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| **No.** | **Abstract Title** | **Authors** | **Affiliation** | **Abstract** |
|  | why endodontically treated teeth with minimal loss of tooth structure becomes susceptible to fracture | Dr Jabbar Hussein Kamel | Tishk International University | Neither dehydration nor the endodontic treatment caused the degradation of the physical and mechanical properties of the dentin. the loss of tooth structure is the key reason for the increase in fracture predilection of endodontically treated teeth. |
|  | Prosthetic workflow in full mouth implant rehabilitations | Dr Vinothkumar S | Tishk International University | More and more patients are willing to get a full mouth dental implant rehabilitation and it is indispensable for a practising dentist to be familiar with the prosthetic work flow that follows a full mouth implant placement. This presentation is aimed at familiarising and analysing various prosthetic techniques in published literature to help decide the kind of restoration that one would choose for the patient. |
|  | Staphylococcus Lugdenensis Septicemia as Post Surgical Complication in Maxillofacial Trauma – A Case Report | Nithin Kumar | Tishk International University | Staphylococcus lugdunensis is a skin commensal classified as a coagulase-negative Staphylococcus (CoNS). Though CoNS is typically associated with less aggressive clinical disease than Staphylococcus aureus, there is growing awareness that S. lugdunensis may be as virulent as S. aureus. While CoNS is typically associated with less severe and sub-acute illnesses, S. lugdunensis is potentially more virulent than other CoNS and has been associated with endocarditis, CNS infections, peritonitis, bacteremia, osteomyelitis, skin and soft tissue abscesses, infections of prostheses, and surgical site infections. The deadly threat of systemic infections with coagulase negative Staphylococcus lugdunensis despite an appropriate antibiotic therapy has only recently been recognized. We present a patient with Staphylococcus lugdunensis septicemia associated with submandibular space infection due to poor fracture reduction and its management. |
|  | Assessment of non-syndromic hypodontia in a sample of Iraqi patients. A retrospective study | Bushra Rashid Noaman, Belaf Izzadin Abdullah, Belan Mahdi, Saya Niaz | Bushra Rashid Noaman: university Lecturer | Introduction: hypodontia is the missing of one tooth or more. The prevalence of hypodontia differs between different populations. Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of permanent missing teeth, most missing permanent teeth, and most symmetric missing teeth in a sample of patients referred to a dental hospital. Method: This study conducted at a Dentistry Department in Erbil in the years 2016, 2017 and 2018. Seven hundred and seventy-two pre-treatment orthopantomograms (OPGs) of healthy patients visited Pedodontic Department; their ages ranged between 6-14 years old have been selected for this study for assessing the missing permanent teeth excluding the third molar. The selected OPGs were for patients without any systemic diseases and extraction for orthodontic purposes by their files that present in the Pedodontic Department. Results: The prevalence of hypodontia was 5.83% in this sample. The hypodontia in girls was 3.5% which was higher than boys (2.33%) and the difference was statistically non-significant in the level of p<0.05. The most frequently missed tooth was the lower right second premolar which formed 35.38% of the total missed teeth, which was slightly more in girls (18.46%) than males (16.92%). Of the total missing teeth, 26.15% was symmetrical and most symmetrical hypodontia was the mandibular second premolar which was more evident in girls (58.82%) than boys (41.176%) but with no significant difference in the level of p<0.05. Conclusion: The prevalence of missing teeth was comparable to the global studies. Congenitally missing teeth were more common in girls than boys. The most teeth found to be missed were the lower second premolars. The most symmetry loss of teeth was in the mandibular second premolar followed by the upper lateral incisors. More attention needed by pediatric practitioner to investigate the missing teeth early to overcome the problems of malocclusion. |
|  | Precisional Attachment for Fixed-Removable Prosthesis Classification and cases | Hasan khairaldeen mohialdeen | College of dentistry university of mosul | Attachment systems have been historically employed as a means of improving the retention and stability of tooth-supported prosthesis in edentulous or nearly edentulous arches. The demand for fixed and removable partial prosthodontics has increased significantly. This increased demand is spurred by the rise in life expectancy in developed countries and the retention of more natural teeth (1). It is estimated that this trend will continue as people live longer, thus have a greater desire for more elective esthetic procedures. (2). The current lecture introduces a technique of treating patients with complicated problems of bad condition of remaining teeth with partially or completely edentulous arch. In this lecture a new precession attachments designs were used to make prosthesis |
|  | Guided implantology | Sangar Shekho | MSc | Its PP presentation |
|  | ER.CR; YSGG laser etching for direct bonding of orthodontic stainless steel brackets (in vitro study) | Dr.Anees Mahmood Mudhir (MSC PhD. Orthodontic),Nechirvan Darwish Rasheed(msc ortho. student)) | university of duhok | ER.CR; YSGG laser etching for direct bonding of orthodontic stainless steel brackets (in vitro study) Abstract; Objective: This laboratory study examined the influence of laser irradiation of enamel at 3 different power settings with an erbium, chromium: yttrium, scandium, gallium, garnet (Er,Cr:YSGG) hydrokinetic laser system (Waterlase Biolase MD Technology, San Clemente, California) on the shear bond strength of orthodontic appliances and compared these with that of acid-etching.  Materials and methods: Totally, 64 extracted human first and second premolars have been selected for this study, out of these 60 were randomly divided into four groups. In Group 1, the buccal enamel surface was etched with 37% phosphoric acid (3M ESPE), In groups 2, 3, and 4, erbium, chromium-doped: Yttrium scandium-gallium-garnet (Er, Cr: YSGG) laser (Biolase) was used for etching the using following specifications: Group 2 (1.0 W/20 Hz, 15 s) , Group 3 (1.5 W/20 Hz, 15 s), and Group 4 (2.0 W/20 Hz, 15 s). In all groups brackets were bonded with an orthodontic Transbond-xt adhesive (3M unitek) and stored in normal saline at 37 c for 24 hours. Shear bond strength was determined with a universal testing machine were measured, and adhesive remnant index scores were measured. The remaining 4 teeth were used for surface evaluation of these four groups using three-dimensional optical profiler and transmission electron microscopy. Data were analyzed with Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney tests. Fisher’s exact test was used to determine significant association between the experimental method used and the ARI scores. Spearman’s rho correlation coefficient was calculated between SBS and the ARI score in each experimental groups.  Result: Both the 1-W and 2-W laser irradiations showed significant less bond strength compared with other irradiations. There were no significant difference in shear bond strength of 1.5-W lasing group compared to acid etching group, the evaluation of adhesive-remnant-index scores demonstrated statistically significant difference in bond failure site among the groups. Generally, more adhesive was left on the bracket surface with laser irradiation than with acid etching. Conclusion: The mean shear bond strength and enamel surface etching obtained with an Er, Cr:  YSGG laser (operated at 1.5- W for 15 seconds) is comparable to that obtained with acid etching. Keywords: shear bond strength, etching, laser etching |
|  | Post-Traumatic Impaction Of Maxillary Deciduous Central Incisor: A Case Report | Bahoz Himdad majeed | 5th grade dental student at tishik international university | Primary tooth impaction is a rare phenomenon when compared to permanent teeth impaction, particularly in maxillary anterior teeth. The issue can be either mechanical obstruction of eruption or a failure of the eruption mechanism. This case report presents failure of complete eruption of the maxillary right deciduous central incisor due to trauma in a 4-year-old girl. The unerupted deciduous tooth was removed surgically. Periodic follow-up visits were advised to monitor the developing dentition and to guarantee enough space for the permanent central incisor. |
|  | low level laser therapy in dentiatry: from theory to practice | Prof Randa Zein | University of Genoa - italy | Low Level laser therapy in dentistry: from theory to practice Background After the first discovery of low level laser in 1960, it has been realized that lasers provide a enormous potential use in medicine and dental practice including the release of pain, the wound healing, periodontal application, osteointegration , treatment of inflammation and swelling… Photobiomodulation also named cold laser or low level laser therapy referred to the use of light energy to stimulate biological response and the possibility to normalize cell function when properly used. For dental practitioners, PBM offers a non thermal and non invasive treatment modality that can be used in adjunctive to traditional therapies.   Objective: The objective of this lecture is to provide an overview on : 1-the mechanism of action of Low level laser therapy  2- the best lasers devices for photobiomodulation 3- The applications of low level laser therapy in all branches of dentistry  5- The range of effective and ineffective parameters in PBM 6-clinical cases presentation  Methodology : A recent review about the use of lasers in dentistry was conducted .  Results : Photobiomodulation is an evolving technology, every day more is being discovered regarding the application, the dosimetry, the area and the treatment of use. The future of this technology would be very promising  **Notes** |
|  | Diode laser in the management of oral soft tissue | prof Randa Zein | University of Genoa -italy | Live demonstration & laser workshop  Introduction The live demo& workshop in laser dentistry aims is the introduction of diode lasers from fundamental to clinical procedures practicing on sheep heads Objective  Fundamental of laser technology Diode laser safety and health requirement Live head ship/patient clinical procedure demonstration includes: -Laser gingival recontouring and laser gingivectomy  Sulcus troughing technique Laser assisted periodontal therapy Gingival depigmentation Photobiomodulation and antimicrobial photodynamic therapy Dr Randa Zein CV Head of laser division in the international unions of universities since 2015. Currently she is enrolled in the PHD program of Tissue engineering ,UK. She held a master degree of laser dentistry from Genoa University , Italy . She is a restorative and esthetic specialist , Toulouse , France.  she is a professor at lebanese university. She published many articles in the field of laser dentistry and low level laser therapy . She is a reviewer of many international dental journal. Notes |
|  | Evaluation of (PMMA) Powder Treated by Autoclave on Colour Stability. An in Virto Study. | Dr. Manar Nazhat | College of Dentistry. Ishik University | Although most of the physical and mechanical properties of denture base resin polymerized by the conventional heat polymerization have been studied, the effect of autoclave processing in these properties has not fully been fully determined. The effect of autoclave on acrylic powder has not study before Materials and methods: Vertex was the heat – cured acrylic denture base material included in this study. A total of 90 specimens were prepared, the specimens were grouped into three control groups of Vertex acrylic resin which( group A) as curing by conventional water- bath technique (74C˚ for 90 minutes then boil for 30 minutes, (group B) which curing by water- bath (100C° for 30 minutes ) , and ( group C )which curing by autoclave ( 120 C° under 1.4 bar for 45 minutes ). The other three groups of Vertex acrylic resin after treatment of powder by autoclave in 132 C° for 4 hours, and then grouped into (A1, B1 and C1) which curing as previously.... To study the effect of treatment of powder of acrylic resin b y autoclave and the effect of autoclave processing on colour stability. Conclusion :- There is no difference on colour stability between these groups. . |
|  | Prevalence of Second Mesio-Buccal Canal In Maxillary First Molars among Erbil Population - Using CBCT | Mustafa T. Mohamadamin (B.D.S), Karam A. Thiab (B.D.S., M.Sc.), Ribwar F. Khalid (B.D.S., M.Sc.), Khidir M. Khidir (B.D.S., M.Sc.) | Tishk International University - Faculty of Dentistry | Introduction: The success of root canal therapy is depending on cleaning and shaping of the root canals. The root canals have complex morphology and wide individual variations. The purpose of this study was to investigate the prevalence of second mesio-buccal canal (MB2) of maxillary first molars in Erbil population using cone beam computed tomography (CBCT).  Materials and Methods: A total of 101 permanent maxillary first molars were randomly selected from Erbil population. All teeth were examined for the number of root canals and the presence of second mesiobuccal canal by Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT).  Result: The MB2 canal was found in 80.2% (the 95% CI is 72.3% to 87.1%) of the analyzed cases (81/101).  Conclusion: The second mesiobuccal canal was found in a high percentage of the sample. These results indicate that CBCT is an effective, high-precision diagnostic tool for detecting canals. Keywords: Maxillary First Molars, Second Mesio-Buccal Canal, Cone Beam Computer Tomography, Erbil Population |
|  | Re- Establishment of an Occlusal Vertical Dimension for Eroded teeth: A Full Mouth Rehabilitation (Case Report) | Dr. Joanna Majid Hayder | BDS. MSc. Candidate/ prosthodontic department / Joint mastering program between Tishk International University& Hawler Medical University | Introduction:  During the life of a person all teeth suffer a certain wear due to functional activity. Occlusal wear has mostly been attributed to attrition, erosion, abrasion, and parafunctional habits. Excessive wear of anterior dental elements to the patient’s occlusion re-establishment must be observed, including the recovery of the occlusal vertical dimension (OVD). When a patient presents decreased OVD, because of advanced tooth abrasion, attrition, or tooth loss, its facial appearance is aged due to the decrease of the lower third of the face, lips intrusion, drop of the nose and can also bring phonetic and masticatory disorders and possible involvement of the  temporomandibular joint (TMJ) and mastication muscles.  In general, in a situation that there was loss of dental elements or excessive wear of them, the OVD must be recovered before any definitive restorative procedure is executed, it must be done gradually at the beginning of treatment.  Temporary acrylic resin crowns, fixed prosthesis or even interim removable prosthesis should be used for initial adaptation, particularly in determining a stable and functional occlusal vertical dimension.  Clinical Report: A 46 years old kurdish female presents to the clinic, the patient presented missing four teeth: maxillary first molars and mandibular first molars. From her history we distinguished that she had extracted them due to dental caries. There was severe attrition of maxillary anterior teeth. Patient’s chief concern was to be able to regain proper function at the upper cost and with particular esthetic concern.   Diagnosis and Treatment Planning: Mandibular Removable partial denture to gradually increase the VDO and gaining ideal occlusion, followed by root canal treatment for maxillary remained roots and teeth with built ups and composite fillings, to be ready for final restoration as fixed bridges and crowns prosthesis.  Treatment Procedure: The procedure will be presented by me step by step as a poster by pictures from A to Z. The high differences between before and after the treatment will be realized. |
|  | Oral Manifestations and Complications of Diabetes Mellitus, The role of Oral Maxillofacial Medicine in Early Diagnosis and Treatment | Dr.Sabah Nuri Mizel | F.K.B.M.S Oral Maxillofacial Medicine | Diabetes Mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by the presence of chronic hyperglycemia accompanied to greater or less extent by alterations to carbohydrates, protein and lipid metabolisms associated with many oral manifestations that appear long before patient's awareness of having diabetes and 30 % of newly discovered diabetic patients are first discovered and diagnosed at the dental office.  In this article I report the oral manifestations and Complications of Diabetes Mellitus with clinical pictures of real cases of diabetic patients. |
|  | Oral manifestations and complications of Diabetes Mellitus The role of oral maxillofacial medicine in early detection and treating oral complications | dr.Sabah Nuri Mizel | F.K.B.M.S. Oral Maxillofacial Medicine | Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by the presence of chronic hyperglycemia accompanied to greater or lesser extent by alterations to carbohydrate, protein, and lipid metabolisms and it had become a global epidemic and presents many complications associated with many oral manifestations that appear long before patient's awareness of having D.M. (1) with 30% of newly discovered diabetic patients are first discovered and diagnosed at the dental office. In this article I report Oral manifestations of diabetes Mellitus and oral complications by presenting clinical cases of diabetic patients complaining from theses oral complications . |