dental sciences & hospital. Results: Age ranging from 4-16 years, males were affected more frequently. All of the cases involved permanent teeth. The mandible was affected more frequently than maxilla.

Discussion: These inflammatory dentigerous cysts occurred in the mixed dentition usually associated with impacted premolars. Cysts were lined predominantly or entirely by nonkeratinized stratified squamous epithelium, in some cases marked hyperplastic and anastomosing rete pegs were exhibited which mimicked radicular cysts. They were moderately or intensely inflamed. Parts of the cysts lined by 2 to 3 cell layer thick cuboidal epithelium were noted in majority of cases. We suggest that these cysts ascended as a result of periapical inflammation from any source but usually from a nonvital deciduous tooth and spreading to involve the follicles of the unerupted permanent successors. The inflammatory exudate accumulates between reduced enamel epithelium and enamel surface resulting in cyst formation.

Conclusion: This study proposes the existence of two types of dentigerous cysts: one developmental and the other inflammatory in nature.

PARENT'S AWARENESS OF SUGAR CONSUMPTION AND ORAL HEALTHCARE OF PRESCHOOLERS IN SUNGAI BULOH, SELANGOR

Names : Farah Hanani Mohd Rashid and Anisya Hanum binti Othman

Guide : Aimi Nadia Razlan and Atiqah Azam

Institute : UiTM Sungai Buloh, Malaysia

Introduction: Parents play a significant role in monitoring their children's oral healthcare and influencing their daily dietary intake.

Material and Methods: This study was a questionnaire-based cross-sectional study. A questionnaire regarding sugar consumption and oral healthcare was distributed to ten selected preschools in Sungai Buloh involving 361 parents, of which 126 returned questionnaires were used for final analysis. The data were analysed through descriptive analysis and Pearson's correlation using SPSS version 25.1.

Results: Parents' ages ranged from 24 to 50 years old, with a mean age of 36. The majority of the respondents were females (88.1%). The overall mean from this questionnaire is 31.87 score out of 40. The highest score for parents' awareness of sugar consumption and oral healthcare were regarding the effectiveness of fluoride action to the teeth (92.9%), the importance of oral healthcare as the health of other parts of the body (90.5%), and children who sleep with a bottle containing milk can cause cavities (89.7%). The findings showed no significant difference in the mean score on awareness level between three different socioeconomic groups of parents. ($p=0.089$).

Discussion: This study focused on investigating the relationship of parent's awareness level of sugar consumption and oral healthcare of pre-schoolers and their socioeconomic level which presented varied patterns. Inaccessibility or inaccuracy of information could be one of the causes of lack of awareness among the respondents. Inequalities were observed; females, those with higher education, and those with higher income were more likely to have high awareness.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WHITE SHRIMP'S NANO CHITOSAN WITH TILAPIA SCALES' MICRO CHITOSAN PLUS 2,5% SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE AGAINST STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS BACTERIA AS DENTAL ROOT CANALS IRRIGATION

Names : Kadek Audya Agrasidi, Dewa Made Wedagama, Mahendri Kusumawati

Institution : Faculty of Dentistry, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University



Chitosan is a linear polysaccharide derivative of chitin that can be synthesized from various organisms, such as in white shrimp shells and cells under the dermis layer of tilapia scales. Dental root canals irrigation material that became the Gold Standard is 2,5% sodium hypochlorite. One of the bacteria found in root canals is Streptococcus mutans. The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness difference of white shrimp's nano chitosan with tilapia scales' micro chitosan plus 2,5% sodium hypochlorite in inhibiting Streptococcus mutans bacteria. This research was an experimental laboratory research which the research design used was Post-test Only Control Group Design. The statistical test results was by using Mann Whitney test that showed that there was a significant difference in the zone of inhibition between white shrimp's nano chitosan and tilapia scales' micro chitosan treatment with a value of $< 0,05$. The average inhibitory power of white shrimp's nano chitosan was 13,33 mm and tilapia scales' micro chitosan was 11,17 mm. It can be concluded that the white shrimp's nano chitosan and tilapia scales' micro chitosan solution had a strong inhibitory effect on Streptococcus mutans bacteria, but white shrimp's nano chitosan was more effective.

Keywords: Chitosan, White Shrimp, Tilapia, 2.5% Sodium hypochlorite, Streptococcus mutans.

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NANOPARTICLE: THE UNSEEN PARTICLES WITH A MAGICAL WAND IN CONSERVATIVE AND ENDODONTICS

Name : Hasrat Sandhu

Guide : Dr. Megha Gugnani

Institution : Maharishi Markandeshwar College of Dental Sciences and Research

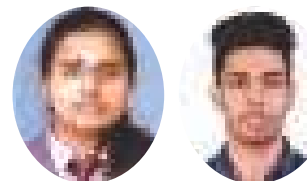
Introduction: Nanotechnology deals with the physical, chemical, and biological properties of structures and their components at nanoscale dimensions. Nanotechnology is based on the concept of creating functional structures by controlling atoms and molecules on a one-by-one basis. The use of this technology will allow many developments in the health sciences as well as in other streams. The era of nanomaterials had a long-lasting impression in the field of medical science leading to its application in dental science.

Methods: This review on nanoparticles will provide the reader with the latest knowledge of these materials, their mechanism of action and its implications in endodontics.

Results: Combining all their beneficial aspects, these nanoparticles will provide new paradigm shift in dentistry. Discussion: Serious concerns regarding the eradication of microbial biofilms from the root canal system still exists in the field of endodontics. Nanoparticles have proven to be much more efficient with good bonding capabilities and surface chemistry as compared to the conventional materials.

‘A SMALL KEY OPENS BIG DOORS’ - NANOTECHNOLOGY IN PERIODONTICS

Names : Ritcha Mendalin and Rishikesh E P
Guide : Dr. Radhika and Dr. Reshmi.T.S
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



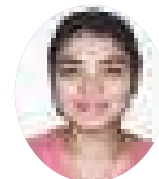
Nanotechnology is an emerging field that has led to enormous changes in dentistry. Nanomaterial have provided a plethora of opportunities for betterment of dental materials owing to small size and large surface area and surface energy. Richard P Feynman in 1959, speculated the potential of “nano” size and said “this is a development which I think cannot be avoided”. As rightly quoted recent years have seen a huge influence of nano materials due to its thin, unique structure and properties. Nanomaterials used in dentistry may provide mechanical reinforcement, improve esthetics, induce antimicrobial and therapeutic effects to improve the overall dental treatment. The concept of nanomaterials was found in early 1980s referring to zero dimension, one, two, three-dimension materials with size less than 100nm.

In this era of nano technology DENTIFROBORT is a promising concept which aids various aspects of dentistry. It has had a profound impact in areas such as destruction of pathogens, acts as a barrier in halitosis and many more. However, it being in its preliminary stage, dentifroborts might change dentistry, healthcare and human life more than other developments.

This review paper focuses on various aspects of dentifroborts and their influence in periodontics.

AN INSIGHT ON MANAGING MOLAR INCISAL HYPOMINERALISATION

Names : Ankita Thapa and Dr. Sonali Sukesh
Guide : Dr. Mansi Jain
Institution : Maharishi Markandeshwar College of Dental Sciences and Research



Introduction : Molar incisor hypomineralisation is a global endemic. It is a qualitative defect of the enamel which is multifactorial in origin with a strong genetic component. It can affect 1 to all 4 of the permanent molars and permanent incisors. Clinically, they are noticed as demarcated enamel opacities or yellowish to brown defects which might undergo post eruptive breakdown. Over the years, this condition has been an immense clinical challenge and have become a burden to the patients due to chronic pain, fragile enamel and increasing need for treatment at an early phase of life.

Method: This review will present different treatment modalities which if not done on time may result in a physiological and psychosocial burden to the child, which may negatively influence their behaviour and emotional state, thus diminishing the quality of life.

Result : The key for a successful treatment is early diagnosis, intense follow up and usage of remineralizing agents as soon as the teeth erupt.

Discussion: Data indicates that molar-incisor hypomineralisation (MIH) is a frequently encountered dental condition worldwide. Due to high prevalence this condition might be responsible for a substantial proportion of childhood caries and thus it should be diagnosed and managed in primary care wherever possible. The treatment goals for MIH are to prevent the initiation of dental caries and if already occurred, restore forms and

APPLICATION OF POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY IN HEAD & NECK CANCERS

Name : Aamrapali Majumdar
Institution : M.R. Ambedkar Dental College

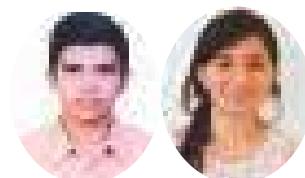


Positron emission tomography (PET) is a Quantitative, Functional imaging modality from the field of Nuclear medicine which has the potential to yield physiological information necessary for the diagnosis of tumours based on increased regional metabolism.

PET provides Information on tissue function both normal and other pathological processes. Clinical application of PET in head and neck cancers include diagnosis of distant metastasis, identification of synchronous secondaries, detection of carcinoma of unknown primary and detection of residual or recurrent disease. In this review, we will discuss about the advances in PET scan for head and neck malignancies.

ARCHITECTS OF MAXILLOFACIAL PROSTHESIS

Names : Channabasava R Hosdodde and Harshakeerthi D
Guide : Dr.Basavaraj S.S and Dr. Bhavana
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Maxillofacial prostheses are usually fabricated on the basis of impressions made with dental-impression material. The extent to which the prosthesis reproduces normal facial morphology depends on the clinical judgment of the individual fabricating the prosthesis. This review paper describes a computer-aided design and manufacturing (CAD/CAM) system for the fabrication of maxillofacial prostheses. This system will provide a more consistently accurate reproduction of facial morphology. CAD - CAM has gained a lot of popularity in the digital world. Apart from using CAD CAM 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 have come largely to replace the traditional techniques of producing prosthetic work. CAD CAM has able to produce eye, ears, nose, fingers and significantly elevated the rate of success in maxillofacial prostheses. This system will provide a more consistently accurate reproduction of facial morphology.

This paper review includes overall outlook of CAD CAM technology and its future in Prosthodontics and Craniofacial prosthesis.

AYURVEDA IN COMPARISON WITH ALLOPATHY

Name : Sanskriti Agarwal

Institution : Subharti Dental College

Oral health is an integral part of the general well-being of a person and is not only closely related to the craniofacial complex but the entire body. We face numerous challenges in maintaining the oral health, we seek help from western/modern medicine and also search for remedies from the herbal medicine. Modern medicine is a blessing but is limited by the glut of side effects associated with its use. Most oral diseases are infections from canines to periodontal problems are caused by micro organisms. Antibiotics can be successfully used in their treatment but the world is facing the threat of antibiotic resistance. Considering all these factors, we have been striving to find alternatives to the modern medicines and have started switching back to ayurveda and homeopathy. Oil pulling originated in an ancient system of alternative medicine called Ayurveda.

Sugar-free gum. Use short and gentle strokes to cover every nook and corner of your mouth. Clean specifically in between the gaps of your teeth and move the twigs in circular strokes to clean properly. Even Ayurveda recommends scraping the tongue immediately after brushing your teeth. Scraping completes the process of oral hygiene. Ayurveda recommends chewing small twigs of medicinal plants in morning as well as after every meal for oral hygiene. Ayurveda insists on the use of herbal brushes, approximately twelve Angula (9 inches) long and having the thickness of little finger. People with dominance of Vata should use twigs with bitter, sweet or astringent tastes, such as Mulethi and K Ayurveda also recommends the daily use of therapeutic procedures and preventive measures such as dantdhavani, juhalekhana and gandoosha or oil pulling. Herbs exhibit unique therapeutic properties like antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, astringents, anticariogenic and as tooth whiteners. Various studies have been conducted in the past to evaluate the efficacy of these herbs in dentistry and have shown favorable results. The present review article focuses on the benefits of the common medicinal herbs. Scraping completes the process of oral hygiene.

HOW TO READ YOUR TONGUE

According to ayurveda, different parts of the tongue correspond to different organs of the body. That's why vaidyas, or ayurvedic physicians, examine their patients tongues in order to diagnose imbalances. The front one-third of the tongue relates to the lungs, heart, chest, and neck; the central third relates to the liver, spleen, stomach, and pancreas; and the rear one-third area relates to the lower abdominal organs, such as the small intestine and colon. For example, if your teeth have left impressions along the margin of your tongue, you may be experiencing poor intestinal absorption. A coating that covers your entire tongue indicates toxins in the stomach and intestines.

BIOMIMETIC IN RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY

Name : Rithanika A

Institution : Adhiparasakthi Dental College And Hospital.

Biomimetics is the study of formation, structure or function of biologically produced substances and materials for the purpose of synthesizing similar products by artificial mechanisms which mimic natural ones. This has emerged as a multidisciplinary science in several biomedical subjects in the recent years including biomaterials and dentistry. The treatment approach strives to preserve intact structure of natural tooth and also to restore its function and biomechanics including tissue engineering for regeneration. Advancements in the modern adhesive restorative materials, understanding of biomaterial – tissue interaction further enhanced the properties of restorative materials to mimic the natural teeth. This presentation is an overview of various biomimetic approaches used to replace dental tissues using restorative biomaterials and their indications and contraindications.

BITE MARKS-ABUSE THAT LEAVES A MARK FOR A LIFETIME

Names : Isha Gupta and Dr. Bhairavi S. Kashalkar

Guide : Dr. H. P. Suma Sogi

Institution : Maharishi Markandeshwar College of Dental Sciences and Research



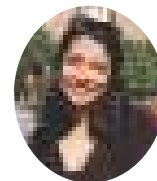
Introduction: Human bite marks are a relatively common injury in children. The explanation most commonly given is that the bite mark is self-inflicted or a result of being bitten by another child. Approximately 1 in 600 children present to unscheduled care settings or scheduled clinical examinations have been found to be bitten by humans.

Method: With the use of tool-mark technology, comparisons are possible even in limited material. Result: There is a wide spectrum in the appearance of bite marks throughout childhood that exists within the confines of child abuse.

Discussion: They are rarely accidental and are good indicators of genuine child abuse until proven differently. But, these are either not recognised as such or, when suspected, not subjected to rigorous forensic assessment. Abusive bites are unique as currently they are the only physical injury that has the potential for identifying or excluding a specific perpetrator. Without the benefit of a history, many human bites are not initially recognised as bite marks and are interpreted as bruises. It is thus essential that along with forensic odontologists, paediatric dentists are familiar with the characteristic marks of bites and recognise them as such to aid in the investigation.

CORONAVIRUS ISN'T KINDER TOWARDS MEN

Name : Ridhima Singh
Guide : Dr. Pulin Saluja
Institution : SGT Dental College



The world has witnessed three waves of coronavirus disease-2019 and while initially greater emphasis was laid on the elderly and people with co-morbidities like diabetes mellitus, hypertension, obesity and immunocompromised states as being at high risk of contracting the Covid-19 disease and/or dying of it but by now it's clear that being male is also a factor. Data and studies from different countries across the globe have showed that although there is no difference based on sex in the number of cases testing positive for the virus, more men have died from the virus and case-fatality ratio is greater among men than women. The reasons can be multiple comprising

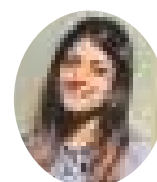
Biology - Biologically, men and women are different, attributing to difference in sex chromosome. Studies have shown that sex chromosomes and related hormones in females contribute to their greater immunity as X- chromosome encode for certain immune related genes and as women have two of these X- chromosomes, they pose an advantage and that explains how females are more resistant to infections than males.

Immunology - Different levels of hormones in males and females also contribute to the difference in immunities and the body's response to viral infections.

Sociological, psychological and behavioral habits- in countries like India, male population far exceeds females hence demographics are leaned towards men. Also, men are seen to engage in high risk behaviors making them more prone to adverse effects of the virus.

DENTAL AVULSION: A COMMON DENTAL EMERGENCY-KNOCKED OUT TOOTH

Name : Srishti Khanduja and Dr. Swati Shikha
Guide : Dr. Priyanka Sharma
Institution : Maharishi Markandeshwar Institute of Dental Sciences and Research

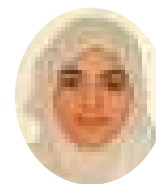


“Save that knocked out tooth, put it back straight-Do Not Panic”. Dental avulsion is the complete displacement of a tooth from its socket in alveolar bone. This type of injury is more prevalent from 6 years to 13 years of age with predominancy in male population. Time is the essence when saving an avulsed tooth. The avulsed tooth can be preserved, reconstituted and replanted with excellent long term retentive progress. The most biologic method of preserving and storing the avulsed tooth are present. Regardless of the frequency with which it occurs every pediatric health care must be prepared to save the tooth. The goal is to successfully reinsert the avulsed tooth and to preserve the periodontal ligament, thus saving the family and child the expenses of dental treatment and possible psychological problems associated with it.

DIGITALISATION IN DENTISTRY -AN OVERVIEW

Name : Farina Mehrin

Institution : JSS Dental College and Hospital

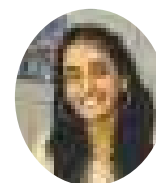


Smile is one of the most important facial functions, is often the measure of success or failure especially from the patients' point of view. As Aesthetic rehabilitation planning must be performed by a thorough evaluation that includes a facial analysis, dento-facial analysis, and dental analysis. The dental literature recommends gathering the diagnostic data through forms and checklists. However, nothing indicates how the information ideally should be gathered and implemented. Therefore, many of these diagnostic data may be lost if they are not transferred in an adequate way to the rehabilitation design. So with the help of DSD that is Digital smile designing - a software or a multiuse diagnostic tool that is useful for dentogingival alterations and can strengthen the diagnostic vision, improves communication and enhance predictability throughout treatment smile designing procedures becomes easy. Aesthetic diagnosis, Communication, Interdisciplinary treatment planning, Patient management & Education and Feedback are crucial steps in designing smiles digitally. The DSD protocol depends on Photography protocol, Videography protocol and selection of appropriate DSD software's. This paper gives an insight on the workflow and overall procedures carried out to design smile digitally. The DSD protocol allows for aesthetic planning through the drawing of reference lines and the final dental design on extra- and intraoral digital photographs. That protocol widens the diagnostic vision and helps the team members measure the treatment limitations. It concludes by saying the DSD protocol provides greater predictability of treatment and facilitates, Allows better communication between the interdisciplinary team members and the dental technician. Knowledge of smile design, coupled with new and innovative dental technologies, allows dentists to diagnose, plan, create and deliver aesthetically pleasing new smiles.

ENDODONTIC DISINFECTION: THE SONIC ADVANTAGE

Name : Vandana Jain

Institution : Nair Hospital Dental College



Elimination of smear layer after RC instrumentation requires the use of irrigating solution. This cleaning can be completed with passive ultrasonic or sonic irrigation. The aim of this review paper is to explain the effectiveness of Endoactivator system and ultrasonic (passive) irrigation in removing the smear layer after rotary Root canal instrumentation.

Materials and Method: A search with keywords 'Endodontic Irrigation', 'Passive ultrasonic Irrigation', 'Endoactivator', 'Sonic Irrigation' was done on PubMed and Google Scholar. Articles published related to the topic were collected and reviewed for comparison of the various irrigant activation systems.

Results: Irrigation has advanced greatly over the past few years and irrigant activation has been shown to aid in efficacy of the irrigant. The various systems that exist today are Manual systems such as manual dynamic agitation and machine assisted systems such as dynamic agitation, Rotary brushes, Sonic and Ultrasonic activation systems. Sonic systems have been shown to have greatest impact and are the most effective.

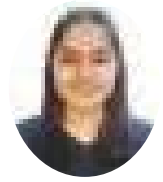
Discussion: Endodontic failure is often due to insufficient sterilization and cleaning of the root canals. Use of irrigant activation systems can aid in providing more effective treatment and avoiding failure.:

FILLING CANALS, CROWNING KIDS WITH SMILE

Names : Aditi Sharma and Dr. Chinmayee Dighaskar

Guide : Dr. Prinka Shahi

Institution : Maharishi Markandeshwar College of Dental Sciences and Research



Introduction: Pulpectomy of primary tooth is indicated when the radicular pulp is necrotic. Serving natural teeth until its time of exfoliation is the ultimate aim of endodontic therapy in deciduous dentition. Teeth should be maintained in the dental arch to maintain arch integrity. Success of the treatment depends upon complete obturation of the canal space, as it lays the foundation for further strengthening the otherwise lost teeth with crown to regain the smile and confidence a child has lost.

Method: Numerous materials have been used since years in the process. Various materials with modifications have also been tested over time and researchers continue to do so till date.

Result: Each material presents with its properties and drawbacks. The antimicrobial efficacy of obturating materials greatly influences the obturation quality and its longevity.

Discussion: The desire to achieve an ideal obturating material with no adverse effect has propelled the thrust for newer advancements. Use of herbal materials have been researched recently for their natural anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial properties. This paper reviews various obturating materials popularly used in obturation of deciduous teeth along with an overview about recent advancements in them.

IDENTITY- NO MORE A CRISIS -A REVIEW OF FORENSIC METHODOLOGIES

Name : Sakshi Dusane

Institution : Nair Hospital Dental College

Introduction: Existence of man and his intellect by now is time tested. With his sharp brain man has evolved, improvised and sustained in the society. Forensics is one such branch which shows true reflection of the upgradation in science.

Forensic odontology is branch of science that studies the dental application in investigation of crime, the basis of which lies on the property of preservation of oral and maxillofacial tissues even if the person is long gone.

Materials and methods: A brief overview of articles were made published in Pubmed, Google Scholar and Cochrane, which included words like 'forensic odontology', 'age estimation', 'sex identification' were used.

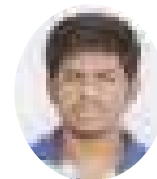
Results: Not just for the present generation forensic odontology has proved fruitful, but also for the future generations, as it mainly focuses on preservation of oro-facial hard and soft tissues of a dead or living person in the past. It gives us the evidence of their existence! Here a major role is played by the general dental practitioners, by maintaining a record (over various indices) of their patients. European countries has an extra edge for the same.

Though not much about forensics is taught at undergraduate level- there is a small bit of Sherlock Holmes in every student, every clinician. With advent of CBCT, the researchers have delved into deeper water to discover more. Thereby aiding in age estimation and gender determination too.

Conclusion: Today's day identification marks and methodology to do so is constantly changing. This presentation is a simple review of using dental records and maxillofacial tissues to identify the individual.

INJECTABLE PLATELET RICH FIBRIN (I-PRF) : A GEM IN DENTISTRY

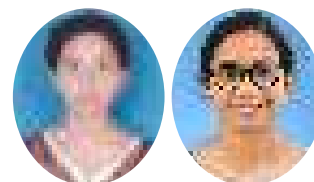
Names : Showryavardhan M R and Sanjan K P
Guide : Dr. Amit Walvekar and Dr. Rashmi
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Platelet-rich fibrin is the most innovative & commonly applied platelet concentrate in dentistry. Several modifications come across but injectable platelet-rich fibrin (i-PRF) showed unique properties. The objective of all this innovation is to find out all the components from the autologous blood to elucidate healing & application in tissue engineering. These I-PRF has achieved predictable and effective results. The main difference of I-PRF from solid PRF is the lower speed and time in centrifugation for i-PRF. i-PRF is the liquid variety of PRF which may accelerate the wound-healing processes with increased vascularization. The benefits of i-PRF show slow and sustained release of growth factors, by releasing the expression of transforming growth factor- β and collagen-1 mRNA along with cells migration. It decreases the chances of adverse reactions to the implanted material as compared to other ways of grafting which facilitate better option in regenerative procedures. It has been observed that i-PRF found to be effective in periodontal wound healing and bone regeneration. This review article focuses on the current status of i-PRF formulation advantages and uses in regenerative surgery along with the healing process.

INSIGHT OF “SPARK” INPEDO

Names : Sushmitha Shree B A and Tania Jacob
Guide : Dr.Chandru T P
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Background: Restoration of an endodontically treated teeth continuous to be a challenge in pediatric restorative dentistry. Dental caries is the most prevalent disease in humans, especially during early childhood. In early childhood caries, there is early pulpal involvement and gross destruction of maxillary anterior teeth. This leads to decreased masticatory efficiency, difficulty in speech, psychological problems due to compromised esthetics, development of abnormal tongue habits and subsequent malocclusion.

Aim: To provide an insight of SPARK in Post Endodontic Dental Treatment Options [PEDO].

Review: Satisfactory restoration of these teeth, improving esthetics along with the management of space and function has always been a challenge for pediatric dentist. In an attempt to widen the treatment options for restoration of endodontically treated teeth it's essential to know insight of "SPARK" in Post Endodontic Dental treatment Options [PEDO].

Conclusion: This presentation discusses about various treatment options for endodontically treated teeth such as post core build ups and various crowns as well as their advantages and limitations.

LIGHT BASED DETECTION SYSTEM FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF ORAL POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT DISORDERS—THROWING LIGHT IN THE DARKER SIDE OF NEOPLASTIC LESIONS

Names : Gayathri Sanjay and Lekha Shreedhara
Guide : Dr. Kruthika S Guttal
Institution : SDM College of Dental Sciences and Hospital

Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is the most common head and neck cancer and is usually preceded by potentially malignant disorders (PMD), but distinguishing high-risk from low-risk PMD is challenging. In the past few decades, several diagnostic methods as light-based detection systems (LBDS) have been proposed to facilitate the detection of OSCC and PMD. However, the accurate detection of early-stage oral cancer and oral epithelial dysplasia is particularly difficult for conventional oral examinations because these lesions sometimes resemble benign lesions or healthy oral mucosa tissues. Although oral biopsy has been considered the gold standard for accurate diagnosis, it is deemed invasive for patients. Therefore, many clinicians are looking forward to the development of non-invasive diagnostic technologies to detect and distinguish between cancerous and benign lesions. Currently, several non-invasive adjunctive fluorescence-based detection systems have improved the accuracy of the detection and diagnosis of oral mucosal lesions. Photodynamic diagnosis using 5-aminolevulinic acid shows the presence of very early oral cancers and oral epithelial dysplasia. Autofluorescence-based systems can discriminate oral cancer and dysplasia from benign lesions. All these light-based diagnostic devices can assist in the diagnosis of oral mucosa lesions. The improvement of diagnostic techniques for oral mucosa lesions could decrease patient suffering associated with oral cancer. Hence, it may play an important role in the improvement of patient prognosis and also contribute to the longitudinal surveillance of patients with OPMDs. This paper highlights the role of light based diagnosis and detection of neoplastic lesions.

MARROW TO CORTEX- VISUALISING SKELETAL MATURITY THROUGH DEEP LEARNING

Name : Shivam Ghatge and Soumendu Karmakar
Guide : Dr. Kruthika S. Guttal
Institution : SDM College of Dental Sciences and Hospital



Skeletal maturity assessment involves visual inspection of the developing bone and their initial appearance, sequential ossification, and related changes in shape and size. Thus, the skeletal maturity indicators provide an objective diagnostic evaluation of stage of maturity in an individual. Different places to look for the indicators include hand and wrist radiographs, cervical vertebrae, mid palatal suture, cephalometry, corpus index and tooth mineralization. The skeletal maturation status of a growing patient can influence the selection of orthodontic treatment procedures. Either lateral cephalometric or hand-wrist radiography can be used to assess skeletal development.

Deep learning is a form of machine learning that uses multiple levels of representations to enable automated classification of items in a data set. Recent advances in computing power and machine learning techniques prompted the rise of a specific type of deep learning-convolutional neural networks—to be applied to image recognition tasks. Such tasks include facial recognition, object detection and image classification. Deep learning applications have important implications for diagnostic imaging. Manual assessment of skeletal age may frequently be subject to excessively time-consuming and limited by considerable interpreter and interpreter variability.

A deep learning based automated software application with accuracy similar to that of a radiologist could be made available for clinical use.

Practical use of deep learning may be incorporated for better working patterns and easing the workload. This paper highlights the role of deep learning for possible application and implications in Skeletal maturity assessment.

Keywords: Deep learning; Skeletal maturity assessment; Convolutional neural networks; Diagnostic radiology

MOBILE APPLICATIONS- AN EFFECTIVE TOOL IN THE EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF ORAL CANCER

Name : Qudsia Khan
Guide : Dr. Megha Gugnani
Institution : Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad Dental College

Introduction: Oral cancer is amongst the most common cancers in India and is associated with poor survival rates. This is mostly due to detection of cases in the advanced stages. Early detection of oral and oropharyngeal cancers is of utmost importance. This improves chances of successful treatment and lowers morbidity significantly.

However, due to the prevalence of oral cancer in the rural areas and low-income societies, a large number of cases remain undiagnosed in the early stages. Mobile apps are being considered as a new and novel approach to detect oral cancers at an early stage. With the increasing penetration of mobile phones in low and middle income societies, mobile applications can prove to be an effective tool in the detection and diagnosis of pre malignant and malignant oral lesions.

Methodology: Data on Mobile applications like MeMoSa, Prayaas, Biocon and applications used in mHealth program were studied.

Results: these apps use CNN's and ANN's for the identification of images uploaded in them. A high sensitivity and accuracy was observed in the identification of oral lesions. The use of these mobile applications has reduced the shortcomings of the conventional method. They have proved to be an effective screening tool for patients in areas with limited healthcare access. These apps have also enabled screening to be done by community health workers rather than by oral cancer specialists. Further diagnosis and treatment can be done by the specialists.

Conclusion: Mobile applications aided in early detection of oral cancers even in low resource settings. They can improve access to healthcare in difficult to reach populations.

POST COVID MANIFESTATIONS

Name : Gayathri S Chandran
Guide : Dr. Archana V K
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Covid 19 is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus which has affected more than 3 million people and killed more than 1.8 million people worldwide. Complications of Covid 19 which were reported include pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), multi organ failure, septic shock and death. Most people recovered completely but many recovered patients continue to experience various symptoms including fatigue, body ache, cough, sore throat, shortness of breath, palpitations etc. In some people, lasting health effects may include long term breathing problems, heart complications, chronic kidney impairment, stroke, Guillain Barr syndrome, acute liver failure, inflammatory syndrome etc. Experts say it can take months for a person with long term health effects to return to pre-Covid 19 condition. Some lost their sense of smell or taste entirely and found that familiar things smell or taste bad, strange, or different. Covid 19 being a new disease yet remains to be understood. This review is a compilation of the now known post Covid manifestations. It will take a longer time to understand the disease process and its long term effects.

REMINERALISING AGENT : THE RECOVERING CAPSULE IN DENTISTRY

Name : Jhalak
Guide : Dr. Swati Chhabra
Institution : Maharishi Markandeshwar College of Dental Sciences and Research



Introduction: Dental caries is a multifactorial disease and has been a major public health problem worldwide. It is an infectious microbiologic disease that causes destruction of calcified tissues of tooth. Nowadays, modern dentistry aims to manage non cavitated carious lesions non invasively through remineralization in an attempt to prevent disease progression, and to improve form, function, strength and aesthetics of teeth.

Method: This review will update regarding the various remineralizing agents used in dentistry and their mode of action.

Result: Remineralizing agents represent a new frontier in dentistry.

Discussion: The remineralisation process is a natural repair mechanism to restore the minerals again. An insight into the caries process is multifactorial aetiopathogenesis has resulted in a paradigm shift towards minimally invasive dentistry. The recent researches on remineralization are based on biomimetic remineralization materials, having the capability to create apatite crystals within the completely demineralized collagen fibres. They may be classified as fluoride agents, calcium and phosphate-based agents, herbal agents or combinations.

STEM CELLS AND REGENERATIVE DENTISTRY: THE FUTURE IS HERE

Name : Kuheli Sengupta and Sayunkta Shetty
Guide : Dr. Deepak V
Institution : M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital

Stem cells also known as “progenitor or precursor” cells are defined as clonogenic cells capable of both self-renewal and multi-lineage differentiation. Stem cells have manifold applications and have contributed to the establishment of regenerative medicine. Regenerative medicine is the process of replacing or regenerating human cells, tissues or organs for therapeutic applications. The concept of regeneration in the medical field although not new has significantly advanced post the discovery of stem cells and in recent times have found its application in dentistry following identification of dental stem cells.

Teeth are the most natural, non-invasive source of stem cells. Regenerative capacity of the dental pulp is well-known and has been recently attributed to function of dental stem cells. Dental stem cells offer a very promising therapeutic approach to restore structural defects and this concept is extensively explored by several researchers. Dental stem cells, which are easy, convenient and affordable to collect, hold promise for a range of very potential therapeutic applications. This paper focuses on the procedures, benefits, challenges involved in the stem cell research and therapy. In future Stem Cell Therapy would be promising system of treatment strategy.

LASER APPLICATION OF FIXED PROSTHODONTICS

Name : Spoorthy.J
Guide : Dr Basavaraj and Dr Bhavana
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



LASER's are device that amplify or enhance the light intensity to produce a highly directional, high-intensity beam that particularly has a very pure frequency or wavelength. They were introduced to clinical dentistry with hopes to overcoming some drawbacks posed by conventional methodologies in dental treatment. A laser (acronym for light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation) is a device that produces radiation which is spatially and temporarily coherent.

It's application in fixed prosthesis includes:

Coronary elongation, soft tissue management around the abutments, in implantology, removal of ceramic veneers.

The appropriate employment of laser wavelength, when indicated and supported by scientific evidence, can enhance the application factors favourable to clinical and patient.

This paper aims to review the efficient application of lasers in different prosthodontics procedures and planning.

THE MAGICAL TOXIN

Name : P Malavika Manu
Institution : VS Dental College



The horizons of treatment options in dentistry are broadening rapidly. In this scenario, applications of atypical treatment options like use of botulinum toxin (BT) are expediting. The use of BT has been popularly accepted in aesthetic procedures like management of facial wrinkles; however, it has been documented to be successful in a variety of conditions. BT offers a transient, reversible, relatively safe treatment option to many conditions of interest to a dental practitioner. The field of oral implantology is constantly changing because of the advances in technology and science. With a better understanding of the dynamic relationships of the soft tissues surrounding the orofacial complex, the use of injectable botulinum toxins (BTXs) and dermal fillers has become an integral part of dentistry. This paper presentation highlights the role of Dental surgeons by their virtue of being extensively aware of the anatomy of faciomaxillary region are a potential pool of operators who can use BT in their armamentarium with minor skill enhancement and thus widen the perspective of alternative, minimally invasive options to refractory conditions or invasive protocol.

THE NUMBING ELEMENTS - A REVIEW

Name : Hasrat Sandhu
Institution : Nair Hospital Dental College



Introduction

Achieving clinically adequate pain control has been a challenge in dentistry throughout the world. But achieving a good pain control today is possible by using various local anaesthetic agents and properly administering them to our patients. It is important for every clinician to know the various local anaesthetic agents available today along with their mode of action and adverse effects.

Methods

The data collection for this narrative review has been done using offline and online databases.

Results

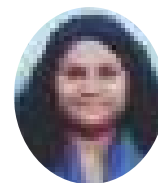
A careful review of the available articles was carried out and an overview of various anaesthetic agents has been prepared.

Discussion

A wide variety of local anaesthetic agents are available today. These agents are safe, effective and can be administered with ease. This paper gives you a comparative review of all the local anaesthetic drugs available today in the market.

VIRTUAL WORLD IN PROSTHODONTICS

Name : Monica D
Institution : V.S. Dental College



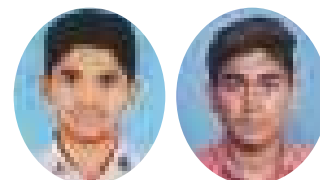
The availability of the clinical education is decreasing over the days and the need and demand for the same is required for better specialised services requiring clinical skills, extensive knowledge and ability which is substituted by stimulated training obtained through artificial intelligence like virtual reality and Augmented reality.

Virtual reality technology is creating a simulated environment while Augmented reality technology offers virtual information in addition to that of the real environment and thus opens new possibilities in various fields like neurosurgery, laparoscopic surgery, plastic surgery, dental implants, maxillofacial surgeries and maxillofacial prosthesis which are few challenging fields dealing with several impaired functions and great social expectations from the patients. It also creates an interactive visualisation of maxillectomy defects and it's eventful effects between patients and practitioners.

This paper presentation highlights on identifying the current applications of augmented reality in Prosthodontics. It also highlights on the presently available dental simulators, their features, areas of use and the challenges faced by them.

3D BIOPRINTING IN IMPLANT FRAMEWORK

Name : Mohammed Jadeer C.J and Sudharshan V.P
Guide : Dr. Ashika
Institution : Coorg Institute Of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Introduction: 3D printing refers to a process of deposition of materials to fabricate three dimensional objects by implication of materials such as plastic polymers, metal ceramics, implants or even living cells. 3D printing is also called as additive manufacturing is a process in which entities are fabricated by placing materials layer by layer to yield a 3-D assembly. This method can produce any 3D object with the help of CAD. 3D printing of bone tissue has mainly been done using extrusion based or laser based bioprinting modalities using polymeric hydrogels on a component of bio-ink. In rapid prototyping, these scaffold are often seeded with osteoprogenitor cells such as adult adipocyte cells derived mesenchymal stem cells. Dental implants are universally common treatment approached for the loss of teeth. Dental implants play a vital role in the field of dentistry for overcoming various dental problems including teeth loss, crown damage and diastema. Uses of 3D printing include production of physical models for prosthodontic, orthodontic and surgery, the manufacture of dental craniomaxillofacial and orthopedic implants and fabrication of copings and framework for implant and dental restoration.

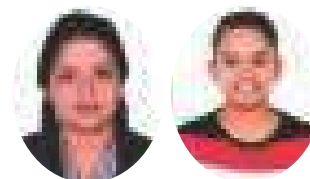
Conclusion: 3D bio printing technology has seen immense development in the past two decades and its application in the regeneration of defects in oral and craniofacial region.

HISTORY OF THE USE OF RESTORATIVE MATERIALS

Name : Asfiya Hasanath Bano and Vaishnavi J Reddy

Guide : Dr. Girish TN

Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Science, Virajpet.



Numerous events have transformed the practice of operative dentistry into one that is more efficient and more comfortable for the patient as well as for the operative team, and often, one that is more productive for the dental office than it was previously.

During ancient times, the restorative materials were obtained from bone and ivory and later it advanced into gold, amalgam, GIC, resin composites, ceramics, etc.

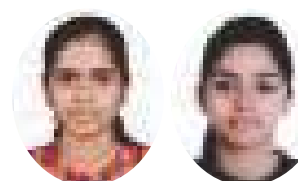
This paper presentation highlights the significant advancements in the field of operative dentistry which have occurred over a period of time and have helped as to serve our patients better.

ULTRASONICS IN ENDODONTICS

Names : Anitta Augustine and Shilu Shabu

Guide : Dr. K C Ponappa and Dr. Salin

Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



During the past few decades' endodontic treatment has benefited from development of new techniques and equipments which have improved outcome on day to day practice. Ultrasonics in endodontics has enhanced the quality of treatment and represents an important adjunct in treatment. The power of ultrasonic vibrations has been harnessed in field of dentistry evolving in its use and purpose.

Ultrasonic has become increasingly useful in application such as gaining access to canal opening, cleaning and shaping, obturation of root canal, removal of intracranial obstruction, ultrasonic condensation of gutta-percha and endodontic surgery.

This paper aims at presenting the numerous uses of ultrasonic in clinical endodontics and emphasizes the broad application in modern day endodontic practices.

FEAR VS KNOWLEDGE IN BLEEDING MANAGEMENT

Name : Stuti Sonavane
Guide : Dr. Deepashree Meshram
Institution : Nair Hospital Dental College, Mumbai

Introduction: Bleeding is one of the conditions experienced in routine dental practice and an important factor to deal with. Improper tissue handling, trauma to the tissues, loss of blood clot causes bleeding. To achieve good bleeding control, it is very important to get over one's fears and have proper knowledge to overcome the situation.

Methods: This paper presents various possible methods to overcome the fear and manage the bleeding in routine dental practice with conservative as well as systemic approaches.

Conclusion: Bleeding is one of the medical emergencies experienced by all medical and dental expertise demanding immediate medical care. If the condition persists, it may lead to several life threatening complications. Therefore, a prompt and aggressive management is required using various methods to control bleeding and minimise the risk.

Discussion: Treating any area in the oral cavity requires proper understanding of anatomy, respecting tissue and thorough knowledge of physiology as well. The practitioner should always be prepared to conquer any challenge with his or her expertise and knowledge by addressing the causative factors and using different methods to control bleeding.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

Name : Mitali Dash & Rinkle Rathod
Guide : Dr Sunali Khanna
Institution : Nair Hospital Dental College, Mumbai

Cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) is an advanced imaging modality that has high clinical applications in the field of dentistry. CBCT proved to be a successful investigative modality that has been used for dental and maxillofacial imaging. It is the most significant among the medical diagnostic imaging modalities that have emerged recently. Cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) is a radiographic imaging method that allows accurate, three-dimensional (3D) imaging of hard tissue structures, soft tissue, nerve pathways in cranial, sagittal and axial plane. Cone beam CT is not the same as conventional CT. However, dental cone beam CT can be used to produce images that are similar to those produced by conventional CT imaging.

TOOTH PRINT – A HARD TISSUE ANALOGUE TO FINGERPRINTS.

Name : Ghavate Vrushali Rao Saheb
Guide : Dr. Sonal Vahanwala
Institution : Nair Hospital Dental College, Mumbai

Introduction : Teeth can be used as a source of evidence for human identification especially in those cases when soft tissues are unable as a possible identification tool. Tooth prints are end patterns of enamel rods. These patterns are unique to the individual teeth of same individual as well as to different individuals. A potential association between type of enamel rod end patterns and incidence of dental caries can help to predict individual susceptibility to caries and to implement preventive measures.

Methods : Amelogyphics related research papers and articles were searched on Pubmed and Google. Three articles were analysed and reviewed.

Result : Amelogyphics if studied properly can play a significant role in person identification of individuals. It could be a good tool not only in forensics but also in genetics.

Discussion : Along with other forensic odontology techniques like rugoscopy, dental labelling, DNA analysis from dental pulp, analysis of tooth enamel rod end patterns will also help in person identification. Individual susceptibility to caries and other enamel defects could be analysed and preventive measures can be taken if research on Amelogyphics is undertaken.

ALLERGIC REACTIONS TO MERCURY AND DENTAL AMALGAM

Name : Jaydeep Pawar
Guide : Dr. Pankaj Shirsat
Institution : Nair Hospital Dental College, Mumbai

Introduction: Human oral mucosa is subjected to many noxious stimuli. One of these substances, in those who have restorations, is dental amalgam which contains mercury. This paper focuses on the local toxic effects of amalgam and mercury from dental restorations. Components of amalgam may, in rare instances, cause local side effects or allergic reactions to low-level mercury exposure.

Methods: Our data included around 20 relevant articles which included few case reports, some prospective studies. The source of these articles was Pub Med search done with the following terms: allergies to Dental amalgam, Allergy to mercury, contact lesions of dental amalgam, contact lesions of mercury, oral lichenoid lesions. All the relevant articles and their references were analysed. The clinical manifestations of allergy to dental amalgam and mercury based on different case reports were reviewed.

Results: After reviewing the literature, we found that the dental amalgam reported to cause most adverse reactions in patients and the incidence of oral lichenoid reactions adjacent to amalgam restorations occur more often than other dental materials.

Discussion: Health policy for amalgams can be based on scientific reports from many advisory and regulatory bodies. At present, there is scant evidence that the health of the vast majority of people with amalgam is compromised nor that removing amalgam fillings has a beneficial effect on health. This paper highlights clinical findings of contact allergic reactions to mercury and amalgam.

THE NEED OF VIRTUAL REALITY SIMULATORS IN DENTAL EDUCATION

Name : Zoha Khan and Taruna Dadheech

Guide : Dr. Ajinkya Pawar

Institution : Nair Hospital Dental College

Introduction: Virtual reality simulators helps in the recreation of reality depicted on a computer screen. Virtual reality simulators are the emerging technology in the field of dentistry. These are becoming an essential part of modern education. The benefits of Virtual reality in dentistry is constantly being assessed as a method or an adjunct to improve fine motor skills, hand-eye coordination in pre-clinical settings and overcome the monetary and intellectual challenges involved with such training.

Materials and methods: A search with keywords ‘virtual reality’, ‘dental education's’, ‘dental simulators’ were performed on Google scholars and cochrane. Published articles relevant to the topic were collected and reviewed.

Results: Current literature indicates that virtual reality dental simulators are valuable educational tools that could augment the current traditional teaching methods.

Discussion: There is a need to review available virtual reality dental simulators and further investigate their added value to the current preclinical dental education.

EPIDEMIOLOGY COVID 19 PREVALENCE WORLD AND INDIA

Name : Bandana Kumari and Ashish Ranjan

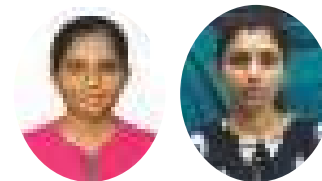
Guide : Dr Prasanta Majumdar

Institution : Mithila Minority Dental College and Hospital

Covid 19 viral infection which is first time found in Wuhan hubei province in china late December 2019. It caused acute respiratory syndrome of unknown etiology. World health organization declared pandemic on 11th March 2020. Globally covid-19 case rise more than 500, for first time 27th October 2020. Covid 19 rise almost 25% and 40,000 daily case reported worldwide and Asia had 10 million infection of new corona virus 31 October 2020. In India 48000 thousands daily with total 8million case records. United States leading global corona virus crisis within 8.9million records infection nearly 22,8000 death in the world and 2.4million new case and 11.7k In USA 227k new case and 2.7k new death. Europe 1.2million new case and 3.4k new death. Asia 628k new case. Total dose across 1.71billion in India and 953,241390 first dose and 743,462,789 second dose health care and testing covid 19 dashboard health care and testing covid 19 sample test 68, 24, 28,595 total positive case and 3,36,786 new sample test 11,54,302 new positive rate 2.5, total active case, and 171,830 total recovered case 3,43,06,414. Prevention for COVID 19 are- Wear a face mask in public indoor spaces. Maintain at least six feet of distance between yourself and others. Avoid large gatherings. Socialize outdoors. Get vaccinated and boosted as soon as you are eligible. Avoid close contact with people who are sick. Minimize touching your eyes, nose, and mouth. Stay home when you are sick. Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash. Clean frequently touched objects and surfaces regularly. Wash your hands often with soap and water. The aim of this review was to explore the epidemiological prevalence of COVID 19 along with age and gender stratified prevalence of this viral infection.

OVERLOOKED FACET IN DENTISTRY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC-PALLIATIVE CARE

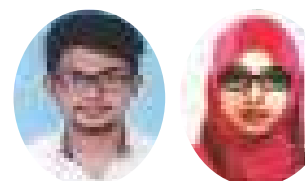
Name : P. Janani and V. Devi Anusha
Guide : Dr. Sushmitha.S
Institution : Sri Ramachandra Dental College



Palliative care is a specialized medical care for people with serious illness which aims to improve the quality of life of patient through medical, physical, psychological and spiritual support. 'Wiseman' has defined Palliative care dentistry as “study and management of patients with active progressive and far advanced disease where oral cavity is compromised”. A Palliative Doctor has 'touch of God' and can ease the life of terminal ill patients by improving the quality of life by providing extra layer of support. New England Journal of medicine has shown patients under palliative care to live longer. The covid-19 pandemic has posed significant challenges for dentistry proving this dimension been ignored causing an increase in risk of developing oral complications of patient with existing co morbidity if left unattended for long period. The role of Dentist in Palliative team care is diagnosis and preparation of patients for treatment and management of pain during the process. Most common oral health problems experienced has been Xerostomia, Mouth sores, Candidiasis and severe tooth decay. As Patients with co morbidities are vulnerable to develop severe COVID 19, Teledentistry- home based PC activities, real time video consultations help in avoiding their exposure to it. AI based tools have enabled patients to undergo online screening for signs and symptoms prior to dental appointment. Thus PCD (Palliative care dentistry) helps to create awareness and responsibility that dental care of patients with life limiting conditions should not be overlooked.

PINHOLE SURGERY IN PERIODONTICS

Name : Dikson Kuriakose and Ayshath Hiba
Guide : Dr. Amit Walvekar and Dr. Reshmi
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



The pinhole gingival surgery technique is a relatively new procedure that treats gingival recession as an alternative to conventional soft tissue grafting. It is minimally invasive where the periodontist creates a tiny pinhole in the gingival tissue and places a stretching device to expand the gingiva. Once the gingival tissue is stretched sufficiently to cover the exposed tooth area, small collagen strips are placed into the opening to hold the stretched gingiva in place. The collagen strips stimulate the growth of new gingival tissue, creating brand-new tissue to cover the exposed area. Sub epithelial connective tissue graft techniques are currently considered the most predictable surgical method for root coverage. However, morbidity associated with secondary graft sites has generated interest in other methods. The purpose of this review was to investigate the feasibility of a novel surgical approach: The Pinhole Surgical Technique (PST). The advantage of pinhole surgery over the conventional method is that it has quick recovery, it is scalpel free and suture free.

FREE PAPERS

CASE REPORT

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A LOCALIZED GINGIVAL ENLARGEMENT: A PATHOLOGICAL MISCELLANY

Name : Shrinidhi R Bhutada
Guide : Dr Kaveri Hallikeri
Institution : SDM College of Dental Sciences and Hospital



Gingival enlargement is a common finding in clinical practice and the appropriate treatment depends on correctly diagnosing the cause of the enlargement. The gingival enlargements include reactive to benign lesion to drug induced growth to malignant tumours. The most common form of enlargement is due to plaque induced inflammation of the adjacent gingival tissues (inflammatory hyperplasia) and this tends to be associated most commonly with the interdental papillae and may be localized or generalized. Other differential diagnosis for gingival enlargements includes fibrous epulis of gingiva, peripheral giant cell ranuloma, peripheral ossifying fibroma, drug induced gingival enlargement, peripheral odontogenic tumor, verruciform xanthoma, kaposi sarcoma and metastatic tumors etc. Appropriate diagnosis aid in the correct treatment and help to prevent the recurrences.

Here we present a case of gingival enlargement in a 40 yrs male patient and discuss differential diagnosis. The gingival lesion was well defined pedunculated growth in relation to 32-34 region since 2 weeks. Lesion is firm in consistency with erythematous to normal colour and non-tender. Provisional diagnosis was irritational fibroma. Excisional biopsy was performed. Histopathological features revealed features of lobular capillary haemangioma. Patient is on regular follow up and no recurrence is reported.

3 DIMENSIONAL VISUAL TREATMENT OBJECTIVES - UNLOCKING THE DOOR TO FUTURE

Name : Mariya M Jos
Guide : Dr. Gautham Reddy
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



One of the great challenges in orthodontics is the treatment planning to achieve a well-balanced occlusion, proper function, and harmonious facial esthetics.

Orthodontics, esthetics, and visual aids for soft tissue prediction have progressed from manual tracing to computers and artificial intelligence in altering patient photographs in an attempt to predict growth modifications and surgical outcomes. Visual treatment objective (VTO) images help the orthodontist to predict hard and soft tissue changes that may occur as a result of surgery or use of functional appliances. It can be utilized to plan orthognathic cases and to communicate with patients and surgeons. Seventy percent of prospective patients mention esthetics as their principle motivation, further highlighting the importance of soft tissue treatment planning.

The treatment simulation software allows you to plan, diagnose, and present cases from the lateral view. Multidisciplinary VTO Wizards include step-by-step interactive programs for quick and easy analyses and treatment planning. It's the perfect tool for interdisciplinary clinicians to visualize outcome and work in concert.

VTO also allows growth forecast. One can simulate growth on a traced x-ray, or tracing overlaid on a photo by inputting current skeletal age and desired duration of growth.

Superimposing one or more growth tracings over original tracing helps in evaluation of growth during the specific period of time. VTO can help a clinician in the treatment planning of complicated surgical cases and better inform patients and set realistic expectations. It can be utilized for case presentation and patient education and to obtain patient's informed consent.

Through this paper I will be presenting a series of cases in which 3 dimensional visual treatment objectives have been successfully employed in treatment planning, growth and soft tissue prediction, and patient education.

A CASE REPORT ON FUNGAL OSTEOMYELITIS: A WORRISOME VULNERABILITY**Names : Nikitha Lijoy Abraham and Vrutuja K Biramane****Guide : Dr. Veda Hegde****Institution : SDM College of Dental sciences and Hospital**

Fungal osteomyelitis is a life threatening and seldom seen opportunistic infection. It is commonly an affectation of nose and paranasal sinuses in orofacial region. Therefore the facial bones needs to be investigated thoroughly as the clinical presentation between bacterial and fungal osteomyelitis are similar.

An immunocompromised host with comorbidities especially diabetes mellitus and medications (indiscriminate use of steroids) are 3 key risk factors responsible for development of fungal infection of the jaw bones. It rarely involves maxilla due to extensive vascularity and thin cortical plates. On involvement, the commonly seen consequences range from draining tracts to malignant transformation proving to be devastating for the patients. Thus rehabilitation becomes a challenging task. Hence, early diagnosis and prompt treatment can significantly reduce the mortality and morbidity of this lethal fungal infection. We present to you a case of fungal osteomyelitis of maxilla in a 37yr female who presents with mobile teeth and pus discharge in the upper tooth region since 2 months. Extra oral swelling was reported on the left side of the face. Diagnosis was based on the histopathological report showing fungal growth. The patient was treated with surgical debridement followed by antifungal therapy.

Conclusion

Osteomyelitis is the oldest disease known. But fungal osteomyelitis is a rare entity, usually seen in patients with diabetes and immunosuppression. Care should be taken in accurate diagnosis through histological and radiological investigations. The primary aim of reporting this case is to highlight its rarity, clinical presentation, management and most importantly the outcome of management.

ANGULAR CHEILITIS: A CASE REPORT WITH DISCUSSION ON ETIOPATHOGENESIS.**Name : Rakshita M Hegde****Institution : SDM College Of Dental Sciences and Hospital**

Angular cheilitis is a frequent clinical condition that has been known for over a millennium. Skin redness, moisture, ulceration, and cracking at the commissures of the mouth characterise this inflammatory disorder. Because Angular cheilitis thought to be a complex condition of viral origin, the etiology is highly variable and extremely difficult to pin down. As a result, a variety of local and systemic factors are thought to have a role in the etiopathogenesis of Angular cheilitis. The 65 yrs old reported with pain and burning sensation in the corner of the mouth since 20 days. Inspectory and palpatory findings confirmed the diagnosis of angular chelitis.

Any factor that creates a chronic and moist environment for microbial growth at the oral commissures, such as habitual lip licking, thumb sucking, reduced vertical height of the face, and sagging of tissues at the angles of the mouth, to name a few, can be culpable in the aetiology of angular cheilitis. Nutritional deficiencies namely iron, and vitamin B are common causative agents. Despite the fact that angular cheilitis is usually a simple diagnosis, it is necessary to investigate the exact aetiology to treat appropriately and prevent recurrence. As a result, research into the real etiopathogenesis is required in order to give effective, appropriate supplementary treatment to relieve patient discomfort and pain.

DIFFUSE ERYTHEMATOUS LESION OF THE ORAL CAVITY: A DIAGNOSTIC APPROACH

Name : Rida Fathima
Guide : Dr Kaveri Hallikeri
Institution : SDM College of Dental Sciences and Hospital



Erythematous lesions of the oral mucosa are common and may result from a variety of tissue alterations, including inflammation, erythrocyte extravasation, and atrophy or reduced keratinization of the surface epithelium. Erythematous lesions are symptomatic and painful, need immediate attention. These erythematous lesions include infection, contact allergy, premalignant lesion, cancer, and other causes of inflammatory changes, as well as systemic diseases such as those that produce vesiculoerosive lesions or oral ulceration. Appropriate history, clinical examination will help in correct diagnosis and help in providing the correct treatment. Here we present a case of erythematous lesion of oral mucosa with a diagnostic approach.

The 18yrs old male patient reported with pain the cheek, tongue and gums since 6 months in association with burning in the mouth and inability to eat. Intraorally, multiple ulcers were seen on bilateral buccal mucosa, posterior vestibular mucosa and retromolar pad with red and erythematous floor. Mucosal encrustations were present on the lower lip. Provisional diagnosis was pemphigus. Differential diagnosis included were erythematous lichen planus, erythematous candidiasis, recurrent aphthous stomatitis, erythema multiforme and pemphigoid. To confirm the diagnosis incisional biopsy was done. Histopathological features revealed parakeratinized stratified squamous epithelium with intraepithelial split and suprabasal acantholysis. Split consists of round Tzanck cells with intense eosinophilic cytoplasm and enlarged nucleus and lymphocytes. Chronic inflammatory cell infiltrate is seen in the subepithelial region. Patient was treated with corticosteroid and appropriate supplements. The patient is under regular follow up with good response to the treatment.

ERYTHEMATOUS ORAL LICHEN PLANUS: A CASE REPORT AND WITH A REVIEW OF DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

Name : Saiprerana S Devoor
Institution : SDM College of Dental Sciences and Hospital



Oral lichen planus (OLP) is one of the chronic and most common diseases of the oral mucosa among females. It is an autoimmune disease and highly associate with stress of an individual. Clinically, it has specific and clearly identifiable features, bilateral symmetric presentation showing a lace-like network of fine white lines (known as Wickham's striae), other types include erosive and plaque type. Erosive lichen planus is a symptomatic disease close monitoring of the disease and further it need to be differentiated from the other commonly occurring erythematous lesions of the oral cavity. Here with I discuss a case of erosive lichen planus with differential diagnosis.

Forty three old male patient reported with a burning sensation in oral cavity. Examination revealed bilateral diffuse erythematous areas with radiating striae at the periphery. Lesions were consisted of oral mucosa. The differential diagnosis considered were lichen planus, erythroplakia, erythematous candidiasis and lichenoid drug eruption. Incisional biopsy was done to confirm the clinical diagnosis. Lichen planus was confirmed by histopathology report. Patient is doing well with the treatment of steroids mouth washes. Patient is under regular follow up to monitor the lesion.

INTEGRATIVE APPROACH IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ORAL LICHEN PLANUS

Name : Kumkum Tharang K.N
Guide : Dr. Veena S Narayanan
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Oral lichen planus is a chronic inflammatory condition that affects the mucous membranes inside the mouth. Treatment primarily focuses on helping severe lesions heal and reducing the pain.

Integrative medicine is defined as healing-oriented medicine that takes account of the whole person (body, mind, and spirit), including all aspects of lifestyle.

The advantage of this approach is that there are lesser side effects and it has the potential to impact the safety of invasive/prolonged dental procedures.

A Case Report on Oral lichen planus is presented here.

PERSISTENT ORAL ULCERS-DIAGNOSTIC CHALLENGES

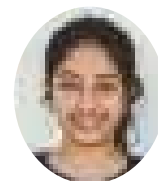
Names : Lithiya Scaria and Theertha U
Guide : Dr. Veena Narayanan
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Oral ulcers are classified as acute and chronic/recurrent according to their presentation and progression. Ulcers can be caused due to trauma, infections, immunological diseases, malignancies etc. Correct diagnosis is necessary to establish appropriate treatment. We present two case reports of non-healing oral ulcers.

RADIOLUCENT LESION OF THE ANTERIOR PART OF MANDIBLE

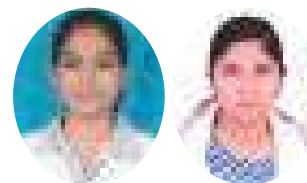
Names : Dhruthi S Kumar and K. Naga Sai Saranya
Guide : Dr. Kaveri Hallikeri
Institution : SDM College of Dental Sciences and Hospital, Dharwad



Radiolucent mandibular lesions represent a broad spectrum of lesions, radiolucency is because of the decreased density of bone. Hence more radiation reaches the film resulting in darker area in the radiograph. It may be unilocular (periapical cyst, periapical granuloma, dentigerous cyst, unicystic ameloblastoma etc) or multilocular (central giant cell granuloma, aneurysmal bone cyst, brown tumour, odontogenic keratosis, ameloblastoma etc). The borders of these lesions range from well-defined to ill-defined lesion, suggesting the behaviour of the tumor. Here we present a 31 year old female patient reported with swelling in lower front region since 3-4 months. Extra orally mild facial asymmetry was noted over lower symphysis region of the mandible and below lower lip extending 1.5 cm beneath the mandible. Intraorally, a well diffuse buccal and lingual cortical expansion with vestibular obliteration in relation to 33 to 34 region crossing the midline. Provisional diagnosis was central giant cell, granuloma. Differential diagnosis included were aneurysmal bone cyst, brown tumour, odontogenic keratocyst and central giant cell tumour. To confirm the diagnosis digital volume tomography and biopsy was done. Histopathological examination revealed numerous scattered multi-nucleated giant cells around the blood filled spaces. The loose fibrous tissue consists of dilated capillaries, haemorrhage and hemosiderin deposition. At the periphery remnants of bony trabecular is noted. Final diagnosis made is aneurysmal bone cyst with central giant cell like areas. Radiolucent lesion of the mandible needs thorough examination, appropriate investigation and biopsy to arrive at a definite diagnosis.

“SILENCER APPLIANCE – SLEEP LIKE A BABY”

Name : Sparsha C Gowda and Spoorthy. J
Guide : Dr Gowtham Reddy
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA) is a major sleep disorder. Because of repeated complete or partial collapse of the upper airway during sleep, patients develop sleep fragmentation and oxygen desaturation. Typical nocturnal signs and symptoms of OSA are: Snoring, observed apnoea, unexplained tachycardia, disrupted sleep, bruxism, restless sleep, nocturnal gastroesophageal reflex.

The most reliable and most widely used therapeutic modality to treat sleep disorder is 'Silencer device'. The Silencer is a dental device used to reposition the lower jaw during sleep. The jaw is gently held in a position forward of the normal biting position and acts to pull the tongue forward and out of the airway. It is fabricated along the lines of a night guard, a lot more complex. It is worn at night only.

The silencer has been proved to be a promising device in significantly improving the quality and duration of patients sleep with reduced snoring, tiredness and fatigue.

UNICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMA MISDIAGNOSED RADIOGRAPHICALLY AS A PERIAPICAL CYST: A POSSIBLE PITFALL IN DIAGNOSIS OF PERIAPICAL PATHOLOGIES

Names : Vaishnavi and C. Vanditha

Guide : Dr. Deepak V

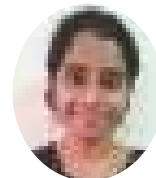
Institution : M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital

To report a clinical case of unicysticameloblastoma previously misdiagnosed as radicular cyst. A 25-year-old female was referred to our hospital complaining of an asymptomatic bony hard swelling of the anterior maxilla. The patient's dental history indicated Root canal treatment wrt to tooth 11. At that time, preoperative radiographic examination demonstrated a radiolucent area of 1.5 cm diameter with well-defined margins involving the root of tooth 11. The lesion was diagnosed as periapical cyst was managed through RCT. At presentation, radiography demonstrated a well-defined 2 cm diameter radiolucency extending from the 11 to 12. The lesion was enucleated and histopathological examination confirmed a diagnosis of unicysticameloblastoma. This case report highlights a rare case where in despite a clinical diagnosis of periapical disease of endodontic origin, a nonendodontic lesion was present. Unicysticameloblastoma located on the periapical area of a tooth can lead to a pulp-periapical misdiagnosis, and should be considered in differential diagnosis. All tissue specimens recovered in apical surgery should be submitted to histopathological analysis.

Keywords: Periapical Cyst, Radicular Cyst, UnicysticAmeloblastoma

COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF DIFFUSION OF IONS FROM CALCIUM HYDROXIDE WITH DIFFERENT HERBAL PASTES: AN IN VITRO STUDY

Names : Suharthini Subaramani, Shawn Lim Zan Ren, Shuraaj A/L Sathiyaseelan, Sim Hazel, Vanishree H. Shivakumar



Institution : Faculty of Dentistry, SEGi University, Kota Damansara, Selangor, Malaysia

Objectives: To assess and compare the diffusibility of ions via dentinal tubules of two different calcium hydroxide herbal-based pastes with the calcium hydroxide saline paste by using a pH meter.

Methods: A total of 45 extracted single rooted premolars were used in this experimental invitro study. The teeth were decoronated at the cemento-enamel junction and the root canals were instrumented till # 45 k file. The teeth were randomly divided into 3 groups with 15 samples each depending on the intra canal medicaments prepared by mixing calcium hydroxide powder with vehicles. Group I: Ca (OH)₂ saline paste as control group, group II: Ca (OH)₂ Moringa oleifera paste and group III: Ca (OH)₂ Aloe vera paste. After biomechanical preparation, the medicaments were placed in their respective groups and sealed with resin reinforced zinc oxide eugenol cement. The teeth were soaked in three different containers with distilled water. The pH of the water was measured at regular intervals over 24, 48, and 72 hours.

Results: There was a statistically significant difference in pH change between the groups as determined by one-way ANOVA (F (2,42) after 24, 48 and 72 hours (p= .000). Multiple comparison using Post Hoc test showed statistically significant difference among the groups compared.

Conclusion: Intracanal medicaments containing herbal pastes allowed better diffusion of ions through dentinal tubules, thus enhancing their action, and it was advised to use them as a vehicle. However, further clinical trials are needed to guarantee their usage.

Keywords: calcium hydroxide, herbal pastes, ion diffusion

COMPREHENSIVE CARE WITH CHAIRSIDE CYTOLOGY

Names : Asifa Munaf and Preethi G

Guide : Dr. Divyambika

Institution : Sri Ramachandra Institute Higher Education and Research Institute



Vesiculobullous lesions of the oral mucosa more often have mimicking clinical features, which makes the clinical diagnosis challenging. Invasive procedures like biopsy still proves to be the gold standard for confirmation of diagnosis. However patient friendly, non-invasive chair-side diagnostic tools are often neglected by the clinicians and general practitioners during routine clinical practice. Exfoliative cytology is one such chair-side investigation, which plays substantial role in identification salient features of the disease, especially vesiculobullous oral lesions, thereby enabling to evolve a comprehensive management protocol. This case report highlights two such bullous lesions where cytology played major role in diagnosis and treatment plan.

TOOTH REATTACHMENT : A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE METHOD OF AESTHETIC REHABILITATION

Name : Khushi Muni
Guide : Dr Kulvinder Singh Banga
Institution : Nair Hospital Dental College, Mumbai

Introduction:

Dental traumatic injuries represent acute transmission of energy to tooth and its supporting structures which results in fracture and/or displacement and/or crushing of supporting tissues. Coronal fractures of the anterior teeth are common form of dental trauma. Tooth reattachment is the preferred treatment for such trauma if the fractured segment is retained by the patient.

Case report:

This paper reports a coronal tooth fracture case of a 24 year old male patient.

The treatment was conducted in Department Of Endodontics and Conservative Dentistry. Informed consent was taken from the patient after explaining the procedure of tooth reattachment to him.

Reattachment is such an ultraconservative technique that provides a safe; fast and aesthetically pleasing results.

Discussion:

The advances in adhesive dentistry has allowed dentists to use the patient's own fragment to restore the fractured tooth. It has tremendous positive impact on physical and psychological wellbeing of a patient.

Conclusion:

Hence if the original tooth fragment is retained by the patient following fracture then reattachment is the choice of treatment.

PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA, NEOPLASM OF CHEEK: CASE REPORT

Name : Soumik Kundu and Aastha Shukla
Guide : Dr. Deepak C
Institution : Sri Ramachandra Dental College, Chennai



Salivary gland tumours account for 3% of the head and neck tumours. Pleomorphic adenoma (PA) is the most common salivary gland tumor, accounting for about 40%-70% of all major and minor salivary gland tumors. These tumors are slow-growing and can remain asymptomatic and unobtrusive enough that the patient decides not to undergo treatment. Though they may reach a significant size over a period of years, some of them present misleadingly short histories constituting rather rapid development. Parotid gland is the most commonly affected and among the minor salivary glands, palate is the commonly involved site, with nearly 60% arising from this location. The lips, cheek, and gingiva are rare sites of occurrence.

The varied presentation of this tumor makes the diagnosis challenging even for an experienced surgeon. Pleomorphic adenoma of the cheek is a neoplasm and therefore its diagnosis requires a high index of suspicion and should be considered in the differential diagnosis of cheek masses both in young and adult patients. In this report we present a case of pleomorphic adenoma of cheek in a 67 year old woman who was admitted with the chief complaint of pain and swelling in relation to left side of face for past 1 year it was successfully treated with complete surgical excision with no recurrences till date.

MUCORMYCOSIS FOLLOWING EXTRACTION OF TOOTH IN IMMUNOCOMPROMISED PATIENT

Name : Ruchika CW
Guide : Dr. Roshini Vinod
Institution : Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Dental College, Solapur

Parallel to covid 19 pandemic some rare fulminant fungal infections came into trend, mucormycosis one the most fulminant one affects the patient with underlying immune deficiency.

Study shows that only fourteen cases of mucormycosis have been reported after tooth extraction. A comprehensive literature search was done in following databases, namely, PubMed, Google Scholar, Scopus, and EMBASE using keywords mucormycosis, rhino orbital cerebral mucormycosis, COVID-19, and SARS-CoV-2

This paper highlights one such case of mucormycosis following extraction of tooth. The patient presented oroantral fistula and maxillary osteomyelitis followed by osteonecrosis.

A 52 year old man c/o foul smell, nasal regurgitation and gave history of multiple tooth extraction , based on the clinical findings and final diagnosis intravenous antifungal therapy , following closure of the fistula and sequestrectomy were included in the treatment plan

The case highlights how this extremely rare condition can cause mortality and morbidity, hence dental professionals must be aware of the possibility of this serious and fatal complication, so as to avoid unfavourable outcome in clinical practice.

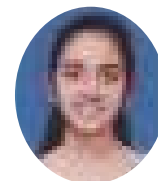
FREE PAPERS

**TECHNICAL
NOTE**

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2.	Augmented reality in dentistry - Quiafuturum	Rajani Anna Lorraine	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet	93

ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS IN DENTAL PRACTICE: AN EMERGING DIGITAL AID

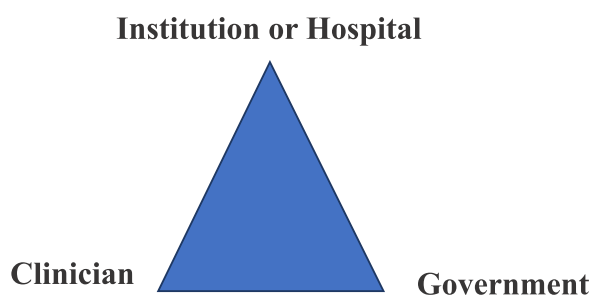
Name : Ms. N.Theertha Devaiah
Guide : Dr. Shashidara
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



The purpose of this project is to facilitate the merits, ease and convenience by which patients can make use electronic systems for storing medical and dental records.

Electronic Health Record is a systemized collection of a patient's health information in a digital format. These records can be shared across different healthcare settings. Electronic Health Records have an upper hand over the usual paper records by means of their increased transparency, portability and accessibility.

Recent trends including the national digital health mission will give a big impetus to the EHRs in the near future. But these records are usually confined to the particular Institution, the Clinician and the Government. Consequently, the patients themselves do not have access to any of their own records whenever necessary and required.

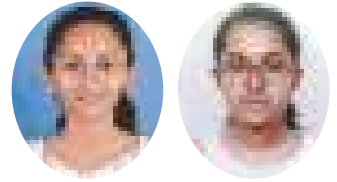


Thus, Electronic Health Records when made accessible to the patients would help improve the goals in present healthcare delivery systems.

Thus this project helps in creating an Electronic Health Records application which can be stored on any phone, in dental practice and principally its convenience and ease of use among the patients.

AUGMENTED REALITY IN DENTISTRY – QUIA FUTURUM

Names : Rajani and Anna Lorraine
Guide : Dr. Shashidara. R
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Augmented Reality is a technology that senses the physical world through specific lenses or devices and projects conditional information onto the existing environment. AR can bring significant, even life-changing information into physician field of vision.

If there is a complicated operation, but there is no much time for checking whether the patient has a certain type of allergy, the physician could see the relevant data on the AR screen in seconds. The location of the veins for nurses while taking blood could be projected on the skin to reduce the number of mistakes, or radiology images could be projected onto organs during operation and help surgeons do their job even better.

In dentistry, oral and maxillofacial surgery is the primary area of use where, dental implant placement and orthognathic surgery are the most frequent applications. In contrast to conventional image-guided surgery, where the surgeon must look away from the operative field to view the informative data, AR guided systems provide real-time intra-operative information with real surgical fields. It is ideal to offer three-dimensional presentations on the patient's body rather than a separate screen, because perception of the real body is more intuitive and avoids confusion.

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ORIGINAL

RESEARCH

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ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY AND CYTOTOXIC EFFECT OF COPPER NANOPARTICLES SYNTHESIZED USING FICUS BENGHALENSIS EXTRACT AGAINST ORAL PATHOGENS

Name : Pratheebha C

Institution : Saveetha Dental College

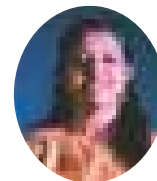
Medicinal plants have always been used as an excellent source for treating disorders or diseases for centuries because they have therapeutic value. *Ficus benghalensis* belongs to the family Moraceae. It is a very large tree height of 20–30 m, with wide-spreading branches bearing aerial roots. To boost the immune system its root extract has been used in medicine since ages. They are very useful in treatment of erysipelas, ulcers, vomiting, biliousness, vaginal complaints, fever, inflammations, and leprosy. To evaluate the antimicrobial activity and cytotoxic effect of copper nanoparticles synthesized using *Ficus benghalensis* extract against oral pathogens. The antibacterial activity of respective nanoparticles against the strain *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus mutans*, *E. Faecalis*, *Candida albicans*. MHA agar was utilized for this activity to determine the zone of inhibition and Brine shrimp lethality assay was performed to test the cytotoxic effect. Copper nanoparticles exhibited good antimicrobial effect against oral pathogens and also exhibited good cytotoxic effect. From the present study it can be concluded that *Ficus benghalensis* has a good antimicrobial effect and cytotoxic effect and it can be used in the pharmaceutical industries.

Keywords: antimicrobial, cytotoxic, inhibition, oral pathogens, inflammation, copper nanoparticle, green synthesis, innovative technology, eco friendly.

ANTI INFLAMMATORY AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF STEVIA AND PEPPERMINT HERBAL FORMULATION

Name : Ramya G

Institute : Saveetha Dental College



Introduction: It is important to counteract the oxidative stress and inflammatory burden occurring in the body. The use of herbal components obtained via green synthesis, such as Stevia and peppermint which are alcohol-free and comprise relatively of less chemical components and have been therapeutically found effective for antidiabetic properties can prove to be more efficient and biocompatible to tackle the same.

Aim: The aim of the study was to evaluate the anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties of a herbal formulation of stevia rebaudiana and peppermint at varying concentrations.

Materials and Methodology: The study was performed as an in vitro study under a laboratory setting. Synthesis of the herbal formulation was performed using stevia and peppermint in the lab. Subsequently the formulation was tested for its anti-inflammatory activity using the protein denaturation assay and antioxidant activity using the DPPH Assay method at various concentrations. The obtained values were compared with that of the known standard. The statistical analysis was done using IBM SPSS software analysis version 23.

Results: Anti inflammatory property of the Steviaa and peppermint herbal formulation was significantly less at 10 μ L concentration but at higher concentrations it was comparable to the standard. Regaling the antioxidant property, the herbal formulation showed a concentration dependent increase from lower concentration to higher concentration but at all levels it was significantly lesser than the standard. ($p < 0.05$)

Conclusion: The herbal formulation of Stevia and peppermint is a potent anti-inflammatory agent. It possesses antioxidant properties, however which are not as effective as the standard.

Keywords: Stevia; Peppermint; Anti-inflammatory; Antioxidant; Green synthesis; Oxidative stress; Free radicals

ASSOCIATION OF PALATAL RUGAE PATTEN WITH MALOCCLUSION IN INDIAN POPULATION

Name : Tahoor Taskeen L

Institute : Saveetha Dental College

Introduction: Palatal rugae is the array of transverse ridges which is present on anterior region of palatal mucosa, on each side of median palatal raphe behind the incisive papilla. Rugoscopy which promotes sex determination and identification of individual due to its perennity and stability as it is not altered during growth. Thus, the current study has taken an attempt to analyse the association of rugoscopy and malocclusion along with gender determination.

Materials and methods: The study setting was done in a private dental college, 17 dental casts were collected and segregated as malocclusion and normal occlusion and the rugae patterns were been determined based on classification of Kapali and Thomas and Kotze and the collected data was analysed in SPSS version 23.0.

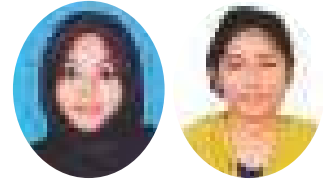
Results: The results suggest that in individuals the maximum number of rugae were seen among men with mean value 70. Based on the occlusion, the dominating pattern was fragmented rugae (20%) and curve (25%) whereas in malocclusion the more predominant pattern was primary and wavy. Based on gender wavy (mean-27) and secondary rugae (mean- 32) was predominantly found for females whereas in males primary rugae (mean-28) and wavy (mean- 31) was found predominant. Accordingly, the most predominant pattern observed among the individuals was secondary rugae (mean- 55) and wavy (mean- 58).

Conclusion: Thus the predominant pattern among individuals was secondary rugae and wavy and based on gender females had predominant secondary rugae and males had primary rugae and wavy pattern.

Keywords: Palatal rugae pattern, rugoscopy, gender determination, malocclusion, dental casts, Innovative technique, Eco- friendly.

CAUSES FOR NON-USAGE OF FLOSS AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

Names : Shabna Ashraf and Nabha Mariyam T P
Guide : Dr. Amit Walvekar and Dr. Reshmi T S
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Good oral hygiene practices are widely considered important to maintaining good oral health, and flossing has long been considered an indispensable part of an effective oral hygiene routine. Dental plaque is a bacterial biofilm which causes chronic gingivitis and periodontitis, and flossing removes plaque or controls its accumulation.

The mechanical method of plaque control is indisputably the easiest and most effective measure to prevent periodontal diseases. It has been reported that toothbrush alone is inadequate for effective removal of dental plaque, and hence, use of other oral hygiene aids such as dental floss has been emphasized. For removal of plaque from interdental areas, using interdental brushes has been shown to be very effective. Waterjets have also been shown to be effective recently in a meta-analysis along with interdental brushing.

A study has been conducted to know exact number of dental students who uses floss for dental hygiene and to know the distribution of flossing in dental undergraduates based on their academic year and gender also to know about time taken by students while doing oral hygiene practices.

The study concluded that about 80% of the dental students were aware of the dental floss but only 17% of the professionals were daily users of dental floss. also found that fewer participants recommend the use of dental floss to their patients and they were also less educated about how to use of dental floss.

EVEN PATTERNS TALK

Name : Ms. Parnika Misra
Guide : Dr. Goutham Reddy
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Introduction: Lip prints, like fingerprints, are unique to each person and are simple to record. Cheiloscopy analysis has been demonstrated to be effective in both judging deformity and identifying individuals. Many studies have been conducted on lip prints and its relationship with individual's skeletal pattern.

Aim: The goal of this study was to see if there was a link between lip print and skeletal malocclusion, as well as how reliable it was as a forensic tool for identifying people.

Material & Method: Lip prints were collected from 60 people from Karnataka, regardless of their dental malocclusion. Lip prints were captured using the lipstick cellophane method and categorised using Tsuchihashi's categorization system: Type I, Type I', Type II, Type III, Type IV, Type V.

Results: We have noticed that the most common lip pattern among Karnataka population was type II followed by type I.

Conclusion: We conclude our research by stating that lip prints are a useful and important diagnostic tool for identifying individuals of various ethnic backgrounds, and that there is a strong correlation between skeletal growth patterns of various ethnicities and their lip patterns.

Key words: Cheiloscopy, Lip prints, Skeletal malocclusion, Forensic tool

PATIENTS' PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS TELEDENTISTRY DURING THE PANDEMIC IN SEGI ORAL HEALTH CENTRE

Name : Aaron Ng Long Wai
Institution : Segi University, Malaysia



Objective: The aim of this study was to assess patients' readiness for teledentistry in SEGI Oral Health Centre.

Methodology: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 650 adult patients' visiting SEGi University from January 2020 to May 2021. A validated, self-administered, five-point-Likert scale online questionnaire comprising of five domains that is; 1.Demographics and dental history, 2.Technological availability, 3.Patient's knowledge, 4.Patient's willingness and 5.Barriers towards teledentistry, was used to collect the required information. Data was analysed using SPSS version 22. Descriptive statistics was used.

Results: 631 participants responded to this study. 65% were 30 years or below with equal male and female gender distribution. Majority of the patients (95%) were from urban areas and were from Chinese ethnicity (54%). 90% patients were able to connect to Wi-Fi services independently and 77% participants were comfortable using online communication platforms. 71% of the participants were in agreement that teledentistry can reduce chances of infection during pandemic. 55% of patients felt that virtual clinics would save time and 60% thought it could reduce travelling costs. 51% showed their willingness to use video or telephone clinics when implemented at SEGi University.

Conclusion: Our study shows a readiness of patients to accept teledentistry clinics in Malaysia. Considering the ongoing outbreak of COVID-19 and the new variant (Omicron) globally, acceptance of teledentistry is unavoidable. Healthcare providers should consider setting an online consultation to reduce the spread of this highly transmitted disease and to provide timely consultation to patients with safety in comfort of their home, workplace or elsewhere.

IN VITRO ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIBIOFILM ACTIVITIES OF BASIL ESSENTIAL OIL (BLEO) AGAINST ORAL MICROORGANISMS

Name : Junaidah Binti Mahmud

Institution : UITM Sungai Buloh, Malaysia



Objectives: This study aims to determine the antimicrobial and antibiofilm activities of basil leaves essential oil (BLEO) against *Streptococcus mutans* (S.mutans) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (S.aureus).

Methods: The antimicrobial activities were evaluated using minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) methods. Commercial chlorhexidine (CHX 0.12%) was used as a positive control. Three formulations of BLEO (microemulsion, emulsion, water) were tested for biofilm dispersion on 48 hours preformed biofilm followed by scanning electron microscope (SEM) analysis to observe the changes in biofilm morphology. The data were analysed using SPSS version 27. A Kruskal-Wallis test followed by a Post-hoc Mann-Whitney U test was applied, and the level of significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results: All formulations of BLEO shows antimicrobial activities against tested microorganisms with MIC ranging from 10%-1.25%. Exposure of 2.5% microemulsion for 2 minutes on preformed biofilm exhibited 42.56% and 27.72% ($p < 0.001$) biofilm eradication for S.mutans and S.aureus, respectively. The SEM micrographs revealed that short exposure to BLEO microemulsion had significantly dispersed the bacteria from the surface.

Conclusion: The results of this in-vitro study show the antimicrobial and antibiofilm activities of BLEO against S.mutans and S.aureus. The finding herein also indicate the possible utilization of BLEO in managing biofilm-associated infection in the oral cavity.

Keywords: Basil Leaves essential oil (BLEO), *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus mutans*, antibiofilm

EVALUATING THE EFFICACY FOR SUPPORTING DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF GINGIVITIS BY USING DEEP LEARNING ALGORITHM

Name : Nguyen Quoc Hoan
Guide : Prof. Vo Truong Nhu Ngoc
Institution : School of Odonto-Stomatology, Hanoi Medical University



Background: Gingivitis is a very common disease. An accurate and effective method is needed to aid in the diagnosis of gingivitis. This study aims to evaluate a deep learning algorithm for the diagnosis of gingivitis. Methods: 808 Vietnamese patients aged between 12 and 16 selected in Thanh Hoa Province (Vietnam) with 2424 images (3 images per person) were recruited into 3 phases in a cross-sectional study. First, a machine learning software called DentaVN, developed basing on a convolutional neural network (CNN), suggested a diagnosis of gingivitis through images of the lesion of the gums (N = 508). These image data (training set) are considered to help train the model. Next, validation set with 450 images (N = 150) processed by DentaVN will show the result Yes or No gingivitis; this result is compared with dentist's diagnosis to evaluate software's sensitivity, specificity and accuracy. Finally, we evaluated the diagnostic results of DentaVN software on the 150 patients (testing set) and a dental advice will be given to each patient.

Results: The artificial intelligence showed a high performance of 84.4% accuracy and 73.3%/84.5% sensitivity/specificity. Significantly, our software has a dental advice with 100% showing rate for dataset at phase 3, 95% of which is correct with the actual state.

Conclusions: Our software can provide a reliable supporting tool not only for the diagnosis of gingivitis but also for the giving of dental advice. Further studies are needed to enrich training data, thereby increasing the accuracy and determining the feasibility of applying artificial intelligence in dental clinics.

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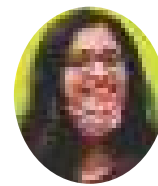
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CRISPR-GET TO KNOW THE FUTURE

Names : Aishna Satija and Aarushi

Institute : HSJIDS



The discovery of the atom in the early twentieth century revolutionised the field of physics followed by the discovery of byte which changed the technological world making science fiction into a reality in the race for the discovery of DNA, biology will never be the same.

We've all heard that prevention is a cure, we brush our teeth, use fluoridated toothpaste, drink purified water and pasteurised milk, all of these are preventive measures we use daily subconsciously. Now, what if we take this prevention to a much higher level, to the basic level of that of a gene. CRISPR cas9 is a gene-editing tool that has the potential to cure the human race of all debilitating diseases.

CRISPR is the acronym for Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats. It's a genetic engineering tool which was found as a part of adaptive immunity in prokaryotes, most famously in *Streptococcus pyogenes*. It is used to ward off viruses and stop their replication by targeting a particular gene sequence in microorganisms, plants, animals and humans.

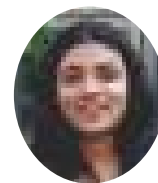
Any damage to cell causes a double stranded break in the DNA sequence which activates the cellular repair process to which we can add a desirable genome in the sequence. It's a primitive mechanism, now known to have the potential to cure various diseases and prevent the inheritance of gene-linked diseases.

Cas9 is a protein complex, which is very precise and efficient. Guide RNA is the entity that attaches to the target site which is a nuclease, now known to cleave DNA. CRISPR/Cas9 system has attracted considerable attention because of its various advantages in genome editing and scientists gradually consider it to be a powerful therapeutic tool for treating diseases associated with genome mutations.

FOREIGN BODY AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION

Name : Shraddha Dudeja

Institution : SGT University



Introduction: Medical emergencies are an inevitable aspect of one's dental practice. No one can foresee when an emergency can strike. The only way to effectively manage medical emergencies is early recognition and quick management.

Foreign Body Airway Obstruction is one of the most common medical emergencies which is seen in the dental office. It is very sudden in onset and critical in nature.

There is great potential for small objects to drop into the oropharynx of the patient owing to the supine or semi supine position during dental treatment. These small objects like burs or crowns may subsequently be swallowed or aspirated.

Methods: Medical emergencies in the Dental office by Stanley F. Malamed was referred to study the incidence, complications and management of foreign body airway obstruction.

Result: Heimlich's maneuver is the recommended primary technique in victims 1 year and older. Cricothyritomy is considered to be the surgical procedure of choice as it's easier and quicker than tracheostomy and the incidence of complications is significantly lower.

Discussion: Manual, non-invasive procedures are used whenever possible. Surgical procedures like tracheostomy and cricothyritomy are used as a last resort since they are technique sensitive and require proper equipment.

LOCAL DRUG DELIVERY IN PERIODONTICS

Name : Nisarga
Guide : Dr. Shiva Prasad R K
Institution : M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital



The inflammation in the periodontal tissue is initiated by microbial plaque and bacterial infection. In the periodontal pocket the bacteria form a highly structured and complex biofilm. As this continues, the biofilm reach far subgingivally and it becomes difficult for the patient to reach it during oral hygiene practices. Traditional methods of non- surgical treatment of periodontitis, including mechanical scaling/root planing do not guarantee remission of the disease. Because of the complex anatomy of the root and the location of the lesion may hamper the treatment and prevent sufficient reduction of the bacterial load. Also the additional use of antibiotics systemically in the treatment of periodontitis is limited, due to the need for high doses to achieve the appropriate concentration of the drug in the gingival fluid, rapidly growing resistance of the bacteria, and side effects of the drugs.

Local delivery of antimicrobials has been investigated for the possibility of overcoming the limitations of conventional therapy. The use of sustained release formulations to deliver antibacterials to the site of infection (periodontal pocket) is gaining interest.

The advantage of this form of treatment is that the concentration of the drug after application significantly exceeds the minimum inhibitory concentration and persists for up to several weeks. Therefore, many systems of locally applied devices, using a variety of antibiotics or antiseptics have been developed. The aim of this poster provides an overview of adult human stem cells and their potential use in periodontal regeneration.

PHOTODYNAMICS - A TARGETED THERAPY IN PERIODONTICS

Name : Dr. Shyamesh Pareekh
Guide : Dr. Shobha R
Institution : MR Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital



The oral cavity is colonized by a large number and highly diversified communities of micro-organisms. Bacterial biofilm present on tooth or root surface is a major cause of gingivitis and periodontitis. The mechanical removal of this biofilm and adjunctive use of antibacterial disinfectants and antibiotics have been the conventional methods of periodontal therapy. However, the removal of plaque and the reduction in the number of infectious organism can be impaired in sites with difficult access and it is also difficult to maintain these antiseptics at therapeutic concentrations in the oral cavity and can cause resistance development in the organisms. Hence as an alternative PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY is a powerful laser initiated photochemical reaction involving the use of photoactive dye activated by light of a specific wavelength in the presence of oxygen. Application of PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY in periodontics such as pocket debridement, gingivitis and aggressive periodontitis continue to evolve into a mature clinical treatment modality. The advantage of this new approach includes rapid elimination, minimal chance of resistance development and safety of adjacent host tissue and normal microflora.

The purpose of this poster is to summarise the potential of PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY in the treatment of periodontics.

SALIVA IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF COVID-19

Name : Anchit Katoch

Guide : Dr Mayur Chaudhari

Institution : Bharati Vidyapeeth Dental College and Hospital Pune



Introduction: Ever since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic the preferred method of sampling has been Nasopharyngeal swab method followed by Rt PCR. This method has been found to uncomfortable by a lot of people so that's when the need for the a more hassle free method was needed, that's when salivary diagnosis of COVID-19 comes to play.

Discussion: Except for being hassle free it has various advantages to offer - 1)Non-invasive approach, no patient discomfort . 2)For mass screening in densely populated locations, in poor & developing countries- salivary diagnosis is the best option. Best for children/anxious/disabled/elderly patients. 3)Safer collection for health care professionals than other biological samples such as NPS, blood etc.

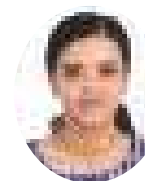
Results: Saliva-based testing can be an alternative to NPS/OPS for COVID-19 diagnosis & disease monitoring. The data also suggests use of combination of salivary and respiratory specimens in a hospital setting may increase the overall sensitivity & reduce the number of false-negative results. It has many advantages to offer as discussed above. However, further studies will be key to understanding the mutual relationship between COVID-19 and saliva, leading to the adoption of less invasive diagnostic technique. Salivary diagnostics find its main field of application in a setting outside the hospital

WHEN TO GET BRACES?

Name : Daniya Muskaan

Guide : Dr. Veekshith M

Institution : M.R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital



Most orthodontists agree 'that children and their need for braces should be evaluated by the age of seven. Still, this depends on the severity of your child's dental problem. Deformities like excessive overcrowding of teeth, spacing between teeth, forwardly placed teeth require earlier evaluation in which case the treatment is quicker. But even if you have decided for later evaluation, there is nothing to worry about since mostly everything can be treated. Full braces can only be done when your child has fully erupted permanent teeth, which is usually at age 11 to 13. It is recommended to pay attention when your child loses his/her primary teeth since some kids may lose them sooner or later than others. Braces are not exclusive to children anymore and teeth can be aligned into a perfect smile at any age. The benefits of getting braces for adults are numerous. Along with improving self-confidence and personal appearance, well aligned teeth bring in health benefits and helps in maintaining oral hygiene as mal-aligned teeth contribute to quicker bone and tooth decay. Gums are also more likely to get affected from irregularly placed teeth. With the improvement in technology, there is no reason not to get braces at an older age. In conclusion every patient should take care of their teeth. Getting an appointment with an orthodontist should be a priority, as they will guide you towards your treatment course.

The purpose of this poster is to bring awareness on when to get braces.

PERIODONTAL VACCINES - A MYTH OR A REALITY

Name : Syed Muqadas Hussaini Inamdar

Institution : M R Ambedkar Dental College And Hospital

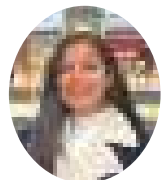


Periodontitis is a disease of multifactorial origin with interaction among host, micro-organisms and environmental factors which includes genetic factors as well. They affect the supporting structures of the teeth which could eventually lead to tooth loss. The current treatment of periodontitis is nonspecific and is centered on the removal of plaque by mechanical debridement, often involving surgical procedures resulting in arresting the disease progression but do not cure the disease completely, nor do they prevent their recurrence. Hence there is a need for more sophisticated therapeutic modalities. Recent advances in cellular and molecular biology have led to the development of new strategies for vaccines targeting putative periodontal pathogens. Several immunization approaches have been tested targeting virulence factors as antigens or by various forms of host modulation to modify the response against the pathogens. Many research groups focusing on vaccine development in the past and at present have developed effective immunization for animals. Periodontal vaccines in humans could emerge as an adjunct to mechanical therapy in future.

CAUSES OF YELLOWISH DISCOLORATION OF TEETH AND DENTAL STAINS

Name : Vanshika Varshney

Institution : Maharishi Markandeswar College of Dental Sciences and Research



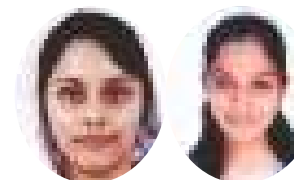
Tooth discoloration is when the color of your teeth change. They don't look as bright or white as they should. Your teeth may darken, turn from white to different colors, or develop white or dark spots in places. Reasons for tooth discoloration may be:

- * Extrinsic, meaning it's caused by something that comes in contact with your teeth
- * Intrinsic, meaning it's caused by something inside your teeth or body
- * Age-related -- happening later in life.

A BOON IN PERIODONTAL THERAPY- PLATELET CONCENTRATES**Name : Sreety Anil****Institution : M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital**

The goal of periodontal therapy is to improve periodontal health and thereby satisfy the functional and aesthetic needs of the patient. Periodontal regeneration requires complex interplay of the cells that make up the periodontium. Platelet concentrates are autologous living biomaterial which plays a vital role in periodontal regeneration as they are reservoirs of growth factors and cytokines. They are derived from centrifuged blood and are named according to their biological characteristics, such as platelet-rich plasma, platelet-rich fibrin and concentrated growth factor. They help in acceleration of wound healing and tissue regeneration; hence are being successfully used in the field of periodontics and implant surgery. The advantages are non- toxic, biocompatible to living tissues, economically cheap and show good healing results. However factors like preparation protocols, processing time, transfer of concentrates, centrifugation time, vibrations, etc., are not yet standardized.

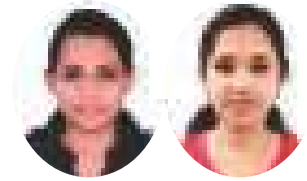
The purpose of this poster is to summarize the use of platelet concentrates in the field of periodontics.

A FUTURISTIC APPROACH IN PEDIATRIC ENDODONTICS**Names : Nawar Jabeen PTP and Neha M P****Guide : Dr. Shanthala B M and Dr. Chandru T P****Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences**

Maintenance of primary teeth until physiological exfoliation contributes to proper mastication, phonation, aesthetics and prevents the development of deleterious habits in children. Therefore, primary teeth with pulpitis or necrosis should be considered for endodontic treatment. Mechanical enlargement and shaping of complex endodontic root canal system to facilitate disinfection remain the main foci of endodontic treatment. A large variety of root canal shaping and preparation systems with different design, features and advantages are available to the clinician. Although, there are many studies in the literature the aim of this poster is to provide an overview of some of the futuristic pediatric endodontic methods and smart materials used in these treatment.

ALTERNATIVE MATERIALS FOR SUTURES

Names : Liana Sibi and Keerthana A M
Guide : Dr. Prasanna Kumar P and Dr. Jambukeshwar Kumar
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Wound closure can be accomplished in diverse ways, but suturing remains the mainstay. A wide variety of materials are available for wound suturing. One has to choose the right material and technique depending on the wound type and closure needs. The need for proper wound closure is of paramount importance after any intra oral surgery. Various wound closure techniques have been discussed in literature using traditional, synthetic absorbable & non-absorbable sutures, surgical staples and tissue adhesives. Cyanoacrylates are among the most commonly used tissue adhesive. Alternate techniques such as staples, tapes and adhesives are fast gaining popularity.

The staples provide fastest method of wound closure and was reported with decreased wound infections. Adhesive tapes or stripes can be used as additional support for wounds that have been approximated with the surgical adhesive. Adhesives and superglues can be used in addition to areas with sutures in areas with increased tensile force.

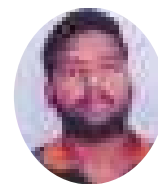
Although suturing post surgically has many benefits it has its demerits, to overcome these non suturing techniques were developed whose properties were superior to suturing techniques. It includes less surgical time and it aesthetically far more superior to suturing techniques. Non suturing techniques can be used in patients who are unable to co-operate due to its less surgical time.

Depending on the patient needs and the wound types, one should choose from a wide variety of materials and techniques to implement effective wound closure.

ARTICULATOR FROM CRADLE TO TILL NOW

Name : Naveen Kumar Selvam and Priyanka More

Institute : Maharishi Markandewsar College of Dental Science and Research



Articulator being an integral part of prosthodontics, representing the Temporomandibular Joints and the jaws, to which maxillary and mandibular casts are to be attached, so that it allows the operator to visualise the patients occlusion especially from lingual view. Many articles in the dental literature pertaining to articulators deal with the theory and development of articulating instruments, directions for use, explanations of deficiencies and methods. Recommended for overcoming them, detailed mechanical interpretations of the instruments, and various systems of classification. There have been a series of articulators that have been introduced if we glance at the past and virtual articulators are the future of dentistry.

BASAL IMPLANT - A SAVIOUR OF THE RESORBED ALVEOLAR RIDGES

Name : Diya NV and Neha Prasanna

Guides : Dr. Bhavana B.L

Institute : Coorg Institute Of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



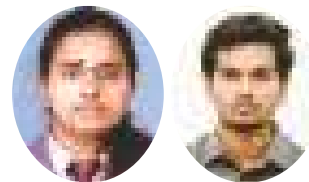
Basal implants are the implant that usually get adhered to a very strong part of the bone that is the cortical bone. They usually or more often engages around 2 cortices that is why it is also called bicortical implant. Because of the engagement of this implant in hardbody it brings stability to this implant that is why they are also called as immediate loading implants that means after having fixed the implant in the bone it is strong enough to take the load of a processes on it and so immediately processes that is a crown for a bridge can be placed on the implant. Entire implant system it is one piece that's why it is called single piece implant. Usually when basal implants are placed there are more in number and their needs to be cross arch stabilization that means the prosthesis which are designed for basal implants has to be continuous bridge that connects all together for a better retention. Basal implants are quite longer than the conventional implants.

This implants are used for the areas of attrited jaws in presence of minimal bone. In absence of trabecular bone or soft bone patients are left attended and that led to basal implants coming into the picture and helping those patients.

This E-poster depicts the advantages, disadvantages, indications and mechanism of basal implants.

BIODENTAPLAST REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURE AND ITS AESTHETIC SUPERIORITY

Name : Ritcha Mendalin and Deepak Das M
Guides : Dr. Basavaraj SS and Dr. Bhavana
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



In this era where people are being cosmetic conscious, Removable partial dentures stands to be a boon, providing cost effective, patient friendly remedy for a missing tooth. It is a branch of prosthodontics pertaining to the restoration and maintenance of oral function and form. Regardless of the benefits of the rpds aesthetics and proper fitting of the denture is of great concern. High strength, injections molded biocompatible denture material, BIODENTAPLAST was presented by Bredent for the first time during IDC 2001 in Cologne. Biodentaplast is a technopolymer material based on polyoxy methylene with high crystallinity, ideal for making tooth coloured clasps and attachments. High grade Biodentaplast aids the RPD's as a crowning achievement by adding on to its aesthetics primarily. Biodentaplast RPD's are emerging largely in popularity, enhanced chemical bonding of teeth etc. which seeks the attention of laboratories and clinicians. Through the poster we would be discussing on various advantages of Biodentaplast RPD's over other denture base materials.

BIOMIMETICS IN IMPLANTOLOGY

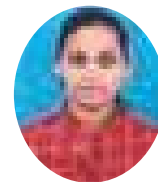
Name : P Malavika Manu
Institution : V.S Dental College



The contemporary blueprint for healing bone defects are diverse. At the core of each bone, healing therapy is a biomimetic mechanism, which works to escalate bone growth. These range from porous scaffolds, bone mineral usage, collagen, and glycosaminoglycan substitutes to transplanted cell populations. The tissue possesses a number of inherent characteristics like mechanical characteristics, mineral composition, native collagen content and cellular fraction of bone which may be clinically harnessed as promoters of bone healing. Successful dental implantation depends on an osseointegration phenomenon, a direct structural and functional binding reaction between bone and implant. It is well known that physicochemical characteristics of the dental implant surface, such as roughness, topography, chemistry, and electrical charge affect the biological reactions occurring at the interface of tissue and implant. Therefore, considerable efforts have been made to modify the surface of implants which are based on mechanical, physical and chemical treatments. Biological molecules were introduced onto the surface of implants to stimulate osteogenic cells in the early stage of implantation and consequently accelerate bone formation around implant and subsequent rapid implant stabilization. A range of extracellular matrix components, designed peptides, and growth factors have been proposed as the biological moiety. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss issues related to the biology of dental implants and biomimetic modification of the implant surface as a surrogate approach to attain successful osseointegration.

BIOSMART MATERIALS: A RECENT TREND IN DENTISTRY

Name : Shreya S C
Guide : Dr. Shanthala B M and Dr. Malvika P G
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



Background: A newer generation smart materials that have biomimicking properties of natural tooth structure or support the remaining tooth structure more conservatively were introduced as “Biosmart Materials”.

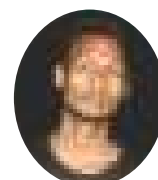
Aim: To provide an insight to biosmart dental materials and their applications in dentistry.

Review: Smart materials possess properties which may be altered in a controlled manner by various stimuli such as stress, temperature, moisture, pH, electric and magnetic fields. A key feature includes their ability to return to their original state after the stimulus is removed. The various types of smart materials in different branches of dentistry include Smart GIC and Composites, Smart Prep Burs in Restorative dentistry, Smart Impression Materials in Prosthetic dentistry, fluoride releasing pit and fissure sealants in Pediatric and Preventive dentistry.

Conclusion: The strong trend in the development and application of these intelligent materials can pioneer potentially new and improved treatment methods in dentistry.

BOTOX- BROADENING THE HORIZON OF DENTISTRY

Author : Kunal Kumar Ray
Guide : Dr. Jeewan
Institution : Maharishi Markandewsar College of Dental Science and Research



The horizons of treatment options in dentistry are broadening rapidly. In this scenario, applications of unconventional treatment options like use of botulinum toxin are gaining momentum. The use of botulinum toxins has been popularly accepted in aesthetic procedures like management of facial wrinkles; however, it has been documented to be successful in a variety of conditions.

There are many medical and dental conditions which do not have complete treatment modalities in conventional ways. The botulinum toxin can be used as an alternative treatment modality working through chemo denervation method in many medical and dental conditions.

“CARING FOR THE AGEING MOUTH”

Name : Niharika T P
Guide : Dr. Jithesh Jain and Dr. Kathiresan R
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



Around 1 in 12 people world wide are now 65 and over. And this is expected to double in next 30 years.

Fast emergence of elderly population poses new challenges of which foremost is to ensure an affordable, accessible, equitable, effective and technologically appropriate provision of health care to geriatrics.

In Indian scenario oral health of seniors is mostly neglected especially in case of bed ridden and nursing home residents.

Older people are more prone to oral health problems such as Xerostomia, Edentulism, Caries, Periodontitis, Oral cancer, Denture stomatitis, Gingival recession, Angular cheilitis, Denture hyperplasia, Benign oral mucosal lesions, Decrease in vertical dimension, Darkened tooth, Diminished sense of taste etc.

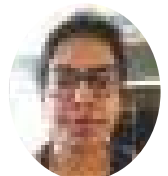
Age related ailments seen in elders like Dementia, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Hearing loss, Visual impairment and Physical limitations makes them more vulnerable as they often cannot perform their own oral health routine and have to rely on their care takers to do it for them.

Hence older people require greater degree of care and attention compared to normal individuals.

This poster throws light on the various measures to implement oral health care in geriatrics so as to rehabilitate them and to enhance their quality of life through an improved oral health.

CEREBRAL PALSY - ROLE OF PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Names : Shruti Goyal and Dr. Tarandeep Kour
Guide : Dr. Urvashi
Institution : Maharishi Markandewsar College of Dental Science and Research



Edentulism “Until a dentist faces a child with special needs, he has no idea of depth of his potential, tenacity and resourcefulness.”

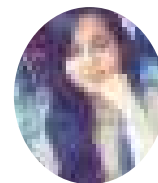
Cerebral palsy include disorder in the development of movement and posture which causes activity limitations. It is neither progressive nor communicable. Children with disabilities may present challenges that require special preparations before the pediatric dentist and office staff. The important aspects for successful treatment in children with cerebral palsy is attitude and skills of pediatric dentist and dental team. The oral healthcare of children with cerebral palsy has always been found poor when compared to healthy child. Oral health is a foundation for general health, wellness and primary indicator for the success of dental treatment. Thus, its management requires multidisciplinary approach.

CLINICAL PHOTOGRAPHY IN ORTHODONTICS

Name : Simmi Arora

Guide : Dr Rheia Baijal

Institution : Maharishi Markandewsar College of Dental Science and Research

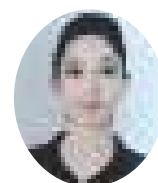


Clinical photographs are an essential component of orthodontic diagnosis and treatment planning. High-quality photographs allow the clinician to evaluate both the skeletal tissues and the soft-tissue drape. A photograph provides important visual reference for monitoring growth and developmental changes. They are an essential part of clinical records for a number of reasons as within a matter of months, patients and parents tend to forget how severe the original malocclusion was. Having slides available at every visit reminds both the orthodontist and the patient of the original situation, against which all improvements can be judged. Other important aspect is for medico legal requirements. Hence, photographs should be a part of any comprehensive treatment plan and can be used in diagnosis, education and motivation for the patient, case presentation, laboratory communication, insurance submissions, public relations and marketing. Orthodontists include pre-treatment, post treatment, and possibly post retention intra oral colour photography. These photographs complement other orthodontic records-study casts, intra oral and extra oral radiographs and facial photographs.

COSMETIC DENTISTRY: RESTORING YOUTHFUL SMILE

Name : Neha Grover

Institution : Maharishi Markandewsar College of Dental Science and Research



The physical and esthetic attributes of an aged dentition are identifiable. Tooth wear over time alters the appearance of the teeth and smile in a way that is perceptible to people. The ability to make patients look younger through cosmetic enhancement of teeth has tremendous implications for the future practice of dentistry. Cosmetic dentistry is an integral part of professional dental care that focuses on improving the appearance of mouth, teeth, gums and overall smile. Cosmetic dentistry involves procedures such as composite restoration, veneers (laminates), crowns, enameloplasty, aesthetic crown lengthening, bleaching, depigmentation of gingiva, alignment of teeth accompanied by improvement in appearance of face by orthodontic treatment. Cosmetic dentistry is a valuable tool that can be implemented to not only make you look great but also help prevent future dental issues.

CRAFTING SMILE FOR AUTISTIC CHILDREN

Name : Komalpreet Kaur and Dr Tanya Liz Benson

Guide : Dr SaruDhir Gupta

Institution : Maharishi Markandewsar College of Dental Science and Research



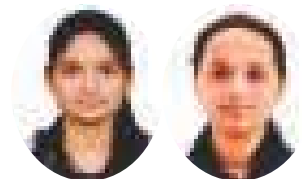
Autism is an intellectual developmental disorder characterized by insidious disability in communication, social interaction and using language and abstract concepts. This organic disorder is known to have deformities in brain. According to American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) are at a high risk of developing dental caries. Patients with special needs often have difficulty in staying still and are unable to maintain oral hygiene on their own. Dental care is very important for such children as they cannot verbalise complains about any dental problems, they may be experiencing and can display a variety of behaviour and reaction to small changes also. Hence a thorough understanding of the individuals need for these patients along with various behavior management techniques will help to make their dental treatment a pleasant one.

CUSTOMISED SOCKET FITTING DENTAL IMPLANTS

Name : Ashira M and Navya Aravind Nambiar

Guide : Dr.Bhavana B L

Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

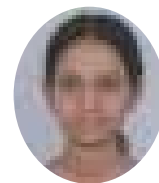


Dental implants have been attracting more and more attention due to their reliability and comfort. Traditional implants have certain limit and not better fit due to patient's different oral condition. Custom implants are accurately fit and have aesthetic emergence profile and also desirable. The melting of titanium powder produces implants with greater biocompatibility, fine mechanical performance and high bone in-growth potential. Fabrication of these using additive rapid manufacturing technology produce extremely poor form of titanium implant, the rough and porous surface texture provides better initial implant stabilization. This new generation of implant provides a possibility of simplifying pre - insertion procedure leading to faster healing time and potential of better and stronger osseointegration. This E poster reviews about the customized root form dental implant using additive manufacturing technique for the replacement of missing teeth.

DENTAL PRACTICE DURING COVID -19 PANDEMIC

Name : Dr. Parvati S Bangarimath

Institution : M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital



SARS-CoV-2, a virus causing severe acute respiratory syndrome, has inundated the whole world, generating global health concerns. There is a wildfire like effect despite the extensive range of efforts exercised by the affected countries to restrain the expanse of this pandemic, owing to its community spread transmission.

COVID 19 outbreak has raised concern about infection control all over the world. Among health care workers dentists are also exposed to COVID-19 infection. Human-to-human transmission seems to occur mainly through close contact with symptomatic people affected by COVID-19, and the main way of contagion is via inhalation of respiratory droplets. The ability of virus to survive outside living organisms, in aerosol or on fomites has also been recognised. The importance of infection control is therefore crucial in limiting the effects of virus diffusion. The aim of this poster presentation is to focus on assessment of patients risk level, a two phase dental procedure management (remote and face-to-face) and the use of specific preventive measures.

This poster strives to provide brief overview of symptoms, transmission of this novel infection and how to minimise spread in dental health care through formulating contingency plan for dental practices prior to patient's visit, during in-office treatment and post treatment.

DENTOFACIAL SPORTS INJURIES

Name : Aanchal Makhija

Guide : Dr. Hidyathulla Shaikh

Institution : Maharishi Markandewsar College of Dental Science and Research

Dental and orofacial injuries have been reported to be the most commonly occurring form of traumatic injury resulting from sport-related activities. Sports dentistry is the upcoming field in dentistry which is associated with the correct diagnosis, prevention and treatment of orofacial injuries and related oral diseases. This branch also deals with the collection and dissemination of information on dental athletic injuries and the encouragement of research in the prevention of such traumatic injuries. This article discusses an overview of sport-related injuries in orofacial and dental region, incidence, evaluation, treatment and their prevention. It also discusses the several functions and types of mouth guards. It stresses the prime role of dentist in educating the general public, parents/guardians, staffs of emergency department, coaches and athletes regarding health risks and benefits of mouth guards including the importance of emergency care for orofacial injuries.

DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH CARE

Names : Manjesh Maurya.D and Mitesh Mukesh Khatavkar

Guide : Dr. Megha D B

Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences Virajpet



Introduction: Health Data Management (HDM) is the systematic organization of data in digital form. This can be anything from electronic medical records to handwritten medical notes scanned to a digital depository. Health data management deals with organization, integration, analysis, of patient data to deliver quality care whilst protecting the privacy and security. In the past few years medical data has undergone a drastic transition from purely paper based to digitized information.

Aim: Here in this poster we shall present a few important challenges of data management such as fragmented data, frequent updating and uploading, regulation, compliance, privacy and security.

Objectives:

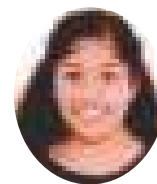
1. To deduce the significant benefits that digital health data management offers for health care organizations, medical staff and patients.
2. To study about the risks and challenges posed in implementation of digitization and maintenance of the same.
3. To educate about the privacy and security offered by the health data management system which are compliant with various regulations such as HIPAA etc.

Conclusion: Medical data management is one of the important tasks of health care organization which ensure efficient health care that design policies of electronic technology must meet prestated standards and guidelines to ensure confidentiality.

These systems should be user friendly and be efficient in managing the health care data for quality patient care and meeting the needs of both patient and the organization without concerns of privacy and security.

DIGITAL ORTHODONTICS

Name : Juna Mariya Regi and Athira A
Guide : Dr. Goutham Reddy
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



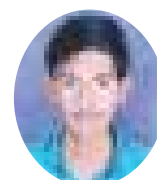
Digital technology started to make its way into dental and orthodontic offices with the introduction of computerized scheduling. Intraoral scans and three dimensional radiography are rapidly replacing study casts and two dimensional radiography. Today digital technology has touched every aspect of orthodontic treatment.

It is now a common place to perform virtual treatment planning as well as to translate the plans into treatment execution with digitally driven appliance manufacture and placement using various CAD/CAM techniques from printed models, indirect bonding trays and custom made brackets to robotically bent wires. Considering the fast pace of technological development, a combination of various X ray techniques, intraoral scanning, digital setups, custom made brackets and wires and indirect bonding may soon become orthodontic standard. There has been a rising shift in modalities of digital orthodontics among dental practitioners as more and more people prefer faster treatment time and more esthetics.

Through this poster, we will be discussing the newer modalities from printed models, indirect bonding trays, intraoral scanning, digital setups, custom made brackets, wires and custom made brackets to robotically bent wires thereby familiarizing the advancement in digital orthodontics.

DO MICROORGANISMS TALK TO EACH OTHER?

Name : Vijay Kumar R
Institution : M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital



Zirconia has been applied as Dental plaque has the properties of a biofilm which is comprised of several hundred different bacterial species. Bacteria in biofilms communicate through signaling molecules and use this “quorum sensing” system to optimize their virulence factors and survival. Quorum sensing is a process of cell – cell communication that allows bacteria to share information about cell density and adjust gene expression accordingly. Aim: the main aim is to provide a brief overview regarding quorum sensing and mainly focusing on interference with quorum sensing in the development of periodontal diseases. Quorum sensing is widely employed by a variety of gram positive and gram negative bacterial species to coordinate various activities in biofilms. Microbial interactions are crucial for a successful establishment and maintenance of a microbial population on tooth during plaque formation. Microorganisms communication enables the population to collectively regulate the gene expression in response to host and environment signals produced by same or even by different species. Therefore, understanding the molecular details of quorum sensing mechanisms and disrupting such processes may open a new avenue for controlling bacterial infections. The purpose of this poster is study how these mechanisms can contribute to the understanding of the microbial pathogenesis and to the development of new microbial drugs.

DRY SOCKET

Name : Saurav Khatri

Institution : Maharishi Markandeshwar College of Dental Sciences and Research



Research suggests that the causes of dry socket (DS) are not fully understood, it also suggests that bacterial contamination is a major etiologic factor. Attempts to prevent its occurrence have thus focused on reducing oral microbes within the wound either through oral administration of antibiotics or local applications of antiseptic solutions. Because rinsing with chlorhexidine is known to reduce oral microbe populations, its effectiveness in reducing the incidence of dry socket has generated wide spread interest.

BITE MARKS - ABUSE THAT LEAVES A MARK FOR A LIFETIME

Name : Isha Gupta and Dr. Bhairavi S. Kashalkar

Guide : Dr. H. P. Suma Sogi

Institute : M. M. College of Dental Sciences of Research

Introduction: Human bite marks are a relatively common injury in children. The explanation most commonly given is that the bite mark is self-inflicted or a result of being bitten by another child. Approximately 1 in 600 children present to unscheduled care settings or scheduled clinical examinations have been found to be bitten by humans.

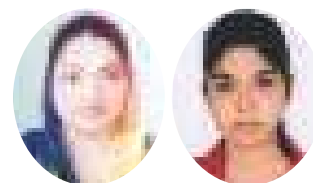
Method: With the use of tool-mark technology, comparisons are possible even in limited material.

Result: There is a wide spectrum in the appearance of bite marks throughout childhood that exists within the confines of child abuse.

Discussion: They are rarely accidental and are good indicators of genuine child abuse until proven differently. But, these are either not recognised as such or, when suspected, not subjected to rigorous forensic assessment. Abusive bites are unique as currently they are the only physical injury that has the potential for identifying or excluding a specific perpetrator. Without the benefit of a history, many human bites are not initially recognised as bite marks and are interpreted as bruises. It is thus essential that along with forensic odontologists, paediatric dentists are familiar with the characteristic marks of bites and recognise them as such to aid in the investigation.

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ORAL CANCER

Name : Adiba Parween and Drishti Kiran
Guide : Dr. Prasanta Majumdar
Institution : Mithila Minority Dental College and Hospital

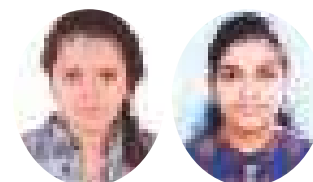


Oral cancer is any malignant neoplasm which is found on the lip, floor of the mouth, cheek lining, gingiva, palate or in the tongue. Oral cancer is among the top three types of cancer in India. The incidence of oral cancer is highest in India, south and south East Asian countries. In India, 90-95% of the oral cancers is squamous cell carcinoma. Based on oral cancer research data obtained from web of science database core collection, it is seen that with 2606 (6.92% global share) articles from India on oral cancer during 2010-2017, India ranks 4th in the world in terms of research paper output. About 75% of the Indian publications appeared during the period 2010-2017. Tata memorial hospital, All India institute of medical sciences and Annamalai university are the three institutions publishing the highest number of papers during the period. Chaturvedi and Nagini are the most productive authors in India contributing relatively higher number of publications in Oral cancer. About 50% Indian publications are a result of international collaboration with 114 countries.

Keywords- Scientometrics, Oral cancer, Squamous cell carcinoma, India, Local citation score, Global citation score.

FLEXIBLE PARTIAL DENTURE – A HOPE FOR CHALLENGED MOUTH

Name : Shreya Santhosh and Theertha U
Guide : Dr. Ashika
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



Flexible partial denture is recommended nowadays because of the strength and flexible nature. The nature of flexible denture materials makes them perfect for variety of natural condition in mouth. The materials provide superior function and better stress distribution. Flexible partial denture is a simple and cost effective treatment for partially edentulous patients with challenging conditions like abused ridges, allergies to denture resins, undercuts due to angulated remaining teeth, cancerous lesion and cleft palate. The stress distribution of partial denture is accomplished by flexibility of major connector, behaving as a stress – breaker. In long term the flexibility of complete or partial denture appears to act as a tissue conditioner. Flexible partial denture certainly offers advantage over conventional partials by way of superior aesthetics, better functions, durability and longevity of prosthesis.

In this poster, the materials used, the properties, disadvantages and advantages are shown and explained.

FORENSIC “ORTHO”DONTOLOGY

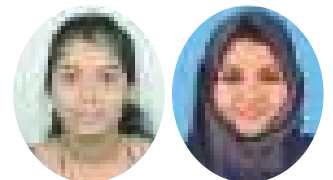
Name : Gayathri S Chandran
Guide : Dr. Vikram Susil
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



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, intercanine 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 radiograph setc 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.

FUSION OF CBCT AND INTRA-ORAL SCAN IN IMPLANT PROSTHODONTIS

Names : Jennifer Peo and Fathimath Sahala Parvin
Guide : Dr. Bhavana BL
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Machine learning research on medical images is becoming popular as advanced imaging technologies and equipment in medicine become more and more available. Dental Cone-beam Computed Tomography (Dental CBCT), a frequently-used visualization tool for oral diagnosis, provides valuable three-dimensional information, whose development for automation of Dental CBCT. The intra oral scanners (IOS) are the devices for capturing direct optical dentistry. CBCT and intraoral scan were taken and super imposed by matching the dental surface images directly or by matching fiducial makers on a stereolithographic (SLA) radiographic template fabricated from the digital data of the intra oral scanning. The purpose of this poster is to depict fusion or merging of intraoral scanned images with the CBCT scanned images in implant Prosthodontics.

GREEN DENTISTRY

Name : Bharath G
Guides : Dr. Sona and Dr. Kathiresh
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



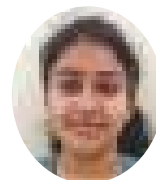
In today's world, the word “green” has become a trend with every other industry that is trying to create and sell green products. Also being eco-friendly is a part of every profession. Eco-friendly” and “green” are often used synonymously and indicate several things. In health-care sector, it includes sustainable and eco-friendly practices, designing of hospitals and offices as well as management of waste. Sustainable dentistry integrates dentist's commitment to society and environment.

Dentistry is dedicated toward maintenance of oral health and enhancing function. However, it has a huge impact on environment due to generation of large amount of waste including metallic waste and excessive use of water and electricity. Practicing green dentistry involves judicious use of water and electricity, decreasing waste production, and decreasing pollution with the use of the latest technologies.

This study reviews some practical suggestions for making dental practice eco-friendly by enhancing the use of newer technologies and reducing the use of disposables and paper and eco-friendly waste management.

HOW TO BRUSH

Name : Vidushi Sharma
Guide : Dr. Anmol Kihajuria
Institution : Maharishi Markandewsar College of Dental Science and Research



How to brush with a proper technique is important nowadays. With the proper brushing technique, keeping your teeth clean and your mouth healthy is easy. Without the right technique, you could be missing key areas of bacteria and food build-up that sometimes won't be cleared away by following up with flossing or rinsing. Brushing assists you in cleaning 55% of your oral health and removing all the harmful bacteria and plaque that can bring intense harm to your teeth and gums. Regular Brushing enhances the concept of oral health. It is essential to brush your tongue for the following reasons: Prevents tooth decay and periodontal disease: No matter how well you brush your teeth, bacteria or small food particles that build up on your tongue may reach your teeth and gums. ... Brushing your tongue on a regular basis can remove such harmful bacteria. This poster hence should help people know and use the proper brushing technique for a healthy oral cavity.

IMPACT OF HAART THERAPY ON CHILD'S ORAL HEALTH

Name : Swathi J S

Institute MR Ambedkar Dental college and Hospital



Oral health care is an important component of the management of patients with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. A poorly functioning dentition can adversely affect the quality of life, complicate the management of medical conditions, and create or exacerbate nutritional and psychosocial problems.

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) causes AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) and interferes with the body's ability to fight infections.

Although a cure for is not in sight, highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has made HIV/AIDS a chronic, manageable disease, and early identification of HIV infection can result in timely access to health care for the child and supportive therapy for the family or caregiver.

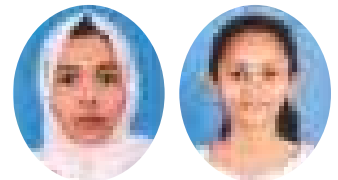
The aim of this poster is to review the effects of long-term use of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) on oral health status of HIV-infected children.

IMPLANT RETAINED AURICULAR PROSTHESIS

Names : Fiza Fathima and Rajini

Guide : Dr. Bhavana

Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Microtia, malformation, deformity and partial/complete loss of the pinna may be due to various congenital or acquired factors. In adult patients, surgical reconstruction of the missing pinna is difficult and the results are often far from satisfactory. An implant retained auricular prosthesis is a suitable alternative.

The auricular defects lack hard or soft tissue undercuts and prosthesis retention is obtained primarily by the use of skin adhesives. There are significant disadvantages to the use of skin adhesives. The margins of the facial prosthesis may be damaged by repeated application and removal of the adhesive & occasionally a patient will have a toxic skin reaction. The retentive capacity of adhesives may be insufficient in mobile tissues or in moist environments. The presence of hair also complicates the use of skin adhesives. The use of craniofacial titanium implants for restoring auricular defects may provide many benefits. The quality of retention provided far exceeds that obtained with adhesives & skin penetrating osseointegrated implants have demonstrated an excellent level of predictability when placed in bone in the auricular area. The aim of this poster is to highlight the concept and principles of auricular implants, literature review, advantages & disadvantages, considerations in treatment planning, finally the treatment phases of an implant-supported auricular prosthesis in particular and prospective developments for ear prosthesis.

INSIGHT OF “SPARK” IN PEDO

Names : Thara Chandran and Nandana Ramesh
Guide : Dr. Chandru T P
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Background: Restoration of an endodontically treated teeth continuous to be a challenge in pediatric restorative dentistry. Dental caries is the most prevalent disease in humans, especially during early childhood. In early childhood caries, there is early pulpal involvement and gross destruction of maxillary anterior teeth. This leads to decreased masticatory efficiency, difficulty in speech, psychological problems due to compromised esthetics, development of abnormal tongue habits and subsequent malocclusion.

Aim: To provide an insight of SPARK in Post Endodontic Dental Treatment Options [PEDO].

Review: Satisfactory restoration of these teeth , improving esthetics along with the management of space and function has always been a challenge for pediatric dentist. In an attempt to widen the treatment options for restoration of endodontically treated teeth it's essential to know insight of "SPARK" in post endodontic treatment options [PEDO].

Conclusion: This presentation discusses about various treatment options for endodontically treated teeth such as post core build ups and various crowns as well as their advantages and limitations.

INTERCEPTIVE ORTHODONTICS

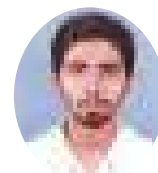
Name : Anila Priya Babu
Guide : Dr.Ranjitha G
Institute : M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital

Interceptive Orthodontics involves any treatment procedure that eliminates or reduces the severity of the developing malocclusion. Interceptive Orthodontic treatment aims at correction of skeletal, dental and muscular abnormalities to harmonize the oral environment before completion of growth and development. Some conditions that require intervention to prevent exaggeration of the malocclusion are developing cross bites, arch length discrepancies, early loss of primary teeth, ectopic eruption of teeth and pathologic habits. This poster aims to educate the common man about the need for and the scope of Interceptive Orthodontics. It would help to enlighten people about the different techniques available for correcting developing malocclusion like serial extractions, methods of regaining space, muscle exercises, methods of habit control and correction and interception of dental conditions that may translate into skeletal deformity, among others. Use of Interceptive Orthodontics may prevent the need for Orthodontic treatment later in life. In most cases, it helps to decrease the time required to resolve malocclusion at a later point in life when the permanent dentition has completely erupted.

The purpose of this poster is to awareness about interceptive orthodontics.

INTRAARTICULAR INJECTION TO TMJ

Name : Kailash C
Guide : Dr. Alex
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



An intra-articular injection is a type of shot that's placed directly into a joint to relieve pain. Corticosteroids (steroids), local anesthetics, hyaluronic acid, and Botox are the most common substances injected into joints for this treatment. Besides treating pain, intra-articular injections can have other purposes, and different injected medications are used for different purposes. These injections may also be used to deliver chemotherapy drugs like Doxil (doxorubicin) directly into a joint affected by cancer. Intra-articular treatments are most commonly used to treat osteoarthritis, acute gout, and rheumatoid arthritis of the knee.

While Intraarticular injection to TMJ is given in conditions like - dislocation of disc between the ball and socket joint, TMJ arthritis, degenerative joint disease, myofascial pain disorder and in acute trauma.

LAB ON A CHIP- CONQUER CANCER AT THE EARLIEST

Name : Mariya M Jos
Guide : Dr. Veena S Narayan
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

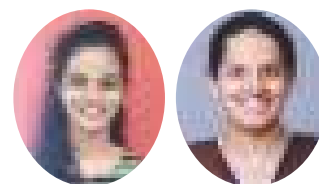


The ability to detect and monitor disease states through totally non-invasive means has been an elusive goal for the diagnostic industry. While oral fluid (saliva) is readily available and completely non-invasive, its utility in clinical diagnostics has only recently been demonstrated. Oral fluid harbors the same composition of disease biomarkers as serum, albeit in smaller quantities. Oral fluid nanosensor test (OFNASET) or lab-on-a-chip (LOC) nanotechnology is a microelectromechanical system that is capable of detecting salivary protein and ribonucleic acid (RNA) biomarkers. Microfabrication technology has led to the development of electrochemical biosensors with the capacity for sensitive and marker-specific detection of nucleic acids and proteins. Application of universal molecular analysis for cancer screening helps in the early recognition of cancer, which can significantly reduce the mortality and morbidity associated with cancer.

Through this poster I would be introducing OFNASET, an emerging clinical oral cancer screening technology aids in ultrasensitive, ultraspecific detection of oral cancer biomarkers in saliva.

LAB ON A CHIP- A LEAP FOR INSTANT DIAGNOSTICS

Names : Vrasti Mallya and Panchami Sarpangala
Institute : SDM College of Dental Sciences, Dharwad



A lab on a chip is a device that integrates one or several laboratory functions on a single integrated circuit commonly called chip of only millimeters to a few centimeters to achieve automation and high throughput screening. Microfluidic devices used in LOC devices allows manufacture of millions of microchannels, each measuring mere micrometers. These microchannels enable handling of fluids in very low quantities for a variety of diagnostics.

In countries with few healthcare resources infectious diseases that would be treatable in a developed nation are often deadly. In some cases, poor healthcare clinics have the drugs to treat a certain illness but lack the diagnostic tools to identify patients who should receive the drugs. Many researchers believe that LOC technology may be the key to powerful new diagnostic instruments.

Currently, several labs on a chip have been commercialized for key applications such as glucose monitoring, HIV and early tumor detection and cardiac diagnostics. The lab on a chip integrates microfluidics, nanosensors, microelectronics and biochemistry on one device.

Advantages of the chip are that it is sustainable and has less wastage. It has lower reagent costs and requires lesser sample volumes. The analysis and response are faster and the response is better controlled.

This poster highlights the advantages, ways to overcome the disadvantages and the future of this technology.

LASERS AN ADJUNCT IN ORTHODONTIC THERAPY

Names : Chethan Surya Saju and Namitha M V
Guide : Dr. Goutham Reddy
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

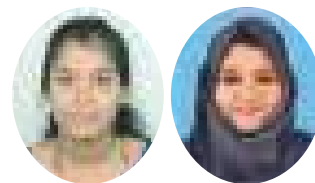


Dentistry is an ever changing field and there has always been a quest to find procedures and techniques that are fast more effective, convenient and patient friendly. The introduction of light amplification and stimulated emission of radiation technique in both medicine and dentistry has brought a sea change in these fields. Lasers have numerous applications in orthodontics, including enamel etching, debonding, curing composite, gingivectomy, frenectomy, operculectomy, papilla flattening, uncovering temporary anchorage devices, ablation of aphthous ulcerations ,exposure of impacted teeth ,and even teeth whitening. As an adjunctive procedure, laser surgery has helped many orthodontists to enhance the design of a patient's smile and improve treatment efficacy. Also introduction of laser guided holography has increased the spectrum of the field. A few related uses of lasers are discussed here in this presentation...

Keywords: Dentistry, Light amplification and stimulated emission of radiation, Orthodontics.

LASERS IN ENDODONTICS

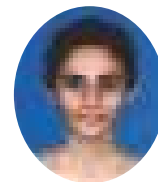
Names : Jennifer Peo and Fathimath Sahala Parvin
Guide : Dr. Girish T N
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



The search for new devices and technologies for endodontics procedures always has been challenging. Laser were introduced into the field of clinical dentistry with the hope of overcoming some of the drawbacks posed by the conventional methods of dental procedure. After initial experiments with the ruby Laser, clinician began using other lasers such as Argon(Ar), Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Neodymium:Yttrium-Aluminium- Garnet(Nd:YAG) and Erbium (Er):YAG lasers. With the development, more flexible and durable laser fibers, laser application in endodontics have increased. The purpose of this poster is to summarize Laser applications in endodontics. Studies continue to be conducted in order to make maximum use of properties of the existing lasers in the field of Endodontics.

LASERS: A MINIMALLY INVASIVE TECHNIQUE IN IMPLANTOLOGY

Name : N Pratheeksha Kalappa
Guide : Dr. Ashika B K
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Dental implants are medical devices surgically implanted into the jaw to restore a person's ability to chew or their appearance. They provide support for artificial teeth, such as crowns, bridges, or dentures. The term LASER is an acronym for 'Light Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation'. The laser has seen various hard and soft tissue applications in the last few decades. The two expanding aspects may be combined to provide the patients with a better clinical experience. Their use in implant dentistry has seen an upsurge in the past years. At present, wide varieties of procedures are carried out using lasers. Both implant dentistry and lasers in dentistry have evolved so much since its introduction and combining the two sought-after treatment modalities can be beneficial for the dentist and the patient as well. The advantages of using lasers in implant dentistry include increased hemostasis, improved visibility of surgical site, minimal damage to the surrounding tissue, reduced swelling, and decreased infection due to photo sterilization effect and in turn less pain postoperatively. The aim of this article is to review the applications of lasers in implant dentistry.

MAKE SHIFT TEMPORARY BRIDGE WITH FIBER-REINFORCED COMPOSITE

Name : Alfina V K
Guide : Dr. Bhavana B L
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

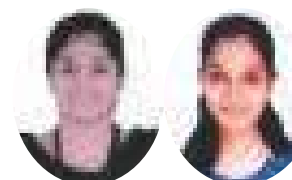


Missing anterior teeth is of serious concern in the social life of a patient in most of societies. While conventional fixed partial dentures and implant-supported restorations may often be the treatment of choice, fiber-reinforced composite (FRC) resins offer a conservative, fast, and cost-effective alternative for single and multiple teeth replacement. Fiber-reinforced composite resin bridges are a conservative alternative to conventional fixed dental prostheses or implants. The reinforcement of composite resins by fibers improves the fracture toughness and resistance. It is a minimally invasive, reversible technique that can be completed in a single visit. It offers a conservative, esthetic, and noninvasive treatment. Moreover, this technique is economically more acceptable, nonirritating, and noniatrogenic.

This poster depicts specific examples of fibre resin composite in emphasizing aspects of transition, as well as the critical advantages offered to the patients as temporary bridges.

BASAL IMPLANT-A SAVIOUR OF THE RESORBED ALVEOLAR RIDGES

Names : Diya NV and Neha Prasanna
Guide : Dr. Bhavana B L
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Basal implants are the implant that usually get adhered to a very strong part of the bone that is the cortical bone. They usually or more often engages around 2 cortices that is why it is also called bicortical implant. Because of the engagement of this implant in hard body it brings stability to this implant that is why they are also called as immediate loading implants that means after having fixed the implant in the bone it is strong enough to take the load of a processes on it and so immediately processes that is a crown for a bridge can be placed on the implant. Entire implant system it is one piece that's why it is called single piece implant. Usually when basal implants are placed there are more in number and their needs to be cross arch stabilization that means the prosthesis which are designed for basal implants has to be continuous bridge that connects all together for a better retention. Basal implants are quite longer than the conventional implants.

This implants are used for the areas of attrited jaws in presence of minimal bone. In absence of trabecular bone or soft bone patients are left attended and that led to basal implants coming into the picture and helping those patients.

This E-poster depicts the advantages, disadvantages, indications and mechanism of basal implants.

NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY

Name : Diksha Tiwari

Institute : Maharishi Markandeswar College of Dental Sciences and Research



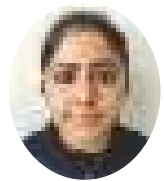
Nicotine is the main addictive substance in tobacco. When a person uses tobacco, many parts of the body get used to having nicotine in them. When a person quits tobacco, they also quit nicotine and will likely have withdrawal symptoms from it. This is because the body has to get used to not having nicotine. The nicotine in tobacco leads to actual physical dependence. This can cause unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when a person tries to quit. Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) gives you nicotine – in the form of gum, patches, sprays, inhalers, or lozenges – but not the other harmful chemicals in tobacco. NRT can help relieve some of the physical withdrawal symptoms so that you can focus on the psychological (emotional) aspects of quitting. Many studies have shown using NRT can nearly double the chances of quitting smoking. It hasn't been studied as much for quitting smokeless tobacco, but the NRT lozenges may help. People who smoke and are significantly dependent on nicotine should consider nicotine replacement or drug therapy to help them quit.

NITROUS OXIDE : AN EXHILARATING OR LAUGHING GAS

Names : Shreya Gupta and Dr. T. Sai Abhishek

Guide : Dr. Swati Rana

Institute : Maharishi Markandeswar College of Dental Sciences and Research



The only thing new under the sun is the history we have not read”

Nitrous oxide, more commonly referred to as a laughing gas is a mild sedative agent that safely and effectively manages pain and anxiety during the dental treatment. It comes under the pharmacological behavior management techniques. In the era of sophisticated medicine and advanced technology, it is easy to forget the trials and tribulations taken by early medical scientists to advance standard practices such as nitrous oxide sedation. What these scientific pioneers accomplished while experimenting with unknown, potentially dangerous materials and primitive experiments was courageous. It is because of the bravery of these early medical explorers that we can provide safe and effective analgesia and anesthesia today.

ORAL CARE FOR PEOPLE WITH AUTISM

Name : Bafna Vinod
Guide : Dr. Sona G and Dr. Kathiresan
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Autism is a complex developmental disability that impairs communication and social, behavioral and intellectual functioning. Some people with the disorder appear distant, aloof or detached from other people or from surroundings. Others do not react appropriately to common verbal and social cues. Autism varies widely in symptoms and severity and some people have co-existing condition such as intellectual disability or epilepsy.

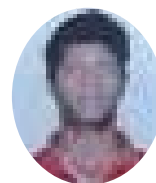
Aim of this poster is to show different measures for implementing successful oral care in autistic people.

Providing oral care to people with autism requires adaptation of the skills a dentist use every day. Infact most people with mild or moderate forms of autism can be treated successfully in the general practice setting. The rate of caries and periodontal diseases in people with autism is comparable to those in the general population. Communication and behavioral problems pose the most significant challenges in providing oral care.

A standardized and more organized approach to oral health care for people with autism is required to ensure a more assessable, equitable and technologically appropriate provision care, so as to rehabilitate them and to enhance their quality of life through their improved oral health. Making a difference in the oral health of a person with autism may go slowly at first, but determination can bring positive result and invaluable rewards.

ORAL HEALTH IN OUTER SPACE

Names : Partha Yadav K. P & Abdul Khadar Qureshi
Guides : Dr. Jithesh Jain, Dr. Sona G and Dr. Kathiresan
Institution : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



Humans have long dreamed of flying and in recent years, the dream has evolved to exploring space and creating new habitats on other planets such as Mars. Since beginning of the era of space travel, there have been concerns of health effects related to space travel. Various studies have described effect of space travel and micro gravity on health including the head and neck region. Therefore, we aim to analyze the oral and maxillofacial health effects associated with this sophisticated mission.

It is essential to identify relevant problems and complications related to microgravity including the need for dental treatment of the flight crew members. This led to the creation of aviation dentistry. Even though there has been tremendous advancement in aerospace knowledge, the aviation dentistry has been rarely or briefly discussed in dental text books. It's the duty of dentist & surgeons to understand the nature of space travel and it's affect on oral health and provide specialized care to the flight crew for a comfortable and safe journey to the outer space.

ORAL HYGIENE CARE TIPS FOR IMPLANT PATIENTS

Name : Twinkle Roy

Institution : M.R. Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital

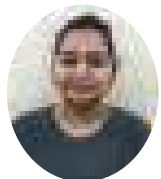


Implant is an ideal treatment option for missing teeth in patients with good general and oral health, as it enhances the quality of life of the patient. Dental implant placement is an important consideration for daily function, speech, mastication, nutrition, facial shape, quality of life and overall health and well-being. As the number of patients opting for dental implants as a treatment modality to replace missing teeth continues to grow, taking good care of dental implants is vital for long term success of it. So good oral hygiene must take place before during and after placement of implant. Pathogenic biofilm accumulation related to poor oral hygiene or impaired host response will set oral rehabilitation up for failure. Bruxism, smoking, uncontrolled diabetes, periodontal diseases are risk factors for infection around the implant which might lead to peri-implantitis, mucositis. The focus of implant dentistry has changed from obtaining osseointegration, which is highly predictable, to the long term maintenance health of the peri-implant hard and soft tissues. This can be achieved through appropriate professional care, patient cooperation and effective home care. Patients must accept the responsibility for being co-therapist in maintenance therapy. This includes updating patients medical and dental history reviewing the patients oral hygiene and modifying if necessary, clinical and radiographic examination of the implant, removing any implant-retained plaque and calculus and setting maintenance intervals. In this poster, we want to review the various methods of implant care for single implant, implant- supported bridges, implant-supported complete denture and implant-supported hybrid prosthesis.

ORAL REHYDRATION IN DIARRHOEA

Name : Chhavi Choudhary

Institution : Maharishi Markandeswar College of Dental Sciences and Research



Oral rehydration therapy is a type of fluid replacement used to prevent and treat dehydration, especially due to diarrhoea. It involves drinking water with modest amount of sugar and salts, specifically sodium and potassium. Oral rehydration therapy can also be given by a nasogastric tube. Therapy should routinely include the use of zinc supplements. Use of oral rehydration therapy has been estimated to decrease the risk of death from diarrhoea by upto 93%.

Components of ORS : NaCl- 2.6 gms

Trisodium citrate dehydrate- 2.9 gms

KCl-1.5 gms

Anhydrous glucose- 13.5 gms

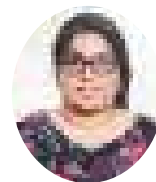
Total osmolarity should be 243.

Contraindicated in unconscious patients, or there is evidence of intestinal blockage and in hemodynamic shock due to impaired airway protective reflexes.

POWER OF PROBIOTICS IN ORAL HEALTH

Name : Dr. Sanjana Rajan

Institute : M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital



Oral microbiota plays a key role in the initiation and progression of the three most common oral diseases such as dental caries, gingivitis and periodontitis. Understanding the microbiota and the diseases they may cause is critical to the development of new therapeutics. Probiotics are emerging as a powerful prophylactic tool in the oral health care. Traditionally, probiotics have been associated with gut health and most clinical interest has been focused on their use for prevention or treatment of gastrointestinal infections and diseases. Probiotics are living microorganisms Eg: bacteria that are either the same as or similar to organisms found naturally in the human body and may be beneficial to health. Current researches have shown that the balance between beneficial and pathogenic bacteria is essential in order to maintain the oral health. Therefore, the oral cavity has recently been suggested as a relevant target for probiotic applications. Probiotic bacteria belonging to the genus of Lactobacillus, bifidobacterium and streptococcus have been proven effective for preventing caries by reducing the number of cariogenic bacteria in saliva after a short period of consuming the probiotics. Bacteriotherapy in the form of probiotic bacteria with an inhibitory effect on oral pathogens is a promising and cost-effective concept developed lately.

The aim of this poster is to summarize the currently available data on the potential benefits of probiotics for oral health.

PREVENTIVE PROSTHODONTICS

Name : Dr. Ridhi

Guide : Dr. Jeewan Bachan Dhinsa

Institute : Maharishi Markandewsar College of Dental Science and Research

Preventive prosthodontics emphasizes the importance of any procedure that can delay or eliminate future prosthodontics problems, and overdenture is an important part as the preventive treatment modality. A complete denture patient goes through a sequel of events like loss of discrete tooth proprioception, progressive loss of alveolar bone, transfer of all forces from teeth to oral mucosa and the most depressing sequel is the loss of patient's self – confidence and hence, overdenture is a positive means for delaying the process of complete edentulism and helps in the preservation of bone.

RADIOSURGERY IN PERIODONTICS

Name : Dr. Jyothi P M

Institute : M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital



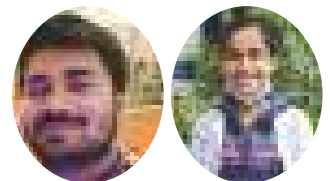
Radiosurgery, an advanced form of electro surgery, is defined as the use of high-frequency radio waves ranging from 3 to 4 MHz. William Bovie in 1926 created the first monopolar electrosurgical device and paved the way for the usage of these devices in surgeries. Irving Ellman began to use ES devices in dentistry. Radiosurgery has evolved from electrosurgery and uses ultra-high-frequency radio waves. It is used to address numerous soft-tissue concerns in dentistry and as well as medicine with excellent and predictable results. Periodontal procedures such as gingivectomy, gingivoplasty, crown lengthening, minimally invasive closed osteotomy, frenectomies, operculectomies, depigmentation, gingival curettage, periodontal flap procedures, mucogingival surgeries, harvesting soft-tissue grafts, and also in implantology. The evidence available implies that radiosurgery when used appropriately might be a better and economical alternative to a scalpel, electrosurgery, and laser. The evidence available implies that radiosurgery when used appropriately might be a better and economical alternative to a scalpel, electrosurgery, and laser. RS has the potential to be employed for several periodontal treatments owing to its versatility, safety, and effectiveness, which is equivalent to the more expensive laser usage. The aim of this poster is to summaries the currently available data on the potential benefits of various surgery in periodontics.

RECENT ADVANCES IN ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Names : Iswarchandra and Aruna

Guide : Dr. Prasanta Majumder

Institute : Mithila Minority Dental College and Hospital



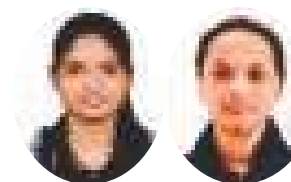
In the field radiology and imaging like CT Angiograms- it gives accurate pictures of vascular anatomy in vascular lesions, MRI Angiograms-differentiation between high flow and low flow vascular malformation, positron emissions tomography, stereolithography- it uses two or three cameras ,in field of intraoperative navigation and robotics surgery-it is image guided surgery include use of smaller incision , minimal invasive surgery and role of endoscope in oral and maxillofacial region - flexible endoscope used in surgery applied to many areas of craniomaxillifacial surgery esthetic procedures, trauma orthognatic, sialo endoscopy and tmj surgery, tissue regeneration/engineering in oral and maxilla facial surgery in growth factor and bone morphogenic protein and stem cells ,Advances in local Anesthesia like lidocaine it has better tissue penetration then lidocaine, Phentolamine is adrenergic antagonist it acts by providing vasodilatation next is local Anesthesia delivery device like vibrotactile vibraject dental vibe, Advances in general Anesthesia techniques like submental Intubation & retromolar Intubation ,Advances in TMJ surgery with TMJ arthroscopy, buccal fat of pad in TMJ Reconstruction, Advances in maxillofacial trauma management in which there are intermaxillary Fixation screws, rapid IMF, Resorbable implants, Resorbable Plates, self drilling, self tapping screws, Locking Plates & Screws, Multidirectional fixation, Trapezoidal Condyle plates, Delta plates, Approaches to facial skeleton like Extraoral approach upper Eyelid approach, Advances in primary care Previously ABC followed but now CAB and the most advanced treatment in oral surgery is facial transplant.

ROBOTIC TELEPATHOLOGY

Names : Ashira M and Navya Aravind Nambiar

Guide : Dr Mukund R Nair

Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

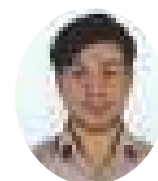


Robotic Telepathology is the practice of medical diagnosis facilitated by digital transmission of pathological data. It enables the pathologist at a distance to use the computer to simultaneously control robotic microscope and view the data on the monitor screen. It is a faster and easier mode to share medical images. It can be used for remotely rendering primary diagnosis, second opinion consultation quality assurance, education and research purpose. Biopsies can be cut, stained, scanned, magnified and sent digitally during operations. Medical professionals in different locations can view images simultaneously and discuss diagnosis through teleconferencing. Patient's data can be synchronised across various electronic health information systems. It is less expensive to operate than the traditional system. The need for someone trained to operate the remote site may be prohibitively expensive due to skilled labor costs. Due to the lack of transmission or recording of the slide label, there is a chance for the pathologists to incorrectly get diagnosed without recognising the errors. The interpreting pathologist has limited control over the slides and images. This E-poster reviews about the overview of telepathology techniques and its applications.

SALIVA – A SIMPLE KEY TO COMPLEX DIAGNOSIS

Name : Ashish Sharma

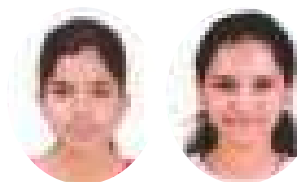
Institute : SGT University



Early studies attempting to use saliva as a diagnostic fluid were hampered by a lack of understanding of how these biomarkers enter saliva the difficulty in detecting some markers owing to low levels in saliva as compared with serum and lack of attention to the method of collection and storage of samples before analysis. These challenges have largely been met as a result of careful studies of salivary gland physiology, development of sensitive amplification method and education of the scientific community in the methodology for obtaining and dealing with salivary samples. In this poster we have tried to highlight that how the recent advances in oral fluid biomarker diagnostics have been fuelled by novel molecular approaches (eg proteomics, transcriptomics and genomics) and metagenomics analysis that have broadened the discovery of microbial pathogens associated with systemic and oral pathogens.

SLEEP APNOEA IN PROSTHODONTICS

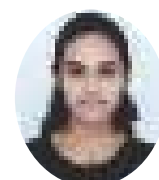
Names : Lena Elizabeth Joji and Megha K B
Guide : Dr. Ashika B K
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



Sleep apnoea is a common disorder characterized by repetitive episodes of nocturnal breathing cessation due to upper airway collapse affecting about 2–4% of the adult population. The obstructive events cause a progressive asphyxia that increasingly stimulates breathing efforts against the collapsed airway, typically until the person is awakened. Different treatment options are now available like continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) and is still recognized as a standard treatment. Loss of teeth or edentulism plays a very important role in terms of respiratory process, body balance and in turn overall health of the stomatognathic system. The subject of sleep medicine, for dental profession in general and prosthodontists in particular, continue to offer great challenges and opportunities in terms of diagnosis, treatment planning and treatment based on qualitative evidence. From a prosthodontic standpoint, reports on individualized oral appliance therapy for edentulous and partially edentulous sleep apnea patients continue to be published. Oral appliance therapy has emerged as a conservative, noninvasive treatment option for patients with Sleep apnoea and it mainly dwells on mandibular advancement with or without increasing the vertical dimension and retaining tongue from falling back. The growing Interest of prosthodontists in sleep medicine has contributed immensely towards effective prevention and treatment of obstructive sleep apnoea and sleep bruxism. This E poster press on the treatment options available for sleep apnoea in prosthodontics.

SOFT TISSUE PHENOTYPE: IS IT A SECRET FOR IMPLANT SUCCESS?

Name : Dr. Akanksha Y.N
Institute : M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital



Dental implants are widely used and are one of the several treatment options that can be used to replace missing teeth. In view of the disadvantages of other options implants are currently the gold standard method of replacing missing teeth.

There are several factors responsible for the implant success such as bone quantity, bone quality, implant design, biomaterial, surgical technique, and implant surface conditions. Soft tissue biotype is one of the ignored factor during case selection for implant.

Gingival biotype describes the thickness of gingiva and the keratinization status. A thick biotype characterized by dense tissue usually presents with broad zone of tissue. Thin biotype is mostly non-keratinized. A thin biotype is less resistant to gingival when it is subjected to inflammatory and surgical insults. There is increasing evidence to suggest that gingival biotype is one of the many factors that determine the long term success of the implant. The thicker gingival biotype being more resistant to inflammation prevents recession and camouflages implant shadow, thus reducing crestal resorption. Gingival biotype in recent years has gained substantial interest as one of the important factors to be considered for the long term survival of the implant.

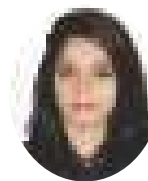
A precise and careful examination of the gingival biotype is necessary for appropriate treatment planning and monitoring long term survival of an implant.

The aim of this review poster is to present the available evidence related to the role of gingival biotype in implant success.

STEM CELLS AND PERIODONTAL REGENERATION

Name : Zafar Arwa Sharique

Institute : M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital



The tooth is a multistructure organ composed of the highly mineralized tissues of enamel, dentin, and cementum, as well as the soft connective tissues including dental pulp and the associated periodontium. The most common diseases associated with teeth and their supporting tissues are periodontal disease, caries, and traumatic injuries. Due to its complex structure and limited self-healing capability, it is necessary to introduce external interventions to promote the biological repair of damaged dental tissue. Routine periodontal disease treatments include basic treatment, guided tissue regeneration (GTR), and guided bone regeneration (GBR). The outcomes of these methods are limited and associated with poor clinical predictability. The concepts in restoring damaged tissues have undergone significant change, from substitution to restoration or replacement, and finally regeneration. Since Stem cell-based regenerative therapy may represent an effective therapeutic tool for periodontal regeneration due to their plasticity and ability to differentiate into different cell lineages. They also have the ability for indefinite self-renewal to give rise to more stem cells, and the ability to differentiate into a variety of specialized daughter cells to perform specific functions. The aim of this poster provides an overview of adult human stem cells and their potential use in periodontal regeneration.

STORAGE & WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Name : Navya Madan

Guide : Dr. Sourav Sen

Institution : Maharishi Markandewsar College of Dental Science and Research



Now a day's water scarcity is a burning issue. As it is quite obvious that there is a day to day increase in population, the demand for water also increases to satisfy the needs of the community. There comes a necessity to redesign the existing treatment plants, or design the new treatment plants. Redesign or design includes hydraulic design and process of treatment of water in the plant. For hydraulic design of the plant, we need to forecast the population. We forecasted the population by geometrical method.

To design the treatment process of water we need to know the properties of raw water. The physical, chemical and biological properties of water have been determined. The method of treatment of raw water is based on these properties.

We are designing the water treatment plant for Pulivendula. The source of raw water is Chitravathi River. From here through canal the water is stored in Nakkalapalli storage tank area of the treatment plant 38600m².

The properties of water change based on its surface source. Average total water demand on the particular area was estimated as 13MLD. The existing treatment plant has a capacity of 7.5MLD. The treatment plant which we are designing has a capacity of about 8.5MLD.

UNICEF'S GOBI - FFF PROGRAMS**Name : Siddhant Singh****Institute : Maharishi Markandewsar College of Dental Science and Research****GROWTH MONITORING:**

Which could help mothers to prevent most child malnutrition before it begins. With the help of a U.S. 10-cent growth chart, and basic advice on weaning, most mothers could maintain their child's healthy growth - even within their limited resources. More than 200 different growth charts are coming into over 80 countries.

ORAL REHYDRATION:

Which could save most of the more than 4 million young children who now die each year from diarrhoeal dehydration. One out of every 20 children born into the developing world dies due to dehydration brought on by ordinary diarrhoea, before reaching the age of 5. It is the biggest single cause of child deaths in developing countries. Previously, the only effective treatment for dehydration was the intravenous feeding of a saline solution - a cure beyond the physical and financial reach of most of those who need it. Now a child can be rehydrated by drinking a solution of salts, sugar and water administered by the mother in the child's own home.

BREAST-FEEDING:

Which can ensure that infants have the best possible food and a considerable degree of immunity from common infections during the first six month of life. For infants, breast-milk is more nutritious, more hygienic, and provides a degree of immunity from infection

IMMUNIZATION:

Which can protect a child against measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis, and polio. At present, these diseases kill as estimated 5 million young children a year, leave 5 million more disabled, and are a major cause of child malnutrition. In addition, recent research in the developing world has highlighted three kinds of support for women. These changes are sometimes known as the three F's.

FEMALE EDUCATION:

Even within low-income communities, a child born to a mother with no education has been shown to be twice as likely to die in infancy as a child born to a mother with even four years of schooling.

FAMILY SPACING:

Infant and child deaths have been found to be, on average, twice as high when the interval between births is less than two years.

FOOD SUPPLEMENTS:

A handful of extra food each day for at-risk pregnant women has been shown to reduce the risk of low birth-weight - a risk which carries with it a two or three times greater likelihood of death in infancy.

TELEDENTISTRY-TIME TO DELIVER IN RURAL INDIA

Name : Megha Menon
Guide : Dr Jithesh Jain and Dr Sona Thirathil
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



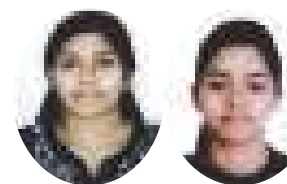
Teledentistry is an upcoming field in dentistry that combines telecommunication, technology and dental care. Teledentistry may provide a solution to many prevailing problems related to access to dental care because majority of the people are living in rural areas.

In India, large number of population and school going children are lacking basic oral health education and access to services which subsequently affects their health in various forms of diseases. Implementation of a telehealth system can improve the chances for utilization of medical services.

Utilization of these services in India can play a pivotal role in expanding and improving the oral health care and curbing ill habits such as smoking and tobacco chewing.

THE USE OF PROTECTIVE HYDROGEL IN ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Name : Alakananda S and Shilu Shabu
Guide : DrPrasanna Kumar P and DrJambukeshwar Kumar
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



One widespread complication in Oral and Maxillofacial surgery is infections. Surgeons prevent such complications by antibiotic prophylaxis, asepsis of the operative field, & maintenance of the aseptic chain during surgery. Recent step towards this is by using protective hydrogel over fixation material which prevents biofilm formation. Aim of this poster is to relate beneficial effect in using protective antibiotic-impregnated hydrogel for stable internal fixation on plates and implant screws to prevent infection and thereby, promoting healing. The formation of biofilm is difficult to treat. Different techniques and materials have been used for a long time in order to prevent the formation of biofilms. The protective hydrogel has been used in combination with antibiotics, antibiofilm agents and other substances, without altering the characteristics and functions of these substances. It has the function of covering the implant, increasing the surface energy of the material, which promotes bone growth and generates stem cell differentiation in osteoblasts, without interfering with bone-implant stability and osseointegration. In addition to this function, some antimicrobials can be added to the hydrogel in its composition, which reduces bacterial adhesion. Hydrogel has the capacity to release antibiotics and antibiofilm compounds for a period up to 96 hours with a peak in the first two hours, generating greater protection for the surgical site and can be used widely for prophylaxis and treatment of surgical site infections caused by biofilm.

TRANSORAL ROBOTIC ASSISTED SURGERY

Name : Dr. Aastha Gajavalli

Institute : M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital



The poster reviews the use of Robotic technology for the treatment of head and neck tumours. Robots were used for first time in surgery in 1997, lately robotic surgeries methodologies found application in head and neck surgeries leading to development of transoral robotic surgery (TORS). The purpose of this poster is to provide thorough analysis of advantages and disadvantages of TORS according to applied methodologies, along with their economical aspects, surgery process, technology involved, benefits compared to conventional surgery techniques, limitations and complications. Results indicate that TORS technical advantages denote quality and importance in the field of robotic surgery. It is being used increasingly as an alternative to conventional open procedure, as it is minimally invasive approach and results in significant benefits for patients. The continued development of minimally invasive surgical technique such as TORS offer significant opportunity to impact positively on patients quality of life and post treatment function. To minimize the treatment related morbidity and risk, TORS was performed, TORS can be considered as continuation paradigm shift first initiated by endoscopic surgery. With advancement of technology, newer surgical robots especially ones designed for application of TORS will emerge soon.

UBERISATION OF ORTHODONTICS

Name : Ashwini J and Kavana P

Guide : Dr. Goutham Reddy

Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



Background: Orthodontic treatment is based on the premise that when force is delivered to a tooth and thereby transmitted to the adjacent investing tissues, certain mechanical, chemical, and cellular events take place within these tissues, which allow for structural alterations and contribute to the movement of that tooth. Conventionally, this process is slow and orthodontic treatment times can range anywhere between 12-48 months. By enhancing the body's response to these forces, tooth movement can be accelerated. Many methods are available to accelerate tooth movement, such as surgical methods (corticotomy, piezosurgery etc.), mechanical/ physical stimulation methods (vibration, lasers), drugs, magnets etc

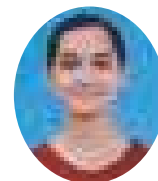
Introduction: The duration of orthodontic treatment is the primary concern of most patients. Unfortunately, long orthodontic treatment time poses several disadvantages like higher predisposition to dental caries, gingival recession and root resorption. Therefore this increases the demand to find the best method to increase rate of tooth movement with the least possible disadvantages.

Conclusion: These methods have been successfully proven to reduce treatment times by up to 70%. Hence, this scientific poster presentation aims to review the latest methods to accelerate orthodontic tooth movement.

Keywords: Accelerated orthodontic tooth movement, Corticotomy, Micro osteoperforations, Lasers, Piezosurgery, Vibration

WHO IS AN ORTHODONTIST?

Name : Deepali Anand
Guide : Dr. Suresh S Nair
Institute : MR Ambedkar Dental College & Hospital



An orthodontist is a dentist trained to diagnose, prevent, and treat teeth and jaw irregularities. They correct existing conditions and are trained to identify problems that may develop in the future. Orthodontists work with people of all ages, from children to adults. While orthodontists are primarily known for straighten crooked teeth, and they can also assist with, painful and misaligned bites, tooth movement caused by bad habits such as thumb sucking, sleep apnoea, align the jaws correctly. Malocclusion, or misaligned teeth, can lead to dental issues, including tooth decay, gum disease and difficult or painful chewing. A healthy bite ensures you can eat, chew, and speak properly. The fixed to removable plates, metal braces, ceramic braces, lingual (invisible) braces, and clear aligners, there are treatments to suit everyone's need and lifestyle. The most comfortable way to establish an apprehension free treatment for the patient is educating them about the field, followed by the treatment in a simple, attractive manner. There is no better way than an informative poster, greeting the patient with basic information of where they are headed for the treatment. The purpose of this poster is to create awareness to the public to whom they should get their orthodontic treatment done.

WORLD LEPROSY DAY

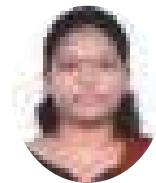
Name : Shreya Chawla
Institute : Subharti Dental College and Hospital



This poster explains the theme of world leprosy day, 2022 and the key messages that we want to spread all over world among people i.e. "United For Dignity". We want everyone to know that people who experience leprosy have the right to a dignified life free from disease-related stigma and discrimination. We want to spread awareness among people to treat the leprosy patients with equity and give them the same respect and care and rights. The slogan "I am loved, I have hope, but i need your help" is also used in this poster as to depict the pain and words of the leprosy patients. They are loved and even have hope but need our help, without our help they have no hope.

YOMI

Name : Divya. A
Guide : Dr. Bhavana BL
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Dental implants therapy was made progress towards a truly digital workflow via CBCT imaging and fabricated physical guide. The latest development towards an ultimately digital implant therapy work flow is robotic assistance. The 1st FDA – cleared robotic device for dental surgery is Yomi (necocis, Inc). Yomi combines your clinical experts with the benefit of robotic surgery. With yomi – enabled surgery the procedure is planned virtually on the patients CBCT scan based on restorative goals. Similarly to other digitally -driven procedures.

Yomi provides dental surgeons with guidance through the use of haptic robotic technology and multisensory feedback to help achieve the right location, angulation and depth to place the implant exactly according to the plan.

Yomi's real – time visual guidance and robotic haptic guidance enables a minimally invasive approach, which can lead to faster surgery, faster recovery and less pain for the patient.

GENTLE WAVE SYSTEM IN ENDODONTICS

Name : Anitta Augustine
Guide : Dr. K.C.Ponnappa and Dr. Salin Nanjappa
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences



The Gentle Wave Procedure is a minimally invasive alternative to standard root canal treatment. The innovative procedure utilizes multi-sonic ultra cleaning technology, which enables procedure fluids to reach through the entire root canal system, providing efficient cleaning of the complex root canal anatomies.

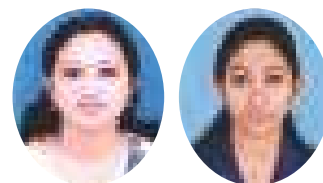
Requiring the use of fewer files, the less invasive protocol helps to preserve more of dentin structure of tooth to keep it strong and maintain its natural function.

The combinations of disinfecting fluids and broad spectrum acoustic energy removes debris from microscopic spaces that standard root canal treatment and tools can not reach.

This poster aims at presenting the numerous uses of gentle wave procedure and emphasizes the broad application in modern day endodontic practice.

IS THERE HOPE FOR HOPELESS TEETH?

Names : Anjali Biju and Amrutha Mariya George
Guides : Dr. Amit Walvekar and Dr. Rashmi Pattanshetty
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences

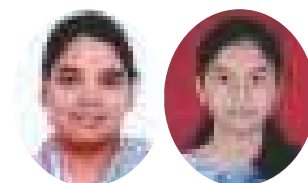


Current scenario in clinical dentistry has shown that there has been an increase in the desire of patients to save their natural dentition in favour of extraction whenever it is possible. From a periodontal point of view, a hopeless tooth is designated for those that have advanced bone resorption, non-maintainable areas and the presence of uncontrolled systemic or environmental diseases. The most common line of treatment for such cases used to be extraction. However, with the growing patient's desire, dentists are faced with a challenging task with the management of such teeth.

There are different treatment modalities for hopeless teeth in the current scenario. Some of the conservative approaches are hemisection and apicoectomy and regeneration of lost supporting structures by mechanical recontouring or by grafting techniques or by various combinations of both. A minimally invasive technique that has been introduced in the clinical dentistry is the use of LANAP for hopeless teeth. In order to recreate aesthetics and function, the use of combined endodontic-periodontic-prosthetic treatment is required.

OBTURATOR- A PROSTHETIC MASK FOR MAXILLA

Name : Jyoti Devaramani and Varshitha K S
Guide : Dr. Ashika B K
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Defects in the maxillary jaw can be congenital, developmental, acquired, traumatic or surgical involving the oral cavity and related anatomic structure. Absence or loss of some or all of the soft palate and / or hard palate results in insufficient structure or altered function of the remaining tissues. Defects can cause disruption of articulation and airflow during speech production and also nasal reflux during deglutition. Patients after surgical resection have altered anatomy due to scarring, tissue contracture, lack of bony support and tissue edema. These patients have problem of regurgitation of water and food through nose and difficulty in speech. These changes require the fabrication of prosthesis and also sometimes repeated prosthesis adjustments to confirm to the soft tissue changes. To prevent this and to help the patient in deglutition and speech defects must be restored with prosthesis. In such situation an obturator is designed to close the opening between the residual hard and / or soft palate and the pharynx. The prosthesis provided for these patients are called as obturators. An obturator is a prosthesis which is fabricated for the patients with the palatal defects in the form of cleft lip and palate, oroantral fistula or surgical resection after removable of pathology like tumor or cancer. This poster will highlight on the Prosthetic Rehabilitation of the maxillary defects and the types of obturators.

E-POSTERS CASE REPORT

Sl. No.	TOPIC	PRESENTER/S	COLLEGE	Pg. No.
1.	Malignant melanoma of the palate: A case report with the review on advanced approach.	Prerana M B Rachana R	SDM College of Dental Sciences and Hospital	156
2.	Tooth fragment re-attachment: an aesthetic & conservative treatment option- a case report	Parnika Misra	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet	157
3.	Comprehensive esthetic dentistry - God made light, man made lasers	Theertha Prakash AmruthaPrabhakaran	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet	158
4.	Variations in the branching patterns of facial nerve	Aiswarya CV Arul Jyothi	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet	158
5.	Curious case of persisting oral Ulcer: Beyond the eyes can see	Mikail	Universitas Indonesia	159

MALIGNANT MELANOMA OF THE PALATE: A CASE REPORT WITH THE REVIEW ON ADVANCED APPROACH**Names : Prerana M B, Rachana R Hiremath****Guide : Dr. Kaveri Hallikeri****Institute : SDM College of Dental Sciences and Hospital, Dharwad**

Primary mucosal malignant melanoma is a rare and aggressive tumour that accounts for about 0.5 percent of all mouth cancers. Any pigmented lesion in the oral cavity should raise suspicion and be explored in order to diagnose the disease early and treat it appropriately. Melanomas are more likely than other malignant tumours of the mouth cavity to infiltrate local tissue or spread.

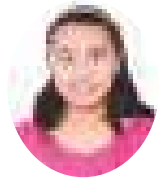
The 55yrs female patient reported with the chief complaint of growth and bleeding on the upper back region since 1 month. Patient had history of multiple tooth extraction and noticed discoloration. Clinical examination revealed sessile well defined proliferative growth on the palate in relation to 26, 27 regions. CT scan reveals well defined lobulated, enhancing soft tissue lesion from the alveolar process to maxilla at 25 to 27 region suggesting the provisionally haemangioma. Incisional biopsy findings were characteristic features of malignant melanoma.

One-third Oral malignant melanoma are asymptomatic at the time of diagnosis and episodes of hemorrhage seem to be the leading symptom. Oral melanomas can present a diversity of morphological and macroscopic characters which can make the clinical diagnosis so difficult. Differential diagnosis includes oral melanotic macule, smoking-associated melanosis, medication-induced melanosis, melanoplakia, pituitary-based Cushing's syndrome, postinflammatory pigmentation, melanoacanthoma, melanocytic nevi of the oral mucosa, blue nevi, Kaposi's sarcoma etc.

As oral melanomas need close clinical monitoring of early diagnosis and is encouraged in order to develop novel diagnostic and treatment criteria.

TOOTH FRAGMENT RE-ATTACHMENT: AN AESTHETIC & CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OPTION - A CASE REPORT

Name : Ms. Parnika Misra
Guide : Dr. Salin Nanjappa
Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



Introduction:

Complex crown fractures involving the enamel, dentin and pulp constitutes a major share of all dental injuries and are most common in maxillary anterior teeth. Fractured anterior tooth requires immediate clinical attention, if untreated, can cause damage to dentition and even have a psychological impact on the patient.

Case study:

Coronal fractures of the anterior teeth are common sequelae of dental trauma. In case of complicated fractures where the fracture segment is available and there is close approximation of the segment to the remaining tooth, root canal treatment followed by re-attachment of the fractured segment with the fibre post is a feasible option.

The following are some of the advantages of reattachment of tooth fragment in tooth fracture cases:

- Aesthetically more acceptable as the exact morphology of the tooth is regained
- Psychologically more appealing and is of the same shade as well.
- It is a conservative treatment modality.
- Abrades at the same rate as that of the adjacent tooth.
- It is cost effective as the tooth fragment is readily available.
- It is less time consuming as the fabrication, size measurement haps are skipped.

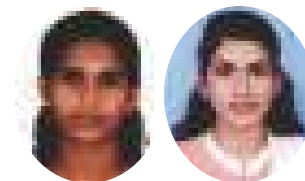
This clinical case reports the treatment of coronal tooth fracture case that was successfully managed using tooth fragment re-attachment using fibre post.

COMPREHENSIVE ESTHETIC DENTISTRY - GOD MADE LIGHT, MAN MADE LASERS

Names : Theertha Prakash and Amrutha Prabhakaran

Guide : Dr. Amit Walvekar and Dr. Reshmi T S

Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



CASE 1,2 and 3 : Gingival cosmetic resculpturing for a complete smile designing, crown lengthening using diode laser Laser assisted Frenectomy and excision of irritational fibroma

Advent of laser dentistry has simplified esthetic rehabilitation with predictable results. Relatively painless procedure and rapid healing as compared to conventional techniques make it a more friendly approach. Perio-restorative harmony should always be an integral part of any smile designing procedure. Dento-gingival complex plays an important role in the overall esthetics and long-term prognosis.

Lasers have become a ray of hope in dentistry. When used ethically and effectively, lasers are an exceptional “magic wand” in the treatment for many clinical conditions that dentists treat on a daily basis.

However, lasers have never been the “magic tool” that many people have hoped for. It has got its own limitations. The addition of laser to dental treatment enhances the dentist's ability to perform more clinical procedures, increase confidence and experience.

VARIATIONS IN THE BRANCHING PATTERNS OF FACIAL NERVE

Names : Aiswarya C V and Arul Jyothi

Guide : Dr. Jambukeshwar Kumar

Institute : Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet



The facial nerve (FN) is the VIIth cranial nerve that controls muscles and is responsible for the expressions of the face. The trunk of FN emerges from stylomastoid foramen and passes through the parotid gland, and it usually divides into upper (temporofacial) and lower (cervicofacial) divisions, both of which further divides into to five terminal branches: temporal, zygomatic, buccal, marginal mandibular, and cervical. The branching of facial nerve was 1st described by Davis and colleagues in 1956. They outlined 6 facial nerve types (I, II, III, IV, V and VI) with their recurrence based on the presence or absence of the anastomoses between terminal branches. The improved version of classification with 3 additional “double-trunk” types (VA, VB, VC) was released in 1994 by Koluz et al.². This poster showcases the profound variation in the facial nerve branching pattern that has not been previously reported. Awareness about difference in the anatomy of facial nerve assisted useful information to surgeon to preserve facial nerve during surgeries.

CURIOUS CASE OF PERSISTING ORAL ULCER: MORE THAN THE EYES CAN SEE

Names : Mikail, Alri Bakti Wiratama and Amatul Firdaus

Guide : Dr. Masita Mandasari

Institution : Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

Background: Ulcer is a common disease in the oral cavity that usually heals within 2 weeks. However, there are cases of ulcers with longer healing processes.

Objective: This case report describes a patient with a history of persistent ulcer that turned out to be a granulomatous oral disease.

Case Report: A 23-year-old male patient came with a chief complaint of persisting painful ulceration for 3 months in the upper labial mucosa. The patient was previously hospitalized due to a motorcycle accident causing injury to the oral cavity. Unfortunately, he could not get proper oral debridement in the emergency unit, since he was coincidentally positive for Covid-19 and must undergo quarantine. Clinical examination showed a single irregular ulcer on the upper labial mucosa, 1.5 mm diameter in size, dense, clear margin with induration around it and missing front tooth. Orthopantomogram (OPG) showed radiopacity in the upper labial mucosa region. The working diagnosis was a chronic ulcer. The patient was prescribed chlorhexidine gluconate 0.2% solution to locally manage the lesion and referred for biopsy and subsequent prosthodontic treatment. Two weeks after the initial visit, during the biopsy, the patient reported that a tooth-like structure had emerged from the ulcer site and was excised together. Biopsy results showed epithelial hyperplasia with fibrotic stroma infiltrated by chronic inflammatory cells.

Conclusion: Based on subjective history, oral clinical findings, OPG, and histopathological result, the final diagnosis of this case is oral chronic granulomatous disease due to embedded foreign body i.e. tooth fracture.

Keywords: ulceration, traumatic ulcer, chronic granulomatous disease, foreign body

QUEST WINNERS

ACADEMIC PRESENTATIONS (Virtual Events) – FREE PAPERS

Prize	Name of the Participant	College
ORIGINAL RESEARCH		
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	Parnika Mishra	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet
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	Anvitha M and Akshayaa D	SRDC, Chennai
	Alfina V K, Divya A	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet
	Siti Nur Syahirah Binti Mat Sokri	UiTM, SungaiBuloh, Malaysia
	Namitha M V Merina Antony	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet
	NitiPriya and Mansi Jaiswal	Mithila Minority Dental College and Hospital

OVERALL BEST RESEARCH PAPER

Name	Topic	Institution
Theertha Devaiah	PAPMA	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences
N Pratheeksha Kalappa	An attempt at dental reconstruction	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences
Chinmaya Agarwal	Assessment of knowledge & awareness of hyposalivation and use of artificial saliva among medical and dental professionals in Southern India - a cross sectional study	SRM Dental College Ramapuram, Chennai

E-POSTER

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

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2nd	Aaron Ng Long Wai	SEGI University

REVIEW

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	Dr. Akanksha Y.N.	M R Ambedkar Dental College and Hospital
	Divya A	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

OTHER EVENTS

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3rd	Neha Goel	Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Dciences

GRAY'S ANATOMY (Offline Event)

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	Jayalekshmi	
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2nd	Sanjana Sreejesh	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet
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	Neha M P	
	Nawar Jabeen P T P	
	Diya Merin Shelly	

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	Nikitha M	
3rd	Parinika Mishra	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet
	Nabha	
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	Fida Faisal	
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Consolation Prize	Gayathri Chandran	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet

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