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Comprehensive treatment strategies for chronic periodontitis in metabolic syndrome cases

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Aim: Metabolic syndrome (MS), a cluster of diabetes, dyslipidemia, hypertension and obesity is closely associated with Chronic Periodontitis (CP) and often complicates its management. This study describes interdisciplinary management of severe CP in two patients with MS.

Methods: Case 1- A 55 year old female with MS since eight years complained of bleeding while brushing and mobile teeth. She had relatively fair oral hygiene with Grade 2 bleeding on probing, generalized deep periodontal pockets of 7 mm and Grade 2 mobility in relation to 26. She was managed with combined medical and periodontal therapy including surgery. Case 2: A 65 year old female with a history of MS for ten years complained of pain and pus discharge from lower front teeth since ten days. She had poor oral hygiene with multiple periodontal abscesses, generalized Grade 2 bleeding on probing, papillary enlargements in maxillary and mandibular anterior region and generalized 6 mm periodontal pockets. As the patient was geriatric with fluctuating systemic profile only palliative periodontal therapy along with replacement of antihypertensive agent was done.

Results: Successful periodontal treatment in both the cases resulted in improvement of HbA1c levels and stable metabolic parameters during follow up for one year.

Conclusion: This report highlights the importance of interdisciplinary management of patients with MS. CP is closely associated with MS and often deteriorates the latter. Therefore its prompt management may not only improve existing systemic conditions but may prevent development of more serious cardiac complications.

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Do skeletal discrepancies influence canine position?

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Purpose of the Study: To investigate canine position in two planes of space (sagittally and vertically) in relation to different skeletal malocclusion groups.

Methodology: This study was performed retrospectively on 45 patients with one or more impacted canines using cephalometric and orthopantomographic radiographic images. The sample represents both genders (males and females) with a mean age of 16 years. For comparison the recorded radiographic morphologic parameters were five: ANB angle, Wits appraisal analysis, Canine angulation, FH-MP, and axial inclination of maxillary incisor in sagittal plane.

Results: Our findings showed that upper canine impaction was more frequent than lower canine in both genders, and palatal impaction was more common than buccal with higher significance in male subjects than females. In sagittal relationship the highest frequency of impacted canine was found in CLIII skeletal discrepancy, while the lowest was in CI II div 2, Intermediated by CL I and CL II div 1. Comparison between both genders in vertical plane showed that impacted canines were more significant in female hyperdivergent faces, in contrary to the hypodivergent male patients who recorded more canine impaction.

Conclusion: Our study indicates that there is a more significant association between canine impaction and sagittal or vertical dentofacial discrepancies. The results also indicate that patients with certain dento facial deformities can be at higher risk of having impacted canines. In conclusion impaction of canines may represent alternative benchmark for the study of different malocclusion groups with respect to racism and ethnicity.

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