More olympians screened for oral cancer

by Lisa Tominski

LONDON, UK: Dentists have screened a fifth of all athletes taking part in the 2010 Winter Olympic Games in Vancouver, Canada, for oral cancer. Around 800 athletes sat in the dentist’s chair during the competition, with more than 70 dentists and their assistants on hand not only to fix their teeth and mouths, but also to practice preventative dentistry. Dental Associations have welcomed the increased screening campaign that will also educate athletes on the importance of applying sun-cream to help prevent developing mouth cancers.

The decision to examine 20 per cent of all athletes in the Games has been taken by the International Olympic Committee. At the last Winter Olympics in Turin in Italy, only 10 per cent of Olympians were screened for oral cancer. Dental treatment services at sports events like the Olympics usually focuses primarily on treating infections and emergency trauma cases involving possible damage to teeth, lips, cheeks and tongues and broken bones.

Due to their training conditions, athletes tend to neglect their oral health, Dr Jack Taumont, co-chief medical officer of the Games, said. He said that they are often so nomadic they tend to put off having dental treatment at all. Some athletes in Nordic events also chew tobacco, which contains numerous carcinogens that can cause oral cancers. More danger comes from additional reflection of ultraviolet radiation off snow and ice, raising the risk of developing skin and lip cancers.

“In the past we have always been very busy during the Games, but this time we have been able to give athletes the time they need to come and take care of their oral health problems,” Taumont said.

More danger comes from additional reflection of ultraviolet radiation off snow and ice, raising the risk of developing skin and lip cancers. “You have to consider they are exposed to these intense ultraviolet rays for up to 50 years, through their training and post-competitive coaching years,” Taumont said. “The skin on the lips is thin and poorly protected,” said Dr Chris Zed, associate dean of dentistry at the University of British Columbia and co-head of dental services for the 2010 Winter Games.

He added that the danger is cumulative and could lead to the development of oral cancer later in life.

Outdoor athletes seem unaware of the elevated cancer risks associated with their training, according to a German study.
Members from University of Sharjha Win Sheikh Hamdan Bin Rashid Al Maktoum’s Award to Support Medical Sciences

SHEIKH HAMDAN BIN RASHID AL MAKTOUM AWARD FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES has given two faculty members from the Medical and Health Sciences Colleges a research grants to support their research projects in the University of Sharjah. The recipients of this award are: Dr. Sausan Al Kawas, Associate professor and Head of Oral and Craniofacial Health Sciences Department at the College of Dentistry and Dr. Nureen Tadmori, Assistant professor at the Department of Basic and Medical Sciences, College of Medicine.

Dr. Sausan Al Kawas has received this award to support her research about the analysis of mercury concentration in the waste water released from dental clinics and its adverse effect on environment in UAE. This research project also aims to find corrective mechanisms in the disposal of mercury wastes by the dental clinics in UAE. The results of this project will contribute to the efforts of Ministry of Health to reduce the mercury burden in the waste water by monitoring restrictions involved in the handling and discharge of mercury-contaminated waste.

Dr. Nureen Tadmori research project about genetic diseases and it will be done by studying Diabetes Mellitus in UAE children. It is noteworthy that SHEIKH HAMDAN BIN RASHID AL MAKTOUM AWARD FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES is one of the most prestigious award in Medical Research in UAE and been awarded to more than 50 researching scientists to support their projects since 2000 till date.

HMC and CNA-Q announce partnership

As part of its educational strategy to help train the next generation of professionals in the field of dentistry, Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC) has entered into a partnership with the College of the North Atlantic (CNA-Q) to provide a licensed supervisor under CNA-Q’s Dental Assistant Program.

Speaking during the signing ceremony held in the boardroom of Hamad Women’s Hospital, HMC Managing Director Dr. Hanan Al Kuwari, said: “The agreement that is being signed is an important step in our continuous collaboration with CNA-Q to provide the highest level of education in Qatar, and to encourage our youth to pursue careers in healthcare, such as the dental profession.”

Dr. Al Kuwari added that HMC is proud of its partnerships with prestigious institutions, which have benefited hundreds of students and graduates over the years. She stated further that the mutual sharing of knowledge and expertise has helped HMC achieve better healthcare outcomes for its patients.
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Does Your Patient Suffer from Dry Mouth?

What is dry mouth?
We can all suffer from dry mouth at some point, for example, if we are nervous or stressed. Most of us are familiar with the feeling of not having enough saliva in our mouth to keep it moist and lubricated. For some people, however, dry mouth can be a regular problem. As we get older we are more likely to experience dry mouth, but it’s also a problem that can affect people from their 30s onwards.

What causes dry mouth?
Dry mouth occurs when the salivary glands stop working effectively. Medicines are known to cause over 60% of dry mouth cases, with more than 400 different medications linked to dry mouth. The number of medicines a patient takes is also directly related to the likelihood of experiencing dry mouth. The symptoms of dry mouth can include:

- difficulty in eating, especially with dry foods, such as cereals or crackers
- difficulty in swallowing and speaking
- a burning sensation in the mouth
- taste disturbances
- painful tongue
- dry, cracked lips
- bad breath
- persistent difficulty in wearing dentures
- feeling thirsty, especially at night
- dry, rough tongue

Sometimes the amount of saliva a person produces may be reduced by up to 50% before these symptoms are noticed. These symptoms can sometimes have a profound effect on self confidence.

Does dry mouth cause other problems?
Saliva plays a very important protective role in the body. It not only keeps our mouth moist, it also helps to protect our teeth from decay, helps to prevent infections and helps to heal sores in the mouth.

Are your patients dry mouth sufferers?
Do they have difficulty swallowing certain foods? Does their mouth feel dry when eating a meal? Do they need to sip liquids to help you swallow dry foods? Are they taking multiple medicines? If a patient answered yes to any of these, he/she may have dry mouth.

Products to ease dry mouth
The Biotène system is specifically designed to treat dry mouth. The different products in the Biotène system allow you to choose the ones that best meet your lifestyle and dry mouth needs:

- 1 product specifically designed to help relieve your dry mouth
- the gel provides long-lasting relief
- 2 products to help maintain healthy teeth and prevent tooth decay
- helps supplement saliva’s natural defences
- helps maintain the oral environment to provide protection against dry mouth
- helps reinforce saliva’s natural antibacterial system weakened in a dry mouth
- helps maintain healthy teeth and prevent tooth decay
- helps supplement saliva’s natural formulation that:
- helps supplement saliva’s natural defences
- helps maintain the oral environment to provide protection against dry mouth

What else can a patient do to manage dry mouth?
- Sip water or sugar-free drinks often
- Avoid drinks which dry out the mouth, such as caffeine-containing drinks (coffee, tea, some fizzy drinks) and alcohol
- Chew sugar-free gums or sweets to stimulate saliva flow
- Avoid tobacco as this has a drying effect
- Use a humidifier at night to keep the air full of moisture
- To help keep healthy teeth and avoid tooth decay: Brush teeth with a soft toothbrush after meals and at bedtime
- Floss teeth gently every day
- If there is bleeding from gums when flossing, this could be a sign of gum disease
- Use an SLS-free toothpaste, like Biotène, with its gentle formulation
- Avoid alcohol-containing mouthwashes as these can dry out the mouth
- Avoid sweet, sugary foods
- Visit the dentist at least twice a year for a check-up
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Your simple solution for lifelike restorations is Filtek Z350 XT Universal Restorative.
By George Freedman DDS, FAACD, FACD

The standards of dental care have evolved rapidly during the past 50 years. Today’s best practice modalities require both tooth conservation and clinical efficiency. These concepts are not always mutually compatible. The efficient and preferably rapid removal of existing tooth structures and restorative materials must be accomplished with minimal heat generation during the preparation phase. As clinical efficiency is increased with faster and more aggressive cutting tools (Fig. 1), it is clinically imperative that tooth preparation avoid the excessive heat generation that could possibly damage the remaining tooth structure and endanger the health of the pulpal tissues. In most clinical situations, water and air coolants are utilized in conjunction with high-speed bur preparation to reduce the risk of thermal damage to the tooth. The clinical efficiency of tooth preparation is largely dependent on the shape and design of the cutting bur, and the number of steps that comprise the overall treatment.

The more often that the dentist must change burs during tooth cutting, the more time consuming the process and the less efficient the technique.

Practitioners use both visual and tactile clues to determine tissues to be removed. Darker dentin is assumed to be affected by caries; it should be removed (unless, of course, it is re-hardened secondary dentin). Lightly colored dentin and enamel are presumed to be healthy tissues. For the clinician to observe color differences during preparation, the bur’s rotation should remove debris as quickly and effectively as possible (Fig. 2).

The earliest dental burs were manufactured from a variety of metals that were harder than natural tooth structure. With time, steel became the preferred bur material. Developments in particle-to-metal adhesion technology resulted in the first diamond burs. These burs were preferable for high-speed tooth preparation to steel.

The subsequent introduction of carbide cutting instruments was a leap forward for dentistry; carbide offered more effective tooth preparation with less surface striation than diamonds. More recently, crossovers and innovative attack angles were introduced to the carbide cutting Shank to make preparation better, faster, and easier (Figs. 3a, b).

In the past, dentists have tended to favor diamond burs for extra-coronal tooth preparation while carbide burs have been used largely for intra-crown cutting. The relative popularity of carbide and diamond burs varies considerably in various parts of the globe, largely due to local availability, cost and education. One factor that is often not considered by the clinician in that diamond burs are used, their cutting efficiency tends to decrease dramatically. Their cutting diamonds tend to wear down and debris accumulates in the bur cavities (Fig. 4), reducing efficiency. In order to compensate, dentists tend to press harder on the tooth with the bur in order to maintain the earlier cutting efficiency. Inadvertently, this actually decreases the efficiency of the procedure and increases the potential for heat formation.

Diamond burs tend to grind tooth structures while carbide burs cut these same materials. This leads to the conclusion that crown and bridge preparation, where rapid and effective gross tooth reduction is required and desirable, is best accomplished with carbide instruments.

Recent research has indicated that when a crown or onlay restoration is to be bonded to the tooth surface, carbide bur preparation can improve the bond to the dentin. A more effectively bonded crown increases the longevity of the restoration by decreasing leakage, and thereby the possible adhesive failure of the restoration. Carbide burs typically generate a smoother surface and the partially visible smear layer. This smear layer may be more easily dissolved and incorporated by self-etching primers, thus providing a stronger hybrid layer. This results in higher bond strengths. Cross-cut carbide burs improve the retention of crowns cemented with zinc phosphosilicate by approximately 50 percent. Thus, the use of finishing burs on axial walls is discouraged.

Current concepts of conservative dentistry dictate that a minimum of healthy tooth structure be removed during the preparation prior to the restorative process. Natural enamel and dentin are very likely the best dental materials in existence. Tooth structure conservation is thus inherently a desirable dental objective. Consequently, minimally invasive procedures that allow a greater part of the healthy tooth structure to be preserved are preferable (Fig. 5).

The patient also benefits greatly from minimally invasive dentistry. There is typically less discomfort during treatment, and a greater likelihood that the repaired tooth will last a lifetime.

The dental profession tends to take the preparation phase for granted. They are frequently seen as an expense of operating for a premium instrument can pay off handsomely. Some burs are designed for single use. They can be sterilized and re-used, but often exhibit a significantly decreased cutting efficiency. Other burs are designed to be sterilized and re-used.

Recent research at the University of Rochester, Eastman Dental Center, jointly undertaken by the prosthodontic and the mechanical engineering departments, examined the efficiency of various dental burs with respect to cutting rate and load needed to complete standardized preparations in Macor samples. Both air-driven and electric handpieces were tested.

The cutting rate represents the speed at which the bur (reflecting its material composition and design) cuts through a standardized material. The faster the speed, the more efficient the preparation. The load measures the operator pressure needed to cut effectively. A higher required load will cause more motor fatigue at the end of a long working day.

In the air-driven high-speed handpiece, the SS White Great White Ultra (SS White Burrs, Lakewood, N.J.) had...
a significantly greater cutting rate than the other burs tested (Fig. 6). In addition, the Great White Ultra bur required the least load, or operator pressure, for effective preparation (Fig. 7).

Similar results were observed for electric high-speed handpieces. The SS White Great White Ultra had a cutting rate significantly greater than the other burs tested (Fig. 8) and required the least load, or operator pressure, for effective preparation (Fig. 9).

In practical terms, the Great White Ultra burs cut between 11-55 percent faster than the other burs tested. This can save the practitioner between one to three minutes on a 10-minute preparation procedure. The decreased load translates into greater operator comfort.

Dental bur design has developed varying flute angle and cutting characteristics that are specific to the intended task. Operative, cavity and crown preparation carbide burs have flutes (dentates) that are designed deep and wide, creating a more aggressive cutting of enamel with increased speed and efficiency (Fig. 10).

Operative burs are either straight bladed or crosscut. Straight-bladed burs cut more smoothly but are slower, particularly with harder substrates. Crosscut burs tend to cut faster, but may create more vibration. Finishing burs have more flutes, closer together and shallower, than operative instruments (Fig. 11). This design allows for fine finishing and polishing of dental materials or tooth surfaces.

The Great White Ultra bur is an innovative technological development that represents a new category of crown preparation burs; it is more sharply dentated than earlier crosscut burs. The unique geometry in the blades’ design creates a bur that cuts faster with less vibration in both tooth structures and other dental materials (Fig. 12).

The bur cuts faster and smoother because it does not “grab” or “catch” the substrate, and thus does not stall in harder materials. The novel design creates less stress on the remaining tooth structure and less frictional heat that may irritate the pulp and damage the supporting periodontal structures.

The aggressive cutting angle (Fig. 15) of the Great White Ultra allows the operator to use less pressure on the tooth during preparation (resulting in decreased tooth heating and dentist fatigue). The tightly controlled parameters of manufacturing quality control develop a high degree of concentricity in the Ultra burs that offers less vibration and chatter during use, and decreased maintenance costs for handpieces (Fig. 14).

The goals of conservative tooth preparation include:
1) Re-contouring the remaining tooth and restored structures to a specified shape and size to accommodate a crown.
2) Providing a depth guide on all surfaces, including the occlusal, to allow the crown to have sufficient bulk and strength to withstand occlusal and other intrinsic forces.
3) Completing the preparation process with a single pass by one bur.
4) Creating the intended marginal finish, whether shoulder or chamfer, at the same time as accomplishing the gross preparation of the other surfaces.
5) Developing a surface that is suitable for bonding the indirect restoration.
6) Remaining conservative of tooth structure.
7) Preparing the tooth quickly and efficiently for both patient and dentist comfort.

For most dentists, the cutting speed tops the list of features that are important in selecting dental burs. Carbide manufacturers have produced a variety of designs and shapes that are intended to reduce the time that it takes a practitioner to prepare the tooth for a crown.

The Great White Ultra bur cuts quickly and smoothly through enamel. It negotiates amalgam and other restorative materials with minimal clogging and no drag or stalling in these harder materials. The bulk reduction in the crown preparation phase can be accomplished with a single instrument (Fig. 15).

The highly dentated body of the Great White Ultra cuts efficiently and quickly, and combined with the smooth tip, helps to provide two reduction actions in one single pass with a single bur (Fig. 16). The rounded, non-crosscut tip provides smooth, precise and controlled margins with the same cutting motions as the gross reduction preparation. Thus, the Great White Ultra is more efficient; there is less chair time.

There are two preferred marginal anatomies for crown preparation, the chamfer and the shoulder. Accordingly, two margin-specific clinical series of burs have been crafted. The Great White Ultra 856 Series develops a rounded axial-gingival margin providing a chamfer finish for the preparation (Fig. 17). The Great White Ultra 847 Series creates a 90-degree axial gingival wall and provides a shoulder margin for crown restoration (Fig. 18).

The Great White Ultras are available in a variety of diameters and cutting lengths.

The Great White Ultra bur kits organize a variety of shapes and sizes that are typically used in routine crown preparation. The bonus is that once the correct bur is selected, the entire preparation can often be completed without changing to another instrument. Bulk reduction AND a smooth margin are created with the same reduction instrument.

**Clinical case No. 1**

The preparation of the bicuspid crown is very rapid and straightforward. A single pass of the Great White Ultra bur reduces the bulk of the tooth at the height of curvature and finishes the chamfer margin simultaneously (Fig. 19). The inter-proximal preparation must be accomplished without mar ring the surface of the adjacent tooth. One of the thinner GWU burs may be used (Fig. 20).

The buccal surface is not smoothed out with a disc or diamond; the stri ations created by the bur increase the surface area available for adhes ion (Fig. 21). The occlusal reduction is completed to provide 1.5-2.0 mm clearance for the crown (Fig. 22). The completed preparation, ready for impressions, is viewed from the occlusal (Fig. 23). The entire circumferential preparation was completed with a single Great White Ultra bur in a single pass.

**Clinical case No. 2**

The molar crown preparation is begun on the buccal surface (Fig. 24) and continued circumferentially as in the case above. The bulk and margin al preparations are completed at the same time. The completed preparation, ready for impressions, is viewed from the occlusal (Fig. 25).

The stone model is verified against the intra-oral preparation, and the crown is tried on extra-urally (Fig. 26). If the fit on the model is correct, then the crown is tried intra-urally and cemented on to the prepared abutment (Fig. 27).
A circumferential preparation that has even depth throughout and adequate space for the restoration, as well as a well-defined margin (whether chamfer or shoulder), results in a well-fitting and long-lasting crown.

Clinical case No. 3
Some practitioners prefer to use depth grooves to guide crown preparation. The Great White Ultra bur is well suited to this task. The depth grooves are placed quickly and evenly to the desired preparation depth (Figs. 28a–d) at the same time that the location of the margin is determined.

The depth grooves are joined, maintaining the selected depth of the preparation and the location of the restorative margin (Fig. 29a, b). The occlusal surface is reduced to an ideal depth and shape (Figs. 29a–c) and the preparation, completed within a matter of minutes, is viewed from the occlusal (Fig. 29d).

It is reasonable to expect that Great White Ultra burs can be used for multiple tooth preparations, and that they can be cleansed effectively between patients. There are two important steps to follow for the proper sterilization of multiple-use tungsten carbide burs.

**Step 1:** Burs should be cycled through an automated washer such as the Hydrim (SciCan, Toronto, Canada), that provides rapid and effective washing, rinsing and drying with a single push of a button.

(The instruments may be cleaned manually, but they should be pre-soaked to loosen debris and handled with extreme care to avoid skin punctures. Avoid cold sterilizing solutions that contain oxidizing agents that can weaken carbide burs. Ultrasonic systems can be used as well. The re-use of solutions in these systems is less than ideal, however.

Separate the burs from each other in a bur block during ultrasonic immersion to prevent damage to the cutting surfaces. Brush any remaining debris away with a stainless steel wire brush. Rinse and dry the burs.)

**Step 2:** It is only at this point that sterilization can be initiated. The importance of this step cannot be overstated. Only the effective sterilization of burs eliminates the threat of cross contamination to patients and staff. Steam autoclaves will effectively sterilize carbide burs, but some units may allow surface corrosion to develop.

Metal bur blocks may promote galvanic corrosion and should be avoided. Both dry-heat sterilizers and chemical can be used without corroding or dulling carbide burs.

**Conclusion**
Great White Ultra burs are an innovative solution for the crown and bridge tooth preparation process. The differential reduction provided by the varied cross cutting of the bur’s active surface allows intraoral multitasking.

**Great White Ultras simplify the clinical procedure by reducing the circumferential bulk of the tooth and preparing the final margin at the same time. Rapid cutting, less structural stress and a more adhesive surface are additional advantages.**

**References**

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Cantilevered Premolar: The Implant Supported Molar

Although the implant supported mandibular molar is very contentious, the restoration of the single posterior implant presents its own unique set of problems. The most obvious problem is that the mesiodistal width of a molar is significantly greater than that of the standard 3.75mm diameter implant. A wider diameter implant would reduce this discrepancy but is reliant on available bone which due to resorption is often insufficient. (Figure 1)

Ideally the implant should be positioned in the centre of the edentulous space but if a standard diameter implant is used as a result of limited buccolingual bone width the crown will be grossly over contoured. (Figure 2) Another option would be to place two standard diameter implants but this requires a minimum mesiodistal space of 14mm. Apart from the difficulty of sufficient space to accommodate two implants there is also an associated cost implication.

An alternative restorative option in this region of the mouth is the cantilever premolar which requires only a single implant for support. (Figure 5) The implant is positioned distally and used to provide support for a mesial cantilever premolar pontic. This type of restoration is indicated where the remaining dentition is sound, the occlusion stable and the mesial distal space is between 11-14mm.

Implant Site Preparation

Following a mid-crestal incision and exposure of the residual alveolar ridge a 2mm pilot bar is used to cut the osteotomy site to the predetermined depth. (Figure 4) The tapered implant is self-drilling as well as self tapping it is not necessary to use any additional burs to enlarge the site prior to implant insertion. (Figure 5) This preserves bone and improves primary stability as well as speeding up the insertion procedure cutting back on surgical stages. As the implant is screwed down into position the bone is expanded improving ridge contour and the emergence profile of the definitive restoration.

Implant Positioning

It is important for the stability of the bone margin that there is sufficient bone between the cervical and apical region of the implant. There should be 2mm bone on the buccal aspect of the implant. There should be 1.5mm bone between the circumference of the implant and root of the adjacent tooth. If the implant is placed closer to the root than 1.5mm the biologic width is violated and periodontal health of the tooth jeopardised. If the distance is greater than 1.5mm the definitive restoration will be over contoured predisposing to hygiene and maintenance problems. The implant should also be submerged by 1mm beneath the bone crest in order to provide sufficient space to develop the emergence profile.

Transmucosal Healing

Tissue closure is not required as the placement protocol ensures that primary stability is sufficient to permit the placement of a healing abutment after implant insertion. Instead the flaps are lightly sutured around the healing abutment. Once soft tissue healing is complete after three months impressions can be taken for the definitive restoration. (Figures 6, 7 and 8)

Cantilevered Premolar

Providing the long axis of the implant is parallel to the occlusal plane a friction fit abutment may be used. A friction fit abutment does not require a screw thus eliminating micro leakage associated with the micro gap. The crown is made from a composite restorative material (gradia) that is bonded directly to the friction abutment. This type of restoration delivers a premolarised posterior occlusion with a narrow occlusal table with low cusp angles reducing lateral load. (Figures 9 and 10) The cantilevered premolar is amenable to routine oral hygiene procedures and is very well tolerated by patients.

Dubai Health Authority Supports AEEDC and DUPHAT Conferences and Exhibitions

More than 50,000 Visitors Expected to Attend AEEDC and DUPHAT form 120 Countries

Dubai – Index Conferences and Exhibitions Organisation Est. – member of Index Holding announced today the launch of two major events during March; the UAE International Dental Conference and Arab Dental Exhibition (AEEDC Dubai) and the Dubai International Pharmaceutical Services and Technologies Conference and Exhibition (DUPHAT) at the Dubai International Convention and Exhibition Centre.

AEEDC and DUPHAT are two prestigious events hosted by the Dubai Health Authority as they are held under the patronage of HH Sheikh Hamdan Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Deputy Ruler of Dubai, Minister of Finance and President of the Dubai Health Authority.

The announcement came at a press conference held today at the Dubai Health Authority Headquarter and was presided by H.E. Obaidi Saeed Al Murooshid, Director General – Dubai Health Authority, Dr. Tariq Khoury, the Director of the Dental Department at the Dubai Health Authority and the Honorary Chairman of AEEDC Dubai, Dr. Nasser Malik, the Conference Chairman, Dr. Ali Sayed, the Director of Pharmaceutical Services Department at Dubai Health Authority and Chairman of DUPHAT Conference and Mr. Abdul Salam Al Madani Executive Chairman of AEEDC and DUPHAT Conference and Exhibition and President of Index Holding.

Dr. Tariq Khoury praised the significant increase in AEEDC Dubai every year, in terms of the number of companies and dentists participating in the conference and exhibition. Dr. Tariq also mentioned that this large turnout is due to the global status enjoyed by Dubai as a regional hub for all international companies looking to market and promotes their products to all the region through Dubai.

Dr. Tariq also mentioned that AEEDC Dubai strives to raise the high standard of medical services in general and dentistry in specific, especially after the World Dental Federation FDI announced last year that AEEDC Dubai is the fifth largest conference and exhibition of its kind in the world, where key oral health professionals from the Middle East and Eastern Asia meet.

Dr. Nasser Malik, the Conference Chairman said that this year, we have brought the radiography to the scientific program, this subject has been a controversial one for all dentists, and this year we are hosting the world’s key specialists to talk intensively about it. The courses will raise the dentists’ efficiency and will display the latest technology used in the medical field.”

AEEDC Dubai introduces for the first time the International Orthodontic Meeting and the GCC meeting, in addition to the annual Dubai World Dental Gathering which will be held before the event.

Author Info

Dr Stewart Harding is the Associate Director Postgraduate Dental Education Unit, Institute of Clinical Education University of Warwick and has extensive teaching experience helping many dentists towards their ultimate goal of placing implants for the benefit of their patients. He is also the inventor of the Osteo-Ti implant system and practices implant dentistry in the UK London, Harley Street, Sudham and The Dental Centre, Dubai Health Care City.
Camel burger on menu in Dubai

A traditional Emirati restaurant in Dubai has added a new entrée to its menu billed as a fat-free choice for carnivores but health-conscious diners: the camel burger.

For 20 UAE dirhams ($5.45), the Local House restaurant offers a quarter-pound camel burger, loaded with cheese and smothered in burger sauce, the Xpress weekly newspaper reported yesterday. Ali Ahmad Esmail, Local House assistant manager, told the paper that the burger patties were fat- and cholesterol-free. But he declined to say how the outlet tenderized the tough camel meat. "It's a trade secret," he said.

"Dead' woman comes back to life

A woman pronounced dead by doctors in Colombia has been rushed back to the hospital after a funeral home worker saw her move while preparing her body. Noelia Serna was admitted to a Cali hospital on Monday after suffering a heart attack and was on life support before doctors declared her dead.

Speaking from the hospital, Dr. Miguel Angel Saavedra said the 45-year-old showed no vital signs: "The electronic devices that she was connected to showed that there was neither heartbeat nor arterial tension. Because of that, the respiratory therapist performed a test when she removed the respirator and the patient could not breathe on her own. Sadly she was declared deceased."

Funeral home worker Jaime Aullon told reporters: "I stopped the process. And as soon as I stopped I started looking at her whole body and I noticed her midsection moving. I placed my hand here (pointing to his nose and mouth) and I felt her breathing. I told my partner that she should go back to hospital because she is alive."

It is being speculated that it could be a case of what is known as Lazarus Syndrome, a rare condition where heart rate and breathing drop below measurable levels before returning.

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The 2nd Qatar International Medical and Hospital Show – Qmedic 2010, the exclusive and biggest international healthcare event in Qatar will be launched in just some few months and it is best for you to make reservations for your visit and set meetings with top exhibitors.

Qmedic 2010 will have a great concentration on Hospital Facilities and Equipments, with Large Highlights on Medical, Healthcare, Pharmaceutical, Ophthalmology, Dental, and Laboratory industries.

Participants and Visitors can expect:

• 4,000+ visitors from 55+ countries, including more Hospital Directors, more Managers, more Researchers, and GPO Executives than attended any other hospital show in the world.
• 25% of the visitors will be from the world’s leading countries.
• 81% of the attendees will play a major role in the acquisition of developing hospital facilities, equipments and services as either final hospital decision-maker or the person that recommends the purchase.
• 80% report that the Qatar International Medical and Hospital Show truly serves as a platform for medical suppliers, industry professionals, government bodies, hospital administrators and all professionals in the medical field.
• A hundred and more local and international exhibiting companies will occupy almost 120+ booths.

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Travel & Accommodation: To book your flight and accommodation, please send us the necessary details at logistic@conexqatar.com we advice all participants to book their flights and accommodations in advance due to the demand throughout the year.

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لاستفسار العربي

What you didn't learn in dental school: space maintenance

Rob Veis,

When I was in dental school, we were taught virtually nothing of orthodontics. We were certainly not taught how to integrate appliance therapy into our practices. We were taught the basics, but never to the extent that we could actually hope to perform the procedures ourselves. We were taught how to make referrals instead of solve problems.

The unfortunate truth is that nothing has really changed. The average dentist today feels ill-equipped to take care of basic orthodontic problems. As a result, they lose professional ground, are denied the economic opportunity to advance their practices, and end up costing their patients more money for care and treatments.

The goal of appliance therapy is to provide the best, most economical care possible over the lifetime of the patient — while providing the dentist the opportunity to achieve economic success. These are not mutually exclusive concepts. In this article (and articles to follow), we'll examine how this works and how it can be built.

Growth, development, and early orthodontic treatment problems don't get better on their own. Unfortunately, when you can’t recognize the problems — or feel that you can’t address the problems — you certainly can’t treat or refer these cases early on.

For example, if a patient has lost teeth early, it is important to either maintain the existing space or regain any lost space. Failure to intervene will cause crowding in the adult dentition.

Space management is often the simple key to preventing a serious malocclusion in the permanent dentition.

Maintaining and regaining space are relatively easy procedures. Ignoring these procedures makes things worse. Supervised neglect — the default position for all too many dentists because they haven’t been trained but have been taught to fear orthodontics — is not an option.

Follow-up appointments are generally needed only to monitor patient growth. The average fee for these procedures ranges from $400 to $800 — and may eliminate the need for further orthodontic care later (a potential savings to the patient of $3,500 to $8,000). Even if you place only one appliance a month, you can add an average of $7,200 to your bottom line. Why wouldn’t you do it? Go.

What teeth need to be replaced? Children must be evaluated for missing primary teeth in order to determine if any space maintenance is necessary. As a general rule, it is recommended that all space created by missing primary teeth be maintained.

The transition period. The adult cuspid and two premolars will erupt during the transition period from the deciduous to the permanent dentition. The space available for their eruption and final position is limited by the position of the first permanent molar and the lateral incisor. If, for example, a child is brought to you six months after a tooth has already drifted forward, a mixed dentition analysis should be performed to determine if the dental arch still contains enough room to accommodate the yet unerupted permanent teeth.

How to do a mixed dentition analysis. You will need a set of study casts, a Boley gauge, and a mixed dentition analysis worksheet. Advantages:
1. User-friendly (beginner or expert)
2. Time efficient
3. No special equipment or radiographic projections required
4. Easily done in the mouth or on dental casts
5. Applicable for both dental arches

What appliance(s) to use and when. Use of a simple space maintainer or space retainer after the early loss of primary teeth is one of the more common clinical procedures in interceptive orthodontics. Although these procedures can be done with either fixed or removable appliances, fixed appliances are preferred in most situations because they eliminate the question of patient cooperation.

Early space management is the most economical for the patient long term, and the dentist gets to make a good living while doing it. It doesn’t make any sense not to do it.
A series of advanced seminars certified by the European Association of Implantologists (BDIZ-EDI) and the University of Cologne

FACULTY:
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During the educational program, participants will present cases out of their practice - placing implants their selves - in power point format.

All sessions are conducted in English.

MIDDLE EAST EVENTS 2010

MARCH
- Mar 30, 2010 - Apr 2, 2010 - Amman, Jordan
- The 22nd Jordanian Dental Congress 2010
  Jordan Dental Association
  Tel: + 962 5 666 161 /665 520
  Fax: + 962 5 669 470
  Website: jda-congress.com

APRIL
- Apr 7, 2010 - Apr 10, 2010 - Istanbul, Turkey
- TURKISH DENTAL BUSINESSMEN ASSOCIATION
  Tel: +90 212 5881555
  Fax: +90 212 5881554
  E-mail: dissiad@diyadi.org.tr
  Website: www.dissiad.org.tr
  Venue: UNR EXPO Istanbul – Turkey
  Apr 15, 2010 - Apr 18, 2010 - Damascus, Syria

- Healthcare & Dental Damascus
  Arabian Group for Exhibitions & Conferences
  Tel: +903 11 4467500
  Fax: +903 11 4467509
  E-mail: arabiangroup@net.sy
  Website: www.arabiangroup.com
  www.healthcare.com.sy
  Venue: Damascus International Fairground

- May 9, 2010 - May 12, 2010 - Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
- Saudi Dentistry 2010
  Riyadh Exhibitions Co.
  Tel: +966 1 2295564
  Fax: +966 1 2295612
  E-mail: sales@reexpo.com
  Website: www.reexpo.com
  Contact Person: Habib Alphonse
  E-mail: halphonse@reexpo.com
  Venue: Riyadh International Exhibition Center

- May 15, 2010 - May 15, 2010 - Colombo, Sri Lanka
- APDC Asia Pacific Dental Congress
  C/o Sri Lanka Dental Association
  Tel/Fax: +94 11 2951397
  E-mail: slda@slnet.lk
  Website: www.apdc2010.com // www.slda.lk
  Congress and Exhibition Venue: Bandaranaike Memorial Convention & Exhibition Centre

- May 15, 2010 - May 14, 2010 - Dubai, UAE
  4th CAD/CAM & Computerized Dentistry International Conference
  CAPP FZ L.L.C
  Tel: +971 4 3686885
  Mob: +971 50 2793711
  E-mail: info@cappmea.com
  Website: www.cappmea.com
  Venue: Dubai Marina

JUNE
- Jun 15, 2010 - Jun 16, 2010 - Tebran, Iran
- Iranmed 2010
  Iranian International Exhibitions Company (IIEC)
  Tel: +98 21 88206720-1 // +98 21 88206721-4
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- Jun 16, 2010 - Jun 20, 2010 - Damascus, Syria
- SYRIAN DENTECH 2010
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  General Manager: Ayman Shamma’a
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Time to talk about dry mouth?

Dry mouth is an increasingly common condition, primarily related to disease and medication use. In fact more than 400 medicines can cause dry mouth and the prevalence is directly related to the total number of drugs taken.1

Ask your patient
Some patients develop advanced coping strategies for dealing with dry mouth, unaware that there are products available that can help to alleviate the symptoms, like the biotène system.

Diagnosis may also be complicated by the fact physical symptoms of dry mouth may not occur until salivary flow has been reduced by 50%.2

Diagnosing dry mouth
Four key questions have been validated to help determine the subjective evaluation of a patient’s dry mouth:4
1. Do you have any difficulty swallowing?
2. Does your mouth feel dry when eating a meal?
3. Do you sip liquids to aid in swallowing dry food?
4. Does the amount of saliva in your mouth seem to be too little, too much or do you not notice?

Clinical evaluations can also help to pick up on the condition, in particular:
- use of the mirror ‘stick’ test - place the mirror against the buccal mucosa and tongue. If it adheres to the tissues, then salivary secretion may be reduced
- checking for saliva pooling - is there saliva pooling in the floor of the mouth? If no, salivary rates may be abnormal
- determining changes in caries rates and presentation, looking for unusual sites, e.g. incisal, cuspal and cervical caries.

Consequences of unmanaged dry mouth include caries, halitosis and oral infections.

Saliva’s natural defences
Saliva’s natural defences contain a mixture of proteins and enzymes, each of which plays a specific role.1

Protein:
- lactoferrin – chelates iron. Deprives bacteria of iron, which is essential for bacterial growth.

Enzymes:
- lysozyme – disrupts cell walls of bacteria, resulting in cell death
- lactoperoxidase – synthesis of hypotiocyanite, a potent antimicrobial agent.

The biotène patented salivary LP3 enzyme system
The biotène formulation supplements natural saliva, providing some of the missing salivary enzymes and proteins in patients with xerostomia and hyposalivation to replenish dry mouths.

The biotène system allows patients to choose the right product to fit in with their lifestyles:
- relief products - Oral Balance gel.
- hygiene products - toothpaste and mouthwash.

The range is specifically formulated for the sensitive mucosa of the dry mouth patient:
- alcohol free
- SLS free
- mild flavour.

The biotène formulation:
- helps maintain the oral environment and provide protection against dry mouth
- helps supplement saliva’s natural defences
- helps supplement saliva’s natural antibacterial system - weakened in a dry mouth.

GSK welcomes biotène to its oral care family

leaders in dry mouth treatment

A healthy new choice for dentistry

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