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## Spectrum of salivary glands lesions in pakistan: six years data from the largest government based reference laboratory of sindh, pakistan

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**Background:** The spectrum of salivary gland lesions is wide and the relative prevalence of neoplastic versus non-neoplastic lesions is variable in different studies. The diagnosis of salivary glands lesions, usually presenting as a facial or neck lump, is a clinical dilemma for surgeons and histopathologists due to their unique anatomical location. Data regarding spectrum of salivary gland lesions is scanty in Pakistan. This study will therefore pool data into national and international statistics for salivary gland disorders.

**Objectives:** To describe Pathology based spectrum of salivary gland-lesions in Pakistani population.

**Setting:** A six years observational study conducted at the Department of Histopathology, Dow diagnostic, reference and research laboratory (DDRRL), Karachi. All salivary gland lesions received at the laboratory during 2009-2014 were included in the study.

**Results:** A total of 370 samples were investigated. Of these, a total of 104(28%) were non-neoplastic and 266(72%) were neoplastic lesions. Out of 104 non-neoplastic lesions, 61 cases (58.6%) were of inflammatory origin and 43 (41.3%) were mucocoeles. Out of 61 inflammatory lesions, chronic sialadenitis 48 cases (78.6 %) were the most common lesions. Submandibular gland was the most common effected site. For mucocoeles, lower lip was the most common site. Of the 266 neoplastic lesions, a total of 209 (78.5%) were benign while 57 cases (21.4%) were malignant. Pleomorphic adenoma was the commonest salivary glands benign neoplastic lesions, 188 (89.9%) followed by benign epidermal inclusion cysts as 6 cases (2.8%) and warthin's tumour as 4 cases (1.9%). Parotid glands were involved in majority of pleomorphic adenoma cases, 132 (70.2) out of 188 cases. In malignant tumours, 21 cases (36.8%) of Adenoid cystic carcinoma were the most common salivary gland malignant neoplastic lesion, 18 cases (31.5%) were mucoepidermoid

**Conclusion:** Chronic sialadenitis was the most common non-neoplastic lesion, pleomorphic adenoma was the most common benign lesion and adenoid cystic carcinoma (followed by mucoepidermoid carcinoma) was the most common malignant lesion.

**Keywords:** Chronic Sialadenitis, Mucocoeles, Pleomorphic Adenoma, Adenoid cystic carcinoma, Mucoepidermoid carcinoma Parotid gland, Submandibular gland

## Wear performance of zirconia ceramics: Advantages and future possibilities

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The knowledge of wear resistance of dental ceramics after grinding and polishing treatment has significant importance in giving an insight towards their mean clinical working-life and performance. Extensive research has been conducted to determine how surface modifications (viz. grinding and polishing) and veneering affect wear resistance. In this respect, Zirconia has been the most common ceramic studied in great detail through polished, glazed, polished/sandblasted and re-glazed models. Using steatite or human enamel as antagonists, variable parameters of force, cycle number and methodology (chewing simulators, Alabama wear testing device etc) have continued to show no measureable surface loss found with respect to zirconia, whereas highest wear by veneered ceramics. Moreover, glazed zirconia showed more wear than polished zirconia. This report is a literature review bringing forth the benchmarks set by previously conducted wear resistance studies on ceramics, highlighting the motivation behind zirconia's prominence for its minimum self and antagonistic wear, along with esthetic and high strength restorations. It also focuses on the need to conduct simulations on other dental ceramics in order to successfully comment upon their wear performance after surface treatments.