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New system of orthodontics with mini tubes, Flow Jacsystem

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The FlowJac System constitutes analternate highly innovative esthetics, for patients who don't tolerate brackets and do not accept the use of removable appliances; itis ideal for simple alignments and resolution of relapse and constitutes a solution both in adults for the procedures of pre prosthetics as well as in children and adolescents to maintain clean oral tissues and a healthy periodontics. The objective of the presentation of thesystem of mini tubes is to informaboutth is new and latestalternativeto treatment, itscomponents, installation, strategies and basicbiological fundamentals and biomechanics. Thesystem has been patented in Colombia and has proven successful in more than 300 patients for about 6 years now. For the movement, it is required millimetertubes of about 2 to 5 millimeters which support arches that are super elastic activated through the dental pieces to move in the resolution of malocclusions. The clinical procedures in thissystem are a combination of science and art which require more dedication and analysis to obtain better results, both in simple procedures as in complex cases of class II, class III and deviation of jaws, like wise the biochemistry involved in the closing of spaces depends on the application of differential forces which do not take into account wings of bracket. It is considered as anorthodontics system minimally invasivewhichgive patients a highlevel of hygiene, comfort and esthetics, respecting the muscular function and the biological spacebetween the softtissue and bucalsurface of theteeth. Its fundaments constitute the sum of basic concepts of the main techniques in orthodontics and its learning theory is based on the sum of knowledge and application of own strategies and other philosophies.

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The effect of Ga-Al-As laser light on the healing of hard palate mucosa of diabetic mice

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Objective: The effect of infrared light of gallium aluminum arsenide (Ga-Al-As) lasers on wound healing of hard palate gingival was comparedwith control group.

Background data: Low level laser therapy (LLLT) has been used to accelerate the wound healing, but a lot of questions about the use of it as a therapeutic agent have not been answered yet.

Methods: Seventy five adult male mice after surgical procedure were divided into 5 groups (n=15): Control group: without laser, GD1 and GD2 groups: treated with Ga-Al-As laser (wavelengths 830 nm, peak power 25 mW, and spot size 0.10 cm^2). Five animals from each group were sacrificed by inhalation of chloroform in closed space on the third, seventh and fourteenth days after surgery, and samples were removed for histological analysis.

Results: On the third and seventh day post surgical procedure the number of PMN in all experimental groups was significantly lower than that from control group. On the seventh and fourteenth, the fibroblasts and endothelial cell counts in all experimental groups were also significantly higher than that from control groups, and the number of fibroblast on seventh and fourteenth days was the only significant difference between experimental groups.

Biography

Farahnaz Fahimipour has completed his DDS at the age of 25 years from Dental School of ShaheedBeheshti University of Medical Sciences. She is PhD candidate in Biodental Material at Tehran University of Medical Sciences and is studying Biomaterial in Biomedical Engineering of Amirkabir University of Technology. He has published 4 papers in reputed journals.

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