1

The relationship between lip-closing strength and the related factors in a cross-sectional study [Recurso electrónico] / Issei Saitoh... [et al.]

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

Bibliografía: p. 120 : 26 refs.

Abstract: Introduction: No diagnostic standard for assessing lip-closing strength (LCS) currently exists for clinicians. The aim of this study is to examine patterns in age-related changes in LCS and factors associated with LCS. Methods: In total, 554 children aged 3-12 years participated in this study. They had no serious dental caries and no lip or mandibular dysfunction. We measured the children's LCS with a force device, and their parents completed a 24-item questionnaire. Statistical analyses were performed using the unpaired t-test and Pearson's correlation coefficient test. Findings: LCS increased significantly from 3 to 6 years of age, but reached a plateau phase from 7 to 12 years of age. Between the ages of 3-12 years, LCS rapidly increased until infancy in a similar trajectory to the general type observed in Scammon's growth curve. In the 3 to 6-year-old age group, the correlation coefficient between "Age" and LCS was higher than between other items, and "Gender" and "Drinking liquid during meals" moderately correlated with LCS in the 7 to 12-year-old age group. The acquisition of the daily habit of closing the lips during the daytime is very important among children. These results indicated that LCS in children might have two different stages, one is a period of development (3-6 years old) and the other is a stable period (7-12 years old). Clinical Relevance: This device is useful clinically for measuring the LCS of both children and adults and for the understanding of oral function.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (December), v. 27, n. 3, p. 115-120

1. Children 2. Developmental curve 3. Lip-closing strength 4. Questionnaire

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2

Prevalence of oral habits in a child population in Trinidad, West Indies [Recurso electrónico] / Tricia M. Percival, William A.J. Smith, Keisha F. Smith

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

Bibliografía: p. 126-127 : 32 refs.

Abstract: Objectives: The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of oral habits (both nutritive and non-nutritive) in children in Trinidad, West Indies and to determine if there are any associated factors such as age, gender, ethnicity, social/familial factors, dietary practices and parental perception. Methods: 155 children aged 4-16 years and their parents were questioned using a structured interview about breast and bottle feeding history, history of oral habits, sibling habit history, parental education level and habit history and parental belief and perception. Oral habits such as pacifier use, digit sucking, tongue sucking, lip biting and sucking, nail biting, and object chewing were recorded. Results: There was a very high prevalence of oral habits (91.6%) with 63.9% of children having two or more habits. The most common oral habit was nail biting (52.9%) and ice crunching was most commonly found in females. Tongue sucking was predominant in children of African ethnicity. Oral habits were more common in children whose parents had a post primary education. 51% of parents were not concerned about oral habits and 64.5% believed that the child would stop the habit without any intervention. Conclusion: The prevalence of both nutritive and non-nutritive oral habits in Trinidad are high and some associations were found with gender, ethnicity, social, dietary and familial factors.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (December), v. 27, n. 3, p. 121-127

1. Child 2. Digit sucking 3. Oral habits

3

Healing after experimental luxation and intraalveolar root fracture in immature rat teeth [Recurso electrónico] / Kuniomi Nakamura... [et al.]

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

Bibliografía: p. 136 : 31 refs.

Abstract: Aims: The purpose of this study was to clarify the histopathological reactions, growth and complications on immature rat molar with intraalveolar root fracture over 3-4weeks. Methods: The upper first molars of 4-week old male Crlj:WI rats weighing 93.5-107.0 g were pushed horizontally toward the palate to cause a constant amount of dislocation by our previously developed experimental luxation model. The molars were then scanned using two types of 3-dimensional (3D) X-ray micro-computed tomography, and a 3D analysis was performed. Decalcified sections were also prepared and observed. Results: In experimental group, root fracture occurred in four mesial roots out of eight teeth, and reparative dentin and cementum formed on the root fracture line over 3-4 weeks. On the periodontal side of the fracture, the surface of the dentin was covered with cementum, and partially covered with a large amount of cellular cementum. No distinct differences in root length were identified between the control group and the experimental group. All molars in the experimental group defined external root resorption. On the palatal area (cervical compression side), the depth and range of cervical external root resorption lacunae increased to 4 weeks. In experimental group, the width of periodontium tended to be larger than that in the control group, mesial tooth sockets had many blood vessels.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (December), v. 27, n. 3, p. 128-136

1. Marginal breakdown 2. Root fracture 3. Root resorption 4. Traumatic injury 5. X-ray

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4

Dental caries prevalence and treatment level of neglected children at two child guidance centers [Recurso electrónico] / Yukiko Nogami... [et al.]

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

Bibliografía: p. 140-141 : 18 refs.

Abstract: Objective: Detailed evidence of a relationship between maltreated children and dental caries is limited. The purpose of this study was to investigate the prevalence of dmft and DMFT, and the characteristics of dental treatment level of children at two child guidance centers (CGC). Subject and methods: A total of 166 children (mean age: 11.6 y ± 2.8) staying at two CGCs were examine, and their results were compared with those of the Survey of Dental Disease (SDD) carried out by the Japanese Society for Oral Health. Results: Mean numbers of dental caries were 5.70 at the CGCs and 2.25 in the SDD. "Completely treated" children were 21.7% of total participants in the SDD, but only 3.6% at the CGCs. In addition, 7.0% of participants were "untreated" in the SDD, but 41.0% at the CGCs. The percentage of children without dental caries was 18.7% at the CGCs and 45.7% in the SDD. These differences between the CGCs and in the SDD were statistically significant. Conclusions: Our results indicate that, due to a lack of daily oral care, dental caries are significantly more prevalent in children at CGCs. CGCs may be good places to improve neglected children's dental caries and oral health care.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (December), v. 27, n. 3, p. 137-141

1. Abuse 2. Child guidance center 3. Dental caries 4. Neglect

5
Clinical success of preformed steel crowns in disabled pediatric population [Recurso electrónico] : an 11-year retrospective study/ Edith Rosalba Martínez-Cerecero... [et al.]

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

Bibliografía: p. 145-146 : 21 refs.

Abstract: Objective: This retrospective study aimed to clinically evaluate the success/failure rate of Preformed Metal Crown (PMC) placed on primary teeth in children presenting any type of physical/mental disability who attended the CRIT (Aguascalientes City, Mexico) Pediatric Dentistry Service during 2004-2014. Methods: This study was performed using the electronic database of pediatric patients with different disabilities who received dental restoration with at least one PMC in our dental department between January 2004 and December 2014. Each registry included pertinent information on the patient's health status and all dental procedures performed and additionally, the time elapsed in days since placement of the PMC to the date when the PMC failed (e.g., perforated, fractured, or missed). For the performance of each PMC, a survival (time to event) curve estimated was obtained using the Kaplan-Meier method, considering the censored observations during the follow-up period. Results: A total of 402 registers met inclusion criteria and were included in the final analysis. With 11 failure events recorded;survival rate during briefest follow-up period (288 days) was 0.996 (95% CI [0.989, 1.00]), and for longest observation period (2078 days), this was 0.874 (95% CI [0.764, 1.00]), with very low occurrence of gingival inflammation. Conclusions: PMC placed on primary teeth of physically/mentally disabled pediatric patients showed a highly satisfactory longevity time and experience of success.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (December), v. 27, n. 3, p. 142-146

1. Disabled children 2. Preformed metal crowns 3. Primary teeth 4. Survival rate

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6
Unilateral open-bite caused by an impacted primary molar with ankylosis [Recurso electrónico] : a case report] / Issei Saitoh... [et al.]

Bibliografía: p. 152 : 25 refs.

Abstract: Management of the developing dentition and occlusion performs early and healthy oral optimization by diagnosing and treating their malocclusion and dysfunction in optimal period. We treated a posterior open-bite triggered by an impacted tooth with ankylosis. Her second primary molar was impacted with ankylosis of the buccal roots. She usually had her tongue thrust against her right posterior teeth. Timely and actively accelerated eruption of her second premolar was produced by extracting her second primary molar with fenestration. Her result shows the importance of improving oral habits and treating the submersion in the optimal period during early growth.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (December), v. 27, n. 3, p. 147-152

1. Ankylosis 2. Eruption 3. Primary molar 4. Tongue thrust 5. Unilateral open-bite

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7
Oral findings in patient with lethal hypophosphatasia treated with enzyme replacement therapy [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'.

Bibliografía: p. 156 : 20 refs.

Abstract: Hypophosphatasia (HPP) is a skeletal disorder, with hypocalcification of bone and early exfoliation of primary teeth displayed in affected individuals. We report here a 3-year-old female diagnosed with perinatal HPP who had received enzyme replacement therapy starting from 1 day after birth. Oral and radiographic examinations revealed deep periodontal pockets, severe mobility, and dentinogenesis imperfecta with root formation defects, especially in the mandibular primary second molars, while the tooth germs of permanent teeth except for the first molars were unclear. Dental manifestations of lethal HPP following treatment with enzyme replacement therapy were markedly different from those of mild HPP.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (December), v. 7, n. 3, p. 153-156

1. Disturbed cementum formation 2. Enzyme replacement therapy 3. Hypomineralization 4. Hipophosphatasia 5. Primary teeth

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8

A rare triple tooth in primary dentition [Recurso electrónico]: CT findings / Irem Mergen Gultekin... [et al.]

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

Bibliografía: p. 160-161 : 33 refs.

Abstract: Triplication is a rare dental anomaly and defined as the fusion of three teeth. In the present case report, a five-year-old healthy girl with the triplication of the two mandibular primary right incisors along with a supernumerary tooth was presented. A periapical radiograph, panoramic radiograph and cone-beam tomography of the triple tooth revealed separate pulp chambers combining in the cervical area and forming one pulp canal along the root. In the treatment planning, pit and fissure sealant was applied for prevention and the patient was recalled for regular follow-up appointments. After 24 months, the triple tooth had been replaced by the permanent successor without any dental abnormality.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (December), v. 27, n. 3, p. 157-161

1. Cone-beam computed tomography 2. Dental anomaly 3. Fusion 4. Triple teeth 5. Triplication

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9

A case of high density abnormality in x-ray findings of mandible caused by leakage of root canal filling paste [Recurso electrónico]/ Haruko Kashiwamura... [et al.]

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

Bibliografía: p. 168 : 22 refs.

Abstract: Background: Calcium hydroxide paste is widely used for endodontic treatment as a root canal filling material. However, appropriate filling with that paste at the root apex is difficult because of the properties of the material and tooth root condition. Case report: Here, we report a 4-year clinical follow-up of leakage of calcium hydroxide paste into the mandible during endodontic treatment. The remaining material observed radiologically for 4 years. During that period, 2 adjacent permanent teeth, the first molar and premolar, erupted normally, while radiopaque findings in the mandible bone shown by panoramic x-ray imaging slowly decreased without signs of inflammation.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (December), v. 27, n. 3, p. 162-168

1. Calcium hydroxide 2. CT values 3. Paste leakage 4. Primary tooth 5. Root canal filling

10
Mandibular condyle fracture in Japanese girl and 10-year follow-up findings [Recurso electrónico] / Masakazu Hamada... [et al.]

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

Bibliografía: p. 172 : 13 refs.

A condyle fracture is the most common type of those that occur in the mandible, and is generally treated by an open reduction procedure or conservatively when encountered in children. Conservative treatment often results in a satisfactory long-term outcome of jaw function. Nevertheless, follow-up examinations after treatment are important to minimize potential effects of late complications. An 11-year-old Japanese girl came to us with a fracture of the left-side mandibular condyle. Intermaxillary fixation and Schuchardt splints were initially performed, followed by mouth opening training. Neither trismus nor malocclusion were observed, and the fractured condyle was recovered at 1 year after injury. Additional findings obtained over the 10-year follow-up period are also presented, which indicate the efficacy of conservative treatment of a fracture of the mandibular condyle occurring in children.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (December), v. 27, n. 3, p. 169-172

1. Child 2. Conservative treatment 3. Follow-up 4. Mandibular condyle fracture

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11
Early exfoliation of permanent tooth in patient with hypophosphatasia [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'.

Bibliografía: p. 178 : 21 refs.

Abstract: Background: Hypophosphatasia (HPP) is a rare inherited skeletal disorder caused by mutations in the ALPL gene encoding tissue-nonspecific alkaline phosphatase, with early exfoliation of primary teeth due to disturbed formation of cementum often recognized as a major dental manifestation. However, reports regarding permanent teeth in HPP cases are scant. Case report: An 11-year-old boy diagnosed with childhood type HPP was referred to our hospital for exfoliation of the maxillary right central incisor. Micro-computed tomography findings of the affected tooth revealed external root resorption, enamel hypoplasia, thin dentin, and a wide pulp chamber, while disturbed cementum formation, enamel hypoplasia, dentin hypo-mineralization, and scant cementum around the enamel junction were observed by scanning electron microscopy. Conclusión: Permanent teeth may have a risk of early exfoliation as well as other structural abnormalities in HPP patients, thus longitudinal dental follow-up examinations of affected patients are required.

Pediatric Dental Journal. -- 2017 (December), v. 27, n. 3, p. 173-178

1. Disturbed cementum 2. Early exfoliation 3. Hypo-mineralization 4. Hypophosphatasia 5. Permanent teeth