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Conclusion: It is concluded that the Judiciary for access to treatment of Diabetes in the State of São Paulo requires a set of broader political and management responses, since it involves pressure on the SUS for the incorporation of certain drugs in official lists of free distribution, as well as failures in the acquisition, dispensing and distribution of drugs, supplies, and materials.

ACTION INTEGRATED IN COMMUNITY DENTISTRY: AN EXPERIENCE OF TEACHING / EXTENSION INTEGRATION

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PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP

Aim: Describe the experience of a project to extend the course of Dentistry of Unicamp that worked through a partnership between Unicamp / Piracicaba Dental School and City Hall of a small city. We discuss the history of the extension project, its methodology of operation, the characteristics of the activities, the receptivity of the community involved.

Method: Experience report.

Results: The Rio de Sorrisos project is developed by students in Dentistry - Unicamp with the objective of promoting dental care in children and adolescents, and to instruct in the prevention of diseases and health promotion, especially oral health. The students promoted cultural and educational actions with children and adolescents, including dental care, instruction in oral hygiene and supply of oral hygiene material. Guidance was also given by workshops on oral health, healthy eating instruction. A total of 210 children and adolescents, aged 8 to 15 years old, were 47.1% male and 52.9% female. A total of 247 dental treatments were performed, 68 treatments atraumatic restorative, 1 canal treatment, 13 teeth extraction, 42 supragingival scrapings, 32 restorations of photopolymerizable resin, 91 sealants.

Conclusion: The integration of students with the community allowed the training of professionals trained to act in prevention and aware of their role in attending to social demands.

AESTHETIC REESTABLISHMENT ON SINGLE IMPLANT IN ANTERIOR MAXILA: A CASE REPORT

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PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP

Aim: Nowadays the use of osseointegrated implants as a prosthodontic solution to an early loss of tooth is already commonly used on the clinics, but to a satisfactory treatment beyond the osteointegration the aesthetic aspect has to be reached, mainly to implants on anterior maxilla. When not reached may not result in a long term establish of the implant and social problems. This failure may be caused by failure to plan, or by bone and tissue remodeling after the implant load, lack of facial bone concentration, and absence of adequate keratinized mucosa, not allowing a soft tissue in the region after implant installation, considering the need for a new procedure seeking a new aesthetic.

Method: Patient PK, 25 years, search the dental school of Piracicaba because of peri-implant soft tissue recession in the anterior region of the maxilla. After the periodontal and prosthetic examinations, a surgical procedure was performed in two stages and a replacement of the prosthesis. The first surgery had the objective to the increased thickness of the peri-implant tissue, then was performed a connective graft removed from the tuber region. The second surgery sought a profile of zenith through a new connective graft and a coronal displacement of the tissue through a new connective graft as an adjunct to coronally advanced flap.

Results:

Conclusion: This case report shows that an interdisciplinary plan should be performed to reestablish the aesthetic aspects of implant, and with the correct diagnosis, a periodontal plastic surgery can establish a better esthetic outcome.

AESTHETIC RESOLUTION WITH MINIMALLY INVASIVE TECHNIQUES

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PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP

Aim: This clinical article describes the case report of a patient in need of aesthetic and corrective solution for the anterior teeth, who presented a disharmonic smile, in its shape and color, besides the gingival smile.

Method: As a result, gingivoplasty, tooth whitening and composite resin restoration were performed. Gingivoplasty with bone preservation was possible because it had a large volume of soft tissues and a distance ≥ 2 mm from the bony crest to the cementum enamel junction. Dental bleaching with the use of associated techniques: Whitening HP 35% and supervised homemaker whitening (Whiteness Perfect 10%) were performed, and later the "palatine barrier technique" using the direct IPS Empress resin was performed from of a diagnostic waxing to begin the restorative procedure of the anterior teeth.

Results:

Conclusion: The use of minimally invasive techniques is an effective alternative for rehabilitation of anterior teeth. As in the case, gingivoplasty, dental bleaching with associated techniques and restorations with nanocomposites have allowed satisfactory aesthetic results, even more in relation to tooth preservation, especially in young patients.

AGROCHEMICALS AND THE IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH

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Aim: To know the problems related to the consumption of pesticides in Brazil and their impact

on public health, focusing on aspects related to handling, more contaminated foods, related disorders, and alternatives to their use.

Method: This is a literature review in the database, Scielo, Google academic, Ministry of Health.

Results: Brazil is one of the largest consumers of chemical pesticides and fertilizers in the world. The impacts on public health are broad, reaching vast territories and involving different population groups, such as workers in various fields of activity, residents of factories and farms, and consumers. Three factors may influence the contamination of workers by pesticides, such as handling without the use of personal protective equipment, schooling level, and family contamination. The product with the highest percentage of contamination by pesticides was 91.8%, followed by strawberry (63.4%), cucumber (57.4%), lettuce (54.2%), carrot (32.6%), cabbage (31.8%), papaya (30.4%) and tomato (16.3%). Disorders such as abortion, poor fetal formation, cancer, and even suicide are related to its use. Also noteworthy are poisonings related to insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides. Organic agriculture and biological control stand as alternatives to its use.

Conclusion: Addressing the problems related to the use of agrochemicals involves a range of complex and diverse facets of the problem from its approach, consumption pattern, agricultural and commercial producers, and population awareness of the risks of contamination with pesticides.

AN ALTERNATIVE FOR THE TREATMENT OF ANTERIOR CROSSBITE IN THE MIXED DENTITION: A CASE REPORT

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Aim: Among the variety of options available for anterior crossbite correction, the Class III HealthStart™ System series corrector developed by Dr. Bergersen is an interesting option. This removable appliance is well indicated for the treatment of Class III or anterior crossbite associated with Class I and has the advantages of being a removable appliance consisting of a single piece made of rubbery material and requiring no molding for its manufacture. Thus, the aim of this work is to present the clinical case of a male patient with anterior crossbite treated with Class III corrector during the mixed dentition.

Method: The male patient (7 years and 6 months) presented Class I malocclusion associated with anterior crossbite (horizontal trespass of -2mm). The device was installed and the patient was instructed to use it for 12 to 14 hours a day. After five months of treatment, an overjet of +0.5mm was observed, which was overcorrected up to +2.5 mm. The results of the treatment until its overcorrection were reached in a year of treatment, when the device began to be used as active retention during the nights. The positive overjet remained stable for up to 5 months of active retention. The Class III corrector presents as advantages the practicality in its installation and good acceptance by the patient and their families.

Results:

Conclusion: It is concluded that the Class III corrector appliance is a good alternative to the treatment of anterior crossbite.

ANALYSIS OF LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE ACID LEVELS OF ASYMPTOMATIC AND SYMPTOMATIC ENDODONTIC INFECTIONS

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Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the LPS levels in cases of symptomatic necrotic teeth with associated abscess and asymptomatic necrotic teeth during the different stages of endodontic treatment.

Method: Twenty patients requiring endodontic intervention were selected with or without pain symptomatology. LPS samples were collected before the chemical-mechanical preparation (CMP), after CMP, and after intracanal medication (ICM). The CMP was performed with chlorhexidine gel 2% (CHX), and the intracanal medication used was calcium hydroxide and CHX 2% for 30 days. LPS levels were measured by the Limulus Amebocyte Lysate (LAL) test. After exploratory analysis, the LPS data were submitted to the Friedman test for comparison between the sites and moments of the samples, and Mann Whitney for the comparisons between the symptomatic and asymptomatic groups.

Results: Thus, it was possible to observe that the LPS before the CMP in the symptomatic group presented higher values than the asymptomatic group ($p < 0.05$). After CMP, there was a significant reduction of LPS in the symptomatic group ($p < 0.05$), whereas in the asymptomatic group this reduction was only significant after the ICM ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: In conclusion, LPS levels were higher in symptomatic cases and were associated with the presence of spontaneous pain. In addition, CMP with CHX 2% is effective in reducing LPS levels in symptomatic cases. Support: FAPESP 2017/18459-0; 2015/23479-5, CAPES & CNPq 308162/2014-5.

ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF CHLORHEXIDINE AND SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE ON ADHESIVE BOND STRENGTH IN INTRARADICULAR PINS

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Aim: The adhesive interface in restorative procedures is not stable. Hydrolytic degradation may be due to the sorption of water or the action of intrinsic dentin enzymes. The aim of this study was to evaluate the influence of dentin treatment with chlorhexidine (CHX) and sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) on bond strength (BS) in the cementation of glass fiber pins in thirds