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Combination of oral and intravenous sedation for mesiodens extraction in children

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Purpose: The aim of this study is to evaluate oral and intravenous sedation in the outpatient setting as a safe and effective means of managing young patients requiring mesiodens extraction.

Patients and Methods: Records were reviewed retrospectively for patients undergoing mesiodens removal from January 2013 to September 2014 at our hospital. A total of nineteen (male: 15, female: 4) patients classified as ASA > were studied. All patients were seen to have two mesiodens. The treatment plan was to extract the two mesiodens during one sedation visit. Patients were between age of 4 and 11 years (mean 6.7±18.8 months) with mean weight 22.7±3.6kg(17.7-32.1kg). Vital signs, sedation drug dosage, sedation time, location of mesiodens and etc were studied.

Results: An average of 14.3±2.5 ml (10-20ml) chloral hydrate and 15.2±2.8ml(12-20ml) hydroxyzine was used for oral sedation. Nitrous oxide/oxygen was administrated for 40.3 ±10.4 minutes (20-60mintues). Midazolam was given incrementally in a intravenous route with a total mean dosage of 3.6±1.2mg(1-5mg). In all cases supernumerary teeth were removed successfully.

Conclusion: Intravenous sedation combined with the conventional oral sedation method using chloral hydrate and hydroxyzine and nitrous oxide/oxygen inhalation can be an alternative to general anesthesia for mesiodens extraction when administrated and monitored properly.

Biography

Soo Jeong Lee received her dental degree from Chonnam National University in Gwangju, South Korea. She is on her last year of pediatric dental residency at Ajou University Hospital, Suwon, South Korea.

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