

VSPM Dental College  
and Research Center

# THE SYNC

## 2022-23

National Dental Conference

# Paper and Poster Presentations

# Paper presentation

**Name: Dr. Anvesha Ramteke**

**Category: PG student**

**Title: Vaping Vs Smoking – Myths and facts**

Nicotine is a plant alkaloid, found in the tobacco plant, and an addictive central nervous system (CNS) stimulant that causes either ganglionic stimulation in low doses or ganglionic blockage in high doses. repeated use of nicotine creates changes in the way the brain works in relation to self-control, stress, and learning. Long-term changes can lead to addiction and withdrawal symptoms when a person is not smoking.

E-cigarettes come in many shapes and sizes. Most have a battery, a heating element, and a place to hold a liquid—cigarettes produce an aerosol by heating a liquid that usually contains nicotine—the addictive drug in regular cigarettes, cigars, and other tobacco products—flavorings, and other chemicals that help to make the aerosol. Users inhale this aerosol into their lungs. Using an e-cigarette is sometimes called "vaping." E-cigarettes can be used to deliver marijuana and other drugs. The e-cigarette aerosol that users breathe from the device and exhale can contain harmful and potentially harmful substances.

Impact of e-cigarettes on oral health increases poor oral health increased plaque, marginal bone loss, clinical attachment loss, pocket depth, and reduced bleeding on probing among e-cigarettes. E-cigarettes has similar health consequences as traditional tobacco use, including weakening immunity, infections, dental issues, and increased risk of cardiovascular diseases.

**KEYWORDS: NICOTINE, VAPING, E-CIGARETTES.**



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**Name: Dr. Alvina Waghchaure**

**Category: PG student**

**Title: Management of Zygomaticomaxillary Complex Fractures : Review of Literature and Our Experience**

**INTRODUCTION:-** The zygomaticomaxillary complex (ZMC) functions as a major buttress for the face and because of its convexity, it is frequently involved in facial trauma.

It is a tetrapod structure relating to

- Maxilla at the zygomaticomaxillary buttress (ZMB) and at the inferior orbital rim (IOR)
- Frontal bone at the frontozygomatic suture (FZS)
- Temporal bone forming the zygomatic arch (ZA)
- Sphenoid bone at the zygomaticosphenoid suture (ZSS)

**AIM AND OBJECTIVES :-** The aim of the treatment is to restore function, form and to achieve esthetics. The objectives for this study is to assess the type of treatment methods applied depending on the fracture pattern, to evaluate the function and esthetics with surgical treatment and with conservative treatment.

**MATERIALS AND METHOD:-** In this series cases of ZMC fractures were treated at our institute from November 2022 to January 2023 with Open Reduction and Internal Fixation (ORIF). Patients were in the age range of 20-60 years.

**RESULTS:-** Good esthetics, form and function was achieved in all the cases that were treated

**CONCLUSION:-** Treatment of ZMC fractures depend on two features: function and esthetics. Undisplaced or even minimally displaced ZMC fractures may be treated conservatively without any surgical input. Fractures that are displaced, unstable, comminuted or has involvement of the orbital floor will require some form of surgical treatment.



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**Name:** Dr. Nimish Situt

**Category:** PG student

**Title:** Compliance of postoperative instructions following the surgical extraction of Impacted lower third molar.

**Introduction:**

The way postoperative care instructions are presented by the professional is the key element that influences quality of treatment. The aim of the present study is to assess the patient's compliance with postoperative care instructions given in different forms following removal of impacted lower third molars.

**Materials and Methods:**

Forty patients scheduled to undergo surgical extraction of impacted lower were randomly assigned to one of two groups. Before surgery, basic demographic data about age, gender, deleterious habits were recorded. Group A (verbal postoperative care instructions) and Group B (verbal + pictorial postoperative care instructions) were given with a prescription of medication.

**Results:**

Out of 20 patients in each group, one patient from Group A was eliminated as the patient did not turn for the follow up visit. Therefore, result was based on 39 patients (19 males and 20 females) of age 28-41 years with a mean of 33.2 years ( $SD \pm 3.3$ ). The compliance of patients regarding gargling with lukewarm water and mouth opening exercises was seen more significantly in Group B (Pictorial + Verbal).

**Conclusion:**

Verbal instructions are inadequate due to difficulty in retention. Hence, a pictorial form of delivering postoperative instructions increases information retention.



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**Name: Dr. Aditi Fadnavis**

**Category: PG student**

**Title: Facial nerve palsy as a rare post extraction complication: A case report**

Facial nerve palsy, as a complication of an inferior alveolar nerve block anesthesia, is a rarely reported incident. Based on the time elapsed, from the moment of the injection to the onset of the symptoms, the paralysis could be either immediate or delayed. The purpose of this paper presentation is to report a case of facial paralysis post extraction of 46, which occurred 2 hours after the anaesthetic administration and subsided in about 2 weeks. The patient's previous medical history was not significant. On clinical examination the patient exhibited deviation of lips to right side while talking, and he was unable to close his left eye. One day before the onset of the symptoms, the patient had visited his dentist for a routine extraction procedure of the lower right first molar and an inferior alveolar block anesthesia was administered. The patient's history, dental history, clinical examinations led to the diagnosis of facial nerve palsy. Although such neurologic occurrences are rare, dentists should be aware that certain dental procedures, such as inferior alveolar block anesthesia specially during extraction procedures could initiate facial nerve palsy.

**Key words – Facial palsy, inferior alveolar nerve block, post extraction complication.**



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11/01/2019



**Name: Dr. Kanchan Ashtankar**

**Category: PG student**

**Title: "Palatal Swelling: A Diagnostic Dilemma"**

Hemangiomas are tumors that are characterized chiefly by the massive proliferation of blood vessels predominantly blood capillaries. Although they are seen in head and neck they are rarely reported in the oral cavity, especially those associated to the posterior part of the palate. Having developmental origin that is benign in nature and behavior, they may become apparent in later life which is why every dental practitioner should be able to identify and manage such lesions. This paper presentation deals with rare case of hemangioma located in the posterior region of the hard palate. An excisional biopsy was undertaken for histological diagnosis and treatment.

**Keywords:** blood vessels, hard palate, capillary hemangioma, vascular malformations.



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**Name: Dr. Bushra Siddique**

**Category: PG student**

**Title: Ozone: A Noninvasive Dental Therapy**

Ozone therapy is a well-established alternative and complementary therapy. Ozone has capacity to stimulate blood circulation, platelets and immune response. Ozone is used in dentistry in gaseous, ozonated water and as ozonated oils. It can be used for treatment of alveolitis as a replacement for antibiotic therapy, as a mouth wash for reducing the oral microflora, as well as adherence of microorganisms to tooth surface. Ozone has been shown to stimulate remineralization of recent caries affected teeth after a period of about six weeks.

In the era of advancement in the methodologies of treatment Ozone therapy has evolved with success. Ozone therapy is noninvasive treatment method with no discomfort or pain. Ozone therapy is valuable in the treatment of many disorders such as sensitivity, root canal therapy, and even osteonecrosis of the jaw. More clinical studies with standardized trials are necessary to ensure greater knowledge about the use of ozone in dentistry.

The focus of this review is to summarize different modalities of Ozone therapy application in dentistry as it is a painless treatment with almost no side effects and zero downtime.

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**Name: Dr. Ashwini Dhotarkar**

**Category: PG student**

**Title: Platelet rich plasma: A promising therapeutic candidate in regenerative dentistry**

Regenerative dentistry is an emerging field of medicine which involves stem cell technology, tissue engineering and dental science. It exploits biological mechanisms to regenerate damaged oral tissues and restore their functions. Platelet rich plasma (PRP) is a biological product which is a portion of plasma fraction of autologous blood with a platelet concentration above that of the original whole blood. There is presence of a super mixture of key cytokines and growth factors in platelet granules and that's why the application of PRP has gained an unprecedented attention in regenerative medicine.

PRP acts as a biomaterial to deliver critical growth factors and cytokines from platelet granules to the targeted area thereby, promoting tissue regeneration including cell proliferation and differentiation, extracellular matrix synthesis, chemotaxis and angiogenesis. These processes promote healing in both soft and hard tissues which led to successful therapeutic applications of PRP in medical as well as dental fields over the last two decades.

PRP is used in regeneration of damaged/necrotic dentin, pulp tissue and root structures, in order to restore pulp functions; regeneration of tooth-supporting structures destroyed by periodontitis by regenerating alveolar bone, cementum and functional periodontal ligament; reduction of post operative pain and discomfort after tooth avulsion, and avoidance of development of osteitis, healing of extraction sockets; for stimulating new bone formation or peripheral nerve regeneration; in sinus floor augmentation and bone remodelling and chronic ulcers etc.

**Keywords: platelet rich plasma, regenerative dentistry.**



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**Name: Dr. Shiwani Dalal**

**Category: PG student**

**Title: Comparison of diagnostic accuracy of CBCT and Digital Intraoral Radiography in detecting peri implant defects - A Literature Review**

Peri-implantitis is a pathological condition occurring in tissues around dental implants, characterized by inflammation in the peri-implant mucosa and progressive loss of supporting bone. Loss of peri-implant supporting bone may give rise to various bone defects such as dehiscence, craters, infrabony defects, etc. These peri-implant bone defects can be assessed by many 2D and 3D radiological modalities.

Two-dimensional (2D) imaging modalities such as digital intraoral (IR) and panoramic radiography are the most commonly utilized radiographic methods for defect detection in a clinical practice based on their low radiation exposure and cost-effectiveness. However, they have certain limitations such as overlapping of anatomical structures, geometric distortion, etc.

To overcome the limitations associated with 2D radiography, cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) which is a 3D radiography has been recommended by clinicians.

So, the aim of this paper presentation is to review the diagnostic accuracy of CBCT as compared to digital intraoral radiography in detecting peri implant bone defects to help the clinicians in advising radiographic modalities for detecting peri-implant bone defects.

It has been found that digital IR can be recommended as the initial imaging method for detecting peri-implant bone defects but CBCT provides higher diagnostic accuracy of defect classification at the expense of higher cost and radiation dose.

**KEYWORDS:** CBCT, Digital intra oral imaging and peri-implant bone defects.



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**Name: Dr. Simran Sangani**

**Category: PG student**

**Title: Changing patterns of Oral & Maxillofacial injuries.**

**Introduction:** Maxillofacial injuries are multifactorial and vary from one country to another. Despite, societal restrictions imposed by the government in the form of lockdowns and curfews, patients still experienced trauma and required significant healthcare services for management.

**Methods:** Patients reporting to the emergency department with maxillofacial injuries, attended from October 2019 to August 2020 were included in the retrospective study.

**Results:** In the present study, the road traffic accidents were 72.50% pre-lockdown which reduced to 47.37% and gradually increased to 63.83% post-lockdown. The second most common cause was falls which showed a significant increase from 22.50% before the lockdown to 31.58% during the lockdown and decreased to 26.6% after lockdown. There was an increase in the number of assaults from 2.50% pre-lockdown to 15.79% during the lockdown.

**Discussion:** Our study demonstrates the impact of nationwide lockdown in the month of April and May 2020, may have an association with the significant statistical decrease in the monthly average number of trauma admissions.

**Conclusion:** The etiology and pattern of maxillofacial injuries reflect the trauma pattern within the community. We need more coordinated strategies of action to minimize maxillofacial injuries and its implication on physical and psychological wellbeing of patients.

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**Name: Dr. Ishani Bhave**

**Category: PG student**

**Title: Management of Non Syndromic Multiple Odontogenic Keratocyst- A case report with literature review**

**Introduction** - Occurrence of multiple odontogenic keratocysts is rare but whenever encountered demands a higher vigilance in terms of presence of associated syndromes such as nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome.

**Case** - A 32 year female with the complaint of pain in lower right back region of jaw reported to our institute. Enucleation of all the cystic lining was performed with peripheral osteotomy followed by application of Carnoy's solution.

**Discussion** - The overall incidence rate of multiple odontogenic keratocyst (Syndromic and Non syndromic) is found to be less as compared to solitary lesion. Many studies confirmed the association of multiple odontogenic keratocyst with syndromes such as nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome. The management of odontogenic keratocyst is a much debatable topic due its rate of recurrence as high as 62.5%.

**Conclusion** - An aggressive management is usually required to address the cases of odontogenic keratocyst which does not end after the surgery. The follow up of cases with multiple odontogenic keratocysts is even more demanding as the recurrence as well as development of any feature of Nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome has to be checked for.

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**Name: Dr. Divya Dube**

**Category: PG student**

**Title: Sebaceous cyst of cheek: an aesthetic concern.**

Sebaceous cyst is a developmental cyst occurring in subcutaneous plane lined by epithelium and filled with keratin. These are usually asymptomatic, slow growing and most commonly occurring secondary to trauma. Sebaceous cysts are considered one of the common entity on scalp but a rarity on face region accounting for only 1.6% of the entire cysts occurring in head and neck region. Holding a benign potential; these entities needs to be intervened as they can cause disfigurement by time when present on facial region. Herein, we represent a case of 22 year male who came with the chief complain of swelling on cheek along with aesthetic concern from the same. The aim of this paper is to highlight an atypical clinical presentation of sebaceous cyst. This was followed by complete excision which showed grayish-black semi solid proteinaceous exudates and there by confirming the diagnosis surgically and histopathologically.

**Keywords-** Sebaceous cyst, cheek, Diagnosis.

*V. Reddy*



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**Name: Dr Sharvari Khedkar**

**Category: PG student**

**Title: Aesthetic degradation of tooth coloured arch wires after consumption of beverages consumed during Covid 19 pandemic.**

One of the prime reasons of seeking orthodontic treatment by patients is aesthetics or appearance. The patients desire to undergo orthodontic treatment without compromising their appearance during the treatment period. With the advent of ceramic and composite brackets, it was obvious for the arch wires to change from their conventional metallic look to a more contemporary aesthetic look for enhancing the patient's appearance during the treatment period. Considering the dramatic change in the trend of beverage consumption during Covid 19 pandemic, studies on the effect of such beverages on orthodontic appliances may improve the decision-making process of selecting such aesthetic appliances.

**Aims and objectives:** to evaluate the colour change of different brands of aesthetic arch wires after encountering different Indian beverages such as AYUSH Kadha, Vitamin C chewable tablets, Tea, Turmeric milk, Chyavanprash?

**Material and method:** Aesthetic arch wires of four brands were chosen. Samples were prepared by juxtaposing the ends of wires which were cut into 10 mm long pieces. The sample were dipped in 6 solutions- as AYUSH Kadha, Vitamin C chewable tablets, Tea, Turmeric milk, Chyavanprash, coffee. Spectrophotometer was used to measure the amount of colour change after three intervals: 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 8 weeks.

**Results:** Teflon coated archwires showed maximum staining.



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**Name: Dr. Nikita Mohan Wanjari**

**Category: PG student**

**Title: Covid-19 Economical impact on orthodontic practice in first wave versus second wave in India - A Questionnaire study**

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** The Covid-19 Pandemic has had a tremendous impact on the world, causing a wide range of adverse effects, and the healthcare system has been severely impacted. Orthodontist which is one of the branch of field of dentistry primarily deals with a patient's oral cavity, which is the main medium of virus transmission. In addition, the coronavirus has struck India twice. The primary goal of the study is to determine the economic impact of the covid-19 first and second waves on orthodontic practise. Because orthodontic practise involves patients who are undergoing treatment for more than a year, the pandemic must have had an economic and social impact on orthodontists.

**Results:** Almost half respondent (51.8%) subjects believed that second covid wave was more disturbing and distressing for them while 25.3% subjects believed that both covid waves were equally disturbing and distressing. Majority of subjects (62.3%) believed that both the waves have affected practice economically.

**Conclusion:** According to orthodontists, general practitioners, junior and senior residents who took part in the study, India has been primarily hit by the second wave in terms of mental stress, but both the first and second waves have had a substantial economic impact on their orthodontic practice.



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Name: Dr. Shahoo Bahale  
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TITLE FOR PAPER PRESENTATION :

CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF BURNING ORAL CAVITY : INSIGHTS AND UPDATES

ABSTRACT -

There are many oral mucosal diseases that cause burning sensations as a result of observable local pathology. However, Burning Mouth Syndrome (BMS) refers specifically to burning pain involving the oral mucosa in absence of either local pathology or underlying medical causes.

The estimated prevalence of BMS varies between 3.5 - 15 % globally. Women experience symptoms of BMS 5-7 times more frequently than men.

Clinically burning sensation is experienced most commonly on the tongue. Other affected parts in the oral cavity are lips (24%), anterior palate (25%) and sometimes gingiva and pharynx.

There are various causative factors for BMS. Some of them are hormonal changes in women after menopause, psychological disorders like anxiety and depression, dysfunction of the chorda tympani branch inhibiting trigeminal nerve function leading to hyperactivity of lingual nerve and some studies also found that dopamine levels are decreased in patients with BMS.

It is difficult to deal with management of BMS unless the cause is identified. So, this paper presentation deals with the differential diagnosis of BMS and its management.

KEYWORDS: Burning Mouth Syndrome, Menopause, Women.

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Name: Dr. Mayuri Sonole

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Title: Efficacy of probiotics in oral diseases

Abstract:

Oral infections constitute some of the most common and costly forms of infections in humans. The concept of microbial ecological change as a mechanism for preventing dental disease is an important one while altered microbial ecology may lead to dental disease. New methods such as probiotic approaches (i.e. whole bacteria replacement therapy) to eliminate pathogenic members of the microbiota can be investigated.

Bacteriotherapy is an alternative and promising way to combat infections by using harmless bacteria to displace pathogenic microorganisms. Probiotics are one of these new agents which are widely used for their therapeutic action.

The term "probiotics" was first introduced in 1965 by Lilly and Stillwell. In contrast to antibiotics, probiotics were defined as microbially derived factors that stimulate the growth of other useful organisms. First probiotic species to be introduced in research was *Lactobacillus acidophilus* by Hull et al. in 1984; followed by *Bifidobacterium bifidum* by Holcomb et al. in 1991.

They also modulate host immune response and strengthen the immune system and help to prevent diseases. Oral probiotic use is associated with a significant improvement in oral health, the role of probiotic on oral health and oral cavity disorders such as aphthous ulcers, halitosis and oral candidiasis is limited.

Keywords: probiotics, oral health, bacteriotherapy

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Name: Aditi Pinjarkar  
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**Mental health problems: Are you aware about yours?**

Good mental health is increasingly recognized as a prerequisite for individual health and the sustainable development of nations and was thus included in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Three-fourths of all mental disorders start by the mid-20s. Yet, mental health problems in young people are often left unrecognized, with adverse consequences for their academic success, productivity, general health, and social relationships. The common mental health problems faced by university students are psychological stress, anxiety, depression, eating disorders, health risk behaviors and suicidal ideation. In Southeastern Asia, mental health problems are highly stigmatized and mental health literacy is comparatively low, even in university settings. Hence despite the high prevalence of mental health problems, the willingness to seek professional help is comparatively low. This review aims to explore the need for mental health awareness, particularly in the Indian setting and the causes of common mental health problems, while also discussing the different approaches to handle these problems from early detection to treatment.



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Name: Tanvi Rahangdale  
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**Evaluation of Effect of Astringent on Oral Mucosa as A Nonsurgical  
Preprosthetic Treatment Modality in Edentulous  
Patients: A review**

**Abstract-**

**Introduction -**

Preprosthetic treatments are advocated in edentulous patients to enhance the denture bearing areas for good denture support. Most of the times the preprosthetic treatments are considered only in a surgical way. Ideally every edentulous patient undergoing complete denture treatment needs a non-surgical preprosthetic treatment.

The aim of this review paper was to study the effect of astringent gel on edentulous mucosa.

To evaluate this study was conducted on thirty completely edentulous male patients reported to the Department of Prosthodontics, VSPM DCRC, Nagpur. Three scrape were taken from a portion of hard palate one before the stimulation & two after the stimulation with astringent gel (Gumex) at the interval of two & four weeks.

The result of this study was; the Papinicolaou's stained 90 slides under the low power microscope after two weeks of stimulation treatment showed a moderate increase in the number of hyperkeratinized cells as compared to the first scrape. After 4 weeks the count had significantly increased as compared to the first scrape which found to be statistically significant (0.00).

So the Conclusion of this review paper was stimulation of the denture bearing mucosa with astringent gum massage resulted in gradual increase in keratinization.



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## EARLY INTERVENTION FOR IDEAL DENTITION

There are various types of malocclusion seen in the children during their primary as well as mixed dentition. A certain type of malocclusion can be self correcting but other ones should be taken into consideration for treatment. At the same time, there are various factors have an effect over the development of that type of occlusion. The child may face difficulty in normal functions because of the malocclusion. Appropriate orthopaedic appliances are used in patients with skeletal malocclusion, similarly different interventions are done to correct different types of malocclusion.

Preventive and Interceptive orthodontics are taken into consideration for early orthodontic treatment.

The preventive orthodontic treatment starts from parental counselling, care of primary dentition, checkup for any habits, caries control, maintenance of quadrant wise tooth shedding time table, prevention of damage to the normal occlusion even the use of space maintainers in case of premature loss of tooth and many others.

All the procedures in the elimination of potential malpositions and irregularities of dentofacial complex comes under interceptive orthodontics. It ensures well guided eruption of permanent teeth so that regardless of type of malocclusion in primary dentition.

The assessment of early orthodontic treatment is based on the various factors.

The over intervention of the temporary malocclusion or the self correcting malocclusion in the mixed dentition should be avoided. The patient cooperation is the most crucial part.

Early orthodontic treatment will produce long term results that can justify the psychosocial reasons or will eliminate the need for later treatment stage.

In conclusion, the early orthodontic treatment requires an overall comprehensive assessment of the need of the treatment, associated risk, the cost, timing and the ultimate satisfaction of the patient and guardians.



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Name: Deepal Gaidhane  
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## Evaluation and comparison of oral hygiene practices among undergraduate students – A review

### Abstract

In dental teaching institute undergraduate student play a major role in treating the patient. Their oral hygiene practice knowledge is very helpful for educating and advising and treating the patient. So that they can become a good dental professional in their future.

As the dentist propagate the importance of oral hygiene and become a model exam to other with their oral health behavior in order to get the attention of public toward oral self hygiene practices.

The aim of this review paper was to evaluate and comparison the oral hygiene practices among undergraduate student.

The cross sectional study was conducted among 320 undergraduate students there were about 9 questions regarding the oral hygiene practice.

The overall oral hygiene practice among the students was good.

While comparing the oral hygiene practices knowledge of clinical year student was good as compare to preclinical years student.

### Conclusion

As the education level of student increase their oral hygiene practices also get improve.



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## **Forensic Odontology: The New Dimension in Dental Analysis**

### **- A review**

#### **Abstract**

Forensic Odontology which is a branch of forensic and uses the skill of dentist in personal identification during mass calamities, sexual assault and child abuse to name a few. It's role and importance in the judiciary is fast growing and hence in-depth knowledge in this field seems more than justified.

Forensic odontology involves the management, examination, evaluation and presentation of dental evidence in criminal or civil proceedings, all in the interest of justice

The subject can be divided roughly into three major fields of activity: Civil or noncriminal, criminal and research

This review aims to provide an overview into the importance of forensic odontology with an emphasis various method how to do so.

#### **Conclusion -**

Forensic dentistry is study and practice of different aspects of dentistry that are relevant to legal problems.



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In dental teaching institute undergraduate student play a major role in treating the patient. Their oral hygiene practice knowledge is very helpful for educating and advising and treating the patient. So that they can become a good dental professional in their future.

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## **ABSTRACT....**

**TOPIC:-***Use of social media concerning health care industry with special reference to dental practice.*

**AIM:-***Social media is becoming an extraordinary way for health care practitioners to communicate with the patients.*

*Social media is being most commonly used for marketing purposes (91%). There are some difficulties in determining what appropriate content for social media is and how to evaluate the success.*

*Not only can any one find information from internet, but now anyone can create the information that is on the internet.*

*A large part of this interactivity takes place through social media. With the use of social media so common, it is not surprising that doctors, hospitals, and other health care professionals are using it, to market, communicate and connect with their patients.*

**KEYWORDS:-***Technology, practice management, marketing and social media.*

**CONCLUSION:-***Dental practices actively use social media for connecting with their patients. However many dentists are unsure how to measure the success of this platform in their practice.*



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**Name: Fauzia Hasan**

**Category: UG student**

**Title: Assessment of practice of self-medication among the general public in Nagpur city**

### **Introduction**

Self-medication is the use of medication to treat self-diagnosed disorders. These are commonly known as "non-prescription" or 'over the counter (OTC)' drugs. Since there is no prescription required, the drugs used to self-medicate can be obtained at pharmacies and supermarkets. People usually self-medicate when they have minor ailments like cough, fever, headache, etc.

### **Aim and Objectives**

To evaluate practice of self-medication among the general public of Nagpur city according to gender, age, education and residential area

### **Material and Methodology**

A cross-sectional study was conducted among the general population of Nagpur through a pre-validated questionnaire in languages, Hindi and English. The questionnaire consisted of sociodemographic factors like age, sex, education and 11 questions pertaining to self-medication practice. The study population included people of age group 18 years and above. The questionnaire was circulated among the general public of Nagpur city for a period of one month.

### **Result**

A total of 324 forms were collected. It was observed that 226 of the population, both Rural and Urban self-medicated due to a minor ailment and through a previous prescription. Data was collected and analysed with the help of percentage analysis and Open EPI calculator.

### **Conclusion**

Self-medication has become a norm among the general public of Nagpur city.

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*[Handwritten signature]*

**DEAN**

**VSPM'S Dental College &  
Research Centre, Digdoh Hills  
Wingda Road, Nagpur-440019**

**Name: Rishita Sudheer Akre**

**Category: UG student**

**Title: Assessment of awareness and practices about oral hygiene among general public of Nagpur city.**

**Introduction:**

A good oral health is the foundation for a healthy mouth and prevents 80% of all the dental problems . An unhealthy oral cavity can lead to various diseases. The oral hygiene affects the overall immunity of the body. Dentists play an important role in spreading oral health education and awareness among the society.

**Aim & Objectives:**

To assess the awareness and practices about oral hygiene among general public of Nagpur city and compare the awareness and practices according to age , gender, educational status and residential area.

**Materials and methodology:**

A cross sectional study was conducted among the general public of Nagpur city above the age of 18 years .

**Result:**

Out of the 400 surveys collected ,100% people clean their teeth ,approximately 94% use toothbrush and toothpaste 80% clean their tongue . At the same time 52% people brush their teeth only once 78% visit dentist only during problem.

**Conclusion:**

There is a need to generate more awareness among the general public regarding proper oral hygiene practices including routine dental checkups.



*V. Keelkar*

**DEAN**

VSPM'S Dental College &  
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Hingna Road, Nagpur-440019

**Name: Rishi Bora**

**Category: UG student**

**Title: The Perception of Special Needs Dentistry amongst the general Dentists**

The term Child with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) can be referred for a vast variety of disability. Person with Special Health Care Needs may be born with syndromes, psychiatric problems, terminal illness, and impairment. Special Care Dentistry is the delivery of dental care tailored to the individuals who have medical conditions or mental or psychological limitations. Such individual needs more considerations than routine approaches. Special needs patients demonstrated a higher prevalence of oral disease and greater unmet dental needs compared to the general population. Many factors contribute to the problem including aspects of cooperation, cognitive capacity and communication. The awareness of dental health as a part of general health has increased exponentially, but there are still many aspect that are untouched. In a series of reports it has been highlighted that there is a limited access of oral healthcare facilities to people with special health care. A barrier for many oral health professionals in providing treatment is their perceived lack of knowledge or minimal education or training in colleges/institutions. As a result, dentists are hesitant to provide care for Child with Special Health Care Needs. Various studies were conducted around the globe which reveals a low preparedness of the dentist by dental colleges/institutions in management of patients with Special Health Care Needs.



*V. Keelhu*

**DEAN**

**VSPM'S Dental College &  
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Mingna Road, Nagpur-440019**

**Name: Mansi Chakole**

**Category: UG student**

**Title: Applications of CRISPR technology in Dentistry: a review**

CRISPR, this acronym stands for Clustered Regularly Interspaced Palindrome Repeats. It is a programmable protein that can edit, eliminate, turn on/off the genome. It is the first-ever treatment that genetically alters a patient's own cells to fight cancer. The ability of the minimal CRISPR-Cas9 system to target DNA sequences using programmable RNAs has opened new avenues in genome editing in a broad range of cells and organisms with high potential in therapeutical applications. This technology has several potential uses in dentistry like possible new treatment for oral cancer, inhibition of plaque formation, reduction/prevention of dental caries and periodontal diseases, salivary dysfunction, herpes virus causing oral lesions, temporomandibular joint disorders, chronic pain in various diseases and in paediatric dentistry. It works by utilizing proteins called Cas proteins, which are usually used by bacteria to destroy viral DNA. The Cas proteins act as a DNA locator system that can be programmed by scientists to find whatever bit of DNA they decide to send it to. Once there, the Cas proteins can be enabled with the ability to cut out a particular gene, turn off or on a gene, or replace a gene with something totally different. CRISPR can diagnose and treat various oral pathologies by identification of causative organisms or faulty genes and genes that cause oral cancer. CRISPR/Cas9 system is a precise technique to treat various diseases caused by abnormality in genes but is still in the stage of infancy. Thus from diagnosis to treatment CRISPR can achieve astonishing goals in dentistry.

**Keywords: CRISPR, Cas9, Dentistry, Genome editing.**



*Ukeethu*

**DEAN**

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**Name: Mohit Umesh Hassani**

**Category: UG student**

**Title: Nanotechnology: The Future of Dentistry – Review**

The Greek word *návoç* means dwarf. In science, nano refers to one billionth (American scale), denoting a factor of  $10^{-9}$ . Since such a small number is hard to imagine for the human brain, analogies have been found to grasp the nanoscale. For example, the quotient of a meter (m) to a nanometer (nm) is approximately equal to the quotient of the diameter of the planet earth and the diameter of a hazelnut. One nanometer is approximately the length that a fingernail grows in one second.

Nanotechnology in dentistry refers to new generation research carried out to develop newer technologies, restorative materials and drugs of Nano dimensions. Although the science of nanotechnology in dentistry is recent and less developed, but still has vast potential to show advancement and improvement in the field of dentistry. As nanotechnology is making firm grip in other fields such as drug delivery system and reducing toxicity by the emergence of more biocompatible materials.

Despite decades of research in the field of dental materials and their chemistry, still no material can be considered as ideal for dental application without any limitations. In addition, synthetic materials lack intelligence which makes them unable to respond to external stimuli and respond the way natural particles and molecules made by Mother Nature do. Hence, there is an emerging need of advanced technologies in current era. Nanotechnologies are giving rise to better dental materials and improved oral health-related diagnostic methods.

Understanding the physical principles of dental nanomaterials, their strengths, limitations and their specific benefits will be better appreciated. Dental nanomaterials have potential for the future but currently do not always exhibit superior properties, for example in clinical situations.

This review highlights the scope of nanotechnology in dentistry for more accurate treatment in order to reduce relapses and complications of the current treatment modalities.



*Umesh*  
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**Name: Yashwani Jaswani**  
**Category: UG student**  
**Title: Evolution of Dentistry**

There are some evidences which shows dentistry were present in ancient period. SUSHRUTA, ancient Indian sage is universally acknowledged as 1<sup>st</sup> dental anatomist. He and his colleagues invented several surgical instrument and drugs from herbs. Ancient scripture like Vedas , puranas , inscriptions and painting and our ancient medical literature all of them proves that a systematic knowledge of preserving the natural teeth in a healthy state was known to our ancient seers .Even today in some rural areas and earlier Indians had a extraordinary oral routine like using of neem twigs ,coal powder and many more. In MUGHAL PERIOD, gold and diamond tooth were considered as fashionable. By late 1920, DR. RAFIUDDIN AHMED, father of modern dentistry in India, founded 1<sup>st</sup> dental college in Calcutta. There have been remarkable advances in dentistry over these past few years due to many changes in technology. Computers have become embedded into dental equipment such as Dental Chairs, Dental Handpiece, Lasers, Caries Detection, Radiology, CAD/CAM and more. There are many equipment to maintain oral health such as electrical brushes, floss, tongue cleaner , mouth fresheners and many more. The dental profession is the only guardian of the oral cavity. Dentistry is the largest specialty of all medicine! The changes in the dentistry over the last few years are impressive , and the future shows the promise of even more changes that will positively influence our ability to better serve the public .

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*U. Keelkar*

**DEAN**  
VSPM'S Dental College &  
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Mingna Road, Nagpur-440019

**Name: Smruti Shitole**

**Category: UG student**

**Title: Social Media – A boon and a bane for dentistry**

A genuine smile comes from the heart. But a healthy smile needs good dental care. The widespread exposure gained by people from media has made one and all realize the importance of oral hygiene

Media plays a pivotal role in today's world, be it guiding the audience toward a perfect smile or creating awareness of oral hygiene. Nowadays the importance of maintaining oral hygiene is not only viewed for fulfilling aesthetic purposes but also for preventing the underlying diseases which most people need education about.

Media plays lot of roles in dentistry like-

- 1) In an adaptation of health care products on a daily basis for maintaining oral hygiene.
- 2) Acts as an educationist in oral hygiene
- 3) As a help specially designed for patients and dental practitioners for example the specific applications and websites designed for dentists.
- 4) In maintaining oral hygiene during corona pandemic

**A negative aspect for oral health-**

Patients due to accessibility to a lot of information online try to cure themselves with homemade remedies suggested on YouTube. A lot of dental care brands are misleading and promote their brands using unrealistic affirmations through advertising and promise the patients a perfect smile if they use their products.

Media acts as a helping hand and creates a lot of awareness but also is highly misleading at the same time. It's not only the responsibility of dentists but also of public to carefully use the information processed through media.



*Ukeshu*

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**Name: Dimpal Jambhulkar**

**Category: UG student**

**Title: 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 include bacteria, fungi, viruses, protozoans. The oral microbes not only affect oral health but also has 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 have 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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**Name: Sakshi Sukhija**  
**Category: UG student**  
**Title: TMJ Disorders and Orofacial Pain**

TMJ DISORDERS are number of clinical conditions that involve masticatory musculature or tmj associated structures share features with common chronic pain condition. Functional disturbances of masticatory system, tmj is highly used synovial joint articulates with mandible with cranium by ligament ,muscle ,disorders seen between 20 to 40 yrs females affected more than males .They can affect patient comfort occlusal stability dental treatments diminishing their capacity for doing work and interact with social environment. Etiology due to genetic , hormonal or psychological factors or iatrogenic, sleep disturbances which can lead to malocclusion damage to adjacent structures of mandible and TMJ. TMJ is a synovial joint it has an articular disc which separates its from joint cavity to help in movement of joint if superiorly it is gliding type and otherwise it is hinge type of movement ,symptoms of disorder include headache, myalgia, myofascial pain ,ear pain popping and clicking sounds are heard when trying to palpate it. This study aims to manage or diminish the disorders by use of analgesics, NSAIDS, splints, mouth guards and stress management.

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*U. Keelke*

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**Research Centre, Dignoh Hills**  
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# **TITLE OF PAPER PRESENTATION:** **ROBOTICS IN DENTISTRY**

## **PARTICIPATION DETAILS:-**

Name: Padmini Samprati Badjate

Age/Sex: 19/F

College: RANJEET DESHMUKH DENTAL COLLEGE & RESEARCH CENTRE,  
NAGPUR

Academic Year: UG 1 [2022-23]

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## **ABSTRACT OF PAPER PRESENTATION**

With advancements in technology, robots are being used in every sector of science today; because of their ability to do precise work without exhaustion it has made its way into dentistry as well. The art of application of robotics in the field of dentistry is quite fascinating. Robots minimise human error, increases work efficiency and decreases the working time for a specified task. Robots can even fulfil some jobs that are beyond human capability. It uses technology to increase the quality and safety of a variety of tasks with high precision based on control, feedback and processing. A robot can mimic a wide range of human characteristics and find its uses in all aspects of our life.

Today, artificial intelligence and dentistry go hand in hand to carry out variety of dental procedures effectively and efficiently. It 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. This short review of literature discusses the application of dental robotics ranging from patient robots to robots used in endodontics, oral surgery, implantology, prosthodontics and orthodontics.

**Name: Akshay Mishra**

**Category: Intern**

**Title: Evaluation of willingness to practice dentistry after completion of internship among the interns of private dental college.**

**Introduction:** According to MUHS guidelines; the BDS includes four years of academic with a one year of mandatory rotatory internship. During internship, the interns are divided into batches and the internship program is divided into 9 departments where the interns rotate in their batches. At the end of the year interns have sufficient knowledge to treat patients from all departments. Many students feel the need to work as an 'apprentice' with another dentist until they gain confidence and additional skills which can otherwise be taught in the learning years at dental school.

**Objectives:** Evaluation of willingness of dental interns to practice dentistry after completion internship.

**Methodology:** total 97 interns participated in the survey. A questionnaire survey with 24 items were distributed. Completed forms were taken, and the data extracted and descriptive analysis was carried out.

**Results:** 15% students had joined dentistry out of interest, 62% students had joined because they did not get admission in medical schools. About 77% of students felt that they would require additional exposure under a dentist before establishing their own practice. About 57% of the participants felt that they had not gained sufficient knowledge and confidence during the course of study to practice as an independent dental practitioner immediately after internship. The interns felt they were unprepared and not competent to handle complex tasks.

**Conclusion:** From the results it can be concluded that a 65% of interns can easily perform simple procedures such as extraction of tooth, RCT etc. but in order to perform complex tasks like third molar extractions, root planning they require additional courses and workshops.



*Ukeethu*

**DEAN**

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**Name: Yashashree Bute**

**Category: Intern**

**Title: Fingerprint patterns in Gutkha chewers & patients with Oral Submucous Fibrosis – A Dermatoglyphic Study : Original Research**

*Background:* Dermatoglyphic analysis as claimed by several researchers can be an important diagnostic tool for various oral diseases such as dental caries, oral pre-cancers, bruxism, malocclusion, etc. Oral submucous fibrosis (OSMF) is a chronic precancerous disease of the oral mucosa and the available epidemiological evidences suggest that chewing of gutkha is an important risk factor for OSMF, but all gutkha chewers do not develop OSMF.

*Aim:* To determine whether there is any co-relation among palmer dermatoglyphics and gutkha chewers and OSMF patients.

*Materials and Methods:* A prospective study was conducted with 90 subjects divided into three groups: group A consisted of 30 Healthy individuals without any habit - controls, group B consisted of 30 Gutkha chewers without any lesion and group C consisted of patients with OSMF. Fingerprints were taken using the ink method described by Cummins and Midlo. Statistical analysis was done using Chi-square and Fisher's exact tests.

*Results:* A statistically significant decrease of tented arches, ulnar and radial loops, and an increase of simple whorls in OSMF subjects in comparison with healthy individuals whereas an increase in composite whorl pattern in OSMF individuals was noted when compared with gutkha chewers. A decrease in the ulnar loop pattern and tented arches was observed in Gutkha chewers when compared to healthy individuals.

*Conclusion:* Palmar Dermatoglyphics can foretell the possibility of occurrence of OSMF; and to identify susceptible people who are at an increased risk of development of OSMF.

*Keywords:* Oral submucous fibrosis, Gutkha Chewers, Fingerprint patterns



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**Name: Aditya Jape**

**Category: Intern**

**Title: Assessment of Knowledge and perception about the symptoms, management of Thrombocytopenia patients among Interns of VSPM DCRC.**

Oral health care is an important constituent of generalised normal health. Dentoalveolar procedures, surgical or non surgical pose a risk of bleeding due to the vasculature of the oral cavity. Immunosuppressive therapy in cases of ITP further possess a risk of prolonged healing and secondary infections. The process of hemostasis is brought upon by platelets and various factors circulating in the blood.

The term Thrombocytopenia is used to refer to the deficiency of platelets in the circulating blood. The normal range of platelets in the blood is 150,000 to 400,000/mm<sup>3</sup>. A patient is said to have Thrombocytopenia if the count falls below 150,000/mm<sup>3</sup>.

Causes of Thrombocytopenia include :

1. Drugs such as heparin and chemotherapeutic agents.
2. HIV or parvovirus infection.
3. Leukaemia , Lymphoma and bone marrow infiltrations.
4. Platelet sequestration due to Splenomegaly.
5. Autoimmune destruction of platelets by Immunoglobulins resulting in Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura.

Easy bruising, easy bleeding with superficial petechia and purpura and postoperative oozing after surgical procedures are commonly seen. Laboratory test confirm prolonged bleeding time and decreased clotting time. Dental management includes complete CBC count within past 7 days and usually on the day of the surgery. Spontaneous bleeding occurs when the levels follow below 20,000/mm<sup>3</sup>. Routine dental management is usually contraindicated when levels are below 50,000/mm<sup>3</sup> and for outpatient surgeries under general anaesthesia it is advisable to have the levels above 100,000/mm<sup>3</sup>.

Management includes

1. Minimally invasive procedures
2. Local pressure for hemostasis including primary closure.
3. Platelet Rich Plasma transfusion.
4. Medications such as desmopressin, tranexemic acid
5. Immunosuppressants in ITP.

*V. Keelkar*



**DEAN**

**VSPM'S Dental College &  
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Name: Harshdeep Waghela  
Category: Intern

Need For Maxillofacial Prosthesis In The New Era.

### Abstract

This review is explaining the importance of maxillofacial prosthesis for patients with various acquired and congenital defects.

This paper elucidates the classification system that are widely accepted to categories such patients for ease in treatment planning.

It also aims to describe the origin and development, currently available materials and techniques which subsequently discusses its avenues for improvement as a restorative modality.

Although the current clinical scenario for the maxillofacial prosthesis is promising, improvement in the materials and techniques may be expected in the future, to produce better results in the treatment of the patients.

Thus my paper presentation titled aims at the various materials and prosthesis that improve the patients confidence and comfort. Hereby, improving the quality of life.



  
DEAN  
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**Abstracts of Scientific Poster  
Presentations in College  
Annual Fest 'Dhadkan'**

**Name:** - Tanvi Jadhao & Mithila Deshmukh

**Category:** - UG Student

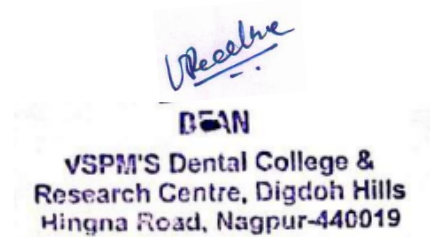
## **Application of Robotics in Dentistry**

### **Abstract-**

Technology has become an integral part of our day to day life. The success of applying robotics to the medical field has opened a new frontier with vast areas for expansion and exploration; more specifically, robotics with dental application is a relatively untraveled area to pursue. It was introduced in the field of medicine and dentistry to increase precision, quality and safety of various procedures.

AI is a next-generation technology that has already aided the medical field in achieving new frontiers. AI has given lives to machines that are now more capable than a surgeon to operate on a living being. The use of such living machines in Dentistry has enhanced the accuracy and precision of the treatments and has reduced the chances of errors.

This short review of literature discusses the dental robotics and AI and their combined application in various fields ranging from patient robots to robots used in endodontics, oral surgery, implant ology, prosthodontics and orthodontics.



**Name:-** Sanober Sobani

**Category:-** UG Student

**Title:** Save a tooth? Break a tooth? Why not just regenerate one.

**Rationale:** A study on advances of regenerative dentistry and its impact on conservative endodontics. Regenerative dentistry is a type of tissue engineering which arises to emulate morphogenesis for the purpose of tissue and organ regeneration both in lab and in situ. Goal of endodontics is to save teeth and although after successful endodontic treatments they are devitalised and hence susceptible to infections and fractures. Some questions that will be explored further are:

1. How can regenerative dentistry change the course of endodontics?
2. Criteria for regenerative dentistry?
3. How do we deal differently with immature and mature teeth?

**Result:** Differences observed between current root canal treatment and dental pulp regeneration during study.

Goal of RCT is to eliminate space for bacterial recolonization whereas of regeneration is to restore native defense with natural killer cells, B and T lymphocytes and antibodies.

Outcome of RCT is nonvital tooth susceptible to reinfections and fracture and on the other hand outcome of regeneration is vital tooth with restored homeostasis and natural defense that may promote tooth survival.

To summarize, regenerative endodontics is one of the most exciting development in dentistry today and endodontists are at the forefront of this cutting edge research.

**Conclusion:** Regenerative endodontic treatment is based on concept of tissue engineering technology to regenerate the dentin pulp complex in the canal space thus restoring development of arrested tooth root. With the advances in the biotechnology today, regenerative dentistry and its application in endodontics can be seen as a breakthrough from regular endodontic practice.



*Sanobar*

**BEAN**

**VSPM'S Dental College &  
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**Name:** - Naushin Sheikh

**Category:** - UG Student

**TITLE:** **EXPERTISE THE OPERATION- THROUGH DYNAMIC NAVIGATION**

**RATIONALE:**

The development of dedicated surgical navigation systems for different surgeries performed in various aspects of dentistry could facilitate the operator's maneuvers and reduce the risk of iatrogenic errors. Visualisation is one of the key factors that determines the precision of any surgical outcome. "Navigation" system that helps surgeons to see more, know more and ultimately do more for their patients. This has wide range of applications not only in accurately planning implant placement but also in craniomaxillofacial trauma, orthognathic surgeries, head and neck pathological resections, complex skull base surgeries and surgery involving temporomandibular joint avoiding insults to vital structures by respecting each anatomical boundaries.

**FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WILL BE DEALT WITH:**

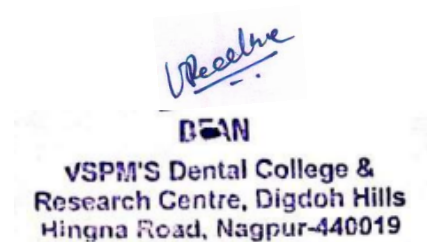
- What is dynamic navigation
- Bridge for Evolution
- Complex cases.
- Simplified TAP workflow
- 4D Working
- NEW INNOVATIONS TO AID THE PROCESS

**RESULT:** According to a systematic review taken till December 2019 total of 32 studies were included; 29 reported accuracy values (2,756 implants), and 10 focused on complications and implant failures (1,039 implants). The navigation group showed significantly lower implant placement errors with respect to the freehand technique ( $P < .01$ ) and similar accuracy values ( $P \geq .05$ ) compared with the static technique. The pooled prevalence of failures was 1% (95% CI: 0.00% to 2%).

*Predictability of surgery and restoration are assured with allowing us to pre-plan the case and relative crown position accurately, combined with the surgical precision thus makes life easier for both the surgical and restorative clinician along with patient.*

**CONCLUSION:**

In conclusion, correction of deformity secondary to trauma or craniofacial anomalies, resection of tumour and reconstruction, localisation of foreign bodies, placement of an implant, and correction of the secondary deformity. With better understanding, now this system has gained domain over a majority of the procedures in the head and neck region. In future this will not just be a supplement but sine qua non for surgical practice.



**Name:** - Sana Ifra, Suprabha Banerjee

**Category:** - UG Student

## **Assessment of Knowledge, Awareness and Attitude among Patients with Cardiovascular Diseases about its Association with Chronic Periodontitis**

**Category: Review**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Chronic periodontitis is an inflammatory disease initiated by bacterial pathogens and affected by environmental, physical, social, and host stresses which may modify disease expression through a multitude of pathways. (Peterson and Ogawa 2012)

Cardiovascular disease is a general term for conditions affecting the heart or blood vessels. It is usually associated with a build-up of fatty deposits inside the arteries (atherosclerosis) and an increased risk of blood clots. (According to the National Health Services)

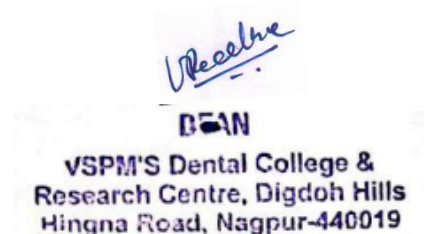
So, this study aims to assess the knowledge, awareness and attitude among patients with CVDs and its association with periodontitis with the objective of enhancing dental health education for this population, which would upgrade their knowledge and awareness.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURES**

1. **J India Soc Periodontal in 2021** reviewed bilateral relationship between CVDs and chronic periodontitis and knowledge gap persisting among patients. The literature reveals CVD and PD exacerbating each other, and forced dental practitioners to create awareness among patients.
2. **Dr. Shalini Bhandari in 2020** assessed the knowledge, altitude and practice of cardiologists about the relationship between PDs and CVDs based on questionnaire among 100 cardiologists. They found that cardiologists have some knowledge about the relationship between PDs and CVDs. Half of them were unsure that PD therapy would decrease CVD risks.

### **CONCLUSION**

We found that patients with CVDs had moderate knowledge and attitude, but the practice was poor. There is need to educate people about the importance of Oral hygiene and their subsequent effect on general body.



**Name:** - Priyal Wasule

**Category:** - UG Student

Title of E-poster Presentation:

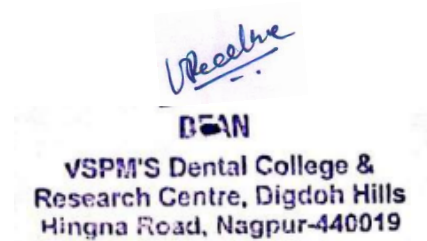
**EFFECTS OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO ON ORAL HEALTH**

Category: Review

**Abstract**

The use of smokeless tobacco (SLT) has increased rapidly in many countries around the world. Tobacco chewing is one of the most important risk factors for periodontal diseases. The first part of a consumer's body to be exposed to the constituents of tobacco products or their emissions is the oral cavity which is the frequent site for carcinogenic, microbial, immunologic, and clinical effects of tobacco use. There are two main types of SLT; chewing tobacco (Paan Masala/Gutkha) and snus. SLT's are addictive and cause serious health problems. Absorption of Nicotine from SLT products occurs through the oral mucosa and absorption is higher from products, having a higher pH. Absorption of toxic and carcinogenic chemicals and other ingredients added to various products are often associated with several non-communicable diseases including cancer, especially oral cancer, which is the leading cancer among men and the third most common cancer among women in India. Various forms, products and patterns of SLT are used across different populations.

SLT use is associated with benign, premalignant, or malignant lesions. This review aims to identify the characteristics of these oral health conditions and their association with SLT exposure. It highlights the toxicity, mutagenicity and carcinogenic effects of hazardous chemicals present in smokeless tobacco products. Hence, it should be mandatory to list the contents of nicotine, tobacco-specific nitrosamines and areca nut on every commercial SLT product, along with their cancer-causing properties. It may also create awareness among public and consumers about the risks of their habit and encourage cessation.



**Name:** - Shalaka Bodhankar, Rishi Bora

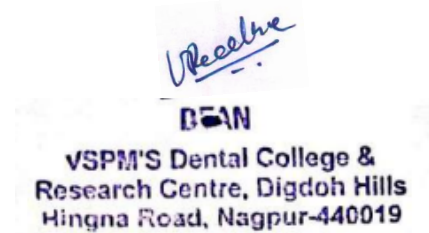
**Category:** - UG Student

**Title:** TREATING PREGNANT VS NON-PREGNANT WOMEN IN DENTISTRY

**ABSTRACT**

Pregnancy is a dynamic physiological state which is evidenced by several transient changes. The main systemic changes occur are the cardiovascular, hematologic, respiratory, renal, gastrointestinal, endocrine, and genitourinary systems. The local physical changes occur in oral cavity and other parts of the body. These collective changes may pose various challenges in providing dental care for pregnant patients. Therefore, understanding the physiologic changes of the body and the effects of the dental radiation and the medications which are used in dentistry for the pregnant women, lactating mothers and the fetuses, is essential for the management of the pregnant and nursing mothers. A gestational woman requires various levels of support throughout this time, such as medical monitoring, preventive care, physical and emotional assistance. Treatment of the pregnant patient has the potential to affect the lives of two individuals (the mother and the unborn fetus). The dental treatment of pregnant women requires special attention. The application of basics of preventive dentistry at the primary level will broaden the scope of the prenatal care. Information about the compatibility, complications, and excretion of the common drugs during pregnancy is provided. Dentists should encourage all the patients of the childbearing ages to seek oral health counseling and examinations as soon as they learn that they are pregnant. So it is important to know about the difference in the treatment of pregnant vs non-pregnant women in dentistry.

**Keywords:** Pregnancy, Dental Issues



**Name:** - Oshmi Jain, Saloni Takarkhede

**Category:** - UG Student

**TITLE: Correlation between Alcohol Use Disorder and its Detrimental effect on Oral Health**

Alcoholism or Alcohol Use Disorder has been defined by World Health Organization as “a term of long-standing use and variable meaning, generally taken to refer to chronic regular drinking or periodic consumption of alcohol which is characterized by excessive drinking, frequent episodes of intoxication, and preoccupation with alcohol and the use of alcohol despite adverse consequences”. Alcohol consumption contributes to 3 million deaths each year globally as well as to the disabilities and poor health of millions of people. Overall, harmful use of alcohol is responsible for 5.1% of the global burden of disease. Harmful use of alcohol is accountable for 7.1% and 2.2% of the global burden of disease for males and females respectively. Alcohol is the leading risk factor for premature mortality and disability among those aged 15 to 49 years, accounting for 10% of all deaths in this age group.

The consequences faced may be physical, psychological, social or economic. An alcoholic is an individual who is obsessed with alcohol and cannot control how much he/she consumes. An alcoholic consumes alcohol for a regular period of time which leads to development of addiction. This addiction can lead to development of behavioural disorders and may have deteriorating effect on mental and physical health. Alcoholism can be both a habitual (psychological) and a chemical (physical) addiction. Psychological addicts drink to aid themselves to overcome routine problems; particularly sufferings of life. Psychological dependence is drinking in order to function "normally" and feel good. While physical alcoholics are those who feel metabolic conditioned desires for alcohol which drives them daily towards alcohol. As in drug addicts, alcoholics also suffer from adverse withdrawal symptoms. Alcoholism is a chronic and progressive psychiatric illness described as an unsanctioned, maladaptive, regular pattern of alcohol ingestion, irrespective of its adverse physical, psychological and social side effects. The WHO estimates that excessive alcohol consumption is the 3rd largest life style risk factor for humans. Alcohol may thus indirectly affect the oral cavity, oral mucosa and teeth of the consumer. Oral adverse effects of alcohol depend on the nature and contents of the drink, its alcohol concentration, and the frequency and amount of consumption. Alcoholism is a serious problem in social medicine. Apart from direct toxic damage as fatty liver/cirrhosis, cerebral atrophy, cardiomyopathy, gastrointestinal bleeding, pancreatitis etc.; there are indirect effects in oral cavity. It is generally known that chronic alcoholics often have poor oral conditions.



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**Name:** - Yashashree Tekade

**Category:** - UG Student

## ABSTRACT

### DIFFERENT PREPROSTHETIC TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR RETENTION IN COMPLETE DENTURE PATIENTS.

Mouth preparation is an important step before we commence construction of complete denture prosthesis. Mouth preparation includes all the measures taken to correct tissue discrepancies that pose a difficulty in the placement of a denture. Mouth rehabilitation is defined as a "Restoration of the form and function of the masticatory apparatus to as nearly normal as possible"

Objectives of mouth preparation: 1. To facilitate retention and stability of the denture.

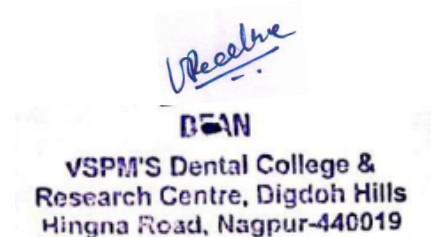
2. To improve the condition of the supporting tissues.

The methods of treatment to improve the patient's denture foundation and ridge relations are usually either non-surgical or surgical in nature, or a combination of both methods.

- NON-SURGICAL METHODS
  1. Rest for denture supported tissues.
  2. Occlusal and vertical dimension correction of old prostheses.
  3. Good nutrition
  4. Conditioning of the patient's musculature.
  5. Use of astringent to increase keratinization.
  
- SURGICAL METHODS/PREPROSTHETIC SURGERY
  1. Surgical procedures designed to facilitate the fabrication of a prosthesis or to improve the prognosis of prosthodontic care.
  2. Correcting conditions that preclude optimal prosthetic function.
  3. Correcting frenula attachments and pendulous maxillary tuberosities (frenectomies).
  4. Correcting bony prominences, undercuts, spiny ridges, and nonparallel bony ridges. (bony abnormalities)
  5. Correcting discrepancies in jaw size.
  6. Correcting enlargement of denture bearing areas (vestibuloplasty)
  7. Replacing tooth roots by Osseo integrated dental implants.

Since the support, retention, and stability of a denture base depend on the quantity and quality of the denture bearing area and border seal, every effort is to be made to preserve the alveolar bone.

Mouth preparation is important step to increase denture retention and stability. These methods of treatment are done to improve the patient's denture foundation and ridge relations.



**Name:** - Sakshi Sukhija

**Category:** - UG Student

## LIP PRINTS: ROLE IN FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY

### ABSTRACT:

Identification plays a major role in any crime investigation. The pattern of wrinkles on lips has individual characteristics like finger prints. Cheiloscropy is a forensic investigation deals with identification of humans based on lip traces. The lip crease pattern is on vermilion border of lip which is quite mobile and lip prints may vary in appearance according to pressure, direction and method used in making it. It concludes by enlightening the readers with the fact that possibilities to use red parts of lips to identify a human being are wider than it is commonly thought. In 1967 Santos was first person to classify lip grooves into

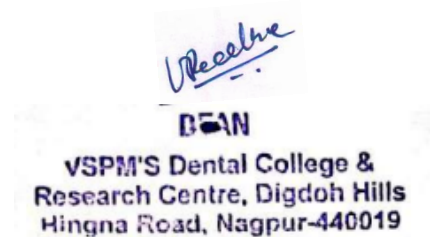
Straight line

Curved line

Angled line

Sine shaped curve

The prime objective of this study was to ascertain whether lip prints behold the potential for determination of sex of an individual from the configuration.



**Name:** - Samiksha Bihare, Mitali Baxi, Khushi Banthia

**Category:** - Intern

**COMPARITIVE EVALUATION OF EFFECT OF EUGENIA JAMBOLANA (SYZYGIUM CUMINI) SEED EXTRACTS AND PSIDIUM GUAJAVA LEAF POWDER AGAINST PERIODONTAL PATHOGENS**

-AN IN VITRO STUDY

**Abstract:**

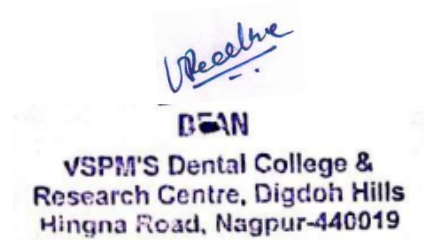
**Background:** The therapeutic effects of Guava leaf (GL) and jamun seed for treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases is well known.

**Objective:** The purpose of the present study is to determine the Minimal Inhibitory concentration (MIC) of hydroalcoholic extracts of Guava leaf and jamun seed (JS) against periodontopathogens.

**Materials and Methods:** The preparation of the herbal Water extracts, Alcohol extracts and Hydro Alcoholic extracts was done by Soxhlet extraction method. MIC of different extracts of GL and JS and its combination was determined.

**Results:** The MIC of water extract of GL for Aa was 100ug/ml and Tf was 6.25ug/ml and Pg was sensitive at all concentrations. MIC of Water extract of JS was 25ug/ml for Aa, 12.5ug/ml for Tf and Pg was sensitive at all concentration. MIC of alcoholic extract of both GL and JS was found to be 100ug/ml for Aa, 1.6ug/ml for Tf .

**Conclusion:** The presence of antibacterial activity could be confirmed in periodontopathogens species which were assayed in this study. However, the MIC for the species employed showed a very large range, and were mostly very high. Nevertheless, traditional knowledge might provide some leads to elucidate potential candidates for future development of new antibiotic agents.



**Name:** - Sharvari Patole, Mrunmayee Pophali, Prajwal Mirani

**Category:** - Intern

**THE CONOMETRIC CONCEPT: DEFINITIVE FIXED LITHIUM DISILICATE RESTORATIONS SUPPORTED BY CONICAL ABUTMENTS (review article-poster)**

**ABSTRACT-**

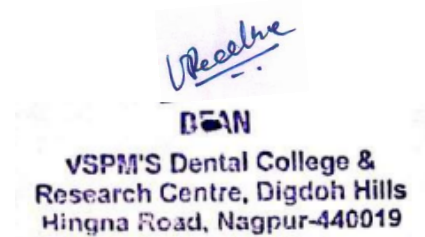
**PURPOSE-** According to the WHO, Tooth loss is a serious life event that impairs two important functions, namely eating speaking and has significant side effects on different aspects of life. The goal of this study was to establish connection between the abutment and the prostheses made with lithium disilicate and to review the features and possible clinical applications of this connection in an implant supported fixed prostheses.

Conometrics provide a way to retain prosthesis, additional abutment modifications, without the need for cement or screw. It works on the principle of frictional contact and elastic deformation of the connecting coping. These and other numerous factors ensure the best biologic and prosthetic outcome.

Advantages of Conometrics are as -Retention without screw or cement. Fast and easy chairside solution. Efficient and cost-effective. More comfort for the patient. No residue cement. Easy to remove

Rarely prostheses were fractured –owing to framework design error and road traffic accidents. Other cases reported chipping which were instantaneously corrected by polishing. Looseness was not recorded in any of the prostheses. No appreciable differences in probing depth and peri implant bone were found

**CONCLUSIONS:** - The conclusion of this research was that abutment prostheses coupling connections were superior to conventional technique within the given timespan.



**Name:** - Yashashree Bute

**Category:** - Intern

**Topic:** Comparative evaluation of Perception of Dental students' regarding use of Conventional & Virtual Microscopy – A Questionnaire based Study: Original Research

*Background:* Conventional microscopy (CM) is the main and classical modality for medical education in the histo-pathology. In the last decades, the advent of health education technology has been very extensive. The advancements include the use of Virtual Microscopy (VM). The need for virtual microscopy has been indispensably recognised during the pandemic situation.

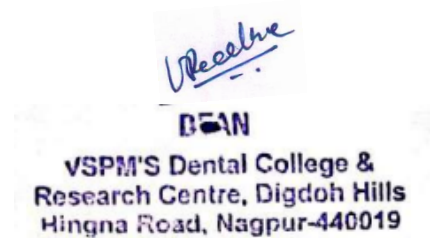
*Aim:* To compare the perception of dental students regarding use of Conventional and Virtual Microscopy.

*Materials and Methods:* A cross-sectional study was conducted. Students were asked to complete a validated questionnaire, using Google forms. The questionnaire included 15 questions that enquired about the students' perceptions of the two methods. The study group included 250 individuals studying in the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> year of our dental college. The data was statistically analysed using the software Microsoft Excel that uses spreadsheets to organize numbers and data with formulas and functions.

*Results:* The research consisted of 250 individuals including 52 males and 198 females. The majority of the students (60%) reported positive feedback for the use of virtual slides as a method of learning. Students reported significantly higher preference for virtual microscopy when compared with conventional microscopy. However, the knowledge regarding conventional microscopy is an essential aspect in students' education.

*Conclusion:* Although conventional microscopy is the classical tool of teaching histology and pathology, virtual microscopy is also a highly preferred method for learning. We believe that virtual microscopy is a valuable teaching tool that enhances students' educational experiences.

*Keywords:* Conventional Microscopy, Virtual Microscopy, Dental Students



**Name:** - Samruddhi Kakde, Shreya Jagtap, Poorva Rewatkar

**Category:** - Intern

## **Dynamic Navigation: Boon to Dentistry**

Dynamic navigation (DN) has been used by many fields previously and recently applied to dentistry. The dynamic guided navigation system was developed to enable the real-time visualization of anatomic structures such as bone and teeth, as well as drill tips during various surgical procedures

The system is helpful in various fields of dentistry such as prosthodontics, oral surgery, periodontology, endodontics and orthodontics.

In Prosthodontics, Navigation surgery deals with installation of implants along with pre-surgical planning through 3 dimensional planning software. There are two types of navigation surgery - dynamic and static. Benefits of dynamically guided surgery includes real-time feedback, improved surgical visualisation , a simplified digital system and adaptability. The current dynamic navigation system needs 1) CBCT (cone beam computed tomography) 2) virtual implant planning 3) estimation.

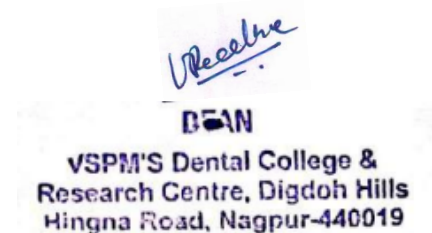
Accurate 3D implant position prevents surgical complications such as bleeding, sinusitis, neuropathy and aesthetic.

Similar to dental implants, the use of dynamic navigation can be applied to complex dentoalveolar surgery, such as third molar removal, to help the surgeon avoid harming important anatomic structures such as

the inferior alveolar nerve (IAN), adjacent. second molar roots, or lingual plate of the mandible.

When seen in the aspect of endodontics, use of the navident dynamic navigation system allows precise localization of the root and precise apicoectomy with a minimal invasive cavity. The navigation system allows the operator to precisely perform a minimally invasive osteotomy and root- end resection and other procedures.

The objective of this review is to give a brushstroke to the general theory that supports the use and development of this technology.



**Name:-** Shivani Golar

**Category: - Intern**

## Effects of Caffeine on Adolescents and their Oral Health

Nowadays, Increased intake of caffeine consumption has been observed in children and adolescents. An estimated 80% of people worldwide consume caffeinated products every day. This includes roughly 73% of children.

Caffeine is a type of stimulant that excites central nervous system. It enhances your mood, helps you focus and process information faster. It also has side effects like insomnia, flushed face etc.

Caffeine also affects oral health if consumed in higher amount. It causes tooth staining, dental caries and may also lead to periodontal diseases.

- Tooth staining - Larger amounts of coffee, tea, soda they certainly cause the teeth yellowish or slightly brownish stains between the tooth as well as in the surface.
- Dental caries - Large amounts of caffeine results in the degradation and decaying of the enamel in the teeth, it will increase the enamel in thinning and allowing the under layer to appear, which results in the discolouration of tooth and tooth sensitivity.
- Teeth clenching - Heavy intakes of caffeine is also associated with stress. Teeth clenching can lead to the jaw pain as well as the teeth pain.

Although the caffeine provides the refreshment, it is certainly bad for the teeth and the oral cavity. This article is meant to create awareness related to our daily consumption in our day to day life. The reduced amount of caffeine consumption will definitely prevent the dental caries and teeth sensitivity. It is the duty of the certain dentists and the hygienists to educate and create the awareness in the society.



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Name: - Saumya Chaudhari

Category: - Intern

## CONSIDERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT IN MEDICALLY

Abstract -

COMPROMISED PATIENTS.

Important physiologic processes like digestion, Respiration, speech are performed from the Oral Cavity making it one of the most vital anatomical locations in human body. Signs of systemic disease are often manifested in the oral cavity before the disease itself was suspected or diagnosed. The various tissues including lips, Tongue, Gingiva, mucosal surfaces, dentition and bone are involved in the presentation of a disease state. With the recent advances in Medicine, the prognosis of Medically compromised patients is becoming better with earlier diagnosis and new Treatment principles.

Key Words: Oral Cavity, Oral Manifestations,  
Systemic diseases



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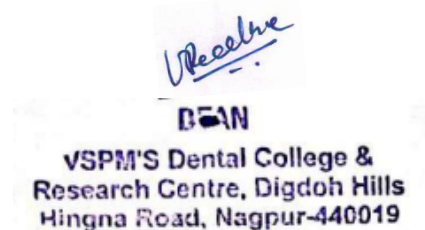
**Name:** - Dr. Vaishnavi Biradar

**Category:** - PG Student

**Title of presentation:** Combined Endo-Perio approach in the treatment of Intrabony defect associated with a labial groove: A Case Report

**Abstract**

Infolding of the inner enamel epithelium and Hertwig's epithelial root sheath create a groove called as Labiokingival groove which extends to a varying depth into root. It is basically a congenital dental anomaly. The aim of this report is to present the management of a case affecting periodontal attachment apparatus due to the presence of a labiokingival groove. A 30-year-old male reported with the complaint of dull, gnawing, intermittent pain along with pus discharge with respect to upper front teeth since 3 months. Intraoral examination revealed purulent discharge to maxillary left central incisor. A provisional diagnosis of localized gingival abscess in relation to maxillary left central incisor was given, and required surgical procedure was carried out. A labiokingival groove was noticed on exposure of tooth which could have been a contributing factor for the progression of the condition.



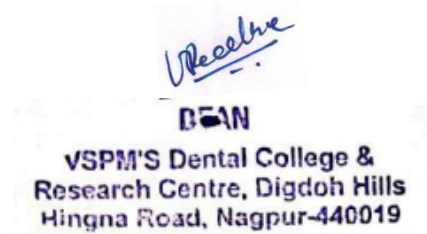
**Name:** - Dr. Shefali Mangrolia

**Category:** - PG Student

**Title of presentation:** Volumetric Assessment of Regenerative Efficacy of Demineralized Freeze-Dried Bone Allograft With or Without Amnion Membrane in Grade II Furcation Defects: A Cone Beam Computed Tomography Study

Volumetric changes were evaluated to assess the regenerative efficacy of demineralized freeze-dried bone allograft (DFDBA) with and without amnion membrane (AM) in Grade II furcation defects both clinically and radiographically using cone beam computed tomography (CBCT). Sites were randomly assigned to Group I (DFDBA) and Group II (DFDBA + AM).

Clinical parameters such as probing pocket depth, clinical attachment level, gingival recession, and horizontal probing depth were assessed at baseline, 3 months, and 6 months. Radiographic dimensions of the defect height, width, depth, and volume were assessed at baseline and 6 months postoperatively. DFDBA used with AM resulted in significant improvement in clinical and radiographic parameters when compared with DFDBA alone. The mean reductions in radiographic volume of the defect were  $11.15 \pm 6.39$  mL for Group I and  $17.02 \pm 10.86$  mL for Group II. Greater reduction in volume indicated a greater amount of healed regenerated tissue in Group II patients.



**Name:** - Dr. Reena Nagrare & Dr. Utkarsh Ande

**Category:** - PG Student

**TITLE: Dynamic Navigation: Moving a Step Ahead**

**Abstract**

**INTRODUCTION**

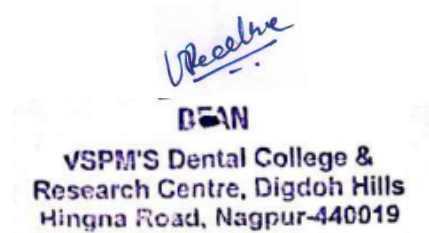
Over the course of several decades implant dentistry has evolved to include 3-dimensionally (3D) planned and guided surgery. One of the latest innovations is dynamic navigation, which may allow surgeons to place implants with accuracy similar to stereolithographic guides based on 3D, prosthetically directed plans. Benefits of dynamically guided surgery include real-time feedback, a streamlined digital workflow, improved surgical visualization, and adaptability to intraoperative findings.

**REVIEW**

Computer assisted surgery allows the implant team to overcome the limitations of human stereo vision and increase the accuracy and precision of implant placement. Dynamic Navigation allows the surgeon to implement digital implant treatment plans in an efficient fashion. This efficiency and flexibility allow the team to utilize on every implant in every patient. High-level statistical evidence clearly illustrates the improved accuracy and precision of Computer assisted surgery over freehand surgery.

**CONCLUSION**

Implant surgeons are able to evaluate a patient, scan the patient, plan the implant position, and perform the implant surgery on the same day without the delay or cost of fabrication of a static surgical guide stent.



**Name:** - Dr. Mayuri Sonole

**Category:** - PG Student

**Title for poster presentation: Repetitive Transcranial Stimulation in Facial paralysis- A modern therapeutic modality**

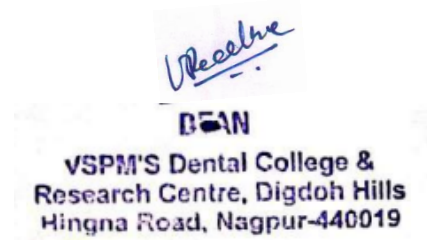
**Abstract:**

Bell's palsy is the most common cranial nerve lesion, with an annual incidence of 20 per 100,000 individuals. Its causes remain unknown, although many studies have suggested that viral infection is primarily responsible. Noninvasive magnetic and electrical stimulation can improve the regeneration rate of axons, promote the formation of new synaptic connections, and accelerate the recovery of nerve function after injury.

Application of high-voltage electric stimuli through electrodes on the scalp. A large proportion of the current travels along the scalp between the electrodes, a small portion of the current penetrates the brain and activates neurons. This method, is known as TENS (Transcranial Electrical Nerve Stimulation). The fields of application declined rapidly with the introduction of Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) because high-voltage TES is uncomfortable.

TMS technique provides a safe and noninvasive method to stimulate the central motor pathways and the cranial nerves. This method of brain stimulation relies on electromagnetic induction using an insulated coil placed over the scalp, focused on an area of the brain thought to play a role in mood regulation. To determine the level of the possible facial nerve dysfunction. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) is a technique is used to generate electrical currents to achieve the effect of nerve regulation, and it has been widely used in the treatment of various neurological and psychiatric disorders, such as facial palsy, chronic pain, migraine and depression.

**Keywords:** Bell's palsy, TENS, TMS, rTMS



**Name:** - Dr. Saniya Budhani

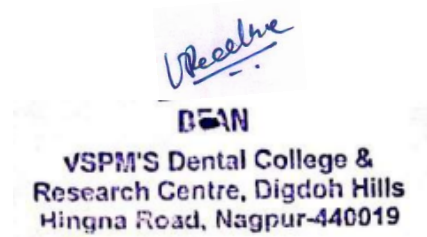
**Category:** - PG Student

**Title: Myobrace Appliance: Braces to No Braces**

Oral Habits are common in children less than 6 years. If these Habits continue after the age of 6 years, it can cause malocclusion in children which might limit the child's craniofacial development resulting in long term Orthodontic problems. In pediatric dentistry, one of the treatment options for malocclusion is Oral Myofunctional therapy (OMT) or delaying this treatment for later stage could increase the cost as well as longer time would be required for treatment completion. To overcome these disadvantages one of the new concept is Myobrace.

Myobrace appliance is an intra oral device used to intercept malocclusion at an early age. This tool works to improve the balance of facial muscles and chewing and restore tongue posture.

This poster depicts the new technology of Myobrace to treat malocclusion in children and its advantages and disadvantages.



**Name:** - Dr. Hrushikesh Malika

**Category:** - PG Student

**Title: NASOLABIAL FLAP –A PRAGMATIC SOLUTION TO ADVANCED ORAL  
SUBMUCOUS FIBROSIS**

**INTRODUCTION**

The nasolabial flap is a versatile flap which can be successfully used in the reconstruction of defects created after the release of fibrotic bands in OSMF. Its versatility has been attributed to its reliable vascularity derived from numerous vessels in the vicinity.

**AIM AND OBJECTIVES**

The study aims to describe the management of oral submucous fibrosis, through a new treatment protocol highlighting the importance of coronoidotomy and extended nasolabial flap providing long term relapse free results with fewer complications.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

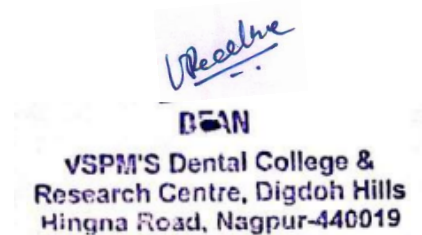
A retrospective study was carried out in the department of oral and maxillofacial surgery. The sample size of 40 was selected randomly. (38 males & 2 females, in the age group of 19-42 years). The initial interincisal opening mouth opening of all the patient was less than 22 mm.

**RESULTS**

The average increase of interincisal mouth opening after the release of fibrous bands bilaterally was 20 mm (range 16-40). The initial interincisal mouth opening of 12mm (4-22) markedly improved to 38 mm (24-42) at the end of one-year post operatively.

**CONCLUSION**

The use of extended nasolabial flap in the reconstruction of OSMF is commendable. The technique is easy to master with limited post-operative sequela.



**Name:** - Dr. Sanjeevani Kamdi

**Category:** - PG Student

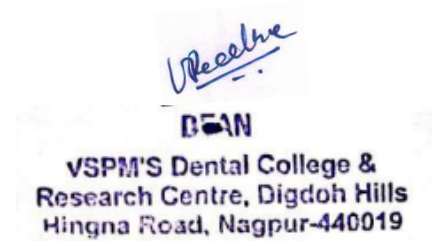
**Title of presentation:** Adult Orthodontics

**Abstract:**

Nowadays, correction of malocclusion is not oriented only towards children, and in fact, adult orthodontics are in more demand as there are various options for adults to choose their braces. Range varies from traditional metal braces to more advanced clear invisible plastic trays.

Adult orthodontics is an orthodontic treatment for the age group over 18. Orthodontic treatment is no longer restricted to adolescents. People in their 3rd, 4th, or even higher decades can go for orthodontic treatment. There is no such age bar to opt for orthodontic treatment, provided the bone and periodontal ligament condition is healthy. The correction of malocclusion is more for psychological and sociological reasons rather than therapeutic. So adults are also coming on the front foot to treat malocclusion. Malocclusion gives serious psychological damage as it hampers self-confidence, and the person may feel inattentive and feel ashamed of smiling broadly or taking photos in public.

Orthodontic treatment differs in children and in adults, as in adults, the cortical bone will be denser as compared to children. When we look at a patient's behaviour during treatment, the cooperation from adults will be more than children, so that compensates for the rest of the issues during adult orthodontic treatment.



**Name:** - Dr. Anwasha Ramteke

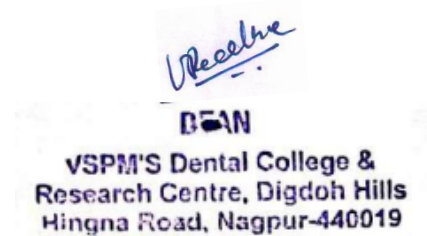
**Category:** - PG Student

**TITLE FOR POSTER PRESENTATION: SESAME-A PROMISING OIL SEED**

**ABSTRACT:**

Sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L.) is the oldest indigenous oilseed crop, with longest history of cultivation in India. Sesame or gingelli is commonly known as til (Hindi). In India sesame is grown practically in all states. However, Rajasthan, Gujarat, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh. Sesame seed (contain 50% oil, 25% protein and 15% carbohydrate) is used in baking (contains about 40% oleic and 40% linoleic acid). Sesame oil and foods fried in sesame oil have a long shelf life because the oil contains an antioxidant called sesamol. Sesame seeds are very rich in vitamins E, A, B Complex and minerals viz., Ca, phosphorus, Fe, Cu, magnesium, zinc. Sesame oil has anti-inflammatory effects on the gums and is anti-infectious.

When used for oil pulling it has been found that sesame oil reduces the bacterial level by 85%. Oil pulling with sesame oil reduces *Streptococcus mutans*, a significant contributor to poor oral health. Sesame oil helps to fight against several dental problems i.e. tooth decay, periodontitis, bad breath, gingivitis, and dental plaque.



**Name:** - Dr. Juili Dorlikar

**Category:** - PG Student

## Clear aligners in pediatric dentistry

### Abstract

Mixed dentition is period of replacement of deciduous teeth and growth of craniofacial structure. Average period is 6-8 years which coincide with growth of maxilla, mandible and other facial structure with development of permanent dentition.

The goal of orthodontic treatment in mixed dentition is to maintain or improve arch integrity for the eruption of permanent tooth and prevent development of more complicated malocclusion.

Problem like posterior crossbite, anterior crossbite, constricted arch, molar rotation, crowding, openbite, deepbite, interdental spacing can be corrected in mixed dentition period.

To correct this condition fixed orthodontic and removable appliance is practiced from years. But with rapid technological improvement in biomaterial, computer aided design and milling (CAD, CAM) in dentistry clear aligner therapy has emerged as promising alternative to conventional fixed appliance in orthodontics.

With increasing demand of esthetic and more comfortable orthodontic treatment clear aligner therapy is in demand. This poster is to review correction of malocclusion in mixed dentition period with clear aligner.

Primary aim of clear aligner treatment in mixed dentition to eliminate functional interference, correct dental arch integrity and occlusal relation abnormality and correct malocclusion.



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**Name:** - Dr. Abhilasha Dugad

**Category:** - PG Student

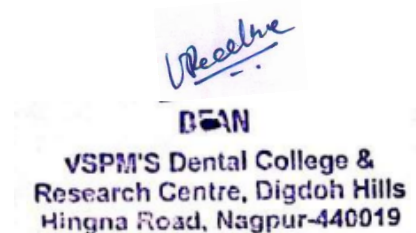
## **Less analog more digital: I see that this is going to modern our pediatric dentistry**

**Aim:** This poster is to review recent innovative application of CAD/CAM 3D-Printing technology in various prosthesis fabrications in pediatric dentistry.

The digital revolution is changing the world, and dentistry is no exception. The introduction of a whole range of digital devices (intraoral scanners, cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) with low dose radiation) and processing software (computer-assisted-design/computer-assisted manufacturing (CAD/CAM) and powerful manufacturing and prototyping tools (milling machines and 3D printers), is radically transforming the dental profession.

The conventional methods of fabrication of the dental prosthesis/appliances in pediatric dental children are regarded as quite cumbersome and difficult due to several clinical factors in pediatric dentistry. Pediatric dental procedures involving the modern digital technologies such as IOS, CAD-CAM, and 3D-printing in the applications for the digital impression procedure and the fabrication of various types of dental appliances, crown fabrication have the good potential to deliver optimum oral health care in children.

Furthermore, it can help in motivating the children and also in instilling the positive attitude and behavior toward dentistry. This gives the possibility to restore children's dentition with contemporary metal free ceramic construction, providing better adhesive, aesthetic and functional restorations. This advanced digital dental treatment to patient with high accuracy and least discomfort to children is the ultimate goal in pediatric dentistry.



**Name:** - Dr. Amruta Verma

**Category:** - PG Student

**Title of presentation:** Evaluation of Stress, Serum and Salivary Cortisol and Interleukin-1 $\beta$  Levels in Smokers and Non-Smokers with Chronic Periodontitis

Abstract

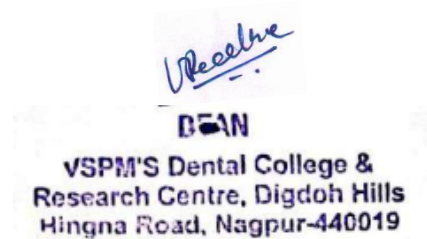
**Background:** Existing literature indicates a positive relationship between stress and chronic periodontitis (CP) but there is limited information on the combined influence of stress and smoking on the progression of periodontal disease. So, the objective of this study was to evaluate the effects of stress, salivary and serum, cortisol and interleukin-1 $\beta$  levels in smokers with CP.

**Methods:** Seventy-five patients equally divided into three groups of healthy controls (Group 1), smokers and non-smokers with CP (Group 2 and Group 3) respectively were evaluated for clinical parameters, biochemical parameters of salivary and serum cortisol and IL-1 $\beta$  levels via enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Zung's self-rating depression scale questionnaire was used to determine the stress levels amongst the patients.

**Results:** Smokers with CP exhibited higher values of probing pocket depth, clinical attachment level, plaque index while lower papillary bleeding index, and gingival index scores as compared to non-smokers with CP. The salivary cortisol and IL-1 $\beta$  were relatively higher as compared to serum values in Group 2 than Group 3. The Group 2 patients revealed higher depression scores as compared to Group 3 patients. The depression scores positively and significantly correlated with the salivary cortisol in Group 2 patients.

**Conclusion:** The results indicate that smokers with CP exhibit a significantly higher serum and salivary cortisol, IL-1 $\beta$ , and stress levels and thus they may show an increased risk and periodontal disease severity. Further exploration of relationships between periodontitis and stress is required.

**Keywords:** chronic periodontitis; cortisol; interleukin-1 $\beta$ ; smoking; stress.



**Name:** - Dr. Humaira Siddique

**Category:** - PG Student

**Title of presentation: Assessment of Posterior Superior Alveolar Artery (PSA) Canal Position in Indian Population: A CBCT Study**

**Abstract**

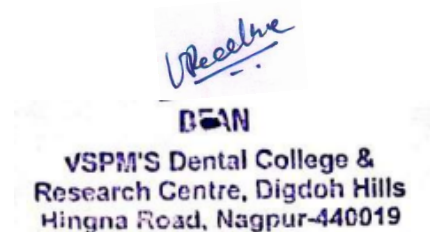
**Background:** For enhancing bone volume in the vertical dimension for dental implant insertion, sinus lift procedure has shown to be an extremely reliable surgical technique.

The PSA canal and artery are particularly vulnerable to trauma during this treatment. The anatomy of the region should be thoroughly evaluated in order to prevent traumatising this artery and eventual perioperative bleeding. Due to a lack of relevant knowledge and the clinical importance of this topic, this study's objective was to determine the PSA artery (PSA) canal position, diameter, detectability, and proximity to the floor of sinus as well as to the alveolar ridge seen on CBCT scans.

**Materials and methods:** The location of the PSA canal, its diameter, and the distances between the PSA artery canal and the alveolar ridge and the floor of the maxillary sinus were determined in CBCT scans that depicted 240 maxillary sinuses.

**Results:** Intra-osseous PSA canals emerged as the most prevalent, followed by intrasinus and extraosseous canals. Males had larger PSA canal diameter and distance from the sinus floor and alveolar ridge (P 0.05).

**Conclusion:** In order to prevent intraoperative bleeding during maxillary sinus lift surgery, CBCT has proven to be an effective and reliable tool to evaluate and localize the PSA artery canal



**Name:** - Dr Supriya Suresh Kaule

**Category:** - PG Student

**Title of presentation: Development of Convolution Neural Network (CNN) Tool for The Assessment of Gingival Phenotype**

**Aim:** The current research aimed to develop the CNN tool for the assessment of gingival phenotype.

**Objectives:**

To measure the thickness of gingiva non-invasively.

To assess the periodontal phenotype.

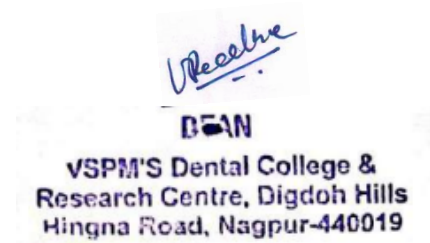
To obtain the readings on a smart phone.

**Hypothesis:** This paper is proposed for Development of machine learning software that is CNN to assess gingival phenotype. Earlier methods for identification of gingiva phenotype are invasive and painful for patient so the main purpose of this form is to introduce non-invasive, painless method.

**Materials & Methods:** In this study, a total of 268 intraoral images were divided into a training dataset (n = 213 [80%]) and a test dataset (n = 54 [20%]). A CNN was developed, in which we first detect the ROI after that the model detects the phenotype.

**Result:** The classification model achieved an accuracy, precision, recall, and map of 70%, 78%, 79% and 78% respectively.

**Conclusion:** We concluded that our research on identification of gingiva phenotype using CNN custom algorithm is very helpful in the field of medical sector especially in dentistry field. Also reduces the severity of periodontal disease globally through pre-emptive noninvasive diagnosis.



**Name:** - Dr Srushti Dhande

**Category:** - PG Student

**Title:** Evaluation of the Greater Palatine Foramen in an Indian population using CBCT

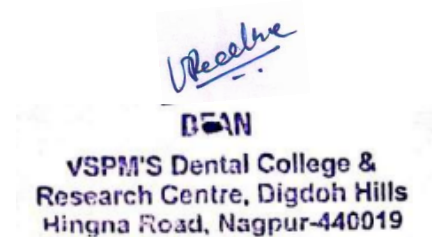
### ABSTRACT

**Background:** During minor dental surgical procedures, the greater palatine nerve block is commonly utilized to achieve anesthesia. The greater palatine nerve and arteries are transmitted through the greater palatine foramen (GPF). Furthermore, this region serves as a soft-tissue donor site. The goal of this research was to interpret the location of the GPF and its diameter in an Indian population by utilizing cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT).

**Materials and Methods:** The position of GPF relative to the maxillary molars was estimated by utilizing 120 CBCT scans. Furthermore, the GPF's diameter and distance between the mid-palatine suture and the alveolar ridge were also determined.

**Results:** Of the 120 GPFs examined, 102 were found to be in the third molar region. The GPF's distance from the mid-palatine suture and alveolar ridge was  $14.01 \pm 1.12$  mm and  $6.74 \pm 1.95$  mm, respectively. The mean anteroposterior diameter was  $3.43 \pm 0.3$  mm. On considering the age group  $\leq 45$  years, the GPF's average distance from the mid-palatine suture ( $14.35 \pm 1.10$  mm) and alveolar ridge ( $7.87 \pm 2.09$  mm) was significantly higher than  $>45$  years ( $P = 0.0329$  and  $P < 0.0001$ , respectively). All the measurements were significantly higher in males.

**Conclusion:** The location of GPF is variable but more closely related to the third molar. Sound knowledge of the GPF anatomy is crucial for an effective nerve block and also for preventing complications.



**Name:** - Dr. Vinisha Bajaj

**Category:** - PG Student

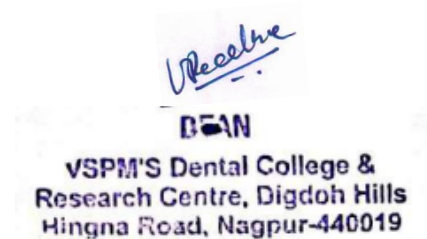
**Title:** Efficacy of bone graft as monotherapy and in combination with platelet concentrates in grade II furcation defect-A systematic review and meta-analysis

**Background:** The use of autologous platelet concentrates (PC) in addition to bone graft (BG) in open flap debridement (OFD) has been investigated to improve the efficacy and outcomes of regenerative therapy for furcation defects. This systematic review evaluated efficacy of added benefits of PC to bone grafts in treatment of grade II furcation defects.

**Methods:** A thorough literature search on PubMed, Cochrane Library and Google Scholar databases was conducted. Data on outcomes were extracted only from randomized controlled clinical trials on humans with a minimum follow up of 6 months comparing BG alone and BG+PC in treatment of mandibular grade II furcation defect.

**Results:** 36 of the 518 screened articles and abstracts were read in full-text, nine of which have been included in the meta-analysis. The addition of PC to BG has resulted in improvement in PD, GML (with smaller effect); V-DBD and H-DBD showed smaller change in experimental group whereas VCAL and HCAL showed larger changes along with HPD which also showed overall larger changes with smaller effect.

**Conclusion:** Bone regeneration in terms of defect fill as an added benefit by addition of platelet concentrates to bone graft remains debatable for the treatment of grade II mandibular furcation defect.



**Name:** - Dr. Aishwarya Purohit

**Category:** - PG Student

**Title of presentation:** Risk assessment of Osteoporosis in Pre and Postmenopausal Periodontally Healthy and Chronic Periodontitis women with Digital Panoramic Radiographs

ABSTRACT

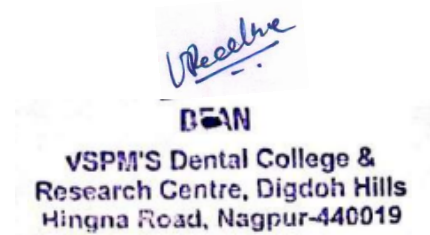
**Introduction:** Osteoporosis is high in females, the early identification of which remains a challenge. Panoramic radiographs are routinely advised to detect periodontal diseases and can be used to predict low bone mineral density (BMD).

**Aim and 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.



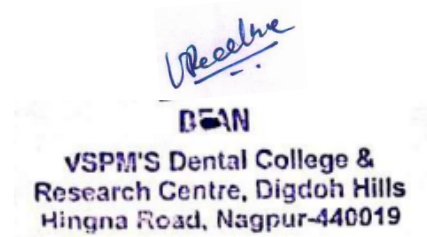
**Name:** - Dr. Sharvari Khedkar

**Category:** - PG Student

Abstract: Poster presentation

**Title:** dentofacial orthopaedics: orthodontics beyond braces (case report)

It is said that early prevention is better than cure. Dentofacial orthopaedics was introduced more than a century ago and since then, it is one of the most common methods to prevent a developing malocclusion. An array of myofunctional appliances is available such as twin block, activator, headgear appliance. Choosing the right appliance at the right age can aid in growth modulation and improve facial aesthetics. The improvement in patient's profile can not only improve function but also boosts confidence in young patients. This series of case reports depicts the results achieved by various dentofacial orthopaedic appliances in patients who reported and were treated in the department of orthodontics.



**Name:** - Dr. Prabhnoor Tuli

**Category:** - PG Student

**TITLE:**

**Periodontal regeneration of intrabony osseous defect with combination of sticky bone using DFDBA+Sybograft+I-PRF along collagen membrane with single flap approach: A case report**

**Abstract**

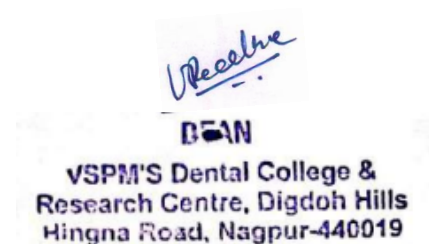
**Aims:** Report clinical improvements of clinical outcomes of intrabony defects treated with sticky bone prepared with DFDBA + Sybograft+ I-PRF along with collagen membrane using Single flap approach.

**Methods:** Patients presenting with intrabony defect at the mandibular posterior region was treated with periodontal regeneration with sticky bone prepared with DFDBA + Sybograft+ I-PRF along with collagen membrane using Single flap approach. The patient was enrolled into a 6-month supportive periodontal care programme (SPC)

**Results:** Patients reported with 10mm and 12 mm osseous defect with mandibular posterior region which reduced to 4mm respectively. Defect Depth and Defect width was measured radiographically at baseline and at 6 months. After 6 months clinical and radiographic re-evaluation was done and reduction of osseous defect to 4mm was seen. Defect depth and Defect width reduction was also seen 6 months post-operatively.

**Conclusions:** Early management of intrabony defects with regenerative therapies using combination of sticky bone with collage membrane using single flap approach offers the greatest potential for successful periodontal regeneration.

**Keywords:** intrabony defects; collagen membrane; periodontal regeneration.



**Name:** - Dr. Shreya Warkad

**Category:** - PG Student

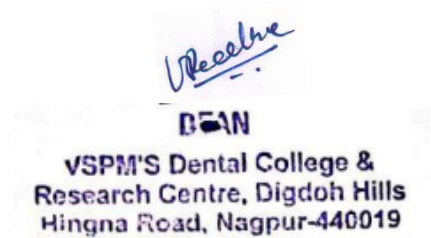
**Abstract:**

**Title: Simple and efficient approach in “All-on-four” technique: A case report**

**Background:** Treatment of the edentulous maxilla with a fixed full-arch prosthesis on four immediately loaded implants has been discussed as a treatment option, although generally five implants are recommended for that indication. The precise transfer of the virtually planned position by 3D-guided implant placement is an essential prerequisite.

**Case presentation:** In the described case, the virtual implant planning determined the best prosthetic implant position while using the available bone to avoid extensive augmentation. Following this, a metal-reinforced provisional restoration was prepared using four implants that were placed in the planned position with the aid of a tooth-/implant-supported guide. The prosthetic axis of the angulated distal implants is balanced by 17-degree angled abutments. After transferring the implant position to the dental laboratory, the prepared restoration was finalized. The remaining teeth were extracted and the temporary restoration was delivered 3 h after implant placement. The definitive fixed full-arch restoration with micro layering was placed 9 months later in a stable situation.

**Conclusion:** The remarkable accuracy of implant placement with preoperative virtual implant planning ensures a relatively short treatment time and an uneventful and fast recovery with minimal discomfort. Immediate prosthodontic rehabilitation is a benefit, not only for the patient but also for the dental team. Micro-layered seems to be a promising option for screw-retained full-arch prostheses.



**Name:** - Dr Divya Trivedi

**Category:** - PG Student

**Title of presentation:** **Comparative Evaluation of Pinhole Surgical Technique with and Without A-Prf in The Treatment of Multiple Adjacent Recession Defects – A Case Report**

**Abstract of presentation:**

The esthetic and functional concern over teeth involved with gingival recession is on the rise among the general population. With the demand for precision treatment for multiple recession defects, the challenge posed to clinician is high because of the extensivity of avascular root surface area. Also, thin biotype, decreased Keratinized Tissue Width (KTW), root prominence and root proximity make the choice of surgical treatment difficult.<sup>2</sup> Pinhole surgical technique is a new type of technique invented by Dr. John Chao, which is minimally invasive and causes relatively less postoperative pain, bleeding and swelling. As it is a minimally invasive technique with minimal manipulation of the tissues hence it heals faster compared to other conventional techniques. There is paucity of literature evaluating Pinhole surgical technique alone and with A- PRF till now and the amount of root coverage obtained through these procedures. Hence this study was planned to evaluate and compare Pinhole surgical Technique (PST) with and without A-PRF in the treatment of multiple adjacent recession defects clinically.



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**Name:** - Dr. Adit Hawelkar

**Category:** - PG Student

**Title:** CASE REPORT- PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA

ABSTRACT

**INTRODUCTION-**

Pleomorphic adenoma, the most common salivary gland tumor, is also known as benign mixed tumors (BMT's), because of its dual origin from epithelial and myoepithelial elements. The name is derived from its pleomorphism in architecture when visualized under light microscopy. Pleomorphic adenoma affects patients from 4th to 6th decades with a male predilection.

**CASE-**

A 17-year old female was referred to a private hospital in Nagpur, with a chief complaint of a painless swelling in the tonsillar region which interfered with swallowing, speech and masticatory movements. The anterior extent was from retromolar trigone region and posteriorly it extended till the junction of hard and soft palate resulting in slight left deviation of uvula and tongue. Superiorly it extended upto gingivo-buccal sulcus region and inferiorly upto oropharynx.

**DISCUSSION-**

Parapharyngeal space tumors account for 0.5% of neoplasms of the head and neck. 70–80% of these tumors are benign. Approximately 50% of the tumors have a salivary origin, 20% are neurogenic and the rest of 30% are tumors such as benign and malignant lymphoreticular lesions, metastatic lesions and carotid body tumors. The surgical excision of primary tumor was done under general anesthesia.

**CONCLUSION-**

The exact location and size of the parapharyngeal masses determine the surgical approach. Despite the huge size of the pleomorphic adenoma mentioned in the case report, the excision was done without the mandibular swing approach making it one of the rare case reports documented well in the literature.

