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Study of exposure dentists in Damascus to some occupational risks

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Background: Although identification of risks to dental healthcare workers has been explored in several industrialized nations, very little data is available from developing countries.

Aim of Study: This paper examines the occupational hazards present in the dental environment and reports survey results concerning attitudes and activities of a group of Syrian dental care providers.

Methods: A survey on occupational hazards was conducted among the clinical dental at the Dental clinic in Damascus, Syria. Staff responded 107 dentists, subject ages ranged from 24 to 75 years with.

Results: 41 Dentists (38.7%) could recall a sharp injury in the past six months, and the majority (60.7%) had regular contact with dental amalgam, while backache was the most frequently experienced hazard in 57.9% of the subjects.

Conclusions: This study shows that, in spite of a high level of awareness about the occupational risks among dental practitioners, however, clinical procedures for the prevention of occupational risks within the dental healthcare workers is not enough. Back pain was the common form of occupational hazards.

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A case of Vander Woude Syndrome with rare phenotypic expressions

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Objectives: To present a case of Vander Woude Syndrome with Rare Phenotypic Expressions.

Case: A 12 year old male patient with complaint of drainage of fluid from depression on the lower lip reported in the Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology of King George Medical University Lucknow. The watery discharge was continuous and was aggravated during eating. Past surgical history revealed that the patient had undergone surgical correction of upper cleft lip and cleft palate at the age of 10 months. The family history did not reveal consanguineous marriage of his parents. According to his mother, the patient was born after a normal, full-term pregnancy with no exposure to radiation. The extra oral examination revealed surgical scar of the upper operated bilateral cleft lip and a median transverse pit on the lower lip filled with watery fluid. Intraoral examination of soft tissues showed a surgical scar of cleft palate correction. Dental examination revealed missing maxillary lateral incisors (hypodontia) and malpositioned teeth. An orthopantomograph disclosed bilateral palatal cleft and missing maxillary lateral incisors. On examination the left feet showed complete syndactyly of second and third toe while partial syndactyly of second and third toe was evident in right feet. The ultrasonography (USG) of lower abdomen revealed which was located in inguinal canal. The USG and colour Doppler examination further revealed that both testes were undescended & slightly reduced in volume with normal contour, echotexture and vascularity with no evidence of varicocele on any side. The clinical diagnosis of VWS syndrome was made on the basis of above findings.

Conclusions: The current case have classical feature of VWS with some rare feature like undescended small testis and unreported finding of syndactyly of second and third toes adds on to the existing knowledge of VWS presentation.

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