

DEPARTMENT OF PEDODONTICS AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

SCHEDULE FOR INTERNS (25.5.2020-30.5.2020)

Absentees: Siddharth .A, Sriram P

S. NO	DATE	TO PIC	FACULTY	NO.OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATED
1	25.5.2020	Pulpectomy	Dr Divya Natarajan	Sai Shruthi H N Rinshi Mol
2	26.5.2020	Apexogenesis & Apexification	Dr Devi Chandrika	Sai Shruthi H N Rinshi Mol
3.	27.5.2020	Stainless steel crown	Dr Daya Srinivasan	Sai Shruthi H N Rinshi Mol
4.	28.5.2020	Topical Flourides	Dr Senthil Eagappan AR	Sai Shruthi H N Rinshi Mol
5.	29.5.2020	Sealants	Dr Divya Natarajan	Sai Shruthi H N Rinshi Mol
6.	30.5.2020	Space Maintainer	Dr Devi Chandrika	Sai Shruthi H N Rinshi Mol

25.5.2020

Divya N is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: Pulpectomy E-Clinic

Time: May 25, 2020 11:30 AM Mumbai, Kolkata, New Delhi

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us04web.zoom.us/j/79923347248?pwd=QmtHeDZ0R0VKdUtUK21ndIFUdlhZUT09>

Meeting ID: 799 2334 7248

Password: pedo



Chettinad

Dental College & Research Institute

WHY ENDODONTIC TREATMENT DIFFICULT IN PRIMARY TEETH?

- Morphology of root canals Rapp 1967, Paras 1993, Goerig 1983
- Tortuous canals Hibbard & Ireland 1957
- Connection b/w pulpal floor with interradicular area Moss 1965
- Multiple accessory canals and ramifications
- Difficulty – obtain hermetic seal – lack of apical closure – resorption Mathewson 1995

McHugh M, Jarry M. Treatment of deep carious and pulp exposure in children teeth. J Pediatr Dent. 2013;35(1):1-6. doi:10.1016/j.peddent.2013.01.001

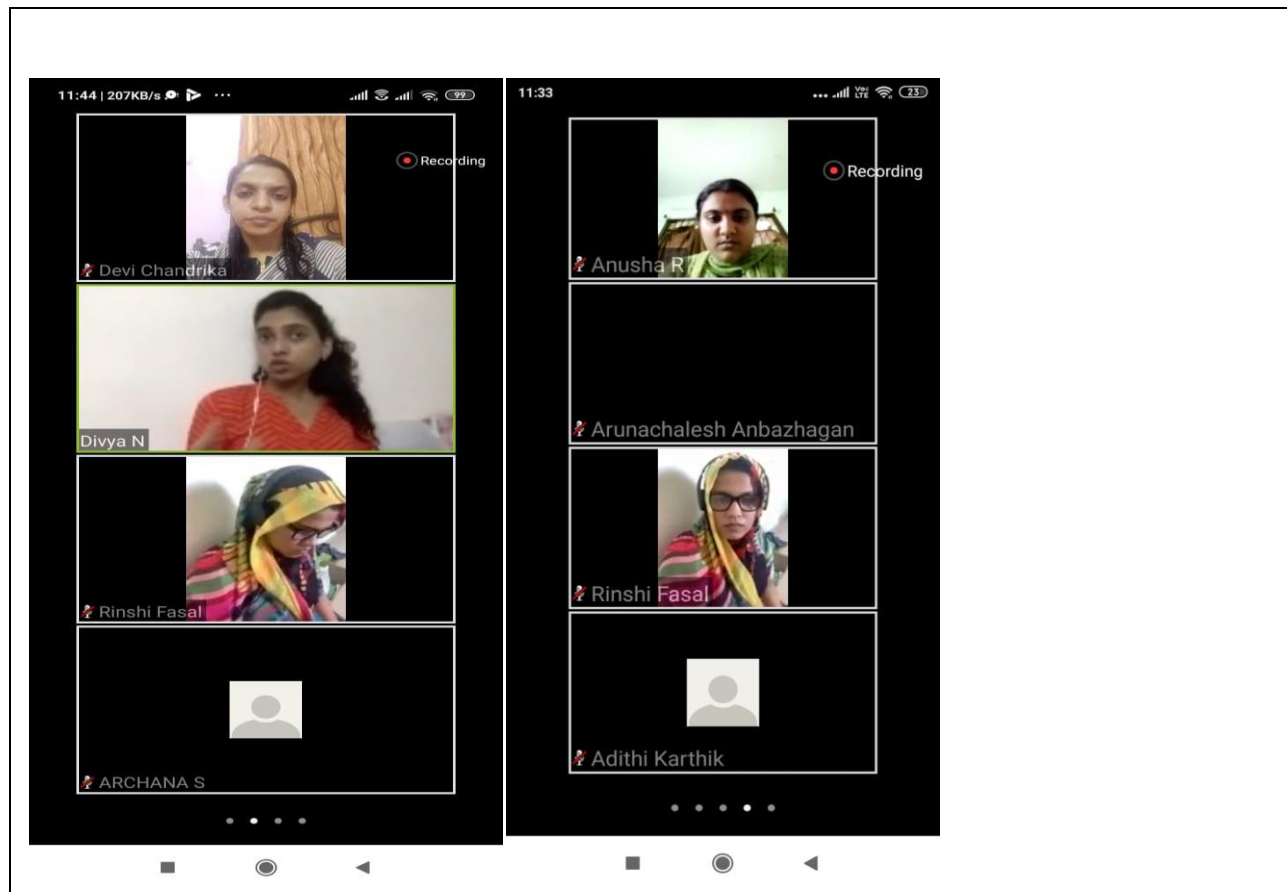
Testing Stage 1

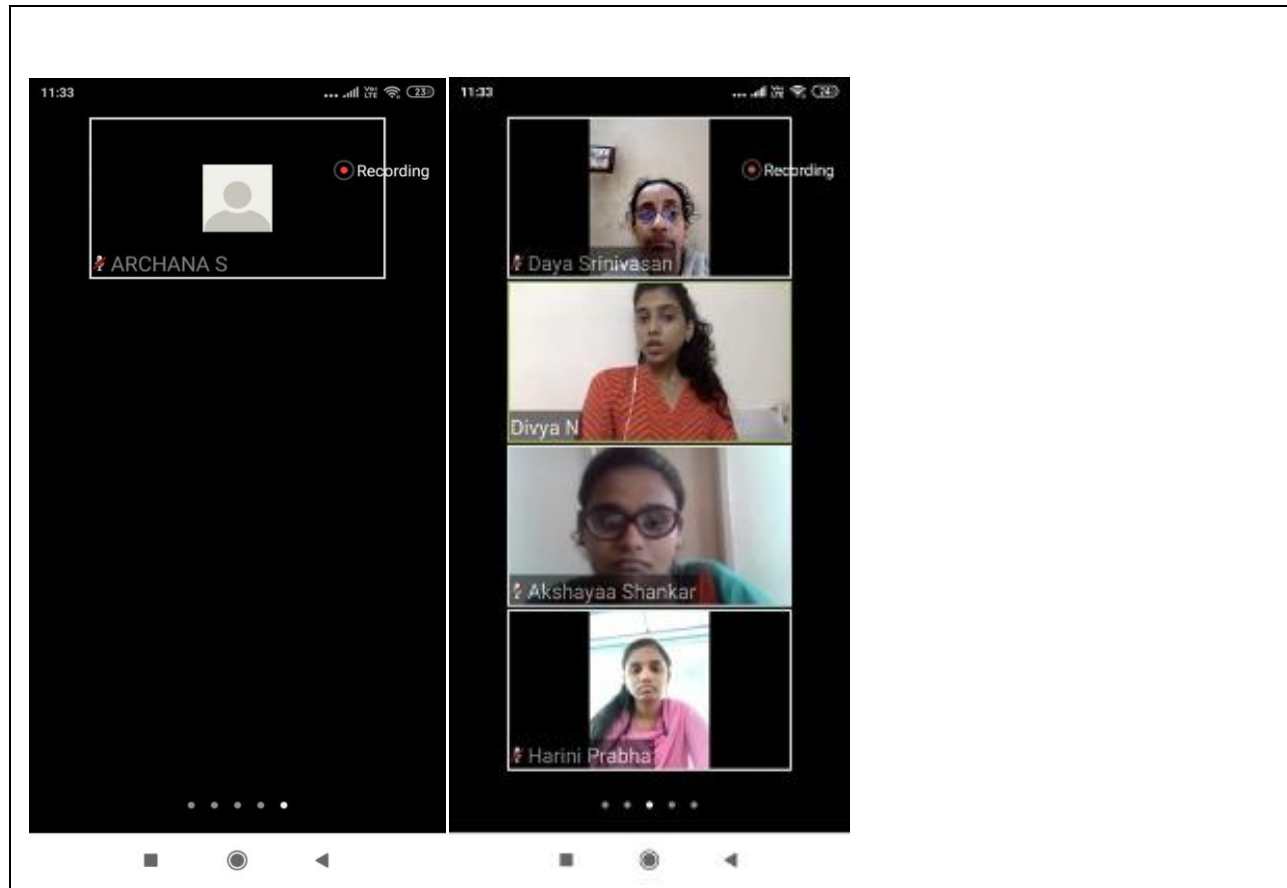
LENTULOSPIRAL TECHNIQUE

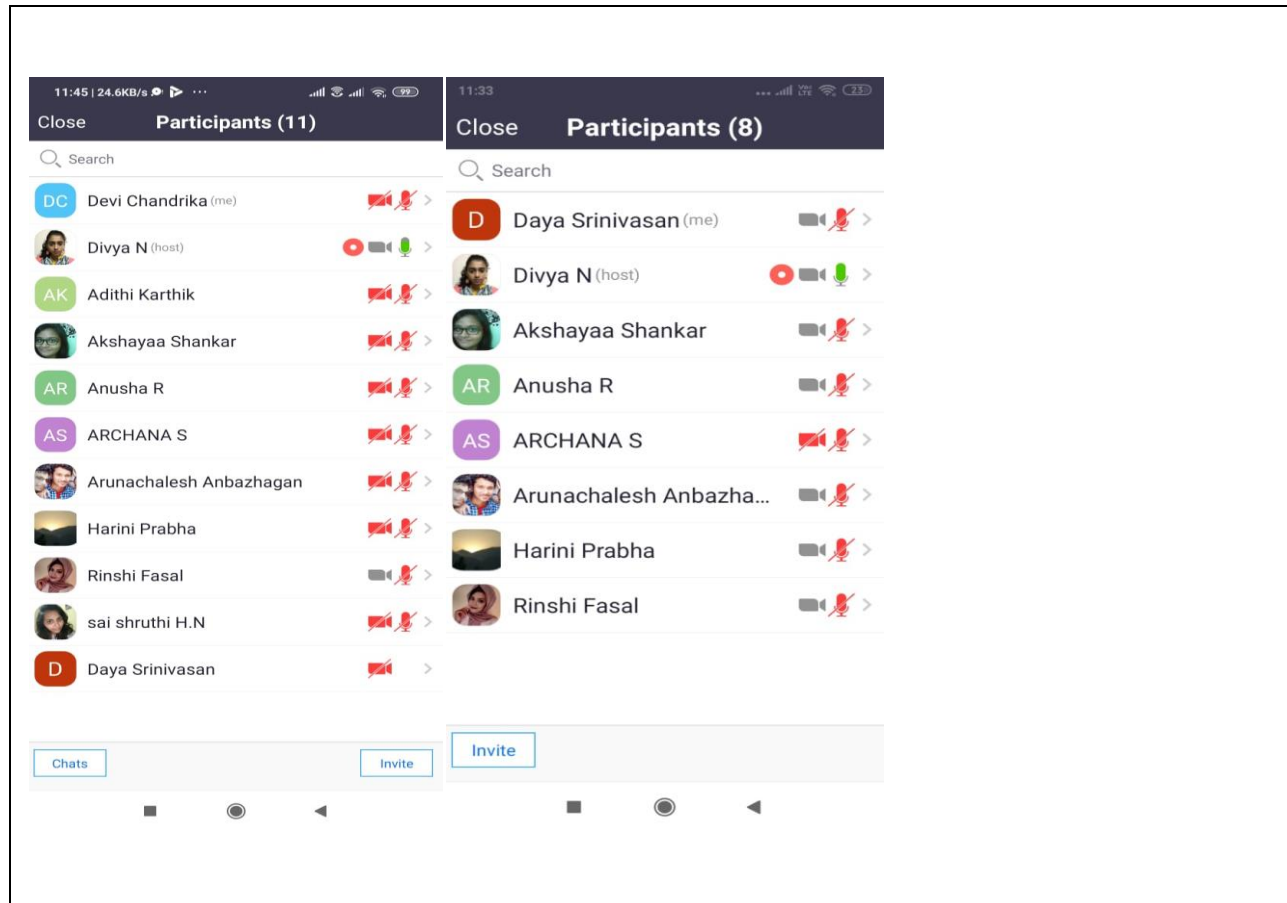
- Advocated by **Kopel** in 1970,
- Lentulospiral was dipped into the mixture and then introduced into the canal to its predetermined length and rotated in the canal.
- Additional amount of paste is added into the canal, till it is filled.



Testing Stage 1







26.5.2020

Devi Chandrika is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: Final year E- clinics

Time: May 26, 2020 11:45 AM Mumbai, Kolkata, New Delhi


Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us04web.zoom.us/j/79267519157?pwd=ak1mM0N2S25hckYrdjVCWU1hUGtYZz09>

Meeting ID: 792 6751 9157

Password: pedo

WPS Office Presentation1.pptx Dr.Devi-apexoge...isapexification + google... Go Premium



APEXOGENESIS & APEXIFICATION

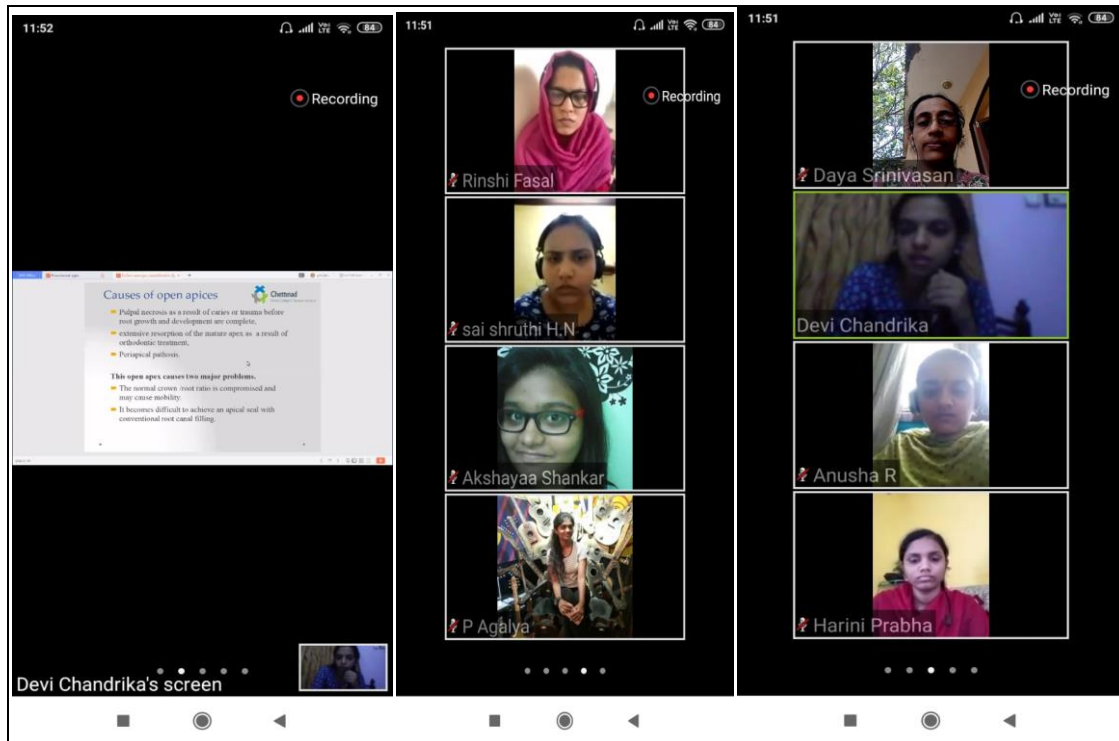
Dr.Devi Chandrika
Department of Pedodontics

Akshayaa Shankar
Adithi Karthik
Arunachalesh Ambaz...
Divya N

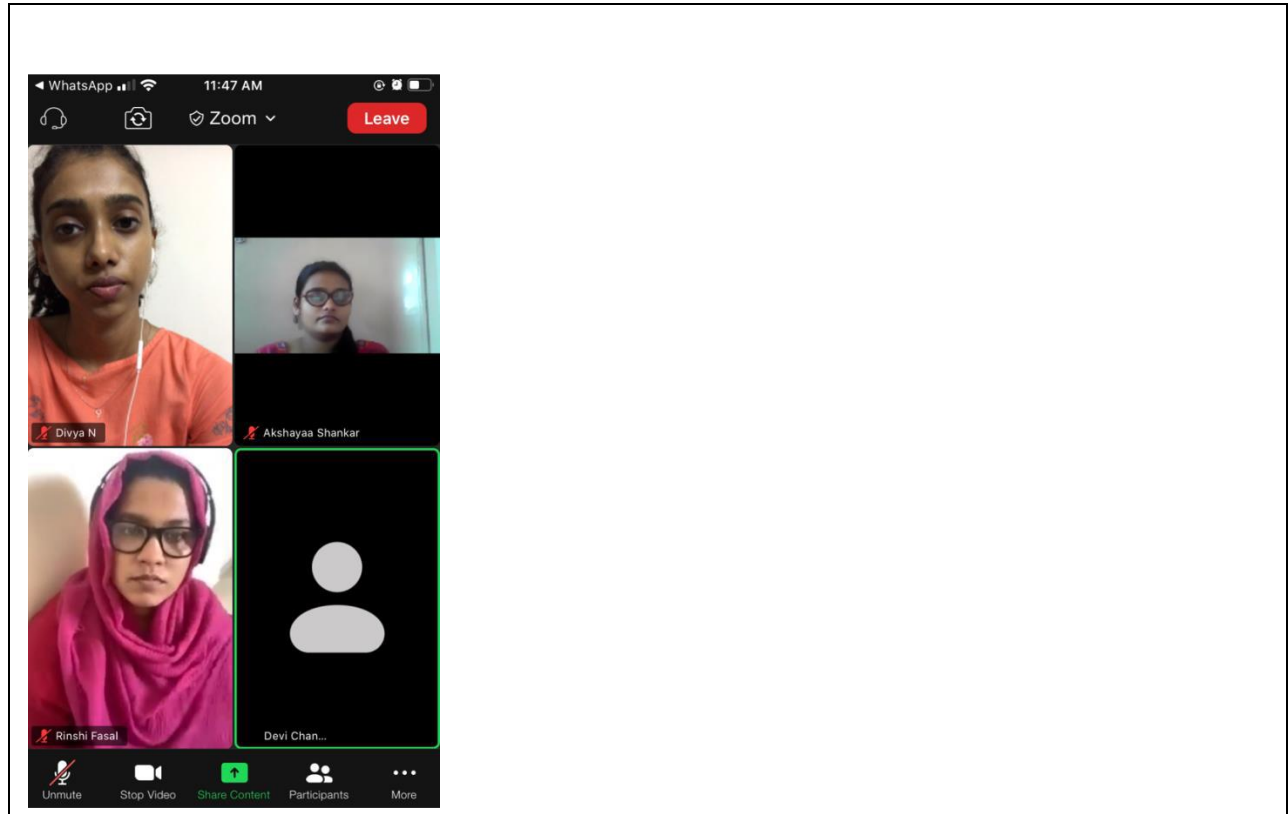
Slide 1 / 41 You are screen sharing Stop Share

Type here to search

11:47 AM 5/26/2020









12:03


Close


Participants (11)


Search


 Senthil Eagappan AR (me)


 DC Devi Chandrika (host)


 AK Adithi Karthik


 Akshayaa Shankar


 AR Anusha R


 AS ARCHANA S

 Arunachalesh Anbazhagan

 Harini Prabha

 P Agalya

 Rinshi Fasal


 sai shruthi H.N


11:52


Close


Participants (11)


Search


 DC Devi Chandrika (host)


 AK Adithi Karthik


 Akshayaa Shankar


 AR Anusha R


 AS ARCHANA S

 Arunachalesh Anbazhagan

 Harini Prabha

 P Agalya

 Rinshi Fasal

 sai shruthi H.N

Invite

Invite

27.5.2020

Daya Srinivasan is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: Daya Srinivasan's Zoom Meeting

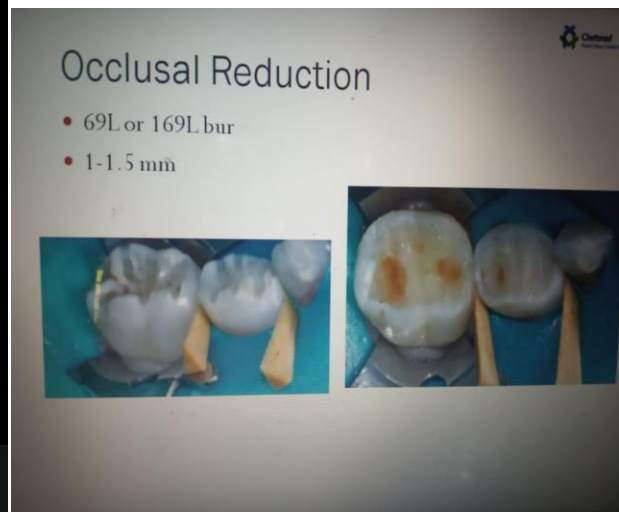
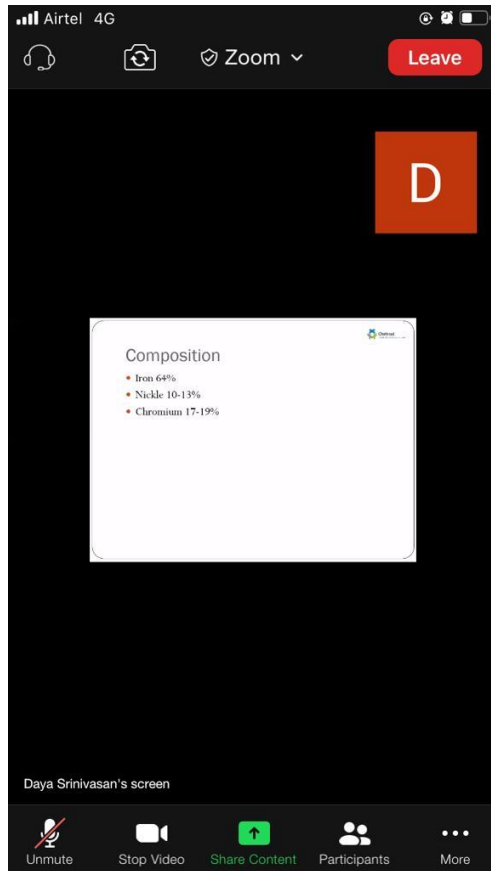
Time: May 27, 2020 11:30 AM India

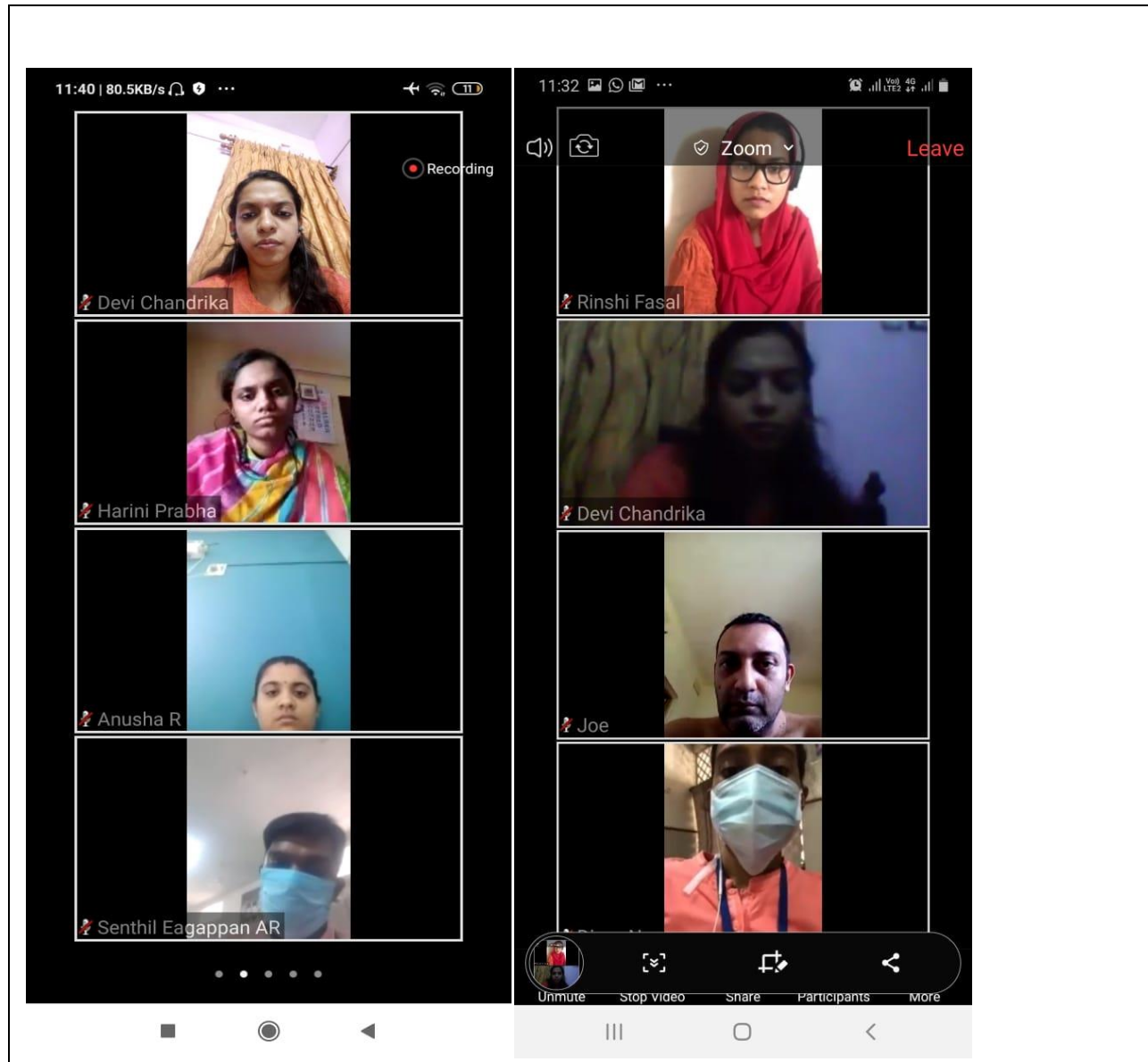
Join Zoom Meeting

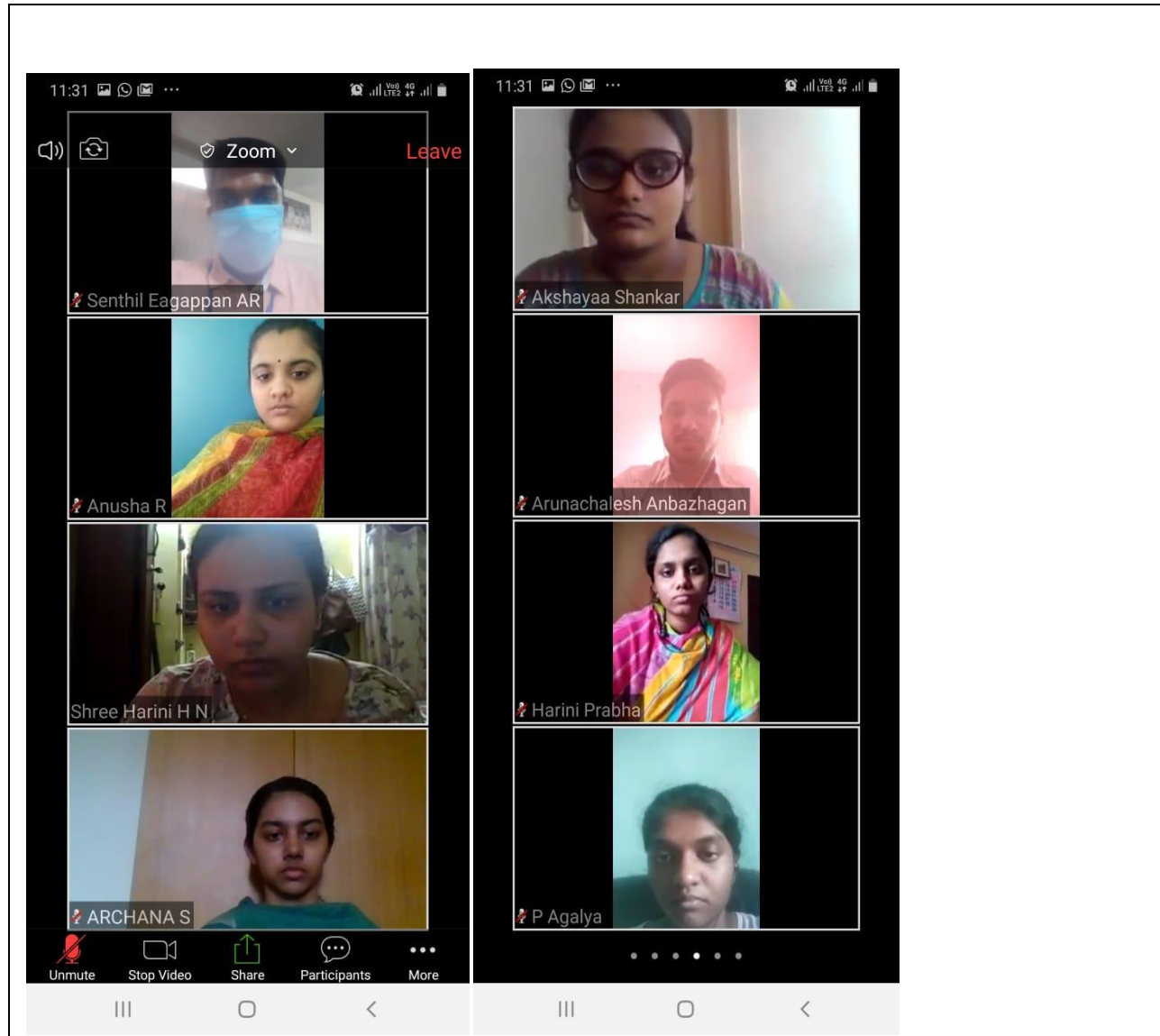
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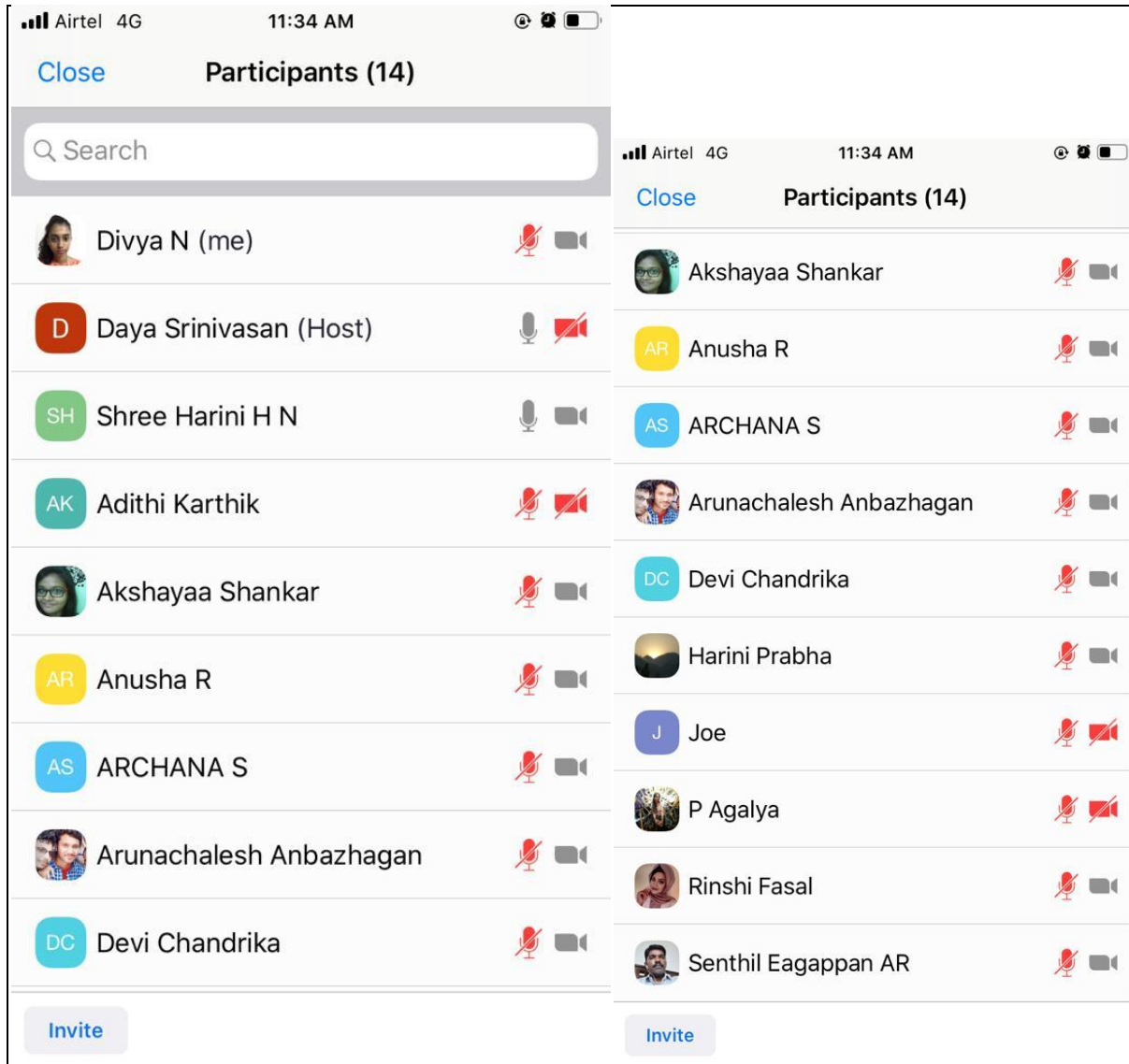
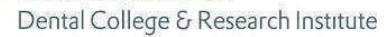
Meeting ID: 666 459 8002

Password: pedo









28.5.2020

Senthil Eagappan AR is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: Topical Fluoride E-Clinics Discussion

Time: May 28, 2020 11:30 AM Mumbai, Kolkata, New Delhi

Join Zoom Meeting


<https://us04web.zoom.us/j/8428563609?pwd=M2RpMEVFTWRmRlFvN3RkRThybXFkZz09>

Meeting ID: 842 856 3609

Password: pedo

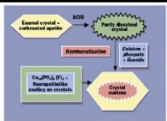
11:40 VoLTE 26

Recording



2. Enhances remineralization

- Saliva is "supersaturated" with calcium & phosphate providing a driving force for mineral to go back into the tooth.
- F - speed up this remineralization process by adsorbing to the surface & acting to bring Ca and PO_4 ions together, & forming a lower solubility end-product



The diagram illustrates the remineralization process. It shows a flow from 'Exposed enamel - softened enamel' to 'Remineralization' and finally to 'Fully Remineralized Enamel'. A box labeled 'Remineralization' contains the chemical formula $Ca_5(PO_4)_3F$ and the text 'Hydroxyapatite, builds as an enamel'. A box labeled 'Fully Remineralized Enamel' contains the text 'Dense & Harder'. A box labeled 'Exposed enamel - softened enamel' contains the text 'Demineralization'.

Navigation icons: square, circle, triangle

Zoom Meeting 40-Minutes You are viewing Senthil Eagappa AR's screen View Options

Speaker View

Participants (13)

Find a participant

- Devi Chandrika (Me)
- Senthil Eagappa AR (Host)
- sai shruthi H.N
- Adithi Karthik
- Akshayaa Shankar
- Anusha R
- ARCHANA S
- Divya N
- Harini Prabha
- Joe
- P Agalya
- Rinshi Fasal
- Arunachalesh Anbazhagan

Mute Stop Video Participants Chat Share Screen Record Reactions Leave Invite Mute Me Raise Hand

Type here to search

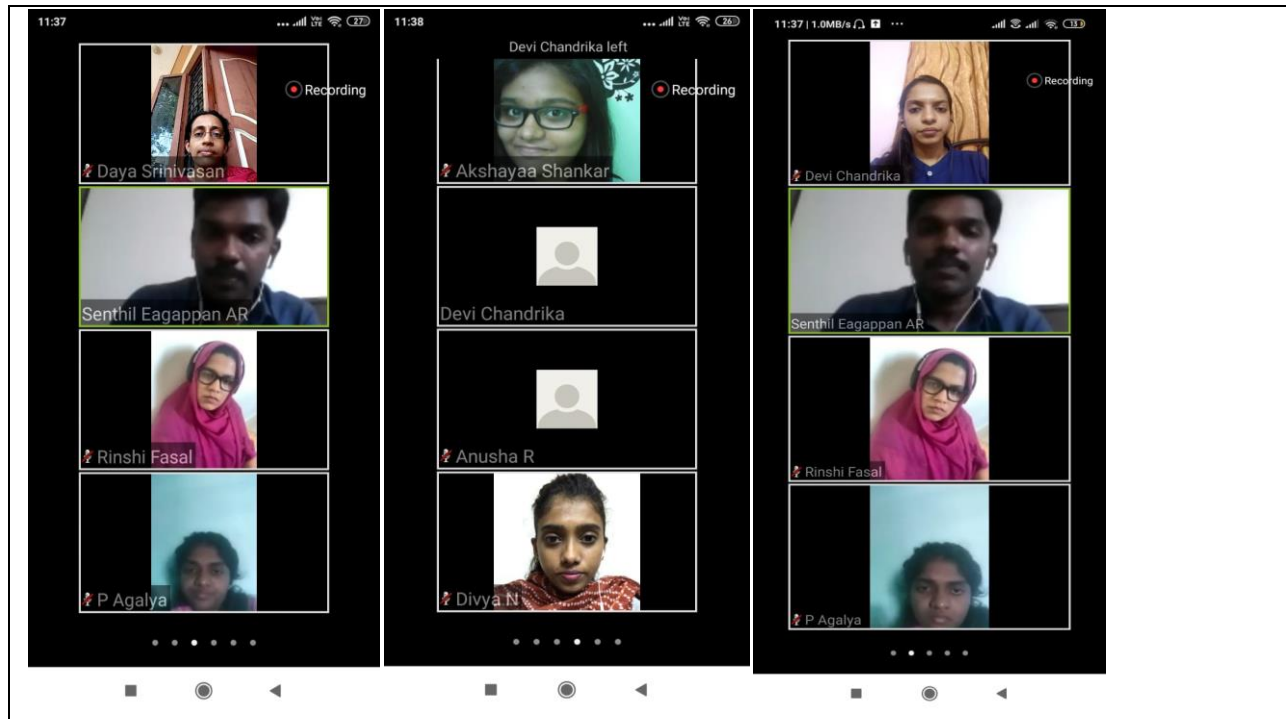
11:35 AM 5/28/2020

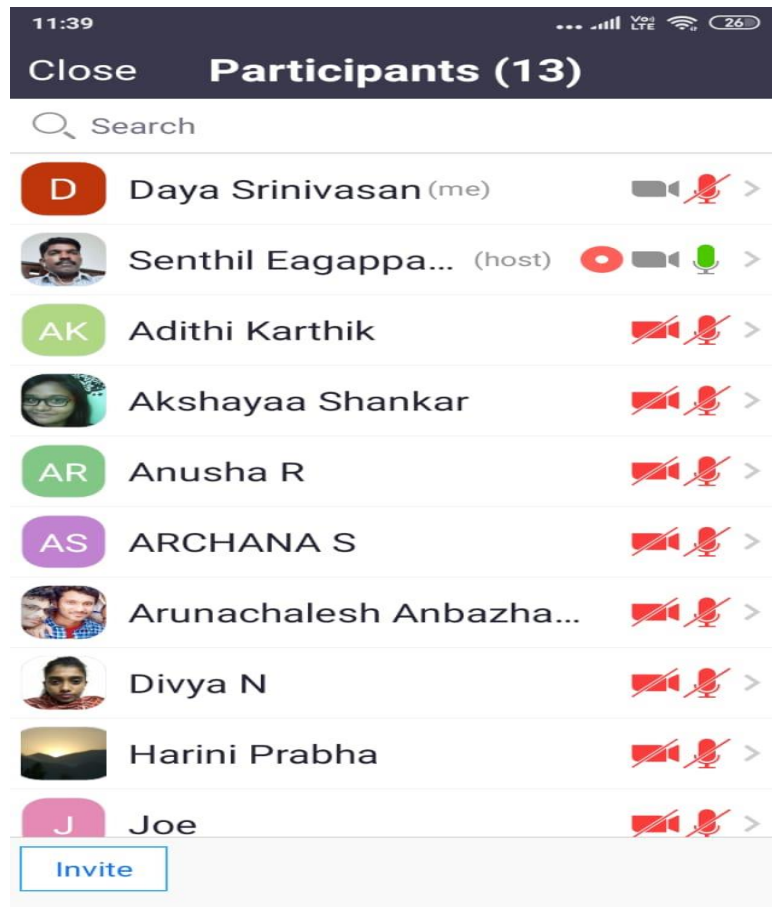
Chettinad
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Topical Fluoride Application

DR. SENTHIL
DEPARTMENT OF PEDIODONTICS

Fluoride are used to prevent loss of teeth
Dentists to have carious active





Write assignments and submit it

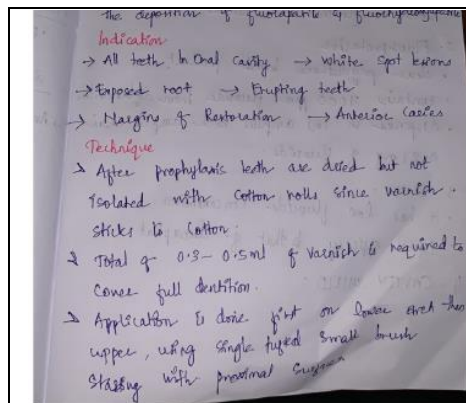
1. Fluoride varnish - Indications, recommendations,

Commercially available fluoride varnishes

Application technique

2. Same for APF gel

3. Silver diamine fluoride





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Dental College & Research Institute

↓
Saliva ejector
drops fluoride
↓
Patient is advised to sit 2-3 minutes
for 80 minutes
Recommendations 1.231 100 ml for
4 minutes one in for
6 months

Stages diamine fluoride
Indications : * High caries prevalence
* To prevent caries
* Ability of 20F to
arrest caries in one
primary teeth in young ch
* to arrest root caries
* To prevent secondary
caries & demineralization

Application technique
Dispense 20F into dropper
dish
One drop treats 5 surfaces
Isolation with gauze & or cotton
rolls is sufficient, while air-dry
prior to application is thought to
improve effectiveness

29.5.2020

Divya N is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: Sealants E-Clinic

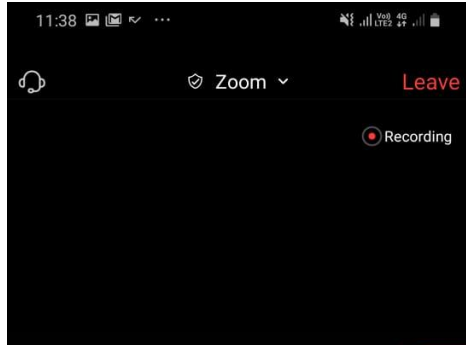
Time: May 29, 2020 11:30 AM Mumbai, Kolkata, New Delhi

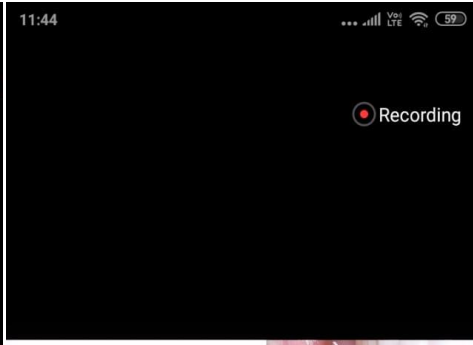
Join Zoom Meeting

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Meeting ID: 741 9532 8573

Password: pedo






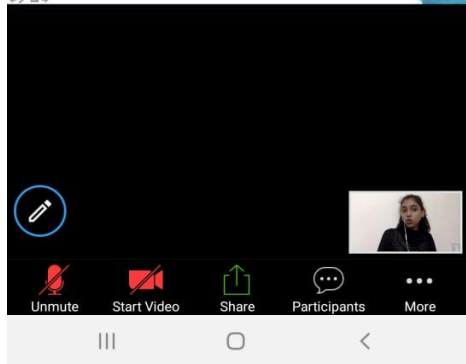
ETCHANT & CONDITIONERS

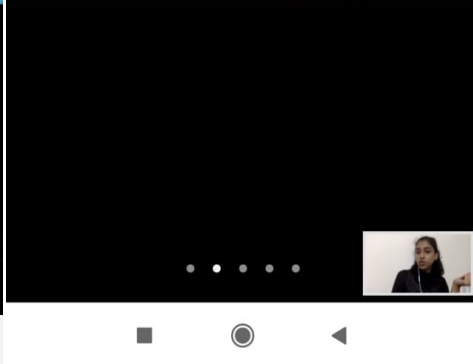
Table 2.14 Indications for use of sealants

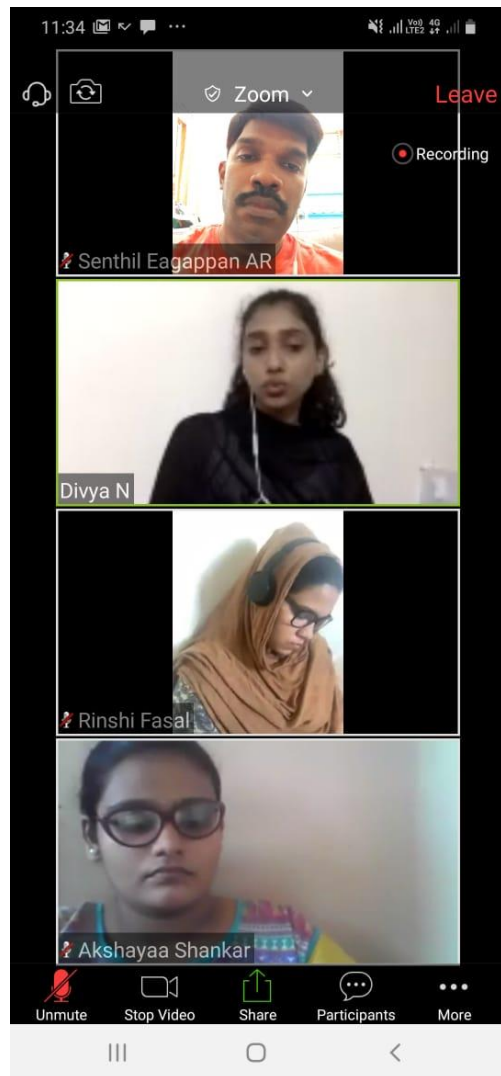
Criteria	Seal	Do not seal
Tooth age	Recently erupted teeth	Teeth that have remained caries-free for >4 years; stains usually present in pits and fissures
Tooth type	Molars	Premolars except when patient is caries-active
Occlusal morphology/grooves	Deep, retentive, narrow pits and wide fissures	Well-coalesced fissure and easily cleaned grooves
Recent caries activity caries-free	Teeth showing signs of softening or opacity in pit or fissure. Occlusal or smooth surface proximal cavitated lesions on tooth to be sealed. Proximal cavitated lesion on tooth to be sealed, lesions on other teeth	Teeth that have remained caries-free for >4 years
Availability of other deficient preventive measures recommended	Patient's water supply is fluoride deficient and patient is not cooperating in caries-preventive program (restoration of pits and fissures is preferred)	Patient receiving appropriate systemic or topical fluoride or both

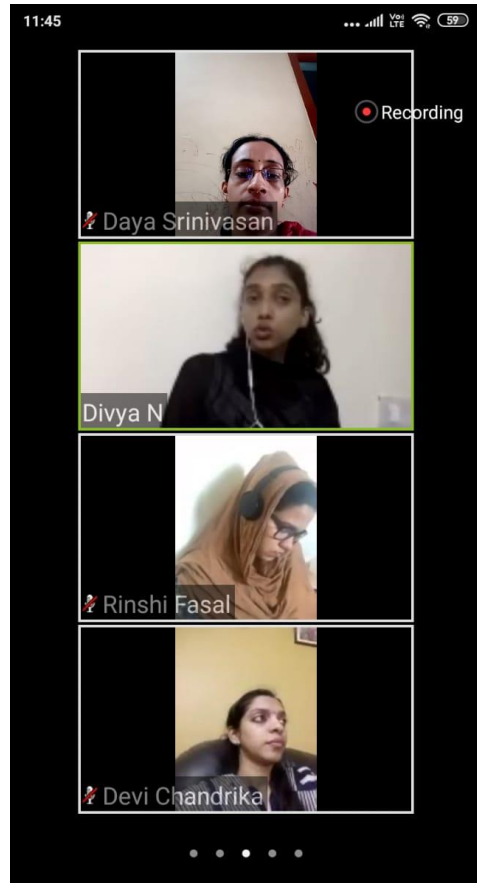
- orthophosphoric acid - 30% - 50%
- 15, 30, 45 or 60 seconds - no significant difference in retention











11:46 | 58.7KB/s


4G



6


Close



Participants (12)


Search



Devi Chandrika (me)






Divya N (host)






Adithi Karthik






Akshayaa Shankar






Anusha R






ARCHANA S






Arunachalesh Anbazhagan






Daya Srinivasan






Harini Prabha






Rinshi Fasal



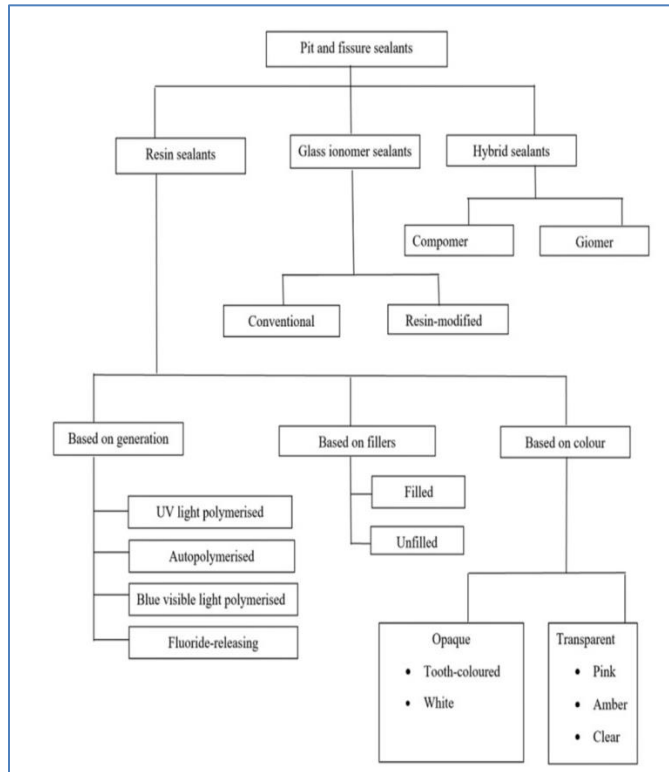
sai shruthi H.N



Senthil Eagappan AR



Invite



Sealant Materials and Placement Techniques

For the purposes of this report, there are 4 sealant materials under a classification proposed by Anusavice and colleagues¹¹: resin-based sealants, glass ionomer (GI) cements, GI sealants, polyacid-modified resin sealants, and resin-modified GI sealants. They defined the materials as follows.¹¹

- Resin-based sealants are urethane dimethacrylate, “UDMA,” or bisphenol A-glycidyl methacrylate (also known as “bis-GMA”) monomers polymerized by either a chemical activator and initiator or light of a specific wavelength and intensity. Resin-based sealants come as unfilled, colorless, or tinted transparent materials or as filled, opaque, tooth-colored, or white materials.
- GI sealants are cements that were developed and are used for their fluoride-release properties, stemming from the acid-base reaction between a fluoroaluminosilicate glass powder and an aqueous-based polyacrylic acid solution.
- Polyacid-modified resin sealants, also referred to as compomers, combine resin-based material found in traditional resin-based sealants with the fluoride-releasing and adhesive properties of GI sealants.
- Resin-modified GI sealants are essentially GI sealants with resin components. This type of sealant has similar fluoride-release properties as GI, but it has a longer working time and less water sensitivity than do traditional GI sealants.

Although sealants are used for the most part on permanent molars and bicuspid, they may be used in primary teeth as well. The indications for sealing a primary molar are essentially the same as those for sealing a permanent tooth. They include (1) deep, retentive pits and fissures that may cause wedging of the explorer; (2) stained pits and fissures with minimal decalcified or opacified appearances; (3) pit and fissure caries or restorations in other primary teeth; (4) no radiographic or clinical evidence of interproximal decay; (5) a patient who is receiving other preventive treatment, such as systemic and/or topical fluoride to inhibit interproximal caries formation; and (6) a situation in which adequate isolation from salivary contamination is possible.⁴⁹

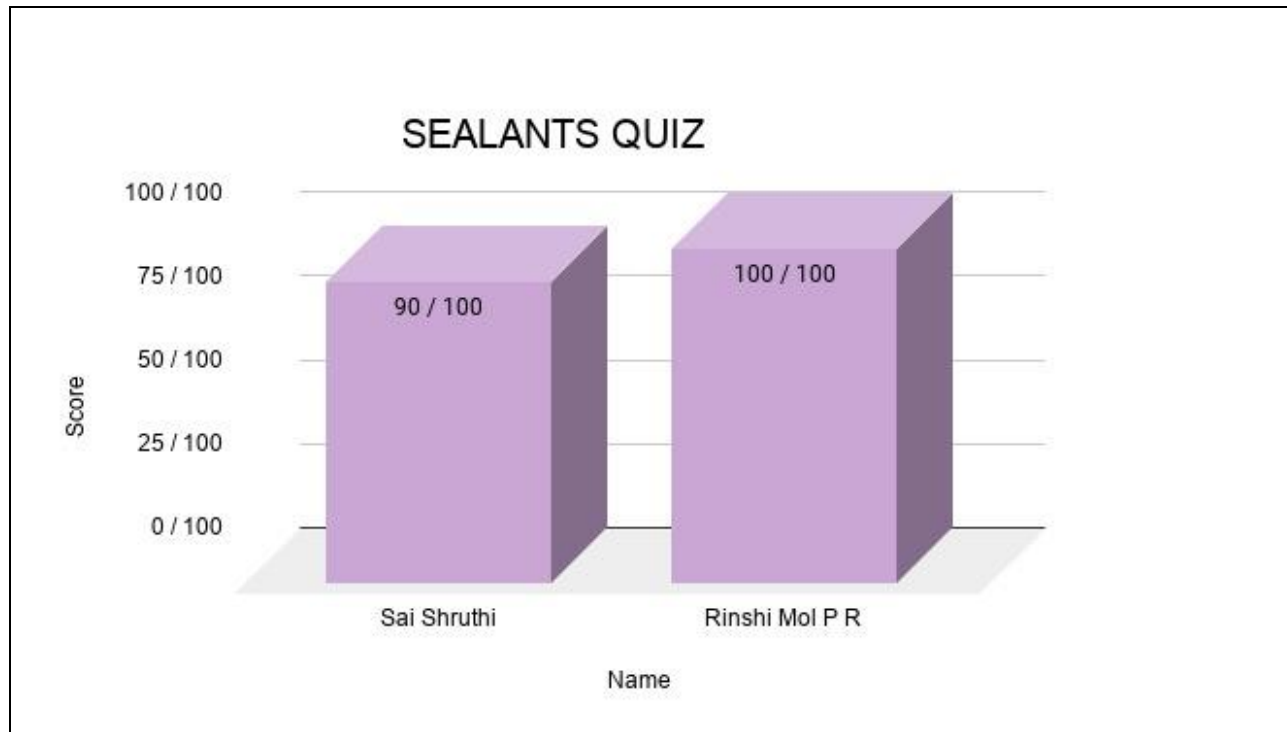
Sealants are not widely used on primary teeth for a few reasons. One of the main reasons is moisture control. Teeth must be kept absolutely dry during etching and sealant application. Because sealants alone are usually done without anesthesia and preschool children have a low tolerance for the discomfort of a rubber dam clamp on nonanesthetized gingiva, rubber dam placement on primary teeth solely for sealant placement is often avoided. Cotton roll isolation can provide adequate dryness of the tooth in cooperative patients, but poor cooperation makes this isolation extremely difficult. A second reason that sealants are not widely used on primary teeth is that the life span of the tooth is limited. If a second primary molar reaches age 6 years without caries, it need only last another 4 to 6 years before it is lost to exfoliation. The cost-effectiveness of sealant placement here should be considered. However, if a child has caries on the occlusal surface of one second primary molar, sealing the contralateral molar to prevent caries is probably prudent.

It must be noted that sealant retention on primary molars is similar to that of retention on permanent first molars, that is, 95% after 1 year and 93% after 3 years.⁵⁰ Caries development in the pits and fissures is virtually eliminated when the sealant is retained.

Briefly, the technique involves the following steps: (1) Isolate the tooth from salivary contamination. (2) Clean the tooth surface. *Note:* Cleaning the tooth can be done in several ways, most often with pumice or prophylaxis paste on a low-speed bristle brush. However, some clinicians use a $\frac{1}{4}$ round or $\frac{1}{2}$ round bur, or Fissurotomy bur (SS White Burs, Inc., Lakewood, N.J.) to "clean out" and widen the fissures in enamel before sealant placement. (3) Acid etch for 15 to 20 seconds. (4) Rinse and dry the surface. (5) (Optional) Apply a bonding agent and gently thin with compressed air. (6) Apply the sealant to the etched surface. (6) Polymerize the sealant. (7) Evaluate the sealant with an explorer. (8) Evaluate and adjust the occlusion.

Google link questionnaire:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSexLuH1saCRgcisH_h6O-ADX9J18FLv_2uAyJA4vUBHye8rdQ/viewform?usp=sf_link



30.5.2020

Devi Chandrika is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: Space maintainers Final year e- clinics

Time: May 30, 2020 11:45 AM Mumbai, Kolkata, New Delhi

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us04web.zoom.us/j/74312349179?pwd=UHJMb1NrR2ZyTlFvdnMvcmVPVUVHdz09>

Meeting ID: 743 1234 9179

Password: 9Vfbbp

