

Scientific Competition

Poster Presentation



Hall: TBA (Computer 1) Saturday, 10/3/2018

Time	Abstract No	Presenter Name	Abstract Title
10.40-10.50 am	Poster 01	Dr Mohamad Adib Jaafar	Sub-MIC Level of Azithromycin on the Virulence-Factor Expression in Periodontal Pathogens
10.50-11.00 am	Poster 02	Dr Wan Salina Wan Sulaiman	Exploring Barriers In Conducting Oral Health Activity By School Teachers: Mixed Method Approach
11.00-11.10 am	Poster 03	Dr. Khamiza Zainol Abidin	Honey as an adjunct to non-surgical periodontal therapy-A Report of Three Clinical Cases.
11.10-11.20 am	Poster 04	Dr Sharifah Maznah Wan Mohammed	Ultrasonic scaler and dental scaling in primary care set-up
11.20-11.30 am	Poster 05	Dr Faezah Rokhani	PREVALENCE OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDER AMONG DENTAL STUDENTS IN USIM
11.30-11.40 am	Poster 06	Dr Rama Krsna Rajandram	Para functional Habits : Are we missing out on the bigger picture?
11.40-11.50 am	Poster 07	Dr Balkis Ghazali	AN OVERDENTURE TO RESTORE VERTICAL DIMENSION WITH TEMPORAL PAIN SYMPTOM: A CASE STUDY
11.50-12.00 pm	Poster 08	Muhammad Syafiq Alauddin	An Evaluation of the Structural Integrity of Full Coverage Polymer Crown
12.00-12.10 pm	Poster 09	Dr Sumairi Ismail	A Clinico-pathologic Study of Odontogenic Tumours in Northern Peninsular Malaysia
12.10-12.20 pm	Poster 10	Dr Zarina A.Karim	A retrospective study of soft tissue tumor in the Northern Peninsular Malaysia
2.10-2.20 pm	Poster 11	Dr Sarvambika Kazakydasan	Immune-mediated vesiculobullous diseases presented to Oral Medicine Clinic, Hospital Kuala Lumpur.
2.20-2.30 pm	Poster 12	Dr Rina Revathi Sandiran	The Pattern of Oral and Maxillofacial Injuries in Hospital Ampang: A 10-year Study.
2.30-2.40 pm	Poster 13	Dr Priyantha Pang Lee Yek	Synovial Sarcoma of Soft Palate : A Case Report
2.40-2.50 pm	Poster 14	Dr Fairuz Abd Rahman	ADENOSQUAMOUS CARCINOMA OF THE TONGUE: REPORT OF A RARE CASE AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE
2.50-3.00 pm	Poster 15	Dr Nurul Yasmin Aminuddin	Osteosarcoma of the Mandible: A Case Series and Treatment Protocol
3.00-3.10 pm	Poster 16	Dr Chew Wei Sheng	Multiple Keratocystic Odontogenic Tumours in Gorlin Syndrome : A Case Report

Hall: TBA (Computer 2) Saturday, 10/3/2018

10.40-10.50 am	Poster 17	Dr Mohd Zulfadli Harun	CASE STUDY : DENTIGEROUS CYST OF MAXILLA IN YOUNG CHILD
10.50-11.00 am	Poster 18	Dr Ahmad Nur Aiman Mohd Noor	Mandibular unicystic ameloblastoma in children: a case report
11.00-11.10 am	Poster 19	Dr Ahmad Khairuddin Zamhari	Basal Cell Ameloblastoma in an 8 year old Iban girl : Rarest of the rare.
11.10-11.20 am	Poster 20	Dr Nur Diyana Mahdi	MANDIBULAR AMELOBLASTOMA IN AN 8-YEAR-OLD BOY: A CASE REPORT
11.20-11.30 am	Poster 21	Dr Farina Berlian Mohd Salim	Cemento Ossifying Fibroma on maxilla –A Case Report
11.30-11.40 am	Poster 22	Mej Dr Sophia Ann Murray Jeffry Murray	Desmoplastic Fibroma: a diagnostic and management rollercoaster
11.40-11.50 am	Poster 23	Dr Nor Aszlitah Burhanudin	Extracapsular spread in oral squamous cell carcinoma and its association with GGH, CDKN3 and CBX7

11.50-12.00 pm	Poster 24	Dr Halimah Mohamed Noor	Lobulated Capillary Haemangioma of Upper Lip: A Case Report
12.00-12.10 pm	Poster 25	Dr Zhahrina Che Zainuddin	Iron Deficiency Anemia Associated With Oral Pyogenic Granuloma: A Case Report
12.10-12.20 pm	Poster 26	Dr Nor Anis Razali	Odontogenic myxoma–A case review of the surgical management.
2.10-2.20 pm	Poster 27	Dr Thavanes Rathnakrishnan	A CASE REPORT OF GRINDING DISC INJURY TO THE MAXILLOFACIAL REGION
2.20-2.30 pm	Poster 28	Dr Shobina Sivanganam	Management of the long-standing temporomandibular joint dislocation: A Case Report
2.30-2.40 pm	Poster 29	Dr Adelene Agos	AN INSIGHT OF A MULTIDISCIPLINARY DENTAL ANOMALIES CLINIC IN NEGERI SEMBILAN, MALAYSIA
2.40-2.50 pm	Poster 30	Dr Syahir Hassan	Clinico-pathologic and immunohistochemical profiles of malignant and potentially malignant verrucopapillary lesions of the oral cavity
2.50-3.00 pm	Poster 31	Dr Sathya Sailashinee Sivamuni	LEONTIASIS OSSEA, A RARE MANIFESTATION OF RENAL OSTEODYSTROPHY-A CASE REPORT
3.00-3.10 pm	Poster 32	Dr Umar Kamali	Static positioning of a tooth displaced into the submandibular space: A case report
3.10-3.20 pm	Poster 33	Dr Norhani Abdul Rani	Frenal Attachments : Reducing the interference . How we did it.

ORAL 1

TITLE: Sub-MIC Level of Azithromycin on the Virulence-Factor Expression in Periodontal Pathogens

Authors: Mohamad Adib Jaafar, Gareth S. Griffiths, Graham P. Stafford

Affiliation Details: The University of Sheffield, Faculty of Restorative Dentistry, The School of Clinical Dentistry

AIM: The aim of this study is to elicit the current practice of prophylaxis antibiotic for Infective endocarditis among dental practitioner. **MATERIALS AND METHOD:** A pre-tested questionnaire forms was designed to investigate the prescribing preference for antibiotic prophylaxis against infective endocarditis. The questionnaire was distributed to participants attending a seminar organised by Faculty of Dentistry, USIM.

RESULTS: 92 questionnaires were answered by the participants of the seminar. More than 90% of the respondents have work experience less than 10 years. Majority of the respondent claimed that they followed guidelines that advocate antibiotic prophylaxis for the prevention of infective endocarditis (American Heart Association, British Cardiac Society, European Society of Cardiology) while others claimed to follow The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence guidelines (no antibiotic prophylaxis). Confusion still exists among the dental practitioner in cardiac condition

and dental procedure that need to be covered with antibiotic prophylaxis.

CONCLUSION: Majority of the respondent preferred to choose AHA guidelines for antibiotic prophylaxis. Efforts to increase awareness of the guidelines among the dental practitioner should be taken.

ORAL 2

TITLE: Exploring Barriers In Conducting Oral Health Activity by School Teachers:
Mixed Method Approach

Authors: Wan Salina WS, Rosasliza A

Affiliation Details: Kota Bharu Dental Clinic, Kelantan

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY: This study was conducted to determine the oral health knowledge, perception and behaviour among 'guru kesihatan' in primary schools in Kota Bharu and to explore the barriers faced in conducting oral health activity (daily toothbrush drill) at school. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The mixed-method approach using self-administered questionnaire and focus group discussion (FGD) was applied in this study. The quantitative method involved all 'guru kesihatan' in Kota Bharu (n=104) to fill out the questionnaire on oral health knowledge, perception and related behaviour. The data collected was then analysed using SPSS 19 software programme. In qualitative method,



21 consented teachers participated in FGD after the ethical approvals were obtained. The teachers were from both primary schools that have successfully conducted daily toothbrush drill (TBD) and those that have issues in conducting it. Discussions were conducted until saturated. Audio recording and field notes taken were then transcribed and analysed using thematic approach.

RESULTS: Analysis on 100 questionnaires found that oral health knowledge, perception and behaviour of the teachers are considerably good. Analysis of FGD discussion indicated that all 'guru kesihatan' generally showed interest in conducting daily TBD at their school. Whilst disruption of water supply, poor water quality, cooperation from the students, and commitment from other teachers are among the obstacles confronted; factors related to oral health staff, including poor communication and monitoring were also impeded.

CONCLUSION: There is a need to improve communication, monitoring and feedback process between parties involved to ensure oral health activities can be implemented consistently and sustainably at primary school. Oral health awareness should be increased among problematic students and other teachers in order for them to participate actively in oral health activities at school.

ORAL 3 TITLE: Honey as an Adjunct to Non-surgical Periodontal Therapy - A Report of Three Clinical Cases.

Authors: Siti Mardhiah Roslan, Khamiza Zainol Abidin

Affiliation Details: Unit Pakar Periodontik, Klinik Pergigian Gunung Rapat

PURPOSE OF STUDY: This case reports aimed to describe successful non-surgical periodontal therapy using honey as a subgingival irrigation material.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: We reported three subjects with generalized chronic periodontitis. All cases received three times subgingival debridement. Prior to the subgingival debridement, Full Mouth Plaque Score (FMPS), Full Mouth Bleeding Score (FMBS), percentage of (Probing Pocket Depth) PPD ≥ 6 mm and percentage of healthy site were recorded. Two subjects received honey irrigation and one subject received chlorhexidine irrigation after scaling and root planing. Trigona Bee Honey obtained from a local apiarist was used as the irrigation material. Same clinical parameters were recorded upon six weeks review.

RESULTS: All subjects reported reduction in FMBS and percentage of PPD ≥ 6 mm while percentage of healthy sites increased. Subjects who received honey irrigation recorded higher percentage of reduction of PPD ≥ 6 mm after 6 weeks than those who received chlorhexidine irrigation. Bleeding score reduction was higher in subject who received chlorhexidine compared to honey.

CONCLUSIONS: Trigona Bee Honey irrigation might have potential benefits as irrigation agent after scaling and root planing based on the antibacterial activity of the honey. Further research, especially clinical trials, with larger sample size, is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of this honey.

ORAL 4

TITLE: Ultrasonic Scaler and Dental Scaling in Primary Care Set-up

Authors: Sharifah Maznah Wan Mohammed, Rosrahimi Abd Rahim, Ahmad Sharifuddin Mohd Asari

Affiliation Details: Periodontic Specialist Unit, Cahaya Suria Dental Clinic, Kuala Lumpur

PURPOSE OF STUDY: The objective of this study is to assess the knowledge of dental officers on scaling device and procedure.

METHOD: Google form was used to create online questionnaires. Respondents were asked to answer the questionnaire online. Responses from the google form were automatically reported in a Spreadsheet (Microsoft Excel). The data was then analysed using SPSS Version 22.

RESULTS: Out of 180 dental officers, 132 (73.3%) answered the questionnaire. Among all the respondents, 20 of them (15.2%) were male and 112 (84.8%) were females. Mean age was 28.5 years (SD:3.58) which ranged from 24 to 49 years. Almost 80% of respondents were in age group 21-30 years and 72% were Malay. Seventy of them (53%) had working experience < 5 years and 58 (43.9%) of them between 5-10 years. Many of the respondents (78%) performed scaling everyday. Approximately 94% were taught on scaling technique during their undergraduate training whereas about 6% were taught in-service. Forty-one (31.1%) attended training on scaling while working in MOH; of those, 18 (43.9%) answered very beneficial; 21 (15.9%) beneficial and 2 (4.9%) satisfied with the course. Seventy-nine (59.8%) knew the type of scaling device they were using, 40 (30.3%) unsure, and 13 (9.8%) did not know their scaling device. In terms of doing the procedure, only 78% knew how to use the scaler properly by using the side of the tip.

CONCLUSIONS: The study demonstrated the knowledge of dental officers on scaling device and procedure are still lacking. Therefore, more need to be done in providing knowledge and skill about scaler and scaling at undergraduate level or during the early years of service. Improper use will result in inefficient scaling and even more important, permanent damage to the periodontium and teeth.

ORAL 5

TITLE: Prevalence of Temporomandibular Disorder among Dental Students in USIM.

Authors: Yusaimi M, Rokhani F.

Affiliation Details: Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

INTRODUCTION: Temporomandibular disorder (TMD) is a collective term that defines a subgroup of painful orofacial disorders involving complaints of pain on the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) region and fatigue of craniocervicofacial muscles, especially mastication muscles, limitation of mandibular movement and presence of articular clicking. It is also well accepted that psychological factors play a crucial role in the etiology and maintenance of TMD. As dental students are exposed to stress, especially during clinical years, thus increase the risk of developing TMD.

PURPOSE OF STUDY: The aim of this study is to assess prevalence of TMD among USIM's dental students and to compare TMD prevalence between preclinical and clinical dental students.

MATERIALS & METHOD: By purposive sampling, a total number of 106 dental students from year 2 until year 5 were given a set of questionnaires that comprised of Fonseca's Questionnaire (FQ) followed by TMJ's clinical examination.

RESULTS: the prevalence of TMD among USIM's dental student based on FQ is 39.6%(n=42) are TMD free, 50.9%(n=54) have mild TMD and 9.4%(n=10) suffer from moderate TMD. These figures are supported by Chi Square calculation of TMJ's clinical examination reveals there is a significant interaction, $\chi^2(1)=17.84$, $p<0.05$, TMD among clinical and preclinical students. More clinical students suffered TMD (59.2%) than preclinical students (19.3%). In conclusion, the prevalence of TMD among clinical year students is higher and they endure greater stress level compared to preclinical year students.

ORAL 6

TITLE: Para Functional Habits : Are We Missing Out on the Bigger Picture?

Authors: Soh Hui Yoh, Rama Krsna Rajandram

Affiliation Details: Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry UKM, National University of Malaysia, Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, 50300 Kuala Lumpur

INTRODUCTION: Orofacial motor disorder contributes significant psychosocial and functional disability to the patient. There is however a significant lack of plausible data on motor disorders affecting the masticatory system and the adjacent facial muscles commonly termed as orofacial motor disorders. The lack of focus on this area especially in the dental literature may lead to misdiagnosis and late

referrals for proper management of this central nervous system driven disorder.

METHOD: We present a case series of patients that were first seen in the dental setting with an initial assumption of a clinical presentation of a routine parafunctional habit. **RESULTS:** We go through their different symptomology and guide how we as dentist can prevent a misdiagnosis of a parafunctional habit which may actually be an early presentation of orofacial motor disorder.

CONCLUSION: More often, these patients will be seen in the dental set up and failure to diagnose as well as mismanagement will lead to significant loss of quality of life for the patient. We bring forward the role of a multidisciplinary management between the medical neurologist and the dental practitioner.

ORAL 7

TITLE: An overdenture to restore vertical dimension with temporal pain symptom: A case study

Authors: Balkis Ghazali, Norlela Yacob

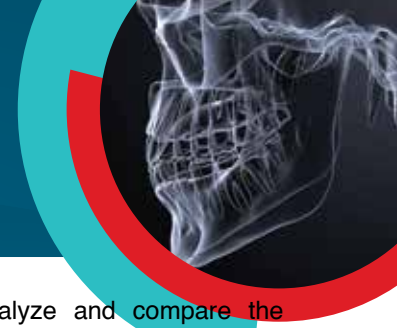
Affiliation Details: Jabatan Kesihatan Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur & Putrajaya

PURPOSE OF STUDY: Extraction of teeth will not only cause continuous ridge resorption but also the lost of its periodontal receptors. Providing over denture underneath remaining tooth or dental implants provides better retention with periodontal receptors for a proper masticatory function and accurate jaw movement. In this presented case, a 61-year-old Chinese man was referred to Restorative clinic for management of lost vertical height that disturbs his facial muscle movements. This has led to pain on both temporal region areas especially on the right side. He had many dentures made to relief the symptoms but yet none has helped.

MATERIALS & METHOD: The vertical dimension was initially increased with partial over denture and provisional crown for one month. The final metal ceramic crown was cemented later in a review visit. The rationale to remain the natural teeth and crown it with telescopic crown gave a good reference for clinician to restore its facial height.

RESULTS: After the insertion of partial denture, the pain on the temporal region resolved and the facial height improved significantly. This method offers simple procedure without a need to use complex face bow transfer and it preserve the bone and alveolar ridge. During the insertion stage, patient was really happy with his new denture and profile. Patient acceptance of new over denture was remarkable.

CONCLUSION: Restoring facial height with symptoms may be very tricky. Introducing an overdenture on remaining natural tooth is a key to success but need frequent review to maintain the health of underneath abutment.



ORAL 8

TITLE: An Evaluation of the Structural Integrity of Full Coverage Polymer Crown

Authors: a Muhammad Syafiq Alauddin, b Nicolas Martin
Affiliation Details: a Faculty of Dentistry, USIM, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; b School of Clinical Dentistry, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

PURPOSE OF STUDY: To evaluate the structural integrity of PEEK (Polyetheretherketone) novel polymer crowns on posterior teeth by means of mechanical static testing.

MATERIALS & METHODS: Identical full coverage crowns were fabricated on a crown preparation of an upper right premolar and duplicated in a polyurethane resin (AlphaDie®). 10 samples from each of the following crown materials were made: IPS e.max CAD, PEEK by Juvora™ and Vita Enamic® according to the manufacturer's guidelines. Light body silicone impression material was used to simulate the periodontal ligament. InEos (Sirona Dental Systems GmbH, Germany) system and CEREC inLab software version 3.60 were used for scanning and designing. The scanned crown preparations were then processed using dental milling machine (Roland DWX-50 5-Axis) and were further sent for CAD-CAM milling procedure. The cementation was done according to manufacturer's guidelines for each crown material. A custom made tensometer (Lloyds Instrument Model LRX) was used to get a constant force throughout cementation procedure, simulating finger pressure. A universal testing machine (Lloyds Instrument Model LRX) with a crosshead of 1mm/min speed with a standard diameter ball head (4.24 mm) was used as a static compression axial load indenter on inclination cusp. **RESULTS:** There was significant difference in mean fracture load and Burke's Fracture Mode analysis of PEEK crowns compared to the other groups ($p=0.0000$). A fractographic assessment by stereomicroscope shows catastrophic failure of PEEK Crowns while digital subtraction technique by 3-dimensional analysis showed deformation area on occlusal and mesial & distal of crowns.

CONCLUSION: PEEK crowns showed the greatest fracture strength among all groups, however, at highest fracture point a catastrophic deformation failures occurred to all samples.

ORAL 9

TITLE: A Clinico-pathologic Study of Odontogenic Tumours in Northern Peninsular Malaysia

Authors: Sumairi Ismail¹, Saw Chee Lynn²
Affiliation Details: 1 Oral Pathology & Oral Medicine Unit, Sultan Abdul Halim Hospital, Kedah, Malaysia; 2 Air Itam Dental Clinic, Penang, Malaysia

PURPOSE OF STUDY: To analyze and compare the demographic, clinical and pathological data of odontogenic tumours in Northern Peninsular Malaysia as there is a lack of such information in Malaysia in comparison with other international data.

MATERIALS & METHOD: A descriptive retrospective study of odontogenic tumour histopathological specimens from January 2007 to December 2014 in the Northern Peninsular region of Malaysia. Data was analyzed for age, gender, ethnic group, tumour site, signs/symptoms and histopathologic typing. Histopathologic typing was classified according to World Health Organisation (WHO) classification (2005) which was in use at the time of diagnosis. **RESULTS:** Among 2,733 biopsy specimens, 173 cases were diagnosed as odontogenic tumours (6.3%), of which 171 (98.8%) are benign and 2 (1.2%) are malignant. The commonest tumour was ameloblastoma ($n=96$, 55.5%), followed by keratocystic odontogenic tumour ($n=38$, 22.0%) and odontomas ($n=16$, 9.2%). Malignant tumours only account for 1.2% of the tumours. Majority of ameloblastoma and KCOT affected the mandible preferentially. Maxillary lesions presented in only 5.9% of ameloblastomas and 34% of KCOTs. The mean age was 33.5 (± 17.78) years and 64.7% of patients are in the age group of 10 to 39. Odontogenic tumours were slightly more common in male, with a male to female ratio of 1.4:1.

CONCLUSIONS: Odontogenic tumours constitute a small percentage of oral biopsy specimens. In this region, ameloblastoma is the most frequently occurring lesion followed by keratocystic odontogenic tumour which concurs with most studies in Asia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: We would like to thank the Director General of Health Malaysia for his permission to publish this article.

ORAL 10

TITLE: A retrospective study of soft tissue tumor in the Northern Peninsular Malaysia

Authors: Zarina A. Karim¹, Tew Mei Mei², Sumairi Ismail¹
Affiliation Details: 1 Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine Unit and 2 HRCC, Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim (HSAH)

PURPOSE OF STUDY: To determine the prevalence and clinico - pathological data of the soft tissue tumor over head and neck region reported in the Northern Peninsular Malaysia.

MATERIALS & METHOD: A retrospective study conducted at Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine (OPOM) unit, HSAH. Achieves of all reported soft tissue tumor within the period of 10 years from 2007 till 2017 were included and classified according to the 2013 WHO Classification of Soft Tissue Tumor. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics using

SPSS software version 21.0. **RESULTS:** A total of 55 cases were included in the study, with male to female ratio of 6:5 and average age of 40.36 years. All of them presented with a swelling. The most common site was lip (30.9%), followed by tongue (23.6%) and buccal mucosa (21.8%). The size of tumor varied from 0.5 to 15 cm. Among fifty-one benign tumors were vascular tumor (45.5%) followed by adipocytic (23.6%), pericytic / perivascular (9.1%), fibroblastic /myofibroblastic (5.5%), tumor of uncertain differentiation (5.5%) and nerve sheath (3.6%). Four malignant tumors were malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor followed by Kaposi sarcoma and fibrosarcoma. There were around 29.2% discrepancy (percentage error) between the histopathological and clinical diagnosis found. **CONCLUSIONS:** This study highlight the scarcity of specific data available regarding head and neck soft tissue tumors in the Northern Peninsular Malaysia. Demographic data of these tumors were beneficial in improving the clinical impression of such lesions encountered in practice and discrepancy in between the clinical and histopathological diagnosis.

This study was approved and supported by Ministry of Health Malaysia (NMMR-17-590-34612(IIR))

ORAL 11

TITLE: Immune-mediated Vesiculobullous Diseases Presented to Oral Medicine Clinic, Hospital Kuala Lumpur.

Authors: Sarvambika Kazakydasan¹, Lau Shin Hin², Nornazaliza Basri¹

Affiliation Details: 1 Unit Patologi Mulut & Perubatan Mulut, Jabatan Bedah Mulut, Hospital Kuala Lumpur; 2 Stomatology Unit, Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur.

PURPOSE OF STUDY: The study aimed to look at the prevalence and clinicodemographic features of the various immune-mediated vesiculobullous diseases (IVBD) among patients attending the Oral Medicine Clinic (OM) at Hospital Kuala Lumpur (HKL).

MATERIALS & METHODS: Clinical records of patients diagnosed with IVBD and followed-up at OM clinic of HKL from January 2005 until February 2017 were reviewed retrospectively. Data were collected and analysed using SPSS version 16.0.

RESULTS: A total of 34 cases were included in this study. Pemphigus vulgaris formed the commonest IVBD (41.2%) followed by Steven Johnson Syndrome (20.6%) and erythema multiforme (14.7%). Other types of IVBD seen are bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus foliaceus, pemphigus herpetiformis and toxic epidermal necrolysis. More than 50% of the patients were of Malay origin while the Chinese ethnic constituted the least affected group with only 11.8%. A slight

female preponderance was observed. Approximately 38% of patients showed oral as the first site of presentation.

CONCLUSION: The study showed that pemphigus vulgaris was the most frequently presented blistering disease to the Oral Medicine clinic with the Malays showing the highest prevalence of IVBD.

ORAL 12

TITLE: The Pattern of Oral and Maxillofacial Injuries in Hospital Ampang: A 10-year Study.

Authors: Rina Revathi Sandiran, Tan Li Yin, Nur Shazwani Ahmad Mazni, Leong Yee Hua, Hazelina Muhammad, Sivakama Sunthari Kanagaratnam

Affiliation Details: Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Hospital Ampang.

PURPOSE OF STUDY: The aim of this study was to analyse and describe the pattern of maxillofacial injuries presenting to the Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery Department, Hospital Ampang from year 2008 to 2017. **MATERIALS & METHODS:**

Clinical records of facial injury cases, from 2008 to 2017, including demographic, aetiology, fracture and injury sites and treatment were collected and analysed. **RESULTS:** In total, 1297 facial injury cases were documented, the majority aged 20 - 29 years. Most cases were male, Malay ethnic group were the majority involved. The main cause was road traffic accidents, among those, the majority were motorcyclists. The types of injuries mainly seen were soft tissue injuries, bony fractures and dentoalveolar fractures.

CONCLUSION: Motor-vehicular accidents is the main aetiological factor causing maxillofacial injuries in our centre. There is need for measures to be taken on prevention, in high risk groups, to reduce road traffic accident related maxillofacial injuries.

ORAL 13

TITLE: Synovial Sarcoma of Soft Palate : A Case Report

Authors: Priyantha Pang Lee Yek, Syed Yusoff Alzawawi, Abdul Rahim Bin Ahmad, Khairulzaman Bin Adnan

Affiliation Details: Oral and Maxillofacial Department, Hospital Sultan haji Ahmad Shah, Temerloh, Pahang

INTRODUCTION: Synovial sarcoma is a well defined soft tissue neoplasm that comprise 10% of all primary malignant soft-tissue neoplasm. They originate from mesenchymal cells in close proximity to joint region. The first synovial sarcoma in the head and neck region is reported by Jernstrom in 1954. Head and neck region only account for 9% of all synovial sarcomas. Synovial sarcomas affect mostly young adults. Clinically, synovial sarcoma is non aggressive. Due to that, they are often diagnosed as less



invasive lesions. Prognosis for synovial sarcoma is affected by multiple factors such as histological grade, mitotic count, tumor necrosis, metastasis and the presence of areas of poorly differentiated morphology. Wide-local excision with clear margins are the ideal option for synovial sarcoma. Post surgical radiotherapy is indicated if clear margin are unable to be achieved.

CASE REPORT: A 69 years old, Malay male complained of swelling which started 3 months ago after his tooth at 27 region was extracted. The swelling was not associated with fever, lost of appetite and loss of weight. Clinically a 4cm x 3cm soft, well-defined, non tender swelling was noted at the palate 27 region. The colour and surrounding mucosa appear to be normal. The biopsy result is consistent with Synovial Sarcoma. CT scan showed no evidence of distant metastasis. After consultation with the Oncology Team, we performed an wide excision of the lesion and partial maxilectomy. Due to the margin is not clear, the patient was referred to the oncology team for further adjunct radiotherapy.

CONCLUSION: Synovial sarcoma is rare in head and neck region. Histopathology evaluation is very important to diagnose Synovial Sarcoma. A correct diagnosis is crucial in order to treat effectively this aggressive lesion.

ORAL 14

TITLE: Adenosquamous Carcinoma of the Tongue: Report of a Rare Case and Review of the Literature

Authors: 1Fairuz Abd Rahman DDS (UKM), 2Lau Shin Hin FDSRCS (Eng)

Affiliation Details: 1Dept. of Oro-Maxillofacial Surgical & Medical Science, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; 2Stomatology Unit, Institute of Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; 3Oral Maxillofacial Surgery Clinic, Selayang Hospital, Selangor, Malaysia.

INTRODUCTION: Adenosquamous carcinoma (ASC) is a malignant epithelial tumour that shows a biphasic morphology of squamous and glandular differentiation. ASC is a rare and aggressive variant of squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). ASC is also rarely described in the head and neck and it is more commonly reported in other body sites such as lung, uterine cervix and pancreas.

CASE REPORT: We report a case of a 57-year-old Malay woman with a non-healing ulcer at the right lateral border of tongue, with histological findings of well differentiated SCC having rare adenocarcinomatous component.

CONCLUSION: Due to its glandulotubular features, it may pose a diagnostic challenge to pathologists as it may exhibit histological mimicry to salivary gland tumour specifically oral mucoepidermoid carcinoma.

ORAL 15

TITLE: Osteosarcoma of the Mandible: A Case Series and Treatment Protocol

Authors: Nurul Yasmin Aminuddin, Lee Chee Wei, Mohammad Adzwin Yahiya, Nur Ikram Hanim Abdul Rahim, Md Arad Jelton, Shah Kamal Khan Jamal Din

Affiliation Details: Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery Department, Hospital Kuala Lumpur

INTRODUCTION: Osteosarcoma is an aggressive malignant bone tumour arising from primitive mesenchymal bone-forming cells. Osteosarcoma rarely involve jaw bones. It is most commonly seen in adolescents and young adults. In early times, the treatment for osteosarcoma was primarily surgical removal of the primary tumour. Improved understanding of the complex biology of osteosarcoma has lead to progress in curing and improving survival of patients. The current management strategy for osteosarcoma includes combination of chemotherapy and surgical resection.

CASE SERIES: Three cases of osteosarcoma presented to Oral and Maxillofacial Department, Hospital Kuala Lumpur in 2017. All three cases of osteosarcoma appear in the mandible. Two patients were managed by neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by surgical removal of the primary tumour, with the addition of adjuvant chemotherapy/radiotherapy. However, one of the cases has poor respond to neoadjuvant chemotherapy and treated as palliative.

DISCUSSION: Combination of chemotherapy and surgical resection provide promising outcomes for patients who develop this challenging tumour. However, concerns that the possibility of cells resistance or an increase in micrometastatic disease during neoadjuvant chemotherapy may lead to progression of the tumour.

ORAL 16

TITLE: Multiple Keratocystic Odontogenic Tumours in Gorlin Syndrome: A Case Report

Authors: 1 Chew Wei Sheng, 1Sumathy Perumal, 2Mathan Raj Nadarajan

Affiliation Details: 1Department of Paediatric Dentistry, Teluk Intan Hospital, Perak; 2 Department of Radiology, Teluk Intan, Hospital, Perak

INTRODUCTION: The keratocystic odontogenic tumour (KCOT), though, is a benign neoplasm of odontogenic origin, it is locally aggressive and highly infiltrative which leads to high recurrence rates. Multiple KCOTs are usually seen in association with Gorlin Syndrome, which is an uncommon autosomal dominant inherited disorder caused by mutation in PTCH gene. Gorlin Syndrome is characterized by multiple KCOTs, basal cell carcinomas, calcifications

of the falx cerebri, facial dysmorphism; skeletal, dental, ophthalmic and neurological abnormalities. Diagnosis is established with identification of major and minor clinical and radiological criteria and ideally through genetic testing. **CASE REPORT:** We report an intriguing case of a 15-year-old girl with multiple KCOTs simultaneously occurring in maxilla and mandible in 2014. Preliminary clinical findings and plain radiographs did not reveal signs of Gorlin Syndrome. She underwent enucleation, curettage and peripheral ostectomy of the tumours at different sites of maxilla and mandible periodically. She was then kept under regular follow-ups to screen for recurrence. However, in late 2017, she presented with palmar pittings which raised a high suspicion of Gorlin Syndrome. This subsequently led to thorough investigations which revealed calcification of falx cerebri through a CT scan. The presence of multiple KCOTs and calcification of falx cerebri; which are the two major criteria; were compatible with the diagnosis of Gorlin Syndrome. Genetic testing had been proposed to further support the diagnosis. **CONCLUSION:** Multiple KCOTs associated with Gorlin Syndrome may present at an early age. Hence, Gorlin Syndrome should always be suspected in children with multiple KCOTs even in the absence of other manifestations at the initial stage of presentation. It has a greater disposition to recur and is more aggressive than non-syndromic KCOT. Long term complications in Gorlin Syndrome mandate close surveillance and early treatment.

ORAL 17

TITLE: Case Study: Dentigerous Cyst of the Maxilla in Young Child

Authors: Mohd Zulfadli Harun, Wan Mazidah Wan Abd Rahman, Yushaini Ahmad

Affiliation Details: Paediatric Dentistry Department , Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah Kuala Terengganu

INTRODUCTION: Dentigerous cyst are the most common odontogenic and developmental cysts arising in the jaws. It has been reported that inflammatory lesion from the root area of a non-vital deciduous tooth bring about the development of dentigerous cyst around the unerupted permanent tooth bud.

CASE REPORT: In this article, we report a case of 5 year old malay boy with the chief complaint of pain and swelling occurred at upper left buccal sulcus of tooth 64 for 3 weeks. Patient has an underlying Global Developmental Delay with possible epilepsy. On examination, oral hygiene was poor with multiple retain root stumps. Because the patient was very uncooperative, x-rays failed to be performed. The patient underwent comprehensive dental treatment under general anaesthesia. As an accidental finding during the operation, a lesion was noted on the apical palatal root of

tooth 54 and the lesion was attached with the crown of the unerupted tooth 14. The specimen was sent to the pathology laboratory. **DISCUSSION:** In view of the clinicopathological and surgical findings, a diagnosis of dentigerous cyst was considered. This dentigerous cyst, also known as follicular cyst, is caused by fluid accumulation between the reduced enamel epithelium and the enamel surface of a formed tooth and it originates by separation of the follicle from around the crown of an unerupted tooth. Extraction of the non-vital tooth 54 will allow healing of the lesion.

ORAL 18

TITLE: Mandibular Unicystic Ameloblastoma in Children: A Case Report

Authors: Ahmad Nur Aiman Mohd Noor , Yushaini Ahmad, Wan Mazidah Abd Rahman

Affiliation Details: Paediatric Dentistry, Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Terengganu

INTRODUCTION: Ameloblastoma in children and adolescents are thought to be rare. They account for approximately 10-15% of all reported case of ameloblastoma. Some authors have proposed the theory that ameloblastoma probably starts to develop in childhood. The unicystic ameloblastoma is the most commonly reported type of ameloblastoma in children.

CASE REPORT: A 12 year old Malay girl with no underlying medical illness presented to our clinic with a swelling which gradually increased in size located on left mandible region since 2 months. There was no history of trauma noted. On examination, there was a diffused firm swelling at left body of mandible with a normal overlying skin. Surgical enucleation of the lesion was done under general anaesthesia and patient is currently under periodic follow up. Recovery was uneventful.

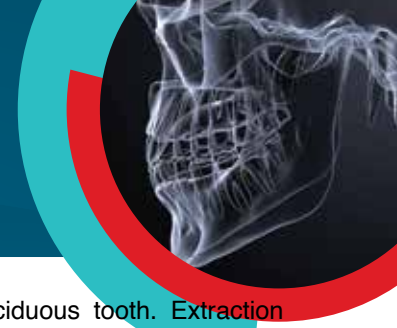
CONCLUSION: The diagnosis of unicystic ameloblastoma was based on clinical, histopathologic and CT features. It is a tumor with a strong propensity for recurrence, especially when the ameloblastic epithelium penetrates the adjacent tissue from the wall of cyst. The ability to predict this potential occurrence prior to surgery would greatly enhance therapeutic strategies for reducing the incidence.

ORAL 19

TITLE: Basal Cell Ameloblastoma in an 8 year old Iban Girl : Rarest of the Rare.

Authors: Ahmad Khairuddin Zamhari¹, Sarvambika Kazakydasan², Lorend Telajan Achol³, John Ranjit Nesaraj⁴, Tay Keng Kiong⁵

Affiliation Details: ¹Dental Officer, Dental Specialist Clinic, Sarawak General Hospital; ²Oral Pathology and



Oral Medicine Specialist, Dental Specialist Clinic, Sarawak General Hospital; 3Paediatric Dental Specialist, Dental Specialist Clinic, Sarawak General Hospital; 4Consultant in Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Sarawak General Hospital; 5Senior Consultant Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dental Specialist Clinic, Sarawak General Hospital

INTRODUCTION: Ameloblastoma is a benign intraosseous and progressively growing odontogenic epithelial neoplasm. It is characterized by bone expansion and has a tendency for local recurrence. Ameloblastoma in children is rare with an occurrence approximately in a range of 6-20% and an average age of 13-15 year old. Less than 10% of the cases occur under the age of 10 year old. Basal cell ameloblastoma (BCA) is the least common histologic variant of ameloblastoma. It consists of nest of cribriform of basaloid cell and is histologically similar to basal cell carcinoma. To date, there are only 15 reported cases of BCA in the English language literature and only one case of reported BCA in Malaysia.

CASE REPORT: We report a case of BCA in an 8 year old Iban girl. She underwent hemimandibulectomy and reconstruction of the mandible with costochondral graft. A 6-months review showed uneventful healing process. She is under regular follow up and monitoring in view of high recurrence and unpredictable growth of the costochondral graft. We also reviewed the literature on the occurrence of BCA especially in children and the treatment options available. **CONCLUSION:** Due to the aggressive behaviour of the lesion, surgery is the main treatment option.

ORAL 20

TITLE: Mandibular Ameloblastoma in an 8-year-old Boy: A Case Report

Authors: Nur Diyana Mahdi, Yushaini Ahmad

Affiliation Details: Pediatric Specialist Dental Clinic, Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah

INTRODUCTION: Ameloblastoma according to the classification of odontogenic tumors by WHO in 2005, is classified as a benign neoplasm of odontogenic epithelial origin. One to three percent of tumors and cysts of the jaws are comprised of ameloblastomas. The tumor is locally aggressive, but often asymptomatic, showing a slow growth which is manifested as a facial swelling or radiographic incidental finding.

CASE REPORT: A case of 8 years old, Malay boy with unknown underlying medical illness, is presented with swelling at lower left side buccal gingiva. The case history reveals swelling which started since 1 week and is associated

with mobile left lower molar deciduous tooth. Extraction was carried out at a private clinic but the swelling did not resolved. The clinical examination showed the presence of mild facial swelling over the body of left mandible and remarkable buccal expansion of left mandibular body with tender to palpation. Orthopantomogram reveals extensive unilocular radiolucency with diffuse margin, localized to the left lower mandibular body extending from the lateral incisor to first molar including both premolars inside the lesion. Incisional biopsy was performed and histopathological examination revealed ameloblastoma. Surgical enucleation was performed with extraction of 34, 35 and 36 subsequently. Post-operative radiographic evaluation at 3 month and 6 months showed bone regeneration. **CONCLUSION:** Ameloblastoma is uncommon in children. Good results can be achieved in the treatment of ameloblastoma in children using conservative surgery. There is no recurrence for 1 year follow-up. Patient compliance and careful follow-up are important.

ORAL 21

TITLE: Cemento Ossifying Fibroma on Maxilla – A Case Report

Authors: Farina Berlian Mohd Salim, Aminah Marsom

Affiliation Details: Hospital Selayang, Ministry of Health Malaysia

INTRODUCTION: Cemento ossifying fibroma (COF) is a rare benign type of odontogenic tumour which is also called ossifying fibroma and cementifying fibroma. **CASE REPORT:** A case of 11 years old girl presented with swelling over the buccal sulcus of 22 to 24 region for 4 months and increasing in size. On examination the swelling sized about 4 cm diameter, was hard in consistency and was slightly tender on palpation. Radiographic examination shows radiopaque mass on buccal of 24 with palatally displaced 23 to palatal of 21. Surgical removal of the lesion was done and the diagnosis was consistent with Cemento ossifying fibroma. Postoperatively, the surgical site was healed and periodic review appointments were given to monitor for any signs of recurrence.

DISCUSSION: This lesion is called juvenile ossifying fibroma if they are identified in children, in which they are more aggressive and have higher recurrence rate. It is commonly seen in female gender, at premolar region of mandible between the third and fourth decades of life. The tumour consists of varying amount of cementum, bone and fibrous tissue. Since this lesion is well circumscribed and demarcated from the bone, the treatment option is conservative surgery.

ORAL 22

TITLE: Desmoplastic Fibroma: A Diagnostic and Management Rollercoaster

Authors: Kol Dr Ahmad Fahmi bin Mohamad Bustaman*, Dr M. Thomas Abraham□, Dr Mohd Nury bin Yusoff□, Mej Dr Sophia Ann Murray binti Jeffry Murray*, Brig Jen Dr Sharifah Azlin Juliana bte Syed Zainal*

Affiliation Details: * Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, Hospital Angkatan Tentera Tuanku Mizan, Seksyen 2, Wangsa Maju, 53300, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; □ Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang, Malaysia; □ Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, Hospital Shah Alam, Malaysia

INTRODUCTION: Desmoplastic Fibroma is a rare, slowly progressive and aggressive benign bone tumour. It is made up of spindle cells with minimal atypia and abundant collagen production. It occurs most commonly in the mandible, followed by femur and pelvis. However, because it is so rare and presents differently with each patient, the diagnosis and management of these lesions still vary from case to case.

CASE REPORT: We present a case of an otherwise fit and well Malaysian Air Force lady officer who presented with left TMJ pain with trismus. After initially managed with lysis and lavage of the jaw, patient was loss to follow up for the following 5 years. After resurfacing, she then presented with left facial swelling accompanied by severe pain and trismus. A CT Scan suggested that patient has a left mandibular aggressive lesion. After multiple incisional biopsies, debridements, IV antibiotics therapies and radiological investigations, finally we landed on a provisional diagnosis of Desmoplastic Fibroma.

DISCUSSION: We hope to highlight the diagnosis and management rollercoaster we had experienced in hopes that it will aid in the betterment of approach in such cases in the future.

ORAL 23

TITLE: Extracapsular Spread in oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma and Its Association with GGH, CDKN3 and CBX7

Authors: Nor Aszlitah Burhanudin, Thomas George Kallarakkal

Affiliation Details: Faculty of Dentistry, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur

PURPOSE OF STUDY: Extracapsular spread (ECS) in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) indicates tumour aggressiveness and is associated with a higher risk for tumour recurrence, loco-regional spread and distant

metastasis. The identification of specific biomarkers that could predict ECS would guide the clinicians in the management of OSCC patients. This study aimed to determine the association between clinical and pathological parameters of OSCC patients with ECS. We also sought to investigate the expression of Gamma Glutamyl Hydrolase (GGH), Cyclin Dependent Kinase Inhibitor 3 (CDKN3) and Chromobox Homolog 7(CBX7) and their potential use as biomarkers to predict ECS in OSCC.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Association between clinicopathological parameters and expression of these markers with ECS status was analysed using chi-square test. Immunohistochemical staining with anti-GGH, anti-CDKN3 and anti-CBX7 antibodies was performed on 35 OSCC cases. **RESULTS:** The number of positive nodes and the highest anatomical level of nodal involvement significantly correlated with ECS ($p < 0.05$). Immunohistochemical staining results indicated that high GGH expression was significantly associated with ECS ($p < 0.05$), while no significant association was seen for CDKN3 and CBX7 expression with ECS. However, a trend towards significance was observed with a high level of CDKN3 and low level of CBX7 expression with ECS. **CONCLUSIONS:** The presence of ECS is a predictor for the pathological involvement of greater number of nodes from a higher anatomical level. GGH offers potential as a prognostic biomarker in OSCC, while the role of CDKN3 and CBX7 as prognostic markers need to be validated in a larger sample.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: This study was supported by the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Malaya (PPP grant PPP/C1-2015/DGH/30) and the University Malaya Research Grant (grant number: RP045B-15HTM).

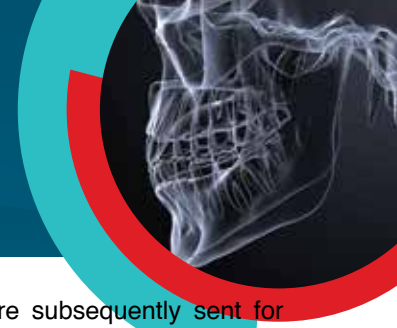
ORAL 24

TITLE: Lobulated Capillary Haemangioma of Upper Lip: A Case Report

Authors: Halimah Mohamed Noor¹, Nor Fazilah Mohd Tahir², Mohd Ridzuan Mohd Razi³, Nabilah Sawani Harith¹

Affiliation Details: 1 Paediatric Dental Specialist Clinic, Hospital Sultan Ismail, Johor Bahru; 2 Oral Medicine and Pathology Specialist Clinic, Hospital Sultan Ismail, Johor Bahru; 3 Paediatric Dental Specialist Clinic, Hospital Sultanah Aminah, Johor Bahru

INTRODUCTION: Lobular capillary hemangioma (LCH) or pyogenic granuloma is a benign vascular tumor of the skin or mucous membranes characterized by rapid growth and friable surface. It occurs at any age, although it is seen more often in children and young adults. Its most common intraoral location is the gingiva and it is classically thought to arise due to either chronic irritation or hormonal influences. Extralingival sites are very rarely reported for this lesion and



may tend to present a diagnostic dilemma to the clinician.

CASE REPORT: An 11 years old malay boy presented to our clinic with a slow growing pedunculated mass of the left upper lip involving the vermillion border. It was a well defined, compressible lesion with erythematous in appearance. No pulsation was noted on palpation. An excisional biopsy was carried out under general anesthesia with uneventful healing. Histopathological examination showed features suggestive of lobular capillary haemangioma.

CONCLUSION: Although LCH of the lip is rare, it should be considered as one of differential diagnosis of soft tissue swelling of the lip in paediatric patient.

ORAL 25

TITLE: Iron Deficiency Anemia Associated with Oral Pyogenic Granuloma: A Case Report

Authors: Zhahrina Che Zainuddin¹, Abdul Rahim Ahmad², Suhaila Mustafa¹

Affiliation Details : ¹Department of Paediatric Dentistry, Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Kuantan, Pahang; ²Oral Medicine And Oral Pathology Unit, Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Kuantan, Pahang

INTRODUCTION: Pyogenic granuloma is a benign vascular tumor that commonly occurs in the skin, respiratory tract and oral mucosa. It is described as a red polypoid mass of apparent granulation tissue that bleeds easily. Iron deficiency anemia secondary to chronic blood loss, is one of the consequence that may arise from the untreated pyogenic granuloma in the oral cavity.

CASE REPORT: A 12-year-old boy with underlying global developmental delay presented with history of gingival enlargement and bleeding for the past few weeks. Intraoral examination revealed buccal and lingual or palatal gingival enlargement of varying sizes affecting all four quadrants. The lesions are friable, soft, erythematous and bleed easily and profusely upon touch. Radiographic examination showed no abnormalities in maxilla and mandible. Blood investigation revealed low hemoglobin level (6.9 g/dL) whilst the platelet count was within the normal range. The coagulation profiles were also normal. Full blood picture revealed hypochromic microcytic red blood cell, suggestive of iron deficiency anemia and this was confirmed by the low level of serum iron; 3.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$. There were neither blast cells nor mononuclear cells seen. The impression was iron deficiency anemia secondary to chronic blood loss from the intraoral lesion. Following blood transfusion, surgical excision of the intraoral lesions was done under general

anaesthesia. The specimens were subsequently sent for histopathological examinations which were interpreted as pyogenic granuloma. On two-month post-operative review, no recurrence of the lesions seen and the hemoglobin has increased to 12.6 g/dL.

CONCLUSION: Minor trauma to the pyogenic granuloma may cause considerable bleeding, due to its vascularity. This case highlights how irritation to the lesion could cause chronic blood loss which leads to iron deficiency anemia

ORAL 26

TITLE: Odontogenic Myxoma – A Case Review of the Surgical Management.

Authors: Nor Anis Razali, Mohd Shakir Zahari, Mohammed Amin Mohammed Jelani, Mohd Rosli Yahya

Affiliation Details: Dept. of Oral and Maxillofacial Sugery, Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II Kota Bharu, Kelantan

BACKGROUND: Odontogenic myxomas are considered to be a benign odontogenic tumour with locally aggressive behaviour. Since these neoplasms are rare in the oral cavity, the possible surgical management can be quite variable. Literature recommendation can vary from simple curettage and peripheral ostectomy up to segmental resection.

CASE REPORTS: This is a case report of 10 year-old Malay girl who presented with left facial swelling started from February 2016 . Incisional biopsy was done under GA and histopathology report was diagnosed of left mandible odontogenic myxoma and chondromyxoid fibroma. CT scan head and neck was done for further surgical planning. Left segmental resection, submandibular salivary gland, submandibular and submental lymph nodes removal in toto and reconstruction with recon plate under GA on July 2016. Post resection patient developed surgical site infection with E.coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa, immediate incision and drainage done with antibiotic cover. Patient was then discharged home and surgical site heal well. Post operation patient developed persistent fistula and lymphadenopathy. FNAC lymph nodes and enucleation done under LA on August 2017. FNAC result interpretation was recurrency of same tumour with malignant potential.

CONCLUSION: Surgical management in cases of odontogenic myxoma may have an adverse clinical outcome as a result of their infiltration growth and progressive development. In this case, is intended to discuss the recurrency rate and malignance potential of odontogenic myxoma.

ORAL 27

TITLE: A Case Report of Grinding Disc Injury to the Maxillofacial Region

Authors: 1Thavanes Rathakrishnan, 1Norhayati Omar

Affiliation Details : Department of Oral and Maxillofacial surgery, Hospital Putrajaya, Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya

INTRODUCTION: Penetrating injuries to the maxillofacial region are those in which an object pierces the hard or soft tissues and remains lodged within the structures. The wound may be superficial or deep and the object causing the wound is considered as a foreign body. Facial penetrating injuries often have devastating consequences to the patient. They may impair a patient's ability to eat, speak, communicate and perform other important day to day functions. Penetrating injuries also can cause permanent deformity and lifelong and emotional distress to the patient. **CASE REPORT:** Two cases presented to Accident & Emergency department of Hospital Putrajaya after an alleged industrial accident. First case an obvious metal grinding disc was seen protruding from the right forehead extending to right orbit, maxilla, mandible and neck just above the right clavicle. The second case, a tractor's excavator hit the patient while he was fixing the underground pipe. Patient sustained open and degloving injuries on the left face with panfacial fractures. The patients were taken to operating theater and the penetrating disc removed together with toilet and suturing under general anaesthesia.

CONCLUSION: Generally, maxillofacial injuries do create major resuscitation challenges. As such, immediate action needs to be directed towards evaluating and managing the airway and bleeding. After the patient is stabilized, the long term treatment objectives are to restore facial form and function while preventing or minimizing complications. Making the right decisions early, if to perform an immediate or delayed reconstruction, affects morbidity and final treatment results.

ORAL 28

TITLE: Management of the Long-standing Temporomandibular Joint Dislocation: A Case Report

Authors: Shobina Sivanganam, Norhayati Omar

Affiliation Details: Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Hospital Putrajaya

INTRODUCTION: Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) dislocation is defined as displacement of the mandibular condyle out of the glenoid fossa and anterior to the articular eminence, although rare reports also describe posterior, lateral and superior dislocations. TMJ dislocations can be further sub-classified into acute, chronic recurrent and chronic persistent or long-standing dislocations. Untreated

or inadequately treated cases of acute TMJ dislocation for 72 hours or more become chronic, and there is consensus that if the situation persists for more than a month, it is labelled a long-standing or protracted TMJ dislocation.

CASE REPORT: We present an unusual case of a 68-year-old woman suffering from dementia who was misdiagnosed for 2 months with 'swelling' on her chin leading to difficulty in eating and speaking. She was fully edentulous with upper and lower complete dentures. The occlusion was significantly altered and non-functional but she was able to move her lower jaw. The computer tomography (CT) scan showed left superolateral and right anterolateral dislocation of the mandibular condyle. The patient ultimately required reduction via open joint surgery after management with non-surgical techniques proved unsuccessful. She was placed in in intermaxillary fixation (IMF) utilizing her dentures to establish proper jaw relations.

CONCLUSION: Often, failure to diagnose or inappropriate treatment in the initial stage results in prolonged malposition of an acutely displaced condyle leading to chronic protracted dislocation. At this juncture, it is difficult, if not impossible, to reduce the dislocation manually without resorting to direct surgical intervention around the joint.

ORAL 29

TITLE: An Insight of a Multidisciplinary Dental Anomalies Clinic in Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

Authors: Adelene Agos, Sarimah Mohd Mokhtar, Laila Abd Jailil

Affiliation Details: Paediatric Dentistry Department, Tuanku Jaafar Hospital, Seremban Malaysia

PURPOSE OF STUDY: To identify the types of dental anomalies cases observed and treatment modalities that were considered, and also to gather information about hypodontia cases observed at the multidisciplinary dental anomalies clinic.

STUDY DESIGN: Retrospective cross-sectional study of patients attending the clinic from December 2012 to October 2017 in Negeri Sembilan Malaysia.

MATERIALS & METHOD: Multidisciplinary dental anomalies clinic's database was assessed and analysed statistically in a descriptive manner for patients' demographics, diagnoses drawn, type of congenitally absent permanent teeth, and the treatment modalities considered during the clinical sessions. **RESULTS:** 183 patients attended the clinic with the mean age of 14 (range of 9 to 27 years old). The patients observed had presented with various types of diagnoses, whilst most of them had multiple overlapping diagnoses. Most common type observed was dental anomalies (89%), followed by malocclusion (40%). Within dental anomalies, hypodontia (46%) was the most commonly reported, followed by



impaction (33%). Out of 240 permanent teeth reported to be congenitally absent, 27% were upper lateral incisors, 13% upper second premolars, 10% lower second premolars and 9% lower lateral incisors. Fixed orthodontic treatment (72%) were the most frequent treatment modality considered, followed by prosthetic treatments (27%). Interestingly, 11% of the cases observed require autotransplantation of teeth (n=20) and 11% needing advance restorative treatments (n=21), which are complex treatment modalities that require multidisciplinary management.

CONCLUSION: The most common dental anomalies observed was hypodontia and the most commonly absent teeth were upper lateral incisors. Aside from orthodontic treatments that were most frequently considered, complex treatment modalities were also considered as part of holistic patient management at the multidisciplinary clinic.

ORAL 30

TITLE: Clinico-pathologic and Immunohistochemical Profiles of Malignant and Potentially Malignant Verrucopapillary Lesions of the Oral Cavity

Authors: Syahir Hassan¹, Kathreena Kadir¹, Thomas George Kallarakal^{1,2}, Mannil Thomas Abraham⁴, Rosnah Binti Zain^{2,3}

Affiliation Details: ¹Dept of Oral & Maxillofacial Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Malaya, KL; ²Oral Cancer Research & Coordinating Centre, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Malaya, KL; ³Department of Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry, MAHSA University; ⁴Jabatan Bedah Mulut & Maksilofasial, Hospital Tuanku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang

INTRODUCTION: Verruco-papillary lesion (VPL) and non-VPL may be clinically and histologically similar. Issues differentiating these 2 are due to biopsies failing to include lesional margin and poorly oriented tissue sections.

OBJECTIVES: To determine the clinico-pathologic and immunohistochemical (IHC) profiles of VPL and non-VPL using 4 IHC panel [p53, Ki67, matrix metalloproteinase-1 (MMP-1) and E-cadherin]. These selected panels were further evaluated as potential markers for differentiating between VPL and non-VPL.

METHODS: 24 cases of VPL and 29 cases of non-VPL were studied. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded archival tissues of these cases were used for immunohistochemistry of p53, ki-67, e-cadherin and MMP-1.

RESULTS: Patients with VPL are generally aged above 60 years old whereas non-VPL patients were from the younger group, with both having higher tendency towards female population. Indian ethnic appeared highest in both VPL and non-VPL cases and most are associated with

betel-quid chewing habit. VPL were predominantly located on gingiva, palate and buccal mucosa (83.3%) while most (75.9%) of non-VPL cases were located on the tongue and floor of the mouth (p=0.001). There was significant higher lymph node positivity in non-VPL (85.7%) compared to VPL (36%) cases (p=0.001). There is nuclear staining of p53 and Ki-67 in a majority of VPL compared to non-VPL cases. A slightly lower combined percentage and intensity scores of membranous staining for E-cadherin in non-VPL (96.6%) compared to VPL (100%) cases was observed. The combined percentage and intensity score of MMP-1 in VPL (91.7%) was significantly higher compared to non-VPL (62.1%) cases (p=0.013). **CONCLUSION:** VPL cases mostly occur on gingiva, palate and buccal mucosa. Non-VPL cases seemed to be more aggressive with a significantly higher regional metastasis than the VPL cases. Only MMP-1 demonstrated a significantly higher expression for VPL compared to non-VPL, which may be further investigated as potential markers in differentiating the two clinico-pathologic subtypes.

ORAL 31

TITLE: Leontiasis Ossea, A Rare Manifestation of Renal Osteodystrophy - A Case Report

Authors: SS Sivamuni, KM Yuen, CC Yew

Affiliation Details:

INTRODUCTION: Leontiasis Ossea (LO) is a term used to describe the appearance of patients with enlarged facial bones, giving a leonine appearance. It is a rare presentation in patients with renal osteodystrophy (RO). **CASE REPORT:** A 40-year-old female patient presented with enlarging maxillary bone and palate. She had a significant medical history of hypertension, end stage renal failure on haemodialysis and tertiary hyperparathyroidism. OPG, CT face, bone biopsy and blood investigations were done, which led to the diagnosis of renal osteodystrophy. Post parathyroidectomy, there was improvement in her facial appearance.

DISCUSSION: RO is a disorder of bone metabolism due to hyperparathyroidism in patients with chronic kidney disease. It is unclear why it causes enlargement of the facial bones. Diagnosis can be challenging due to similar findings in other diseases as well. Severe cases can lead to aesthetic and functional complications.

CONCLUSION: Although LO in RO is rare, early diagnosis incorporating clinical, radiological, biochemical and histopathological findings is crucial to allow for appropriate management and avoid complications.

ORAL 32

TITLE: Static Positioning of a Tooth Displaced into the Submandibular Space: A Case Report

Authors: Umar Kamali, Wei Cheong Ngeow

Affiliation Details: Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

INTRODUCTION: Accidental displacement of tooth or tooth structure into sinus or fascial spaces during dental extraction or dentoalveolar surgery is a rare but serious complication. The common sites involved are the maxillary sinus, the infratemporal space and the sublingual, submandibular, or pterygomandibular spaces. Unlike the maxillary sinus, retrieval of a displaced tooth into these spaces may be difficult due to poor visualization and limited access.

CASE REPORT: We report a case of mandibular third molar displacement that results from an unsuccessful surgery, with tooth 48 being lost beneath the floor of the mouth. Cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) imaging revealed a displacement into the right submandibular space via a perforated lingual bone plate. A course of antibiotic for 1 week was given with a scheduled retrieval planned in 3 weeks' time. A CBCT was repeated with a hypodermic needle inserted into the lingual gingiva to help relate the tooth position's against the needle, one day before the operation. The displaced tooth was found to remain static in its original position, just below the tip of the hypodermic needle. Under general anaesthesia, it was successfully retrieved through intraoral approach with uneventful recovery.

CONCLUSION: This case report tries to explain why this tooth remained static in its displaced position, in contrast to cases of displaced tooth into the maxillary sinus that may change in position.

ORAL 33

TITLE: Frenal Attachments : Reducing the interference . How we did it.

Authors: Norhani AR, Siti Nurul Aini I

Affiliation Details: Periodontic Unit, Main Dental Clinic, Kota Bahru

INTRODUCTION: Frenum is a fold of mucous membrane that attaches the lips and cheeks to the alveolar mucosa, gingiva and the underlying periosteum. It may be attached in an abnormal position causing problems to the gingival and periodontal health due to the interference with plaque control or due to the muscle pull. Previous dento-

alveolar surgery could lead to scarring and formation of an aberrant frenum which obliterates the labial sulcus. An inter-disciplinary (Periodontics-Orthodontics- Restorative specialists) management of cases with aberrant frenum is reported.

CASE REPORT: 1) A case of previous dento-alveolar surgery to expose a dilacerated anterior tooth resulted in a thick scar and limited lip movement. A two-staged frenotomy was done to release and increase the labial sulcus depth and enable final restoration of the tooth. 2) Another case report is of anterior cross-bite correction with fixed orthodontic appliance. Gingival recession on the lower incisor was worsened by a frenal pull. Frenotomy resulted in an increase in the keratinised gingiva.

CONCLUSION: Abberant frenum in complex situations may require an interdisciplinary management for the best possible outcomes.

ORAL 34

TITLE: Full Mouth Rehabilitation in Children: There's A Simple Way

Authors: Siti Nursyifa' Qistina Suhaimi, Juanna Bahadun

Affiliation Details: Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Hospital Shah Alam, Selangor

INTRODUCTION: Children affected by generalized enamel defects; for example amelogenesis imperfecta or chronological hypoplasia, require full mouth rehabilitation to restore functions and aesthetics. However, construction of individual composite crowns are tedious, time-consuming, technique-sensitive and poorly tolerated in young children. This paper presents two cases that describes a simple technique to do full mouth rehabilitation in children, by using thermoformed templates.

CASE REPORT: The cases are, a nine year-old girl affected by amelogenesis imperfecta associated with anterior open bite, and a pair of non-identical nine year-olds male twins affected by chronological hypoplasia. In both cases, stone casts models were constructed and the defective teeth surfaces were built-up with wax. Impression of the reconstructed models were then taken with polyvinylsiloxane and poured with stones. A thermoformed templates were fabricated from the models. For the child with amelogenesis imperfect, composite crowns were constructed in the laboratory while for the twins composite crowns were constructed on chair side. In both cases, the thermoformed templates become a mould in recreating the anatomy of the affected teeth and allows a simple and quick construction of multiple composite crowns in one sitting.



DISCUSSION: Management of dentition of children with generalized enamel defects are difficult because most times they are unable to tolerate long clinical procedures required in constructing composite crowns. By means of this simple and low-cost technique of using thermoformed templates, it allows the construction of multiple composite crowns in a single visit, accurate anatomy of the affected teeth and shorten the chair-side time making it well-tolerated in young children.

ORAL 35

TITLE: Copy Number of Changes in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Authors: Nur Fauziani Zainul Abidin, Nor Idayu Abd Samad, Shafikah Nadirah Mohamed Shamsudin, Zuraiza Mohamad Zaini

Affiliation Details: Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

PURPOSE OF STUDY: The aim of this study was to assess the patterns and relationship between Cyclin D1, Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor genes amplification and protein over expression and clinical parameters in patients with Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma in our population. **MATERIALS & METHODS:** We performed fluorescence in situ hybridization on paraffin sample from 13 patients with OSCC who had undergone surgery as the primary treatment modality. Copy number changes of EGFR and CCND1 genes were evaluated and each sample was classified either as FISH positive or FISH negative. **RESULTS:** There were 5 cases with low-level gain status (50%) and 5 cases with high-level gain status (50%) for CCND1. For EGFR, there were 4 cases with low-level gain status (40%) and 6 cases with high-level gain status (60%). The survival curves of patients with high gain were shorter than those of patients with low gain. However both were not significant with EGFR (log rank $P=0.954$) and CCND1 (log rank $P=0.613$). The correlation between EGFR and CCND1 high gain and low gain were not significant with all clinicopathologic parameters using Fisher's Exact Test.

CONCLUSION: Both CCND1 and EGFR copy number changes were found in all OSCC sample. However, there were no significant association between these markers and clinical parameters in OSCC involving Malaysian population in this study.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: This study was supported by Oral Cancer Research and Coordinating Centre University Malaya, Grant number: RP044-15HTM.

ORAL 36

TITLE: Tumour Mimicking Dental Infection: Do Not Be Deceived

Authors: Nor Fathiah Mohd Radzuan, Juanna Bahadun

Affiliation Details: Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Hospital Shah Alam, Selangor

INTRODUCTION: Burkitt's lymphoma is a malignant, highly aggressive form of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma which develops from B-cell type lymphocytes. Generally, this tumour may presents in the oral region as a rapidly growing mass, which is usually misdiagnosed as odontogenic infection. The usual clinical presentation is swelling of the mandible or maxilla and presence of altered tooth mobility.

CASE REPORT: A 6 year-old boy with no underlying comorbidity was referred to us for management of right cheek swelling of two weeks duration, intermittent pain and mobile right molar teeth. Child had been brought to medical and dental practitioners, both had suggested the possibility of a dentoalveolar abscess, and had started antibiotic therapy. Extra oral examination revealed a large firm cheek mass. Intra-oral examination showed raised buccal sulcus and mobile, non-carious right deciduous molars and first permanent molar teeth. CT scan of mandible revealed a large ill-defined enhancing radiolucency lesion with cortical thinning and bony erosion over the right mandible. An incisional biopsy under general anaesthesia was done, leading to a histopathological diagnosis of Burkitt's lymphoma. The Ki67 showed nuclear positivity in almost 100% of the tumour cells. The patient then was referred to the Paediatric Oncology Clinic in University Malaya Medical Centre for further management of his tumour.

DISCUSSION: The purpose of this paper was to report a case of Burkitt's lymphoma in a child, who was first diagnosed as odontogenic infection. As a clinician, it is imperative that we should maintain a high degree of suspicion and act promptly in lesions with unusual presentation and behaviour.

ORAL 37

TITLE: Anterior Sliding Hemitongue Flap : A Treatment Option for Postero-Lateral Tongue Defect.

Authors: Siti Nur Hidayah Yahyaa, Aezy Noorazah Omara, Mohammad Adzwin Yahiyab, Sharifah Munirah Al-Idrusa.

Affiliation Details: a Department Of Oral And Maxillofacial Surgery Hospital Kajang; b Department Of Oral And Maxillofacial Surgery Hospital Kuala Lumpur

INTRODUCTION: Oral tongue cancer is one of the common malignancy in the oral cavity worldwide. Reconstruction of the posterior oral tongue defect following posterior hemiglossectomy poses a challenge to the surgeon.

Various options of reconstruction often result in distortion and impaired function of the tongue.

CASE REPORT: This is a case of an anterior sliding hemitongue flap which was performed on a 70-year-old lady who suffered a squamous cell carcinoma of the right postero-lateral oral tongue. The tumor measured 2.5 cm x 1.5 cm, was indurated and had everted margins. Wide tumour resection and a selective bilateral neck dissection was performed concomitantly and the tongue defect was reconstructed with an anterior sliding hemitongue flap.

CONCLUSION: The reconstructions of a postero-lateral oral tongue defect which resulted from resection of a T2 tongue tumor with the anterior sliding hemitongue flap provided a near normal functional and aesthetic outcome. Speech is intelligible and articulate. Patient is able to have normal control of swallowing and the tongue is normal in appearance. The technique was reliable without the need for bulky regional flap or technically demanding free tissue transfers.

ORAL 38

TITLE: Pure Maxillofacial Trauma and Its Correlation with Neurobehavioural Alteration amongst Malaysian

Authors: Nor 'Izzati Mohtar *, Vairavan Narayanan □Vigneswaran Veeramuthu□, Firdaus Hariri *

Affiliation Details: *Department of Oro-maxillofacial Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Malaya; □ Department of Surgery, Medical Faculty, University of Malaya

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY: There is lacking of evidences supporting the impact of maxillofacial trauma (MT) to the brain. This study was done to demonstrate the affiliation between MT and brain white matter (WM) via diffusion tensor imaging (DTI); also to the neurobehavioural status.

MATERIAL & METHODS: A prospective observational study was commenced. Thirty-two (32) subjects were allocated to two groups: those with MT and without MT. The subjects underwent magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) DTI, and only MT subjects were assessed using Neurobehavioural Symptom Inventory (NSI) and The Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D) questionnaire.

RESULTS: The result showed the subjects were mainly male, adult (mean age 28.8 ± 6.45) with 11.94 ± 1.39 years of education. The MT involved were mostly combination of soft and hard tissue injuries ($n=12$) with 82.9% fracture involving middle third area. There was no significant difference between MT to neurobehavioural scores. These DTI values had significant impact to the neurobehavioural performance ($p<0.005$).

CONCLUSIONS: The MT injury was shown to cause microstructural brain changes and alter the neurobehaviour

presentation at acute stage. The need not only to produce periodically systematic follow-up in regards to MT injury but also the emotional and mental status during clinical assessment. The funding of this study is supported by Postgraduate Research Scheme Grant, University of Malaya [Reference number: PPPC/C1-2016/DGJ/01].

ORAL 39

TITLE: The Effect of Photofunctionalization on the Tissue Contour at the Peri-implant Tissue Interface

Authors: 1Masfueh Razali, 2Ngeow Wei Cheong, 3Ros Anita Omar, 3Chai Wen Lin

Affiliation Details: 1Department of Periodontology, Faculty of Dentistry UKM; 2Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Dentistry UM; 3Department of Restorative Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry UM

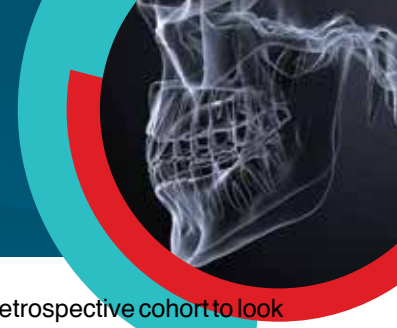
PURPOSE: The aim of this study was to examine the effect of UV-light treatment of different dental implant materials on the contour formed by soft tissue as evaluated using 3-dimensional oral mucosal model.

MATERIALS & METHODS: The yttria-stabilized zirconia was used as test material in this study, while titanium and commercially available zirconia implant were used as controls. The surface topography of all test materials was standardized. The test materials were divided into non-treated group and UV-treated group prior the experiment. The degree of wettability of specimens in each group were measured. The 3-dimensional mucosal model was constructed, grown for 4 days before punch biopsy made in the center for insertion of the test materials. After 14 days of culture, it was duplicated into a silicone model with two different colored silicone impression material. The silicone model was cut to exposed the contour formed at the tissue-disc interface were measured using stereomicroscope.

RESULTS: All surfaces of the materials were smooth (Sa value $< 0.5 \mu\text{m}$). The difference in degree of wettability of materials in each group was significant. The contour formed by the tissue was divided into two types, pocket (Score 1, < 450) and non-pocket types (Score 2, $450 < d < 900$ and score 3 > 900). There was significant different between pocket and non-pocket tissue form amongst non-treated and UV-treated groups (p value < 0.05), but no different when the comparison made between the scores.

CONCLUSION: The results showed that UV light pre-treatment of all test materials enhanced the hydrophilicity of the surface, thus promote cell-tissue attachment onto the surface of all materials.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: This study was supported by a Ministry of Higher Education High Impact Research Grant (UM.C/625/HIR/MOHE/DENT/05)



ORAL 40

TITLE: Case Report: A Rare Case of Kimura's Disease

Authors: Vijainthimalar sukumaniam, Sharifah Tahirah Aljunid, Mohd Nury Yusoff

Affiliation Details: Department of Oral Surgery, Hospital Shah Alam

INTRODUCTION: Kimura disease is a rare chronic inflammatory condition of uncertain etiology which has affinity for the Asian population. It primarily involves the head and neck region, presenting as deep subcutaneous masses and it is often accompanied by regional lymphadenopathy and salivary gland involvement.

CASE REPORT: We report a case of Kimura's disease in a 34 years old kadazan male who presented with bilateral cheek swelling and lymphadenopathy. Clinical presentation was suggestive of Kimura's disease and microscopic examination following biopsy of the lesion and peripheral blood eosinophilia and elevated serum immunoglobulin E (IgE) levels allowed us to make a definitive diagnosis.

DISCUSSION: Peripheral blood eosinophilia and elevated serum immunoglobulin E (IgE) levels are characteristic features and the microscopic picture reveals lymphoid proliferation with eosinophilic infiltration. Histological characteristics of Kimura's disease help to differentiate it from angiolymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophilia and help to recognize from hypersensitivity and drug reaction and bacterial infection. Nevertheless, treatment of Kimura disease often sought for symptomatic relief and cosmetic concerns. Therapeutic modalities for KD include surgical excision, radiotherapy and various immunomodulation agents. Most cases have favorable initial responses to treatment, but relapse occurs at high rate as 60%-100%.

ORAL 41

TITLE: The Antero-Posterior Location of the Mental Foramen in Subjects with Different Skeletal Pattern

Authors: Juliana Khairi, Zakiah Ripen, Ngeow Wei Cheong

Affiliation Details: Faculty of Dentistry, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur

INTRODUCTION: The mental foramen is an important landmark. Previous studies in Malays and Chinese indicated that its most common location is in line with the longitudinal axis of the second premolar. However, these studies did not differentiate between gender and the effect of different (prognathic, retrognathic, or normal) skeletal pattern. This study was to find relationship between mental foramen and skeletal pattern.

METHODS: In this study, we used retrospective cohort to look into the antero-posterior locations of the mental foramina in relation to the dentition of 64 patients with different skeletal patterns. These subjects must have a dentopantomograph with the mental foramina clearly seen on both sides of the mandible, and a lateral cephalic radiograph that enables the determination of their skeletal pattern.

RESULTS: Radiographs of 27 Malay and 37 Chinese patients were reviewed. More than seventy percent (70.3%) of subjects were female, with the remaining being male. More than half of them have a Class I skeletal pattern (51.6%), followed by Class III (28.1%) and Class II (20.3%). The mental foramen can be found anywhere from anterior to the first premolar to being in line with the first molar. The most common antero-posterior location of mental foramen was in line with the longitudinal axis of the second premolar. This finding remains constant irrespective of the gender, site and skeletal pattern of the patients. The second most common location for the mental foramen was between the first and second premolars.

CONCLUSIONS: The gender, site and skeletal pattern of patients did not influence the antero-posterior location of the mental foramen in relation to the dentition.

ORAL 42

TITLE: Posterior Lingual Mandibular Bone Depression: Will It Progress or Regress in Size?

Authors: 1Ngeow WC, 1,2Abdullah MF

Affiliation Details: 1Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; 1,2 Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department, School of Dental Science, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia

INTRODUCTION: The introduction of orthopantomogram results in incidental findings of cysts and tumours in the jawbone during routine dental examination. The recent development of three-dimensional (3D) imaging permits clear and overall visualization of these lesions. One lesion that is usually discovered incidentally is the posterior lingual mandibular bone depression (PL-MBD) concavity. Previously a diagnosis of PL-MBD can be presumed by its characteristic features of being located below the mandibular canal when viewed on panoramic radiographs. This rare lesion, also termed Stafne bone defects, represents non-progressive bone cavities where clinical and imaging control is preferred to invasive treatment. The evidence of a concavity with a lingual opening as defined by an intact compact cortical excludes most other differential diagnoses of bone lesions for which surgical treatment is needed. Having said so, no literature describes the eventual outcome of this pseudocyst; whether it progress or regress in size over a period of time.

CASE REPORT: This case report presents a case of a PL-MBD in a middle age Chinese female that regress spontaneously over a period of 19 months, as evidenced using 3D imaging. **CONCLUSION:** This case is believed to be the first case of spontaneous regression of a PL-MBD.

ORAL 43

TITLE: A Modified Conservative Management of Mandibular Ameloblastoma and Its Outcomes

Authors: Chew Ya Yin, Yew Ching Ching, Mazida Najwa Md Zin, Rohaizar Ismail, Shah Kamal Khan Jamal Din

Affiliation Details: Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery Department, Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah, Kedah

PURPOSE OF STUDY: Mandibular ameloblastoma is a rare, benign lesion with aggressive local invasion and a high recurrence rate, and hence is highly recommended to be resected by the existing literature. However, resection could potentially result in unacceptable complications, both cosmetic and functional. This has led to the development and use of a modified conservative management (MCM), which involved surgical enucleation, peripheral ostectomy and chemical cauterization with the Carnoy's solution, in the Sultanah Bahiyah Hospital. The aim of this study was to describe the demographic and clinical profiles of mandibular ameloblastoma cases managed by such a technique, and to determine the treatment outcomes.

MATERIALS & METHOD: All the patients, who were diagnosed with ameloblastoma and treated with the MCM between 2006 and 2016, were included. The information needed, including their demographic and clinical characteristics; the radiological findings; the clinicopathological subtypes of ameloblastoma; and the recurrence of ameloblastoma, was obtained from their medical records. **RESULTS:** Thirteen patients with a mean age of 35 years were identified. The peak incidence of ameloblastoma was found to be in the age range of 30 to 39 years. The majority of them were diagnosed with solid/multicystic ameloblastoma (SMA) (85%), while only two of the patients had unicystic ameloblastoma (UA) (15%). Following the MCM, no recurrence was observed in both the UA cases, and only two recurrence cases (18.2%) were recorded for SMA.

CONCLUSION: The results suggest that the MCM has a great potential to be used as the standard treatment for ameloblastoma. Nevertheless, an experimental study with a control group, bigger sample size and longer follow-up duration is warranted to verify the findings.

ORAL 44

TITLE: Carcinoma ex Pleomorphic Adenoma of the Parotid Gland : A Case Report

Authors: Nur Salsabila Saadon*, Sharifah Tahirah Aljunid*, Zainal Arif Abdul Rahman**

Affiliation Details: *Department Of Oral And Maxillofacial Surgery, Hospital Shah Alam; ** Department Of Oromaxillofacial Surgical & Medical Sciences. Faculty Of Dentistry, University Malaya

INTRODUCTION: Pleomorphic adenoma is the most common benign salivary tumor which mainly involves the parotid gland by an incidence of 85%. The high incidence of recurrence may be due to partial excision of tumor which is lying on the facial nerve and 6% of all pleomorphic adenomas reported transform into malignancy. Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma (CaexPA) is an uncommon malignant tumor arising from a primary or recurrent benign pleomorphic adenoma which is aggressive in behavior with poor prognosis.

CASE REPORT: : In this study, we present a case of a 72 year old Malay lady who was initially diagnosed with pleomorphic adenoma of the right parotid gland in 2014. She developed recurrence after several months of undergoing superficial parotidectomy. Following the third recurrence she again underwent surgery to excise the lesion. Surprisingly the histopathological examination was reported as CaexPA.

DISCUSSION: Ideally, the management for Ca exPA focuses on wide margin surgical resection and radiotherapy. However this patient presented early and due to high morbidity which may affect patient's quality of life, a more conservative approach towards treatment was selected for her. She is placed under close tumor surveillance and any new lesions was surgically excised as required.

CONCLUSION: In this case report the different treatment options and outcomes is discussed further.

ORAL 45

TITLE: A Patient with Dental Phobia - Can Hypnosis Help?

Authors: Erni Noor, Rohaida Abdul Halim, Fara Azwin, Fatima Al-Khateeb

Affiliation Details: Faculty of Dentistry, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

INTRODUCTION: Dental phobia is considered as one of the limiting factors for patients in seeking appropriate dental treatment. All the pharmacological methods to manage the anxiety or phobia in patients have some disadvantages, such as side effects and extra cost for rehabilitation or therapy. Therefore, in some cases alternative treatment modalities are considered, such as hypnosis in dentistry.



The use of hypnosis as a non-pharmaceutical method of managing dental anxiety and phobia has been described in many clinical publications.

CASE REPORT: This case report describes a case of a 46-year-old female with phobia of dental treatment, who has been completely avoiding seeing a dentist despite of having periodontal problem. Her inability to tolerate dental treatment is linked to the inability to tolerate pain and needle. Management by hypnotherapy has allowed for extraction of tooth and reduction in the anxiety level.

DISCUSSION: Emergency hypnosis as an adjunct to dental treatment has successfully facilitated the removal of the problematic tooth. Successful outcome of the hypnotic intervention allowed the patient to feel more relaxed and confident about accepting future dental treatment without the need for pharmacological intervention.

CONCLUSION: In this case, the use of hypnosis as adjunct has successfully facilitated the patient to overcome her needle phobia and reduces her anxiety which resulted in a successful dental treatment.

ORAL 46

TITLE: Effectiveness of Vitamin B Complex in Reducing Chronic TMD Pain – Randomized Clinical Trial

Authors: Jothi Raamahlingam Rajaran, Choi WS

Affiliation Details: University Kebangsaan Malaysia, The University of Hong Kong

BACKGROUND: Chronic TMD pain management has always been challenging and usually requires long term analgesics. Commonly used analgesics have a potential for adverse effects in long term usage, thus there is a need to look for a safer alternative analgesic option. Objectives: To evaluate efficacy of Vitamin B complex (VBC) (B1,B6,B12) in reducing chronic TMD pain.

METHODS: Twenty-six patients with chronic TMD pain secondary to arthralgia, osteoarthritis and disc-displacement were included. The patients were allocated randomly into two groups and received either VBC tablet (B1:242.5mg,B6:250mg,B12:1mg) or Placebo once per day for six weeks. Clinical measurements were recorded at week0 and week2, week4, and week6 to evaluate the efficacy of the treatment. Pain intensity was measured by visual analogue score (VAS) and mandibular range of movement was measured by maximal comfortable mandibular opening and lateral excursion. Adverse effects and compliance rate towards treatment were also assessed. **FINDINGS:** In this 6 weeks clinical trial, both groups showed significant VAS pain reduction (VBC 2.49 ± 1.71 ; Placebo 1.41 ± 1.53 ; $p < 0.05$). The amount of VAS pain reduction in the VBC group was

significantly more than in the Placebo group at week 2 (1.19 ± 1.28 vs 0.23 ± 0.90) and week4 (2.32 ± 1.42 vs 1.25 ± 0.75) ($p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference noted in mouth opening improvement. Both VBC and placebo medications were well tolerated with minimal adverse effects.

CONCLUSION: In this study a dose of VBC (B1:242.5mg,B6:250mg,B12:1mg) was significantly better than placebo in reducing chronic TMD pain at week2 and week4.

ORAL 47

TITLE: A Case Report: Oromandibular Dystonia Following Dental Extraction

Authors: Phoon Kheng Yoke, Atika Farrah Yahya, Rohana Sujak

Affiliation Details: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Hospital Pakar Sultanah Fatimah Muar

INTRODUCTION: Oromandibular dystonia (OMD) is a neurological muscle disorder rarely seen by oral and maxillofacial surgeons. It is characterized by involuntary muscle spasms causing a repetitive, uncontrolled movement of face, mouth or tongue.

CASE REPORT: We report a case of 58 years old lady whom presented to us with repetitive, uncontrolled sideways and closing movements of mandible after extraction of her upper anterior teeth. The problem has been ongoing for almost a month until she went for further medical attention. She has been subconsciously avoiding biting on her extraction site due to pain after the procedure which subsequently cause this uncontrolled movements, affecting her speech and mastication. Diagnosis was made and case was referred to Neuromedical team and botulinum toxin injection therapy was given along with other oral medications. Patient was found to be responding with the treatment and noted the symptoms resolving partially with no adverse reactions.

DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION: Dystonia is generally considered part of the spectrum of dyskinesia. It can be classified in many ways and OMD is classified under focal dystonia which involves the masticatory muscles, muscles of facial expression, tongue and pharynx. The pathophysiology of dystonia is unclear but the theory proposed for this peripherally induced dystonia, as illustrated by OMD is based on the theory of sensory pathway disruption at the level of the basal ganglia. Traumatic situations in the mouth, such as poorly aligned dentures or multiple extractions (in our patient) may cause an impairment of the proprioception of the oral cavity, leading to the subsequent development of dystonia. Symptoms of OMD may worsen over the years hence diagnosis and referrals should be done promptly.

ORAL 48

TITLE: A 5 Year Review of Mandibular Condyle Fractures in Hospital Kajang

Authors: Muhammad Amir Firdaus, Noor Nadia Mohd Sahar, Alia Nek Mohd Juhari, Sharifah Munirah Al-Idrus, Aezy Noorazah Omar

Affiliation Details: Department of Oral Maxillofacial Surgery, Hospital Kajang

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY: This study was done to investigate the etiology, incidence, pattern, management and outcome of mandibular condyle fractures treated in Hospital Kajang. **MATERIALS & METHOD:** This was a retrospective and descriptive study over a period of 5 years between January 2013 and December 2017. A total of 1,845 patient's records for oral maxillofacial trauma were reviewed and mandibular fractures were found in 189 patients. From those, 75 patients had mandibular condyle fractures. **RESULTS:** From our data, the mandibular condyle fractures seen in Hospital Kajang were mainly caused by motor-vehicle accidents. Data also showed that incidence occurred higher in males than females. Patients were mostly aged 16 to 40 years old. The management of these fractures were influenced by patient preference, financial situation, pattern and the presence of occlusal derangement. **CONCLUSION:** The mandibular condyle fracture is one of the commonest mandibular fractures seen in Hospital Kajang. Most of the cases were treated with closed reduction and the rest were either treated conservatively or via open reduction and internal fixation. Majority of the cases treated here had good outcome while a few presented with temporomandibular joint dysfunction and pain.

ORAL 49

TITLE: Fibula Free Flaps – Failure Can Be the Best Teacher

Authors: Tan YR, Lee CW, Yahiya MA, Abdul Rahim NIH, Jelon MA, Wan Mustafa WM, Abdul Jalil N, Jamal Din SKK
Affiliation Details: Department of Oral Surgery, Hospital Kuala Lumpur.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY: The purpose of this case series is to study and discuss the reasons for the failure of 3 Fibula Free Flaps cases in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department, Kuala Lumpur Hospital. **MATERIALS & METHOD:** In this case series, 3 cases of Fibula Free Flap failures in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department, Kuala Lumpur Hospital, are studied and discussed. The factors which caused the flaps to fail are carefully studied. **RESULTS:** This case series showed that the status of the patient's blood vessels prior to anastomoses, the manipulation of the fibular periosteum intra-operatively and the condition of the patient post-operatively affects the outcome of the Fibula Free Flap. Any errors which occur during these phases may cause the Fibula Free Flaps to fail. **CONCLUSION:** The outcome of this case series showed that failure of Fibula Free Flaps is not completely affected by operators (surgeons) alone, but patients as well. By understanding the factors which cause failures of Fibula Free Flaps, improvements such as improved operating skills, better pre-operative patient assessment and post-operative patient management can be made. These improvements will be helpful and beneficial in managing and preventing failures of Fibula Free Flap in future. **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:** This study was supported by the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Hospital Kuala Lumpur.