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Double blinded randomized clinical trial for the effectiveness of different sensitivity tooth paste

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Objectives: Compare the effectiveness of different types of toothpaste for the management of tooth sensitivity, in a double blinded randomized control clinical trial.

Materials & Methods: Population: all previous patients who visited the institute in the past 2 years with a history of teeth sensitivity. Sampling and grouping: randomly selected by a dental nurse using the file numbers of each patient, assigned to Four groups, group 1 (Zendium) group 2 (Sensodyne) group 3 (Colgate) and group 4 (Signal) as a control, each group had 20 patients. Patients are to fill a pain chart when using different stimuli in the dental surgery as a base line and then repeated every 7 days till the end of the test period. All groups use soft Oral B brush 2 times a day for 21 days. Dentists and patients don't know which type of tooth paste is being used.

Results: Group 2 had the most reduction in tooth sensitivity, followed by group 3, followed by group 1, followed by group 4.

Conclusion: Sensodyne repair and protect, GSK, appeared to be the most effective for the reduction of tooth sensitivity.

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The effect of low-level laser on healing of jaw fracture: An experimental study

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Aim: The current study was conducted in an attempt to accelerate the healing process and minimizing the period of fixation of jaw fractures using low level laser therapy in respect to rate of callus formation.

Material & Methods: This study was performed on twenty dogs, all of them were subjected to intentional fracture in their mandibles in both sides (right and left) and then were fixed using intra-osseous wiring, they were divided into 2 groups. Group I (3weeks groups) has received low level laser therapy (LLLT) to their left sides for the area of fractures post-surgery for 9 sessions while the right sides not subjected to laser and served as a control. Group II (6weeks group) has received low level laser therapy (LLLT) to their left sides for the area of fractures post-surgery for 15 sessions, while the right sides not subjected to laser and served as a control. The left sides were subjected to diode laser of 980nm wavelength for 2 minutes touching the outer surface of skin towards the fracture line.

Results: There was a significant increase in bone density in the laser sides (left sides) of both groups comparing with the control sides (right sides).

Conclusion: Low level laser therapy was proved to have the ability to assist and accelerate the healing process of jaw fractures. It has a bio-stimulatory effect on osteoblast-like cells after laser irradiation and so shortens the duration of fixation of fractured bone.

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