

Evaluation of dental treatment under general anesthesia in healthy and special need children

Shady Ahmed Moussa
Zagazig University, Egypt

Purpose: This retrospective study evaluated different dental treatment modalities operated under General Anesthesia (G. A) and compared the performed treatments in normal and special-needs children.

Methods & Materials: Data was collected from Pediatric-Dentistry-Unit at King-Saud-Hospital. Patients less than 15 years-old who were dental-treated under(G. A) from September, 2008 to December, 2013 were divided into 2-groups. The normal patients were assigned to group(π) and special-needs patients who had any mental, physical or medical-disability were assigned to group(β). Treatment-modalities such as Teeth-restoration, pulp-therapy, stainless-steel crowns-capping, fissure-sealant-application and extraction were statically-analyzed by t-test.

Results: A total of 756-patients were treated under(G. A), 641-patients were included in group(π) and 115-patients were assigned to group(β). The major underlying problems in group(β) were diabetic(13%), renal-failure(3. 5%), and cardiac(6%), mental-retardation(38. 3%), autism(7. 8%), cerebral-palsy(20%), developmental-delays(2. 6%) and epilepsy(8. 7%). There were insignificant differences in ages, sex and total number of treated teeth in both groups, $p > 0. 001$. (59%)of group(π) and (40. 9%)of group(β) were younger than 6-years their mean of extracted-teeth was significantly greater in group(β) and there was a significant increase of restored-teeth and sealant-procedures in group(π), there also were significant increases in using crowns and pulp-therapies in group(β), $P < 0. 05$. However, (41%)of group(π) and (59. 1%)of group(β) were larger than 6-years showed a significant increase in teeth-extraction in group(β) but there were more crowns and pulp-therapies in group(π) but there were insignificant differences in restoration and sealant-procedures between groups, $P > 0. 05$.

Conclusion: G. A for special-needs and young-children was essential as well as safe and efficient. Also, performed treatment modalities were affected specially by mental, medical and physical-disability-conditions who needed simple procedure with minimal-complication.

Biography

Shady A. Moussa had received his Doctor of Dental Surgery in 2000 from Cairo University (Egypt) and his postgraduate Master of pediatric dentistry and oral public health from Al-Azhar University in 2006 and his PhD in pediatric dentistry and oral public health Al-Azhar University (Egypt) in 2012. He is a lecture in Zagazig University, and currently working as consultant of pediatric dentistry in King Saud Hospital (Saudi Arabia). Dr. Shady published several articles in peer-reviewed journals.

shashyshaty@yahoo.com