

<p>NON-INVASIVE TMD TREATMENT ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF THE MICHIGAN SPLINT: CLINICAL CASE REPORT MARIA DE LOURDES BONATELLI *; ANTÔNIO SÉRGIO GUIMARÃES; LUCIANE LACERDA FRANCO ROCHA RODRIGUES SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC</p> <p>Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of therapeutics using thermotherapy, cognitive behavioral therapy, muscle exercises and Michigan Splint in TMD control in a 40-year-old male with bruxism and complete dentition.</p> <p>Method : The main complaint was facial pain, of the throbbing type, for 3 years. The treatment consisted of cognitive behavioral therapy (not tightening teeth), thermotherapy and muscle relaxation / stretching exercises. With treatment, the painful symptoms were reduced, but the patient complained of nocturnal dental tightening. After 120 days of therapy, as a complement to the treatment, a Michigan stabilizer splint was installed for use in the evening. Thereafter, the patient reported marked improvement until complete remission of symptoms after 120 days of combined therapy. With a gnathodynamometer, measurements of the peak of the bite force in the right (D) and left (E) first molars were performed at the moments before the treatment (M1), before the Michigan splint (M2) and the end treatment (M3) on the Kgf unit. The values obtained were M1 (24.1D /13.3E), M2 (34.1D/28.5E) and M3 (49.7D/30.6E).</p> <p>Conclusion : It was concluded that non-invasive conducts were effective in increasing bite force and pain control of chewing muscles.</p>	<p>OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF IMAGE QUALITY IN PHOTOSTIMULABLE PHOSPHOR SYSTEMS BEATRIZ PERTILLE NEGRIL; AMANDA PELEGRI CANDEMIL; DEBORAH QUEIROZ DE FREITAS; FRANCISCO HAITER NETO; MATHEUS LIMA DE OLIVEIRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP</p> <p>Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate image quality objectively in photostimulable phosphor (PSP) systems.</p> <p>Method : An image phantom was X-rayed with the Focus® X-ray unit adjusted to 70kVp, 7mA, exposure times of 0.32; 0.63; 0.80 seconds; low (LR) and high-resolution (HR) modes. Ten repeated acquisitions were carried out in three PSP systems (Express, Digora, VistaScan) for each protocol. All images were evaluated in the ImageJ software. Mean pixel value, noise, uniformity and signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) were evaluated. Analysis of variance and Tukey test compared differences between protocols with a significance level of 5%.</p> <p>Results : The noise values regarding the exposure time in express were significantly higher in images with 0.32 s and LR, and with 0.32 and 0.8s with HR. In digora, with HR, the values were significantly higher in images with 0.63 and 0.8s. Regarding the resolution mode in express, the values were significantly higher in images with 0.8s with HR. The values of uniformity regarding the exposure time in digora with LR were significantly higher in images with 0.8s. In vistaScan and digora, with HR, the values were significantly higher in 0.63s. Regarding the resolution mode, in vistaScan the values were significantly higher in 0.32 and 0.8s in LR and 0.63s in HR. The SNR values regarding the exposure time in the express were significantly higher in 0.63 and 0.8s in LR and 0.63s in HR. Regarding the resolution mode, the values of express were significantly higher in LR.</p> <p>Conclusion : In conclusion, the Express PSP system produced images with less noise and more homogeneity of pixel values.</p>
<p>ONE SESSION IN-OFFICE TOOTH BLEACHING WITH 6 % H2O2/TIO_N AND HYBRID LIGHT (VIOLET LED/LASER) – CASE REPORT ANA CRISTINA TÁVORA DE ALBUQUERQUE LOPES; DIANA GABRIELA SOARES DOS PASSOS; JULIANA FRAGA SOARES BOMBONATTI; ADILSON YOSHIO FURUSE; RAFAEL FRANCISCO LIA MONDELLI BAURU DENTAL SCHOOL - USP</p> <p>Aim : The present work aims to report an in-office tooth bleaching with 6% H2O2/TIO_N (Nano White 6%, DMC) activated by hybrid light (violet LED/laser) (Whitening Plus®, DMC Importação e Exportação de Equipamentos Ltda).</p> <p>Method : All teeth were cleaned with pumice and a low-speed rotary prophylaxis cup and clinic exam was conducted. A spectrophotometer was used to measure color change before the treatment, after 24h and 1 week. A VAS questionnaire was used to evaluate tooth sensitivity before the treatment, immediate following treatment, after 24h and 1 week. Bleaching protocol consisted of 2 applications of bleaching gel on the vestibular face of canines from one semi-arc to the opposite semi-arc, in both arcs. Each gel application was activated by hybrid light for 30 minutes, switching 1 minute for superior and inferior arc. The total time of gel action and light activation was 60 minutes. Polishing of the teeth in the vestibular faces was performed with a felt disc impregnated with abrasives and a desensitizing gel was applied for 4 minutes. After 1 week, color changed from B3 (initial) to A2 into canines and from A2 (initial) to A1 into incisors. The patient does not relate sensitivity during or after bleaching.</p> <p>Conclusion : It can be concluded that activation by hybrid light (violet LED/laser) of 6% H2O2/TIO_N presented satisfactory esthetic result, in only one session, with no tooth sensitivity.</p>	<p>ORAL CONDITION OF MORBID OBESE AND BARIATRIC PATIENTS AND THE IMPACT IN QUALITY LIFE ÉRIKA RIBEIRO RAMALHO; ROSANA LEAL DO PRADO; BEATRIZ DÍAZ FABREGAT; KARINA EVANGELISTA DA SILVA; MARIA CAROLINA RODRIGUES; NATALY DARA MORAES SANTOS; JULIANE AVANSINI MARSICANO UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN SÃO PAULO</p> <p>Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate the oral conditions of morbid obese and bariatric patients, such as dental caries, periodontal diseases, edentulism and salivary flow, and to verify the impact of oral health on patients' quality of life.</p> <p>Method : It was evaluated 88 patients, being 33 morbid obesity patients (G1) and 55 patients submitted to bariatric surgery (G2). The indexes used were DMFT for dental caries, CPI for periodontal disease and prosthetic status and prosthetic need for edentulism. Salivary flow was stimulated and measured. It was verified the impact of bariatric surgery and oral health in quality of life. Data were analyzed by Mann Whitney test and Spearman's Correlation.</p> <p>Results : DMFT means were 9.0 ± 7.0 and 13.3 ± 8.0 for G1 and G2 respectively ($p=0.020$). Regarding CPI, the majority of patients presented calculus as the worst condition for G1 (72.7%) and G2 (80.0%) ($p=0.752$). There was no significant difference between the groups in relation to the prosthetic status ($p=0.878$) and prosthetic need ($p=0.132$). The salivary flow means were 0.7 ± 0.4 mL/min and 1.0 ± 0.9 mL/min for G1 and G2 respectively ($p=0.227$). Concerning the impact of oral health on quality of life, the QIDP means were 11.2 ± 23.8 and 14.16 ± 23.8 for G1 and G2 respectively ($p=0.089$). Only prosthetic need in the obese patients presented correlation ($r=0.409$; $p=0.016$).</p> <p>Conclusion : It concluded that patients undergoing bariatric surgery have a worse oral health condition, mainly related to dental caries, when compared to obese patients. And there was an impact of oral health on the quality of life of obese patients with prosthetic need.</p>