

42nd World Dental Science and Oral Health Congress

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WhatsApp use in oral pathology during first covid-19 pandemic in Senegal

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The objective of this work was to study the contribution of teledentistry to the price in charge of orofacial disorders, via the WhatsApp application of "Dentists of Senegal" and the WhatsApp of an oral surgery specialist. This was a cross-sectional descriptive study from March to October 2020. It took place: the WhatsApp group of "Dentists of Senegal" which has 257 participants. Out of 101 communications well, 82 were included in the study. Public sector dentists sent 88% of communications. Communications from the Dakar region, the capital, accounted for 25 A single photo was sent in 48% of cases and two photos followed by the lack of sending photos (22%) and two photos sent (14.5 %). Sending text alone accounted for 67.5%, it was associated with x-ray 44.5% In 56% of cases, dentists offered a diagnosis. Patients with tumors and cysts made up more than half of the sample (64.3%) followed by trauma. Tumors with benign characteristics represented 65% with a preponderance of epulis (38.4%), ameloblastomas (18%) and exostoses. Mandibular fractures represented 87.6% and alveolar-dental fractures 6.6%. The most common infectious pathologies were cellulitis (49%) and osteitis (40.6%). Oral surgeons had taken charge of 48.6% of the pathologies followed by maxillofacial surgeons (20%). General dentists treated 22.4% of patients. Mobile health teledentistry helps improve oral health care. In our developing countries, specialists are most concentrated in healthcare structures in capitals and large cities. Teledentistry with mobile health represents an emerging technology achievable using advanced telecommunication procedures.

Biography

- Certificate of Higher Studies in Preventive and Social Dentistry, Senegal, 2001
- State Doctorate in Dental Surgery, Senegal, 2002
- Certificate of Higher Studies in Oral Surgery; Senegal, 2005
- Certificate of Higher Studies in Technology of materials used in dentistry (Biomaterials), Clermont-Ferrand I, France, 2008
- PhD, Odontological Sciences, Senegal, 2013
- Agrégation in Odonto-stomatology, Professor, 2018
- Hospital practitioner, Idrissa Pouye General Hospital
- Congress: Dakar, Abidjan, Marrackekh, Lille, Nantes, Toulouse, Dijon
- Member of the Senegalese Society of Odontology and Stomatology
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Management of Obstructive Sleep Apnoea in Orthognathic Patients

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Aims: Obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA) is a common condition affecting approximately 4% of middle-aged individuals. It is broadly defined as complete or partial obstruction of the upper airway resulting from abnormalities in the pharyngeal anatomy and upper airway musculature. OSA is notably more common in those with a history of snoring, and/or obesity. Treatment often involves continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP), mandibular advancement splints or orthognathic surgery. We aim to share our experience of treating patients with OSA referred to LNWH Maxillofacial Unit and discuss future challenges/developments.

Methods: We have selected 5 representative cases that have been successfully treated, with a combination of custom-made removable appliances and/or surgery. We will demonstrate demographic details, pre-operative findings, treatment methods (splint therapy versus surgical management) and post-operative results.

Results: We have noted improved sustainable outcomes in OSA following treatment at the Regional Maxillofacial Unit, in terms of patient satisfaction (as measured by a patient satisfaction survey) and amelioration of symptoms.

Discussion: Patients with OSA can have challenging management given their complex needs in terms of neurocognitive functioning, malocclusion and often moderate to severe skeletal abnormalities. In our experience, splint therapy and/or orthognathic surgery markedly improve symptoms of OSA.

Biography

Iffah Zaman is a General Dental Practitioner with experience in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Community Dentistry

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Treatment Planning for Paediatric Exodontia under General Anaesthesia: A Re-Audit

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Background: The prevalence of dental decay amongst children is high in the North West of England. The Community Dental Services under Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust receive a high number of referrals for Paediatric exodontia each year.

Aims: This re-audit retrospectively evaluated the pre-operative planning process for Paediatric exodontia under General Anaesthesia (GA) and the post-operative outcomes against local guidelines.

Objectives:

- current practice for treatment planning paediatric patients for exodontia under GA.
- Determine whether treatment carried out under GA followed the pre-operative treatment plan.
- Identify improvements made since the previous audit and areas for change.

Method: This re-audit of Paediatric exodontia under GA assessed seventy one patients' records across three boroughs in the directorate - Bury, Oldham and Rochdale between 02/01/2020 to 17/03/2020. It assessed compliance with Pennine Care local guidelines, for example:

- The justification for GA
- Attendance at a dedicated POA
- Was appropriate consideration given to balancing/compensating extractions?
- Record keeping standards
- Were patients appropriately discharged/reviewed?

Results:

- There was good compliance with some parts of the guidelines such as 98.6% of patients having dedicated pre-assessment in this re-audit.
- The percentage of patients with a dedicated oral health appointment showed a 24.1% improvement.
- The percentage of patients with documented justification for a lack of radiographs improved by 17.4%.
- There were improvements in the numbers of patients having appropriate balancing extractions for unilaterally carious deciduous canines: 17.9%.
- 92.3% of patients in the re-audit who had planned extraction of first permanent molars had pre-operative x-rays.
- There were improvements in the number of patients with documented orthodontic considerations.

Discussion: Greater consistency is needed regarding record keeping as well as the post-operative review/discharge process. A greater awareness of the guidelines is needed.

Biography

Iffah Zaman is a General Dental Practitioner with experience in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Community Dentistry

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Rehabilitation of a patient with severe resorbed mandibula using unilateral complex partial denture

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Different types of dental restorations are used for the therapy of unilateral free-end saddle edentulism. When therapy concerning implant placement is not possible due to lack of bone, the use of unilateral complex partial denture (UCPD), without major connector and denture plate might be alternative. We describe 56-year old male partially edentulous patient without posterior abutment teeth on the one side of mandibula (Kennedy class II) rehabilitated with UCPD after endodontic and periodontal pre-prosthetic treatment. Yearly, abutment teeth and UCPD were evaluated for attachment retention, denture stability, need for saddle relining. After 5 years, follow up did not show any signs of complications. Following basic biomechanical principles of UCPD design and construction, as well as patients capability and agility to maintain a good level of oral hygiene, UCPD might be considered as good therapeutical option in Kennedy II rehabilitation.

Biography

Jovanović Boris is second year of PhD studies and resident on Department of Prosthetic, University of Belgrade. He won the award for the best graduate student of dentistry in 2016. He has published more than 10 papers in Dental International Congress.

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Microvascular Decompression VS Gamma Knife Surgery for the Surgical Management of Trigeminal Neuralgia

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Trigeminal neuralgia (TN) is a chronic facial pain syndrome, characterised by severe, stabbing pain felt in one or more divisions of trigeminal nerve innervation areas. TN pain is so excruciating that it heavily impacts a patient's quality of life. Most cases can be controlled using anti-convulsive medications, however some patients do not respond to medication or have adverse effects, at which point surgery is considered. Many different surgical procedures are available for TN, however Microvascular Decompression (MVD) and Gamma Knife Surgery (GKS) are amongst the most widely used. This appraisal seeks to determine whether MVD is more successful than GKS in treating TN. Medline Embase and The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews were searched, as well as executing a hand search of Google, for relevant studies comparing pain relief, pain recurrence and complications of MVD & GKS. Studies must have been published in the last 5 years, must have measured pain using the Barrow Neurological Institute (BNI) pain scale and patient follow-up must have been at least one-year post-surgery. This resulted in 2 studies meeting the inclusion criteria, which were then selected for appraisal. Both studies showed a statistically significant difference between the effectiveness of MVD and GKS in the management of TN. However, both studies had several flaws, weaknesses and were subject to bias, thus impacting on their credibility. Whilst the evidence suggests MVD provides superior outcomes than GKS, further research is required in the form of a Randomised Controlled Trial to categorically determine which treatment is more effective.

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A study to assess the prevalence of unintentional paracetamol overdose by patients in pain attending primary dental care

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Paracetamol is a very commonly used medication for the treatment of dental pain in the UK. Our study aimed to assess patient awareness of maximum doses and investigate the prevalence of overdosing on paracetamol from recommended doses. We asked patients attending dental practices in South London for pain appointments. 100 survey responses were collected over 2 months from January to March of 2019. Results showed approximately 85% of patients used paracetamol when self-medicating for pain relief and approximately 1 in 4 patients were unaware of the correct doses. 37% of patients answered with an incorrect response and 2% of participants indicated they had overdosed on paracetamol in the past 24 hours. From the information we developed a patient information leaflet, a checklist for clinicians and posters to educate patients when trying to self-medicate for pain relief from dental pain in future. It is important for the general dental practitioner to help patients become aware of maximum dose to reduce risks of liver hepatotoxicity and chronic liver damage - a complication of paracetamol overdosing and poisoning – and educate them on how to manage a suspected overdosed patient presenting to primary care.

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Investigating the redeployment of Dental Foundation Trainees during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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March 2020 marked the transition of hospital services to cope with the COVID-19 threat. Dental Foundation Trainees (DFTs) were called upon as part of the workforce within the hospital. A voluntary survey amongst DFTs was conducted to discover factors that influenced their transition, perceived needs, and their current skillset into redeployment. 72 responses from various regions across the UK were received: 41.7% had already been redeployed into secondary care, with the remainder either waiting to hear about their new placement or had not redeployed. By rating individual factors on a 5-point Likert scale, we determined what influenced their willingness to be redeployed as their decision is a voluntary one. Perceived lack of provision of adequate PPE, risk of exposure and transmission of COVID-19 to family and friends, and provision of adequate training prior to taking on new roles were ranked highly as deterrents to redeployment. Gaining new skills during redeployment and wanting to work in a larger team ranked highly as positive factors. Interestingly, factors such as working extra or unsociable hours, working in a new location or in a hospital were not ranked as major preventative factors. In terms of assessing skillsets that DFTs held at the time of redeployment in relation to working in ICU, on average responders had low confidence levels regarding familiarity with ICU lines, phlebotomy, and cannulation. These factors provide insight into the driving forces to recruit young clinicians into an unfamiliar role. They may be useful for key decision makers if we were to have a second peak or another pandemic.

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