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Impact of a high-fat diet on bone health during growth [Recurso electrónico] / Yuko Fujita

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

Bibliografía: p. 4-5 : 57 refs.

Abstract: Background: An inappropriate eating habit is a relatively easily modified risk factor for obesity and osteoporosis in adults. The consumption of high-fat foods is known to induce obesity. Although numerous studies have documented a relationship between high-fat diet (HFD)-induced obesity and osteoporosis, no consensus has been reached. In addition, few data on the relationships between mandibular properties and an HFD in the growth period are available. Objective: This review aims to summarize current findings related to these issues, focusing on the influence of an HFD on mandibular health, including mechanisms of periodontal disease development. Main results: Recent data suggest that HFD-induced obesity has a negative impact on the mandible in mice. The loss of trabecular bone and reduction of cortical bone growth in mice with HFD-induced obesity reflect a state of noninvasive and noninfective inflammation. Authors' conclusions: These results are related to the potential association between metabolic stress and systemic inflammatory changes occurring in bone and other tissues.

Pediatric Dental Journal [Recurso electrónico]. -- 2018 (April), v. 28, n. 1, p. 1-6

1. High-fat diet 2. Obesity 3. Jaw bone 4. Leptin

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Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome [Recurso electrónico]: a clinical case report / Mirian Azevedo Pereira da Silva... [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. 12 : 10 refs.

Abstract: Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome (KTWS) is a rare condition and presents the main characteristics of cutaneous hemangiomas, the presence of varicose veins, and hyperplasia of the soft and hard tissues on different parts of the body. This syndrome is characterized by an extreme individual variability, given that the majority of patients do not clearly present this classic trio. This condition is diagnosed at birth or in the first years of life, defined as a non-hereditary, but congenital, abnormality caused by a gene mutation in one autosomal dominant or recessive gene. The clinical signs are present at birth and are highly variable according to their severity. A female patient, 6 years of age, sought out an orthodontist, complaining of a facial asymmetry and presenting a history of ectopic eruptions. In the anamnesis, the patient's guardian reported that the child suffers from KTWS. This condition is characterized by an extreme degree of variability when it affects the craniofacial region, with the majority of patients not showing the classic trio of signs. KTWS is a rare and unknown condition; however, it does require interdisciplinary knowledge, considering, first and foremost, the diverse vascular changes associated with other maxillofacial and dental needs.

Pediatric Dental Journal [Recurso electrónico]. -- 2018 (April), v. 28, n. 1, p. 7-12

1. Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome 2. Facial asymmetry 3. Orthodontics

3

Displacement of maxillary right second premolar caused by gutta percha filling in corresponding primary molar [Recurso electrónico]/ Shuhei Naka... [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. 18 : 6 refs.

Abstract: Background: For pulp therapy in primary teeth, commonly performed in daily clinical practice, calcium hydroxide paste is widely used as a root canal filling material and typically resorbed by the permanent successor upon its emergence into the oral cavity. Case report: A 21-year-old female was referred to our clinic for detailed examination of a residual maxillary right primary second molar. After extracting that tooth, a material thought to be gutta percha was unexpectedly extirpated. Conclusion: We speculated that the material had prevented eruption of the permanent successor because of lack of resorption, leading to its displacement.

Pediatric Dental Journal [Recurso electrónico]. -- 2018 (April), v. 28, n. 1, p. 13-18

1. Gutta percha filling 2. Primary molar 3. Displacement 4. Permanent premolar

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Odontoma associated with unerupted primary tooth in primary dentition [Recurso electrónico] = three cases / Yukiko Takashima... [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. 23-24 : 21 refs.

Abstract: Odontomas are generally encountered in permanent dentition and rarely seen in primary dentition. These lesions are regarded as essentially benign, though they often cause disturbances in eruption of the associated tooth. We present clinical findings and management of 3 cases of odontomas that occurred in primary dentition, including a 3-year-old girl referred for examination of an unerupted left upper primary canine, a 6-year-old boy with an unerupted left lower second primary molar, and a 5-year-old girl who was presented with an unerupted right upper second primary molar. In all cases, periapical and panoramic radiography revealed a radio-opaque mass surrounded by a narrow radiolucent space located above the crown of the unerupted tooth. Each was diagnosed as a compound odontoma interfering with eruption of a primary tooth and surgical removal was performed under general anesthesia for all patients, with the final diagnosis based on histological findings. Following surgery, the primary canine in Case 1 spontaneously erupted, while a space maintenance appliance was applied in Case 2 and 3. It is important to recognize that an odontoma can appear in primary dentition, though the incidence is quite low. Early detection and removal of an odontoma associated with an impacted primary tooth is necessary for optimal dentition.

Pediatric Dental Journal [Recurso electrónico]. -- 2018 (April), v. 28, n. 1, p. 19-24

1. Odontoma 2. Primary dentition 3. Primary teeth

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Factors affecting spontaneous eruption of impacted mandibular first molars after surgical exposure [Recurso electrónico] / Jae-Sik Lee... [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. 31-32 : 29 refs.

Abstract: Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate factors, such as the status of impaction, root developmental stage, depth of impaction, tooth angulation and eruption space, which can influence the spontaneous eruption of impacted mandibular first molars after surgical exposure. Material and methods: Clinical dental records and panoramic radiographs of children aged 6 years or older were studied. In total, 59 impacted mandibular first molars of 54 children had undergone surgical exposure to induce eruption and were followed for more than 6 months. Fisher's exact test and independent-sample t-tests were used for analysis. Results: The failure rates of tooth eruption in type I and type II cases were significantly higher than those in type

III and IV cases ($p = 0.012$). Regarding the degree of root development, the failure rate of spontaneous eruption increased as root formation approached completion, but this trend was statistically insignificant ($p = 0.275$). Failure rate was higher in the cases of shallow impaction than cases of deep impaction ($p = 0.011$). The angulation of impacted teeth did not influence the spontaneous eruption after surgical exposure ($p = 0.394$). Spontaneous eruption failure was significantly more likely when the eruption space between the adjacent second premolar and the second molar was smaller than the crown width of the impacted tooth ($p = 0.002$). **Conclusión:** The results showed that spontaneous eruption by surgical exposure occurred well when the impaction type was distally angulation, the depth of the impaction was deep, or eruption space was sufficient.

Pediatric Dental Journal [Recurso electrónico]. -- 2018 (April), v. 28, n. 1, p. 25-32

1. Impaction 2. Surgical exposure 3. Mandibular first molar

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Histopathological evaluation of periodontium after repairing furcation perforation with MTA and biodentine [Recurso electrónico]/ Nehal Youssef Youssef Abdelati... [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. 38-39 : 27 refs.

Abstract: Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate the inflammatory response of periodontium to experimentally induced Furcal perforations in dogs' primary teeth repaired by Mineral Trioxide Aggregate (MTA) and Biodentine. Methods: The design of the study was split mouth design. This study was carried out on 96 primary molars of 12 puppy dogs, these teeth were perforated at the furcation area and then divided into 2 experimental groups and 2 control groups. The experimental groups were repaired with MTA and Biodentine respectively and the control groups were perforated but not repaired. Then the histopathological findings and severity of inflammation were evaluated at the perforated areas at one, two and three months respectively. Results: Data was statistically analysed to test the significance of difference between groups, the results showed that there was no statistical significant difference between MTA group and Biodentine group at each follow up period, also there was no significant difference for both groups when observed for the three different follow up periods, however significant difference was observed between experimental groups (MTA and Biodentine) and their control groups. **Conclusión:** Biodentine can be used for Furcal perforation repair in primary teeth and give the same favorable results as MTA.

Pediatric Dental Journal [Recurso electrónico]. -- 2018 (April), v. 28, n. 1, p. 33-39

1. Odontología-En línea

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Effect of tooth surface coating material containing S-PRG filler on white spot lesions of young permanent teeth [Recurso electrónico] / Noriko Wakamatsu... [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. 44-45 : 22 refs.

Abstract: Purpose: Pre-cavitation carious lesions recognized as white spot lesions (WSLs) are frequently observed on young permanent teeth. A more effective method to remineralize WSLs is needed to prevent not only caries progression, but also esthetic problems. Various coating materials for remineralization have been developed. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of a coating material (PRG Barrier Coat, SHOFU) containing surface pre-reacted glass-ionomer (PRG) filler to remineralize WSLs by measuring the area of lesions. Methods: A total of seven children, aged 8-15 years, with WSLs involving 17 teeth attending Asahi University Hospital Department of Pediatric Dentistry were examined. Buccal surfaces of teeth together with

color-matching stickers (CasMatch, Bear Medic, Tokyo, Japan) were photographed with a digital camera (EOS KissX5, Canon). PRG Barrier Coat was applied on WSLs, and the areas of WSLs were measured by imaging software (Image J, NIH, and Photoshop, Adobe) every 3 months for up to 1 year and compared with baseline values. Results: The mean reduction in lesion area at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months after treatment were 0.41 ± 0.29 mm², 0.79 ± 0.61 mm², 1.15 ± 0.80 mm², and 1.37 ± 0.82 mm², respectively. Significant differences were observed in all experimental periods compared to baseline (paired t-test, $p < 0.01$ for all). There were no cavitated teeth that required restoration during the experimental period. Conclusion: These results suggest that PRG Barrier Coat is an effective material for remineralization of WSLs.

Pediatric Dental Journal [Recurso electrónico]. -- 2018 (April), v. 28, n. 1, p. 40-45

1. White spot lesions 2. Young permanent teeth 3. Coating material 4. Remineralization