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Congresso Internacional de Odontologia de São Paulo

De **30** de **janeiro** a **02** de **fevereiro** de **2014**

Local: Expo Center Norte - São Paulo/SP

ANAIS ELETRÔNICOS - PRÊMIO ADA

ÁREA: **ENDODONTIA MECANIZADA**

APRESENTADOR / AUTOR: **DIEGO ANGELO BARRETO SILVA DE ANDRADE**

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CO-AUTOR2: **AMR RADWAN**

CO-AUTOR3: **SAHNG GYOON KIM**

TEMA DO TRABALHO: **COMPARISON OF AUSTENITE AND MARTENSITIC ROTARY INSTRUMENTS IN APICAL TRANSPORTATION ON CURVED CANALS**

RESUMO:

MARTENSITIC FILES ARE MADE OF SPECIFIC NITI ALLOYS THAT RECEIVE A SPECIAL THERMAL TREATMENT TO UNDERGO A NON-DIFFUSIVE TRANSFORMATION FROM AN AUSTENITIC INTO A MARTENSITIC LATTICE. DUE TO THEIR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, MARTENSITIC FILES ARE THOUGHT TO BE MORE ADVANTAGEOUS IN MAINTAINING ROOT CANAL MORPHOLOGY IN CURVED CANALS THAN AUSTENITE FILES. THIS STUDY EVALUATED IN VITRO APICAL TRANSPORTATION IN CURVED CANALS INSTRUMENTED WITH ONE AUSTENITE SYSTEM: ENDOSEQUENCE™, AND THREE MARTENSITIC SYSTEMS: 10 SERIES™, VORTEX BLUE™ AND HYFLEX® CM™. SIXTY MAXILLARY MOLARS WITH CURVED MESIOBUCCAL ROOTS WERE DIVIDED INTO FOUR GROUPS (N=15). MESIOBUCCAL CANALS WERE INSTRUMENTED UP TO A SIZE .04/25 OF EACH SYSTEM. A DOUBLE-DIGITAL RADIOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUE WAS USED, AND THE APICAL TRANSPORTATION AT 0.0 - 4.0MM FROM THE WORKING LENGTH WAS MEASURED WITH AUTOCAD. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS WAS PERFORMED WITH ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE, AND SIGNIFICANCE WAS SET AT .05. THERE WAS NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GROUPS AT ANY LEVELS (0.0MM, P=.436; 1.0MM, P=.094; 2.0MM, P=.782; 3.0MM, P=.501; 4.0MM, P=.156) INDICATING THAT MARTENSITIC FILES HAD THE SAME EFFECTIVENESS AS THE AUSTENITE FILE IN REGARDS TO APICAL TRANSPORTATION WHEN CANALS WERE INSTRUMENTED UP TO A SIZE .04/25.



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ÁREA: **ODONTOPEDIATRIA**

APRESENTADOR / AUTOR: **ISABELA FLORIANO NUNES MARTINS**

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TEMA DO TRABALHO: **INFLUENCE OF PLAQUE REMOVAL ON CARIES DETECTION USING VISUAL INDICES: PERFORMANCE AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS**

RESUMO:

THIS STUDY AIMED TO EVALUATE THE PERFORMANCE AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS RELATED TO VISUAL INSPECTION WITH AND WITHOUT PREVIOUS PLAQUE REMOVAL. THIRTY-FIVE CHILDREN HAD THEIR OCCLUSAL SURFACES OF PRIMARY MOLARS EXAMINED BY FOUR EXAMINERS USING TWO VISUAL INDICES: THE INTERNATIONAL CARIES DETECTION AND ASSESSMENT SYSTEM IN ASSOCIATION WITH AN ADJUNCT FOR CARIES ACTIVITY ASSESSMENT AND THE NYVAD'S SYSTEM. EXAMINATIONS WERE PERFORMED WITH AND WITHOUT CLEANING. A REFERENCE EXAMINER EVALUATED THE SAMPLE FOR CONCURRENT VALIDATION REGARDING SEVERITY, CAVITATION AND ACTIVITY. SENSITIVITY AND SPECIFICITY WERE CALCULATED AND COMPARED BY MCNEMAR TEST. DISCOMFORT REPORTED BY CHILDREN WERE RECORDED AND COMPARED BY FRIEDMAN TEST. THE TIME SPENT IN EACH EXAM WAS REGISTERED AND COSTS WERE CALCULATED. THESE OUTCOME VARIABLES WERE ANALYZED BY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE; AND THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS ESTIMATED. THE SENSITIVITY FOR DETECTING ENAMEL CARIES LESIONS WAS HIGHER WHEN PLAQUE WAS PREVIOUSLY REMOVED, INDEPENDENTLY OF INDEX USED. ALTHOUGH IT IS MORE TIME CONSUMING AND MORE EXPENSIVE, CLINICAL EXAMINATION PERFORMED IN ASSOCIATION WITH PLAQUE REMOVAL DOES NOT AFFECT CHILD'S DISCOMFORT AND IT IS COST-EFFECTIVE. THUS, PRESENCE OF PLAQUE INTERFERES MAINLY ON DETECTION OF INITIAL CARIES ON OCCLUSAL SURFACES OF PRIMARY TEETH. DESPITE COSTS, PLAQUE REMOVAL IS WELL ACCEPTED AND IS COST-EFFECTIVE, ENCOURAGING ITS UTILIZATION IN CLINICAL PRACTICE.



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ÁREA: **ORTODONTIA**

APRESENTADOR / AUTOR: **WALTER RIBEIRO NUNES JUNIOR**

CO-AUTOR1: **RENATA CANTISANI DI FRANCESCO**

TEMA DO TRABALHO: **EVALUATION OF THE PHARYNGEAL DIMENSIONS AND FACIAL GROWTH IN SNORING CHILDREN WITH TONSIL AND ADENOID HYPERTROPHY UNDER TREATMENT WITH AN ORAL APPLIANCE, A RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL**

RESUMO:

INTRODUCTION- SNORING IN CHILDREN RELATED TO TONSILS HYPERTROPHY AND ALTERATIONS ON DENTAL OCCLUSION MAY PREJUDICE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT. THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS PAPER IS TO EVALUATE THE PHARYNGEAL DIMENSIONS AND FACIAL GROWTH IN SNORING CHILDREN WITH ENLARGED TONSILS SUBMITTED TO TREATMENT WITH AN ORAL APPLIANCE. METHODS- FORTY SNORING CHILDREN AGES 6 TO 9 YEARS OLD WITH TONSILS ENLARGEMENT GRADES 3 AND 4, PRESENTING MAXILLA CONSTRICTION AND CLASS II DENTAL MALOCCLUSION WERE INCLUDED. THEY WERE DIVIDED INTO TWO RANDOMIZED GROUPS: 24 PATIENTS TREATED WITH THE ORAL APPLIANCE AND 16 UNTREATED CONTROLS. PHARYNGEAL DIMENSIONS WERE MEASURED BY ACOUSTIC PHARYNGOMETRY. ALL SUBJECTS WERE SUBMITTED TO LATERAL X-RAY AND CEPHALOMETRIC ANALYSIS. PATIENTS WERE RE-EVALUATED AFTER 6 MONTHS. RESULTS- ACOUSTIC PHARYNGOMETRY CONFIRMED A VOLUMETRIC GAIN AT THE STUDY GROUP AND A VOLUMETRIC REDUCTION AT THE UNTREATED ($P<0.001$). CEPHALOMETRY SHOWED MORE FAVORABLE FACIAL GROWTH ON THE STUDY GROUP COMPARED TO CONTROLS ON THE MEASUREMENTS RELATED TO SLEEP APNEA: (MAXILLARY-MANDIBULAR RELATIONSHIP (ANB), MAXILLARY-MANDIBULAR PLANES ANGLE (ANS-PNS X ME-GO) AND HYOID BONE POSITION (H-ML) ($P<0.001$). CONCLUSIONS- CHILDREN WHO UNDERWENT THIS TREATMENT PROTOCOL PRESENTED ENLARGEMENT OF PHARYNGEAL DIMENSIONS AND MORE FAVORABLE GROWTH DIRECTION CONSIDERING VALUES RELATED TO SLEEP APNEA.