46. Current evidences on various systemic problems in patients undergoing dental implant therapy

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Successful osseointegration of dental implants requires normal functioning of native biological activities that occur during bone remodeling, the dynamic process of bone resorption by osteoclasts and new bone formation by osteoblasts. Thus, any events that can alter bone repair and bone healing in turn may also alter successful osseointegration which eventually lead to premature implant loss or peri-implant complications. The mere presence of a disease, however, does not necessarily preclude dental implant therapy or affect significantly long term outcomes. Certain disorders, when controlled, or other situations allow implant survival rates that match those in healthy state. This paper comprehensively reviews the current literature on the influence of various systematic problems like vit D deficiency, diabetes mellitus, smoking and alcoholism, radiotherapy, osteoporosis and rheumatoid arthritis. It will also discuss the influence of several chronic medicines like cyclosporine, glucocorticoids, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, bisphosphonates and chemotherapeutic agents, taken by patients on dental implant osseointegration. The absolute along with relative contraindications to dental implants which requires judicious monitoring by the physician as well as the dental practitioner will also be discussed.

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47. Reconstruction of bone-a bone biology

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Bone maintanance is a critical factor for the prosthodontic therapy either it may be removable complete denture, fixed partial denture or implants. The resorption or formation of bone continues throughout life but later in life bone mass begins to fall as resorption outpaces formation. although a tremendous effort is made to understand bone biology but a little effort is made to in the role of mesnchymel cells and extracellular matrix in maintanance of bone integrity. Hence this paper throws a light of extracellular matrix on the maintanance of bone biology.

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48. Redifining precision with methods of synthesis of silver nanoparticles and the uses in prosthodontics-a review

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Objective: in recent years, nanoparticles of noble metals such as gold, silver and palladium have drawn immense attention due to the wide range of new applications in various fields of industry. Particularly, silver nanoparticles have significant interest in medical and dental applications such as very effective antibacterial agents without the toxic effects, other applications being ag-based wound dressings, ag-coated medical devices such as catheters, bone cements, in gels, lotions, cosmetics, in dental restorative materials, endodontic cements, dental implants' caries inhibitory agents, and in prosthesis. This paper reviews the use of agnps as an antimicrobial in prosthodontics.

Methods: Systematic searches were carried out in web of science (isi), google, pubmed, scifinder and espacenet databases.

Results: A total of 100 peer-reviewed articles were reviewed. Most of them were published in the period of 2012-2017, demonstrating that this topic currently represents an important trend in dentistry research. In vitro studies reveal the excellent antimicrobial activity of agnps when associated with dental materials such as nanocomposites, acrylic resins, resin co-monomers, adhesives, intracanal medication, and implant coatings. Moreover, agnps were demonstrated to be interesting tools in the treatment of oral cancers due to their antitumor properties.

Significance: The literature indicates that agnps are a promising system with important features such as antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and antitumor activity, and a potential carrier in sustained drug delivery.

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49. All ceramics- when, where & what

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All-ceramics has become a common choice of treatment strategy in clinical practice due to improvement in material properties and high demand for esthetics. All-ceramics are used in a wide range of clinical applications such as veneers, partial coverage crowns, and bridges. Similarly, the laboratory provides a very wide range of all-ceramic varieties to choose from. Success of all ceramic prosthesis depends on the ability of the dentist to select the appropriate choice of materials for the particular situation, which satisfies the patient’s needs and expectations. Selection of a particular system should depend on the physical properties and esthetic consideration. Hence a thorough knowledge of different systems mandates the success of the treatment. This presentation will discuss when to use, where to use, and what system of all-ceramic to use in different situations.

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