

Free Communication Session 30 – Room 216 | 2015-09-23 |
12:30-13:30

Theme: General Dentistry and Oral Health

FC121

Dentists and Occupational Health Problems in Croatia

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Aim and purpose: Dental practitioners are very susceptible to the occupational health hazards and the development of occupational related diseases. The aim of this study was to survey the health status among dentists in Croatia regarding the symptoms of musculoskeletal, dermatological, sight, hearing and neurological disorders and prophylactic physical activities.

Materials and method: The anonymous online survey was conducted among 506 Croatian dentists (310 females and 196 males). The questionnaire included demographic details, work duration and information about health.

Results: It was found that over 78.18% of the surveyed dentists experienced work related pain in upper back, 76.97% of them in lower back. Work-related skin problems were reported by 29.29%. Sight disorders were reported by 46.87% and hearing disorders by 19.03%. Neurological disorders were reported by 15.76%.

Summary and conclusions: It was concluded that numerous health hazards and limited ergonomics in the work environment of dental practitioners results various health disorders, and its prevalence is very high.

FC122

Why Should Present-Day Dental Practitioners have an Evidence Based Practice?

Gaurav Uday Nagarsekar

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Aim and purpose: To understand evidence based (dental) practice and its importance in patient care.

Materials and method: A MEDLINE search was carried out and existing literature examined for evidence based dentistry concepts.

Results: Evidence-based practice (EBP) is said to be the current best approach to provide interventions that are scientific, safe, efficient and cost effective. The evidence based method includes asking answerable questions, searching for the best evidence, critically appraising the evidence, applying the evidence and evaluating the outcome. Evidence hierarchy includes Evidence based clinical guidelines, Cochrane systematic reviews, systematic reviews and studies. Research into evidence based practice is increasing, however, implementing this evidence into day to day clinical practice is of utmost significance.

Summary and conclusions: In catering to modern day patient needs, the clinician must equip himself with the following armamentarium: sound basic clinical knowledge, technical judgement and expertise and most importantly latest scientific evidence. Dental teaching institutions must impart evidence based teaching in

their curriculum for a stronger dental practitioner. However, selecting the best available evidence in clinical practice should be the ultimate aim to improve the quality in patient care.

FC123

CBCT Evaluation of Sella Turcica Morphology in A Morphology in a Group of Turkish Population

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Aim and purpose: The aim of the study was to analyze the variations of the sella turcica and their relationship to gender and age.

Materials and method: The CBCT images of the patients who referred to Gaziantep University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Dentomaxillofacial Radiology between January 2012 and December 2014 were analyzed and 200 CBCT images were evaluated retrospectively. Sella turcica shape of individuals were described according to Axelsson's classification as either normal or with aberrations including; oblique anterior wall, double contour of the floor, sella turcica bridging, irregularity in the posterior part of the dorsum sella, and pyramidal shape of the dorsum sella.

Results: Normal sella turcica was the most common type seen in 100 individuals with a rate of % 49, 8. The secondary common type was double contour of the floor of sella turcica seen in 46 patient (% 22, 9). 32 patients (% 15, 9) had oblique anterior wall on sella turcica. 17 individuals (% 8, 5) had pyramidal shape of the dorsum sella. The least common shape was irregularity (notching) in the posterior part of the sella turcica. None of the patients had sella turcica bridging. There were no statistically significant relationship between variations of the sella turcica either gender or age.

Summary and conclusions: Sella turcica varies in shape and morphology apart from age and gender. Normal sella turcica was the most frequent type in the study group.

FC124

Amalgam Restorations Replacements and Their Impact on the Environment

Yajur Verma

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Aim and purpose: Over the recent decades, there has been widespread concern regarding the toxic impact of mercury (Hg) disposal in the ecosystem due to its mobility, volatility and potential for bioaccumulation and biomagnification.

The mercury in dental amalgam can be released to the environment in the form of air, water or solid waste. Mercury is a persistent and deadly contaminant in the water environment. Metallic mercury such as that used in amalgam is relatively non-toxic. However, when mercury is released to the environment, some portion may be converted by bacteria to methyl mercury, a potent neurotoxin. Mercury is bio-accumulative and biomagnifies in the food chain leading to detrimental effect on the health of humans