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Oral manifestations of Japanese patients with osteogenesis imperfecta [Recurso electrónico] / Rena Okawa...[et al.]

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Referencias: p. 78: 22 refs.

Abstract: Objective: Osteogenesis imperfecta is a rare inherited skeletal disease known to be associated with oral problems. In the present study, we investigated the oral condition of Japanese patients with osteogenesis imperfecta using a nationwide survey. Subject and methods A total of 534 clinics were surveyed by questionnaire, including 69 clinics registered to train paediatric dentists and 465 registered to train oral surgeons, to determine the number of osteogenesis imperfecta cases and the clinical dental findings of each case. Cases in the authors' clinic were also investigated. Results Dentinogenesis imperfecta was found in 64% of the total 110 cases of osteogenesis imperfecta, most commonly in type III and IV osteogenesis imperfecta. The most common malocclusion was mandibular protrusion or anterior cross-bite, followed by open bite. Approximately 40% of all patients with osteogenesis imperfecta taking bisphosphonates underwent primary tooth extraction because of eruption disturbances with no complications. Conclusions The main oral problem associated with osteogenesis imperfecta is dentinogenesis imperfecta. Treatment with bisphosphonates does not need to be interrupted when ectopically placed primary teeth are extracted to allow replacement by permanent successors. Periodic oral health management is recommended for patients with osteogenesis imperfecta, especially those with dentinogenesis imperfecta.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (August), v. 27, n. 2, p. 73-78

1. Osteogenesis imperfecta 2. Dentinogenesis imperfecta 3. Primary teeth 4. Tooth extraction
5. Bisphosphonate

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Prevalence of early childhood caries and its related risk factors in preschoolers [Recurso electrónico]: result from a cross sectional study in Vietnam / Do Minh Huong... [et al.]

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Referencias: p. 84: 18 refs.

Abstract: Background: Dental caries is one of the most common oral diseases in humans worldwide. The methods for diagnosis and treatment of this health issue have being improved. However, dental caries, especially early childhood caries (ECC), is still a serious health problem in developing countries such as Vietnam. Methods: To identify the prevalence, severity and associated risk factors of ECC of 4 years old children in 19.5 Thai Nguyen kindergarten in Vietnam, a cross-sectional study of 369 4-year-old children was conducted. Each child was received an oral examination using DIAGNOdent pen for caries detection. Information about associated factors was collected by face-to-face interviewing of caregivers using a structured questionnaire. Multiple linear regression was used to determine risk factors of ECC. Results: The prevalence of ECC was 91.9% with a mean dmfs of 11.6 ± 13.3 (a mean dmft of 6.7 ± 4.7). Furthermore, 64% of the total children had severe ECC(S-ECC); 22.5% had enamel caries, 50.4% had deep enamel caries; and 77% had dentin caries. There were statistically significant associations between ECC and gender ($p = 0.005$), birth weight ($p = 0.028$), habit of dental visits ($p = 0.015$), age at start of brushing ($p = 0.009$), brushing before bed ($p = 0.013$), history of baby bottle ($p < 0.001$), and debris index ($p < 0.001$). Conclusions: The data suggests that prevalence and severity of ECC in this group were very high. Gender, birth weight, habit of dental visits, age at start of brushing, brushing before bed, history of baby bottle, debris index were suggested as risk factors of ECC.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (August), v. 27, n. 2, p. 79-84

1. Early childhood caries 2. Diagnodent 3. Caries detection 4. Associated risk factors

3**Effectiveness of a mouth rinsing function test for evaluating the oral function of children [Recurso electrónico] / Ayano Ogawa... [et al.]**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Referencias: p. 92-93: 35 refs.

Abstract: Aim: There has been an increase in consultations related to eating and oral function of children, such as not chewing food properly and swallow without chewing; however, there have been few studies about oral function evaluation. We have devised a mouth rinsing function test (MRFT) to evaluate the oral function of children by grading mouth rinsing function into five stages. We aimed to investigate the effectiveness of MRFT for evaluating the oral function of children and to investigate factors relating to the MRFT scores. Methods: The participants were 182 children (age 3–6 years; 98 boys and 84 girls) attending nursery school, who underwent an oral examination and evaluation of MRFT and occlusal force. Data on growth history and eating behavior were collected from parents through a questionnaire. Results: The MRFT score significantly correlated with age and if breastfeeding or bottle-feeding was stopped earlier. Children whose parents worried about their eating habits tended to have lower MRFT scores. There was no significant correlation with occlusal force or the thickness and length of the masseter. Conclusions: MRFT is effective for evaluating the oral function of children because the MRFT score increases with age. The MRFT score is related to eating behavior; hence, children with low MRFT scores should be supported appropriately. MRFT was not correlated with occlusal force or the thickness and length of the masseter muscle; therefore, it is necessary to examine the oral dexterity, using MRFT, when evaluating the oral function of children.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (August), v. 27, n. 2, p. 85-93

1. Oral function 2. Mouth rinsing 3. Eating behavior 4. Occlusal force 5. Masseter muscle

4**The relationship of mothers' coping strategies and health behavior with oral health care for children [Recurso electrónico] / Fumi Matsuo, Shigemasa Sato**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Referencias: p. 99-100: 28 refs.

Abstract: Objectives: In the Transactional Model of Stress and Coping, coping strategies and presence of social support influence health behavior. This study aimed to reveal relationships between mothers' coping styles, self-health behavior, children's oral health care, and social support from dental professionals. Methods: A total of 313 mothers participated in this study from all elementary schools in 2 cities in Japan. We classified participants into high and low groups with reference to self-health behavior and oral health care. To examine the associations of mother's coping styles, health behavior, and the presence of social support, logistic regression analysis was conducted. Results: There were significant differences in mother's coping styles associated with self-health behavior, oral health care, and presence of social support. In logistic regression analysis, the good self-health behavior group was more likely to use coping strategies of obtaining information and positive interpretation, to have fewer children, and less frequent use of avoidance-like thinking. The good oral health care group had a higher probability of obtaining information and using problem focused coping, and a lower probability of evading one's responsibility. Those who consulted dental offices used more positive interpretation, while mothers who did not consult dental offices used evading one's responsibility more frequently. Conclusions: Mother's coping styles had different associations with self-health behavior and children's oral health care. We may be able to use behavioral modification strategies effectively according to whether a mother consults with dental professionals. Future intervention studies based on this research are expected.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (August), v. 27, n. 2, p. 94-100

1. Transactional model 2. Coping style 3. Behavior 4. Oral health 5. Self-health

5

A case of congenital insensitivity to pain with anhidrosis with sensitivity reactions to the electric pulp test [Recurso electrónico]/ Nobutaka Isogawa... [et al.]

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Referencias: p.103-104: 18 refs.

Abstract: Background/Purpose: Congenital insensitivity to pain with anhidrosis (CIPA) is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by anhidrosis, lack of pain sensation, and mental retardation. Mutations in the NTRK1 gene are responsible for this disorder and cause the apoptosis of A- α and C nerve fibers. Methods and Results: A 6-year-old boy with CIPA showed sensitivity reactions to the electric pulp test in some teeth. Conclusión: If A- β nerve fibers respond positively to the electric pulp test, it could potentially be used to diagnose the pulp vitality of CIPA individuals. However, it is possible that this is an exceptional CIPA case that retained sensitivity to some stimuli.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (August), v. 27, n. 2, p. 101-104

1. Congenital insensitivity to pain with anhidrosis 2. Electric pulp test 3. Hereditary sensory and autonomic neuropathy type IV 4. NTRK 1

6

Isolated bilateral macrodontia for the mandibular second premolars with familial multiple supernumerary teeth [Recurso electrónico] / Akira Okuno, Mitsuro Tanaka

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Referencias: p. 108 : 23 refs.

Abstract: Background: Isolated macrodontia is a rare morphological abnormality that can cause malocclusion and malalignment of the dental arch. Only 17 cases of isolated macrodontia of the mandibular second premolars have been reported. We recently experienced an additional case and reported. Case report: Although its etiology remains unknown, the involvement of genetic factors was hypothesized as the patient's father and younger brother each had two supernumerary teeth, and his other teeth were larger than average. Conclusión: The macrodont affects the surrounding area because of its larger size by disturbing the dental alignment and development of adjacent teeth. A treatment strategy is discussed with reference to the reported cases.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (August), v. 27, n. 2, p. 105-108

1. Heredity 2. Macrodontia 3. Supernumerary tooth

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Reconsidering the treatment plan for traumatized teeth [Recurso electrónico]: a case of lateral luxation with severe displacement / Tsutomu Nakajima... [et al.]

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

Referencias: p. 113: 11 refs.

Abstract: Objective: International association dental traumatology has published guideline for the primary dentition. The guideline indicates that, when the crown is dislocated in a labial direction, extraction of the affected tooth is the only choice of treatment for lateral luxation cases with severe displacement. However,

retaining primary teeth is important. Here we present a case of a tooth with lateral luxation and severe displacement. Case: A three-year-old girl presented with complaint of severe mobility of the left lower primary canine caused by hitting a water tap 1 month earlier. Result: We performed a root canal filling after pulpectomy and crown height reducing. After 37 weeks, radiographic examination showed dramatically alveolar bone regeneration and we were able to treat and maintain. Conclusión: We conclude that conservative treatment of a traumatized tooth can be effective even in cases of lateral luxation and severe displacement.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (August), v. 27, n. 2, p. 109-113

1. Trauma 2. Tooth root treatment 3. Bone regeneration