

DHADKAN COLLEGE FEST

2023-2024

PAPER AND POSTER PRESENTATION

PAPER PRESENTATION

1. Author- Amruta Verma

Abstract:

Title: Anxiety and Sleep Quality in Periodontally Healthy, Gingivitis and Periodontitis

Patients: A Cross Sectional Study

Background: There may be a significant link between periodontitis and psychological problems including anxiety and sleep deprivation due to their complex character. Therefore, this study was conducted to evaluate the association between anxiety and quality of sleep in periodontally healthy individuals and patients with gingivitis and periodontitis.

Methods: Total 120 patients were divided equally into three groups of periodontally healthy, gingivitis patients and stage III or stage IV periodontitis patients. Clinically, parameters like Gingival index, Plaque index, Probing depth and Clinical attachment levels were measured and Sleep Quality Scale were used to record anxiety and sleep Zung Self-Rating Anxiety Scale quality scores respectively.

Results: The anxiety scores obtained in this trial were in the ascending orders with values for Group I, Group II and Group III respectively indicating an increasing severity of anxiety levels. On sleep quality assessment, the score for Groups I, II and III were suggestive of disturbances in sleep quality. When compared in between the groups the anxiety and sleep quality scores showed significant differences

Conclusion: A positive association was reflected between periodontal disease severity and anxiety levels as well as quality of sleep.


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2. Author- Shreya Warkad

Association of facial height with the dimensions and ratio of maxillary anterior teeth - A gender-based evaluation.

Abstract:

Objective: Proportional presence of the extraoral and intraoral accredits are critical for enriching smile esthetics. So, the present study was planned as a gender-based evaluation and correlation of facial height (FH) and crown width (CW) and height (CH) of the maxillary anterior teeth in periodontally healthy patients.

Materials and methods: 200 patients within an age range of 20 to 40 years were allocated equally into two groups based on gender. The extraoral parameter of FH including the upper, middle and lower aspects was recorded on digitized photograph, while the crown width (CW) and crown height (CH) on the cast with dental floss and digital calliper. From these values, the crown width to height ratio and their shapes were calculated.

Results: The mean values of FH were greater in females while the CW was found to be lesser in females than the males and the differences were significantly different. The crown width to height ratio was revealed to be 91.31 ± 10.59 % for males while it was 89.11 ± 11.25 % in females. There was predominant presence of triangular crown morphology in both the gender while square crown morphology was present in the least number of patients. Spearman's correlation of the FH with the CW and CH did not yield positive correlation.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the results suggest gender variability of the extraoral and intraoral parameters such as the FH, CW and CH along with a non-significant correlation between FH and CW and CH amongst both the gender. These findings can be of value while formulating the guidelines for designing a pleasant smile for our patients.

Keywords: Esthetic smile, facial height, crown width, crown height, tooth type, maxillary anterior teeth



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3.Author-Suhani Navandar

Genetics and oral health : A Genuine need to understand

Abstract

Genetics is the branch of biology that investigates genes at all levels from molecules to populations. Genetics plays an important role in the etiology of Human Body disorders. With advancements in Molecular biology over decades, the scope of Genetics has been expanded to Dentistry as well. Genes when seen in relation with Oral health can show various manifestations from Developmental disturbances to Cancers .

In this review paper, We aim to discuss current application of Human Genetics in the etiopathogenesis of various disorders in relation to the Oral cavity.

Keywords : Genetics, Oral cavity, Developmental disturbances, Cancer.



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4. Author- Supriya Kaule

Radiographic Assessment of Type of Angulation and Bone Resorption in Relation to Mandibular Third Molar

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The aim of the study was to assess the bone resorption adjacent to third molar and distal to second molar and also to evaluate age estimation by periodontal ligament visibility of third molar.

Methods and material: 200 OPG's were included in study. Bone resorption is measured on the OPG with respect to third molar and second molar. We also evaluated age estimation by periodontal ligament visibility by Olse's method.

Results: Vertical type of impaction was seen more followed by mesioangular, horizontal and distoangular. Bone loss with respect to third molar was found to be slightly more with respect to third molar as compared with second molar, but the results were statistically insignificant. Most of the males and female presented with stage 2 were more than 21 years of the age.

Conclusion: The most common type of impaction seen in the adults was vertical type followed by mesio-angular type of impaction. Bone resorption was seen with respect to second and third molars. Periodontal ligament visibility of lower third molar may become an important method in forensic age estimation.



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5. Author- Siddhi Sonare

Title: Cone Beam Computed Tomographic (CBCT) assessment of Alveolar Antral Artery (AAA) and Schneiderian membrane thickness in dentate and partially edentulous patients: A Cross sectional study.

Introduction: The challenges encountered during sinus augmentation using lateral window approach is management of AAA and sinus membrane perforation (SMP). So, risk factor for SMP is thickness of Schneiderian membrane.

Objectives: To use CBCT to assess thickness of Schneiderian membrane and frequency, location and diameter of AAA in dentate and edentate patients.

Methodology: 50 dentate and 50 edentate CBCT scans were selected for evaluation of location and diameter of AAA in lateral wall of maxillary sinus in association with alveolar bone height with respect to three posterior maxillary teeth: 1st Premolar (1st PM), 2nd premolar (2nd PM) and 1st molar (1st M) and thickness of Schneiderian membrane was measured.

Results: The diameter of AAA in dentate patients was higher in 1stM region as compared to edentate patients. The location of AAA for 1stPM, in dentate group was higher than edentate group. The thickness of Schneiderian membrane was greater in 1stM region of dentate patients.

Conclusion: Sound knowledge of AAA and maxillary sinus and its careful analysis by CBCT is essential to prevent complications during surgical interventions entailing this region.



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**6. Author-Dr. Ruchita S. Kumbhare
Dr. Abhishek A. Torane**

Clinical outcomes of full mouth rehabilitation with implant-supported fixed dental prosthesis using different restorative materials- A Systematic Review

Abstract:

Introduction: A fixed dental prosthesis supported by implants can be made from a variety of restorative materials for full-mouth rehabilitation. Since scientific study on the materials utilized has a variety of design features, evaluating the effects of various prosthetic materials on the oral environment is a challenge. Furthermore, the impact of prosthodontic material choice on the clinical outcome is still not entirely clear.

Objective: The current systematic review's goal was to examine how different restorative materials performed clinically in patients who were receiving fixed dental prosthesis (FDP) supported by implants.

Material and Method: A Systematic electronic search was done using the formulated search strategy. The primary research question for this study was developed based on the PICO framework, which was "Does the use of different restorative materials have any effect on the clinical outcomes of full mouth rehabilitation with implant-supported fixed dental prosthesis?"

Results and Conclusion: The design and production of the prosthesis have a major impact on the clinical outcomes of rehabilitation with implant-supported FDPs. There is a need for more comparative clinical investigations, possibly randomized clinical trials with longer follow-up intervals, to establish the usage of new materials and characterize their distinct therapeutic indications.


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7. Author- Dr. Radha Goverdhan

Title: Prosthodontic Rehabilitation of a Patient with Hemimaxillectomy: A Case Study

Abstract:

Hemimaxillectomy, a surgical procedure involving the removal of a significant portion of the maxilla, often results in functional and aesthetic challenges for patients. Prosthodontic rehabilitation plays a crucial role in restoring oral function, facial aesthetics, and quality of life in such cases. This case study presents the multidisciplinary approach employed in the comprehensive prosthodontic rehabilitation of a 32-year-old female patient who underwent hemimaxillectomy due to squamous cell carcinoma of the maxilla. Goal was to improve the patient's oral function, speech intelligibility, and psychological well-being with the rehabilitation process. This case underscores the importance of prosthodontists, other dental specialists in providing effective rehabilitation solutions for patients with maxillary defects following hemimaxillectomy.


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8. Author- Palak Kasliwal

Title: Effect of 1% Melatonin gel in the Treatment of Intrabony Defect: A Case Report

Introduction: Melatonin has positive effect on bone healing process because of its regulation of bone cells, antioxidant properties, and promotion of angiogenesis actions.

Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of locally delivered 1% melatonin gel as an adjunct to NSPT in treatment of intrabony defect in Stage III periodontitis, clinically and radiographically using CBCT.

Methodology: Patient was treated with NSPT with 1% melatonin gel. The intrabony defect fill measured baseline to 6 months denoting the bone fill and bone volume evaluated at 6 months

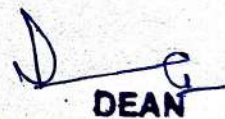
using CBCT were the primary outcome measures. Secondary outcome measures were change

in PD, CAL, PI, and modified sulcus bleeding index recorded at baseline, 3 months, and 6 months.

Results: Defects showed improvements in assessed parameters, however a significant gain in

intrabony defect fill and change in bone volume was observed.

Conclusion: The use of 1% melatonin gel as an adjunct to NSPT is beneficial in achieving better clinical and radiographic outcome at 6 months



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9. Author- Dishti Bachar

TOPIC – ROBOTICS IN DENTAL IMPLANTOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

- Robotic surgery is no longer a fiction and its clinical applications are rapidly developing. Dental implants have become the preferred treatment modality for the replacement of missing teeth. The success of implant therapies is dependent on the precision of the implant placement to effectively support prosthetic outcomes that optimize form and function. Robotic systems offer unparalleled accuracy in implant placement, reducing human error and improving treatment outcomes.

AIM

- This study aims to understand the integration, implications, potential, challenges and recent updates, guidelines discussing robotic-assisted implant surgery.

Materials and methods:

- Major scientific databases were searched, articles were collected and were screened using inclusion criteria. A total of 10 articles were used for this review.

Results and Discussion:

- Robotically assisted dental implant surgery is a form of surgical guidance that provides precise advice for implant treatment planning, preparation, and placement of dental implants, as well as accurate visual navigation. The advantages of robotic-assisted implant surgery include greater efficiency, sustained precision, flexibility, and increased stability.

CONCLUSION

- Collaboration and knowledge sharing among practitioners, researchers, and industry experts are essential to drive progress and ensure responsible implementation. Thus, a surgeon-robot collaboration system should be considered for a better treatment outcome.

KEY WORDS - Dentistry, Robotics, Robotic assisted surgery, Implant



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10. Authors :-

Aditi Balpande(Intern 2019)

Isha Baisware(Intern 2019)

"Beyond the smile: Dentistry's hidden role in unmasking domestic abuse"

Introduction:-

Domestic abuse/domestic violence is a pattern of behaviors used by one person to gain power and control over another. These behaviors can include physical, emotional, psychological or sexual abuse. Domestic abuse remains a pervasive societal issue, often concealed behind closed doors. This paper explores the critical role of dentistry in identifying and addressing domestic abuse. While dental professionals primarily focus on oral health, they also serve as frontline observers, uniquely positioned to detect signs of physical, emotional, and psychological trauma. Through a comprehensive review of literature and case studies, this paper Review sheds light on hidden indicators of domestic abuse within dental settings.

Role of Dentist:-

Dentistry isn't just about bright smiles—it's a frontline defense against the hidden epidemic of domestic abuse. This paper delves into how dental professionals with their keen observation skills, can unveil the silent suffering of abuse victims.

Conclusion :-

This paper Review offers Information and illustrations to assist in diagnosing Domestic abuse for dentist.



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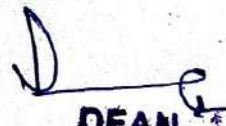
11. Author-Padmini Samprati Badjate

TITLE OF PAPER PRESENTATION:

Maxillary brown tumor as initial presentation of parathyroid adenoma.

ABSTRACT FOR THE PAPER PRESENTATION:

Brown tumor is a rare late-stage skeletal change caused by long-term stimulation of excess parathyroid hormone. It is not neoplastic, but a reparative cellular process. Common sites of brown tumor are the ribs, clavicle, long bones and pelvic girdle. Solitary maxillary brown tumor as initial presentation of primary hyperparathyroidism is rare; it is often accompanied by brown tumors of the other facial bones. Here, we present the first case of solitary maxillary brown tumor in a 65-year-old woman with initial presentation of a large tumor filling the right maxillary sinus. Biopsy of the suspicious bone tumor and blood tests for calcium and parathyroid hormone level are crucial and essential to reach the correct diagnosis. Most brown tumors show spontaneous regression after parathyroidectomy. However, direct excision of the brown tumor may be indicated to avoid the risk of facial deformity and orbital compression at a special anatomical site, as in our case.



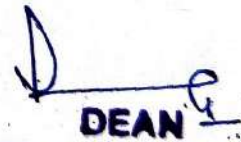
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12. Author- Dr. Pranoti Ranit

CAD/CAM Fabrication: A digital technique in dentistry for complete denture

Although preservation of natural teeth is one of the goals of modern dentistry, as people get older, they are statistically more likely to experience tooth loss. Edentulism coupled with longer life expectancy inevitably leads to a progressively increasing demand for partial and complete dentures (CDs). Fabrication of complete dentures (CDs) utilizing computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM) methods has attracted a lot of attention resulting in breakthroughs in both the design and in the manufacturing sectors. CAD/CAM supports using a digital workflow reduce the number of visits, chair time, and laboratory time, making it attractive to patients. Numerous commercial CAD/CAM systems are available for the design and manufacture of CD. They allow customization of tooth set-up, verification of preceding steps before the trial appointment, and the ability to design a product that is clinically predictable. CAD/CAM systems allow for improvements in both the mechanical and surface properties. However, internal adaptation and overall patient satisfaction were also desirable when compared between conventional and digital CDs.

The purpose of this paper is to summarize current knowledge about digital CDs and the relevant steps to fabricate it.



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13. Author- Sanika Thakur

Case study for mandibular advancement

ABSTRACT

Class II malocclusion is one of the most frequent problems encountered in orthodontics. This malocclusion is described as a distal relationship of the mandible related to the maxilla with a combination of different dental and skeletal components which can affect facial aesthetics and functional status adversely. The most common characteristic of Class II malocclusion is mandibular retrognathia rather than maxillary protrusion according to McNamara. Functional orthopedic appliances are mostly used to treat Class II malocclusion originated from mandibular retrusion. Appliance selection can involve removable or fixed functional appliances according to the existing anteroposterior discrepancy, cooperation, and growth period of the patient. Nongrowing patients with Class II mandibular retrusion are mostly treated with fixed functional appliances which do not require the patient's collaboration. One of the most preferred compliance free fixed functional appliances is Forsus appliance (3M Unitek, Monrovia, Calif) which is used for the correction of Class II malocclusion with permanent dentition stage. In the literature, favorable dentoalveolar effects have been presented during postpubertal growth period by interarch fixed functional appliances. The main functions of the appliance are restraining sagittal maxillary growth, stimulating mandibular growth, inducing mesial movement of the mandibular arch, and distal movement of the maxillary arch. The aim of this case report is to present cases and the changes that have taken place with Forsus appliance.



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14. Author- Tushar Mohata

Association of the gingival line angle with the gingival and interdental smile line: A gender based evaluation

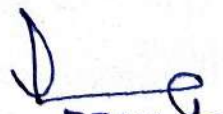
Objective: Gingival line angle (GLA) has been considered an important attribute of an esthetic smile. The purpose of this study was to evaluate GLA on either sides of maxillary arch and correlate it with the gingival smile line (GSL) and interdental smile line (ISL)

Materials and Methods: One hundred twenty periodontally healthy patients with an age range of 20-40 years, equally divided into males and females were included. Standardized digital photographs were taken for assessment of the interdental papillae and smile line. Study models of the participants were used to record the GLA. Gingival thickness (GT) was measured clinically.

Results: Although there was consistent difference between the values, the correlation between GLA and GT on either sides of the arch did not indicate positive association. It was revealed that maximum of patients that is, 76.67% and 75% of males and females respectively possessed low GSL.

Conclusions: Although there is a difference between GT and GLA, the difference was statistically insignificant. Majority of the study population exhibited low GSL and high ISL, thereby indicating greater importance for interdental papillae in designing an esthetic smile.

Clinical Significance: Considering the likely variations based on gender on gingival line angle and the tooth and gingival display in interdental smile line and gingival smile line, these parameters need to be assessed further. It is believed that appropriate assessment of these parameters would enable the clinician to adopt these relationships as guidelines for interdisciplinary treatment procedures.


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15.Author- Radhika Rathi

TITLE: Comparative CBCT analysis of changes in buccal bone morphology after corticotomy and micro-osteoperforations assisted orthodontic treatment – Case series with split mouth design

INTRODUCTION: Periodontally Accelerated Osteogenic Orthodontics (PAOO) support use of osteotomy to aid tooth movement and rapid distraction of the periodontal ligament by utilizing tissue engineering principles with periodontal regenerative surgery.

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate and compare the amount of tooth movement and the associated changes in buccal bone morphology between corticotomy and flapless Micro-Osteoperforation(MOP) assisted orthodontic treatment.

METHODOLOGY: Ten patients requiring orthodontic treatment were recruited for clinical trial with split mouth design. After orthodontic and periodontal examinations, Cone Beam Computed Tomography scans(CBCT) were done pre-(T1) and post-(T2) operatively for each patient to evaluate buccal bone thickness, root resorption and dehiscence. Amount of tooth movement was evaluated and compared.

RESULTS: The canine-premolar distance, measured at 3 months and 6 months, reduced significantly from T1 to T2 at both corticotomy and MOP sites. At corticotomy site, there was a mean increase in bone thickness at coronal, mid-root and apical region. Significant increase in bone thickness was observed at MOP site.

CONCLUSION: Both the techniques cause an increase in canine retraction in short period of time.


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16. Author- Tanvi Rahangdale

Smart phone addiction and its associated behaviors among preclinical and clinical dental students

Introduction:-

Mobile phone provides a medium of communication that has found enthusiastic and nearly universal adoption globally in both developed and developing nations. India has the second highest mobile connections in the world after China[01].

Mobile phone addiction/abuse/misuse is one of the forms of compulsive use of "a mobile phone" by adolescents across the world. A new kind of health disorder in this category among adolescents, "smartphone's addiction/abuse/misuse" is now challenging health policy makers globally to think on this rapidly emerging issue. Indian adolescents are also affected by this high smartphone[02]. Some studies had reported the presence of a high burden of Internet addiction and mobile phone addiction-like behavior and nomophobia among Indian youth[03].

The present study will be conducted with the objectives of developing and validating a mobile phone addiction scale in medical students and to assess the burden and factors associated with mobile phone addiction-like behaviour.

Aim:-

The aim of this study is to evaluate the smart phone addiction between preclinical and clinical dental students.

Methodology:-

Type of study :-

A cross-sectional study was conducted among undergraduate dental student at a prominent dental college in Nagpur, Maharashtra.

Study tool:-

A pre-validated self-administered questionnaire containing 20 questions will be circulated among dental undergraduate student

Study sample:-

All first to final year students.

Duration:-

6 months

Data analysis:-

All the responses will be collected and inserted in excel sheet


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17. Author-Himangi Wadhvani

A story of stone... A Stone within a Tooth!

Category- Review


ABSTRACT

Introduction -Pulp stones are discrete Calcifications which may be Diffuse or Nodular Calcifications appearing in either or both the coronal & root portion of the pulp organ in teeth.

Classification - on the basis of structure & on the basis of location

Clinical relevance- Pulp stones effect upon Root canal Treatment (RCT)

Conclusions -It would appear that pulp stones are Physiological Manifestation & may increase in no. or size due to local or systemic pathology .

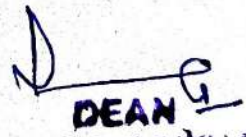


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18. Author-Mahima Sehgal

Evaluation of maxillary incisor position and changes in alveolar bone thickness during anterior retraction using stable skeletal structures as reference: A Nemoceph Study
Optimal stability is considered to be achieved when the incisors are positioned in the medullary portion of the alveolar bone and in good balance with the labial and lingual musculature. Positioning the incisors upright in the basal bone improves the support around the root of each incisor and also leads to better periodontal conditions.

Examination of the alveolar bone response to orthodontic force is a topic of interest as the quantity of alveolar bone surrounding a tooth after orthodontic movement is associated with the safety of the treatment. To assess the extent of alveolar bone change after orthodontic tooth movement accurately, external reference lines constructed from stable skeletal structures were used in the current study to define changes in the alveolar bone positions and tooth movement.


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19. Author- Mansi Isarka

Abstract

Category : Review

Topic :- Artificial Intelligence and its costs and benefits

Key points :

* Importance of artificial intelligence or AI in today's time.

In 21st century , one cannot imagine life without the involvement of artificial intelligence. It has

made our lives better.

* Evolution of technology

Paper presentation techniques have also been improved with the help of AI, though in this presentation

AI techniques have not been used.

* Drastic digital transformation

Everything has gone from offline to online at least in India's scenario. Paper work is slowly depleting. AI is

time saving also.

It definitely has its merits and demerits associated, which will also be discussed in the presentation



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20. Author-Anushree Matre

Title: Risk assessment of osteoporosis in pre and post-menopausal periodontally healthy and chronic periodontitis women with digital panoramic radiographs

Introduction: Osteoporosis is high in females, the early identification of which remains a challenge. Panoramic radiographs are routinely advised to detect periodontal diseases and can be used to predict low bone mineral density (BMD).

Objective: To identify the risk of osteoporosis in pre and postmenopausal periodontally healthy and chronic periodontitis women with digital panoramic radiographs.

Methodology: The study consisted of 120 patients equally divided as Group I Premenopausal periodontally healthy, Group II Premenopausal periodontitis, Group III Postmenopausal periodontally healthy, and Group IV Postmenopausal periodontitis. Clinical parameters were recorded, and digital panoramic radiographs were used to record the mental index (MI), panoramic mandibular index (PMI), and mandibular cortical index (MCI) scores.

Results: MI was found to be varied, the differences were highly significant among Group III and IV and Group II and IV, and significant difference was found between Group I and Group II. MCI correlation with MI, PMI and age indicated a highly significant variance.

Conclusion: The positive association between MCI and chronic periodontitis in postmenopausal women confirms the high risk of osteoporosis in them.



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21.Author-Humaira Siddhique

Paper Presentation

Category: Original Research

PERI-IMPLANT TISSUE HEALTH IN BONE-LEVEL IMPLANTS WITH REPEATED ABUTMENT REPLACEMENTS VERSUS TISSUE LEVEL IMPLANTS WITH A DEFINITIVE ABUTMENT: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

Introduction: Repeated abutment replacements insults the soft tissue (mucosal) barrier mechanically, that might initiate other toxic irritants and bacteria into the mucosal implant barrier that may affect the strength of the tissues around implants. The development of the "definitive abutment," might minimize the chances of periimplant soft and hard tissue loss. Therefore, the study was designed to assess periimplant tissue dimensions in implants with definitive abutment (Test group) and repeated abutment replacements (Control group)

Materials and Methods: 20 edentulous sites from systemically healthy participants were selected. Parameters registered were BOP, PPD, periimplant marginal bone loss (PMBL) and two parameters were measured both clinically and radiographically, which included distance of cement enamel junction to alveolar crest (CEJAC) and distance of CEJ to gingival margin (CEJGM). All the measurements were recorded at baseline, 3 and 6 months.

Results: The PMBL increased from baseline to 3 months in control (1.05 ± 0.28 mm) and test groups (0.65 ± 0.41 mm). The soft tissue margins in both the groups remained comparatively stable across all the time points.

Conclusion: The findings of this study point toward the use of implants with definitive abutment are more beneficial in achieving better maintenance in terms of marginal periimplant tissue health.



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22. Author- Shivani Koli

TITLE: Development of PerioKey (Android Assisted Learning program) in periodontal diagnosis and treatment planning.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE: To conduct a SWOC analysis of Periokey for periodontal disease treatment and planning.

METHODOLOGY: This application is based on a Case based learning model. Data was collected using a Google questionnaire feedback form.

RESULT: PerioKey app has been benefitted many people for periodontal disease treatment and planning in COVID-19 and is now a routinely used app.

CONCLUSION: The daily usage of this app is helpful in providing proper knowledge regarding the periodontal diagnosis and treatment planning and has impact on practice.



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23. Authors -Richa Tarale & Rameshwari Sidam (Interns)

Title:- KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF GENERAL PUBLIC ABOUT QUACKERY (STREET DENTISTRY) IN RURAL AREAS IN CENTRAL INDIA

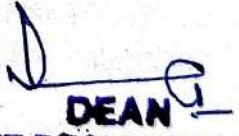
Aim:- This study aims to assess the knowledge and awareness of the general public about quackery in rural areas in central India.

Objectives:- To assess the knowledge and awareness about quackery in the general public in rural areas in central India.

Materials and Methods:- A pre-validated questionnaire with 10 multiple choice & one open ended question was given to the rural population in local language. Data was collected by interview method.

Result:- There is a statistically significant difference in awareness between different age groups, education, occupation, visit to quack and not significant in areas and gender.

Conclusion:- There are some differences between urban and rural areas in terms of awareness of qualified dental practitioners and opinions on the abolition of certain practices.


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24. Author: Miss Rujvi Pimpley.

Title: Bruxism: A Story Of Grind

Abstract:

As the awareness about dental and temporomandibular disorders is growing, there has also been a growing interest in the scientific community regarding bruxism and its deleterious consequences on the stomatognathic system.

Bruxism is parafunctional grinding of teeth or an oral habit consisting of involuntary rhythmic or spasmodic non-functional gnashing, grinding, or clenching of teeth in other than chewing movements of the mandible which may lead to occlusal trauma.

It has been found that about 80% of bruxism episodes are not accompanied by noise. So, a large percentage of adults and children are unaware of their bruxism activity and thus fail to identify themselves as bruxers.

Although bruxism is not a life-threatening disorder, it can influence the quality of human life, especially through dental problems, such as tooth wear, frequent fractures of dental restorations, and pain in the oro-facial region with or without TMDs. Hence its early diagnosis and treatment are essential.

According to the latest research, 21-50% of individuals with bruxism had a first-degree relative who also suffered from the condition, thus this also shows a correlation between genetics and bruxism.

Factors like medications, (illicit) drugs, genetics, trauma, gut dysbiosis, and neurological and psychiatric diseases may be involved in the etiology of bruxism.

The management involves multimodal therapy including pharmacological intervention, occlusal splints, and behavioural modifications depending on the clinical situation.

This paper is an attempt to present a comprehensive review of the etiology and various factors affecting the diagnosis and prevention of bruxism.



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25. Author-Dimple Jambhulkar

Knowledge and Perception of Microbial Contamination at the Mouth of Bottles and in Remaining Drinks after Drinking Directly from Bottles: A Cross-Sectional Study among General Population.

Rationale:

The oral cavity harbours diverse microbiota. It includes bacteria, fungi, viruses, protozoans. The oral microbes not only affect oral health but also have a considerable effect on

systemic health. Most of us often consume the drinks in bottles to stay hydrated. The oral microbes get transferred to the drinks when consumed directly by contact with the bottle (Watanabe et al., 2014). The oral microbes then multiply in the remaining drink, thus contaminating the drink (Ohnishi et al., 2013). However, some people prefer to store the remaining drink and consume it later, especially in hot weather to stay hydrated. The microbes get transferred and multiply in unfinished drinking water (Liu and Liu, 2017). The oral microbiome affects oral as well as systemic health (Varoni and Rimondini, 2022). Consumption of drinks contaminated with oral microbes leads to various health threats. However, the knowledge of the general population regarding such microbial contamination is unclear.

Aim:

This study aims to assess the knowledge and perception regarding microbial contamination at the mouth of bottles and in remaining drinks after drinking directly from bottles among general population.

Research Methodology:

It is a Comparative, Observational study based upon analysis of the statistical data. The study is performed with 500 participants of the general population with the age of 18 years and above.


The Research Instrument is the questionnaire survey through Google Forms. The Confidentiality of the participants is maintained. Ethical clearance is obtained.

Results & Conclusion:

The Microbial contamination of the drinks has been reported. Thus the transfer of Oral microbiota to the drinks takes place, when consumed directly through containers. Many people lacked the knowledge about the microorganisms in the Oral cavity. A lot more percentage of people consumed the drinks directly by contact with the bottle. They are unaware of the microbial contamination of the drinks and ill effects caused due to consumption of contaminated drinks. The perception of General Population towards microbial contamination of the drinks and factors responsible for same, varied from person to person.

It is recommended to discard the remaining drinks from bottle as early as possible without storage.

Keywords: oral microbes; drinks; bottle; knowledge; perception



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26. Author-Prabhnoor Tuli

Comparative evaluation of immediate implant placement and provisionalization with and without CGF-enriched bone graft. A randomized controlled trial.

Abstract

Objectives: This randomized controlled trial aimed at evaluating the use of Concentrated Growth Factor (CGF) enriched bone graft in the Jump space (JS) of immediate implant placement with provisionalization in the anterior esthetic zone.

Material and methods: Forty immediate dental implants were placed with and without CGF-enriched bone graft in test and control groups respectively along with provisional restorations.

Clinical comparative evaluation of mPI, mSBI, PPD, GT, TS was done at baseline, 6 months and 12 months post-operatively and assessment of CBH, BBT, RW, VD, JS, RA was carried out using CBCT at baseline and 12 months post-operatively. VAS was used to assess pain score and patient satisfaction.

Results: Hard tissue parameters in the test group demonstrated a statistically significant improvement when compared to the control group. When it came to the clinical soft tissue evaluation and the results as reported by the patients, the groups did not differ significantly.



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27.Name: Ms. Priyal Wasule

Title of Presentation:

Exploring Menopausal Influences on Women's Oral, Systemic and Emotional Well-being - A Systematic Review.

Abstract: Menopause is a normal physiological process, defined as complete cessation of menses for twelve months or more, experienced by middle-aged women. Although, it being a normal stage of a female's reproductive cycle, some of the menopausal symptoms can be severe enough to affect their daily activities. This review aims to understand different approaches for managing the major oral, systemic complications observed during menopause. Upon compilation of relevant data from various references, it was observed that some of the noteworthy menopausal symptoms include xerostomia, burning mouth syndrome (BMS), dental caries, dysesthesia, etc. which result in oral discomfort and significant psychological and emotional impact on the Quality of Life (QoL). Though, the usage of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) is effective it does not necessarily prevent women with oral symptoms. Thus randomized studies are needed to establish clinical guidelines and raise awareness amongst the general population about the same via conducting health camps.


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28. Author-Dheeraj Bhoyar

SCULPTING SUCCESS: NAVIGATING MANDIBULAR ATROPHIC RIDGE MANAGEMENT ABSTRACT:

Introduction: The management of mandibular atrophic ridges in prosthodontics represents a complex and evolving facet of oral rehabilitation. Mandibular ridge resorption, a consequence of various factors including tooth loss and age-related changes, requires tailored prosthodontic strategies to address the unique challenges associated with diminished bone volume. This abstract provides an overview of contemporary approaches in the prosthodontic management of mandibular resorbed ridges.

Aim and Objective: This paper presentation aims to investigate and evaluate contemporary prosthodontic strategies in the management of mandibular resorbed ridges. The primary objective is to assess the effectiveness of various prosthodontic interventions, including dental implants, bone augmentation techniques, and advanced prosthetic solutions, in restoring function and aesthetics for individuals with compromised mandibular ridges due to resorption.

Method: The most recent methods in prosthodontics for treating mandibular resorption of ridges. Peer-reviewed publications including pertinent articles, case studies, and clinical trials were examined to determine the main trends, approaches, and results related to the prosthodontic rehabilitation of mandibular ridges that have been resorbed.

Conclusion: The findings underscore the significance of adopting a personalized and multidisciplinary approach to address the challenges associated with managing mandibular resorbed ridges. Dental implants, coupled with advanced bone augmentation techniques and tailored prosthetic solutions, stand as integral components in successful rehabilitation. The presentation concludes with a call for ongoing research and continued advancements in prosthodontics to refine strategies and meet the evolving complexities of managing mandibular resorbed ridges.



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29. Author- Deepal Gaidhane

Assessment of knowledge and awareness regarding hepatitis B among

Preclinical dental students- A cross sectional study

Introduction-

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection is a major global health problem affecting large number of people every year. In preclinical year, the students are not aware about this disease and many of them are unaware about its preventive vaccination protocol. Ideally they should have the knowledge regarding hepatitis B and its related safety precautions. The students should know that dentistry involves the use of small, sharp instruments contaminated with blood or other fluids and dental surgeons, dental students, or house surgeons are at high risk for inadvertent skin wounds. Such accidents include the possibility of transmission of hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). To decrease the risk of HBV infection, it is recommended that dental personnel receive immunization against HBV and use individual protective equipment, such as gloves, to prevent blood-borne infection transmission during dental procedures. Hence, the present study aimed to assess the level of understanding and awareness about Hepatitis B Immunization among the first and second year dental students at VSPM Dental college and Research Centre, Nagpur.

Aims & Objectives-

To assess knowledge and awareness regarding hepatitis B among preclinical dental students of VSPM Dental college and Research Centre, Nagpur.

Materials and methodology-

Study type- Cross sectional study.

Study population- All the willing first and second year students of VSPM Dental College and Research Centre, Nagpur

Study instrument- A pre validated self-administered 14 item close ended questionnaire will be used. Out of 14; 1-4 questions are knowledge based, 5-10 questions are based on modes of transmission and last 11-14 questions are based on preventive measures. The questionnaire will be distributed through Google forms. The link will be shared with the study participants and their responses will be analyzed.

Duration of study -

Duration of study will be six months.

Data analysis- Data will be collected and analyzed with the help of percentage analysis and OpenEPI calculator.


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30. Author- Utkarsh Ande


Title: Precision and Finesse: Techniques for Removing Fractured Screws from Dental Implants

Abstract:

The extraction of fractured screws from dental implants is a nuanced endeavor requiring a delicate balance of technical expertise and meticulous care. This abstract delves into the intricacies of this process, exploring the various techniques and strategies employed by dental professionals to achieve successful outcomes.

The problem of fractured screws in dental implants is complex and frequently requires a thorough knowledge of the underlying causes, which can include biomechanical issues, excessive torque, and material fatigue. Complete evaluation and diagnosis are necessary before attempting any extractions in order to decide on the best course of action and reduce the possibility of developing new issues.

Clinicians use a wide range of specialized tools and techniques that are adapted to the unique features of each case in order to navigate the complications of screw removal. This abstract highlights the various benefits and considerations of the expanding toolkit that practitioners have at their disposal, ranging from the use of precision drills and advanced retrieval kits to ultrasonic devices and microsurgical methods. Ultimately, successful screw removal from dental implants requires not only technical prowess but also a keen attention to detail and patient-centered approach. By combining precision with finesse, dental professionals can navigate the challenges of screw extraction with confidence, ensuring optimal outcomes and patient satisfaction.


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31.Author: Miss Tanishka Kurani

Title : CLEAR ALIGNERS V/S BRACES : A REVIEW

Abstract:

Orthodontics can dramatically impact facial esthetics. The very need for Orthodontic treatment by majority of patients is derived with a desire for enhancement of dental alignment and facial aesthetics. For more than 100 years alignment of teeth was done by traditional braces. However, clear aligners have gained popularity in the last decade. Clear aligners are transparent custom made plastic trays that differs from conventional fixed braces which involves arch wires and brackets. It is more imperative to consider clear aligners and braces as both are used to achieve the desired appearance. Although buccal fixed metallic appliances are efficient systems, reluctance of their use is mainly due to poor esthetics and maintaining proper oral hygiene can be challenging. Clear aligners have gained popularity in orthodontic treatment as a comfortable and aesthetically pleasing alternative to fixed braces . This review will highlight the benefits , limitations, effectiveness and efficacy of both clear aligners and braces



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32. Author-Shefali Mangrolia

Category: Case Study
Paper Presentation

ABSTRACT

Title: Management of Implant Soft Tissue Defect using Pouch Roll Technique: A Case Report

Introduction: A modification of the original pouch roll technique can be used during the second stage surgery to augment marginal gingival thickness on the buccal side and provide esthetics to single or multiple dental implant rehabilitations.

Objectives: To provide buccal soft-tissue augmentation of small defect during the second stage surgery of a submerged implant.

Methodology: This procedure uses a de-epithelialized connective tissue layer during the second stage of implant surgery over the underlying dental implant

Results: The pouch roll implant soft tissue augmentation procedure provides an easy and less traumatic correction of a mild to moderate buccal ridge deficiency by thickening the soft tissue around the dental implant.

Conclusion: This procedure is considered more reproducible, more predictable, and less invasive for small defects.


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33. Author-Soumya Shinde

Title: A Comprehensive Abstract on Understanding Dental Phobia

Abstract:

Dental phobia, a prevalent psychological condition, significantly impacts individuals' oral health and overall well-being. This abstract delves into the multifaceted aspects of dental phobia, aiming to enhance our comprehension of its origins, manifestations, and potential interventions. The review synthesizes existing literature, highlighting the psychological, physiological, and environmental factors contributing to dental phobia. Exploring the common symptoms and triggers, this abstract elucidates the profound impact of dental phobia on oral healthcare utilization patterns.

Furthermore, the abstract investigates the role of early experiences, cultural influences, and individual differences in shaping dental phobia. Recognizing the bidirectional relationship between dental anxiety and avoidance behavior, it emphasizes the importance of early identification and tailored therapeutic approaches. The abstract also sheds light on advancements in cognitive-behavioral therapies, virtual reality interventions, and pharmacological options, showcasing promising avenues for mitigating dental phobia.

In conclusion, this abstract provides a nuanced understanding of dental phobia, underscoring the need for a holistic approach to address its diverse determinants. By fostering empathy among dental practitioners and implementing evidence-based strategies, we can pave the way for more inclusive and effective oral healthcare for individuals grappling with dental phobia.



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34.Dr. Shachi Alsai

Dr. Priyanka Jain

Abstract

Aim: To aesthetically rehabilitate patient with severe intrinsic stains .

Introduction: Laminate veneers have evolved over the last several decades to become one of the esthetic dentistry's most popular restorations. It is a conservative alternative to full coverage for improving the appearance of an anterior tooth. The development of new materials and techniques based on the principles of adhesive dentistry has improved the cosmetic aspect of dental restoration. Laminate veneers within reason allow for the alteration of tooth position, shape, size and color. They require a minimal amount of tooth preparation. This case paper describes the management of a case-of dental fluorosis with digitally fabricated laminate veneers.

Materials and method: An intramural scanner was used to make impressions of the prepared tooth surfaces and laminate veneers were fabricated using CAD CAM milled all ceramic emax.

Results: An esthetic smile was achieved with minimal tooth preparation.

Conclusion: Porcelain laminate veneers are one of the most conservative and esthetic restoration that can be used for enhancing esthetics as alternatives to full crowns.


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TABLE TOP CLINICS

1. Table top clinics

By Ritu Kewalramani

Vanshita khandelwal

Kashish juriasinghani

Topic-innovative denttech visionary

Summary

In dentistry, CAD-CAM technology revolutionizes the way dental restorations are designed and manufactured. It involves using specialized software and equipment to create precise digital models of dental prostheses like crowns, bridges, and implants. Dentists can design these restorations chairside or in a dental laboratory, and then CAM software is utilized to mill or 3D print the prostheses from materials such as ceramics, resins, or metals. This approach enhances accuracy, customization, and efficiency in dental restoration procedures, leading to better-fitting prostheses and improved patient outcomes.

Various limitations in conventional techniques are as follows

Limitations

Traditional impression techniques in dentistry, such as alginate or polyvinyl siloxane (PVS), have some limitations:

1. Accuracy: Traditional impressions may not always capture fine details accurately, leading to inaccuracies in the final restoration or prosthesis.
2. Dimensional stability: Some materials may shrink or expand over time, affecting the accuracy of the impression and subsequent prosthetic fit.
3. Patient discomfort: Alginate impressions, for example, can be messy and may cause discomfort for patients, especially those with strong gag reflexes.
4. Set time: Traditional impression materials require a specific amount of time to set, which can vary depending on the material and may inconvenience both the patient and the clinician.
5. Material compatibility: Certain materials may not be compatible with all impression techniques or materials used for fabricating restorations or prostheses.
6. Multiple steps: Traditional impression techniques often involve multiple steps, which can increase the likelihood of errors or discrepancies in the final result.


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7. Storage and transportation: Traditional impressions require proper storage and transportation to prevent distortion or damage before they reach the dental laboratory for fabrication.

These limitations have led to the development and adoption of digital impression technologies, which offer improved accuracy, efficiency, and patient comfort in many cases.

Advantages of cad cam

Over traditional methods are as follows

CAD/CAM (Computer-Aided Design/Computer-Aided Manufacturing) technology offers several advantages in dentistry:

1. Precision: CAD/CAM systems enable highly accurate digital impressions, leading to precise restorations that fit perfectly.
2. Efficiency: Streamlining the design and manufacturing process reduces chair time for patients and enhances productivity for dental professionals.
3. Customization: CAD/CAM allows for customization of dental restorations to match individual patient needs, including shape, size, and color.
4. Quality Control: Digital workflows enable meticulous quality control throughout the design and manufacturing process, ensuring consistently high-quality outcomes.
5. Material Variety: CAD/CAM systems support a wide range of dental materials, including ceramics, composites, and metals, offering flexibility in treatment options.
6. Patient Satisfaction: Faster turnaround times and precise fittings contribute to improved patient satisfaction and comfort.
7. Digital Documentation: Digital records facilitate easy storage, retrieval, and sharing of patient information, enhancing communication and collaboration among dental professionals.



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2. Abstract for table top clinic

By Sanobar Sobani

Yasmeen Khatoon

Title: Comparative study model of CAD CAM scans and conventional impression techniques.

Rationale: A study on advances of dentistry with respect to impression techniques and the amalgamation of clinical practice with coming of age technology. As we dive deeper into this topic we aim to showcase the vast differences between impressions taken with conventional methodology and those with high end techniques like CAD CAM scans. With a stark difference of opinion among practitioners, due to their own personal preference, we dental interns aim to highlight the benefits of using scans over conventional techniques.

Some questions that will be explored further are:

1. What are the advantages of CAD CAM technique and other such methods?
2. Is CAD CAM the new normal?
3. How can a general practitioner inculcate CAD CAM in their practice?

Result: CAD CAM has its own benefits which does have an upper hand over conventional techniques like precision and accuracy. Time management plays a very important role in determining the effectiveness of any good practice and digital scans are the perfect tool for it. To summarize, like any new addition in a previously existing field, CAD CAM has its cons too but that cannot undermine the overall impact of a product.


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3. PROSTHODONTIC MANAGEMENT OF CLEFT LIP AND PALATE

By Shikha Chhangani

ABSTRACT

The aim of this table clinic presentation is to explain the role of prosthodontic interventions in the comprehensive management of cleft lip and cleft palate, highlighting their efficacy in optimizing oral function, restoring facial aesthetics, and enhancing the overall quality of life for affected individuals.

Introduction: Cleft lip and palate (CLP), a congenital condition, demands significant attention for effective rehabilitation. While timely surgical intervention is ideal for enabling individuals with this condition to lead normal lives, challenges such as availability or economic constraints may impede access to surgical treatment. Nevertheless, prosthodontic rehabilitation offers a promising avenue for enhancing the social and psychological well-being of patients who cannot undergo surgery promptly. By leveraging prosthetic solutions, individuals with CLP can still achieve improved functionality and aesthetic outcomes, fostering a better quality of life despite the limitations posed by their condition.

Conclusion: This table clinic presentation aims to explore the role of prosthodontics in the management of cleft lip and palate, highlighting its efficacy in improving speech, mastication, and facial symmetry. Through various treatment modalities this presentation will underscore the importance of a multidisciplinary approach and the integration of prosthodontic interventions to optimize outcomes and enhance the overall quality of life for patients with cleft lip and palate.

Keywords: Cleft lip, Cleft Palate, Prosthodontic treatment, Rehabilitation


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4. Table top clinic Abstract

Ai - virtual assistant in dentistry

By-Tanvi Rahangdale and Deepal Gaidhane

Introduction:-

The intervention of robotics in the field of dentistry can offer improved and precise treatment with good quality of work in a less amount of time.

There are 12 studies on prosthodontics, reaching 24%; 11 studies are on dental implantology, accounting for 23%. Scholars from China published the most articles, followed by Japan and the United States. The number of articles published between 2011 and 2015 was the largest. Artificial intelligence and robotics is replacing human with more sophisticated technologies. It is time for the dentist and dental students to use this wonderful robots in their clinical practice as they will offer high quality of work in less chair-side time. Robots will change the future of dentistry forever to an extraordinary level if the patient accepts and is open to modern technology.



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5. Table top Clinic Abstract

Title: Transcutaneous Electric Nerve Stimulation (TENS) in Dentistry: An Emerging Therapeutic Modality

By -Dr. Anwasha Ramteke, Dr. Bushra Siddiqui, Dr. Shahoo Bahale

Summary:

Transcutaneous Electric Nerve Stimulation (TENS) has emerged as a promising therapeutic modality in dentistry, offering non-invasive pain relief and management for various orofacial conditions. This summary provides an overview of TENS applications in dental practice, highlighting its efficacy, mechanisms of action, and clinical implications. It utilizes low-voltage electrical currents delivered through electrodes placed on the skin to modulate pain perception and neural activity. In dentistry, TENS has been primarily utilized for the management of temporomandibular disorders (TMD), including myofascial pain and dysfunction. By targeting the trigeminal nerve pathways, TENS effectively reduces muscle tension, alleviates pain, and improves the mandibular range of motion in TMD patients. By minimizing discomfort and anxiety, TENS enhances patient comfort and satisfaction during dental treatment, ultimately improving overall treatment outcomes. Additionally, TENS has shown potential in the management of dental-related conditions such as bruxism and neuropathic orofacial pain. Its ability to modulate neural activity and promote muscle relaxation makes it a valuable tool in the comprehensive management of orofacial pain disorders.

In conclusion, TENS represents a valuable adjunctive therapy in dental practice, offering effective pain relief and management for various orofacial conditions. As our understanding of its mechanisms and applications continues to evolve, TENS holds promise as a versatile tool in promoting patient comfort and enhancing treatment outcomes in dentistry.



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