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Applications of digital dentistry in modern dentistry, from virtuality to reality

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Digital dentistry is now very widely accepted and is already in use in dental practice all over the world. This presentation will demonstrate how this innovation can provide the dentist with useful diagnostic information and additional treatment skills. This concept can integrate and combine a many different specialities together to produce a standardized computer generated surgical and restorative dental solutions guides for the patients by allowing the operator and general practitioners to apply the predetermined treatment plan for different surgical and prosthetic treatments that are difficult or even impossible to obtain by conventional methods. In this presentation, computer guided implant surgery will be discussed in details from A to Z, starting from the CBCT scanning protocol till the drilling protocol and types of drilling systems. Also in this presentation the types of computer generated surgical stents used for orthognathic surgeries will be highlighted. Also planning for different types of prosthetic restorations can be planned in Three-dimensional aspects and also executed. In addition the translation of the digital smile design can be planned and physically achieved by the aid of many 3rd party softwares. Finally, other applications of digital dentistry will be mentioned briefly

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Oral hygiene and dental health among pregnant women attending in a selected hospital in Dhaka city: A cross sectional study

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Introduction: Pregnancy can have an important effect on oral health. During pregnancy some physiological changes are found to affect oral health.

Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the status of oral hygiene and dental health among pregnant women attended in a selected hospital of Dhaka city.

Method: This was a cross sectional study carried out amongst the pregnant women who visited outpatient department of Ad-din Medical College and Hospital, Dhaka. A total of 210 study samples were taken from 10th September to 10th December 2014.

Results: The mean age of the respondents was 27±5 years. Majority of the respondents were illiterate or had education up to primary level. Regarding oral health care, 38% of the pregnant women were found to brush their teeth twice in a day while before pregnancy a lower proportion (27%) of them were found to brush twice in a day and the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2=5.094$; $p=0.024$). Similarly after pregnancy, significantly a higher proportion (33%) of the respondent were found to floss every day ($\chi^2=5.094$; $p=0.024$). On examination it was found that majority of the pregnant women were suffering from some kind of oral diseases and the diseases were gum bleeding (23.8%), swelling of gum (24.0%), history of previous gum bleeding (4.0%), gingivitis (31.0%), calculus (15.0%), pregnancy epulis (11.0%), toothache (7.7%), cavities (5.5%), sensitive teeth (3.3%), angular stomatitis (6.0%), pericoronitis (4.7%), 3rd molar impacted (15.0%), swelling of face (7.0%), life threatening condition (1.0%), pain or infection with gross caries (45.0%) and tooth mobility (6.0%).

Conclusion: A higher proportion of pregnant women were found to concern more about oral health. However, majority of the pregnant women were found to suffer from some oral diseases which are known to be associated with pregnancy.

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