CONCLUSION/CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE: It is known that the treatment is required due to functional, phonetic, and aesthetic problems in amelogenesis imperfecta. These cases should be resolved using multidisciplinary treatment approaches.

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General Dentistry » Special Care Dentistry

Research - Accepted: Poster Presentation

Empowering Healthcare Professionals: Developing Comprehensive Oral Health Inequalities Module

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AIM or PURPOSE: Considering the significant global burden of oral health inequalities in vulnerable populations, there is an imperative need to develop educational course modules for medical, dental, and nursing professionals to bolster awareness to mitigate oral health inequalities.

MATERIALS and METHOD: A robust collaborative effort between Queen Mary University London (UK) and Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (India) jointly devised a course module to foster capacity building for healthcare professionals to mitigate oral health inequalities in vulnerable populations. A core committee of dental health experts designed an innovative course module outline and evaluation methods. The course module was delivered to 150 undergraduate students in India through six sessions. Pre- and post-assessment questionnaires comprising 15 questions were administered to assess knowledge improvement and gather feedback on implementation challenges and strengths.

RESULTS: The results indicated a notable increase in participants' knowledge of oral health inequalities among vulnerable populations, with a mean pre-assessment score of 3.27 and a mean post-assessment score of 8.6, yielding a significant difference at $p < 0.05$. This increase in knowledge among the participants provided a platform where participants were keen to align their practice towards preventive and promotive oral healthcare, with compassion.

CONCLUSION(S): This initiative represents a significant step towards transforming healthcare education, fostering collaborations, and ultimately reducing oral health inequalities in India. The present course module could be used by other countries with minor revisions for cross-cultural adaptation. Implementation of the course would enhance human resource capacity leading to improved oral health outcomes for vulnerable populations.

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Case Study - Accepted: Poster Presentation

Painless dentistry techniques for successful practice growth

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INTRODUCTION: Managing a patient with severe dental phobia without sedation, using novel pain control techniques and technologies which can help millions of patients with anxiety and thousands of dentists boost their practice.

CASE DESCRIPTION: Patient needed one extraction, two root canals, and three deep fillings, medical evaluations approved her for dental treatment. Following a 30-minute counseling session, I initiated procedures by applying Pro Gel B, a flavored benzocaine anesthetic by (septodent) and waited for two minutes, I utilized virtual Reality glasses with headgear playing her favorite music to enhance relaxation. The Needle-free injector from (Injux) further anesthetized deeper layers. Buffering lidocaine with sodium bicarbonate and warming it with catridge warmer aligned its pH and temperature with her body. To minimize pain, I used a vibrotactile instrument (dental vibe) and an Electronic slow Injection device from sunshine medical for precise lidocaine delivery.

A chemo-mechanical caries removal method, involving V carie solve a papain gel from (Vishal Dentocare) followed by air abrasion using 29 microns aluminum oxide with Acquacut quattro from (Velopex).

DISCUSSION: Nitrous oxide being contraindicated, Judicious use of a combination of multiple new techniques and technologies described above can efficiently control pain and anxiety and successfully deliver any dental treatments in a painless and comfortable way.

CONCLUSION/CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE: This comprehensive approach effectively eliminates pain, discomfort and anxiety. Researches shows the prevalence of dental anxiety, affecting nearly 45% of the population, with almost 25% avoiding treatments. Integrating painless techniques into practice can help patients struggling with dental anxiety and also clinic owners build and grow their practice.

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Papillon- Lefèvre Syndrome: A Report of 2 Cases

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INTRODUCTION: Papillon-Lefèvre syndrome (PLS) is a rare syndrome caused by a mutation in the cathepsin C gene and is inherited as autosomal recessive. Studies have shown that the likelihood of developing the syndrome as a result of genetic mutations increases in children of parents who have had consanguineous marriages. It does not discriminate gender. Patients have hyperkeratotic areas on the hands and feet. It has been reported that teeth erupt normally but teeth are lost rapidly due to resorption in periodontal tissues.

Prosthetic rehabilitation is very difficult due to aggressive resorption of the alveolar bone.

CASE DESCRIPTION: In 2021, a male and a female siblings visited the Gazi University Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Clinic for dental treatment. After thorough examinations, the brother underwent total teeth extraction and subsequent prosthetic treatment, while the sister received a removable prosthesis after her teeth extraction. Two years later, it was determined that there was no issue with the brother's prosthesis, and he will continue to use it. As for the sister, a total prosthesis was planned after all her teeth were extracted. Patients who receive regular check-ups will be evaluated for dental implant applications once their growth and development are complete.

DISCUSSION: PLS is a very rare disorder. For this reason, literature information is also quite scarce. It is very important for dentists to be careful, to diagnose this syndrome early and to manage successful treatment.

CONCLUSION/CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE: We aimed to report the effects of the rare PLS disease in the siblings

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Commissioning of Evening Dental Clinics to overcome Negative Demand

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INTRODUCTION: In India, many dental colleges decline in performance due to gradual decline in interest by administration, cutting down the promotion budgets, product / services not being improved, evening clinic practice dilemma among many consultants in the departments. In part it can be due to negative demand for dental services, people tend to avoid visiting clinics due to leave problem or absenting problem from workplace.

CASE DESCRIPTION: The purpose of the study was to identify the familiar reasons that community around this institute preferring to attend alternative hours of dental clinics other than in the mornings and understanding the clinician and patient satisfaction after initiating the evening clinics.

DISCUSSION: The questionnaire survey among 150 patients attending the current day-time outpatient clinics, by marketing team of the hospital suggested the following findings. 100 patients suggested that they were taking leave from their college, 65 patients suggested that their children have missed school, 35 patients were old, retired people who were accompanied by their attendants who were employed and came on leave. The 50 professors at the college had a dilemma about who will share the consultancy cabins, days in a week they will be allotted cabins, whether laboratory and material supply will continue full-fledged, how much consultancy fees capping will be applicable. Administrators held a series of discussions to avoid all conflicts and initiated the evening clinics. Patient footfalls for evening clinics are steadily increasing.

CONCLUSION/CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE: Access to dental care among the community improved by extending clinic hours, 50 patients visited per day.

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Clinical application of polyetheretherketone material for full arch splint

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INTRODUCTION: In this study, we fabricated a full arch splint using polyetheretherketone, known as a super engineering plastic, and reported its high conformability, appropriate retention force, and good progress. Consent for publication was obtained from the patient's family, and there is no COI relationship with any company that should be disclosed.

CASE DESCRIPTION: The patient was a 21-year-old female with Angelman's syndrome. She had been using a full arch splint made of a resin plate because of severe occlusal wear of her remaining teeth due to severe involuntary movements. However, the durability of the splint was low and it had to be remanufactured frequently, so we decided to fabricate a full arch splint made of polyetheretherketone.

DISCUSSION: The full arch splint fabricated in this study can achieve the same functionality as the metal splint clinically applied in our department in a short time and at a low cost, and can be used hygienically because of its extremely low water absorbency compared to conventional resin splints. But for esthetic considerations, a material that is more tooth-like in color is desirable.

CONCLUSION/CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE: 1. The full arch splint showed the fine fit. 2. The CAD/CAM system enabled the reconstruction of occlusal contact. 3. The amount of wear tended to increase compared to that of the metal splints. 4. Plaque adhesion was decrease compared to PMMA resin, and was easily cleaned.

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Noonan Syndrome: Due To 3 Case Reports

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INTRODUCTION: Noonan syndrome (NS) is a well-characterized multi-anomaly syndrome. Its frequency is estimated to be 1 in 1000 to 1 in 2500. The purpose of this case report is to present the clinical findings of three cases diagnosed with NS.

CASE DESCRIPTION: Three patients (2 girls, 1 boy) aged 4, 8, and 9 years old, diagnosed with NS, applied to the Department of Pedodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, Istanbul University. It was observed that there were physical and social developmental delays, lack of mane neck, auricular folds, droopy eyelids, nose with depressed root, abnormal skin pigmentation, abundant-curly-woolly hair and brown spots on various parts of the body. Eye defects, hearing impairment, arrhythmia and endocrine disorders were detected. When intraoral findings were evaluated, malocclusion, presence of deep palate dome, micrognathia and drooling were observed. It was reported that the patients could not provide their own oral care.

DISCUSSION: Fissure sealant was applied, oral hygiene education was given to their parents, and they were advised to perform routine dental check-ups every three months. The