The importance of regular patient mailings

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The dreaded dentist’s drill and common toothbrush could become a thing of the past.

It’s a safe way of improving oral hygiene for those patients for whom brushing is not feasible or as an adjunct to brushing.

The new mouthwash could perform the same job as a toothbrush.

At the moment we are not saying it is going to take over brushing as the trials have not been done yet.

We have now to look at how much it is going to cost. At the moment it is very cheap.’

The drilling alternative that uses a protein to naturally repair teeth in small holes to prevent them decaying and becoming larger. The same treatment can be used to fill tiny holes in teeth that cause them to become sensitive to hot and cold food and drinks.

The protein must pass British safety checks, which are currently underway. The institute is hopeful that trials will start early next year, with a view to getting a licence within five years.

Early minimally invasive removal of wisdom teeth will change the practice of dentistry and advance anti-aging medicine. Patients who did not save their children’s cord blood will get a second to let their children share in potential medical miracles in the future.

The Japanese have produced stem cells from wisdom tooth of ten-year-old girl.

A previous report of growing livers from stem cells found in wisdom teeth was also very exciting. Later year it was shown that stem cells could be created from human skin cells.

The National Institute of Industrial Science and Technology of Japan used the cells of a 10-year-old girl that had been frozen for three years.

The recent study also showed that stem cells were viable after being frozen for three years. Once cells are frozen three years and a hundred years are basically the same. This excellent source of stem cells is easily obtained and does not involve the moral dilemma associated with embryonic stem cells.

Research has shown that healthy stem cells tend to spread through the entire body replacing aging cells. Continual replacement of stem cells periodically throughout life will allow healthy stem cells to continually replace youthful cells with aging cells.

The stem cells from wisdom teeth are in a quiescent phase for many years before they form a tooth and are therefore less affected by contaminants it the environment such as lead, B is Phenol A and damage from radiation and other sources.

The use of stem cells from umbilical cord blood has been proven to replace bone marrow transplants when a suitable HLA match is unavailable and many parents are saving cord blood for future personal use.

It is very possible that saving of cord blood may be the greatest gift a parent can give a child. The use of stem cells is in its infancy and future uses will probably see miraculously by today’s standards.

Imagine what research can do over the next 10 or 20 years much less a lifetime of 80 years or more. Collection of stem cells from wisdom teeth is a second chance for parents who did not save umbilical cord blood.

Dental Istanbul’08 International Dental Meetings

Istanbul invites dental professionals

While remembering Napoleon Bonapartes words “if the world was a single country, Istanbul would have been its capital city”, we are using steps for making Istanbul capital city of dental world by holding Dental Istanbul.

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Laser technology spots cavities before they start
It might someday help lessen dentists' reliance on the dreaded drill

Using lasers to spot troubled teeth before cavities form, researchers hope to turn the dentist's drill into a relic of the 20th century.

The technology, called "Raman spectroscopy" (RS), is not brand new. In fact, scientists in other fields have long been using it to distinguish between various chemicals, based on their unique molecular fingerprints.

But this is the first time RS has been used to identify teeth in the very earliest stages of decay, the British research team said.

"The technique we are working with can tell the difference between [healthy] enamel and decaying enamel, and so in the future, if this technology is further developed, a dentist could identify early decay using it," explained study co-author Frances Downey, a graduate student with the Biomaterials, Biomimetics & Biophotonics Research Group operating out of the Dental Institute of King's College London.

Results of what Downey and her colleagues refer to as a "preliminary" effort were reported at the Microscience 2008 conference held recently in London.

The new approach to cavity prevention might be available for practical use five years down the road, Downey said. For the moment, work has been conducted solely with already extracted teeth, rather than with actual patients.

Researchers took advantage of the fact that cavities develop when the acids produced by microorganisms found in dental plaque begin to demineralise tooth enamel and produce distinct chemical changes.

By focusing RS optical fibers on individual teeth, the authors were able to track the unique light patterns that emanate from chemical compositions on either healthy or decaying enamel.

Theoretically, such a process could quickly spot tooth decay at a much earlier stage than the current screening standard, which is based on visual exams and X-rays.

The result of such early detection might be cavity prevention, not repair, the researchers said. In essence, sites of decay could be remineralized with medicinal mouthwashes and fluoride varnishes, preventing the development of full-blown cavities and eliminating the need for dental drilling.

Study supervisor Dr. Frederic Festy said that larger studies involving patients are in the planning stages.

"However, that is not to say dentist drills would become obsolete," said Downey. She and her team noted that, in its current form, the screening procedure would be both expensive and time-consuming. "I think there will always be those of us who like our sweets a bit too much, and visit the dentist too infrequently, to keep them in business," she said.

But Charlie Brown, national counsel for Consumers for Dental Choice, based in Washington, D.C., hailed the innovation as an "excellent development."

"Anything that means that there might be fewer filling materials used in the mouth is a tremendously positive development," Brown said. "I salute any technology that will scan the mouth and prevent cavities before they occur, so we can try to have the least intervention in the mouth as possible."