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Madras Branch

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CONTENTS

1. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	01
2. SECRETARY'S MESSAGE	02
3. EDITOR'S MESSAGE	03
4. EDITORIAL BOARD	04
5. BEST E-POSTER ABSTRACT	05-14
6. BEST PAPER ABSTRACT	15-22

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Members,

Greetings from IDA Madras Branch!

IDA Madras Branch is the first branch to have been formed, even before independence. We strive to give the best of information and updates to all our members.

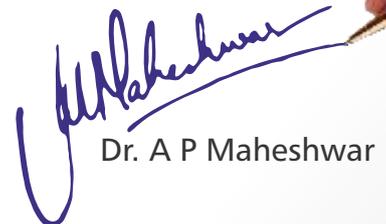


Dr. A P Maheshwar
President
IDA Madras Branch

I take this opportunity to invite our members to send interesting articles and case reviews. I would like to inform everyone that the National Students Conference is to be hosted by our branch this year. Further updates will follow.

My hearty congratulations to the young and vibrant editorial team led by Dr. C. K. Dilip Kumar, our Editor. I wish the team many more journals to follow.

Jai Hind !!Jai IDA!!

A hand holding a pen, writing a signature in blue ink. The signature is cursive and reads 'Dr. A P Maheshwar'.

Dr. A P Maheshwar

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

..



Dr. H. Thamizhchelvan
Hon. Branch Secretary
IDA - Madras Branch
Hon. Secretary National CDH
IDA (Head Office)

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "H. Thamizhchelvan", is shown next to a hand holding a pen.

Dr. H. Thamizhchelvan

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

It's a pleasure to greet the readers at the end of the year 2017. We have put forth the article with the events of MIDAS 2017 held on December 15th, 16th, & 17th. We have compiled the best abstracts from paper and poster presentations from MIDAS in the article. We heartily congratulate all the Participants and winners of MIDAS 2017. I appreciate the efforts of all my co-ordinates who were a helping hand in making this event into a great success. We are also happy that we are a part in providing a platform for the entire young and hot-blooded dentist in their progress.



Dr. C.K. Dilip Kumar
Editor-in-Chief
IDA - Madras Branch



Dr. C.K. Dilip Kumar

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MIDAS -2017 ABSTRACTS OF BEST E-POSTER AND BEST PAPER

E-POSTER PRESENTATIONS

EXOSOMES AS DRUG DELIVERY VEHICLES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE.

Podamekala, Roopavathi, D. Nivehdha

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Priyadharshini Dental
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Chennai

**MIDAS Reg. No: IDA-
104, IDA-102**

**Subject:
PHARMACOLOGY**

ABSTRACT:

Exosomes are naturally occurring nano size vehicles, composed of lipid bilayer with enclosing adhesive proteins and ribonucleic acids (RNA). They contain surface molecules that enable their uptake by recipient cells. Once attached, to the target cell, they induce signalling pathways via receptor-ligand interactions, get phagocytised and/ or fuse with the cell membrane to deliver the contents to its cytosol and produce the intended physiopharmacological response. The Exosomes secreted by monocytes and macrophages are capable of avoiding entrapment by the immune system complex and thereby they enhance the effective delivery of the incorporated drug to the target cell. Recently, a new exosomal based drug delivery system has been developed using the enzyme catalase for the treatment of Parkinson's disease. The catalase is loaded into the exosome *ex vivo*, the size of the exosome catalase formulation (exoCAT) is ranged between 100-200nm. The methods of loading the catalase includes: incubation at room temperature, permeabilization with saponin, sustained release and preservation of catalase against degradation by proteases. The encapsulation of catalase into Exosomes may preserve catalase enzymatic activity, prolong bioavailability and improve therapeutic efficacy of the drug. Hence, exosome based formulations are effective in the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders which are attributed to their ability to cross the otherwise impermeable biological barriers by using patient-derived tissue as a source of biocompatible and individualized therapeutic drug delivery vehicles.

METHODS TO REDUCE POLYMERIZATION SHRINKAGE

Liza Mary Mathews, Gayathridevi. S

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Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA-
1027, IDA-1002

Subject:
CONSERVATIVE
DENTISTRY

ABSTRACT:

Polymerization shrinkage is one of the main disadvantages in composite resin. It leads to marginal leakage, secondary caries, restoration displacement, tooth fracture and post-operative sensitivity. There are various methods to reduce polymerization which includes various techniques by the operator as well as modification in the material aspects by the manufacturers. This poster will elaborate on the various techniques to reduce polymerization shrinkage thereby achieving a good composite restoration.

EMERGING ROLE OF ADIPOKINES AS MEDIATORS IN ATHEROSCLEROSIS

Gokul. C

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Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No. : IDA-
1156

Subject:
BIOCHEMISTRY.

ABSTRACT:

Atherosclerotic cardiovascular diseases is a major health problem around the world. Recent advances in obesity research strongly indicate that adipose tissue is an active endocrine organ that secretes multiple bioactive factors categorized as adipokines. Studies demonstrate the pro-inflammatory effects as well as atherogenic properties of adipokines. Adipokines also participate in the regulation of endothelial function, which is an early event in atherosclerosis. We discuss insights into the role and the therapeutic potential of adipokines as mediators of atherosclerosis.

OOCYTE CRYOPRESERVATION: A BIG STEP AGAINST THE BIOLOGICAL CLOCK

Paul Kevin Abhishek, Lohendran Balachandran

2nd Year BDS,
Meenakshi Ammal Dental
College and Hospital
Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA-
1179, IDA-1163

Subject: PHYSIOLOGY

ABSTRACT:

Also called as frozen egg pregnancy, this is an advanced method of reproduction to outlook infertility. This was started by the *American Society for Reproductive Medicine* in October 2012 until which this was fictional. **Dr. Christopher Chen** from Singapore reported the world's first pregnancy in 1986 using previously frozen oocytes. The egg is the largest cell in the human body and contains a high amount of water. When the egg is frozen the ice crystals that form can destroy the integrity of the cell. To prevent this a newer flash freezing process called vitrification is practiced and eggs are preserved at -196 degree Celsius for ten years. This technique had many advantages over IVF like religious or ethical reasons and also has been a good choice for women who have

undergone chemotherapy and early menopause. The procedure is very costly but it's worth it. In India the cost rate is approx. ₹ 49,000/- for egg freezing including vitrification cost excluding fertility medication and ₹ 99,100 if fertility medication is also included the success rate is 25% to 35% for women who have frozen their eggs between 25 to 40 years of age. Studies show no increased rate of chromosomal defects in such babies. With USA initiating many awareness camps on social egg freezing now this has been followed in many countries including India. For your information, Diana Hayden, former miss world became one of the first Indian women to give birth through the frozen egg technology in 2016.

ALLURING SIGNS IN ORTHODONTICS

Priya Darshini. G, Rebekah. R

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SRM Dental College and
Hospital,
Ramapuram, Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA-
1296, IDA-1292

Subject:
ORTHODONTICS AND
DENTOFACIAL
ORTHOPAEDICS

ABSTRACT:

Magnets have been used in dentistry for many years. Over the last decade, magnets have been widely used in orthodontics and dentofacial orthopaedic. Earlier the use of magnets was limited due to the unavailability of small size magnets, but after the introduction of rare earth magnets and their availability in small sizes, their use has increased considerably. Magnetic devices offer an optimum and biologically safe force-generating system for orthodontic tooth movement. Rare earth magnets are capable of producing high force relative to their size due to the property of magneto-crystalline anisotropy. The various orthodontic applications of magnets include distalization, intrusion, extrusion, appliances for class II and class III corrections, retraction etc. for evaluation of biological safety of magnets, three levels of testing are conducted:

LEVEL I: in-vitro testing to evaluate toxic and cariogenic effect

LEVEL II: testing on animals

LEVEL III: clinical trials

The advantages of magnetic force systems are

- Predictable force levels
- Better directional force.

ENDOTRACHEAL INTUBATION AND DENTAL INJURIES

Aishwarya Lakshmi, Rishika Sihare, Potluru Supraja Sai

D.A.P.M.R.V. Dental
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Bangalore

MIDAS Reg. No: IDA-
1370, IDA-1369, IDA-1957

SUBJECT:
ORAL SURGERY.

ABSTRACT:

The procedure of general anaesthesia requires endotracheal intubation. Its insertion has been reported to cause oral trauma including sore throat, oral mucosal ulcers, tongue injury, pharyngeal and laryngeal trauma, and tracheal and vocal cord injuries. In addition traumatic dental injury is also a frequent complication. Reported incidents is 12.1% to 25%. Traumatic dental injury following anaesthesia is defined as 'a change in dental status requiring dental consultation for repair'. The most common forms of dental injury are crown and root fracture, dislocations and avulsions. To decrease the incidence understanding the risk factors and methods of protection is important. Poor dentition, intubation difficulty and alternative airway device use are reported risk factors. Incidence of dental injuries are high in ENT department, gastroenterological surgeries, neurosurgeries and cardiothoracic surgeries. An average of 49N is applied to the maxillary incisors during conventional direct laryngoscopy and are at greater risk as they are frequently used as fulcrum. 23% of patients with dental injuries underwent extraction according to studies on treatment and outcome of dental injuries during general anaesthesia.

Although dental trauma caused by direct contact by laryngoscope blade is considered preventable mouth guard placement, only 2% of anaesthesiologists use dental shields. Its use is recommended during endotracheal intubations and dental screening is recommended. Thus this poster reviews the dental injuries due to endotracheal intubation and stresses on cooperation between anaesthesiologists and dentist to prevent such complications.

Keywords: *traumatic injury, surgery, dental injury, general anaesthesia, endotracheal intubation, laryngoscopy, mouth guards.*

'THE RISE OF THE FALLEN'
Resuscitate, Replace and Rejuvenate the Avulsed.

Harshitha. R, Anjana Murali

3rd Year BDS

D.A.P.M.R.V. Dental
College and Hospital
Bangalore

**MIDAS Reg. No: IDA-
1374, IDA- 2466**

Subject: PEDODONTICS

ABSTRACT:

Tooth avulsion is a complex traumatic, sudden, and unscheduled and unfortunate injury characterised by the complex dislodgement of the tooth from its socket. It causes damage to the supporting tissues vascular and nerve structures which require a prompt and correct emergency management for the good prognosis. When an injury occurs, immediate replantation is the recommended treatment in order to minimize the risk of post implantation resorption. Management and prevention if this emergency condition come in various tiers. The various target groups to be educated are parents teachers care takers general physicians nurses and pharmacist. Education of lay people on the topic becomes important. Among dental injuries avulsion of tooth is one of the most severe injuries which affects the children and adolescents the most. Nothing can be more distressing and destructing for a person and peers than losing permanent anterior teeth. This may turn to psychological problems. Although there are various modalities to replace a lost tooth, the role of immediate reimplantation is preferred and desired by many parents' children and clinicians. On the other hand many of them do not know what to do in such trauma and shock. Reimplantation is being widely accepted as an effective treatment for avulsed tooth. The long term fate of reimplanted teeth depends on factors like time interval between avulsion and re implantation, splinting, etc. appropriate education and usage of storage media is important factor affecting prognosis. Various storage media are available to keep the cells of tooth viable. This poster reviews the present day knowledge, first aid, briefs about reimplantation, follow up and management outside and inside dental office will be explained.

Keywords: *Reimplantation, storage, education, splinting.*

SURGICAL APPROACHES OF PAROTID GLAND AND IMPORTANCE OF APPLIED ANATOMY

E. Kanemozhe, R. Abarna, K. Thabitha

Karpaga Vinayaga
Institute of Dental Science
Chinnakolambakkam,
Madhuranthagam

ABSTRACT:

Parotid gland is the largest salivary gland in human body. Parotid gland is located on either sides of the mouth in front and below the external acoustic meatus. Structures passes through the parotid gland are external carotid artery, retromandibular vein and facial nerve. Facial nerve is considered as important structure during surgery, surgery must be performed very carefully because facial nerve passes through the centre of parotid gland. Facial nerve monitoring during parotid surgery reduces permanent facial nerve paralysis and syphilis causing granuloma formation in parotid gland. It causes malignant tumour in women about 60 yrs. of age. It occurs about 40 yrs. of age. Multiple cyst present in parotid gland can cause tumour.

PHARYNGEAL APPARATUS: REVISITED

Sumaiya .B, V. Bakyalakshmi, S. Shrikavi

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Tagore Dental College and
Hospital
Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA
1744, IDA 1722, IDA 2505

Subject:
ORAL HISTOLOGY

ABSTRACT:

The poster is being presented on pharyngeal apparatus and its derivatives. The derivatives of pharyngeal apparatus namely arches, pouches and grooves are represented on human face portrait. This representation would make students easier for understanding the concept of development. The anomalies that occur when there is deviation in the development of the face from pharyngeal apparatus are also depicted schematically. Role played by sonic hedgehog gene in first pharyngeal arch development is also added.

ORAL BIOFILM

Sabiha Naaz S, Varsha AV

2nd Year BDS,
Asan Memorial Dental
College and Hospital
Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No. : IDA
2012, IDA 2011

Subject:
MICROBIOLOGY

ABSTRACT:

Oral cavity harbours to the growth of variety of microbes. Oral biofilms are mixed species-microbial communication and their uncontrolled outgrowth can express as oral diseases which include caries, periodontitis, otitis media, etc. Owing to their properties these biofilms pose a serious challenges to the clinicians. They have the potential to influence the growth of the species which are beneficial to the biofilm and discourage the growth of competitors. They also add issues to the clinicians by their multidrug resistance property. The need of the hour is to supplement the conventional treatment strategies like scaling, root planning

and surgery with chemical plaque control agents, antimicrobial and local drug delivery (LDD) systems to fight the menace of biofilm. Biofilm are difficult to locate and remove, so various conventional techniques are followed to improve the dental status, a newer modified irrigation device has been introduced which is named as water pik. These irrigator devices aids the practioners and is also widely accepted by the patients. The role of dentist extends much beyond the removal of biofilms but encompasses educating and motivating the patients to do so. This would go a long way in creating and maintaining a disease free oral environment.

DERMATOGLYPHICS

Sruthirajeshwari G, J Infenta Dhivya

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Sri Venkateswara Dental
College and Hospital
Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA
2435, IDA 2426

Subject:
ORAL MEDICINE AND
RADIOLOGY

ABSTRACT:

Dermatoglyphics is the study of naturally occurring pattern of surface in hand and feet of human beings. Statistical analysis showed significant increase in the percentage of loops among gutkha chewers wit OSMF, the people with more number of loop patterns are more prone to develop OSMF as compared to those with other patterns. Hence Dermatoglyphics can be used in modern era.

CRACK IT ELSE CRAWL!

Honeysha. E, Srividhya.S

Intern, Sri Venkateswara
Dental College & Hospital
Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA
2465, IDA 2422

Subject:
IMPLANTOLOGY

ABSTRACT:

Dental implant today has become an indispensable part of our day to day dentistry has a predictable option for replacing the missing teeth. Though this field has seen a wide range of success so far, still several advancements are continuously being made regarding materials and methodologies. However, the most threatening complication occurring in the posterior maxillary region is the sinus perforation which was once thought almost inevitable. Today modern implant designs attempt to overcome this shortcomings of conventional methods. Newer implant technology not only restores the edentulous space but also serves as a mode of elevation of sinus thereby reducing postoperative side effects, chair time and recovery period. Further newer techniques have been proposed to completely bypass this sinus at the same time reducing the treatment duration and to treat medically compromised patients. Thus these advanced techniques gives us a choice between long term success rates versus minimal possible complication. Do we really dare to hit and proceed or wise to detour the path???

SIGNIFICANCE OF PALATAL RUGAE IN TWINS

Riddhi. V, Sanjo Cherian, Arundhati Rao

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Sri Ramachandra Dental
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SRMC & RI, Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA
2576, IDA 2591, IDA 2571

Subject:
FORENSIC
ODONTOLOGY

ABSTRACT:

BACKGROUND: Palatal rugae are anatomical folds situated in the anterior third of the palate behind the incisive papilla. Through literature it has been revealed that the rugae patterns are unique and permanent for each individual and can therefore serve as a marker of identification. Due to this unique property the study of rugae is known as Rugoscopy, plays a key role in forensic odontology.

AIM: To investigate the palatal rugae patterns of twins to serve as a differentiating factor between them.

KEYWORDS: *Identification marker, forensic odontology, permanent.*

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY: NO GRAVE GOES UNMARKED

Seerab Husain, Tazyeen Sarwath. M

Intern
Thai Moogambigai Dental
College and Hospital
Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA
2678, IDA 2687

Subject: FORENSIC
ODONTOLOGY

ABSTRACT:

Age and gender are two of the foremost important parameters in the field of the forensic medicine for the identification of deceased victims in the setting of a crime investigation or accidents. Although gender can be determined using DNA methods, determination of age is not as simple. Age estimation can be done by means of simple morphological methods, biological methods and radiological methods, which are less precise, time consuming, inconsistent and less cost effective. In such a scenario, exfoliative cytology is a painless, non-invasive and less time consuming modality of investigation, where cytomorphometric assessment of cells gives us a rough estimate on the age of an individual. In this study, 100 buccal smears were collected from normal individuals, dividing them into 5 age groups (10-20, 21-30, 31-40, 41-50, 50 and above). The collected smear samples will be stained using papanicolau stain. The size of the cells will be measured using an image analysis morphometric software. The obtained average cell size values will be subjected to statistical analysis. The results are awaited.

ROLE OF PLATELET RICH FIBRIN (PRF) IN DENTISTRY

Sheela Monica, Saba Fathima, Srinivasan

4th Year BDS

Thai Moogambigai Dental
College and Hospital
Chennai

Subject: PERIODONTICS

ABSTRACT:

Regenerative oral medicine entails the replacement of tissues lost to disease or injury with physiologically equivalent engineered tissues. Often tissues in the oral cavity are of complex nature with bordering mineralized and soft tissue components, both of which harbour unique progenitor population residing within specialised extra cellular matrix frame works. Mimicking such complex environment by using chemically homogenous scaffolds and uniform stem cell populations is often challenging. These challenges have been overcome by development of newer generation materials.

One such material called PRF and C choukroun PRF have been developed as an advancement to the traditional PRP which has found to promote wound healing and plays vital role in treatment of various periodontal pathologies.

This systematic review will highlight the various roles and advantages of PRF.

THE THIRD EYE TO ENDODONTICS-SEE THE UNSEEN (CBCT)

D Lekha Alanua, V Nivethitha, Raghav S Moorthy

4th Year BDS

Ragas Dental College and
Hospital
Chennai

**Subject: ENDODONTICS
AND CONSERVATIVE
DENTISTRY**

ABSTRACT:

Cone beam computer tomography is an extra oral imaging system which produces three dimensional scans of maxillofacial skeleton including teeth and their surrounding tissues with a lower effective radiation dose than computer tomography. It is also useful in overcoming the limitations of conventional radiography. It has made dramatic change and has been quickly adopted in endodontics. The aim of this presentation is to provide a literature review and pictorial demonstration of CBCT as an imaging adjunct for endodontics with the help of case report.

OSSEODENSIFICATION

Bhuvaneshwari. M, Prithesha. S, Dr. Sankara Krishnan

3rd Year BDS

Sathyabama Dental
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Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA 633

**Subject:
PROSTHODONTICS**

ABSTRACT:

A recent surgical technique for implant site preparation that could allow to enhance bone density, ridge width and implant secondary stability is Osseo densification. This process creates a densification layer by compaction and auto-grafting bone along the hole and this technique increases implant primary stability in cancellous bone compared with extraction drilling. It is a novel implant osteotomy

preparation technique that increases implant primary stability by compaction and auto grafting bone which has specialized flute design in comparison with regular osteotomy drill for the above mentioned purpose.

DENTAL PROFILE

C. Devadharshini, P. Jayashankari

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MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA
519, IDA 518

Subject: PATHOLOGY

ABSTRACT:

When dental records are unfavourable and other methods of identification are not possible, the forensic dentist can often produce a picture of the general teacher of the individual. This process is known as post-mortem dental profile. A dental profile will typically provide some information on the diseased 'age, ancestry back ground, sex and socioeconomic status. In some instances it is possible to provide additional information regarding dietary habits, occupation, habitual behaviour and occasionally on dental or systemic diseases.

The forensic dentist will often work with a forensic anthropologist to help in identify-cation of an individual or the development of the profile from remains. The determination of sex and ancestry can be assessed from skull shape and form. Generally, from skull appearance, forensic dentist can determine race within the 3 major groups: Caucasoid, mongoloid and Negroid. Additional characteristic such as cusp of carabelli, shovel-shaped incisors and multi-cusped premolars, can also assist in determination of ancestry.

Sex determination is usually based on cranial appearance, as no sex differences are apparent in the morphology of teeth. Microscopic examination of teeth can conform sex by the presence or absence of WHY-chromatin and DNA analysis can also reveals sex.

In developing a profile dental structures can provide useful indicators to the individual's chronological age. The age of the children can be determined by the analysis of tooth development and subsequent comparison with developmental charts. Conclusions are usually accurate to approximately 1.5yrs. While eruption dates can be used in determining sub-adult ages, these are highly variable and the actual developmental stages of the teeth are more accurate.

Other features can be useful in individualizing a profile. The presence of erosion can suggest alcohol or substance abuse, an eating disorder or even hiatus hernia while stains can indicate smoking. Unusual wear patterns may result from

pipe stems, cigarette holders, hairpins, carpet tacks or previous orthodontic treatment may give an indication of socioeconomic status or likely country of residence.

Because of the resistant nature of dental tissues to environmental assaults, such as incineration, immersion, trauma, mutilation and decomposition, teeth represent an excellent source of DNA material. When conventional dental identification methods fail, this biological material can provide the necessary link to prove identity.

MYOFASCIAL PAIN DYSFUNCTION SYNDROME

Qurathul Ayn Fathima MJ, Saishruthi H N

Chettinadu Dental College
and Hospital
Chennai

**Subject: GENERAL
MEDICINE**

ABSTRACT:

- Myofascial pain syndrome typically affects muscles in asymmetric areas of body.
- The précised cause of myofascial pain syndrome is not known.
- Myofascial pain syndrome leads to localized pain in muscle tissues.
- Poor sleep, fatigue, and stiffness are common in myofascial pain syndrome.
- Myofascial pain syndrome is simply diagnosed based on areas of complains of muscle pain and associated tenderness upon examination.
- Patients have the best prognosis when one physician over sees a multifaceted treatment approach and monitors the response to various therapy.

Myofascial pain is characterized by muscle pain, tenderness and spasm. Myofascial pain syndrome usually involves muscles in body areas that are asymmetric or focal, whereas fibromyalgia is typically a diffuse and symmetric muscle pain syndrome that involves both the sides of the body. The causes of myofascial pain syndrome is unknown. Nevertheless, prior injury, poor sleep patterns, stressful life situations, and depression are common underlying conditions that may play a role in inciting and exacerbating myofascial pain syndrome is currently felt that risk factors such as these may lead to change in ability of the brain to properly process pain perception (referred to as central pain processing).

What are myofascial pain syndrome symptoms and signs?
Myofascial pain syndrome causes localized muscle pain. Affected muscles causes' neck, pain, upper back pain and lower back pain generally affecting one side of the body or both.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF DENTAL LASERS AMONG TEACHING FACULTY IN DENTAL COLLEGES IN CHENNAI (A STUDY)

Varshini. B, Subashini Elango, Sridevi. M

CRI
Meenakshi Ammal Dental
College and Hospital
Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA
927, IDA 920, IDA 932

Subject: PUBLIC
HEALTH DENTISTRY

ABSTRACT:

INTRODUCTION:

Lasers were developed with the hope of overcoming some of the drawbacks posed by conventional methods of dental procedures.

AIM:

To assess the educational level and knowledge of lasers in dentistry among private teaching faculty of dental colleges in Chennai.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The cross-sectional survey was conducted among teaching faculty of several private dental colleges in Chennai. The self-administered validated questionnaire consisting of 15 questions regarding the dental lasers was designed and answered by (50 teaching faculties). Person chi-square test was used for statistical analysis.

RESULTS:

Overall 126 (84%) responded that lasers should be a part of undergraduate curriculum and 131 (87.3%) felt cost factor is the main reason for not using lasers in dentistry. 94 (62.2%) of them have sufficient knowledge regarding lasers.

PAPER PRESENTATION

STATURE ESTIMATION - IS ANTHROPOMETRY AN EFFECTIVE TOOL

Faiz Jehan* S. Abilasha, Janaki C.S

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College and Hospital
Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA
2123

Subject: ANATOMY

ABSTRACT:

INTRODUCTION: Estimation of stature using head circumference, hand & foot dimension plays a significant role in establishing person's identity. It is important to remember that these dimensions vary between different population & ethnic origin due to difference in nutrition & levels of physical activity (Malina 1994, Benefice et al 2001).

AIM: To establish correlation between stature with head circumference, mandibular dimensions, hand & feet dimensions.

MATERIALS & METHOD:

Inclusion Criteria:

Healthy individuals including male & female ranging between 18-23 years.

Exculsion Criteria:

- Individuals with any gross deformities.
- Measurement of hand length, hand breadth, foot length, foot breadth, head circumference were taken from a sample of 100 (50 males, 50 females)
- Students of Asan Memorial Dental College and Hospital.
- The results will be discussed in the Conference.

SYSTEMIC ERYTHEMATOUS (SLE)

S.Vaishnavee

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College and Hospital
Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA
1161

Subject: PHYSIOLOGY

ABSTRACT:

This is a inflammatory autoimmune disease that arises when the immune system attacks healthy tissues. It affects the central nervous system, oral system, cardiovascular system, renal system, gastrointestinsal system, reproductive system, musculoskeletal system etc. The manifestation of SLE vary from patient to patient. It is prevalent worldwide. One test cannot diagnose lupus, hence multiple tests are carried out. Only after the '11 criteria' (or symptoms) are confirmed, lupus is diagnosed, It usually occurs in overlap with other disease like rheumatoid arthritis, Sjorgen's Syndrome, Scleroderma, or Fibromyalgia. A definite cure for lupus has not been found yet. The current medical approach is aimed at maintaining the quality of the life of the patients and reducing the symptoms, inflammations and recurrence of flare ups.

Depending on the severity of the symptoms suitable steroidal and immune-suppressant based treatments are given along with adjunctive therapies. SLE can be a lifelong condition. Lifestyle and diet modifications should be adopted and all the body parameters should be monitored by periodic follow-ups and laboratory testing.

MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

M.P. Aishwaryaa Raj

1st Year BDS
Sree Balaji Dental College
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Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA
3320

Subject: **BIOCHEMISTRY**

ABSTRACT:

Major depressive disorder is also known as clinical depression. It is a common but serious mood disorder. It causes serve symptoms that affect how one feels, thinks, and handles common daily activities. To be diagnosed with depression, the symptoms must be present for at least two weeks. Depression can be happen at any age, but often begins in adulthood. Depression is now recognized as occurring in children and adolescents, although it sometimes presents with more prominent irritability than low mood. Many chronic mood and anxiety disorders in adults begin as high levels of anxiety in children. Biochemistry, being the focal point to initiate the study about the physiology of any disease, the biochemical relations of this disease have been analyzed in this presentation. This presentation outlines the causes symptoms, treatments and clinical approach (case study) to major depressive disorder.

Madras Branch

WIDE SPECTRUM APPLICATIONS OF ACTIVATED PLATELET RICH PLASMA (PLATELET LYSATE)

SA. Rangappriya

2nd Year BDS
SRM Dental College and
Hospital
Ramapuram, Chennai

Subject: **GENERAL
PATHOLOGY**

ABSTRACT:

The process of blood centrifugation leaves behind 4 main components of blood namely, RBCS, WBCS, Platelets, and Plasma Proteins (Albumin, Globulin and Fibrinogen). There are wide varieties of uses which are done from the sub extract of these blood components.

The platelets, are considered to be bone of the such sort, which is apparently responsible for the hemostasis.

PHARMACOVIGILANCE

Manimar

3rd Year BDS
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Hospital
Chennai

MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA
1211

Subject:
PHARMACOLOGY

ABSTRACT:

AIM: To study the need and urge of pharmacovigilance.

INTRODUCTION: The term pharmacovigilance means to monitor the medically related problems. It is an essential way to maintain the patient safety and care. Now a days it is mandatory in ever hospital that a separate team is to be there to maintain thus details.

WHOD Definition: The science and activities relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effect or any other drug related problems.

GOAL: To improve patient care and to improve patient safety.

CONCLUSION: Thus pharmacovigilance is an necessary practice which should be followed to maintain the patient safety.

HOLLOW BULB OBTURATOR - A CASE REPORT

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Subject:
PROSTHODONTICS

ABSTRACT:

Obturator are maxillofacial prosthetics used to a close a congenital or acquired tissue opening, primarily of hard palate and /or contiguous alveolar or soft tissue structures. The size and shape may vary on the basis of the extent of the defect .This prosthesis plays a vital role especially in functional recovery of post maxillectomy patients and facilitates mastication, deglutition and speech. For palatal obturators, the weight of the prosthesis is challenging as it affects retention, support, stability of maxillofacial prosthesis. These difficulties lead to traumatic functional occlusion and unmanaged oroantral or oronasal seal .Hollowing of the prosthesis is done to reduce its weight and also to enhance the retention purposes. Different materials and methods are available for construction of obturators. The most employed light weight prosthesis are open hollow obturators and closed hollow obturators.

TELOMERASE-THE ENZYEM FOR THE FUTURE STUDY -A PILOT STUDY

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Subject:
ORAL PATHOLOGY

ABSTRACT:

My paper presentation "telomerase-the enzyme for future study" focuses on how a cancer can be approached in a genetical manner. Normally when it come to cancer treatment, doctors and patients prefer either surgery, radiation or chemotherapy. Understanding the cause of cancer one can prevent or cure the disease from its site of origin and occurrence itself. When the problem lies in the genetic level why cannot be done a treatment molecular level itself.

An enzyme acts on the chromosomes to control the number of divisions of the cell, the part of chromosomes where its action takes place is called telomere. This enzyme is also called terminaltransferase since the telomere is the terminal part of the chromosome. The growth, ageing and death of a cells determined by that enzyme called "TELOMERASE". It lengthens the telomere and helps the dNA to be stable and increases the lifespan of the cell. There is a way to modify these structures which can help us in various treatment modalities of different disease. This paper acknowledges the role of that enzyme and of how it influences oncogenesis and also provokes ideas of renowned oncologists whether its activation is required (TA-65) or inhibition (telomerase mediated targeted apoptosis) is required for cancer cure. It also gives chances to make dietary changes which are beneficial in prevention. This enzyeme also plays a role in regeneration of tissues in end stage diseases. So this presentation will implicate a new perspective of treatment from conventional methods.

PLEXIFORM NEUROFIBROMATOSIS

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1055

Subject: ORAL
MEDICINE AND
RADIOLOGY

ABSTRACT:

Plexiform neurofibromatosis is a non-circumscribed, thick and irregular bening tumor of the peripheral nerve sheath. It's a virtually pathognomonic and often disabling feature of neurofibromatosis type 1. The disffuse and soft nature of plexiform neurofibroma is often compared to '*a bag of worm*' and is difficult to distinguish from a vascular malformation or a lymphangioma. Thus necessitating through clinical and histopathological examination and imaging of the lesion. We present a case of facial plexiform neuro fibromatosis in a 23 year old female.

FIBROBLASTIC METAMORPHOSIS TO CARDIOMYOCYTE -“THE HEART REBORN”

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**MIDAS Reg. No.: IDA
2179**

**Subject:
GENERAL MEDICINE**

ABSTRACT:

Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death in the world. The underlying pathology is typically the loss of cardiomyocytes which are the cells that make up the heart. The limited regenerative capacity of adult cardiomyocytes is the major barrier for regeneration of heart. Following the heart attack the muscles of the heart die in the affected area. This weakens the heart muscles leading to heart failure where the efficient function is reduced. This may be due to the myocardial bundle fibrosis. In recent years, attempts have been made to regenerate cardiomyocytes from fibroblast that normally produce scar tissue. It is a good idea to reprogram terminally differentiated fibroblast into cardiomyocyte-like cells directly providing good strategy to simultaneously reduce scar tissue and increase functional cardiomyocyte. Transcription factors were identified to reprogram fibroblasts into cardiomyocytes, reprogramming might provide a source for regeneration which is an alternative for current therapies and this method addresses the structural issues of failing heart.

LEMON GRASS OIL-A PIVOTAL INGREDIENT OF LOCAL DRUG THERAPY

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**Subject: PERIODONTICS
& IMPLANTOLOGY**

ABSTRACT:

Cymbopogon citrates, STPF (lemon grass) is a widely used herb in tropical countries, especially in South East Asia. The essential oil of the plant is used in aromatherapy. It has been recognised that periodontal diseases are infections of the periodontium, compromising the bacterial etiology, an immune response, and the tissue destruction. Treatment strategies aiming primarily at suppressing or eliminating specific periodontal pathogens include adjunct use of local and systemic antibiotics as a part of non-surgical periodontal therapy.

Unwanted side effects and resistance of microorganism towards antibiotic due to their wide spread use have modified the general perception about their efficacy. Research in phyosciences has revealed various medicinal plants offering a new choice of optional antimicrobial therapy. Cymbopogon citrates, STAPF is a popular medicinal plant at a concentration <2%, lemon grass essential oil inhibits the growth of several kinds of microorganisms

including periodontal of pathogens. To evaluate the efficacy of locally delivered 2% lemongrass essential oil in the gel form as an adjunct to scaling and root planning, as compared to scaling and root planning alone for treatment of chronic periodontitis. **Materials and methods:** 2% lemongrass essential oil gel was prepared and placed in moderate to deep periodontal pockets after scaling and rootplanning.

Results: Statically significant reduction in probing and gingival index and gain in relative attachment periodontal therapy, periodontitis, phyoscience.



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