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**Dental management of unilateral multiple impacted primary teeth [Recurso electrónico] / Yuki Matsumi... [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. 124 : 24 refs.

Abstract: Impacted primary teeth can be caused by odontogenic tumors such as odontomas, cystic diseases such as dentigerous and eruption cysts, and fibrous hyperplasia of the gingiva, while elimination of those causes reportedly results in normal eruption of primary teeth. We describe the course of a child from the age of 1 year until 4 years 10 months who had primary tooth eruption failure and was treated with dental methods. Although primary teeth expected to spontaneously erupt were followed, there were several on the left side that remained unerupted. We performed a left maxillary and mandibular gingivectomy to closely examine the cause of eruption delay and tooth germ dislocation, as well as attempt to induce eruption of the primary teeth. Based on histopathological results, the diagnosis was fibroma. Surgical procedures did not result in clear improvement of eruption failure. In order to improve masticatory function and aesthetics, the child was fixed with an artificial denture for all primary teeth not expected to erupt.

Pediatric Dental Journal [Recurso electrónico]. -- 2018 (December), v. 28, n. 3, p. 119-124

1. Dental 2. Impaction 3. Primary teeth

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2

**Multidisciplinary management of an unusual presentation of a pediatric patient with unilateral hypodontia [Recurso electrónico] / Shaimaa Mohammed Abu El Sadat, Yasser Nabil El Hadidi, Iman M. Helmy**

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

Bibliografía: p. 135 : 12 refs.

Abstract: Background: Hypodontia is the absence of teeth. Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor is an odontogenic tumor. Regional odontodysplasia is the presentation with abnormal teeth. Case description: A nine-year child presented to the pediatric clinic complaining of multiple missing teeth. All unerupted teeth showed wide pulp, short roots, poor mineralization, thin enamel. A radiolucency surrounded the teeth. Biopsy disclosed calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor. After the surgery, removable partial denture was constructed for rehabilitation. Conclusión: Complete diagnostic workout for edentulism is recommended; to rule out tumors associated with impactions which need aggressive treatment. Removal partial denture offers functional solution for pediatric patients suffering edentulism.

Pediatric Dental Journal [Recurso electrónico]. -- 2018 (December), v. 28, n. 3, p. 131-135

1. Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor 2. Cone beam computed tomography 3. Oral surgery 4. Pindborg tumor 5. Regional odontodysplasia 6. Removable partial denture

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3

**Evaluation of avulsed primary incisor in 3-year-old girl with hypophosphatasia who received 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. 140 : 12 refs.

Abstract: Hypophosphatasia (HPP) is an inherited skeletal disease with features of hypomineralization of bone and early exfoliation of primary teeth due to disturbed cementum formation. Recent introduction of enzyme replacement therapy has reduced mortality in severe cases, though the effects of that treatment on dental manifestations remain unknown. We examined an avulsed primary incisor in a 3-year-old female diagnosed with perinatal HPP who underwent enzyme replacement therapy from 1 day after birth and report our findings.

Pediatric Dental Journal [Recurso electrónico]. -- 2018 (December), v. 8, n. 3, p. 136-140

1. Cementum formation 2. Enzyme replacement therapy 3. Hypomineralization 4. Hypophosphatasia  
5. Primary teeth

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4

**Applicability of Willems method for dental age estimations in Tunisian children [Recurso electrónico] / Hichem Nemsli... [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. 146-147 : 26 refs.

Abstract: Aim: This study aims to evaluate the applicability of Willems method in a sample of Tunisian children. Panoramic x-ray photographs of 500 children (241 females, 259 males) aged between 5 and 15 years were examined. The mean absolute error (MAE) was performed to assess the accuracy of age estimation. The chronological age minus dental age (CA-DA) was determined for each age group and for each gender. Independent samples t-test was employed to compare the differences between genders. Methods: Willems method underestimated the chronological age on the average, by 0.40 years for males and by 0.69 years for females. The discrepancy between the chronological age and the estimated age was most frequently observed for ages above 8 years. Results: It is established that the Willems method could estimate the chronological age with acceptable accuracy in Tunisian children (MAE = 1.10 years, and 0.98 years for males and females, respectively).

Pediatric Dental Journal [Recurso electrónico]. -- 2018 (December), v. 28, n. 3, p. 141-147

1. Dental age 2. Forensic anthropology population data 3. Forensic odontology 4. Willems method

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**Investigation of pediatric specifications for the Salivary Multi Test saliva test system [Recurso electrónico] / Yasumasa Irie... [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. 152-153 : 10 refs.

Abstract: Background: Dental caries and gingivitis are the main diseases in pediatric dentistry, and the saliva test is useful for their diagnosis. For children, it is important that the saliva test be simple and easily performed because their degree of cooperation varies. In this sense, the Salivary Multi Test (SMT) is superior to other tests. However, the reference value for the SMT was only reported for adults. Therefore, the aim of our research was to evaluate the usefulness of the SMT in children. Methods: We investigated 125 pediatric patients, aged 3 to 18 years, who came to the Pediatric Dental Clinic at Hiroshima University Hospital. We obtained rinse water (oral rinsing for 10 seconds with 3 ml of distilled water) from boys and girls. Then, we examined cariogenic bacteria

level, acidity, occult blood, buffer capacity, leukocyte level, protein level, and ammonia level (SMT factors) using the rinse water with the SMT. Additionally, in order to investigate the relevance between these SMT factors and DMF or PMA, we evaluated the decayed-missing-filled (DMF) tooth for the morbidity state of caries and the papilla-marginal-attached (PMA) index for the morbidity state of the gingiva. Results: We were able to perform the tests even for children who were not cooperative due to their age. Many SMT factors changed significantly with age. The leukocyte and protein levels changed according to PMA. Our results suggest that the SMT reference value for children should be referred to, not that for adults, and that SMT factors represent the severity of gingivitis in children.

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1. DMF 2. PMA 3. Saliva test 4. Salivary Multi Test

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6

**Comparison of high viscosity glass ionomer cement to composite restorations placed in primary teeth under general anesthesia [Recurso electrónico] / Sharat Chandra Pani**

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

Bibliografía: p. 158-159 : 16 refs.

Abstract: Aim: This study aimed to compare survivability between high viscosity glass ionomer cements (HVGIC) and resin composites in the restoration of teeth under general anesthesia. Methods: A total of 258 restorations in 87 patients treated under general anesthesia (without rubber dam) were followed up over a period of two years. Structural failure (breakage or loss of restoration) and secondary caries were recorded as present/absent dichotomies. Failures were recorded at the follow intervals of 3, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. Kaplan Meir survival curves and Cox-Mendel regression models were developed to predict survivability. Results: Overall failure of both HVGIC (58.5%) and resin composites (60.8%) was high There was no significant differences overall for the two year survivability of either HVGIC or resin composite restorations. However HVGIC restorations placed in anterior teeth were likely to fracture significantly faster than resin composites. While HVGIC restorations had lower incidence of secondary caries than composite the differences were not statistically significant. Conclusión: There is no significant difference in survivability of HVGIC when compared to resin composite as a restorative material when placed in primary teeth under general anesthesia without the use of a rubber dam.

Pediatric Dental Journal [Recurso electrónico]. -- 2018 (December), v. 28, n. 3, p. 154-159

1. Composite resin 2. General anesthesia 3. High viscosity glass ionmer 4. Primary teeth

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**Remineralizing potential of commercially available pediatric dentifrices [Recurso electrónico] : An In vitro study / K. Siva sankar... [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. 164 : 14 refs.

Abstract: Background: Remineralizing agents are found to be effective in the remineralization of early enamel caries and the remineralized enamel crystallites are more resistant to decalcification and also have the same orientation as the original enamel crystallites. Although child formula fluoridated dentifrices are used safely by young children their remineralizing capability remains questionable. Aim: To evaluate the remineralizing potential of three commercially available pediatric dentifrices on artificial carious lesions in primary teeth.

**Materials and methods:** A total of fifty sound human primary teeth were coated with nail varnish leaving a window of 2 mm × 4 mm on buccal surface and were subjected to demineralization for a period of 96 h and then sectioned. Out of the hundred sections obtained, ninety sections are equally divided into three groups with thirty in each group: Group I (Colgate Spider man), Group II (Kids bunny), Group III (Kidodent) subjected to remineralization respectively for 10 days using pH cycling model. The sections were then evaluated under the stereomicroscope for the remineralization values using MICAP image analyser software. **Results:** Statistical analysis was done by using ANOVA test which showed that all the three dentifrices showed remineralization with artificial carious lesions. Among the three test groups, Group I showed higher remineralization potential compared with the other two pediatric dentifrices which was statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). **Conclusión:** All the three dentifrices demonstrated remineralization of carious lesions by virtue of decrease in lesion depth.

Pediatric Dental Journal [Recurso electrónico]. -- 2018 (December), v. 28, n. 3, p. 160-164

1. Fluoride 2. Pediatric dentifrices 3. Primary teeth 4. Remineralization