

ششمین همایش شعبه ایرانی انجمن بین المللی تحقیقات دندانپزشکی IADR

6th Annual Meeting of the IADR Iranian Division



۱۳۹۰ و ۹۸
دی

محل برگزاری:

مرکز تحقیقات علوم دندانپزشکی شهید بهشتی

Registration : www.icdr.ac.ir

Abstract Submission : iadr.confex.com/iadr/Iran11



ششمین همایش سالیانه شعبه ایرانی انجمن ملی تحقیقات دندانپزشکی تهران - هشتم آذر ۱۳۹۰

The 6th Annual Meeting of the IADR Iranian Division, December 29-30, 2011, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

“In the name of God”

Once again the newly born Iranian Dental Research Community is shaping to share ideas at its 6th Annual gathering. We believe, Iranian Dental Research in its current shape and structure deserves a world class way of presentation which is happening in this path. It is critical to have you to contribute in all aspects of work for a truly meaningful congress. I am proud to announce that with the full support of national senior and junior researchers, we, at the IADR – Iranian Division, were able to promote this year's congress to a higher standard. This included fully online support from initial abstract submission/ registration to review of the abstracts and even communications for the final inauguration. I am positive as this will have a great influence on the picture of our Division for other international research fellows. I am also proud and thankful for the extent of your Scientific Contribution this year which, beyond doubt, has had a record breaking level. A total of 246 Articles submitted nation wide from which 184 were accepted and will be presented during the course of the congress. This figure is indeed an incredible record of its kind among all regional Divisions and sections, to date. I, and on behalf of the scientific and organizing committees, would like to welcome you all to this year's IADR-Iranian Division meeting and hope you can make most of its value.

Looking forward to seeing you on the 29th December at the 6th IADR- Iranian Division Congress, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, I.R. Iran.

Warm Regards

Prof. G.Ansari

President-Elect

Congress Chair

Dec-2011



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Dear colleagues,

We welcome you all to the 6th Annual Meeting and Scientific Congress of IADR Iranian Division. We are delighted that this year the contributors to our congress have an outstanding increment and have reached a total number of 183 participants. We hope this event will facilitate communication and application of research findings in Iran.

This year, we have organized your scientific presentation based on IADR scientific groups; therefore, I strongly encourage all members to join a scientific group and network, since they are the backbone of our Division. We hope this would promote joint research projects among our dental schools, because this year postgraduate students from 16 dental schools have submitted presentations to our congress.

We intend to have three workshops on Evidence – based dentistry next year and hope that we will have the IADR support for their funding and administration.

We are proud to announce that our 8th Annual Meeting and Congress in 2013 will be conducted as a joint program with Kuwaiti Division in Tehran, I. R. Iran. This would be a unique opportunity for exchange of knowledge among scientists for research advancement in our region.

The success that our meeting has acknowledged this year has made possible for us to thank those who support our members, those volunteers who work with us under different committees and concerned authorities. Acknowledged also was the valuable dedication and competency of divisions, officers and three Dental Research Centers' staff.

I emphasize my confidence that with the support of our members, Iranian Division will strengthen its advocacy in our country, and contribute towards improvement of Oral Health Research in Iran.

Sincerely,

Dr. Mahtab Nouri

Iranian Division President.



کارخانه تحقیقات مددکاری دندانی



کارخانه تحقیقات مددکاری دندانی



کارخانه تحقیقات اندودانکس



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President of

IADR-Iranian Division

Dr. Mahtab Nouri

Former President of

IADR-Iranian Division

Dr. Majid Ghassemanian pour

Congress Chair

Prof. Ghasem Ansari

Head of Scientific Committee

Dr. Azita Tehranchi

Head of Executive Committee

Dr. Majid Ghassemanian pour

Poster Presentation Coordinator

Dr. Fatemeh Mashadi Abbas



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Dental Research Center



کارخانه تحقیقات مددگاری دندانی

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کارخانه تحقیقات اندودانتیک

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The 6th Annual Meeting of the IADR Iranian Division, December 29-30, 2011, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

Thursday, December 29, 2011: 02:30 PM - 04:30 PM, Hall 2



دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شهید بهشتی



کارخانه تحقیقات نابجایی های دندانی

Dentofacial Deformities Research Center

Workshop on Laser Application in Dentistry

Laser Application in Pedodontics and Periodontics. A. RAHIMI

Laser Application in Endodontics and Restorative Dentistry. M. ASNA ASHARI

Laser Application in Orthodontics. M. SEIFI

Safety in Laser Application. N. ASNA ASHARI



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Abstract List

Abstract ID	Abstract Title	Presenter
158778	Intelligence Quotient and Eruption Age of First Permanent Molar	S. RAZEGHI
158951	Efficacy of PRP In Treatment of Intrabony Defects	O. MOGHADDAS
159082	Prevalence of Self-Perceived Xerostomia among Iranian Adults with Diabetes Mellitus	S. BAKHSHANDEH
159087	Effect of First Molar Implant Location on Retention of Mandibular Overdenture	A. HADI
159165	Poly (DL-lactide-co-glycolide)/ Bioactive Glass/Hydroxyapatite Nanocomposite Coating for Dental Implant Applications	M. MEHDIKHANI-NAHRKHALAJI
159174	Fitness of Polynomial versus Beta Function to Normal Arch Forms	M. NOURI
159210	Effect of Mtwo and Biorace on Canal's Residual Dentinal Thickness	A. AHMADI
159220	Posterior Mandibular Augmentation with Autogenous Cortical Osteogenic Membrane	A. KHOJASTEH
159226	Self-Assessed Oral Health and Oral Health Behaviour in Iranian Adults	F. BAYAT
159229	Craniofacial Morphology Changes in Iranian Adolescents Based on NHP	N. AMELI
159336	Smear Layer Following Preparation Using Rotary and Hand Instruments	H. MOKHTARI



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- 159457** The Evaluation of the Etiology and Prevalence of Dental Anxiety F. NILCHIAN

- 159459** Evaluation of Dental Status of Dental Students with ICDAS T. SAFAIE

- 159460** Microhardness of Light-Cured Glass Ionomer: Effect of Light Curing Unit M. BAGHERI

- 159489** Survey of Compliance with Tobacco Cessation Guideline at Dental Setting in Iran A. EBN AHMADY

- 159490** Digital Radiopacity of Resin Composites with Various Target Distance/Exposure Setups F. ABESI

- 159496** Synthesis of Polypropylenefumarate for Use in Bone Tissue Engineering Y. REZAEI

- 159499** The Effectiveness of Metronidazole Gel on Dry Socket S. SHAKOUIE

- 159500** Evaluation of Relationship between OPG Levels in PICF Peri-Implant Mucosa A. NABAVIZADEH

- 159501** Iranian Dental Educators' View Regarding Production of Scientific Dental Articles H. GHASEMI

- 159550** Evaluating the Effect of Buccal Corridor Size on Smile Attractiveness F. BAHRAMNIA

- 159552** Association Between Oral Lichen Planus and Helicobacter Pylori Infection F. FAKHRI

- 159553** Effect of a Herbal Mouth Wash on Bad Breath Reduction S. POURSHAHIDI

- 159554** Comparing Triamcinolon and Cloetasol Mucosadhevers Effect on H. EBRAHIMI



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Oral Ulcer

- 159562** Survey of Reasons For Extraction of Permanent Teeth in Tehran A. ETEBARIAN
- 159567** A Novel Software for Model Development and Volumetric Imaging A. BAGHERPOUR
- 159572** Treatment of Mandibular Fracture by Two Perpendicular Mini-Plates A. RAHPEYMA
- 159573** Construct Validity of the Persian Child Oral Health Impact Profile I. ASGARI
- 159578** Effect of Topical NovaMin and Naf Gel on Caries-Like Lesion M. VAHID GOLPAYEGANI
- 159580** Evaluation of Relation Between Angulated Implants And Bon Loss R. TABRIZI
- 159583** Using Accurate Force Amalgam Condenser for Educational Purposes A. FARZAN
- 159585** Weight Variations of Three Zinc Phosphate Brands After Water Immersions S. SADR
- 159593** Role of Antioxidant Enzymes in Cyclosporine-Induced Gingival Hyperplasia A. SARDARIAN
- 159598** Preventive Approach of Dental Students after the Community Dentistry Course S.Z. MOHEBBI
- 159610** Autogenous Iliac Bone Grafting with PRGF in Alveolar Cleft Patients A.J. ABBASI
- 159615** Validation of the Index of Complexity, Outcome and Need (ICON) S. TORKAN



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159617	Effect of First Permanent Molar Space Closure on Facial Height	A. MEHDIPOUR
159619	Effect of Hypoallergenic Gloves on Hypersensitivity Reactions	B. AFJEHSOLEYMANI
159620	Effect of Probiotic Yogurt on Strptococcus Mutans	D. NIKNAM
159623	Self Retractor Bite Block (SRBB)	A.H. SHAHIDI BONJAR
159624	Cotton Roll Applicator (CRA)	S. SHAHRIARI
159627	How Will Mandibular M3 Surgery Affect Periodontal Parameters of M2?	M. GHOLAMI
159628	Push-out Bond Strength of AH26 Sealer Using Two Irrigation Combinations	M. MOZAYANI
159629	Socio-Economic Inequalities in Oral Health Among Adults in Tehran, Iran	Z. GHORBANI
159631	The Effect of Bisphosphonate Treatment on Healing of Extraction Sockets	G. MORAD
159632	Evidence-Based Dentistry Concepts in Curricula of North American Dental Institutions	R. HASSANIZADEH
159640	Effects of Tongue Crib in Treatment of Skeletal Cl III Malocclusions	A. SOHRABI
159641	Acid and Alkaline Phosphatase Levels in GCF During Orthodontic Tooth Movement	F. YOUNESSIAN
159645	Effect of Intracanal Irrigant (MTAD) on Elimination of Enterococcus Faecalis	M. ESKANDARINEZHAD
159646	The Evaluation of Arch Width Changes in Orthodontic Treatment	H. SADRAGHIGHI



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- 159648** Dental Fear and Concomitant Factors in 3-6 Years Old Children K. SAALEM

- 159649** Comparison of Incisor Inclination Between Preadjusted & Standard Edgewise Methods Y. KHAKSAR

- 159659** Canine and Second Premolar Root Parallelism in Preadjusted and Standard-Edgewise Methods M. OSHAGH

- 159662** The Efficacy of Educational Program on The Gow-Gates Technique F. POURDANESH

- 159663** Perceptions of Periodontal Disease among Adults: a Qualitative Study M. GHOLAMI

- 159664** Wedge Applicator Instrument (WAI) M. NASER ALAVI

- 159666** Iatrogenic Damage to Adjacent Tooth During Class II Cavity Preparation R. YAZDANI

- 159667** Effect of Previous Calcium Hydroxide Dressing on the Sealing Properties M. BIDAR

- 159668** Evaluation of Serums Calicum Phosphorus Alkaline Phosphatase in Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma H. ARABION

- 159672** Dental Caries and Frequency of Dietary Snacks in 9-Year-Old Students M. BIRIA

- 159678** Shear Bond Strength in Rebracketing: A Comparison with Bracketed Teeth M. MINA

- 159686** Anterior Crowding Relapse: A Comparison between Extraction and Non-extraction Cases A. ZAFARMAND



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- 159687** SEM Evaluation of Roughness of Amalgam Caused by Different Treatments Z. MORADI
- 159689** Evaluation of the Relation between Pregnancy/Delivery and Nursing Caries M. AFSHARIAN ZADEH SR.
- 159691** Reasons for Referral of Children to a GA Service Z. ABDOLAZIMI
- 159692** Evaluation of the Accuracy of CD117 in Differentiation of ACC,PLGA Z. JAFARY
- 159693** The Effect of CPP-ACP on Glass Ionomer to Dentine Bond S. MOTAMEDI
- 159696** Cephalometric Evaluation of RPE with Facemask Therapy on Maxillary Protraction M. BADIEE
- 159697** Microbial Culture Evaluation of the Local Anesthetic Cartridges External Surface M. RANJBARI
- 159700** Immediate Loading of Mandibular Overdentures by One or Two Implants Z. RASTGOO
- 159701** A New Technique for Three Dimensional Socket Preservation G. GHOLAMI
- 159711** Bone Regeneration with Hydroxyapatite Silica Gel, Platelet and MSCs P. BAKHSHAEI
- 159712** Radiographic Angulations Accuracy on Working Length Determination in Maxillary Molars' Palatal Roots N. SEYFI
- 159713** *A Comparison of Tissue-Engineered Bone with Autogenous Bone Graft* S. SHAHNASERI



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- 159714** Modified Apically Repositioned Flap: F. SARLATI
The Single Incision Technique
- 159716** Effect of Self-Etch Adhesive on N. PANAHANDEH
Micoleakage of Sandwich Restorations
- 159717** Barriers to Dental Care-Seeking Z. SAIED-MOALLEMI
Among a Sample of Iranian Population
- 159722** Investigation of Practice of Principles N. MOHAMMADI
of Professional Ethics in Dentistry
- 159723** Evaluation of Oral Hygiene Index S. FIJAN
in 12-Year-Old Children
- 159725** What Thickness of Composite Should M. AMIRI
Be Used Based On Translucency?
- 159727** Effect of Use of Ozone and Fluoride A. GHASEMI
on Primary Caries
- 159735** Evaluation of Discharge Time after N. KAVIANI
Propofol Anesthesia in Pediatric Dentistry
- 159736** Effect of Wet and Dry Brushing on G. ANSARI
Dental Plaque Control
- 159737** Flowable Composite and Bond Z. JABER ANSARI
Strength of Packable Composite to Dentin
- 159738** Etching of Dentin Using Er, Cr: YSGG E. ZAJKANI
Laser
- 159739** Application of Local Calcitonin on E. AHMADI
Control of Post-Operative Pain
- 159740** Qualitative Evaluation of A. JAFARI
Antimicrobial Activity of Alginate Containing Nano-Silver Particles



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- 159741** Dental Waste Management in Dental Schools in Tehran City O. MORTEZAI
- 159742** Comparison of Profile in Orthosurgery Patients with Dolphin and Maxilim N. AZAMI
- 159743** Lichenoid Lesions in Graft versus Host Disease Patients S. ARAGHI
- 159744** Comparative-SEM-Study on Etching with Citric-Acid and Tetracycline on Periodontally-Affected Teeth M. ROSTAMI
- 159745** Which Initial Arch Wire Is More Comfortable for Orthodontic Patients? E. ABOUEI MEHRIZI
- 159758** Retrospective Evaluation of Implants' Survival Rate A. PAKRAVAN
- 159761** The Effect of Marginal Adaptation in PFM Crowns Micoleakage S.F. AGHDASHI
- 159767** Radiographic Evaluation of Posterior Implants with GBR Technique in Dehiscence Defects A.R. HASHEMIAN
- 159768** Prevalence of Untreated Caries in 8-12 Years Old Iranian Children P. ALEMI
- 159769** Orbital Wall Fractures: An Epidemiologic Study in Shiraz B. ZAMIRI
- 159771** Maxillary Dental Features in an Iranian Cleft Lip/Palate Population S. YOUSSEFINIA
- 159772** Evaluation of the Effect of Anxiety on Dental Caries M. ZAREI
- 159777** Does Chlorhexidine Improve Etch and Rinse Adhesive Systems' Bond Durability? A.H. NEJAT
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159783	A Multimodal Approach to Pulpal Diagnosis and Treatment Monitoring	M. MIR
159788	Role of High Condilectomy in Treatment of Tempromandibular Dysfunction	B.T. OZKAN
159789	A Cephalometric Moorrees Mesh Diagram Comparision of Filipinos with Caucasions	S. HAGHIGHAT NASERI
159791	Prevalence of Apical Periodontitis:a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis	A. SHAHRAVAN
159792	Assessment of the Correlation between Dental Development and Cervical Vertebrae Development	A. TAYEBI
159794	Sella Turcica Bridging in Skeletal Class III Subjects	S. MOHSENI
159795	Effect of Pre-sintering Air-abrasion on Bond Strength to Zirconia	S. JABBARI
159798	Microbiological Comparison of Peri-implant Microflora with Tooth: 6-month Follow-up Study	P. KHEIRIEH
159799	Incidence of Craniofacial Pain of Cardiac Origin	S.A. DANESH-SANI
159800	Comparative Study on Enamel Microleakage of Two Composite Resin Cements	F. EZOJI
159801	New Bitewing Film Holder versus Conventional Method	S. RAHIMIAN
159804	Knowledge and Attitude of Dentists towards Radiation Protection	N. EMADI
159807	Evaluation of Laser Effect on Osteogenesis in Rabbit Culvarium	A. POURNABI II



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- 159808** Microscopic Evaluation of Root Surface of Teeth after Root Conditioning S. AMANI JOURDEHI

- 159809** Orthodontic Tooth Movement within Demineralized and Mineralized Freeze-Dried Bone Allografts M. SEIFI

- 159818** Evaluation of Bond Durability of Self Adhesive Cement to Enamel F. BABAKI

- 159820** Exploring Obstacles for Implementation of Evidence-Based Practice in Dentistry S. SEYEDZADEH SABOUNCHI

- 159823** Sealing of Resilon Compared to MTA as Root End Material P. PAYMANPOUR

- 159824** Evaluation of Prevelance of Tonsilolith in Panoramic Radiography S. GHAEDSHARAF

- 159826** Prevalence of Soft Drink Consumption in Professional Athletes M. SABERNEZHAD

- 159827** PECAM-1 Gene Polymorphism in Patients with Periodontal Disease and Healthy Individuals S. KHAZAE

- 159828** Comparison of the Efficacy of Ketoprofen Variants on Orthodontic Pain A. MOHAMMADI SHAYAN

- 159829** How Much is Pendulum Appliance Successful For Upper Molar's Distalization S. MOHEBI

- 159831** Assessing the Microleakage of Glass-Ionomer Restoration Prepared by Er:YAG Laser N. CHINIFORUSH

- 159832** Prevalence of Squamous Cell Carcinoma over the Last 10 Years F. NAMAZI



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- 159833** Evaluation of Mannose-Binding Lectin Gene (Exon-1 of the MBL-2 Gene) Polymorphisms in Patients with Periodontal Disease and Healthy Individuals L. GHOLAMI
- 159834** An Electromyography Comparative Assessment between Cl I and Cl II-Deepbite in Adults M.R. HOSSEINI
- 159835** Prevalence of Musculoskeletal Disorders Among Dentists in Tehran, Iran M.R. KHAMI
- 159836** The Effect of Extraction on Facial Height of ClassII-DivI Patients S. ALIJANI
- 159839** Nasal Profile Changes after Maxillary Advancement Surgery F. KHAJEH
- 159842** Physicians' Confidence to Practice Childhood Oral Health Care in Iran S. RABIEI
- 159843** Oral Health Behaviours between Dental, Medical and Hygiene Students M. RAD
- 159850** Clinical Comparison of Two In-Office Whitening Agents B. NAJAFI
- 159851** Phenotypic Characteristics Affecting Cardiovascular Disorders in Obstructive Sleep Apnea Patients S.P. MOROVATI
- 159854** Bacterial Leakage Evaluation of Single-Cone Obturation Technique S.M. VAHID PAKDEL
- 159856** Comparison between Compatible Cyanoacrylate and Conventional Composite-Resin for Bonding Brackets M. SADEGHI GHOCHANI



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Majid	Torabzadeh	159914			159736
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Masoud	Yaghmaie	159697	159897	159900	
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Reza	Yazdani	159666	159835	159842	
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Mehrnaz	Zarei	159772			
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Presenters of Oral Sessions

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Omid	Moghaddas	158951
Alireza	Hadi	159087
Mehdi	Mehdikhani-Nahrkhalaji	159165
Mahtab	Nouri	159174
Anahid	Ahmadi	159210
Arash	Khojasteh	159220
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Ali	Nabavizadeh	159500
Hadi	Ghasemi	159501
Fateme	Bahramnia	159550
Farnaz	Fakhri	159552
Sara	Pourshahidi	159553
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Shirin	Shahnaseri	159713
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Hoda	Bahramian	159922
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Presenters of Poster Discussion Sessions

FirstName	LastName	Paper ID
Samaneh	Razeghi	158778
Soheila	Bakhshandeh	159082
Fariborz	Bayat	159226
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PLEASE NOTE: AUTHORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTENTS OF THEIR ABSTRACTS.



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Intelligence Quotient and Eruption Age of First Permanent Molar

S. RAZEGHI¹, F. FALLAHZADE², M. FALLAHZADE², M.R. KHAMI³, M. ESMAEILI², and I. SANATI³, ¹Department of Community Oral Health, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran, ³Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: s-razeghi@tums.ac.ir

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Children, Psychology, Teeth and tooth eruption

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Most of the syndromes, diseases and conditions that affected the child brain and mental abilities also have different dental symptoms such as delay or acceleration in tooth eruption. The aim of this study is considering the probable relationship between the tooth eruption age of first permanent molar and intelligent quotient (IQ) in children without any medical problems and diseases.

Methods: Girls in age range of 60 to 78 months and boys in age range of 60 to 103 months, in Minoodar (Qazvin), were selected in three groups of early eruption, delay eruption and normal eruption with census method. A dentist examined the children's mouths that have the necessary criteria in each quadrant by abslang under the day light for recording the eruption condition of first permanent molar tooth. Then all the examined children in standard and equal conditions were tested by intelligent Raven test. Then the studying groups were analyzed by the ANOVA, Tukey and Pearson tests.

Results: 176 boys and 169 girls were examined that all of these children were considered for Raven intelligent test. From IQ point of view, there was no significant statistical difference between two groups of normal and early eruption. But there was IQ average difference in two groups which was statistically significant ($P<0.05$): early eruption with delay eruption and normal eruption with delay eruption.

Conclusions: Children that their first permanent molar teeth erupt with delay have lower intelligent quotient than the normal eruption and early eruption groups.



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Efficacy Of PRP In Treatment of Intrabony Defects

O. MOGHADDAS, Department of Periodontics, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran, H. MOGHADDAS, Department of Periodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and V. ESFAHANIAN, Department of Periodontics, Islamic Azad University, Khorasan branch, Isfahan, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: hmonn555@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Implantology

Keywords: Periodontal disease and Regeneration

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Regenerative periodontal therapy with a combination of platelet rich plasma(PRPR) + an anorganic bovine bone mineral(ABBM)+guided tissue regeneration(GTR) has been shown to result in significantly higher probing depth reduction and clinical attachment level gains compared to the treatment with open flap debridement(OFD)alone ,ABBM alone and GTR alone. However, there are no data evaluating the efficacy of PRP in combination of connective tissue graft as a membrane and ABBM .The aim of this study is to clinically evaluate the efficacy of ABBM and GTR by the means of connective tissue as a membrane (CTG)with or without PRP in treatment of intrabony defects.

Methods: In this double-blind randomized clinical trial 15 pair of intrabony defects in 15 patients with chronic periodontal disease were randomly treated with a combination of either PRP+ABBM+CTG or ABBM+CTG. The following clinical parameters were evaluated at baseline and at 6 months Re-entry with using a stent as reference point: probing pocket depth (PPD), clinical attachment level (PAL-S), free gingival margin position (FGM-S), crestal position(CREST-S),Crest to defect depth and defect depth to stent. Independent t-test for comparing the results between the groups and paired t-test for comparing the results in groups were used for statistical analysis.

Results: No differences in any of the studied parameters were observed in comparison between baseline and 6months reentry between the groups. Both groups showed no significant differences in the position of free gingival margin comparing to baseline.

Conclusions: Within the limitation of this study it can be concluded that both treatment modality could be effective in treatment of intrabony defects and PRP had no additive effect in improving the clinical parameters. Also connective tissue graft could have act as a good alternative membrane.



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159082

Prevalence of Self-Perceived Xerostomia among Iranian Adults with Diabetes Mellitus

S. BAKHSHANDEH¹, A.H. ZAFARMAND¹, and K. SUOMALAINEN², ¹Department of Community Oral Health, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Institute of Dentistry, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Submitter's E-mail Address: soheila.bakhshandeh@helsinki.fi

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Diabetes and xerostomia

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of self-reported xerostomia and its correlated factors among adults with diabetes mellitus.

Methods: The target population comprised of 299 adults with diabetes in Tehran, Iran. The data was collected using a self-administered questionnaire. Significance of associations between self-perceived xerostomia, reported oral problems, age, and diabetes related factors were determined by Chi-square test.

Results: Of all study subjects, 25% reported having xerostomia, with no significant gender difference. A higher prevalence of self-reported xerostomia was significantly correlated with being 55 years of age or older (37% vs. 21%; p= 0.024). Subjects with perceived xerostomia reported more often dry, painful and chapped lips (73% vs. 21%; p<0.001), painful gums (44% vs. 23%; p=0.008), sensation of unpleasant taste (38% vs. 21%; p=0.006), and bleeding of gums (35% vs. 22%; p=0.05). This study revealed no significant association between self-reported xerostomia and diabetes related factors.

Conclusions: Dentists should be familiar with the symptoms of xerostomia and have an active role in the diagnosis, management and treatment of its oral complications, especially among adults with diabetes because of their increased risk for oral diseases.



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Effect of First Molar Implant Location on Retention of Mandibular Overdenture

A. HADI, Department of Fixed Prosthodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: drhadi.alireza@gmail.com

Session Title: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Implantology

Keywords: Implants

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The standard of treatment of edentulous people is implant retained overdenture. The aim of this study was to compare the effect of different implant location (ABDE, 6AE6, 6BD6) on the retention and stability of mandibular implant overdenture with ball attachment.

Methods: An experimental study was designed. An acrylic resin model of edentulous mandible with six implant in the location of first molars, first premolar and between lateral incisor and canine on the left and right side was fabricated. A metallic overdenture was fabricated precisely adapted to the model and attached to a Zwick testing machine (crosshead speed of 51 mm/min). The ball attachments were screw in three ways. First the balls in ABDE, then ball in 6AE6 and then balls in 6BD6 position were screwed. Dislodging tensile forces were applied in three vertical, oblique, anterior-posterior directions, for each sample. For each of this three situation, five tests were done. The maximum dislodging force was measured. Normal distributions of data were analyzed with Shapiro-Wilk test. Levene test analized the variances. A Three-way ANOVA test was employed followed by Tukey's test.

Results: The amount of vertical load is significantly higher than the oblique and Ant-post load ($p<0.001$). The amount of ant-post load is significantly higher than the oblique load ($p<0.001$). The average of MDF is significantly higher in 6BD6 position ($p<0.001$). This average is also significantly lower in ABDE position ($p<0.001$). Vertical and oblique dislodging force are the minimum and maximum measured forces respectively.

Conclusions: Lateral and Ant.Post dislodgment values are higher in 6BD6 and 6AE6 respectively. In vertical dislodgment the retention values in the most in 6BD6 position. Vertical retention is higher than lateral and Ant.Post. retentions. The more posterior position the distal implant the more the retention and stability.



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Poly (DL-lactide-co-glycolide)/ Bioactive Glass/Hydroxyapatite Nanocomposite Coating for Dental Implant Applications

M. MEHDIKHANI-NAHRKHALAJI, Department of Materials Engineering, Biomaterials Group, Department of Materials Engineering, Isfahan University of Technology, Tehran, Iran, M. FATHI, Biomaterials Group, Department of Materials Engineering, Isfahan University of Technology, Esfahan, Iran, V. MOURTAZAVI, Department of Operative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran, S.B. MOUSAVI, Department of Endodontics and Torabinejad Dental Research Center, School of Dentistry, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran, and B. HASHEMI-BENI, Department of Anatomical Sciences, School of Medicine, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: me.mehdikhani@gmail.com

Session Title: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Implantology

Keywords: Biomaterials, Implants, Implants and Nanocomposite

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this study was to prepare a novel bioactive and biodegradable poly (lactide-co-glycolide)/bioactive glass/Hydroxyapatite (PBGHA) nanocomposite coating suitable for improvement of the stem cells attachment.

Methods: Sol-gel derived 58S bioactive glass (BG) nanoparticles, 50/50wt% poly (lactic acid)/poly (glycolic acid) (PLGA), and hydroxyapatite nanoparticles were used to prepare the coating. The nanoparticle amounts were chosen 10, 15, and 20 weight percent (wt %) in order to determine the optimum amount of nanoparticles that was suitable for preparing a uniform coating. Bioactivity and degradation of the coating were evaluated. The effect of the nanocomposite coating with an optimum amount of the nanoparticles on the attachment of human adipose-derived stem cells (hASCs) was investigated. Mechanical stability of the coating was studied during intramedullary implantation of coated Kirschner wires (k-wires) into rabbit tibiae.

Results: Using 10 wt% nanoparticles in the nanocomposite coating could provide a uniform desired coating. Rapid formation of bone-like apatite on the nanocomposite coating was observed. It was degraded considerably after about 60 days. The hASCs showed excellent attachment on the coating. PBGHA coating remained stable on the k-wires with a minimum of 96% of the original coating mass.

Conclusions: It was concluded that PBGHA nanocomposite coating provides an ideal surface for the stem cells attachment.



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159174

Fitness of Polynomial versus Beta Function to Normal Arch Forms

A. FARZAN, Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, [M. NOURI](#), Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and A. AKBARZADEH BAGHBAN, Department of Biostatistics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: dr.arash.farzan@gmail.com

Session Title: Craniofacial Biology and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: Anatomy, Diagnosis, Digital image analysis, Evaluation and Orthodontics

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Iran center for dental research, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

Objectives: Adjustment of an accurate curve to the dental arch form is an important part of the orthodontic treatment. Our goal in this study was to compare curves obtained by a number of clinical bracket points(CBPs) and a 4th degree polynomial with curves created by beta function.

Methods: In this diagnostic study mathematical formulas associated with a polynomial function and a beta function was used to reconstruct the dental arch forms of 20 adolescents with normal occlusion. CBPs were marked on every tooth present in each maxillary and mandibular model (second molar to second molar) using an orthodontic bracket positioning gauge. A coordinate Measuring Machine (CMM) was used to record the coordinates of each CBP (x, y).Then curveExpert software was operated to obtain the best beta function and associated curve fitted to the arch. A polynomial 4th degree function and curve was obtained for same models using CBPs only on central incisors, canines and second molars. Curves for each model were compared using statistical values including correlation coefficient, sum of residuals and root mean square(RMS).

Results: The statistical values for two curves fitted to each dental model had insignificant differences. There were no differences between maxillary and mandibular dental arches in this issue.

Conclusions: Both 4th degree polynomial equation constructed by 6CBPs and beta-function can be used for curve fitting to normal arch forms.



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159210

Effect of Mtwo and Biorace on Canal's Residual Dentinal Thickness

H. AKHAVAN¹, [A. AHMADI](#)², M. PANJNOOSH¹, S. HARIRI SANAATI¹, and A. SEDIGHPOUR¹, ¹Department of Endodontics, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran, ²Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: hengamehakhavan@yahoo.com

Session Title: Dental Materials and Prosthodontics

Keywords: Assessment, CBCT, Dentin and Endodontics

The presenter is a Graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Thickness of the residual dentin in canal preparation is an effective factor and its reduction leads to the difficulty of subsequent restorative procedures. Unlike straight canals, preparation of curved canals is a complicated treatment and requires adequate proficiency. This study is an attempt to compare the effect of Biorace and Mtwo rotary system on residual dentinal thickness.

Methods: : Twelve extracted mandibular first molars with closed apex and 2-35 degree curvature where chosen. Initial images of the mesiobuccal canals of samples at 2,4,5, and 7 mm of apical length were taken by CBCT. The specimens were divided in two groups prepared with either BioRace or Mtwo system according to the manufacturer. Post instrumentation images were recorded. Residual dentinal thickness was evaluated at 2,4,5, and 7 mm of apical length

Results: Intragroup evaluations revealed no significant differences in the amount of dentinal changes ($p<0.2$) . In the 2mm and 4 and 5 mm of apex changes were 0.02 mm but the difference was insignificant .An estimated 0.04 mm (28.6%) dentin was removed by Biorace at 7mm of apex being more compared to Mtwo

Conclusions: No significant difference was found between residual dentin of studied groups. There was also no significant transportation in canals with curvature of 2-35 degrees. These two rotary systems can be safely used while maintaining the minimum sufficient thickness of residual dentin.



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159220

Posterior Mandibular Augmentation with Autogenous Cortical Osteogenic Membrane

A. KHOJASTEH, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dental Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: arashkhojasteh@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Periodontal Research

Keywords: Implantology, Oral surgery, Regeneration and Tissue engineering

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Abstract

Objectives: Different techniques have been applied to augment an atrophic posterior mandible, each being associated with different degrees of predictability, advantages and shortcomings. The aim of this study was to assess the treatment of posterior mandibular deficiency using autogenous cortical osteogenic membrane.

Methods: 41 cases of horizontal ($n=18$, <4 mm bone width) or vertical ($n=23$, <10 mm bone height) posterior mandibular deficiency were enrolled in this study. Each patient received a lateral ramus cortical block, fixed within a distance of at least 4 mm, filled with particles of a bone substitute. During the first four months patients were controlled for signs of complication.

Results: At four months, a mean of 3.65 ± 1.70 and 3.90 ± 0.90 bone height and bone width gain were reported correspondingly. Complication rate during the healing period was as follows: 39% temporary paraesthesia, 36.6% inflammation, 36.6% hematoma, 7.3% infection, 9.8% early graft exposure 9.8% delayed graft exposure. No failures of implant were reported during the follow up period (11 to 52 months).

Conclusions: Based on the results of this study, the application of a cortical bone graft as a thin osteogenic membrane can increase bone height and bone width of atrophic ridges of posterior mandible.



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159226

Self-Assessed Oral Health and Oral Health Behaviour in Iranian Adults

F. BAYAT¹, M.M. VEHKALAHTI², and H. MURTOOMAA², ¹Dental Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Institute of Dentistry, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Submitter's E-mail Address: fariborz.bayat@helsinki.fi

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Utilization/demand and self assessment

The presenter is a Graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: To investigate self-assessed oral health and oral health behaviours of adults in Tehran, Iran.

Methods: Seven-digit numbers resembling real phone numbers were drawn using a two-stage stratified random technique to represent adults in Tehran. A total of 1,307 adults answered the calls by four trained interviewers, and 1,086 (83%) accepted to be interviewed. After excluding edentulous ($n=18$) respondents and those with no dental visit ($n=67$), the final sample comprised 1,001 subjects. Of them, 58% were women and 61% were under 35 years of age. The question about self-assessed oral health offered six options, later dichotomized as good or poor. Self-assessed need for dental treatment was later categorized as being major or minor. The interview also covered time since and reason for the most recent dental visit, frequency of tooth brushing and presence of gingival bleeding. Age, gender and level of education served as background information. Statistical analysis included Chi-square test and logistic regression.

Results: Of all, 48% assessed their oral health as poor with no difference by gender or age. Those with low level of education (61%) or income (60%) assessed their oral health as poor compared with 45% of those better off ($p<0.01$). Self-assessed need of dental treatment was major for 43% of all respondents being greatest ($p<0.01$) for those with low level of education (54%) or income (53%). Of all, 14% reported gingival bleeding, 57% less-than-daily tooth brushing and 84% dental problem as reason for their most recent dental visit. Logistic regression model showed that gingival bleeding ($OR=2.5$), problem-based dental visit ($OR=2.0$) or less-than-daily tooth brushing ($OR=1.8$) were related to respondents assessing their oral health as poor.

Conclusions: Self-assessed oral health was related to individual's reported oral health behaviour and reason for dental visit.



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159229

Craniofacial Morphology Changes in Iranian Adolescents Based on NHP

M. NOURI, Department of Orthodontics, Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, **N. AMELI**, Department of Orthodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, M.M. YAZDANI, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran, and M. SHAMSA, Microsoft Developer, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: nazilaameli@ymail.com

Session Title: Pediatric Dental Research

Keywords: Adolescence, Cephalometric analysis, Craniofacial, Digital image analysis and Occlusion

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: The relationship between natural head posture (NHP) and craniofacial morphology has been examined in many studies. Although intra-cranial reference lines are widely used in cephalometric analysis, they have been shown to be inherently unreliable. The aim of this study was assessment of craniofacial morphology changes on lateral cephalograms taken in NHP of normal occlusion Iranian adolescents by means of software.

Methods: In this descriptive longitudinal study, growth increments of 58(29 girls and 29 boys) normal occlusion adolescents were followed from 9 to 11 years by means of two cephalograms taken in NHP. The cephalograms were scanned from the archives of Qazvin Dental School. 42 measurements were performed on each of the cephalograms which the second series were evaluated after superimposition on true vertical and anterior cranial base with registration of four points. The measurements were performed by OrthosurgerX software. Significant changes in the variables were indicated by means of paired t-test in each sex. Gender variations were studied by student t-test.

Results: From the 15 distances studied, three remained constant only in boys (Posterior cranial base length, S-Ar, ANS- ptm). The angles and parameters that remained constant in girls were SNB, ANPog, Basal , Gonial, upper incisor to palatal plane, IMPA, PrNA and CL/ML ,Overbite and overjet . In boys there were no significant differences between the angles also overbite and overjet in these years.

Conclusions: Craniofacial angles remained constant in boys but changed in girls during two years follow-up from 9 to 11 years of age, but the dimensional changes were significant in both sexes.



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159336

Smear Layer Following Preparation Using Rotary and Hand Instruments

H. MOKHTARI, Department of Endodontics, School of Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: mokhtari.z.h@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Endodontics, Pulp and Smear layer

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this study was to compare the efficacy of NiTi flex K-file instruments and rotary FlexMaster and Race instruments (short for reamers with Alternating Cutting Edges) in root canal preparation.

Methods: A total of 75 single rooted teeth with minimum curvature (< 5 degrees) were selected and divided into three groups, each containing 25 teeth. Canals were prepared with NiTi flex K-file, FlexMaster and Race instruments using crown down preparation technique, up to size #40. After each instrument, the root canals were flushed with 5 ml of 0.5% NaOCl solution. The amount of debris and smear layer was quantified on the basis of Hulsmann method using a scanning electron microscope.

Results: Completely cleaned root canals were not found after instrumentation with any of the three instruments. In general, FlexMaster instruments left significantly less debris and smear layer than Race and NiTi flex K-file instruments ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions: NiTi flex K-files resulted in significantly more smear layer ($P < 0.05$) compared to Race and FlexMaster instruments only in the apical third of the canal.



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159457

The Evaluation of the Etiology and Prevalence of Dental Anxiety

F. NILCHIAN, Department of Dental Public Health, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: f.nilchian@dnt.mui.ac.ir

Session Title: Behavioral, Epidemiologic and Health Services Research

Keywords: Anxiety

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Abstract

Objectives: Dental anxiety has been a well-studied phenomenon since the late 1960s. The purpose of this study was to report self-reported levels of dental anxiety among the students in Esfahan province including Esfahan , Najafabad , Tiran , Mobarakeh and Nicabad City.

Methods: In this Cross –sectional study, 1067 school children of the Esfahan Province recruited using stratified random sampling. Dental Anxiety Scale (DAS) questionnaire was used to collect the information regarding dental anxiety among dental students. The inclusion criteria were students aged between 14-18 years who are not on medication.

Results: According to DAS questionnaires 37.8% of dental student have low level of anxiety and 27.7% had high level of anxiety. There was a significant difference between the level of anxiety and gender but there was no significant difference between the frequency of visit dentists and dental anxiety.

Conclusions: The self-reported dental anxiety levels in the context of increasing general anxiety in school student shows that the prevalence of dental anxiety is high in this range group especially in extraction and injection treatments.



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Evaluation of Dental Status of Dental Students with ICDAS

S. BANAVA, M. FATTAH, T. SAFAIE, M. SAFAIE YAZDI, and S. ASKARZADEH, Department of Restorative Dentistry, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: sbanava@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Caries, Cariology and ICDAS

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is sbanava@yahoo.com.

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Abstract

Objectives: DMF is the most common epidemiological system to evaluate dental status in a community. The International Caries Detection and Assessment System(ICDAS) which is introduced a few years ago has resulted in detailed assessment of dental status of patients. The aim of this study was to evaluate the dental status of dental students with ICDAS II criteria.

Methods: 110 dental students were randomly selected for examination. Before the examination, teeth were cleaned by brush and prophylactic paste. The examination was done by a trained last semester dental student with a mirror, WHO probe and good light under dental surgery conditions. The ICDAS form was completed according to the codes of the system for restorations and other dental status. As a control, ICDAS scores were recorded again by the examiner's advisor independently.

Results: 110 dental students were examined randomly, of whom 82 were female and 28 were male. According to the ICDAS evaluation, nobody had code 0 and only 6% had codes 1 and 2. 75 cases had amalgam and 67 had composite restorations. 99 persons had at least one extracted or non-examined tooth. The inter-examiner Kappa coefficient was 0.916.

Conclusions: The ICDAS criteria resulted in more detailed assessment of the dental status of the students.



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Microhardness of Light-Cured Glass Ionomer: Effect of Light Curing Unit

S. BANAVA, Z. AHANGARAN, M.J. KHARRAZIFARD, **M. BAGHERI**, and H. MIRZAI RUDPOSHTI, Department of Restorative Dentistry, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: sbanava@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Dental materials and Glass Ionomer, Microhardness

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is sbanava@yahoo.com.

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Abstract

Objectives: Quartz Tungsten Halogen (QTH) and Light Emitting Diode (LED) are common light curing units which are used to polymerize resin-based materials. LEDs have narrower spectrum of visible light which may cause insufficient polymerization. The object of this study was to compare the effect of Quartz Tungsten Halogen (QTH) and Light Emitting Diode (LED) on microhardness of Light-Cured Resin-Modified Glass Ionomer (LCRMGI).

Methods: In this experimental study, 20 samples of a LCRMGI with 5mm diameter and 2mm thickness were prepared in two groups, of which 10 were cured with QTH and 10 with LED unit. Microhardness test was done by Vickers Digital microhardness device in 6 points of each sample, 3 points on top surface and 3 points on bottom surface. The mean values of microhardness of top and bottom surfaces of each sample and the ratio of microhardness of bottom to top surface were calculated in each group. Statistical analysis was done with T-test and Paired T-test.

Results: The mean values of microhardness of top surface of LCRMGI cured with QTH and LED were 30.1 and 27.6 VHN, respectively and the difference was significant ($P<0.05$). However, the difference of the microhardness of bottom surface was not significant between the two units. Both units caused the bottom to top surface ratio of more than 80% which is accepted as sufficient polymerization of a resin-based material.

Conclusions: LED caused sufficient curing of Resin-Modified Glass Ionomer like QTH even though the top surface of the samples cured with it had significantly higher microhardness.



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159489

Survey of Compliance with Tobacco Cessation Guideline at Dental Setting in Iran

A. EBN AHMADY, and M.H. KHOSHNEVISAN, Department of Community Oral Health, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: aebnahmady@dent.sbm.ac.ir

Session Title: Behavioral, Epidemiologic and Health Services Research

Keywords: Tobacco and compliance; dental

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Dental Research Center, School of Dentistry, SBMU

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate compliance with recommended tobacco cessation practice guideline in dental setting.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, stratified sampling was used and descriptive statistics, percentages, and frequencies were computed for all study variables. The contents of the primarily structured questionnaire were designed based on the US clinical practice guideline on tobacco cessation program and the preliminary research and its psychometric properties were evaluated in terms of face and content validity. The reliability coefficient (Cronbach alpha) of the questionnaire was assessed through test-retest on a group of 25 dentists and students.

Results: The majority of the respondents from both groups were aware of the tobacco's effect on oral health. Surprisingly, a significant proportion of dentists and senior dental students said they did not have a training program in tobacco cessation program. The students preferred more to be actively involved in asking and advising and assessing patients to quit than in assisting and arranging; however, dentists were far more likely to ask patients about smoking than to provide actual cessation support. An overwhelming majority had positive attitudes toward tobacco cessation program, but also identified of major barriers to adherence.

Conclusions: Compliance with the guideline is not sufficient at present. The findings point to significant receptivity on the part of dentists and dental students to engaging in tobacco cessation counseling and also to a number of barriers that could be addressed through provision of training and resources



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Digital Radiopacity of Resin Composites with Various Target Distance/Exposure Setups

F. ABESI¹, F. ABESI², S. HAGHANIFAR², and A. POURSATTAR BEJEHMIR³, ¹Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, School of Dentistry, Babol University of Medical Sciences, Babol, Iran, ²Babol University of Medical Sciences, Babol, Iran, ³Dentistry student research comitee, Babol university medical science, Babol, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: arashpoorsattar@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral Medicine, Pathology and Radiology

Keywords: Dental materials, Digital image analysis and Radiology

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is dr_haghianifar@yahoo.com.

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Abstract

Objectives: Commonly, Clinicians are encountered cases difficult to interpret whether the adjacent radiopacities are normal or pathologic. Besides, using the resin composites, a question may be raised whether which material actually met ADA/ANSI criteria and which setting is proper to obtain a quality digital radiography with a reliable diagnosis of recurrent caries from the adjacent dental materials, normal dentin or pulp chamber.

Methods: Seven different resin composites samples (A 2 shade, 5 sample of each material in order to reduce the sample bias) were prepared in 1-mm thickness and exposed in six target distance/exposure setups (i.e., 0.2s, 40cm, 0.2s, 30cm; 0.16s, d=30cm; 0.12, d=30cm, 0.12s, d=15cm; 0.2s d=15cm) along with a 12-step aluminum step wedge (PSP, Soredex, Finland) at 70Kvp. Thereafter, radiopacities were calculated in Digora (Version 2.6) environment, measured at 5 predefined area of each sample, in order to reduce the measurement bias. Thereafter, the linear regression model of aluminum thickness and radiopacity was built and used to convert the dental materials radiopacity to the equivalent aluminum thickness.

Results: Equivalent aluminum thickness of 1-mm thickness samples were significantly differed ($p<0.001$): FiltekP60 (4.68 ± 0.35 mm), FiltekZ250 (5.79 ± 0.38 mm), Clearfil (4.84 ± 0.35 mm), Herculite (5.63 ± 0.3 mm), Vita-l-science (4.34 ± 0.72 mm), Opellis (4.70 ± 0.15 mm) and Heliomloar (3.37 ± 0.31 mm). In addition, radiopacities were significantly differed, when measured in various setups ($p<0.001$). The radiopacity was best predicted at 0.2s, d=15cm ($y=53.4 + 14x$, $r=0.985$), followed by 0.12s, d=15 ($y=116.81 + 9.87x$, $r=0.973$) and 0.2s, d=30cm ($y=124.48 + 10.14x$, $r=0.961$).

Conclusions: All tested resin composites met the minimum ADA requirements for equivalent 1-mm aluminum radiopacity. Proper exposure and target distance setup could be introduced as either 0.2s, 15cm; 0.12s, 15cm or 0.2s, 30cm setups, when a digital system is applied.



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159496

Synthesis of Polypropylenefumarate for Use in Bone Tissue Engineering

Y. REZAEI, Department of Dental Materials, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and F. NAJAFI, Resin and Additives, Institute for Color Science and Technology, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: yrezaei@razi.tums.ac.ir

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Bone repair, Tissue engineering and UV-curable PPF

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: For bone tissue engineering, major issues of tissue engineering scaffolds include the use of appropriate matrix materials for scaffolds, control of porosity and pore characteristics of scaffolds, mechanical strength of scaffolds, scaffold degradation properties, and bioactivity of scaffolds. One promising candidate material of this type is poly propylene fumarate (PPF), an unsaturated linear polyester that can be modified or crosslinked. PPF degrades by simple hydrolysis of the ester bonds and the degradation time depends on polymer characteristics such as molecular weight, and crosslinking density. Fumarate-based polymers are good candidates for bone tissue engineering scaffolds because their mechanical and degradation properties can easily be tailored toward specific applications.

Methods: UV-curable PPF was synthesised in two-step reaction. The first of reaction, bishydroxypropyl fumarate diester intermediate was prepared by diethyl fumarate and propylene glycol in present of $ZnCl_2$. Next PPF was synthesized by polycondensation of bis(hydroxypropyl) fumarate intermediate and producing propylene glycol. The PPF was characterized by HNMR, FTIR and GPC. Formulation of UV-curable PPF was achieved by triethyleneglycol diacrylate and Irgacure 184. Cross linked PPF morphology was assessed by SEM.

Results: This study characterize the photoinitiated cross-linking of the biodegradable polyester PPF. The temperature within the scaffolds during UV exposure was monitored and was significantly low. A relative level of cross-linking was determined by inspecting the carbon-carbon double bond stretching . As individual FTIR peak heights are concentration dependent, a ratio of C=C to C=O peak heights may indicate a level of cross-linking within a sample.

Conclusions: We have successfully synthesized crosslinked PPF by using a photocross-linking agent to use it in fabricating PPF scaffolds with sintering method. We expect this UV cross-linking method will prove to be a useful technique for synthesizing cross-linked PPF to apply in PPF Scaffolds in bone tissue engineering.



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The Effectiveness of Metronidazole Gel on Dry Socket

S. SHAKOUIE, and A. SALEM MILANI, Department of Endodontics, School of Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: Sshakouie@hotmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Bacterial and Oral surgery

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Impacted third molar surgeries are common in dental settings. Post-operation complications including pain and dry socket are also common. Reducing these complications is one of the necessities in oral surgeries. Although a few studies have found prophylactic metronidazole as an effective means of preventing dry socket, in most of these studies interventional factors have not been controlled properly.

Therefore, the present study was aimed at evaluating the effect of metronidazole on prevention of pain and dry socket after controlling the interventional factors.

Methods: A clinical trial was conducted in double-blinded manner on 42 patients with two mandibular impacted third molars. In each subject, both third molar teeth in mandible were selected, one as control. In case group, metronidazole gel (25%) was placed in the socket after tooth extraction. All operations were carried out by one oral surgeon under same circumstances. Demographic data, and pain and dry socket were evaluated by clinical examination and completing questionnaires 4 days after surgery. The interval between two surgeries was at least one month. The data were statistically analyzed by SPSS and Fisher's exact test.

Results: Four days following surgery, 3 subjects in the case group (3.6%) and 5 subjects in the control group (6%) experienced dry socket. There was no statistically significant difference between the cases and controls ($P=0.72$).

Conclusions: Metronidazole gel (25%) placement in the socket is not efficient in reducing complications after surgical removal of third molars.

Keywords: Metronidazole, Impacted third molar surgery, Dry socket



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159500

Evaluation of Relationship between OPG Levels in PICF Peri-Implant Mucosa

A. NABAVIZADEH¹, F. SARLATI², M. SATTARI³, A. GHORBANI GAZAR⁴, and F. FAKHRI¹, ¹Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry Research Club, Student Research Committee, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ²Department of Periodontics, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran, ³Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ⁴Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: alinabavizadeh@gmail.com

Session Title: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Implantology

Keywords: Immunology, Implants and Periodontal disease

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Osteoprotegerin (OPG), a member of the TNF receptor family, is a soluble molecule which inhibits bone resorption by binding to its ligand RANKL. The aim of this investigation was to determine the level of OPG in periimplant crevicular fluid (PICF) and the possible relationship between its presence with the peri-implant tissues status.

Methods: Design of this article was case-control. 13 implants with symptoms of peri-implantitis, 14 implants with symptoms of peri-implant mucositis & 13 healthy implants were analyzed. filter paper strips were used to collect PICF for 30 seconds in the base of the pocket from each implant, therefore 80 samples were collected. PICF level of sRANKL was determined by ELISA. Spearman's correlation were used to relate biochemical data & clinical parameters.

Results: Mean OPG concentration in healthy implants was (19.33+1.73), in peri-implant mucositis group was (19.14+1.31) & in peri-implantitis group was (19.13+1.14). However, there was not a significant difference in OPG concentration between groups ($P=0.85$). OPG concentration showed no significant difference when the healthy implants were compared to the diseased ones (peri-implant mucositis & peri-implantitis) ($P=0.57$). There was no correlation between OPG concentration & clinical parameters (PPD, GI, PI) when the samples were compared as a whole. However, comparing the groups separately, there was a correlation between PI & OPG concentration within the samples of peri-implantitis group. ($P=0.026$)

Conclusions: As we hypothesized OPG concentration in healthy implants is higher in comparison to the diseased ones. As the disease progresses OPG level decreases. Thus, it is reasonable to consider OPG concentration in PICF as a strong marker of the condition of peri-implant tissues.



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159501

Iranian Dental Educators' View Regarding Production of Scientific Dental Articles

H. GHASEMI, Department of Community Oral Health, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: ha.ghasemi@sbmu.ac.ir

Session Title: Behavioral, Epidemiologic and Health Services Research

Keywords: Epidemiology, Health services research and Outcome (Health)

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Dental Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

Abstract

Objectives: The present study aims to evaluate the barriers to the production of scientific dental articles in dental schools in Iran based on the opinions of dental educators.

Methods: A self-administered questionnaire was distributed among dental educators of all Iranian dental schools in June 2010. The respondents rated their agreement with ten statements about what hinder them from producing scientific dental articles based on a 5-grade Likert scale. The statements included issues like: load of clinical work, financial and job promotional incentives, required skills for English and scientific writing, and physical condition for writing in the faculty.

Results: Totally, 330 filled questionnaires from 14 out of 18 dental schools were received. Of all respondents, 52% were male, with mean age of 41.0 years ($SD \pm 8.4$). Close to two-third of the respondents rated "absence of a professional English editor", "no competency for scientific writing in English", "Inappropriate condition for article writing (suitable space and related facilities) in the dental school", and "high load of clinical work in the school", as the four most prevalent barriers to the production of scientific dental articles.

Conclusions: The amount of scientific dental articles in Iran is small in relation to the number of present dental schools. To expand the share of Iran in the production of scientific dental articles, related competencies must be enhanced and suitable condition for scientific writing must be provided.



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159550

Evaluating the Effect of Buccal Corridor Size on Smile Attractiveness

F. BAHRAMNIA¹, M. OSHAGH², H. ZARIF², and A. SARDARIAN¹, ¹Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry Research Club, Student Research Committee, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ²Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: fateme_bahramnia@yahoo.com

Session Title: Diagnostic Sciences and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: buccal corridor

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: An attractive smile helps people feel more self-confident and look younger. One of the more controversial aspects of smile attractiveness pertains to buccal corridor size. There is no previous study by those with artistic knowledge that has assessed the esthetic considerations of buccal corridor size. The purpose of this study was to observe whether the size of buccal corridors has an impact on smile attractiveness evaluated by lay people, dental students, and art students.

Materials and Methods: Colored posttreatment photographs with posed smiles of two subjects (one male, one female) were selected. The maxillary posterior dentitions were digitally altered to produce different buccal corridor sizes: narrow (28% buccal corridor), medium-narrow (22% buccal corridor), medium (15% buccal corridor), medium-broad (10% buccal corridor), and broad (2% buccal corridor). The 5 images of each subject were paired into 11 possible combinations and presented to three groups: art students, dental students, and lay people, who compared the two images in each pair for smile attractiveness. The statistical tests used were Wilcoxon signed rank test and Mann-Whitney test.

Results: Minimal and excessive buccal corridors were the least attractive when judged by three groups. All groups preferred smaller buccal corridors for the male subject and larger buccal corridors for the female subject. No significant judging differences were found between male and female judges from among art and dental students.

Conclusions: Minimal or excessive buccal corridors should be included in the problem list during orthodontic diagnosis and treatment planning.



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159552

Association Between Oral Lichen Planus and Helicobacter Pylori Infection

F. FAKHRI¹, S. POURSHAHIDI², H. EBRAHIMI³, S. FARJADIAN⁴, and A. NABAVIZADEH¹, ¹Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry Research Club, Student Research Committee, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ²Department of Oral medicine, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ³Department of Oral medicine, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ⁴Department of Immunology, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: fakhri_farnaz@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral Health Research

Keywords: Bacterial, Infection and Lichen Planus

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Lichen planus is a common inflammatory mucocutaneous disease. Etiology of lichen planus is unknown but many factors such as Helicobacter pylori are suggested as risk factors for lichen planus. This study was performed to evaluate the relationship between H. pylori infection and oral lichen planus.

Methods: In this study, 41 patients with oral lichen planus and 82 sex-age matched healthy controls without any kind of mucocutaneous diseases were included. The level of anti H. pylori antibody (IgG) was measured in the serum using ELISA method.

Results: Patients with oral lichen planus had a lower prevalence of anti H. pylori antibody (IgG) compared to controls (65.9% vs 51.2%) but this difference was not significant.

Conclusions: There was not a significant difference in Anti H.pylori IgG seropositivity between cases and controls.



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Effect of a Herbal Mouth Wash on Bad Breath Reduction

S. POURSHAHIDI¹, H. EBRAHIMI², M. DARVISHI³, and A. NIKPOUR², ¹Department of Oral medicine, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ²Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ³Department of Oral Medicine, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: purshahidi@sums.ac.ir

Session Title: Oral Medicine, Pathology and Radiology

Keywords: Antimicrobial agents/inhibitors, Halitosis and Oral hygiene

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Bad breath (halitosis) is a common complication in 30% of the population and have social and psychological consequences. Halitosis causes is divided into two categories, intra oral and extra oral causes. It can be treated by scaling, restoration of caries, and use of the dorsal tongue scraper. The most effective way to reduce bad breath is following oral hygiene instruction and using mouthwashes as a complimentary. There are chemical and herbal mouthwashes and Persica is an herbal one. Here we studied on the effect of Persica on bad breath reduction and compared it with placebo.

Methods: In this cross sectional study 100 volunteers (32 males with a mean age of 32.9 and 68 females with a mean age of 28.4) were selected by convenience sampling. They all had Organoleptic scores measurements (OM) equal and more than 2 and Winkle Tongue Coating Index (WTCI)equal and more than 4 were entered. Participants were randomly assigned to Persica or placebo group. After a week, patients were evaluated for the second time. Data were transferred to SPSS 17 and analysed with nonparametric statistical methods and analysis including Mann-Whitney U test and Wilcoxon test.

Results: Using Persica for a week as mouthwash reduced OM ($p=0.0008$) and WTCI ($P=0.0002$)and compared with placebo, significantly reduced the average WTCI($P=0.0003$),but there was no statistical meaning in the average degree of OM reduction($p=0.122$). Using placebo as mouthwash reduced OM ($p=0.0009$) and WTCI ($p=0.0004$), too.

Conclusions: Using Persica as mouthwash reduced OM and WTCI significantly. Although the placebo reduced these tow, but its efficacy determined lower than Persica in WTCI reduction.



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Comparing Triamcinolon and Clobetasol Mucosadhessors Effect on Oral Ulcer

H. EBRAHIMI¹, S. POURSHAHIDI², Z. JAFARI ASHKAVANDI³, and F. FARSHAD², ¹Department of Oral medicine, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ²Oral and Maxillofacial Medicine Dept, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ³Oral pathology Dept, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: hebrahimi@sums.ac.ir

Session Title: Oral Medicine, Pathology and Radiology

Keywords: Inflammation, Oral mucosa and corticosteroids

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Corticosteroid therapy is the most common treatment method for vesicular or erosive lesions of oral mucosa. A wide range of these lesions can be controlled using topical corticosteroids. This topical treatment is significantly efficient and has lower side effects in comparison with systemic treatment. Adcortyl ointment contains 0.1% triamcinolone which is a long-medium effect corticosteroid. Clobetasol propionate is an efficent corticosteroid ,too. Here we are to compare the effect of clobetasole and triamcinolone mucoadhesions on oral mucosal ulcers.

Methods: This study was conducted on 21 rabbits , 9 of them were classified in group A(treated with Adcortyl), 9 of them were classified in group B (treated with Colobetasol) and 3 of them in group C (no treatment).after inducing bilateral ulcer in buccal mucosa of all samples in day 0, we applied the medications on their buccal mucosal ulcer after general anesthesia ,daily. We evaluated the ulcers clinically and then biopsy the ulcers for histopathologic evaluation on days1,3, and 7. From the histopathological point of view we focused on 4 variables: inflammatory cell rate, inflammation type, fibroplasias and epithelialization

Results: Group B had a lower inflammation rate in comparison with group A, and both groups had a lower inflammation rate in comparison with group C. There was a significant difference between group A and B in inflammation type and fibroplasias. In 7th day Adcortyle couldn't be as much as Clobetasol efficient in reducing acute inflammation rate and inserting giant cell and macrophage in bachground of ulcer. Furthermore fibroplasias rate was higher in group B in comparision with group A in 7th day.

Conclusions: There was no statistical significant difference between the groups maybe because of few samples but some differences was observed.



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159562

Survey of Reasons For Extraction of Permanent Teeth in Tehran

M. JAFARIAN, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Iran Center for Dental Research, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and [A. ETEBARIAN](#), School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: arghavan.etebarian@gmail.com

Session Title: Oral Health Research

Keywords: Caries, Periodontal disease and Tooth extraction

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is
drmjaf@hotmail.com.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Iran center of Dental Research of Shahid Beheshti University (89-01-92-7621)

Abstract

Objectives: While substantial proportion of the population of Tehran continue to have their teeth extracted, little is known about the reasons for this loss. The aim of this survey was to investigate the primary reasons for extraction of permanent teeth and their correlations with age, gender, marital status, level of education, recent occupation and the history of smoking in Shahid Beheshti Dental school and two related dental clinics in Tehran from December 2010 to May 2011.

Methods: The study population consisted of 1382 patients, 673(48.7%) males and 709(51.3%) females, aged 9-95 years from patients undergone tooth extraction for a period of 6 months.

Results: A total of 2620 teeth were extracted in 1382 patients (1.9 ± 1.9 teeth per patients). 51% of dental extractions were due to caries, 14% due to periodontal disease, 13.9% tooth impaction, 7.2% for orthodontic reasons, 4.1% prosthetic reasons and 9.4% for other reasons.

Caries was the main reason for extraction in all age groups even in elderly patients but to a lesser degree than in younger patients.

The number of teeth and reasons for their extraction show a significant association with age, gender, marital status, educational level, occupation and history of smoking.

Posterior teeth were more frequently extracted compared to anterior teeth. Third molars were the most frequently extracted teeth in both jaws, accounted for 30.11% of all extractions carried out and impaction was the main reason for their removal.

Conclusions: Despite the improvement of patients' attitude toward prevention strategies and maintaining healthy teeth, caries and periodontal disease remain the main reasons for tooth extraction in a significant proportion of population. Dental health promotion including efficient programs focusing on prevention of caries and regular periodontal assessments should be created until regular visits to dentists become a routine pattern of behavior for all.



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A Novel Software for Model Development and Volumetric Imaging

A. BAGHERPOUR, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, Dental Research Center, School of Dentistry, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: bagherpoura@mums.ac.ir

Session Title: Table CLINIC 2

Keywords: Digital image analysis, Radiology, Surgery and Volumetric Modeling

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Three-dimensional relationship of impacted mandibular third molars relative to the inferior alveolar nerve (IAN) is critical to clinical management and surgical outcomes. Recently introduced dental 3-D volumetric imaging systems coupled with manual and automatic modeling techniques allows 3-D visualization of the IAN and the third-molars. Amira is a powerful, multidisciplinary software for visualizing, manipulating, and understanding life science and bio-medical data coming from all types of sources and modalities. The aim of this study was to develop an accurate virtual model to evaluate the risk of nerve injury before surgical intervention.

Methods: Four impacted third mandibular molar sites were scanned using a cone beam volumetric imaging system (Planmeca's ProMax 3D, Helsinki, Finland). The spatial relationships of these third molars were visualized using imaging data obtained. DICOM files then imported to Amira 5.2.2 software (Visage Imaging, GmbH) and then an interactive virtual model of a proposed third molar surgical site including the third molar and the IAN was developed using the segmentation menu and surfaceGen function.

Results: The Amira volumetric findings of these third molars and IAN, have been presented and discussed.

Conclusions: An interactive virtual model using Amira was developed including the third molar and the IAN. Three-dimentional anatomical evaluation, benefits for risk assessment and cost effectiveness is valuable.

Keywords:

Digital image analysis, Radiology, Surgery, Volumetric Modeling



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Treatment of Mandibular Fracture by Two Perpendicular Mini-Plates

A. RAHPEYMA, Oral and Maxillofacial Disease Research Center, School of Dentistry, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran, and S. KHAJEHAHMADI, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, Dental Research Center, Mashad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: rahpeymaa@mums.ac.ir

Session Title: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Periodontal Research

Keywords: Anatomy, Bone, Human, Oral surgery and Trauma-fracture

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Oral and Maxillofacial Disease Research Center

Abstract

Objectives: In open reduction and internal fixation for treatment of mandibular fracture, the type of fixation technique is very important. In this study, we assessed the results of fixation of mandible by two mini-plates perpendicular to each other in the lower border of mandible for fracture treatment.

Methods: This technique was used in twenty five patients (28 fracture lines). The access to the fractures was via extraoral approach (through existing scars or incisions). The follow up was in a week, two weeks, one and six months and one year after the surgery regarding the occurrence of malocclusion or infection.

Results: From the patients who underwent surgery, only one malocclusion and no case of infection was observed.

Conclusions: This method can be used as reliable and efficient method for treatment of mandibular fracture. This method can be used instead of single miniplate or reconstruction plate in clinical situations that need both intensive fixation and rigidity.



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Construct Validity of the Persian Child Oral Health Impact Profile

I. ASGARI¹, A. EBN AHMADY², and M.H. KHOSHNEVISAN², ¹Department of Community Oral Health, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Community Oral Health, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: asgari-i@dent.sbm.ac.ir

Session Title: Oral Health Research

Keywords: Adolescence, Quality of life and Validity

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Dental Research Center of Shahid Beheshti Medical University

Abstract

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to evaluate some psychometric properties of an Oral Health Related Quality of Life (OHRQoL) instrument for implication in the population of Iranian adolescents. It aims to assess the discriminant and convergent validity and reliability of the Persian version of Child Oral Health Impact Profile (COHIP) in a representative sample of this population.

Methods: Using a multistage stratified sampling, 597 schoolchildren aged from 13 to 18 years (mean age 14.9) living in the city of Isfahan, were recruited to complete the Persian COHIP questionnaire. They were also examined for dental caries and malocclusion by two trained calibrated examiners.

Results: Overall COHIP scores ranged from 15 to 135 (mean \pm SD=103.6 \pm 18). Sixty-six percent of the students experience at least one frequent oral health-related impact during the past three months. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.89 for overall score. Discriminant validity was supported by the significant difference between COHIP scores in the caries-free group and the others ($p=0.01$). Also, it was able to differentiate among the groups by various degrees of need to orthodontic treatment ($p<0.01$). Convergent validity was confirmed by significant association between the quality of life scores and the self-perceived health and oral health rating and self-perceived treatment need ($r=0.36, 0.57, -0.40$).

Conclusions: The Persian COHIP demonstrated acceptable psychometric properties for the descriptive purposes. Some discrepancies observed between the clinical data and quality of life status is confirmed by the perceptual identity of such indices which is influenced by several overt and covert variables.



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Effect of Topical NovaMin and Naf Gel on Caries-Like Lesion

M. VAHID GOLPAYEGANI¹, A. SOHRABI², M. BIRIA³, and G. ANSARI³, ¹Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran, ³Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: profgansari@gmail.com

Session Title: Pediatric Dental Research

Keywords: Caries, Enamel, Remineralization and novamin

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this investigation was to compare the potential remineralization effect of topical NovaMin and Sodium Fluoride gel on caries like lesion in permanent teeth.

Methods: A total of 60 sound human freshly extracted teeth were subjected to a PH-cycling protocol. Specimens were randomly assigned to one of the two treatment groups with NovaMin contained dentifrice applied to Group while group 2 received a dentifrice containing 1.1% Neutral Sodium Fluoride. Pastes were applied five times after the samples received a demineralization from an earlier cariogenic challenge. Specimens were then evaluated by a Surface Micro Hardness test (SMH,25G,5s). Post-treatment SMH measurements were conducted and independent T-test was employed for statistical analysis.

Results: Mean post lesion SMH values were 221.99 ± 26.27 and 224.50 ± 28.64 for the first and second groups, respectively. Post treatment SMH values were 232.52 ± 24.34 for NovaMin and 232.03 ± 24.46 for the fluoride group. Independent T test showed a significant difference between the two different treatment protocols ($p=0.007$).

Conclusions: NovaMin dentifrice appears to have a greater effect on re-mineralization of carious-like lesions when compared to that of fluoride containing dentifrice in permanent teeth.



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Evaluation of Relation Between Angulated Implants And Bon Loss

R. TABRIZI, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, and N. ZEINI JAHROMI, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: tabmed@gmail.com

Session Title: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Periodontal Research

Keywords: Bone, Bone repair, Esthetics, Implantology and Implants

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The purpose of this clinical retrospective study was to evaluate peri-implant bone loss at the angulated implants in the anterior of jaws

Methods: Sixty two delay loading angulated implants|(in two groups of 5-15' and 15-25') were studied .All implants were evaluated during an average of 37 months after insertion. Marginal bone level was measured through radiographic examination and periodontal probing

Results: The average bone loss around the implants with the angulation of 5-15' was documented 1.04mm and it was 1.06mm in the other group. NO significant statistical difference was seen in the bone loss of these two groups. Evaluation of pocket depth in the buccal site of the implants showed mean of pocket depth in group1 was 3.4 mm and in group 2 was 3.6 mm .Statistical analyze showed no significant difference between two groups.

Conclusions: The results showed that increasing the angulation of implants in the anterior region of the jaws has no effect on the success rate of implants and bone loss around them.



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159583

Using Accurate Force Amalgam Condenser for Educational Purposes

A. FARZAN, Department of Orthodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and Z. JABER ANSARI, Department of Operative Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
Submitter's E-mail Address: dr.arash.farzan@gmail.com

Session Title: Table CLINIC 1

Keywords: Amalgams, Dental materials, Education research, Learning and Teaching

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: There is an obvious correlation between the quality of amalgam condensation and its mechanical properties. Applying an optimum force for the condensation has a great role in the process.

Methods: 20 voluntary dental students initiating a 3 month pre-clinic restorative course were entered to the study. The amalgam condensation principles were educated equally for them in a same program. At the beginning of the practical course they arranged in two 10 member groups randomly. Practical methods were educated using a novel amalgam condenser showing application of an optimum 7 mega-Pascal pressure called the Accurate Force amalgam Condenser (AFC) to a group and using a conventional one to another one for a class one restorative cavity filling. At the end of the course the pressure applied to a pressure type dynamometer was measured using a conventional condenser for all individuals for 10 reapitive times and the mean pressure applied by each person was calculated.

Results: The mean pressure applied by members of the AFC group was 7.89 MP with the standard deviation of 0.60. The same values for Conventional group in the same order was 6.49 MP and 1.47. According to paired t-test the difference between groups was statistically significant ($p=0.021$)

Conclusions: AFC can be considered as a good instrument for the education of amalgam condensation procedure to dental students.



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Weight Variations of Three Zinc Phosphate Brands After Water Immersions

E. VAHID DASTJERDI¹, A. FARZAN², M. MINA¹, S. ALIJANI¹, and S. SADR³, ¹Department of Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran,

²Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran,

³Department of Endodontics, School of Dentistry, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: dr.arash.farzan@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Cements, Dental materials, Orthodontics and zinc phosphates

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Different cements are used for cementation of orthodontic bands which have their own special sensitivity of manipulation, solubility and decompositions after setting reactions. Each of the above plays a particular role in detachment of the bands, increased possibility of caries and decalcification. The purpose of this study was to evaluate weight changes of three brands of zinc phosphate (ZP) cements.

Methods: An experimental study was designed to compare 3 type of ZP cements. The cements were categorized according to ADA 8 index and the data were analyzed with electronic balance. Weight variations were recorded after 6 weeks floating the samples in water and data were subjected to analysis using repeated ANOVA test.

Results: The mean weight loss amount of Ariadent ZP in day 42 versus the day 1 was the most(- 0.00690g). Harvard(-0.01250g) and Adhezor(-0.00733g) ZP cements came after. The changes in different times among 3 kinds of ZPs were statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: There is a significant difference in weight loss during the period of time among different types of ZP cements. Regard to each ones suggested manipulation standards by the manufacturers in this study, the differences probably comes from their compositions.



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159593

Role of Antioxidant Enzymes in Cyclosporine-Induced Gingival Hyperplasia

A. SARDARIAN¹, Z. MOSTAFAVI-POUR², A. ANDISHETADBIR³, F. ZAL⁴, and F. BAHRAMNIA¹, ¹Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry Research Club, Student Research Committee, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ²Department of Biochemistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ³Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ⁴Biochemistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: sadra.sardarian@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Implantology

Keywords: Cyclosporine, Enzymes and Periodontium-gingiva

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Gingival overgrowth (GO) occurs frequently in patients receiving cyclosporine A (CsA), as an immunosuppressant therapy, following renal transplantation. GO is characterized by enlargement of the gingiva with epithelial thickening and overproduction of extracellular matrix components. The pathogenesis of the epithelial thickening in GO is probably multifactorial and still remains obscure. Since it has been shown that the oxidative stress is one of the possible mechanisms of CsA-induced nephrotoxicity and hepatotoxicity, in this study we aimed to investigate whether the effect of CsA on the gingiva is via changing the activation patterns of Glutathion peroxidase (GPx) and Glutathione reductase (GR). For this purpose we used an in vitro model, oral epithelial cells, in an attempt to identify the cellular mechanisms underlying gingival CsA damage.

Methods: The effect of increasing concentrations (0.5-50 mg/ml) of CsA were assessed in cultured KB cells (oral epithelial cell line) following 24 and 48 hours incubation on 1) cellular integrity using MTT assay, 2) GR activity that was determined by measuring the decrease in absorption at 340 nm as NADPH was used to reduce GSSG, 3) GPx activity that was defined as the number of mmol NADPH oxidized/min/no of cells, and 4) intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) using a repeated measures experimental design.

Results: CsA exhibited a dose but not time-dependent effect on enzyme activity and ROS level. Although CsA increased intracellular level of ROS and decreased both the GPx and GR activity after 24 hours, did not significantly change those variables after 48 hours.

Conclusions: These data indicate that the effect of CsA on oral epithelial cells is associated with changes in antioxidant defense balance as well as increases the ROS that act as powerful oxidants, which might account for some of the pathological effects of this drug.



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159598

Preventive Approach of Dental Students after the Community Dentistry Course

S.Z. MOHEBBI¹, M. ESFANDIAR¹, and A.J. ABBASI², ¹Department of Community Oral Health, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: smohebbi@tums.ac.ir

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Education research, Knowledge and Preventive dentistry

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The study evaluated the effect of the theoretical course of community oral health on knowledge of and attitude towards preventive dentistry in dental students in Tehran University and assessed the students' satisfaction from the course.

Methods: The intervention group compromised the forth-year students of Tehran Dental School and the controls were the forth year students of the other big University in Tehran city who pass the community oral health course on their sixth year of study. The questionnaire of the study included the previously validated questionnaires and was assessed for content validity and reliability. The questionnaire included questions on backgrounds, knowledge and attitude of students towards preventive dentistry, and students' satisfaction from the course. The intervention was 17 weekly sessions (hours) of the community oral health course presented by 5 faculty members during the spring semester in 2010. The educational method was lecturing together with a formative short quiz in each session. The sum score for the knowledge and attitude was calculated for each person pre- and post-intervention and changes were compared between intervention and control groups. Data analysis included General Linear Model.

Results: The students mean baseline knowledge score in the intervention group was 16.9 (SD=4.0) and for the control group 16.3 (SD=3.5). Corresponding figures were 23.7 (SD=3.4) and 17 (SD=3.3) at follow-up. General linear model showed the intervention ($p<0.0001$) to be successful in increasing the students' knowledge scores on preventive dentistry. Most students (92%) were satisfied about learning several new items during the course. Among the students 57% reported their dissatisfaction from formative exams.

Conclusions: The students' knowledge was successfully increased by passing the theoretical course of community oral health delivered by teacher-centered method of lecture. Taking advantage of student-centered methods may help in changing the students' attitude towards preventive dentistry.



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159610

Autogenous Iliac Bone Grafting with PRGF in Alveolar Cleft Patients

G. SHIRANI, Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, [A.J. ABBASI](#), Oral and Maxillo-facial Surgery Dept, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and S.Z. MOHEBBI, Department of Community Oral Health, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: jabbasi@razi.tums.ac.ir

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Alveolar cleft and Oral surgery

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Efforts are made to improve the surgery results for alveolar cleft repair by adding several factors to auto grafts. This study aims to evaluate the success of autogenous iliac bone grafting with (Plasma Rich in Growth Factors (PRGF) in unilateral alveolar cleft repair.

Methods: The study population included unilateral alveolar cleft patients (n=16). The patients were assigned into grafting with iliac in combination with PRGF. All operations were carried out by the same surgeon. The outcome was measured six month later as the proportion of the remaining to the pre-surgery cleft volume. Statistical analysis was done by Two Way ANOVA and Paired t-test.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 15 years old; about half of them being male (55%). The mean pre-surgery cleft volume was 1.67 cm^3 and mean remaining bone volume was 1.14 cm^3 . The age of grafting and baseline cleft volume were not related to the success of graft.

Conclusions: The study revealed the benefits of application of growth factors in alveolar cleft repair to achieve the optimum surgery results.



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159615

Validation of the Index of Complexity, Outcome and Need (ICON)

S. TORKAN¹, H. PAKSHIR¹, H. FATTAH¹, M. OSHAGH², S. MOMENI DANAEI³, Z. HEDAYATI¹, and P. SALEHI¹,

¹Department of Orthodontics, Shiraz Orthodontic Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz,

Iran, ²Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran,

³School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Fars, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: sepideh.torkan@yahoo.com

Session Title: Diagnostic Sciences and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: Diagnosis, Occlusion and orthodontic need

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: The index of Complexity, Outcome and Need has been newly developed based on the opinion of 97 orthodontists. The aim of this study was to evaluate the validity of the need and complexity components of this index in Iran.

Methods: 6 orthodontists were asked to score pre-treatment diagnostic records of 100 patients in this study. The samples represented a uniform distribution of different types of malocclusions determined by DHC component of the IOTN index. A calibrated examiner also assessed the need and complexity of the cases based on the ICON index. 10 days later, 25% of the cases were re-scored by the panel of experts as well as the calibrated examiner.

Results: The Weighted Kappa revealed the inter-examiner reliability of the experts to be 0.63 and 0.51 for the need and complexity components, respectively. ROC curve was used to assess the validity of the ICON at the suggested international cut-off point which is set at 43. A new cut-off point was adjusted at 35.5 which shows the highest level of sensitivity and specificity for our community (0.77 and 0.78, respectively). But it failed to define definite ranges for the complexity of treatment based on the opinion of the panel of experts.

Conclusions: ICON is a valid index in assessing the need for treatment when the cut-off point is adjusted to 35.5. As for complexity of treatment, the index is not validated for our society.



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159617

Effect of First Permanent Molar Space Closure on Facial Height

A. MEHDIPOUR, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, IA, Iran, and A. SHOWKATBAKHSH, Department of Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: mehdipoor_aida@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: molar

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Orthodontic closure of lower first permanent molar space is one the acceptable and important treatments in the patients with extracted lower first permanent molars.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate changes of anterior facial height following orthodontic mesial movement of the posterior teeth

Methods: Ten adult patients with the mean age of 27 years that were undergone orthodontic mesial movement of posterior teeth for first permanent molar space closure in a private practice , were chosen.cephalometric variables befor and after treatment were measured and statistical analysis were accomplished.

Results: LAFH(Lower anteior facial height),TAFH,GoGn-SN,Occ-SN,Yaxis,U1 to SN,L1 to GoGn variables were decreased.Decreases in LAFH,TAFH,GoGn-SN were significant.UAFH,Jaraback index,U1 to L1 were increased.Increases in Jaraback index,U1 to L1 were significant .

Conclusions: The results of this study showed that orthodontic closure of lower first permanent molar space caused to decrease in lower anterior facial height.



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159619

Effect of Hypoallergenic Gloves on Hypersensitivity Reactions

S. BANAVA¹, S. MOJALLAL², and B. AFJEHSOLEYMANI², ¹Department of Restorative Dentistry, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran, ²Restorative Dentistry, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: sbanava@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Latex, Hypoallergenic and Outcome (Health)

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is sbanava@yahoo.com.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Gloves are one of the protective barriers in preventing cross-infection during dental treatments. Most of the gloves are made of Natural Rubber Latex (NRL) which causes them to be allergenic. Hypoallergenic or powdered-free low protein gloves and non-latex gloves are used as alternatives to NRL gloves. The aim of this clinical study was to evaluate the effect of using hypoallergenic gloves on hypersensitivity reactions of dental students during dental treatments.

Methods: 149 last year dental students were given a questionnaire to define the students who were sensitive to NRL. The 47 sensitive students were classified as grades 1 to 4 according to their signs and symptoms. They used latex gloves for two weeks and hypoallergenic gloves for the next following fourteen days. Their signs and symptoms (hand redness, dryness, burning sensation, blister formation, inflammation) were recorded after each 2-week period. The results were statistically analyzed using Wilcoxon signed ranks, Sign, Mann-Whitney, Spearmans rho, and chi-Square tests ($\alpha=0.05$).

Results: From 149 students, 47 (%31.5) had a history of allergy to latex gloves, (7 male and 40 female). 100% of grade 1, 80% of grade 2, 30% of grade 3 and 50% of grade 4 participants recovered completely. Statistical analysis revealed that signs and symptoms of sensitive individuals relieved completely or partially by hypoallergenic gloves ($p<0.001$).

Conclusions: Using hypoallergenic gloves could be beneficial to reduce hypersensitivity reactions.



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159620

Effect of Probiotic Yogurt on Strptococcus Mutans

S. BANAVA¹, D. NIKNAM¹, M. AHOORAN², and M.J. KHARRAZIFARD³, ¹Department of Restorative Dentistry, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran, ²Pasteur Veterinary Laboratory, Tehran, Iran, ³Research Center of Dental Faculty, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: sbanava@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Bacterial, Diet and Preventive dentistry

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is
sbanava@yahoo.com.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives : Dental caries is a bacterial, transmissible and multifactorial disease causing demineralization of enamel. One group of the products which is studied several times as an effective factor on cariogenic bacteria are "probiotic products". The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of probiotic yogurt on the survival of streptococcus mutans.

Methods: In this experimental double blind study two kinds of yogurts were compared according to their effect on survival of streptococcus mutans: 1) Non-probiotic yogurt and 2) Probiotic yogurt (containing Bifidobacterium lactis, Lactobacillus delbrueckii, Lactobacillus acidophilus). Three tests were done on each yogurt sample; while the Co-culture test evaluated the net effect of each bacteria on the Streptococcus mutans (ATCC35668), in the Disc diffusion method the effect of extract of probiotic bacteria was investigated. Finally, in the Diffusion Well method, the Streptococcus mutans was cultured in its special culture area and two 10mm hole were punched on the area. Each of the mentioned tests was repeated three times. Data were analyzed by Kruskal-Wallis test at alpha 0.05.

Results: The results of this study revealed that the probiotic bacteria existing in the probiotic yogurt could have a negative effect on the growth of streptococcus mutans ($p<0.05$) and decrease its number. This effect was significant after 24 hours ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: Consumption of probiotic yogurt can decrease the number of streptococcus mutans. More studies need to be done regarding the time and frequency of consumption of these products to see if they have caries prevention effect.



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159623

Self Retractor Bite Block (SRBB)

A.H. SHAHIDI BONJAR, Students' Research Committee, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: shahidiah@gmail.com

Session Title: Table CLINIC 1

Keywords: Bite Block, Muscle, Oral surgery, Stress and TMJ and masticatory muscles

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is mnouri76@yahoo.com.

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Abstract

Objectives: To attain patient's mouth open and wide enough during dental or maxillofacial surgical operations.

Methods: In both conscious and unconscious patients, or in non-cooperative children, SRBB provides the dentist or surgeon with patient's mouth wide and open enough throughout the operations. SRBB structural would be provided in detail.

Results: SRBB provides better vision and instrumental accessibility in the process of dental operations.

Conclusions: SRBB can become a very practical common tool in any maxillofacial surgical operations in which patient's mouth needs to be kept well open and wide. It works exceptionally well in unconscious patients whom their mouth cannot be kept open by themselves. SRBB provides more convenience for both patient and practitioner compared to conventional methods. SRBB is registered as a new innovation in dentistry in Iranian National Patent Organization.



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159624

Cotton Roll Applicator (CRA)

A.H. SHAHIDI BONJAR, Students' Research Committee, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and [S. SHAHRIARI](#), Students' Research Committee, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti Medical University, Tehran, Iran, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: shahidiah@gmail.com

Session Title: Table CLINIC 2

Keywords: Cotton Roll, Dental materials, Dentin, Dentin bonding agents and Saliva

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is mnouri76@yahoo.com.

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Abstract

Objectives: Minimising saliva moisture in vicinity of carved cavities or root canals is crucial prior to applying filling materials. Throughout the filling process, carved tooth or filed root should be well isolated and maintained dry from moisture to ensure desirable bonding. The aim was to design and build an applicable tool to perform such a task.

Methods: CRA structural components consist of Flexible stainless Steel Wire, Major and Minor Connectors which support cotton rolls in tooth collar above buccal and lingual vestibules, to absorb moisture and maintain working tooth dry.

Results: CRA supports cotton rolls and efficiently adsorbs salivary moisture from vicinity of carved or root canalled tooth during filling processes.

Conclusions: CRA ensures better bonding of filling materials and minimises post operational failures. It resists bending and corrosion. CRA is autoclavable, but since it is simple and relatively cheap, it can be single-use and be disposed of properly. It is registered as a new innovation in dentistry in Iranian National Patent Organization.



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159627

How Will Mandibular M3 Surgery Affect Periodontal Parameters of M2?

R. TABRIZI, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, and [M. GHOLAMI](#), Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: gholami42143@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Periodontium-gingiva, Surgery, Teeth and Third molar

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: There is controversy about the incidence of periodontal defect at the distal aspect of the second molars after surgical extraction of the third molars. The aim of our study was evaluation of the periodontal parameters; probing depth and attachment level, on the distobuccal aspect of the second molars after surgical extraction of the impacted third molars.

Methods: Fifty patients enrolled in the study; 42 of them completed the study. The mean age of the sample was 20.9(range, 18 to 25) years. All teeth were mesioangular impacted mandibular third molars categorized at C1 class based on the Pell and Gregory classification.

Results: The results of this study showed that routine surgical management of impacted mesioangular third molars resulted in statistically significant increased probing depth on the distal aspect of the mandibular second molars but the changes in attachment level were not statistically significant.

Conclusions: The Pearson test of correlation showed a positive relationship between age and an increase in the probing depth, but this relationship did not show between age and attachment level changes.



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Push-out Bond Strength of AH26 Sealer Using Two Irrigation Combinations

M.A. MOZAYENI, Iranian Center for Endodontic research, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, Y. MOHAMMAD ZADEH, Private practice, Tehran, Iran, P. PAYMANPOUR, Department of Endodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, R. HAJ REZAEI, Department of Orthodontics, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran, and **M. MOZAYENI**, Dental Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: Payam_paymanpour@yahoo.com

Session Title: Restorative and Endodontic Research

Keywords: AH26, Irrigation, Endodontics and Sealants

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Iranian Center for Endodontic Research

Abstract

Objectives: During endodontic procedures, the smear layer is formed as a result of mechanical instrumentation of the canal. Combination of EDTA and NaOCl is widely used for removal of the smear layer. Application of MTAD as final irrigant subsequent to initial irrigation of 1.35% NaOCl has been proposed to increase clinical efficiency, biocompatibility and prolonged intracanal antibacterial activity. Considering the importance of adhesion of endodontic sealers to the dentin walls of a prepared root canal, the present study evaluated push-out bond strength of AH26 sealer using final irrigation of MTAD and EDTA+NaOCl in vitro.

Methods: 65 single-rooted teeth were prepared endodontically with the same chemomechanical technique and were randomly divided into three groups based on their final irrigation regimen: 17% EDTA+5.25% NaOCl group ($n=30$), MTAD group ($n=30$) and control group ($n=5$). Obturation of the canals was performed with gutta-percha and AH26 sealer. All teeth were sectioned in order that two specimens of 1mm thickness were obtained from the coronal and the middle one third of each root resulting in 60 specimens for each experimental group and 10 specimens for control group.

Results: In MTAD group, mean micropush-out bond strength of AH26 sealer to dentin walls was obtained 2.23 MPa compared to 2.0 MPa for EDTA+NaOCl group. The mean bond strength of AH26 sealer to dentin walls was significantly greater using MTAD and EDTA+NaOCl compared to saline (control group) final irrigation and the highest value was for MTAD group.

Conclusions: MTAD final rinse significantly increased micropush-out bond strength of AH26 sealer to canal dentin walls compared with EDTA+NaOCl.



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Socio-Economic Inequalities in Oral Health Among Adults in Tehran, Iran

Z. GHORBANI, and A. EBN AHMADY, Department of Community Oral Health, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: dryaszg@yahoo.com

Session Title: Behavioral, Epidemiologic and Health Services Research

Keywords: Socio-economic inequality

Intends to withdraw abstract if preferred mode is not assigned.

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Oral health is a subject of socioeconomic disparities well evident in most of countries. Although knowledge or attitudes of oral health and preventive dental care behaviors are associated with oral health outcomes, they could not justify existing inequalities in oral health. The aim of the study was to assess inequalities in adults' oral health status including missing teeth and perceived oral health in Tehran, Iran.

Methods: 1100 stratified random sample of Iranian adults participated in the present telephone survey. Kish-table was used to choose the sample from a household. Self-reported oral health was evaluated by two different measures: extracted teeth and a three-item quality of life measure including questions about pain, chewing ability and communication.

Results: The mean \pm SD of extracted teeth were 1.28 ± 2.26 . 29% of samples reported having pain in the last three months, while the prevalence of chewing and communication problems were 19% and 3%. The overall oral health-related quality of life was reported to be good. The Odds Ratio (20% highest to 20% lowest socio-economic status scores) and 95% CI of extracted teeth was 0.737 (0.654, 0.832). In the case of oral health related quality of life, there was no significant difference between top and bottom socio-economic groups.

Conclusions: There were socio-economic disparities in extracted teeth among Iranian adults, but no disparities were found in the field of oral health related quality of life.



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159631

The Effect of Bisphosphonate Treatment on Healing of Extraction Sockets

H. BEHNIA, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Iran Center for Dental Research, Dentodacial Deformities Research Center, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Theran, Iran, A. KHOJASTEH, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dental Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, [G. MORAD](#), Dental Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, S.G. DASHTI, Dental Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, M.M. DEHGHAN, Department of Clinical Sciences, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran, S. SHAHAB, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, School of Dentistry, Shahed University, Tehran, Iran, and F. MASHHADI ABBAS, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: golnaz.morad@gmail.com

Session Title: Oral Medicine, Pathology and Radiology

Keywords: Bisphosphonate, Bone, Oral surgery, Surgery and Wound healing

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Dental Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran Karafarin Bank, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

Objectives: To appraise the effect of bisphosphonate therapy on tissue healing following oral surgeries, an animal experiment was conducted including tooth extraction, bone grafting, and implant placement. The current paper reports clinical and histologic observations of extraction socket healing.

Methods: Twelve healthy adult female mongrel dogs were assigned to two experimental and one control groups ($n=4$ each). The experimental groups received oral alendronate (ALN, 3.5mg/kg/week) or IV pamidronate (PAM, 4.5mg/kg/week), for twelve months. Subsequently, concentrations of serum C-terminal cross-linking telopeptide of type I collagen (CTX) were measured. The bilateral first and second premolars were extracted in each animal. After 8 weeks, in case of bone necrosis in extraction areas, sequestra were collected for histologic appraisal.

Results: CTx levels were lower in the experimental groups. After 8 weeks, wound healing was suppressed in both experimental groups (more severe in the PAM group). Bone necrosis involved the entire alveolar bone in the PAM group and the upper rim of the alveoli in the ALN group. Histological appraisal demonstrated empty osteocyte lacunae in samples from PAM-treated animals. In specimens from ALN group, areas of necrotic bone were distinguished along with evidence of active bone remodeling.

Conclusions: One- year treatment with high doses of ALN/ PAM was associated with alveolar bone necrosis in dogs. The impairing effects of IV PAM on extraction socket healing were more severe in comparison to oral ALN. Within the limitations of this study, CTx test demonstrated the decreased bone turnover related to BP therapy; the readings however did not signify the severity of bone turnover reduction.



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159632

Evidence-Based Dentistry Concepts in Curricula of North American Dental Institutions

R. HASSANIZADEH, Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, S. YAZDANI, Education Development Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and F. BAHREINI, Dental Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: rahele.hassani@gmail.com

Session Title: Behavioral, Epidemiologic and Health Services Research

Keywords: Evidence, Curriculum

The presenter is a Graduate student.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Dental Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

Abstract

Objectives: According to American Dental Education Association (ADEA), graduates of pre-doctoral dental programs must be competent to evaluate and integrate best research outcomes with clinical expertise and patient values for evidence-based practice. This study aimed to probe courses/integrated courses leading to transmission of knowledge and skills of evidence-based dentistry (EBD) to dental student at North American Dental Institutions in 2011.

Methods: The pre-doctoral curricula of 71 dental institutions including 62 US dental schools and 9 Canadian dental schools were considered. Concepts covering evidence-based approach were extracted from the course lists and/or course descriptions. The independent and integrated courses identified, were summarized into six subheadings including critical thinking, information mastery, research methodology, critical appraisal, clinical decision making and a combination of two or more concepts of EBD.

Results: There were no curricular data available for 6 US dental institutions. 50 dental curricula contained at least one course title covering knowledge and/or skills of EBD. 2 integrated course titles in basic sciences phase and 26 integrated course titles in 12 fields of clinical sciences were identified. 7 independent course titles regarding critical thinking, 6 regarding information mastery, 10 regarding critical appraisal, 30 regarding research methodology and 2 regarding clinical decision making were extracted from available curricula. 20 independent course titles were also found which were combinations of two or more concepts of EBD.

Conclusions: Competency in essentials of EBD is a significant component of most North American dental institutions' pre-doctoral curricula.



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159640

Effects of Tongue Crib in Treatment of Skeletal Cl III Malocclusions

A. SOHRABI, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran, A. SOHRABI, Department of Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics, School of Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran, and A. ESFAHANI MARAGHI, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: azin.sohrabi@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Growth & development, Malocclusion, Orthodontics and tongue crib

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the dental and skeletal effects of tongue crib in treatment of skeletal Cl III malocclusions

Methods: In this Quasiexperimental before-after study 12 patients were treated with Tongue crib. It was a removable appliance which was used for at least 16 hours a day. Patients were under treatment for approximately a year and at the end of treatment a cephalogram was taken for each patient.

Results: An increase in SNA was seen which represents the more anterior position of the maxilla. The anterior-posterior growth of the mandible was continued. The mandibular incisors were retruded and maxillary incisors showed a protrusion. Forward rotation of the maxilla was seen and no significant change in soft tissue was observed in nasolabial region.

Conclusions: Tongue crib is effective in treatment of skeletal and dental Cl III malocclusions in maxillary deficient patients and causes maxillary protraction and so improve the sagittal relationship of the jaws.



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159641

Acid and Alkaline Phosphatase Levels in GCF During Orthodontic Tooth Movement

M. FARAHANI, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, S.M.R.M.R. SAFAVI, Dental Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Theran, Iran, [F. YOUNESSIAN](#), Department of Orthodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and S.O. DIANAT, Department of Endodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: farnaz.younessian@gmail.com

Session Title: Craniofacial Biology and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: Crevicular fluid, Enzymes and Orthodontics

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The present constituents of gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) can reflect the changes occurring in underlying tissues. The current study designed in a longitudinal pattern to determine the changes of acid and alkaline phosphatase (ACP & ALP) in GCF during orthodontic tooth movement.

Methods: An upper canines from 12 patients (mean age: 14 ± 2 years) undergoing treatment for distal movement served as the test tooth (DC), and its contralateral (CC) and antagonist (AC) canines were used as controls. The CC was included in the orthodontic appliance without orthodontic force; the AC was free from any orthodontic appliance. The clinical gingival condition was evaluated at the baseline, and 14 and 28 days after appliance placement. The GCF around the experimental teeth was harvested from mesial and distal tooth sites immediately before appliance placement, and 14 and 28 days after it and ALP and ACP concentration were determined spectrophotometrically.

Results: ALP concentration was elevated significantly in DC and CC groups at days 14 and 28 compared with the AC. In DC group, the ALP was significantly greater in mesial site than distal site, while no significant changes were found between both sites of CC. The peak level of ALP was observed in mesial site of DC at day 14. Regarding ACP, significant elevation of this enzyme was seen in DC group both in mesial and distal sites at days 14 and 28. The peak level of enzyme was seen at day 14. However, the difference between mesial and distal sites was not significant. The ACP concentration showed significant changes only in distal site of CC group, while the ACP level in mesial site of this group and the both sites of AC group remained at baseline.

Conclusions: changes of ALP and ACP levels in GCF reflect the tissue responses that occur in periodontium during orthodontic tooth movement.



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159645

Effect of Intracanal Irrigant (MTAD) on Elimination of Enterococcus Faecalis

M. ESKANDARINEZHAD, H. SADRAGHIGHI, and M. FROUG REIHANI, School of Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: eskandarinezhadmaha@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Disinfection/sterilization

Intends to withdraw abstract if preferred mode is not assigned.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives:

One of the main steps of root canal therapy has been revealed as root canal irrigation. An important requirement for an endodontic irrigant is antimicrobial activity. The purpose of this study was to determine the minimal antimicrobial concentrations of citric acid and doxycycline in combination with Tween 80 - a detergent - against Enterococcus faecalis to gain a suitable irrigant with antibacterial properties.

Methods:

In this experiment, at first antibacterial activity of citric acid solutions of different concentrations (10%,15%,20%...50%) with using of Enterococcus faecalis suspension in contact with citric acid was evaluated .Then for testing antibacterial activity of doxycycline against Enterococcus faecalis, an antibiogram disk was used. At last antibacterial activity of different concentrations of doxycycline and citric acid and Tween 80 were determined by measuring the zones of inhibitions (mm) and was compared with routine intra canal irrigants like EDTA and sodium hypochlorite. The test groups were 12 as:1, 2,3,7,8 and 9 contained citric acid 5% ,Tween 80 and doxycycline 1.5,2.5,5,15,25and 50mg/ml respectively .Group 4,5, and 6 contained citric acid 10% ,Tween 80 and doxycycline 1.5,2.5 and 5mg/ml respectively .Group 10,11and 12 were sodium hypochlorite 5.25%,EDTA 17% and citric acid 5%.

Results: Comparison between groups (1,4),(2,5),(3,6),(7,8)and (7,9) showed that differences were not significant statistically (Mann Whitney U).The difference between groups 1,2,3,7,8 and 9 was significant.(Kruskal Wallis P=0.000) Our study indicated that increasing citric acid concentration has not any effect on its antibacterial activity. Measurement of zones of inhibitions showed that increasing doxycycline concentration more than saturated point (15mg/ml) in 5% citric acid dose not increases antibacterial activity of the solutions.

Conclusions: Based on this study it seems that a solution with combination of 15mg/ml doxycycline, 5%citric acid and Tween 80 has maximum antibacterial effect on Enterococcus faecalis. Using tooth models is suggested to get more findings.



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159646

The Evaluation of Arch Width Changes in Orthodontic Treatment

H. SADR HAGHIGHI¹, M. ESKANDARINEZHAD¹, and R. DAJMAR², ¹School of Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran, ²Dental College, Tabriz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: hooman_sadr7@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Cephalometric analysis

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: To extract or not to extract?! This fundamental decision has spawned some intense debate in orthodontics. Crowding as a common problem in permanent dentition usually handled by extraction and non extraction treatment. It is well established that increase in dental arch length and width during orthodontic treatment tend to return toward pretreatment values after retention. An undocumented criticism of extraction treatment is that it results in narrower dental arches and therefore less attractive smile esthetics.

Methods: This study was performed on pretreatment and post treatment dental casts of 75 patients. Arch widths were measured from the cusp tips of the canines and first molars, using a digital caliper.

Results: Multiple regression analysis was used to evaluate the treatment changes in the arch width dimensions. The results show that intercanine arch width in both arches at the end of treatment was not significantly changed neither in extraction nor non extraction treatment. However intermolar arch width in both arches shows differences between two groups. It increased significantly in non extraction treatment, and decreased in extraction samples.

Conclusions: The results of this study indicate that intercanine arch width has no significant relationship with the type of treatment, but intermolar arch width shows statistically significant difference between two groups. We can conclude that constricted arch widths are not a usual outcome of extraction treatment, as there is no significant difference between post treatment intercanine arch width in two types of treatment.



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159648

Dental Fear and Concomitant Factors in 3-6 Years Old Children

K. SAALEM, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Gilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran, M. KOUSHA, Gilan Medictal School, Rasht, Iran, K. SALEM, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and A. SHAHABI, Private Practice, Rasht, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: k_salem@gums.ac.ir

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Anxiety and Pedodontics

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objective : The prevalence of Dental fear/anxiety as a barrier in accessing oral health care in Iranian children is poorly understood. The aims of this study were to evaluate the dental fear ,behavior management problems ,and examine the relationship between dental fear/anxiety and general anxiety , behaviour management problems as well as and parental general and dental anxiety.

Methods: In this descriptive- analytic study , the mothers of 200 children aged 3-6 were completed the questionnaires for both child and parents general and dental anxiety .Behaviour was evaluated according to Frankl scale.

Results: The mean score of dental fear was 32.15 ± 10 and the prevalence was 22.2%. There was no correlation between child's dental fear and parental dental and general fear,however the correlation between child's dental and general fear as well as behaviour management problems were significant.Girls showed more dental fear than boys.

Conclusions: According to results of this study Dental fear/anxiety seems to be more conditional and related to child's temperament than parental impact. Parental evaluation of dental fear can be used as a predictor of child's dental behaviour.



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159649

Comparison of Incisor Inclination Between Preadjusted & Standard Edgewise Methods

S. MOMENI DANAEI¹, Y. KHAKSAR², M. OSHAGH¹, A. ALIPOUR², and B. ZAMIRI³, ¹Department of Orthodontics, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ²Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran,

³Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: yasamin.khaksar@gmail.com

Session Title: Craniofacial Biology and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: Orthodontics and preadjusted; standard-edgewise

The presenter is a Graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Two main fixed orthodontic systems consist of standard edgewise and preadjusted methods. One of the goals of orthodontic treatment is avoiding too much incisor retroclination in extraction cases. The purpose of this study was to compare standard edgewise and preadjusted methods in achieving this goal.

Methods: In order to evaluate the amount of incisor retroclination, 1 to SN and IMPA angles were assessed in pre and post-treatment lateral cephalograms of 110 patients (55 patients in each treatment group) with Class II malocclusion who had all their 1st premolars extracted as part of orthodontic treatment plan. In order to compare two methods of preadjusted and standard edgewise in achieving correct incisor inclination Chi-square test was utilized.

Results: Difference of pre and post-treatment 1 to SN angle was greater in preadjusted group than in standard edgewise group and this difference was statistically significant. ($P= 0.002$) Evaluating difference of pre and post treatment IMPA angle did not show any statistically significant difference between treated groups. ($P> 0.05$)

Conclusions: Preadjusted method causes more retroclination of maxillary incisors but there is no difference between 2 methods of preadjusted and standard edgewise in amount of mandibular incisor retroclination.



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159659

Canine and Second Premolar Root Parallelism in Preadjusted and Standard-Edgewise Methods

M. OSHAGH¹, Y. KHAKSAR², S. MOMENI DANAEI¹, A. ALIPOUR², and B. ZAMIRI³, ¹Department of Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ²Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ³Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: yasamin.khaksar@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Orthodontics and preadjusted; standard-edgewise

The presenter is a Graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Standard edgewise and preadjusted methods are two main fixed orthodontic systems. One of the main goals of orthodontic treatment is having root of teeth adjacent to extraction site parallel to each other. The purpose of this study was to compare standard edgewise and preadjusted methods in achieving these goals.

Methods: For comparing root parallelism, 228 maxillary quadrants and 225 mandibular quadrants of 127 patients in whom 1st premolar had been extracted during orthodontic treatment plan were evaluated. On pre and post-treatment panoramic views long axis of canines and 2nd premolars of each quadrant were traced and the angulations between them were measured to assess root parallelism. For comparing mean value of angulations measured in post-treatment views between 2 methods of preadjusted and standard edgewise, independent T-test was used. Also, in order to compare root parallelism of canines and 2nd premolars in post-treatment panoramic views between these 2 methods, Chi-square test was utilized.

Results: Evaluating root movement and root parallelism of maxillary and mandibular canines and 2nd premolars did not show any statistically significant difference between treated groups. ($P > 0.05$)

Conclusions: There is no difference between 2 methods of preadjusted and standard edgewise in achieving favorable root parallelism of teeth adjacent to extraction site. If each of these methods is used properly good root parallelism can be achieved in most of the cases.



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159662

The Efficacy of Educational Program on The Gow-Gates Technique

F. POURDANESH, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and M. AMIRI MOGHADAM, Private Practice, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: drpourdanesh@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Anesthetics, Education research, Effectiveness and Learning

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Although Gow-Gates injection technique has many advantages including higher success rate and less positive aspiration ratio as compared to the conventional alvalolar nerve blocks but it is not commonly used by dental students. The aim of this study was to present the efficacy of educational program on the improvement of attitudes & practice of seniors dental students on the GOW-GATE technique.

Methods: 60 senior dental students (semester 10 and 11) were randomly selected from the student list and divided randomly into 2 (case and control) groups (30 student for each group).for a cased group the designed educational program was performed by a member of oral and maxillofacial surgery department staffs on the patients for all members. The students attitudes and practice were assessed before and after the educatuinal program while their scores sum was calculated .pre test and post test were done for 2 groups, the changes of the students' scores were statistically analyzed using analysis of variance for the repeated measurements.

Results: ; In the case group, the sum of the attitude and practice scores were 36.37(+ 3.51) before the study was increased to38.57 (+ 3.54) after the education. In the control group, the score of the participants were 35.23 (+4.59) and 37.57(+3.56) before and after the educational program respectively. No statically significant differences were noted in the sum of the attitudes and practice scores of the students before and after learning educational program and also as compared to the control group.

Conclusions: Regarding to the limited study ,it seems that the practical educational program of the Gow- Gates technique on the patients did not significantly affected attitudes and practice of seniors students of Shahid Beheshti dental school compare to the control group.



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159663

Perceptions of Periodontal Disease among Adults: a Qualitative Study

M. GHOLAMI¹, A. PAKDAMAN¹, and J. VIRTANEN², ¹Department of Community Oral Health, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Submitter's E-mail Address: m_gholami@razi.tums.ac.ir

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Periodontal disease and Qualitative study

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Our aim was to explore perceptions, beliefs and attitudes as well as common misconceptions in relation to periodontal health and disease among adults residing in Tehran.

Methods: A qualitative dual-methodological approach including focus group discussions and telephone interviews were conducted among adults aged 18 and above based on purposive sampling in different socio-economical regions in Tehran. After four focus group discussions data saturation was achieved and 21 telephone interviews succeeded to confirm those. Data were analysed using thematic analysis approach by means of codes and categories to develop themes.

Results: Four major themes in the analyses arouse: preventive aspects, main barriers to oral health service, social values and cultural traditional aspects. The study demonstrated good understanding in terms of prevention of periodontal disease, but lack of knowledge related to the etiology of the diseases, and disability to differentiate etiology, symptoms and prevention of dental caries and periodontal disease were revealed.

Conclusions: This study revealed a need for oral health education among Iranian adults to improve people's knowledge and change their attitudes to achieve deeper understanding regarding development and prevention of periodontal diseases.



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159664

Wedge Applicator Instrument (WAI)

A.H. SHAHIDI BONJAR, and [M. Naser Alavi](#), Students' Research Committee, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: shahidiah@gmail.com

Session Title: Table CLINIC 2

Keywords: Dental materials, Dentin, Dentin bonding agents, Saliva and Wedge

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is mnouri76@yahoo.com.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: enhance performance of wedge application in dental operations.

Methods: enhance performance of wedge application in dental operations.

Results: WAI provides a very convenient technique in wedge insertion in between adjacent teeth.

Conclusions: WAI provides more convenience compared to conventional method of wedge application. No slipper, less wedge breakage, better manoeuvre and ease of application are related to WAI performance. It is registered as a new innovation in dentistry in Iranian National Patent Organization.



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159666

Iatrogenic Damage to Adjacent Tooth During Class II Cavity Preparation

R. YAZDANI, Community Oral Health Department, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, H. KALKOU, Community Oral Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and M.R. KHAMI, Department of Community Oral Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: ryazdani@tums.ac.ir

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Caries and Iatrogenic damage

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine prevalence of iatrogenic damages to adjacent tooth during the preparation of Class II cavities among undergraduate students in dental faculty of Tehran University and Medical Science.

Methods: In this Cross sectional study, 106 posterior permanent teeth which were needed Class II treatment and approximal surfaces of adjacent teeth were sound and free of caries or fillings were selected. Thirty students were studied in 2 groups. After final preparation, approximal surfaces of adjacent teeth were completely dried by air and evaluated by dental chair's light. In doubtful cases, surfaces were evaluated with $\times 3$ magnifier. Damages were classified in 2 groups; abrasion and groove. The statistical analysis was performed by Fishers Exact, Pearson Chi-Square and linear regression model.

Results: The rate of adjacent surfaces damages were 57.5%. Thirty-one percent of damages were abrasion and 26.4% were groove. Students of grade 3 on operative course 57.5% & students of grade 4 57.5%, girls 56.6% & boys 58.4% caused damage to adjacent teeth. Students who used matrix band and wedge in proximal area as preventive instrument 53% and other students 57.3% caused damages. The rate of damage in upper jaw was 58.2% and in lower jaw was 56.4 %. Damage in Mesio-occlusal cavities was 53.4%, in Disto-occlusal 58.6% and in Mesio-disto-occlusal 61.1%. Students of grade 3 on operative course used matrix band and wedge in proximal area as preventive instrument more than students of grade 4 (24.2% vs. 9.6%, P<0.05). Also, girls more than boys used preventive instrument (24.5% vs. 3.8%, P<0.05).

Conclusions: As result of this study, we have to more focus on provide appropriate condition during cavity preparation, like high-quality isolation, enough light, easy access and use of preventive tools like matrix band to reduce usage of rotary instruments and quantity of damages.



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Effect of Previous Calcium Hydroxide Dressing on the Sealing Properties

M. BIDAR, Department of Endodontics, Dental Research Center, School of Dentistry, Mashad University of Medical Sciences, Mashad, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: bidarm@mums.ac.ir

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-1

Keywords: Endodontics, Fluoride, Microleakage, Resorption and Root

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives:

Using the fluid filtration method, an in vitro study was conducted to evaluate the effects of medication with calcium hydroxide on the sealing ability of the New Endodontic Cement (NEC) apical barrier in the short and long terms.

Methods: Fifty extracted single rooted teeth were prepared and apical resorption produced using acid sulfuric for four days. The teeth were randomly divided into two experimental groups ($n=20$) and two control groups. In group 1, calcium hydroxide was placed into all canals for one week and in group 2, no medication was used. In both groups, a 4 mm NEC apical plug was placed in the canals and the remaining portion of the canals was filled with gutta-percha. The amount of microleakage of all samples was evaluated after one week and three months. The data were statistically analyzed using two-way ANOVA.

Results: Results: There was no significant difference between the two groups in either time period ($P>.05$). In both group 1 and group 2, microleakage increased after three months but this increase was not statistically significant ($P>0.05$).

Conclusions: Conclusions: According to the result of this study, medication with calcium hydroxide had no adverse effect on the short- and long-term sealing properties of an NEC apical plug. (Eur J Dent 2011;5:260-264)



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Evaluation of Serums Calicum Phosphorus Alkaline Phosphatase in Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma

H. ARABION¹, R. TABRIZI¹, and R. EBRAHIMI², ¹Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ²Department of Periodontics, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: tabmed@hotmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Biochemistry, Chemical, Serum-plasma and Surgery

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The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: The aim of study was evaluation of serum level of calicum ,Phosphorous and Alkaline phosphatas in the peripheral gaint cell granuloma

Methods: We studied 62 patients with histopathological documented peripheral gaint cell granuloma.Calicum , phosphorus and Alkaline Phosphatas were measured at the all patients in 2 groups based on patients age.(group1 16-20 years and group 2, 20 years and above).All data were analyzed by T test.

Results: Calicum serum level was normal in both groups.Phosphorus serum level was normal at the 92.3% of patients in group1 and 100% patients in group 2.Alkaline phosphatas serum level was normal in 76.9% of patients in group1 and 72.2%of patients in group2.Statistical analyzed did not showed significant difference in the both groups

Conclusions: Serum calicum , alkaline phostatas and phosphorus do not increased in the peripheral gaint cell granuloma .Patients age has effect on serum level of calicum , phosphorus and alkaline phosphatas.This serum parameters are not reliable in the diagnosis or screen of peripheral gaint cell granuloma patients.



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159672

Dental Caries and Frequency of Dietary Snacks in 9-Year-Old Students

M. BIRIA, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, M. AMINI, Nutrition Institute, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and M. BABAIEE, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: dr.biriam@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Caries, Children and Diet

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Due to the changes in lifestyle and dietary regimen of today's society, more and more snacks are used between meals every day, which in turn might advance the risk of dental caries. The purpose of this study was to assess the relationship between dietary regimen and dental caries in 9-year-old students of Tehran; districts 4, 5 & through 2010-2011 .

Methods: In this descriptive-analytical study, 560 students (59.3% females, 40.7% males) were selected by cluster randomized method from the primary schools of Tehran. Afterwards, the cases were assessed using questionnaires and dental examinations. The dental examinations were done according to WHO criteria by indices of dmft and DMFT. The frequency of nutritional snacks consumed was determined in the following week on each individual. The role of the frequency of nutritional snacks to predict dental caries incidences was determined by means of regression analysis by backward method.

Results: The study showed that the consumption of snacks including green vegetables, greengages, fries, soft sweets, oranges, potato chips and fried vegetables significantly decreased dmft, while the use of other snacks such as cream-filled biscuits, plain cakes, cookies, caramel cream, milk-based ice creams, hard candies, popcorn, cheesy snacks and bananas considerably increased dmft in the study group. Furthermore, eating snacks like oranges, Hamburgers, peanuts, plain milk, carrots and diet sodas significantly reduced DMFT. Meanwhile, the use of snacks such as pistachios, cookies, caramel cream and sugar-based chewing gums showed a consequential relationship with the increase in DMFT.

Conclusions: According to the results, the variety of the consumed snacks were high among 9-year-old students in primary schools of Tehran on Districts of 4, 7 & 8 . The frequency of the dietary nutrients including oranges ,pies and caramel cream affected the incidence of the dental caries.



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159678

Shear Bond Strength in Rebracketing: A Comparison with Bracketed Teeth

A.H. ZAFARMAND, and M. MINA, Department of Orthodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: mortezamina@yahoo.com

Session Title: Diagnostic Sciences and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: Brackets and Orthodontics

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Detachment of brackets is major dilemma in orthodontic practice. With regard to spending extra time by orthodontist and also patient for replacement of debonded brackets, this study has priority and importance to find the best scientific method to perform such procedure.

Various studies have been performed for comparing and evaluating shear bond strength of reattached brackets. These studies have often similar and sometimes contradictory results.

Methods: 50 sound human premolars were selected in this study. They were mounted on the acrylic blocks. A bracket was bonded on each tooth. Samples were debonded (control group) with using Instron device. They were divided into 2 groups of 25 teeth. In one group, brackets were rebonded after sand blasting and in another; brackets were rebonded after reconditioning the base with composite.

Then all of the samples were debonded again with Instron device and their shear bond strength was recorded. Also brackets mesh base were S.E.M evaluated in new samples and recycled samples.

Results: Based on study results, the mean shear bond strength in control group was 172.11 N and in recycled group with sand blasting method was 165.89 N and in reconditioned group with etching method was 144.23 N. There were no significant differences between 3 groups.

Conclusions: According to the results, differences between control group and recycled group and reconditioned group were not significant. ($p>0.05$)



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159686

Anterior Crowding Relapse: A Comparison between Extraction and Non-extraction Cases

A. ZAFARMAND, Department of Orthodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and
A. FARZAN, Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: dr.arash.farzan@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Assessment, Diagnosis, Malocclusion, Orthodontics and stability

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Relapse of anterior crowding after retention phase is one of the major concerns in orthodontic treatments. The Goal of this study was to make a comparison between two groups of subjects to mandibular anterior crowding treatment in the amount of relapse after treatment; the one with premolar extraction and another without any extraction.

Methods: In this historical cohort study design, mandibular study casts of 40 patients with ClassI and ClassII division1 Angle mal-occlusion treated using edgewise appliances (21 in ext group and 19 in non-ext group) were evaluated in three periods of time: pre-treatment (T1), immediately after active treatment (T2), and post-retention (T3). Statistical analysis was made by paired t test and student t test between T1 & T2 and T2 & T3 further to descriptive statistical measurements.

Results: The mean initial irregularity index was 7.23mm in Ext group and 6.13mm in Non-ext group that decreased to 0mm with treatment and increased 2.63mm in Ext group and 1.65mm in Non-ext group at T3 which was not statistically significant ($p<0.001$) In both groups inter-canine width increased in T2 and decreased at T3 which were statistically significant ($p<0.001$). Inter-molar width and Arch length decreased in T2 and at T3 in Ext group, and increased in T2 and decreased at T3 in Non-ext group which were statistically significant ($p<0.001$).

Conclusions: Ext and Non-ext treatments have similar tendency to relapse and no correlation was found between any variables studied and prediction of mandibular incisor irregularity relapse in the long term .



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159687

SEM Evaluation of Roughness of Amalgam Caused by Different Treatments

M. ROUHOLLAHI¹, M. NIKNAMI², and [Z. MORADI¹](#), ¹Shahed University, Tehran, Iran, ²Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: zo.moradi@shahed.ac.ir

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Amalgams and surface roughness

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Abstract

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to evaluate surface roughness of dental amalgam caused by different treatments

Methods: amalgam is condensed in plastic molds, then prepared with different methods: 1)chemical solutions(5 groups) on fresh amalgam 2)chemical solutions(5 groups) on aged amalgams 3)sandblast on fresh amalgam(2 groups),after &before primary setting 4)sandblast on aged amalgam 5)use of diamond bur(0/10) on aged amalgam 6)acid etch 37% on fresh amalgam 7)metal etch on fresh amalgam 8)varnish solvent in amalgam capsule,trituration& condensation(fresh) 9)standard sample with out any treatment. All groups was seen by SEM with 100x , 1500 x ,5000x magnification.for surface roughness in 5 areas numbers of beaks were counted and then data was assessed by K-S test & student t-test

Results: statistically significant difference in all groups (except acid etch treatment &use of number 3 ,5 solution on fresh amalgam) was found.

Conclusions: sandblast ,diamond bur &metal etch ,declined surface roughness,varnish solvent increased surface roughness,use of chemical solutions showed different reactions, use of number3,5 solution had no effect on surface roughness of fresh amalgam.



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159689

Evaluation of the Relation between Pregnancy/Delivery and Nursing Caries

M. AFSHARIAN ZADEH SR., P. AKHAVAN, M. TEHRANI YEKTA, and A. RASHIDIAN, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: afsharian1982@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Caries, Diet, Epidemiology, Pregnancy and Preventive dentistry

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: There is an agreement related to occurring enamel hypoplasia in severe prenatal sicknesses such as mother's chronic blood pressure, diabetes, premature delivery. Nevertheless, there are contradictive opinions toward the capability of the cavity of the primary hypoplastic teeth.

This research performed in 1384 in Tehran's kindergartens in order to see the relation between disorders during pregnancy and delivery and occurring Nursing Caries (NC) in children between 3-4 year old and the comparative group.

Methods: This study was designed as a case-control survey in Tehran's kindergartens on 50 samples catching nursing caries and their comparative group in 3-4 year old children. In an access to these children they have been choosing randomly. Nursing Caries diagnosed after clinical examination (carious involvement of at least 2 maxillary incisors).information forms related to while pregnancy and delivery complications, have been filled out by the help of mothers. The sample taking method was based on the goal. Chi square analysis was performed.

Results: The research was performed on 100 children with equal portion. Children in 2 groups were similar according to effective elements in incidence of NC and their differences weren't significant. Children with 48% were confronting pregnancy disorders and the ones who were having healthy teeth, 20% were facing pregnancy disorders, however the ones catching NC, 86% were facing pregnancy disorders and the ones who had lack of Nc 60% facing delivery disorders.

Conclusions: The results indicate association between the appearance of NC and complications during pregnancy and/or at delivery. It is advisable that a forward-looking research capturing bigger and more variety of population from pregnant women has to be done, to let the researchers the possibility of recognizing infants in exposure of high risk to NC after sustaining damaging incidents in embryo or during delivery.



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159691

Reasons for Referral of Children to a GA Service

G. ANSARI¹, B. MALEKAFZALI¹, T. EIRY², and Z. ABDOLAZIMI², ¹Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Private Practice, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: zahraabdolazimi@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Anesthetics, Pedodontics and systemic disease

The presenter is a Graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: A most important challenging problem in pediatric dentistry is behavioral management of some uncooperative children including such groups suffering extensive caries, medically compromised patients, mental or physical disability and those who are very young age, much anxious and fearful. The aim of present study was to investigate the reasons for patients referrals to receive dental treatment under general anesthesia in Mofid Pediatric Hospital in Iran during 2008- 2009.

Methods: A sample was compromised 100 eligible patients referred to Mofid Pediatric Hospital in the period from 2008- 2009. A questionnar was designed in four parts to record the parents and dentists responses regarding background and special information, level of cooperation and dental treatments done under GA. The data were entered to SPSS(Version 12) and analysed by descriptive statistical methods.

Results: The greatest proportions of patients were male (58%) as compared to female (42%) and aged between 4 to 12 years old. Fear and extensive caries was the mostly observed reason (46%), systematic deseases ranked the second (33%), patients lack of cooperation with sever caries was in the next order with 13% and 18% respectively. 17 patients (25/37%) of under 4 years old, 11 (38%) of 4-8 years old and 100% of patients aged 8- 12 years and over 12 years showed the history of GA for dental treatment.

Conclusions: Lack of cooperation with fear and extensive caries were the most common reasons for treatment under GA specially in patients under 4 years of this study.



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159692

Evaluation of the Accuracy of CD117 in Differentiation of ACC,PLGA

Z. JAFARY, Khurasgan, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Khurasgan, Isfahan, Iran, and M. ASHORY, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: dr_zjafary82@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Evaluation, Immunology, Pathology, Salivary glands and ckit

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Adenoid cystic carcinoma and polymorphous low grade adenocarcinoma in spite of differences in clinical behavior ,treatment and prognosis , have similar histologic appearance that can mistake in diagnosis and create difficulties in treatment. Few studies show that C-kit protein which one of immunohistochemical markers is useful for distinguishing between this two lesions.

Objectives: The aim of this study was Evaluation of the accuracy of immunohistochemical marker CD117 in histopathologic differentiation of two salivary tumor adenoid cystic carcinoma and polymorphous low grade adenocarcinoma .

Methods: In this study ,15 cases of adenoid cystic carcinoma and 5 cases polymorphous low grade adenocarcinoma prepared and stained in IHC method. Number of stained nuclei per 1000 nuclei of per section ,make the labeling index.(LI) Labeling index (LI) of each cases was calculated and mean LI of each group achieved. The T-test was used to compare the results.

Results: The mean of LI was 71.20 ± 27.45 percent in adenoid cystic carcinoma ($n=15$) and 35.37 ± 36.43 percent in polymorphous low grade adenocarcinoma ($n=5$). So PV was 0.031 ($P \leq 0.005$) .ROC Curve show that cut off point of this study was 73 (with sensitivity of 80% and specificity of 53%).

Conclusions: According to this study ,staining of nucleus for immunohistochemical marker of C-kit ,is differentiate significantly in adenoid cystic carcinoma and polymorphous low grade adenocarcinoma .



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159693

The Effect of CPP-ACP on Glass Ionomer to Dentine Bond

S. MOTAMEDI, and M. MOEZIZADEH, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: shirin_motamed60@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Dentin and Glass ionomers

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Abstract

Objectives: The purpose of this in vitro study was to determine the effect of CPP-ACP paste in adhesion of glass ionomer to dentine

Methods: In this experimental study ,40 third molar teeth were sectioned to obtain dentine with tubule orientation perpendicular to the surface. The specimens were divided into 4 groups (A to D).Groups A and B were treated with CPP-ACP paste for 60 min × 5 days. Groups D and C were treated with CPP-ACP .Groups A and C were treated with polyacrylic acid 10% for 20 min before glass ionomer adhesion. All specimens were bonded with glass ionomer. After 24±1 hours water storage , the bonded specimens were sectioned with universal testing machine.

Results: There was no significant effect in shear bond strength to dentine in groups except group B. There was no significant effect in failure pattern . Most of the failure patterns were adhesive mode

Conclusions: CPP-ACP application in dentine surface reduces the shear bond strength of glass ionomer except the preconditioning of dentine with polyacrylic acid 10%. Preconditioning in dentine surface nontreated with CPP-ACP paste ,does not effect the shear bond strength of glass ionomer.



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159696

Cephalometric Evaluation of RPE with Facemask Therapy on Maxillary Protraction

M. BADIEE¹, N. NOROZI², L. ESLAMIAN³, and S. YOUSEFINIA¹, ¹Department of Orthodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Private practice, Tehran, Iran, ³Department of Orthodontics, Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: mohammadreza.badiee@yahoo.com

Session Title: Diagnostic Sciences and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: Facemask, RPE and Malocclusion

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Class III malocclusion remained as the most challenging malocclusions and different modalities have been developed to treat these abnormalities. Furthermore, adequate forward movement of the maxilla has been shown using the rapid palatal expansion with facemask therapy in some studies; however, the others reported slight movement or no movement for the maxilla in this technique. The present study assessed the cephalometric effect of rapid palatal expansion + facemask on the maxillary protraction in skeletal Class III growing patient.

Methods: In this prospective semi-experimental clinical trial, 20 skeletal Class III growing patients were selected referring to the shahid beheshti, dental school. The patients were treated using the rapid palatal expansion + facemask technique and their before and after treatment lateral cephalograms were traced. Twenty three angular, linear and ratio landmarks were calculated in these cephalograms and their changes were statistically assessed by means of paired t test.

Results: Most studies landmarks did not show significant differences in comparison of before and after treatment following RPE+ Fasemack therapy. However, witt's ratio (2.27 ± 3.33 : $p<0.019$), mandibular length (1.8 ± 3.26 mm: $p<0.05$), maxillary length (2.3 ± 3.51 mm: $p<0.024$), 1-SN angle (5.87 ± 6.13 degree: $p<0.002$) and N-Pog-1 distance (3.3 ± 1.83 mm: $p<0.0001$) significantly increased with the treatment and interincisal angle (5.1 ± 8.65 degree: $p<0.039$) decreased with a significant value. No differences were noted regarding sum of posterior angles in spite of vertical growth pattern in patients in the beginning of treatment.

Conclusions: Rapid palatal expansion with the face mask therapy was positively effective to correct CL III malocclusion relationship without any dental side effects.



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159697

Microbial Culture Evaluation of the Local Anesthetic Cartridges External Surface

M. YAGHMAIE, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Teheran, Iran, M. HAKEMI VALA, Department of Microbiology, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and [M. RANJBARI](#), Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: mohammadreza.ranjbari@gmail.com

Session Title: Restorative and Endodontic Research

Keywords: Anesthetics, Disinfection/sterilization, Microbiology, Surfaces and cartridge

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is r.hassanzadeh@icdr.ac.ir.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Shahid Beheshti Dental School Research Committee

Abstract

Objectives: Evaluation of possible microbial contamination of anesthetic cartridges surface and whether it can be added to the sterile surgical set of instruments or not?

Methods: Random sampling was performed and 1200 Iranian and imported cartridgess were transformed to diffrent culture media(aerobic, unaerobic and fungal).After 24-48 hours of incubation, samples were transferred to specific culture media. Cultured bacteria were stained using gram staining method. The study was carried out in a 6 months period.

Results: 6.3 percent of aerobic cultures, 1.8 percent of unaerobic cultures and 0.7 percent of fungal cultures were contamintad to diffrent tyoes of microorganisms.

Conclusions: The contamination of cartridgess is not ignorable and adding it to the sterile surgical set is not recommended.



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159700

Immediate Loading of Mandibular Overdentures by One or Two Implants

Z. RASTGOO¹, M.R. KARIMI¹, P. ATASHRAZM², and L. ZAMANI¹, ¹Department of Periodontics, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Prosthodontics, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: dr.zahra_rastgoo@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Implants, Loading and mandibular overdenture

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: dorsun teb company(implantium.dentium co.republic of korea)

Abstract

Objectives: The purpose of this randomized clinical trial study was to investigate the patient satisfaction , component costs , treatment time and survival Rate of mandibular over denture retained by one (midline) or two (bilateral)implants after immediate loading.

Methods: Fourteen patients with problematic conventional complete dentures were enrolled in the study (mean age 62/8 years) (42-79 y) . The chief complaint of the patients was poor retention of the mandibular dentures . subjects were randomized to receive either one midline or two bilateral mandibular implants (Implantium . Dentium co.Republic of korea) .All the implants installed were 3.8×10mm . Implant stability was measured by periotest device (Medizin technik .Gulden Germany) . The kerator attachments Placed and the patients mandibular dentures were relined to incorporate implant retention . subjects indicated on a visual analogue scale satisfaction with their denture before installation of implants and at 8 months after implant surgery .statistical analyses used were Mann-U-whitney nonparametric rank test , Signed rank test and T-Test.

Results: All the subjects completed the 8 months follow up time . the mean satisfaction rate was 93(max100 - min 87) in the single implant group and 94 (Max 100 - min89) in the group consisted of two implants .(P>0.5) it is clearly obvious that the single implant group had significantly lower component costs ($P<0.001$) and lower treatment times for surgery ($P=0.002$) and denture reline ($P<0.001$) . the survival rate of all implants in both groups were 100% .

Conclusions: lower component costs and treatment time , with comparable patient satisfaction over the 8 months follow up indicate that a mandibular over denture retained by a single midline implant may be an alternative to the customary over dentures retained by two implants for poor socioeconomical patients .



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159701

A New Technique for Three Dimensional Socket Preservation

G. GHOLAMI, Department of Periodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and M. AGHALOO, International Branch, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: reza_amid@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Periodontal Research

Keywords: Esthetics, Oral implantology and Oral surgery

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: A cursory review of the current socket preservation literatures well depicts the necessity of further esthetic considerations through the corrective procedures of the alveolar ridge upon and post extraction.

Methods: A new technique has been described here is a rotational pedicle combined epithelialized and connective tissue graft (RPC graft) adjunct with immediate guided tissue regeneration (GBR) procedure.

Results: We reviewed this technique through a case report and discuss it's benefit in compare to other socket preservation procedures.

Conclusions: The main advantages of RPC graft would be summarized as follows: stable primary closure during bone remodeling, saving or creating sufficient vestibular depth, making adequate keratinized gingiva on the buccal surface, and being esthetically pleasant.



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Bone Regeneration with Hydroxyapatite Silica Gel, Platelet and MSCs

A. KHOJASTEH¹, H. BEHNIA², M.T. KIANI¹, F. MASHHADI ABBAS³, and P. BAKHSHAEI⁴, ¹School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ⁴Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: dr.pedram.ba@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Regeneration and Tissue engineering

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is
arashkhojasteh@yahoo.com.

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Abstract

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the potentials of NanoBone® as a carrier construct for mesenchymal stem cell (MSC), and platelet rich in growth factors (PRGF), and to evaluate the effects of the simultaneous application of NanoBone®/ PRGF/MSCs on bone regeneration

Methods: In the calvarial bone of 8 mature White New Zealand male rabbits, four 8 mm defects were created. Each defect was assigned to receive one of the following treatments: Group 1: 0.2mg Nano-HA granule+2ml culture medium; Group 2: 0.2mg Nano-HA+1ml autologous PRGF+2ml acellular culture medium; Group 3: 0.2mg Nano-HA+2ml culture medium containing 100'000 autogenous MSCs; Group 4: 0.2mg Nano-HA+2ml culture medium containing 100'000 autogenous MSCs+1ml autologous PRGF. Kruskal-Wallis analysis was used to detect statistically significant differences between the four treatment groups.

Results: Histomorphometric analysis at 6 and 12 weeks demonstrated a significantly higher bone formation in group 4 (29.45% and 44.55% respectively) ($P<0.05$). Bone formation in groups 2, 3, and 4 were as follows: 11.35% and 32.53%; 29.10% and 39.74%; 25.82% and 39.11% respectively.

Conclusions: NanoBone with MSC and PRGF seems to be an effective combination for bone regeneration in rabbit calvaria model.



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159712

Radiographic Angulations Accuracy on Working Length Determination in Maxillary Molars' Palatal Roots

N. SEYFI, Department of Pedodontics, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and A. FALLAHDOOST, Department of Endodontics, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: nasimseyfi@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Evaluation, Radiology, Root, Teeth and maxillary molars

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: This study aimed to compare the effect of radiographic angulations on working length determination in palatal roots of maxillary molars.

Methods: sixty extarcted intact maxillary molars with buccaly curved palatal roots were used in this study. Mesiodistal radiographs were first obtained for each tooth in order to visualize the angle of curvation. They were then scanned and the angle of curvation measured by Schnider rule. Teeth were mounted in wax ,with a file positioned in the palatal canal of each one,with vertical,mesial and distal angulations. Radiographs were then shown to three endodontists so they would determine exact ,over or under positioning of the file.

Results: Reproducibility was significant in all three radiographic angulations ,but it was more significant in vertical and distal angulations. Although it is less than 0.5 mm, over positioning of the file seems to be more likely in all three angulations. root length and angle of curvation have no effect on the accuracy of different radiographic angulations.

Conclusions: Due to the more frequent similar judgments on distal and vertical angulations by the observer ,reliability coefficient count a higher number for the above ,compared to the mesial angulations.



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159713

A Comparison of Tissue-Engineered Bone with Autogenous Bone Graft

S. SHAHNASERI¹, N. POUREBRAHIM², B. HASHEMI BENI², B. MOUSAVI¹, N. TORABINIA¹, S. ADIBI¹, and F. HEIDARI¹,

¹Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran, ²Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: shirin_782000@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Periodontal Research

Keywords: ASC, HA/TCP, Animal, Biocompatibility, Bioengineering and Cleft lip-palate

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Isfahan university of medical sciences

Abstract

Objectives: This study was designed to compare bone regeneration of tissue-engineered bone from adipose-derived stem cell and autogenous bone graft in a canine maxillary alveolar cleft model

Methods: In this prospective clinical trial study, MSc were isolated from subcutaneous canine adipose tissue and culture expanded through 3 successive subcultures. The mesenchymal stem cell character was proven by flowcytometrical analysis. Undifferentiated cells were incubated with $3 \times 3 \times 3 \text{ mm}^3$ hydroxyapatite/beta-tricalcium phosphate scaffold(CERAFORM,Teknimed,France) in specific osteogenic medium for 21 days. Cell differentiation was evaluated by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction(RT-PCR)analysis of osteogenic gen expression. Four mongrel dogs were prepared by removal of two of the three incisors bilaterally & a 15mm defect in bone was created from crest to nasal floor. 2 month were allowed for healing, followed by repair with tissue engineered bone from adipose- derived stem cells in one side & corticocancellous tibial auto graft in another side. Bone regeneration was evaluated by histomorphometry in 15th & 60th day after implantation. The data was analyzed with descriptive and t-test method.($\alpha=0.05$)

Results: The bone formation of auto graft sides was higher than the stem cell sides either in 15th or 60th days, 45% and 96% versus 5% and 70% respectively. Although the sides treated with stem cell showed less bone formation in 15th day, but the rate increased more rapidly in coming days to approach acceptable level of 70% in 60th day. The differences among these two groups in 15th and 60th days were significant and respectively (p value=0.004) and (p value=0.001).

Conclusions: Although auto graft is still a gold standard for bone regeneration, tissue engineered bone from adipose-derived stem cell provide an acceptable alternative for conventional method specially in the case of limited availability of auto graft or donor site morbidity



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159714

Modified Apically Repositioned Flap: The Single Incision Technique

F. SARLATI, and N. VAHDANI, Department of Periodontics, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: fatima_sarlati@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Implantology

Keywords: Periodontal disease, Periodontium-gingiva and Teeth

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The modified apically repositioned flap (MARF) technique consists of a single horizontal incision within keratinized tissue, elevation of a split thickness flap and suturing of the flap to the periosteum in an apical position. The nature of this wound healing leads to the formation of new keratinized and attached tissue in the area where periosteum is left exposed. The purpose of the present study was to investigate MARF as a surgical technique to augment the dimension of the attached gingiva around multiple adjacent teeth.

Methods: A total of 67 areas in 13 systemically healthy patients (mean age: 27.16+3.84) were analyzed after treatment with the MARF technique. The treatment areas consisted of a minimum of 3 and maximum of 4 adjacent teeth with a minimum of 0.5 mm and a maximum of 2.0 mm of attached gingival on each tooth.

Results: The results of the present study suggest a significant increase in the apico-coronal dimension of the keratinized tissue ranged from 2.26 to 4.51 mm and the increase in attached gingiva ranged from 1.09 to 3.57 mm ($P<0.05$). Gingival recession decreased significantly in the treated areas and probing depths in the treated areas decreased significantly too ($P<0.05$).

Conclusions: Modified apically repositioned flap is an effective technique in increasing the apico-coronal dimension of the keratinized tissue and attached gingiva. This technique offers considerable advantages over other mucogingival surgery techniques: simplicity, limited chair time for the patient and the operator, low morbidity because of the absence of palatal donor tissue and predictable tissue color match.



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159716

Effect of Self-Etch Adhesive on Microleakage of Sandwich Restorations

N. PANAHANDEH, Operative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Ahwaz University of Medical Sciences, Ahwaz, Iran, and H. FARZANEH, Private Practice, Ahwaz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: nargespanahandeh@yahoo.com

Session Title: Restorative and Endodontic Research

Keywords: Microleakage

The presenter is a Graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The present study aimed to assess the effect of self-etch adhesives on microleakage of classV sandwich restorations.

Methods: This study was carried out on 20 intact molars. Class V preparations were made on the buccal and lingual surfaces with the gingival margins placed 1 mm apical to the CEJ. A resin modified glass ionomer (Fuji II LC) was placed in gingival floor of all prepared teeth . The teeth were divided into two groups. In first group SE-bond and in second group single bond was applied on the cavity walls and GI surface. The cavities were then restored with composite (Z250) and kept in distilled water for 24 hours at 37°C. Teeth were coated with two layers of nail varnish applied to within 1 mm of the restoration margins. All samples were subsequently immersed in 2% fuschin solution for 24 hours. The specimens were sectioned in a buccolingual plane , observed under a stereomicroscope and scored according to microleakage. Five- scale grading was used for examination. Data were analyzed by Mann-Witney test ($p <0.05$).

Results: Mean values and standard deviations (MPa) were as follow : A) In self-etch groups : between two materials (0.25 ± 0.04), occlusal margin (0.7 ± 0.10), gingival margin (2.15 ± 0.16) B) In etch & rinse groups : between two materials (0.35 ± 0.04), occlusal margin (1.25 ± 0.17), gingival margin (2.35 ± 0.16). The results indicated that there were no statistically significant differences between self-etch and etch & rinse groups ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions: In general, type of bonding had no significant effect on microleakage of sandwich restorations



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159717

Barriers to Dental Care-Seeking Among a Sample of Iranian Population

Z. SAIED-MOALLEMI, Department of Oral Public Health, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: smoallemi@mui.ac.ir

Session Title: Behavioral, Epidemiologic and Health Services Research

Keywords: Acceptance, Behavioral science, Health care-seeking, Health services research and Utilization/demand

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: To explore barriers to dental care-seeking among adults attending the clinic of university.

Methods: A self-administered questionnaire provided data on barriers for seeking dental care among a random sample of adults ($n = 101$) attending the clinic of Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, in 2011. Twenty one statements on a five-point Likert scale from 'fully agree' to 'fully disagree' assessed each individual's perceptions on barriers to dental care-seeking. Responses were scored from 1 to 5, with the higher scores indicating fewer barrier conceptions. Reasons of dental visits were asked to provide data on the one's dental-service utilization. The study sought verbal consent from each person and was based on a voluntary participation. To identify the latent dimensions of the barriers to dental care-seeking and to discover the synergic effect of the statements, factor analysis with a principle component method and varimax rotation was applied. ANOVA was used to explore differences in the factors between different socio-demographic backgrounds.

Results: Factor analysis identified four factors as potential barriers: "Dental care-providers' behaviours" (13% of variance explained), "dental fear" (13%), "acquired negative conceptions" (13%), and "financial barriers" (11%). Dental care-providers' behaviours was experienced more unfavourable among adults with low and middle income than the high incomes ($P < 0.05$). Women felt more acquired negative conceptions as a barrier than did the men ($P < 0.05$). Financial barriers were perceived as more important barriers among older ($P = 0.01$), less-educated ($P < 0.01$), or low-income ($P < 0.01$) adults than their counterparts. Regarding the reason for dental visit, a very weak association was found between experiencing unfavourable dental care-providers' behaviour and reporting pain as the only reason for dental visit ($P = 0.05$).

Conclusions: Health policy-makers should consider all potential barriers for dental attendance of the population. Regular dental checkups should also be motivated in the public oral health instructions.



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159722

Investigation of Practice of Principles of Professional Ethics in Dentistry

N. MOHAMMADI, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, and H. FARHADPOUR, Department of Restorative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: najme_mohammadi64@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: ETHICS

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: To know about the knowledge and insight of dentistry students of Shiraz, and evaluate them in practice of ethics while treating patients

Methods: This is a descriptive and analytical study. The population under study were 111 of students and 100 of patients in various departments of the faculty. The students and patients were asked to fill forms designed in accordance to the bill of patient rights in Iran, and American Dental Association ethic codes for dentistry . The results were studied with the statistical software SPSS afterwards.

Results: The results of the study show that 71% of the dentistry students of Shiraz are aware of patient rights. In second part of the study it is found that patient rights are respected almost 75% on a quantitative basis. 58.4% of the students stated that factors such as gender, nationality, etc have no effect on how they treat the patients. 61.3% stated that they fully explain the treatment procedures to their patients. 56.6% of the patients stated that the doctors explain the advantages and disadvantages of possible treatment methods and give them the right to choose their preferred method. Among the ethical principles of patient rights, the principles of "the right to choose the treatment method" and explaining the treatment procedure and "patient education and information" are the most important which could be resulted from the relationship between the two.

Conclusions: The average respect towards patients rights as discussed in the second part of the study indicates a descent level of awareness about patient rights and incorporation of them in practical and clinical work among the students. However, less acceptable awareness of the students about certain rights could be an indication of the lack of a comprehensive bill of rights in our country.



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Evaluation of Oral Hygiene Index in 12-Year-Old Children

S. FIJAN, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: fsoleiman@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Oral hygiene

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this study was evaluation of oral hygiene index and some of related factor in 12-years old school children

Methods: the aim of the study about 962 student filled questionair and their oral hygiene status were evaluated by DMFT and ohi-s indices. finally all of data analyzed by spss soft ware and T-test and chi -squire

Results: The results of the study fallow as: Average of ohi-s of student was 1/43 .oral hygiene status was almost eqall in two sex, and dident significant relationship between ohi-s and sex($p>0/05$). among related factor to socio-economic status .there was significant relationship between fathers job and ohi-s,($p<0/05$)n also there was significant correlation between cpi,time and frequency of toothbrushing and ohi-s.the average of DMFT in student was 0/94 0.5.that showd no correlation between DMFT and ohi-s($p>0/05$) but there was significant relationship between sex and DMFT($p<0/05$)

Conclusions: Importance of self motivation in performance of oral hygiene practicses and favorite oral hygiene status observed in this study.(oral hygiene status of school children was moderate).according to this command,persuasion of oral hygiene onsideration and necessary education of school children in school and parents in advised.



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159725

What Thickness of Composite Should Be Used Based On Translucency?

A. ESKANDARIZADEH¹, N. ELMAMOOZ¹, [M. AMIRI](#)², and S. GORJI KANDI³, ¹School of Dentistry, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran, ²Department of Operative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran, ³Institute for Color Science and Technology, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: motahare_amiri@yahoo.com

Session Title: Dental Materials and Prosthodontics

Keywords: Color and Composites

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: kerman university of medical science- vice chancellor for research - no. 90/80

Abstract

Objectives: anterior composite build up is a challengeable treatment. If chosen composite is not enough opaque to mask the oral cavity's black shadow in through and through cavities, the restoration will be show-through and esthetically failed. The aim of this study was to find enough thickness of some A2 shade resin composites .

Methods: 4 disk-shaped specimen were produced from 4 A2 shade composite (Pekalite ,Z250, Z350 dentin, Vitalessence) in each thicknesses(0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4 mm).color values(L,a,b) were recorded against standard white and black backgrounds with a "color eye 7000" spectrophotometer. Under the standard illuminant D65. TP were calculated and compared using ANOVA and tukey test.

Results: a continuum of values for TP was obtained, ranging from the most opaque (Z350 dentin) to the most translucent (Pekalite) in all of thicknesses. The TP decreased as thicknesses increased. Black background was masked with different minimal thicknesses: 2 mm of Z350 dentin, 3 mm of Z250 or Vitalessence and 4 mm of Pekalite.

Conclusions: translucency of composites were influenced by thickness and brand. definition of an index for "enough thickness of each composite to mask the oral cavity's black shadow + A2" provide more information than only "A2" on composite tube and can assist clinician to choose better composite for clinical use.



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Effect of Use of Ozone and Fluoride on Primary Caries

A. GHASEMI, Department of Operative & Esthetic Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Theran, Iran, A. MIRMOEZI, Private Practice, Tehran, Iran, H. TORABZADEH, Department of Operative & Esthetic Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and H. MOHAMD EBRAHIM, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: amir_gh_th@yahoo.com

Session Title: Restorative and Endodontic Research

Keywords: Caries, Fluoride, Lasers and ozone

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: ICDR

Abstract

Objectives: Dental caries is a bacterially mediated disease. Ozone is toxic to certain bacteria. in the presence of fluoride, ozone may arrest the progress of the caries lesion .Thus This study investigated the effect of ozone and fluoride therapy on primary root caries.

Methods: The study was a clinical trial (in vivo) and used a split mouth design. A total of 23 pairs of bilateral leathery primary root caries were selected from Shahid Beheshti Dental School patients. After brushing by wet brush and cleaning the lesions DIAGNODENT values of samples were recorded in three points. Half of the samples which had been randomly selected were treated by 12 seconds of ozone with OZOTOP (MECTRON SWISS Inc.) Opposite arch were selected as control group. Fluoride therapy on both groups performed And DIAGNODENT values were measured again. This process was repeated a month later and DIAGNODENT values recorded. 3 months after initial treatment DIAGNODENT values were measured again.

Results were evaluated by using paired t Test. The highest reduction was observed within the group of combined Using of fluoride and ozone after 3 months (2.04) which is significantly different with control. And the least change was observed in the group of immediately after the first treatment with fluoride (0.27).

Conclusions: The combined effect of fluoride and ozone in reducing the DIAGNODENT Value is more than using fluoride alone in a 3 months period.



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159735

Evaluation of Discharge Time after Propofol Anesthesia in Pediatric Dentistry

N. KAVIANI, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran, and G. ANSARI, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: profgansari@gmail.com

Session Title: Pediatric Dental Research

Keywords: Behavioral science, Children, Pharmacology and general anesthesia

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The use of anesthetic drugs with short duration of action without significant adverse effects is very critical in children. This study has aimed at evaluating the duration of recovery stage and complications of anesthesia with propofol infusion.

Methods: In this descriptive cross sectional study, forty five healthy patients, aged 5-10 years old, enrolled in this cross sectional descriptive study. After induction of anesthesia with thiopental, maintenance of anesthesia was done with infusion of propofol under mechanical ventilation. After operation, duration of recovery stay and complications were recorded and analyzed.

Results: Duration of recovery stay (mean \pm SD) was 43.5 ± 22.12 . 51.1 % of patients had no complications but in 48.9 % of patients, there was at least one complication in the recovery. The most important complication was irritability with incidence of 44.4 %.

Conclusions: Maintenance of anesthesia with propofol infusion can reduce duration of recovery stay and time to discharge of patients from dental clinics in children candidate for dental procedures.



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159736

Effect of Wet and Dry Brushing on Dental Plaque Control

G. ANSARI, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, S.H. TORABZADEH, Department of Operative Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and Z. NABAVI, Pediatric Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti Medical University, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: profgansari@gmail.com

Session Title: Pediatric Dental Research

Keywords: Caries, Children, Pedodontics, Plaque and Toothbrushes

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Abstract

Objectives: This study was aimed to look at the efficacy of wet and dry brushing on cleaning outcome of the tooth surface

Methods: A total of 43 children aged 10-12 years were randomly selected and instructed to follow the protocol for brushing teeth as instructed. Each case served as control to himself / herself. Patients were requested to brush through one of the two (Wet/Dry) techniques for one week followed by the use of the other technique on the following week. All samples received a washout step using pumice prophylaxis prior to the brushing period. Tooth Cleanliness Index (TCI) was used to measure the remaining plaque. Two uniform Oral-B Brushes were used by all participants during the period of the study, each being used in one of the two groups through Modified Stillman technique. Man Whitney test was employed along with the Wilcoxon signed rank tests to analyze the data.

Results: The level of brushing efficacy was slightly higher in males compare to females. However the difference was not statistically significant. The amount of remaining plaque on teeth surfaces was higher in wet brushed surfaces than that in dry brushed ones. This difference was also not significant. Parents' education level and their job had little effect of the child's brushing potential which was not statistically significant also. TCI was measured 7.3 ± 1.7 for dry brushing and 7.6 ± 2.6 for wet brushing times. No statistical significant ewas found between the two techniques after one week of brushing ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Wet and Dry brusing did not show a significant difference in their capacity to remove plaque indicating that dry brushing could be considered as an acceptable way to brush teeth while reducing the risk of toothpaste being swallowed.



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Flowable Composite and Bond Strength of Packable Composite to Dentin

Z. JABER ANSARI, A. GHASSEMI, and M. ASHRAGHI, Department of Operative Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: rahele.hassani@gmail.com

Session Title: Accepted 2010

Keywords: Bond strength, Composites and Dental materials

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: To decrease the microleakage under packable composite which is inherent to this materials use of flowable composites have been recommended. This study evaluated effect of flowable composites on the fatigue bond strength of packable composite to dentin.

Methods: Coronal dentin of 20 intact human third molars was ground flat using 600grit SiC paper and bonding agent was applied as manufacturer's instruction (single bond-3M, USA). The teeth were divided into 2 groups and treated as follows; Group1: Filtek Flow (3M, USA)+ P60(3M, USA) composite, group2: P60 composite. After 500cycle of thermocycling,each main groups were divided into two subgroups. One of these subgroups was subjected to 100,000 load cycling of 50 N. The other subgroup used as control. Microtensile bond strength test was performed (Bisco Inc USA). Failure patterns were observed using a stereomicroscope. Data subjected to Student t-test for statistical analysis.

Results: Before fatigue test, mean microtensile bond strength was 25.49MPa for group1and 35.63MPa for group2. After fatigue test, mean microtensile bond strength was 24.37MPa for group1 and 31.36MPa for group2. The difference between two subgroups of each main group was not statistically significant.

Conclusions: Using flowable composite as a liner in packable composite restorations did not iaffect bond fatigue resistance to dentin.



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Etching of Dentin Using Er, Cr: YSGG Laser

Z. JABER ANSARI¹, R. FEKRAZAD², E. ZAJKANI³, and S. FEIZI³, ¹Department of Operative Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Laser Clinic, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: rahele.hassani@gmail.com

Session Title: Accepted 2010

Keywords: Acid etch, Composites and Lasers

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The use of laser for teeth etching has been recommended in some researches. This study was carried out to compare the bond strength of composite resin to dentin following laser and conventional acid etching.

Methods: Dentinal sections of intact human third molar teeth were prepared and divided into two groups of 25 each. In group A, samples were etched by 1 watt. Er, Cr: YSGG laser (Biolase). The samples of the group B were etched using %37 phosphoric acid and were used as control. bonding agent was applied as manufacturer's instruction (single bond-3M,USA), composite rods (Z100-3M,USA) with dimensions of 0.7X1 mm were bonded to prepared tooth surface .Micro-shear bond strength was evaluated (Bisco Inc USA) and the data recorded as Mpa. Mean and standard deviation was calculated and data subjected to Student t-test for statistical analysis.

Results: Micro-shear bond strength in group A was 22.44 ± 5.41 Mpa, and 26.15 ± 4.77 Mpa in group B. Group B had significantly higher mean bond strength than group A ($P<0.05$).

Conclusions: It can be concluded that laser etching is not capable of producing similar bond strength as the conventional method.



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Application of Local Calcitonin on Control of Post-Operative Pain

E. AHMADI, Department of Operative & Esthetic Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Babol University of Medical Sciences, Babol, Iran, and B. MOVAHEDIAN ATTAR, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, School of Dentistry, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: elham30@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Pain, Surgery and calcitonin,wisdom tooth

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: This work was supported by the Isfahan University of Medical Sciences [grant number 83025]

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this study is evaluating of analgesic efficacy of locally applied salmon calcitonin (Novartis Pharmaceuticals)in post-operative pain after third molar surgery

Methods: This was a prospective, double blind, randomized, cross-over, placebo-controlled, clinical trial.10 patients with mean 18.6 years acted as their own controls. Each patient underwent bilateral third molar surgery in mandible with interval of 1 week between each operation. When the tooth was removed, on one occasion the socket randomly was filled with 2 pieces of geltamp containing 0.4 ml normal saline or 0.4 ml salmon calcitonin. anyway of poor pain control, patients were allowed to take additional analgesia (ibuprofen 400 mg).patients were asked to record their pain, at intervals, over an 24-hour period on 10 cm visual analog scale. The number of additional analgesia and the time to take it for the first time were recorded by patient. ANOVA with repeated measure and Wilcoxon test were used for statistic analysis

Results: There was no significant difference ($p>0.05$) between locally applied salmon calcitonin treatment and placebo. there was no significant difference between placebo and calcitonin for the time to uptake of additional analgesia or the number that required it. The local application of calcitonin had no adverse effect on homeostasis or healing.

Conclusions: We can concluded from this study that locally application of salmon calcitonin clinically seems to be efficient in control of post-operative pain after third molar surgery, in the event that statistically analysis raveled no difference between salmon calcitonin and placebo. The lack of efficacy of local salmon calcitonin in statistically analysis may in part be related to fast release of calcitonin or because of low number of patients.



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Qualitative Evaluation of Antimicrobial Activity of Alginate Containing Nano-Silver Particles

A. JAFARI¹, S. SHAHABI¹, N. CHAVOSHI¹, R. BAKHTIARI², M. TAVASSOLI¹, N. CHINIFOROUSH³, and M. VAHIDI¹,

¹Department of Dental Materials, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran,

²Department of Dental Materials, Faculty of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³Laser Research Center of Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: ajafari@tums.ac.ir

Session Title: Restorative and Endodontic Research

Keywords: Dental materials, Impression materials and Infection

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Tehran University of Medical Sciences & Health Services

Abstract

Objectives: Dental impressions throughout dental services can act as a source of microorganisms which may be transmitted to the members of dental team. Using efficient disinfection procedure of dental impressions is presented by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Control Disease Center (CDC). This in-vitro experimental study, assesses the anti microbial action of alginate containing nano-silver particles as an antimicrobial agent in opposition to three oral microorganisms.

Methods: This study contains three groups of alginate impressions. The first and the second groups were alginate prepared with 500 and 1000 ppm liquid nano-silver particles. The third one was mixed with water as a control group. Escherichia. Coli, Streptococcus.mutans, and Candida Albicans were used as oral germs in this study. Alginate were prepared following the factory instruction in sterile condition; besides, 24 disks ($d=7\text{mm}$) for each group were prepared. They were placed in culture media inoculated with the indicator strains. After incubation inhibition of the microbial growth was measured, and the results were interpreted.

Results: Findings showed the alginate prepared with water had no zone of inhibition (ZOI) in each qualitative test for three germs included E.coli, streptococcus.mutans and Candida Albicans. These tests for alginates prepared with 500 ppm and 1000 ppm nanocid colloid had a positive reason. An average of three point five mm ZOI in the first group, and four point five mm in the second group were seen.

Conclusions: The results revealed that two groups alginate with antimicrobial solution have a suitable action against these germs and may be used as a dental impression after supportive studies on their physical properties.



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Dental Waste Management in Dental Schools in Tehran City

A. TEHRANCHI, Department of Orthodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Evin, Tehran, Iran,
O. Mortezaei, Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and Z. GHORBANI, Department of Community Oral Health, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: omid_mortezaei@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral Health Research

Keywords: Dental waste

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Suitable dental waste disposal and gathering has gained much importance due to the presence of hazardous, toxic and infectious agents. Furthermore, dental schools must keep the best standards for this purpose for their leading role in the education of dentists. The present study assessed the status of dental waste gathering and disposal in Tehran City during 2010-2011.

Methods: In this descriptive study, all dental schools of Tehran city including Shahid Beheshti , Tehran , Azad and Shahed were studied using a 94-item valid questionnaire. The completion of the questionnaires was done with the cooperation of a simple hygienist in different wards while the researcher observed the waste disposal and gathering status. The data were reported using descriptive indices.

Results: In all dental schools, the cleansing agents of radiographic processing solutions and disinfecting agents were disposed in drain while sprays and extracted teeth were collected in the dangerous especial packs. Some budgets were assigned for the waste disposal in all schools while a written exclusive guideline was used for the purpose just in one school. Although with much more positive points, some shortcomings existed regarding waste disposal in the standard methods.

Conclusions: Due to some reported shortcomings, it was suggested in addition to the education of the personnel involved in dental waste collection and disposal, especial standards should be used in this regard while the cooperation of the recycling organization and municipality would be effective for an appropriate waste disposal.



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Comparison of Profile in Orthosurgery Patients with Dolphin and Maxilim

N. AZAMI, Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran, A. TEHRANCHI, Department of Orthodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Evin, Tehran, Iran, N. NADJMI, MD,PHD,EFOMSS, Antwerp, Belgium, and B. SAEDI, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: dr.azami@yahoo.com

Session Title: Craniofacial Biology and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: Dolphin,Maxilim and Orthodontics

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Corrections of dentofacial deformities need a combination of orthodontic and orthognathic surgery. Prediction software packages are beneficial in treatment planning and achieving improved outcomes, but before using any software the reliability and reproducibility of it must be assessed .The aim of this study was to compare the reliability of two most useful soft wares in predicting the soft tissue changes after Lefort I osteotomy .

Methods: The pre-surgical and 4 month post-surgical CBCT synthesized lateral cephalograms of 13 patients were collected. By using 2 dimensional Dolphin imaging and 3 dimensional Maxilim software, the post-surgical profile predicted. The position of soft tissue land marks in profile views were compared with the same landmarks in digitized post-surgical lateral chephalograms .The data were analyzed with coefficient of reliability and paired sample T-test .

Results: The alpha of interclass correlation for each landmark in X and Y planes were between 0.96 -0.99 except for Stom-S in Maxilim which was 0.83. The confidence interval of 95% and the absolute mean of error revealed that the systematic error of Dolphin software was higher than Maxilim but the differences were not significant ($p < 0.05$) except for vertical position of soft tissue A point. Maximum errors were seen in chin region .Prediction errors of Nasolabial and Mentolabial angles were higher; Dolphin prediction error was 9 degrees which has clinical significance .

Conclusions:Based on the study results, Dolphin and Maxilim soft ware are both appropriate for clinical use, Maxilim is more accurate and because it has the potential to predict in 3 planes, is more usful in specific clinical situations such as asymmetry problems .



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Lichenoid Lesions in Graft versus Host Disease Patients

S. ARAGHI¹, K. BORHAN MOJABI², M. IRAVANI³, and S. KARAMI AMID², ¹Department of Endodontics, School of Dentistry, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran, ²School of Dentistry, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran, ³Department of Oral Medicine, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: solmaz8260@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Immune response and Oral biology

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: The purpose of this study was the assessment of lichenoid lesions in GVHD at shariati hospital.

Methods: This study was done on the patients who had received hematopoietic stem cells as a type of treatment and referred to the hospital's HSCT clinic for periodical examinations or had recently received HSCT and were hospitalized. Oral examinations were done for all individuals mentioned above and the lichenoid lesions were observed along with other features including information such as demographic information, source and number of hematopoietic stem cells and GVHD extent, the first organ in which symptoms of GVHD were seen and were separately registered for each case. Chi-square test was used for statistical analysis.

Results: In this research, 88 patients were studied. There was a significant relation between lichenoid lesions and some of the factors investigated including the source of HSCT, type of GVHD ($P=0.028$), extend of GVHD ($p=0.006$), and the number of the mononuclear cells received by the patient ($P=0.007$).

Conclusions: Graft Versus Host Disease (GVHD) is a systemic inflammatory procedure after transplantation of hematopoietic stem cells, in which the donor reacts against the recipient tissues.¹ GVHD has oral manifestations such as lichenoid lesions¹, sometimes the mouth can be the first or the only target of GVHD². Studies demonstrate that lichenoid changes have been considered as premalignant lesions related to HSCT³. In view of the findings of this study, it seems that such factors as source of the stem cells and number of mononuclear cells should be taken into consideration for reducing lichenoid lesions so that, if possible, the consequences of the disease can be minimized by changing them.



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Comparative-SEM-Study on Etching with Citric-Acid and Tetracycline on Periodontally-Affected Teeth

P. TORKZABAN, School of Dentistry, Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, Hamedan, Iran, A.R. HASHEMIAN, Department of Periodontics, School of Dentistry, Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran, and [M. ROSTAMI](#), School of Dentistry, Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: amirreza.den@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Acid etch, Periodontal disease, Root, Teeth and citric-acid

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: periodontal diseases are one of the most common diseases. As a result of progression of periodontal disease, teeth may be lost and the only ways periodontal surgery. When root surfaces are affected should be cleaned and detoxified that root conditioning is the best method. The aim of this study is evaluation of periodontal rot surfaces after use of, citric acid and tetracycline as etching agent.

Methods: 12 Premolar teeth were extracted because of P.D were gathered for study. Then were divided in 4groups and in each groups the Special agent applied for 1 , 2 ,3, 4 min . Each of sample were evaluated before and after etching by SEM .

Results: Dentine amount, Tubular space and mean of tubular diameter were our parameters. Photographies were evaluated by Photoshop and software and finally this result were attained: 1) In control group there is no relation by time 2) In citric acid group there is non-linear and unstable relation with a positive index. 3) In tetracycline group there is a non relation but more stable than citric acid, with a positive index.

Conclusions: this study shows that Citric Acid was better than Tetracycline for etching with on periodontal affected teeth in humans.



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Which Initial Arch Wire Is More Comfortable for Orthodontic Patients?

E. ABOUEI MEHRIZI¹, M. NOURI SARI², H.A. GHAFFARI², G. ESLAMI AMIRABADI², M. NARIMANI², and K. DALAIE³,

¹Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran,

²Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahed University, Tehran, Iran, ³Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: emehrizi@yahoo.com

Session Title: Craniofacial Biology and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: Orthodontics and Pain

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Abstract

Objectives: Pain and discomfort caused by orthodontic treatment may discourage subjects seeking treatment or might affect patients' cooperation. The aim of this study is to find out which initial arch wire is more comfortable for orthodontic patients.

Methods: In this Randomized clinical trial, 114 fixed orthodontic patients were randomly assigned into three groups. In these three groups Coaxial 15, NiTi 12 and NiTi 14 arch wires were applied. The degree of pain and discomfort in the determined intervals was determined by questionnaires based on VAS and analgesic consumption and was compared between the groups by Kruskal-Wallis test.

Results: In the upper arch at 3-11 days, patients with Coaxial 15 reported the least discomfort and with NiTi 14 the most discomfort ($P<0.1$). In the lower arch at 4, 5 and 6 days Coaxial 15 group had the least discomfort and NiTi 14 the most discomfort. At 7 day Coaxial 15 and NiTi 12 groups had less discomfort. At 10 and 11 days NiTi 12 group had the least discomfort and NiTi 14 group experienced the most discomfort ($P<0.1$).

Conclusions: As the initial orthodontic arch wire, Coaxial 15 and NiTi 12 are more comfortable for orthodontic patients than NiTi 14. However selection of the initial arch wire depends on the treatment approach and biomechanical considerations for each patient.



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159758

Retrospective Evaluation of Implants' Survival Rate

M. JAFARIAN, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Iran Center for Dental Research, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, M. BAYAT, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, A. PAKRAVAN, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, N. EMADI, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and F. BAHREINI, Dental Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: fal2zad@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Implants

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this retrospective study was to evaluate the cumulative survival rate of implants placed in partially or total edentulous patients.

Methods: A total of 1649 implants were placed in 238 patients. The observation period and follow up after implantation was 7 year. The implant groups included Xive , 3i , Noble , F2 , Biocare , Biohorizone. The patients were partially or total edentulous. The study is a historical cohort and all case information which used were documented.

Results: The cumulative survival rate of these all implants was 98.1%. The most survival rate was for Xive trademark and F2 had the lowest survival rate .

Conclusions: osseointegrated implants have become a predictable treatment alternative in partially or fully edentulous patients and for single tooth replacements



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The Effect of Marginal Adaptation in PFM Crowns Microleakage

M. MAHSHID¹, R. EFTEKHAR ASHTIANI², S.F. AGHDASHI³, and A. PURNABI², ¹Department of Fixed Prosthodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: fal2zad@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: microleakage

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: : To evaluate and compare micro leakage in full cast crown restorations cemented with two different cements in different marginal adaptation.

Methods: thirty non-carious human premolars were prepared in a standardized manner for full cast crown restorations. All margins were located in dentin. Crowns were made from a base metal alloy after impression and routine laboratory procedures. metal crown margin was designed so that in one part we had maximum adaptation of 300 micron and in other place the adaptation of margin was bellow 100 microns . The specimens were randomized in two groups: one group cemented with panavia F.2 cement (Kurrary, Japan), and for The other group GCem resin cement (GC, Japan) was used . After 3 month of storage in distilled water at 37 °C, the specimens were subjected to 1000 thermo cycles ranging from 5 to 55 °C. The specimens were put in coloring agent (methylen blue 2%) for 24 hours and embedded in resin blocks. After vertically cut in mesiodistal direction, every crown was evaluated for micro leakage using a high-resolution digital microscope camera (Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany).

Results: There was significant difference found in micro leakage of the adapted and open margins in GCem group, but there was no significant difference in Panavia group.

Conclusions: The type of cement use in PFM crowns is an important factor in microleakage of open and adaptee margins.



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Radiographic Evaluation of Posterior Implants with GBR Technique in Dehiscence Defects

S.R. ARABI¹, [A.R. HASHEMIAN](#)¹, and M. SAMADI², ¹Department of Periodontics, School of Dentistry, Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran, ²School of Dentistry, Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: amirreza.den@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Evaluation, GBR, Implants, Oral implantology and Radiology

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Abstract

Objectives: One of the key factors for attaining osseointegration is the present of an adequate osseous volume. The aim of this study was to evaluate the clinical and radiographic condition of peri-implant tissues in the cases with dehiscence/ fenestration defects in posterior part of maxilla and mandible and in a same time of implant surgery also GBR technique was done.

Methods: 15 patients were evaluated in treatment group (patients that after implant placement with standard diameter (4mm), dehiscence and/or fenestration defects and bone regeneration was needed in a same time) and 15 patients were in control group (patients with normal ridges to accept implant with standard diameter, length &after implant placement all over the length in the nature bone), During first 24^h after surgery periapical radiography and clinical assessment was done , then during first month after surgery and in the time of applying prostheses (2month after surgery) also 3 and 6 month after function was repeated. Analysis was done with t.test & repeated measure test.

Results: difference between distance from bone crest to shoulder of implant between treatment group and control group in different times after surgery such as before surgery with 2 months after surgery, and before surgery with 6 months after applying prostheses,2 months after surgery with 3 months after applying prostheses, and 2months after surgery with 6 months after applying prostheses was significant. Changing of thickness and width of keratinized gingiva in 2month after surgery also 6 month after applying prostheses with before surgery was not significant in both groups.

Conclusions: In this study changed of marginal level of bone in using implant w/t GBR technique is more than using implant w/t our this technique. But in case of changes of width and thickness of keratinized gingival the differentiation of them in both group were not significant.



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Prevalence of Untreated Caries in 8-12 Years Old Tehranian Children

G. ANSARI¹, M. VAHID GOLPAYEGANI², M. BAYAT², and P. ALEM², ¹Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: profgansari@gmail.com

Session Title: Pediatric Dental Research

Keywords: Caries, Children, Diagnosis, Evaluation and Teeth

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: This study aimed to estimate the prevalence of untreated caries in 8-12 years old student in East of Tehran during 2009-2010

Methods: 631 student of 8-12 years old randomly selected from the students of East of Tehran city school. Examinations for dental caries were carried out according to the World Health Organization criteria and methods. The DMFT/dmft index and its components were determined and record along with demographic data. The effect of different demographic factor and oral hygiene habit on DMFT/dmft index was examined by means of linear regression

Results: The results showed that DMFT score of the students was 1.32 ± 1.6 and their dmft score was 2.82 ± 2.75 . The mean DT component of DMFT was 0.94 and the mean dt part of dmft index was also 1.83. 42.9 % of the participants need dental treatment in their permanent teeth while 56.1% of them required treatments in their deciduous teeth. Gender, birth order, mother education level, refer to dentist, dental floss usage and frequency of fluoride mouthrinse showed significant influences on the DMFT index ($p < 0.001$, $p < 0.004$, $p < 0.019$, $p < 0.022$, $p < 0.044$, $p < 0.001$). Gender, fluoride mouthrinse use and duration of mouthrinse usage was significant on the dmft index ($p < 0.0001$, $p < 0.014$, $p < 0.0001$).

Conclusions: untreated caries experiences, especially in the deciduous teeth, were high in the 8-12 years old students, and about half of the samples required dental treatments for their permanent or deciduous teeth



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Orbital Wall Fractures: An Epidemiologic Study in Shiraz

B. ZAMIRI, and E. ALIABADI, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: zamirib@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Bone, Diagnosis, Epidemiology and Oral surgery

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Orbital blow out fracture is a common occurrence after head trauma especially in young male population. We have evaluated the epidemiology of this disease to alert the authorities to plan for prevention and better management

Methods: Charts of 26 cases of orbital blowout fractures from two government public hospital in Shiraz were studied retrospectively, considering age, gender, time period, location, type of trauma, type and duration of operation, complication and final results. Data were collected and studied

Results: Majority of the cases were very young male between 16-25 years of age (53.8%). Diplopia was the most frequent symptom (42.5%). Common causes were motor cycle accident (42.2%), trauma by fist (23.3%), car accident (19.4%) and fall from height (19.4%)

Conclusions: No difference was found in the results pertaining to the type of material used to close the defect. Public informations regarding obligatory use of head protector among motor cycledrivers, seat belt for car passengers will decrease the incidence of the disease



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Maxillary Dental Features in an Iranian Cleft Lip/Palate Population

L. ESLAMIAN¹, [S. YOUSSEFINIA](#)², E. GHAREBASH³, and M. BADIEE², ¹Dental Research Center, Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Orthodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³Private Practice, Gonbadkavus, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: yousefiniasara@gmail.com

Session Title: Diagnostic Sciences and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: Teeth and cleft lip

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Cleft lip and palate is a major malformation of the oral and maxillofacial region. In addition to different cleft-associated problems, tooth number and size abnormalities may decrease the success of orthodontic treatments in these patients. The present study calculated the permanent maxillary incisors' size and number in the cleft lip and palate patients referred to some dental clinics in Tehran on 2010-2011.

Methods: In this cross-sectional descriptive study, 88 cleft lip and palate patients (33 females, 55 males) with good dental casts and panoramic views were selected from some orthodontic clinics in Tehran, Iran. The mesiodistal width of the permanent maxillary incisors were calculated on the patients' study casts and abnormalities of the number, tooth impaction or erupting teeth determined by panoramic radiographies. The data were entered in SPSS (version 17) software.

Results: Sixty six individuals (25 females, 41 males) had unilateral and 22 individuals (8 females, 14 males) had bilateral cleft lip and palate. The mean mesiodistal width of the right and left centrals and laterals of the cleft lip and palate patients were 8.3, 8.28, 6.22 and 6.22 respectively. Seventy-three individuals (82.9%) showed dental missing in the centrals or laterals with the highest values in the left laterals (39 cases). Supernumerary teeth were observed in 5 patients (5.7%) and erupting teeth in 10 patients (11.4%).

Conclusions: The size of the permanent maxillary incisors in the cleft lip and palate patients were smaller than the standard norms of the society which should be considered for orthodontic treatment. The number of missing teeth was very high in comparison with the supernumerary teeth.



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Evaluation of the Effect of Anxiety on Dental Caries

M. ZAREI, School of Dentistry, Fasa University of Medical Sciences, Fasa, Iran, Y. BANAKAR, Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, International Branch, Chabahar, Chabahar, Iran, and A. BANAKAR, Department of Management, Islamic Azad University, Science & Research Branch, Fars, Fasa, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: zareimehrnaz@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Anxiety and Dental Caries

The presenter is a Graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Anxiety is the most common mental health problems that is apparent and inapparent. Anxiety affects not only the mental health of community but also vital systems and organs of the body. Anxiety by changing in quantity and quality of saliva, causes tooth decay. This study is proved it.

Methods: This study is a descriptive and analytical study. samples are non-random and method of collecting data is spielberger standardized anxiety test. It has 40 questions. In a two-month period, 100 patients referred to the dental clinic completed these questionnaires and the dentist determined their percentage of dental caries. After preparing the data obtained, the statistician analyzed them by using SPSS program and statistical formula.

Results: In this study, 100 patients were men and women, 22% male, 78% female, 50% married, 50% single, 61% urban, 39% rural, 36% employed, 64% unemployed, 67% diploma and lower than diploma, 33% higher than diploma, 27% for the first dental visit and 73% for the second time and more than, 7% decay is very low, 52% low decay, 38%severe decay, 3% very severe decay, 73% have less anxiety, 27% have severe anxiety.

Conclusions: The results show clearly that there is relationship between anxiety and dental caries. But inapparent anxiety is more effective than apparent anxiety on extend of dental caries. In this study, males are more likely to have inapparent anxiety.



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159777

Does Chlorhexidine Improve Etch and Rinse Adhesive Systems' Bond Durability?

A. BOROUZINIAT, Department of Operative Dentistry, Dental Research Center, School of dentistry, Mashad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran, A.H. NEJAT, Dental Student Research Committee, School of Dentistry, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Dental Research Center, Mashad, Iran, and N. DANAEIFAR, Student Research Committee, School of Dentistry, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Dental Research Center, Mashhad, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: a_68_n@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Acid etch, Chlorhexidin, Collagenase and Composites

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is
Nejata861@mums.ac.ir.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate effect of chlorhexidine application on immediate bond strength and after 2 months collagenase storage.

Methods: Occlusal enamel of 48 non-carious human third molar teeth were removed. Specimens randomly divided into control groups (G1, G2) and Chlorhexidine groups (G3, G4). Dentin surfaces were etched with 37% phosphoric acid gel (Ultra-etch, Ultradent, USA) for 30 seconds, rinsed with distilled water for 10 seconds, and dried. Adhesive resin (PQ1, Ultradent, USA) applied and cured for 20 seconds. Two increments of 2 mm Composite resin (Amelogen, Ultradent, USA) were placed inside a washer mounted on the surface and each layer light cured for 40 seconds (Blue Phase C8, Ivoclar Vivadent, Schaan, Lichtenstien). In Chlorhexidine groups before applying adhesive, dentin surfaces were treated with 2% chlorhexidine (Shahrdad, Iran) for 30 seconds. In each group Shear bond strength (SBS) were evaluated immediately (G1, G3); and after two months storage(G2, G4) in collagenase solution (Sigma-Allorich, Usa) by universal testing machine (Zwick/Z2250, Type KAP-Z, Zwick Roell Group, Ulm, Germany). Data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA and Tukey post-hoc test at significance level of 0.05 with SPSS version 11.0 software.

Results: The mean SBS was 14.6700 ± 1.50634 , 15.6092 ± 1.68335 , 10.3342 ± 1.44849 , and 14.7467 ± 1.96915 in G1, G2, G3, and G4 respectively. One-way ANOVA test revealed no significant difference in immediate SBS among groups ($P\text{-value} > 0.05$). After 2 months storage, SBS was significantly reduced in control group ($P\text{-value} < 0.05$) but no significant differences in chlorhexidine group observed ($P\text{-value} < 0.05$). SBS in Chlorhexidine group was significantly higher than the control group after 2 months ($P\text{-value} < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Chlorhexidine had no adverse effect on immediate bond strength and could preserve the dentin bond after two months collagenase storage.



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159783

A Multimodal Approach to Pulpal Diagnosis and Treatment Monitoring

M. MIR¹, T. KRASIEVA¹, J. ZHANG¹, H.K. WONG¹, P. WILDER-SMITH¹, Z. CHEN¹, N. GUTKNECHT², and F. LAMPERT³, ¹Beckman Laser Institute, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA, ²AALZ, Aachen, Germany, ³RWTH Hospital, Department of Conservative Dentistry, Aachen, Germany

Submitter's E-mail Address: mir.maziar@gmail.com

Session Title: Pediatric Dental Research

Keywords: Lasers, OCT and Pulp

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Pulpal exposure usually leads to loss of pulp vitality, but occasionally tooth vitality can be maintained by the treating the exposed pulp with medicaments. The ability to monitor pulpal response is crucial to avoid detrimental treatment outcome. This is not possible using existing techniques. The aim of this study was to develop a non-invasive technique for monitoring pulpal response to trauma and treatment.

Methods: 10 Hamsters were selected for study and randomly divided into two groups of five. In one group, cavities were prepared on the buccal surface of the teeth with a 3mm length and 0.5mm width. The pulp remained covered with 100-micrometer thickness of dentin. In the 2nd group, an additional 0.5mm diameter pulpal exposure was created. The operative sides were imaged non-invasively in-vivo using MPM (Multi-photon Fluorescence Microscopy) and OCT (optical coherence tomography) directly after preparation until day 30. The images were mapped and quantified using 3-D processing software (AMIRA™).

Results: Optimal results were obtained using 1300 nm wavelength OCT imaging and 760 nm MPM imaging. Merging MPM and OCT permitted visualization and quantification of structural change in hard and soft tissues as well as vascular response.

Conclusions: 3-D reconstruction of MPM and OCT images at the appropriate wavelengths provides an excellent tool for the evaluation of pulpal health and therapeutic response.



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159788

Role of High Condilectomy in Treatment of Tempromandibular Dysfunction

B.T.OZKAN, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery ,Yuzuncu Yil University ,Van, University of Istanbul, Van, Turkey, R.

TABRIZI, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, IA, Iran, H. PERNU, University of Oulu, Oulu, CT, Turkey, K. OIKARINEN, University of Oulu, Oulu, VA, Finland, and A. RAUSTIA, University of Oulu, Oulu, ON, Finland

Submitter's E-mail Address: btozkan@hotmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Muscle, Oral surgery, Surgery and TMJ and masticatory muscles

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Most temporomandibular disorder patients can be successfully treated by conservative treatment modalities. In some cases who do not respond to conservative treatment may benefit from surgical treatment. The main purpose of this study was to determine the prognosis and long term outcomes of the patients with bilateral TMJ disorders which underwent bilateral TMJ surgery in a consecutive number of patients in a retrospective study.

Methods: Sixty five patients with 130 TMJ were included the study with the selection from consecutive 256 TMJ patients who were treated with open surgery who do not respond to conservative treatment. The patients were divided in to different 3 groups according to the clinical diagnosis of bilateral TMJ site. All patients were treated with high condilectomy with/without additional surgical procedure as operation technique according to their own diagnosis.

Results: In the evaluation of pain relief, clicking, crepitus, headache, marked improvement was determined in all groups, but it was statistically insignificant in the comparison of 3 groups. Slight increase in maximal mouth opening was determined in the mean values of the 3 groups and also in the comparison of 3 groups it was not statistically significant. Patient satisfaction was high in all groups, but the difference between groups was statistically no significant.

Conclusions: These similar successful outcomes of bilateral TMD with the respect of patient satisfaction and TMJ surgical procedures were obtained in 3 main groups although different diagnosis on the patients' groups was present



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A Cephalometric Moorrees Mesh Diagram Comparision of Filipinos with Caucasians

S. HAGHIGHAT NASERI, Department of Orthodontics, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: sarahaghightnaseri@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Cephalometric analysis and Moorrees Mesh

The presenter is a Graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: The aim of the present study is to compare the mean cephalometric norms of female Filipino adults with those of Caucasians using the Moorrees Mesh Coordinate System.

Methods: Standardized lateral cephalograms of 30 Filipino females were examined in the Department of Orthodontics of the University of the Philippines. The sample group met the following inclusion criteria: Filipino ethnicity; 18-35 years of age; Class I occlusion with minimal spacing or crowding; full complement of permanent teeth (third molars may or may not be present); acceptable facial profile and no previous orthodontic treatment. The diagram was scaled based on the anterior cranial base and upper anterior facial height. Then The X and Y coordinates of all the landmarks were calculated on the tracings, with the right, lower corner of the mesh diagram as the origin. For comparison between the caucasians and Filipinos' norms, the size modification was applied. The mean proportionate locations of the cephalometric landmarks of the adult Filipino females were compared with Caucasians .The comparative analysis was accomplished by the superimposition of their normative diagrams at nasion. One sample t-test was used for statistical analysis.

Results: Comparative analysis of the craniofacial differences between the Filipino sample group versus the Caucasians was examined and significant differences were found.

Conclusions: It can be concluded that differences exist between the craniofacial morphology of the Filipino sample group and the Caucasians.The differences between craniofacial pattern of Filipino sample group and Caucasians is mainly due to primarily the higher positioning of sella in the cranium.



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Prevalence of Apical Periodontitis:a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

A. SHAHRAVAN, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran, and H. GHANBARI, School of Dentistry, Kerman Oral and Dental Diseases Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: arashahravan@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Endodontics and Epidemiology

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Apical periodontitis is an inflammatory reaction which occurs in response to root canal infection or non-microbial causes as iatrogenic factors or foreign bodies. Lots of various cross-sectional epidemiologic studies have been done to estimate the prevalence of apical periodontitis. The purpose of this study is to collect data from high quality epidemiologic studies performed on apical periodontitis and to do a meta-analysis on the data collected in order to determine the prevalence of the disease.

Methods: Two information databases, MEDLINE and Scopus, and reference books on endodontics were explored to ascertain the related studies. From 672 articles found 41 were accepted after critical appraisal and 11 were excluded because of methodological difficulties. The data from the 30 remained studies was analyzed by the version 9 Stata software.

Results: The meta-analysis demonstrated that 52.9% of subjects and 5.9% of teeth included in the study have apical periodontitis and that the prevalence of the disease in the root canal treated teeth is 37.8%. The prevalence of apical periodontitis appeared to be directly related to the age and inversely related to the human development index in countries. The meta-analysis also indicated that the root canal treated teeth were 16.7 times more likely to develop apical periodontitis than the untreated ones.

Conclusions: Apical periodontitis is a common disease in all societies. 52.9% of subjects and 5.9% of teeth included in this study appeared to have apical periodontitis. Apical periodontitis is also highly prevalent in the root canal treated teeth (37.8%). The prevalence of the disease is directly related to age and inversely related to human development index in the countries.



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Assessment of the Correlation between Dental Development and Cervical Vertebrae Development

N. AZAMI, [A. TAYEBI](#), and L. RAIYAT, School of Dentistry, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: dr.azami@yahoo.com

Program Selection: Scientific Groups

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Anatomy, Orthodontics and dental calcification

Preferred Presentation Format: Oral

The presenter is a Graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Determining the skeletal age has important role in timing of the orthodontic treatment. Dental development index, hand wrist radiographs, and recently cervical vertebrae development are used mostly to determine the skeletal age. Studies have shown that vertebral maturity has high correlation with skeletal age estimation. The aim of this study was to assess the correlation between the stage of maxillary dental calcification and cervical vertebrae maturity stage.

Methods: panoramic and lateral cephalogram radiographs of 180 female orthodontic patients aged 8-18 were selected by simple sampling. The calcification stage of maxillary molars and premolars according to Demirjian method and the cervical vertebrae maturity stage based on Baccetti method were determined by 3 observers.

Results: Significant correlation was found between dental development and vertebrae maturity stage ($p>0.05$) with exception of first molar calcification. The highest correlation ratio was between calcification stages of second premolar with cervical vertebrae maturation($r=0.83$).The agreement between observers which was calculated by Kappa coefficient was between 0.62-0.81.

Conclusions: According to study results tooth calcification stages especially the upper second premolar could be used as an indicator for skeletal age estimation.



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Sella Turcica Bridging in Skeletal Class III Subjects

S. VALIZADE, S. SHAHBEIG, and [S. MOHSENI](#), Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Radiology, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: sudeh.mohseni@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Malocclusion and Sella turcica

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Several investigations have analyzed the frequency of sella turcica anomalies in patients with severe craniofacial deviations. These researches show that it may be some relationship between the shape and size of sella turcica and the type of skeletal malocclusion. The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of sella turcica bridging in a group of class III patients referred to one of dental faculties in Iran.

Methods: In this descriptive-analytical study, pre-treatment lateral cephalograms of 90 candidates of orthodontic treatments (44 females, 46 males) were selected with an age range of 14-26 years and equal distribution regarding Class I, Class II, and Class III malocclusions. The shape of sella turcica was determined on the radiographs and the length, diameter and depth of sella turcica were calculated. For statistical analysis, chi-square and t-tests were used.

Results: Totally 23.3% of patients (23.91% of males and 22.72% of females) showed bridging of sella turcica. Sella turcica length was significantly higher in Class III malocclusions than Class II and Class I ($p < 0.0001$). However depth and diameter of sella turcica were calculated similarly for three Class I, Class II, and Class III patients. Skeletal Class III patients presented a significantly higher rate of sella turcica bridging (43.3%) in comparison with skeletal Class I and Class II patients, whose rate was 13.3% for each of these groups. No differences were detected between females and males for the length, depth, and diameter of the sella turcica.

Conclusions: There was a significant relationship between the classification of malocclusion and shape of sella turcica; as in the patients with class III malocclusion, bridging of sella turcica is reported with more incidences. Also, the length of sella turcica was significantly longer in these patients, than the peoples with class I and class II malocclusions.



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Effect of Pre-sintering Air-abrasion on Bond Strength to Zirconia

S.JABBARI, and A. GHASEMI, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: soode_dds@yahoo.com

Session Title: Dental Materials and Prosthodontics

Keywords: Cements, Ceramics, Surfaces and air-abrasion

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: in present study we evaluated the effect of air-abrasion of pre-sintered ceramic blocks on bond strength of a resin cement to zirconia.

Methods: a total of thirty Y-TZP blocks ($2 \times 5 \times 10$ mm) were prepared and divided into 3 groups. In the first group specimens were air-borne particle abraded with $50 \mu\text{m}$ alumina particles before sintering while specimens of second group were sintered and then air-abraded in the same manner. The third group have received no surface treatment. Then the micro sylanders of resin cement (Panavia F2.0, kuraray) were bonded to samples using tygon tubes (0.7mm) and were cured for 40 seconds. After 24 hours storage in 100% moisture inside an incubator, samples were subjected to micro-shear bond strength test with micro tensile tester (Bisco) at a constant speed of 1mm/min.

Results: The means and standard deviations of the micro tensile bond strength of group 1, 2 and 3 were 14 ± 4.7 , 12.5 ± 3.6 and 11.3 ± 3.1 respectively.

Conclusions: the adhesion of resin luting cement to zirconia ceramic might be related to using air-abrasion before sintering.



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159798

Microbiological Comparison of Peri-implant Microflora with Tooth: 6-month Follow-up Study

P. KHEIRIEH¹, P. GHADERI¹, G. ESLAMI², and K. SEYEDAN³, ¹Private Practice, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Microbiology, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³Department of Prosthodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: parisakheirieh@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral Health Research

Keywords: Biofilm, Implants, Implants, Microbiology and Peri-implantitis

The presenter is a Graduate student.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Dental Research Center of Shahid Beheshti University

Abstract

Objectives: Dental implants have become increasingly common for the management of tooth loss. Despite the reports of high success rate of endo-osseous implants, failure may happen and the implants should be removed. Peri-implantitis is one of the most common factors of implant failures after osseointegration. The objective of the present study was to compare the subgingival peri-implant microflora with the natural dentition and also to compare the microbial colony count between the two groups.

Methods: In this prospective longitudinal observational study, microbial sampling was performed from the deepest area of the gingival sulcus of 18 patients (18 implants and 18 adjacent natural teeth), using endodontic paperpoint, 28 days and 6 months following prosthetic loading. The samples have been evaluated with microbial cultural techniques. In addition to that, microbial colony count has been performed, using colony count device.

Results: The most common bacterial species in both groups, 28 days after prosthetic loading were *Enterococcus faecalis* (implant: 47.1%, tooth: 52.9%) and *Lactobacillus acidophilus* (implant: 52.9%, tooth: 41.2%), and 6 months after prosthodontic loading were *Enterococcus faecalis* (implant: 52.9%, tooth: 47.1%) and *Lactobacillus acidophilus* (implant: 41.2%, tooth: 23.5%). There were no statistically significant differences between groups for any of the species. Furthermore, teeth and implants presented similar microbial colony count at first follow-up ($P=0.791$), second follow-up ($P=0.096$) and also between different time points of implant sites ($P=0.197$) and teeth site ($P=0.593$).

Conclusions: The subgingival peri-implant and periodontal microflora were similar regarding prevalence of bacterial species and colony counts.



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159799

Incidence of Craniofacial Pain of Cardiac Origin

S.H. DANESH SANI¹, [S.A. DANESH-SANI²](#), R. ZIA¹, and S. FAGHIHI³, ¹Department of Cardiology, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran, ²Dental Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran, ³Private Practice, Mashhad, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: amirds_dds@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Periodontal Research

Keywords: Diagnosis, Oral medicine, Pain and myocardial infarction

The presenter is a Graduate student.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Mashhad University of Medical Sciences Grant Number: 135/ 27/ 22

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this study was to reveal the incidence and distribution pattern of craniofacial pain of cardiac origin.

Methods: We undertook a prospective study of 248 consecutive patients (aged 26 to 88 years) hospitalized with confirmed cardiac ischemic period. Digital OPG radiographs were obtained from all the patients for radiographic examination of the jaws and dentition. Patients underwent clinical and radiographic examinations and symptoms were evaluated in details to determine the prevalence and distribution pattern of craniofacial pain of cardiac origin.

Results: Craniofacial pain was the sole symptom of cardiac ischemia in thirteen patients (5.2%); two of them developed acute myocardial infarction (AMI). Pain in the craniofacial region, chest, shoulder and arm was experienced by 72 patients. The most frequently affected region was the left mandible. In the absence of chest pain, patients most frequently experienced pain in craniofacial structures. Incidence of craniofacial pain was significantly higher in women than in men ($P = .024$).

Conclusions: Cardiac pain commonly radiates to the craniofacial structures. Pain of cardiac origin usually described as pressure and/or burning that provoked by physical activity and relieved by rest. Craniofacial pain of cardiac origin usually occurs bilaterally. Dental practitioners could play a crucial role to avoid misdiagnosis of craniofacial pain of cardiac origin.



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159800

Comparative Study on Enamel Microleakage of Two Composite Resin Cements

Z. JABERI ANSARI, [F_EZOJI](mailto:F_EZOJI@yahoo.com), and Z.S. TABATABAI, Department of Esthetics and Restorative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: [f_ezoji@yahoo.com](mailto:F_EZOJI@yahoo.com)

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Adhesion, Cements and Microleakage

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: This study evaluated the microleakage of composite inlays luted with one etch and rinse cement and one self-adhesive resin cement.

Methods: Standardized class II inlay preparations were made in twenty extracted sound human third molars. Indirect composite inlays were made using Z100 (3M, ESPE) composite resin. They randomly divided into two groups ($n=10$) according to the cementing agents. In group 1 Maxcem (self-adhesive resin cement-3M, ESPE) and in group 2 RelyX ARC (etch & rinse resin cement-3M, ESPE) were used according to the manufacturer's instructions as luting cement. After 24h storage in 100% moisture inside an incubator, they subjected to 500 thermal cycling. The specimens were embedded in 0.5% fushin solution for 24h and sectioned in mesio-distal direction. Dye penetration were analyzed under a stereomicroscope (magnification of $\times 20$) using a scale of 0-3. The data were analyzed using a non-parametric Mann-whitney U test at a $P<0.05$ level of significance.

Results: In group 1 after 24 h, 50% of specimens have no leakage and 40% showed index 1 and 10% showed index 2 .The results for group 2 were 90% no leakage and 10% showed index 1. The difference of leakage degree in two groups was statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: Within the limitation of this in vitro study, etch&rinse resin cement showed significantly less microleakage in enamel after 24h.



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159801

New Bitewing Film Holder versus Conventional Method

Y. SAFI, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, O. SARANI, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, School of Dentistry, Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, Zahedan, Iran, S. RAHIMIAN, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and N. SHAMLOO, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: sepidehra@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral Medicine, Pathology and Radiology

Keywords: Assessment, Radiology and bitewing

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Bitewing radiography is a so useful technique in dental disease assessment because its suitable horizontal beam angle and also the short film and object distance. Technical errors that can occur during this examination not only may cause misdiagnosis and in result incorrect treatment but also need to repeat the radiography and as a result unnecessary further patient exposure. The aim of this present study is to compare the conventional technique with the new film holder in radiograph errors and the acceptance of both techniques for clinician and patient.

Methods: Our cases were selected from patients who need bilateral bitewing radiographs. We took the graphs with conventional technique in one side and the new technique in the other side of the same patient for all 70 patients. Then the acceptance of clinician and patient were assessed by scale from 0 to 20. Furthermore the image quality were evaluated based on their overlaps, film positioning and cone cut that were recorded separately.

Results: In this study the clinician acceptance of new technique was more than the conventional technique (17/33 v 16/44). In contrast the patient acceptance of new technique was less than the conventional technique (13/37 v 16/59), while in the new technique the cone cut & overlap errors were significantly lower than the conventional technique($p \leq 0.001$); and the correct film positioning was than conventional method($p=0.005$).

Conclusions: New method was more new acceptance for clinician and made lower diagnostic error but it had the fewer patient acceptance.



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159804

Knowledge and Attitude of Dentists towards Radiation Protection

N. EMADI, M.M. AGHDASI, S. GHAEDSHARAF, and J. MEHRZAD, Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Radiology, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: emadi_ne@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Radiology

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Radiography is an accurate technique for diagnosis in dentistry. But, the repeated use of this device may result in dangerous outcomes for both patients and dentists' health. The present study was done to survey the knowledge, attitudes and practice of dentists involved in clinics of Kordestan Province.

Methods: This descriptive and cross-sectional study was done on 100 dentists (80 males, 20 females) with 34.8 years mean age and response rate of 74.1 % using a questionnaire including three sections of demographic data, knowledge and practice. The knowledge section included 12 questions and each question with a correct answer received 1 score. The sum of correctly answered questions was considered as the knowledge score of the respondents. The dentists practice was assessed by 16 items. The questionnaires were completed by referring the respondents and the correlation between specimens' demographic factors and different measures of their practice was assessed by Spearman Correlation ratio while the effect of dentists' factors on the knowledge scores was analyzed by multiple linear regression.

Results: The mean knowledge score were 6.85 of overall 12 scores with no factors including age, gender, time passed from the graduation and the qualifying school influencing it significantly. 95.8% used round collimators, and 70.8% used E-speed films. Furthermore, 61.9% reported to use parallel technique for periapical clichés, 97% manual processing of films and 64% said to use protective wall against x-ray exposure. The use of lead apron was shown in 13% of the respondents, thyroid collar in 7%, dosimeters in 3% and adjustment of exposure time regarding the tooth and radiography area was seen in 64%. 31 % changed their position according to the tube direction and 48% were used to take 40-80 intra-oral films per month.

Conclusions: The study showed a relatively poor knowledge of the dentists' towards radiation protection. Although some encouraging results were observed using E-speed films and protective walls, no more improvements were observed in the other fields being far from international standards. Due to shortcomings in the use of measures like thyroid collar, lead apron, digital imaging devices or rectangular collimators, it can be concluded that the patient protection utilized less concerns.



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159807

Evaluation of Laser Effect on Osteogenesis in Rabbit Culvarium

A. RASOULI, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, A. POURNABI II, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and S.F. AGHDASHI, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: dr_apournabi@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Laser

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Abstract

Objectives: introducing an effective way in order to use LLL as a stimulate factor in osteosynthesis with xenograft bone materials(Bio-Oss) for bone defect healing.

Methods: 12 new Zealand white rabbits in two groups of six for this study were selected.four defects created in each rabbit calvarium.the first defect left empty as control.lasr used for second defect,third defect was files by Bio-Oss and the fourth defect filled by Bio-Oss and irradiate by laser.the irradiated defects were subjected to the first irradiation immediately after surgery befor flap closure and it was repeated every other day for 3 weeks.the firstgroup was killed in 4 weeks and the second group were sacrificed in 8 weeks.Histological and histomorphometric analysis were performed on samples.

Results: the expriment has shown that inflammation,foreign body reaction and vitality in both 4 and 8 weeks were not statistically significant.there was no difference in amount of bone formation between all samples in 4 and 8 weeks.

Conclusions: results of this study has shown that LLL increase bone formation effectively,but the amount of bone formation in 4 weeks(early healing period)is more sensational significantly.



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Microscopic Evaluation of Root Surface of Teeth after Root Conditioning

P. TORKZABAN¹, S. AMANI JOURDEHI¹, L. GHOLAMI¹, and M. KABUDAN², ¹Department of Periodontics, School of Dentistry, Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, Hamedan, Iran, ²Department of Periodontics, School of Dentistry, Yazd University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: soulmaz_amani@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Dentin and electron microscope

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Abstract

Objectives: periodontal diseases are among the most common diseases. As a result of progression of periodontal disease, teeth may be lost and the only ways periodontal surgery. When root surfaces are affected should be cleaned and detoxified that root conditioning is the best method. The aim of this study is evaluation of periodontal rot surfaces after use of EDTA and Doxycycline.

Methods: Twenty four Premolar teeth extracted because of periodontal disease were gathered for this study. Then they were divided in three groups and in each groups the containing agent was applied for 1, 2, 3 and 4 min. Each of the samples were evaluated before and after etching by SEM.

Results: Dentine amount, Tubular space and mean tubular diameter were our parameters evaluated. Photographies were evaluated by Photoshop and softwares and were:1) In control group there is no relation by time 2) In EDTA group there is a linear and stables relation 3) In Doxycycline group there is a non linear and unstable relation with negative index.

Conclusions: According to our results, in the control group (normal saline) there was no time related relationship seen. There was a stable and liner relationship in the EDTA group.



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159809

Orthodontic Tooth Movement within Demineralized and Mineralized Freeze-Dried Bone Allografts

M. SEIFI, Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and M. MIRZAEI, Department of Orthodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: seifimassoud@gmail.com

Session Title: Craniofacial Biology and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: Biomaterials, Bone allografts and Orthodontics

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

Abstract

Objectives: To measure the amount of orthodontic tooth movement within both demineralize and mineralize freeze-dried bone allografts.

Methods: Sample consisted of four male dogs. In each animal, four defects were created at the mesial aspects of the maxillary and mandibular first permanent premolars. The defects were filled with DFDBA or FDBA equally. NiTi closed coil with 150 gr force was used for mesial movement of the first premolar. Tooth movements were analyzed using paired t test.

Results: The findings demonstrated that it was possible to move a tooth into a defect, filled with DFDBA or FDBA with the same rate of tooth movement. Mean tooth movement in DFDBA and FDBA was 2.6 ± 0.11 mm in DFDBA and 2.4 ± 0.12 mm in FDBA. Data showed no statistical difference between DFDBA and FDBA groups.

Conclusions: These findings indicate that FDBA and DFDBA could be a biocompatible bone substitute into bone defects subjected to orthodontic tooth movement.



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159818

Evaluation of Bond Durability of Self Adhesive Cement to Enamel

Z. JABERI ANSARI¹, [F. BABAKI](#)¹, and M. DANESH MONFARED², ¹Department of Esthetics and Restorative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Periodontics, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: fateme_babaky81@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Adhesion, Cements, Enamel and bond durability

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: : Recently self-adhesive resin cements are produced. They have less technical sensitivity and their application is simplified .The aim of this study is to evaluate the micro-shear bond strength of Rely X Unicem,a self adhesive cement (3M, ESPE) to enamel after 24 hours water storage and compare it with Rely X Arc,a multi-step cement from the same manufacturer.

Methods: This invitro experimental study was done on 20 specimens from human third molars(enamel). Specimens were randomly assigned into two groups,In group 1 Rely X Unicem cement was applied as manufacturer's instruction(without any pre- treatment preparation), just after 15 seconds of mixing.In group 2 the enamel part was etched ,using phosphoric acid for 15 seconds, rinsed and dried, and Rely X ARC cement was applied as manufacturer's instruction. 0.7 X 1mm rods of Composite resine (Z100-3M, ESPE) was placed on the prepared surfaces and cured.All specimens were stored in distilled water for 24 hours in ancubator(37oC) . The micro-shear bond strength of the specimens was measured with universal testing machine(Bisco Inc USA) and the data were analyzed with student t- test.

Results: After storage for 24 hours ,Rely X ARC enamel specimens exhibited bond strength of 18.56 ± 4.08 MPa and Rely X Unicem showed bond strength of 14.99 ± 4.17 MPa.Data showed no statically significant differences.

Conclusions: Within the limitation of this study the micro-shear bond strength of Relay X Unicem self adhesive cement is not significantly different from that of multi-step Rely X ARC cement.



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159820

Exploring Obstacles for Implementation of Evidence-Based Practice in Dentistry

S. SEYEDZADEH SABOUNCHI¹, M.H. KHOSHNEVISAN¹, M. NOURI², N. ERFANI³, and B. HOOSHMAND⁴, ¹Department of Community Oral Health, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran,

²Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³Payame noor University, Hamedan, Iran, ⁴Department of Periodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: shsab1@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Education research and evidence based

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: National Institute of Health Research

Abstract

Objectives: Translation of dental research evidence into practice seems to be not fully applied by all dental practitioners. The path towards an increase in evidence based practice seems to face many obstacles. In this study barriers on implementing evidence based practice in Iran (EBP) were explored.

Methods: We conducted a qualitative study based on five individual interviews and two focus groups with purposively sampled Iranian dentists and medical practitioners (totally 25 participants). Data were collected through discussions in focus groups and comparative data-analysis was guided by a 'grounded theory approach'. The interviews were analysed successively in an editing style, using a thematic approach.

Results: Four major categories of obstacles were identified. These categories relate to obstacles in 1) production of evidence, 2) accessibility of technological facilities, 3) knowledge of partners in health care team, and 4) the basic fundamentals of evidence-based dentistry. Serious perceived barriers were listed as: lack of access to up-to-date evidence and online databases, contradictory information in the scientific literature, lack of clear answers to clinical questions, limitation of time and adherence to experience.

Conclusions: Identifying barriers will help improve translation of research into practice for dentists. According to the findings universities should provide EBD knowledge and skills to dental practitioners, promote lifelong learning, address technical problems and better understand the values of the health professionals in order to facilitate implementation of evidence-based practice in dentistry.



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Sealing of Resilon Compared to MTA as Root End Material

H. ASHRAF, P. PAYMANPOUR, and F. FARAMARZI, Department of Endodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: payam_paymanpour@yahoo.com

Session Title: Restorative and Endodontic Research

Keywords: Dental materials, Dye /Bacterial, Endodontics, Microneakage and Root canal fillings

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Egress of irritants from the root canal system into the periapical tissues is the main cause of failure following periapical surgery. A root-end filling material should meet some standard features such as: biocompatibility, dimensional stability, good handling properties, enough working time, and excellent sealing ability. Many materials have been used as root-end fillings. Resilon is one of the most recent root canal filling materials which, creates an adhesive bond of the solid material and the sealer to the root dentin walls. The aim of this study was to compare the root-end sealing ability of the Resilon/Epiphany to Pro Root-MTA using a bacterial and dye leakage test design.

Methods: Ninety-two single-rooted extracted human teeth were selected for this study. The same chemomechanical approach was used for endodontic preparation of the teeth (crown-down technique to the size of 40/0.06). Pro Root-MTA and Resilon/Epiphany were used as root end filling materials. The specimens were randomly divided into four groups ($n=20$). Twelve specimens were determined as negative and positive control group. Microneakage was assessed for both root end filling materials and control groups using bacterial and dye leakage test. For bacterial leakage test, teeth were exposed to Enterococcus faecalis infected-TSB at their coronal side. Bacterial leakage was monitored every 24 h for 70 days. 1% solution of methylene blue with 72hour- exposure time was used for dye leakage test. Dye leakage was assessed by stereo-microscope with a magnification of x40.

Results: In the bacterial leakage test, after 70 days there was no statistical difference between Pro Root- MTA (55%) and Resilon/Epiphany (65%). In addition, the dye penetration test showed no significant difference between Pro Root-MTA (20%) and Resilon/Epiphany (15%).

Conclusions: Resilon may be a worthwhile root-end filling material if a proper isolation at the surgical site is possible.



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Evaluation of Prevelance of Tonsillolith in Panoramic Radiography

S. GHAEDSHARAF¹, M.M. AGHDASI¹, S. VALLIZADEH¹, and N. AMIN TAVAKKOLI², ¹Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Radiology Department , Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: sahar_sh881985@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral Medicine, Pathology and Radiology

Keywords: Radiology

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: It is important to diagnose anatomic landmarks and lesions located in the specific areas of the panoramic radiographs and also considering the significance of the differentiation of tonsillolith from other radiopacity in this area to prevent from modulation of high radiation dose from excessive imaging and waste of time and costs, we decided to evaluate the prevalence of tonsillolith on panoramic radiographs. It is considerable, same studies have been conducted in two other countries.

Methods: In this descriptive study 966 panoramic radiographs of the patients referred to the department of radiology, faculty of dentistry, Shaheed Beheshti University in the years of 1386 and 1387 have been assessed. It should be mentioned the X-ray machine, developing situation and type of the films were the same for all of the radiographs. Statistical analysis (logistic regression, chi-square and Mann Whitney U) was completed using SPSS version and consequently a probability of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results: We found 47 tonsilloliths (18 women, 29 men) on radiographs. Most of the cases belonged to patients referred in spring (20 patients). Majority of cases (24 individuals) were 41-60 years old, thus there were 11 patients in 21-40 and 61-80 year old patients group, one case less than 20 and no case more than 80. From all of these, 23 cases were bilateral, 13 cases in left side, 11 cases in right side. There was no significant difference between genders.

Conclusions: Giving consideration to prevalence of tonsillolith(4.9%), radiologists should be aware that tonsillary calculi occur frequently and should be included among the diagnostic possibilities specially in 41-60 year old patient when conventional survey panoramic radiographs show radiopacity in the site of superimposition of uvula on ramous.



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Prevalence of Soft Drink Consumption in Professional Athletes

S. BANAVA¹, M. SABERNEZHAD¹, N. FAZEL MAKAREM², and Y. AMOUZADEH³, ¹Department of Restorative Dentistry, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Physical Education, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran, ³Department of Physical Education, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: sbanava@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Athletes, Diet and Nutrition

**The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is
sbanava@yahoo.com.**

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Abstract

Objectives: Soft drinks are the most popular drinks among people and specially athletes who should consume them to balance the electrolytes in their body. Since the soft drinks have acids and sugar, they cause caries and erosion. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of soft drinks consumption in professional athletes of international Olympic academy of Tehran.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study 100 athletes participated, each of whom was given a questionnaire, the validity of which was tested in a pilot study. This questionnaire contained items addressing age, sex, the frequency of daily soft drinks consumption, type of soft drinks, oral hygiene method after drinking, oral hygiene method in a day, the number of dental visits per year, chewing xylitol containing gum, and consumption of dairy. Data were analyzed by descriptive tests.

Results: 100 athletes, 58 male and 42 female, participated in this study. 71% of the athletes had soft drinks consumption at least once daily. 53% consumed sweet snacks after exercising and 11% ate chocolate after it. While 44% drank milk, 70% had yoghurt at least once daily and 76% ate cheese with their breakfast. 29% of these athletes visited their dentist every 6 months whereas 12% visited once a year and 63% visited a dentist only when they felt it was needed. All of the participants brushed their teeth at least once a day of which 29% reported bleeding after brushing. 32% used xylitol chewing gum and 29 % consumed mouth wash. 28% had history of sensitivity after drinking hot or cold drinks. 22% had clenching during daily workout.

Conclusions: According to our research, it is better to train and educate the athletes regarding the dental hygiene methods and preventive treatments. There is need to evaluate the caries prevalence of the professional athletes consuming soft drinks a lot.



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PECAM-1 Gene Polymorphism in Patients with Periodontal Disease and Healthy Individuals

M. KADKHODAZADEH¹, B. HOUSHMAND¹, S. KHAZAEF², S. ALIJANI³, and L. GHOLAMI III⁴, ¹Department of Periodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Prostodontics, School of Dentistry, Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, Hamedan, Iran, ³Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ⁴Department of Periodontics, School of Dentistry, Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, Hamedan, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: Drsarakhazaee_83@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Gene polymorphism and Periodontal disease

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Abstract

Objectives: Host immune and defensive mechanisms play an important role in the multifactorial disease of periodontitis. Since PECAM-1 is involved in the transmigration of inflammatory cells therefore polymorphism of this molecule might affect the inflammatory process in periodontitis. Our aim in this study was to investigate the possible genetic association between three Ser563Asn, Leu125Val and Arg670Gly polymorphisms of the PECAM-1 gene and periodontitis.

Methods: Genomic DNAs were extracted from whole blood samples of 05 periodontal patient (52 with chronic periodontitis and 53 with aggressive periodontitis) and 101 healthy individuals using the Miller's salting out technique. Samples were genotyped for the PECAM-1 polymorphisms using polymerase chain reaction with sequence specific primers (PCR-SSP).

Results: A statistically significant difference was found between the genotypic distributions of the Ser563Asn polymorphism in patients with periodontitis compared to controls ($P=0.02$). The GG homozygous genotype was 23.8% in the control group and 13.3% in patients. The AA combination was 12.4% in patients and 4% in controls. There was no statistically significant difference between the allele frequencies in the different groups ($P=0.05$). the other two polymorphisms did not show a statistically significant difference in their allele and genotype frequencies between the groups.

There was no statistically significant difference found for any of the polymorphisms allele and genotype distribution in aggressive and chronic periodontitis. Although there was no significant association found in this study but more research is still necessary to determine whether this polymorphism can be used as a genetic marker of periodontitis.

Conclusions: No significant association was found between the polymorphism tested and the subgroups of periodontitis.



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Comparison of the Efficacy of Ketoprofen Variants on Orthodontic Pain

A. MOHAMMADI SHAYAN, Department of Orthodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran,
L. ESLAMIAN, Department of Orthodontics, Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and **F. DEHGHANI**, Private Practice, Shiraz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: sh_arman_ima@yahoo.com

Session Title: Diagnostic Sciences and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: Ketoprofen, Orthodontics and Pain

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Abstract

Objectives: Pain control is important for both patients and clinicians in orthodontics.

The aim of this study was to compare the pain control effectiveness of ketoprofen gum vs ketoprofen gel after activation of fixed orthodontic appliances.

Methods: In this prospective, randomized, double blind clinical trial, 115 patients aged 14 to 29 years who had pain in previous appointments, were randomly assigned to 1 of 3 experimental groups: ketoprofen chewing gum, ketoprofen gel and placebo chewing gum. All subjects were instructed to use the gum and gel at three times a day until three days after activation of fixed orthodontic appliances. Patients recorded their pain perception at times of 2, 6 and 24 hours; and 2, 3 and 7 days after treatment appointment using 5 scores visual analogue scale. Two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and repeated measures were used to compare differences in pain scores between three groups.

Results: Eighty seven patients (54 female, 33 male) completed their questionnaire and data were statistically analyzed. Mean value was lower in ketoprofen chewing gum group compared to ketoprofen gel and placebo chewing gum groups but no statistically significant differences were observed between three groups (Mean VAS scores were 0.82, 1.15 and 1.15 according to ANOVA; P-value: Non significant and mean scores were 0.87, 1.17 and 1.15 according to repeated measures; P-value: Non significant).

Conclusions: Although ketoprofen chewing gum showed more effectiveness in pain relief than ketoprofen gel and placebo chewing gum, this was not supported statistically. Also, the greater scores of pain observed after 6 hours which reduced afterwards and reached the least values in 7 days after activation of fixed orthodontic appliances.



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How Much is Pendulum Appliance Successful For Upper Molar's Distalization

S. MOHEBI, Department of Orthodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and L. ESLAMIAN, Department of Orthodontics, Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: SHADI.MHB@GMAIL.COM

Session Title: Craniofacial Biology and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: pendulum,molar distalization

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Abstract

Objectives: Molar distalization is a very common a procedure in orthodontic treatment. Pendulum appliance is used to distalize the molars but, the appliance design , the number of involved molars and the patient's age should be considered. This study was done to assess the amount of molars' movement when using Pendulum appliance to distalize upper 1st or both 1st and 2nd molars.

Methods: Distalization for 1st or both 1st and 2nd upper molars were done for 30 patients (10 to 20 years old) ,who needed space for upper 2nd bicuspids or cuspid's alignment , achieving CI I molar relationship or reducing overjet. Bands were placed on 1st bicuspids and 1st or 2nd molars. Springs made of 0.8 mm stainless steel wire with two double helices were used to distalize the right and left molars.The amount of tooth movement was measured by digital caliper in millimeter with on the study casts after the tooth movement was completed and the difference was assessed by t-test($P<0.05$).When the 2nd molars were present,their movement was measured .Then the 1st molars were moved and their movement was measured on a new study model.

Results: First molars' movement was calculated 5 ± 1.9 mm when there was only 1st molars to move($P<0.001$) in 4 to 6 months.2nd molar movement was 3 ± 1.2 mm ($P<0.01$) in 6 to 10months. The 1st molars' movement after the 2nd molars was calculated 2.9 ± 0.6 mm($P<0.05$) in 3 month .The movement was done in a shorter time when the age was lower ($P<0.01$).

Conclusions: Pendulum appliance is very successful when moving the 1st molars alone. However, if the molars need not a large amount of distalization it can move both molars satisfactorily but, the time should be considered.



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Assessing the Microleakage of Glass-Ionomer Restoration Prepared by Er:YAG Laser

M. GHANDEHARI¹, G. MIGHANI¹, S. SHAHABI², [N. CHINIFORUSH](#)³, and Z. SHIRMOHAMMADI⁴, ¹Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Dental Materials, Laser Research Center of Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³Laser Research Center of Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ⁴Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: n-chiniforush@farabi.tums.ac.ir

Session Title: Dental Materials and Prosthodontics

Keywords: Children, Enamel, Lasers, Pedodontics and Preventive dentistry

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Abstract

Objectives: Using laser for cavity preparation has some advantages like reduced pain and vibration during the procedure and providing patient's comfort which is the key factor in pediatric dentistry. The aim of this study was to compare the microleakage of glass ionomer restored cavities prepared by Er:YAG laser or conventional handpiece.

Methods: Twenty extracted caries-free deciduous posterior teeth were selected for this study. The teeth were randomly divided in two groups for cavity preparation. Cavities in group one were prepared by high speed turbine and bur. In second group, Er:YAG laser with output power of 3 W , energy of 300 mJ and the frequency of 10 Hz was used. Cavities were restored with GC Fuji II LC. After thermocycling, the samples were immersed in to 0.5% methylene blue solution. They were sectioned to examine under optic microscope.

Results: The Wilcoxon signed ranks test showed no significant difference between microleakage of laser group and conventional group ($P>0.05$).

Conclusions: Er:YAG laser with its advantages in pediatric dentistry can be suggested as an alternative device for cavity preparation.



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Prevalence of Squamous Cell Carcinoma over the Last 10 Years

S. NASIRI¹, F. NAMAZI², J. TAHERI³, M. HAMIAN³, M. BAKHSHI³, and M. BAHRVAND³, ¹Department of Dermatology, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³Department of Oral Medicine, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: jamileh-bigomtaheri@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Oral medicine

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Scouamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of head and neck is a major health problem worldwide. It is the most prevalent oral malognancy in iran as well as other geographic regions. Lack of standard data gathering system - considering different aspects of the lesion makes appropriate evaluation of the patients and comparison between different therapeutic regimens difficult and unreliable. Therefore the purpose of conducting this study was to describe the frequency of SCC and its features in the department of pathology of Shohada hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical sciences.

Methods: 30000 records of patients referred to an academic dermatologic clinic were analyzed and their information was categorized in a provided databank software.

Results: 40 patients were diagnosed with SCC, the mean age above 50, the most prevalent site was tongue, the most common feature was an ulcerative plaque and positive familial history and proper treatment for each case to be discussed.

Conclusions: By gathering the existing data of SCC, a comprehensive information regarding age, gender, education, marital status, site, risk factors, clinical manifestations, therapeutic options, curative modalities, prognosis and survival is gained and a valuable aid in early detection, etiology oriented-therapy and gene therapy can be achieved.



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Evaluation of Mannose-Binding Lectin Gene (Exon-1 of the MBL-2 Gene) Polymorphisms in Patients with Periodontal Disease and Healthy Individuals

M. KADKHODAZADEH¹, B. HOUSHMAND¹, S. ALIJANI², S. KHAZAEI³, and L. GHOLAMI⁴, ¹Department of Periodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³Department of Prostodontics, School of Dentistry, Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, Hamedan, Iran, ⁴Department of Periodontics, School of Dentistry, Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, Hamedan, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: alijani_sara@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Gene polymorphism and Periodontal disease

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Periodontitis is considered a multifactorial inflammatory disease. Mannose-binding lectin (MBL) is an important part of the innate immune system and a protein of the complement system. Our aim in this study was to investigate the possible genetic association between three single-base substitutions positioned in exon-1 of the MBL-2 gene at codon 52 (allele D), codon 54 (allele B) and codon 57 (allele C) and periodontitis.

Methods: Blood samples of 105 periodontal patient (52 with chronic periodontitis and 53 with aggressive periodontitis) and 101 healthy individuals were used for genomic DNA isolation. MBL-2 gene polymorphisms were investigated using polymerase chain reaction with sequence specific primers (PCR-SSP).

Results: We investigated the genetic variability of the MBL-2 gene at codon 52 (allele D), codon 54 (allele B) and codon 57 (allele C), in 101 healthy controls and 105 patients with a mean age of 33.34 ± 9.8 and 29.12 ± 7.71 respectively. The results for the allele and genotype frequencies in patients and controls showed no significant distribution difference except for the distribution of genotypes of the codon 52 in which the heterozygote genotype was significantly higher in controls ($P=0.00$) There was also a significant difference in allele and genotype distribution of codon 54 between aggressive and chronic periodontitis patients ($P=0.037$, $P=0.030$).

Conclusions: There might be a relationship between these polymorphisms and periodontitis but further investigations are still necessary.



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An Electromyography Comparative Assessment between Cl I and Cl II-Deepbite in Adults

M. SEIFI¹, S. ALIJANI², M.R. HOSSEINI³, P. JAHANBAKHSI⁴, M. MINA², and A. FARZAN⁵, ¹Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³Private Practice, Tehran, Iran, ⁴Private Practice, Newyork, ⁵Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: alijani_sara@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Malocclusion, Muscle and electromyography

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: The craniofacial musculature has been cited as a possible etiologic factor in the development of malocclusions and relapse after orthodontic therapy. This study was designed to compare electromyography activity between orbicularis oris and mentalis muscles in Cl I and cl II deep bite cases during function and rest

Methods: 20 adults were selected in this study (10 with cl I and 10 with cl II deep bite). Their age and gender feature were matched. Samples were positioned in natural head position. Integrated electromyography activity of the orbicularis oris and mentalis muscles at rest, maximum intercuspatation, during clenching and swallowing was recorded into a computer based system using surface bipolar electrodes. Statistical test (Kolmogorov-Smirnove, Mann-Whitney) were conducted to compare the results.

Results: No statistically significant difference was found between the electromyography activities of the orbicularis oris and mentalis muscles at maximum intercuspatation, during clenching and swallowing ($p>0.05$). Muscle activity of the group with malocclusion at rest position was more than that the other group but this difference was not significant ($p>0.05$).

Conclusions: According to the statistical inferences, electromyography activities of the orbicularis oris and mentalis muscles do not have significant differences during functional stages and rest between adults with Cl I and Cl II deep bite.



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Prevalence of Musculoskeletal Disorders Among Dentists in Tehran, Iran

M.R. KHAMI¹, F. HALABCHI², M.J. SHARIFIAN³, S. RAZEGHI³, R. YAZDANI¹, A. MOSCOWCHI¹, and E. AKHGARY¹

¹Department of Community Oral Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Sport Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³Community Oral Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: mkhami@tums.ac.ir

Session Title: Oral Health Research

Keywords: Behavioral science, Education research and Musculoskeletal disorders

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are prevalent among dentists. The present study investigated the prevalence of MSD and its determinants among dentists working in Tehran.

Methods: The target population of the present project was all the general and specialist dentists working in the city of Tehran. A list of the cell phone numbers of all dentists working in Tehran was prepared. After random selection of each dentist, we called him or her explaining about the project. The selected dentists completed a questionnaire requesting information on personal and professional background of the dentists, history of trauma, awareness of ergonomic principles and exercises to prevent MSD, and suffering from MSDs based on standard NMQ_E questionnaire. Chi-square test served for statistical analysis. Significance level was defined to be 0.05.

Results: From the 210 dentists, 178 dentists (85%) completed the questionnaire. Awareness of ergonomic principles to prevent MSD was reported by 34.5% of the participants, of which, only 36.2% reported application of these principles. Moreover, 44.2% reported that they were familiar with specific exercises to prevent MSD. Only 13.5% of those reporting familiarity with the exercises reported regular exercise. The most suffering sites were neck (72%), shoulders (58.4%), and hands/wrists (43.7%). The most significant associated factor was found to be history of trauma. Some other differences related to other factors also existed in the prevalence of MSDs.

Conclusions: Prevalence of MSDs among the dentists was high. It seems that the dentists should receive necessary education for prevention of MSDs in various forms including undergraduate and continuous dental education.



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The Effect of Extraction on Facial Height of ClassII-DivI Patients

A. ZAFARMAND, and [S. ALIJANI](#), Department of Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: alijani_sara@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Malocclusion and facial height

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Abstract

Objectives: There is an idea that premolar extraction may alleviate long face orthodontic problems. The extraction and non-extraction treatment in classII Div1 patients has been focused by researchers. It is a belief that premolar extraction can reduce the facial height of these patients. The present study evaluates the effect of extraction in a group with 4 first premolars and the other maxillary first premolars on facial height of Iranian ClassII Div1 patients

Methods: In this quasi experimental study, 60 patients were studied. The cases were matched according to age and gender and divided in two groups: treatment with the extraction of 4 first premolars and extraction of upper first premolars. The patients' cephalograms were scanned and digitized with Dolphin V10.0 software, before and after the treatment. The data of this comparison was analyzed by paired t-test.

Results: In patients treated with extraction of 4 first premolars LAFH, Me-PP, Pal-Me Go, LAFH/TAFH, U6 to PP, L6 to MP and U6D-PTV cephalometric measures increased and UAFH/LAFH decreased significantly. In the patients treated with the extraction of 2 first maxillary premolars LAFH, Pal-Me Go, L6 to MP and U6D-PTV measures increased significantly. There was no difference in facial height changes in both groups. However SNA angle expressed more decrease in four bicuspid extraction cases. ($p \leq 0.05$)

Conclusions: This study showed that facial height decreased after treatment of classII Div1 patients with extraction. However, number of extractions (2 or 4) did not privileged one to another treatment.



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Nasal Profile Changes after Maxillary Advancement Surgery

F. KHAJEH¹, S. HEIDARI¹, and B. ZAMIRI², ¹Department of Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics, Orthodontic Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, ²Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, School of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: fary822002@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Cephalometric analysis, Orthodontics, Surgery and nasal profile

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Abstract

Objectives: In order to improve predictability of the soft tissue changes after maxillary advancement surgery, better understanding of the relationship between the maxillary movement and overlying soft tissue is essential. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the profile changes in the nasal tip, dorsal hump and nasolabial area that occur after maxillary advancement.

Methods: fifty-two lateral cephalograms of 26 patients who underwent maxillary advancement surgery with a Le Fort I osteotomy without adjunctive impaction were studied before and after minimum 6 months after orthognathic surgery. The range of maxillary advancement was from 2 to 9 millimetres, measured at the upper incisors. Nasolabial angle, lip length, columella convexity, lower dorsum convexity, nasal length, nasal depth, dorsal hump and nasal tip changes were measured in each patient, before and after maxillary advancement.

Results: nasolabial angle, lip length and lower dorsum convexity revealed significant increases after maxillary advancement ($p<0.05$). While columella convexity, nasal depth, nasomental angle and dorsal hump significantly decreased. Nasal tip was moved forward and upward after surgery. There was no difference in nasal length before and after maxillary advancement.

Conclusions: the results showed that maxillary advancement surgery can affect nasal profile significantly by influencing nasolabial and nasomental angles, dorsal hump, nasal depth and nasal tip.



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Physicians' Confidence to Practice Childhood Oral Health Care in Iran

S.RABIEI¹, S.Z. MOHEBBI¹, R. YAZDANI¹, and J. VIRTANEN², ¹Department of Community Oral Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Submitter's E-mail Address: sepideh.rabiei@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral Health Research

Keywords: Caries, Diagnosis and physicians'self- confidence

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Abstract

Objectives: Physicians are in frequent contact with the children due to the high number of general health visits in childhood. We aimed to assess physicians' confidence to incorporate childhood oral health care into their routine practice and to consult oral health issues with the parents.

Methods: The target population included all general physicians working in Public Health Centers of Tehran city. The Data was collected by means of a self-administered questionnaire on physicians' backgrounds, self-perceived oral health knowledge, willingness to receive oral health information and their perceived confidence to diagnose dental decay and to consult parents about oral health care. Chi-square test was used for statistical analyses.

Results: A total of 220 physicians took part in the study (28% male, 72% female) among which 34% reported to be confident enough to diagnose dental caries and 32% believed that they are knowledgeable enough to advise parents regarding dental care. More than 70% of the physicians reported their willingness to receive oral health information to be very much or much. Physicians who were more confident to advise parents, were more willing to get information about oral health ($p=0.01$). No gender differences were observed.

Conclusions: Our study revealed that despite their willingness, physicians do not feel confident and knowledgeable enough to deliver oral health care for children. This calls for providing them with the oral health promotion trainings to facilitate their crucial role as oral health promoters.



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Oral Health Behaviours between Dental, Medical and Hygiene Students

M. RAD, Kerman Neuroscience Research Center, Kerman, Iran, **G. CHAMANI**, Department of Oral Medicine, School of Dentistry, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran, and **M. EHSANI**, Dentist, Mashhad, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: rad_1152@YAHOO.COM

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Oral hygiene and Oral mucosa

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source:

RESEARCH CENTER OF MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF KERMAN

Abstract

Objectives: Attitudes and behaviour of dental students towards their oral health self – care would play an important role in determining the oral health conditions of their patients. The Hiroshima University –Dental Behavioral Inventory (HU-DBI) questionnaire has been demonstrated to be useful for assessing Patients' perceptions and Oral health behavior, but it has still never been applied in Iran. The aim of this study was to validate the HU-DBI for use among Kerman dental students.

Methods: A modified English version of the HU-DBI questionnaire was translated into persian language by a forward-backward translation method. The psychometric properties of the persian HU-DBI were tested by test- retest and factor analysis. One hundred and ninety two dental students were recruited into this study. Data were statistically analyzed by SPSS version 17 and χ^2 , and ANOVA tests.

Results: The persian version of the HU-DBI has good test-retest reliability as well as good translated validity. The mean HU-DBI Score of the dental students was $4/38 \pm 1/38$. The mean score of female students was 4.7, which was significantly higher than that of male students ($p < 0/001$). As the level of dental education increased, mean scores increased.

Conclusions: The HU-DBI is a useful instrument for measuring dental health attitudes and behavioral aspects of dental students , and may serve as a useful standard for cross – cultural comparisions of dental students .



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Clinical Comparison of Two In-Office Whitening Agents

A. NAJAFI¹, A. GHASEMI¹, B. NAJAFI², and A. DAVOUDABADI², ¹Department of Operative & Esthetic Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Private practice, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: bnajafi05@yahoo.com

Session Title: Dental Materials and Prosthodontics

Keywords: Color, Teeth and Tooth whitening

The presenter is a Graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this clinical study was to compare the teeth whitening efficacy of two common in-office bleaching products: Pola Office-SDI® (35% hydrogen peroxide) with Opalescence Xtra Boost-Ultradent® (38% hydrogen peroxide), in addition to the perception of transient tooth hypersensitivity associated with the mentioned products.

Methods: In this single-blind randomized clinical study, fourteen patients were randomly divided into the first group (Pola Office), and the second group (Opalescence Xtra Boost). Color change (ΔE) was calculated using the color-difference equation established by the Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage. Subsequently, data concerning dental hypersensitivity was assessed by subjective panelist questionnaires administered after the 7-day recall examination.

Results: The mean ΔE for the first treatment group was 4.8 ± 1.3 , whereas the mean ΔE for the second group was 4.5 ± 1.3 immediately after the treatment ($P=0.44$). Furthermore, after one week the mean ΔE for the first group was 2.7 ± 1.0 , and for the second treatment group was 3.3 ± 1.4 ($P=0.18$). In addition, there was no statistically significant difference in gingival irritation and tooth sensitivity between the two groups.

Conclusions: Both whitening agents are clinically equivalent regarding tooth color change, sensitivity, and gingival irritation.



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159851

Phenotypic Characteristics Affecting Cardiovascular Disorders in Obstructive Sleep Apnea Patients

G. SHIRANI, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and S.P. MOROVATI, Department of Periodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: pouya_e11@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Periodontal Research

Keywords: Cardiovascular disease and sleep apnea

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Based on our knowledge, there is no documented data about the role of severity of Obstructive Sleep Apnea(OSA) as a cause of Cardiovascular Disorders(CVD) in patients who have OSA, among Iranian population. This study aims to obtain comprehensive information about this relationship and the effect of phenotypic characteristics on it.

Methods: In a cross sectional study, we studied patients had OSA with 5 or more Apnea/Hypopnea Index (AHI) who referred to Noor Sleep Clinic , Tehran, Iran. Severity of OSA, and other data were collected from Polysomnography reports and patient's files. Patients were divided into CVD - and CVD+ groups.

Results: In CVD- group, 76% of patients were male, mean severity of OSA was 36.86 ± 29.54 (AHI), mean age was 44.80 ± 10.10 years, mean BMI was 29.03 ± 4.76 Kg/m² , percentage of smoker patients was 14.8% and 60.0% of patients had university education. In CVD+ group, 60.8% of patients were male, mean severity of apnea was 49.93 ± 30.22 (AHI), mean age was 56.20 ± 9.55 years, mean BMI was 31.78 ± 5.64 Kg/m² , percentage of smoker patients was 8.8% and 52.3% of patients had university education. Multi variable analyses showed that, odds ratio for one grade increase in BMI and 1 year increase of age were 1.13 and 1.12 respectively (P_{-} value < 0.001). In presence of this variables, severity of apnea, gender and education had no significant relation with CVD (P_{-} value respectively: 0.36, 0.83, 0.79).

Conclusions: We concluded that in our study, BMI and aging have the strongest relationship with CVD. So communication health care programmers should consider BMI control and improve diagnostic and treatment equipment for aged patients.



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Bacterial Leakage Evaluation of Single-Cone Obturation Technique

S.M. VAHID PAKDEL¹, M. SAMIEI², M. AGHAZADEH³, and Z. AGHAZADEH¹, ¹Student Research Center, School of Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran, ²Department of Endodontics, School of Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran, ³Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: og.smvp@gmail.com

Session Title: Restorative and Endodontic Research

Keywords: Bacterial, Evaluation, Methodology, Microleakage and Root canal fillings

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is samiei.moh@gmail.com.

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Abstract

Objectives: Various materials and methods have been introduced for obturating cleaned and shaped root canal system. Single cone obturation technique is one of the less time-consuming obturation techniques. This in-vitro study aimed to evaluate the sealing ability of single-cone obturation method with Mineral Trioxide Aggregate (MTA) and Calcium Enriched Mixture (CEM) cement by bacterial leakage technique.

Methods: Sixty-four human single-canal canine teeth were instrumented and randomly divided into 5 groups containing three experimental groups ($n=16$) and two negative and positive controls ($n=8$). In the first group (LGP/AH26) root canal obturation was done by gutta-percha with 2% taper and AH26 sealer. In the second group (SGP/MTA), single gutta-percha cone matching the size of the F3Protaper system file and Pro Root MTA were used for obturation. In the third group specimens (SGP/CEM cement), the same procedure was carried out similar to second group. Teeth were stored at $37 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ and 100% relative humidity for 7 days. After this period, bacterial leakage apparatus with Enterococcus Faecalis ATCC 29212 species was utilized for leakage assessment. Leakage comparison between experimental groups was done using one-way ANOVA by SPSS 16 statistical software at significance level of 0.05.

Results: The mean bacterial leakage day in SGP-MTA, SGP-CEM cement, and LGP-AH26 experimental groups was 40.69 ± 11.03 , 38.06 ± 9.03 , and 33.69 ± 9.39 , respectively. Statistical analysis indicate that there was not any significant differences in bacterial leakage between three experimental groups ($P=0.436$, $df=2$).

Conclusions: Based on the findings of this study, single cone obturation with well-fitted gutta percha and MTA and CEM cement can be an alternative method for cold lateral compaction technique.



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Comparison between Compatible Cyanoacrylate and Conventional Composite-Resin for Bonding Brackets

M. SEIFI¹, [M. SADEGHI GHOCHEHANI](#)², S. ALIJANI², M. MINA², and A. FARZAN³, ¹Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: sh_arman_ima@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Adhesion, Composites, Dental materials and Orthodontics

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Abstract

Objectives: Moisture contamination is a common reason for bond failure. Since cyanoacrylate adheres to wet surfaces, could enable practitioners to bond attachments in wet conditions where the use of other materials has proved difficult. The purpose of present study was to evaluate the performance of a cyanoacrylate orthodontic adhesive with regard to shear bond strength in comparison with a conventional no-mix orthodontic composite adhesive for bonding brackets.

Methods: In this study Seventy four extracted premolars were used. After cleaning and polishing teeth, they divided in two groups randomly. In first group teeth were etched using 37% phosphoric acid after applying primer brackets were bonded using No-mix. In second group teeth were etched with 35% phosphoric acid then bracket were bonded using moisture compatible cyanoacrylate. Shear Bond strengths were assessed using an Instron Universal Testing Machine. The crosshead of the Instron moved at a constant speed of 0.5 mm per minute. The data were analyzed by student t-test. Bond failure interface was determined using the Adhesive Remnant Index (ARI).

Results: The results showed no statistically significant difference between the mean shear bond strength of specimens bonded with moisture compatible cyanoacrylate (11.90 Mpa) and conventional composite resin (12.60 Mpa). Fishers exact and Mann-Whitney test revealed that ARI scores for teeth bonded using cyanoacrylate significantly lower than for those bonded with conventional composite resin

Conclusions: This study showed that cyanoacrylate adhesives are suitable for use as a bonding agent in routine orthodontic practice.



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Mandibular Tooth Size in Panoramic View; Conventional versus CBCT Reformatted

F. YOUSEFI, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran, V. MOLABASHI, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, School of Dentistry, Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran, and A. MIRESMAEILI, Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, Hamedan, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: faezehyousefi@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral Medicine, Pathology and Radiology

Keywords: Cone-Beam CT, Radiology and Teeth

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Tooth size in panoramic view has both magnification and distortion. It is supposed that panoramic view generated from CBCT has more accurate tooth size relative to conventional radiograph. The purpose of this retrospective study was to compare magnification of mandibular tooth size in digital panoramic radiograph(group 1) and CBCT reformatted panoramic images(group 2) relative to 3D view(group 3) as gold standard.

Methods: Among patients referred to Hamadan dental school having both digital panoramic radiograph (Digora) and CBCT (New Tom), 29 patients were found. Two patients were excluded from the study because of tooth loss. Maximum width and length of mandibular teeth No. 36,34,33,31,41,43,44, 46 were measured in digital panoramic views using Digora software and in CBCT reformatted panoramic views and also in axial view of CBCT with NNT software. MANOVA test and Post Hoc and Tukey were used for statistical analysis.

Results: There were a significant difference in both width and length of teeth between group 1 and 3 ,and group 1 and 2 (P value< 0.05). In group 1 the maximum magnification was observed in incisor and the minimum in molar tooth. There were no statistical differences in width and length between group 2 and 3 except incisor width (P value> 0.05). Left and right teeth had not shown any significant size difference in each image modalities.

Conclusions: CBCT reformatted panoramic shows generally more accurate tooth size than digital panoramic. In this image only the width of incisor teeth had shown magnification relative to 3D image.



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159859

Evaluation of Dental Anxiety Level and Relative Factors

S. ALIREZAEI¹, M. REZAEI², M. BAHARVAND³, B. TAVAKOLI², and S. AZARI-MARHABI⁴, ¹department of Oral Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University Of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Oral Medicine, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran, ³Department of Oral Medicine, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ⁴Department of Oral Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: dr.somayehalirezaei@gmail.com

Session Title: Oral Medicine, Pathology and Radiology

Keywords: Anxiety and Quality of life

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Abstract

Objectives: the purpose of this study was to give an assessment of dental anxiety and its related factors among patients presented to the Tehran Azad University, school of dentistry.

Methods: this cross-sectional study included 385 patients which were selected using random sampling method. A total of 385 questionnaires were filled out by patients, containing information regarding level of dental anxiety (Corah Dental Anxiety Scale), personal satisfaction of quality of life (OHQOL) and related factors. The level of dental anxiety was assessed using (CORAH DAS) and (OHQOL) questionnaire was used to assess personal satisfaction of quality of life. Results were then analyzed using spearman and chi -square methods.

Results: our results showed that 27/5% of samples had severe dental anxiety .significant association was found ($p<0/001$) between level of dental anxiety and personal satisfaction of quality of life.42% of samples were male and 54.4% were female. Among which female patients showed a higher level of dental anxiety compared to male patients. Significant association reported between level of dental anxiety and level of education ($P<0.001$).Similar results were also reported for dental anxiety and its association to age, sex,number of dental visits.

Conclusions: there seems to be a strong association between dental anxiety level and personal satisfaction of quality of life, other related factors included sex, age, level of education, number of dental visit,...



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159863

The Effect of Anterior Bite Plate on Development of Child

G. ANSARI¹, A. SHOWKATBAKHSH², and [M. DASHTI](#)¹, ¹Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: profgansari@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Children, Malocclusion, Orthodontics and bite plate

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is
profgansari@yahoo.com.

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Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of anterior bite plate on the growth and development of oral cavity in deep bite young patients.

Methods: Template include 5 girls and 10 boys the average age of 12.6 ± 0.6 years were selected from private practice after initial evaluation of the study casts, X-rays and photos. Treatment involved the use of anterior bite plate construction in the form of an upper removable appliance. Data was recorded at the initial stage, 12 months and 24 months of treatment started. the same records were taken and compared with the initial records.

Results: Anterior bite plate application on deep bite prevented trauma to the soft palate, provided anterior incisor stop with a clear effect on growth and development of upper and lower dentoalveolar structure therefore improving the growth of the mandible.

Conclusions: Anterior bite plate helps in preventing any trauma to the mucosa of the palate by the lower anteriors, prevented further extrusion of upper and lower dent alveolar segments, breaking the lock of occlusion and improving the anterior position



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159865

Knowledge and Attitudes of the Denal Students about General Anesthesia

G. ANSARI, and [B. ERFANIAN](#), Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: b_efanian@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Education research, General anesthesia and Pedodontics

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives:

Dental students must learn all dental treatment techniques necessitated for public oral health due to their future professional responsibilities. Furthermore, there are limited experiences regarding dental treatments under general anesthesia for the children in the country , so , little is known on the student's knowledge in this aspect .Therefore , the present study was done to assess the knowledge and attitudes of the dentalStudents at their final year of education in Tehran city on 2009-2010.

Methods: In this descriptive and cross sectional study,72 volunteer students of Shahid Beheshti, Tehran and Shahed dental schools were selected by means of self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire included questions regarding the student's knowledge and attitudes on G.A in pediatric dentistry in the form of dichotomous (yes/no) and 4-scaled responses (completely agree ,agree, disagree ,and completely disagree). The obtained data were reported by means of descriptive indices and assigning 1-4 scores for the scaled responses , while the effect of different factors on the attitude scores were analyzed by means of linear regression.

Results: Of the total subjects, 79.1% were familiar or fairly familiar with the G.A, 63% intended to accept children at their clinics and 58.3% decided to use G.A for dental treatments. Mentally-retarded uncooperative children and uncontrolled children (44.4%),uncontrolled children (22.2%) , mentally-retarded and uncooperative children (18.1%) and mentally-retarded uncooperative and uncontrolled and systemic infected children (8.3%) were the most eligible patients for G.A.

Conclusions: The results of the present study suggested the students to have proper knowledge regarding general anesthesia in pediatric dentistry , the associated side effects or its indications while positive attitudes were existed among them. However, there was some concerns regarding the G.A side effects or inadequate knowledge presented by dental educational system, so that, they were doubtful to use this technique in some degrees.



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An Investigation on Relationship between Pregnancy and Gingivitis and Hyperplasia

S. BABAEI, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and [S. BAKHTIARI](#), Department of Oral Medicine, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: dr.babaei2011@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Periodontium-gingiva and Pregnancy

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: During pregnancy, as a result of hormonal changes, periodontal attachment may be involved with gingivitis and pregnancy tumor. The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between gingival hyperplasia and pregnancy

Methods: In this historical cohort study, 200 women including 100 pregnant women as case group and 100 women as control group, matched regarding age, level of education, occupation, daily tooth brushing. Pregnant women were all under 40 years old, in their second or third trimester without any systemic disease. They did not smoke or take any drug with gingival hyperplastic effect. Gingival indices indicating gingival inflammation and gingival hyperplasia were investigated, both clinically and by a dental probe in both group and analyzed by t-test.

Results: Gingival indices showed a significant increase among pregnant women comparing to the controls ($P<0.001$).

Conclusions: Pregnancy increase gingival hyperplasia. The performance of an experimental study, to determine the role of training pregnant women in the prevention of periodontal disease, is recommended.



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159875

Assesment of the Prevalence of Dental Fear and Anexity among Patients

S. BAKHTIARI, Department of Oral Medicine, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and S. BEHRAD, Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: A.raha81@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Anxiety and dental treatment

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Abstract

Objectives: Dental fear and anxiety leads to delay in the seeking of dental treatment and avoidance of necessary dental care which cause reduced oral hygiene and quality of life. The present study assessed the prevalence of dental fear and anxiety among patients referred to the Department of oral Medicine at Dental school shahid beheshti university of Medical sciences at 2007-2008.

Methods: In this descriptive cross-sectional study, 400 volunteer patients were selected and studied by means of two standard scales of Dental Fear scale (DFS) with 20 questions and Dental Anxiety scale (DAS) with 4 questions. The patients 'answers received scores of 1-5 and analyzed regarding factors of gender,age,refer to dentist by means of one way analysis of variance and student t tests. The reliability of patient's answers to the questionnaires was assessed by cronbach'coefficient while it was calculated to be 0.88 and 0.83 for DFS and DAS scales respectively.

Results: The DFS score of the participants were 40.71 16.9 and DAS score were 8.17 3.54.No significant differences were found in DFS and DAS scores according to age groups; refer to dentist and its time, having psychological disorder and martial status of the patients. Both scores were significantly observed between males and females (DFS;p 0.001,DAS :p 0.001).The patients DAS were also significantly different regarding the last refer to the dentist($p<0.01$).

Conclusions: It was concluded that the patients referred to Dental school of shahid Beheshti university of Medical sciences during 2007-2008 showed low dental fear and anxiety.



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159876

Distribution Evaluation of Dry Socket in Patient Referring YAZD Dental Clinics

H. MOMENI¹, S. SHAHNASERI², and [Z. HAMZEHEIL](#)¹, ¹Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, School of Dentistry, Yazd University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran, ²Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: n_hamzeheil@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: dry socket

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is
shahnaseri@dnt.mui.ac.ir.

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Abstract

Objectives: Dry socket is one of the complications occurs following tooth extraction. The prevalence of such condition is reported to be highly different ranging from 0.5-68.4%. the etiology and pathogenesis are not clearly known but many related predisposing factors have been discussed .The goal of this study was to evaluated the relative distribution and risk factors of dry socket in patient who referring the YAZD dental clinics

Methods: This cross-sectional study was carried out at the Yazd dental clinics (may 2010-Jun2010).out of 4779patients ,those having their teeth extracted and returned with dry socket were chosen. Characteristics such as:age ,sex,site of extraction,extracted tooth,trauma during extraction,oral hygiene,smoking ,systemic disease,menstrual cycle,history of dental infection and OCP were determined and data were analyzed by descriptive analysis.

Results: Over the two-month period of study,among of 4779 total patient,28 patient returned with dry socket.our result showed that the incidence of dry socket was 0.6%,females were more often involved than males(0.08%versus0.04%).the ratio of mandible to maxilla was 2.5to1.and mandibular third molars were more often involved than other areas.trauma,poor oral hygiene and smoking increased the incidence of dry socket.

Conclusions: Prevalence of dry socket after tooth extraction in Yazd dental clinics was slightly lower than the overall prevalence reported in literature. That may attributed to the racial and geographical difference.



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159879

Comparison of Different Commercially Available Orthodontic Elastomeric Chains' Force-Degradation Pattern

A. SAFFAR SHAHROUDI, A. SODAGAR, and A. MIRHASHEMI, Department of Orthodontics, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: at.sa.sh@gmail.com

Session Title: Diagnostic Sciences and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: Orthodontics and elastomeric chain

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Abstract

Objectives: Among all space-closure systems, elastomeric chains (ECs) are more widely used. An ideal orthodontic force system should exert light continuous force. Thus, manufacturers have made many efforts to improve memory characteristics of elastomeric chains. The aim of this study was to compare ECs claimed to offer high memory, with traditional ones according to their force-degradation diagrams.

Methods: In an in-vitro study, ECs were divided into 6 groups, each containing 40 piece of chain, from three commercially available brands(American Orthodontics, GAC and Ortho Technology). The products of each manufactures were allocated to two groups with respect to their claimed characteristics (whether to have memory or not) and named "traditional type" and "memory type". Each sample was stretched to twice its original length and kept constant for 1 month in 37°C distilled water. Force-extension diagrams were drawn by Universal testing machine at 0,1,8,24,72 hours and 1, 2, 4weeks. Additionally, the amount of elongation required to deliver 200gr force were calculated for chain groups. To compare the results, ANOVA and Tukey tests were performed.

Results: Force-decay rate was significantly different between traditional and memory elastomeric chains. However the curves were similar for the specimen within each group. For traditional chains, there was a substantial decay in force in the first hour and 30-40% of the force was retained at 4weeks. The memory chains demonstrated more constant force and retained 60% of their initial force at 4 weeks. The maximum amount of elongation required to deliver 200gr forces belonged to American Orthodontics Memory chains(61.9% after 24hr) and the minimum to Ortho Technology ECs(23.4% initially).

Conclusions: Overall, memory chains exhibited superior mechanical properties compared to traditional ones ($p<0.05$). Memory chains require more elongation to deliver the same force rather than traditional ones. Memory chains of GAC and American Orthodontics showed better characteristics among all studied chains.



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Oral Health Problems of Iran: a Qualitative Research

M. MESCHI¹, N. MOOSAVI FATEMI¹, B. HATAMI¹, N. MOHAMMADI², and H. HESSARI³, ¹Department of Community Oral Health, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: marjanehmeschi@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: Decision-making and qualitative research

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Ministry Of Health and Medical Education of Iran

Abstract

Objectives: It is necessary for all countries to have their oral health related strategies and programs based on proper evidence based oral health policies. One of the main phases of oral health policy formulation is oral health problem definition, analysis and specification .This research was part of the "evidence based oral public health policies of Iran" project ordered by Oral Health Bureau,Ministry of Health and Medical Education in 2010.The study conducted in order to develop the oral health policies of the country according to real oral health problems of the society.

Methods : This qualitative research was conducted by collecting oral health problems of the country through expert opinions of the people in charge of oral health of the country and then analyzing them.The study was conducted by interviewing in site and also through sending an open questionnaire by e-mail.There were about 50 participants in this study.

Results : In the first step after excluding repeated items ,about 200 common problems obtained and then scoring the problems again by an expert group, problems having priority were determined.Finally, 30 most important oral health problems collected according to consensus of expert group and scoring . Results were evaluated , analyzed and classified in six main areas which almost all the oral health problems of the country are subset of these main areas.The core themes of 6 areas were:1-Oral health structure 2-Supporting system 3-Care providing 4-Financial system 5-public knowledge and education 6-stewardship and governance.

Conclusions: In Iran as other countries there are a variety of oral health problems and It is very important to consider these problems in program planning and decision making of policy makers.



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Investigation of Success of Immediate Placement of Dental Implants

M. JAFARIAN, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Iran Center for Dental Research, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, M. IZADI, Iran Center for Dental Research, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and N. EMADI, Department of Radiology, Iran Center for Dental Research, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: emadi_ne@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Periodontal Research

Keywords: Implants

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: dental research center , shahid beheshti university

Abstract

Objectives: to compare clinical outcomes of conventional and immediate placement of dental implants in a group of Iranian war wounded.

Methods: In a cross-sectional study, 42 war wounded patients referred to a dental implant clinic in Tehran from March 2000 to March 2007 were enrolled. For each patient a questionnaire was filled. Finally univariate and then multivariate analysis of clinical outcome of implantation was done.

Results: In the univariate analysis of the assessed 271 implants, only associated interventions had a significant effect (P -value = 0.018) while use of graft (P -value = 0.071), method of implantation (P -value = 0.054) and length of implant (P -value = 0.057) had a trend toward significant relation with clinical outcome of implantation. Logistic regression model showed that use of graft and longer implants were independently associated with clinical failure of implantation.

Conclusions: In our study with limited follow-up period three percent of implants were failed clinically. Rate of failure showed a trend toward higher rates for immediately placed implants compare to delayed placed implants. Besides, use of grafts during associated interventions was associated with higher probability of clinical failure which could show that these interventions could even worsen the clinical outcome of implantation. The finding that longer implants had higher rates of failure could be related to disturbed data entry in our questionnaires.



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Apical Microleakage of CEM Cement in Laser Prepared Root-End Cavities

M. SAMIEI, Department of Endodontics, School of Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran, F. PAKDEL, Department of Oral Medicine, School of Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran, and S.M. VAHID PAKDEL, Student research center, Dental Faculty of Tabriz university of medical sciences, Tabriz, Iran
Submitter's E-mail Address: Samiei.moh@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 1

Keywords: CEM cement, Lasers, Methodology, Microleakage and Root canal fillings

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Abstract

Objectives: from the root canal system which had not been responded to non-surgical procedures and would cause periapical lesion. This procedure consists of retrograde cavity preparation and its retrofilling. Various methods have been introduced for cavity preparation. Therefore, the aim of this in vitro study is to compare apical microleakage of CEM cement in root-end cavities prepared by Ultrasonic and Er,Cr:YSGG laser.

Methods: After cleaning, shaping and obturation of sixty single-rooted human anterior teeth, 3mm of root end was resected. Teeth were randomly divided into two experimental groups based on devices used for root-end cavity preparation ($n=20$) [group 1 (ultrasonic), group 2 (laser)] and two positive ($n=10$) and negative ($n=10$) controls. After retrograde cavity preparation, the cavities were filled by CEM cement. Rhodamine B 2% dye penetration method was utilized for leakage evaluation. Comparison of dye penetration among different specimens was done by one-way ANOVA test. Tukey's post hoc was performed to pair-wise comparison. In this study, $P<0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results: Mean microleakage values in laser, ultrasonic, and positive control groups were 7.12 ± 1.99 , 4.30 ± 1.24 , and 9.08 ± 1.70 , respectively. One-way ANOVA indicated that there was a significant difference between tested groups ($P=0.000$). Tukey's post-hoc analysis revealed significant difference in all pair-wise comparisons ($P<0.05$).

Conclusions: Based on this in-vitro study, microleakage in Ultrasonic-prepared specimens was significantly lower than Laser group.



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Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Tabriz GDPs about Root Canal Irrigants

Z. AGHAZADEH¹, M. SAMIEI², M. JANANI², and S.M. VAHID PAKDEL¹, ¹Student Research Center, School of Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran, ²Department of Endodontics, School of Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: aghazadeh.zahra@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Dental materials, Endodontics, Pulpal disease and canal irrigant

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is samiei.moh@gmail.com.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Abstract

Objectives: Root canal irrigants would improve the mechanical debridement action by pushing out debris, solving tissues, and canal disinfection. The chemical debridement is necessary especially in canals with complicated internal anatomy. In this study, we aimed to evaluate Tabriz general dental practitioner's knowledge, attitude, and practice in regard to utilizing various root canal irrigants in 2010.

Methods: For this descriptive- analytical study, 170 dentists were selected randomly from different districts of the city. After validity determination of questions, questionnaire was arranged and handed in directly to the dentists. The collected data was analyzed by statistical software.

Results: Generally, the knowledge, attitude, and practice of the participated dentists were determined in a low level. Moreover, there was not any significant co-relationship between the age of participants and their knowledge ($p>0.05$). The higher knowledge level was shown among the dentists who have higher practical experience ($P<0.05$). The difference between males and females knowledge levels was not statistically significant ($P>0.05$).

Conclusions: According to the findings of this study, Tabriz general dental practitioners have inadequate knowledge, attitude, and practice about utilizing various root canal irrigants in root canal therapy.



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A Biopsy Survey on Oral Lesions in Iranian Elderlies

P. MOSANNEN MOZAFARI¹, N. MOHTASHAM², M. AMIRCHAGHMAGHI³, and Z. DALIRSANI¹, ¹Oral and Maxillofacial Diseases Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran, ²School of Dentistry, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Dental Research Center, Mashhad, Iran, ³oral and Maxillofacial Diseases Research Center, Mashad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: mosannenp@mums.ac.ir

Session Title: Oral Medicine, Pathology and Radiology

Keywords: Elderly

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: to discover frequency of biopsied oral lesions in Iranian elderlies

Methods: a total of 3506 records of archives of Oral Pathology Department of Mashhad Dental School –from 1997 to 2007-were analyzed and two age groups were selected :40 to 60 years old(middle-aged group; MAG) and >60 years old (elderlies; EG).information about sex age and histopathological diagnosis were analyzed between two groups.

Results: 1369 records were eligible. Tumor like lesion were the most frequent diagnostic group with the irritation fibroma as the most frequent single diagnosis in whole study population. Epithelial lesions were more common in EG and leukoplakia and SCC were significantly higher in EG($p<0.05$). malignant lesions were significantly higher in EG than MAG(3:1). Oral lichen planus was higher in MAG than EG

Conclusions: emphasize on frequency of biopsied oral lesion in elderlies can give better understanding of treatment needs .



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159889

The Relationship between Systemic Sclerosis and Periodontal Disease

M. TALEBI¹, F.S. HOSSEINI², and F. MAHJOUR², ¹Department of Periodontics, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: setare.hosseini@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Periodontal disease and systemic sclerosis

**The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is
setare.hosseini@yahoo.com.**

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Abstract

Objectives: Systemic Sclerosis is usually associated with oral manifestations including mouth opening limitation, telangiectasia of oral mucosa, xerostomia, mandibular resorption, etc. The aims of this research were to study the relationship between systemic sclerosis and periodontal diseases and to notify the level of oral/dental hygiene in both diseased and healthy people.

Methods:

This was a case-control research on two groups, one case group and one control, each consisting of 30 people, 5 males and 25 females. The average age of control group was 38.16 years. All of the participants were examined for clinical attachment level, bleeding on probing, plaque index, tooth mobility, xerostomia, telangiectasia, DMFT, mouth opening limitation and TMJ contact. The whole information was analyzed, using Stata software. Quantitative variables were perused with student test and qualitative variables with Chi-square test ($p<0.05$).

Results: Oral symptoms were widespread among the patient and the most pervade one was mouth opening limitation with occurrence of 73%. This study shows a significant statistic difference between the case and control groups considering plaque index, DMFT rate and mouth opening limitation.

Conclusions: Early diagnosing of the oral symptoms of systemic sclerosis is extremely important because it results in a reduction in patient disability. Procedures such as regular radiography practices, periodical examinations, periodontal diseases controls and probable dental carries as well as physiotherapy treatment can maintain the oral/dental hygiene of the patients at an acceptable level, and, as a result, lessen the long suffering treatments.



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159890

Polymerization Shrinkage in Methacrylate and Silorane Base Resin Composites

S. VALIZADEH, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and M. HASANI TABATABAEI, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Pasdaran, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: valizadeh.sara@yahoo.com

Session Title: Restorative and Endodontic Research

Keywords: Composites and Polymerization

The presenter is a Graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this article is comparison of polymerization shrinkage in two types of resin composites: Methacrylate base(Z250) and Silorane base(P90). Polymerization shrinkage is one of the most important factors in composite restorations failure, because of stress generated in tooth to composite restoration interface and gap formation that causes bacterial leakage and recurrent caries. Polymerization shrinkage is also affected by composite type.

Methods: 5 disk shape samples for each resin composites were placed in the centre of metallic ring bonded to glass slab. Top surface of ring was covered by glass cover slip. Lam and sample were placed on especial LVDT holder in order to light cured from bottom surface and measuring polymerization shrinkage .In this study, "Deflecting Disk" method was used for dimensional change measurement of resin composite.

Results: Mean of polymerization shrinkage in silorane base composite(0.7%) is significantly lower than methacrylate base composite(2.3%). Shrinkage pattern is completely different in these two types of composite.This is due to the polymerization mechanism that is Ring Opening in silorane base and opening of oxiran loops compensate polymerization shrinkage.

Conclusions: Amount of polymerization shrinkage and it's pattern is different in silorane and methacrylate base composite.silorane base composites. Silorane base composite(P90) showed significantly less polymerization shrinkage than methacrylate base composite(Z250).



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159891

Effects of Blood Decontamination Methods on Resin-Resin Bond Strength

Z. JABERI ANSARI, [H. VALIZADEH HAGHI](#), and A. MOHAMMADPOUR, Department of Restorative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: hvh_haleh@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Blood, Composites and bond strength

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Incremental placement of resin composite may be necessary for light cured restorations. However, because of long operating time, the risk of contamination is present. Based on reported decrease in bond strength due to blood contamination, this study evaluated the effect of various decontamination methods on micro-shear bond strength of composite to composite interface.

Methods: 90 composite blocks (2X2X8 mm, Z100- 3M, ESPE) were prepared and divided into six groups. Specimen of group 1 was not contaminated (control group), for other specimens the surface was contaminated with blood then rinsed and dried. Group 2 got only this treatment and the remaining blocks treated as follows; group3,acid etch (phosphoric acid- Ivoclar Vivadent), group4,acid etch and bond (margin bond, Coltene), group5 ethyl alcohol , and group6, removal of 0.5mm of outer surface of composite. Composite cylinders (0.7 X 1mm) were placed on the prepared surfaces and cured. Micro -shear bond strength was measured using microtensile tester (Bisco Inc.USA). Data were analyzed by ANOVA and Tukey multiple comparison tests.

Results: The average value of bond strength was 23 ± 3.60 MPa for group 1, 17.89 ± 6.52 MPa for group2, 19.40 ± 6.08 MPa for group3, 20.20 ± 5.72 MPa for group4, 20.01 ± 6.83 MPa for group5 and 19.10 ± 6.20 MPa for group6. There was no significant difference between groups.

Conclusions: All of the decontamination methods in this study could increase the bond strength of composite to composite interface to the level of the control group.



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159892

Cytotoxicity of Four Dentin Bonding Agents

Z. JABERI ANSARI, [M. MOFIDI](#), and A. TORABI, Department of Restorative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: a.afshari572@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Dentin bonding agents, Fibroblasts, IL-6 and Inflammation

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: It is of interest in restorative dentistry to have the pulp health after tooth has been restored. The aim of this study was to compare the Cytotoxicity of four dentin bonding agents on the mouse L₉₂₉ fibroblast.

Methods: After culturing and passaging these cells, samples of iBond (Heraeus, Kuzler), Excite (Ivolar, vivadent), One Step Plus (Bisco) and Clearfil SE Bond (kuraray), were prepared in capillary tubes and inserted in cultures. The positive control group was sterile water and negative control group was normal culture media. Cytotoxic effects were determined after 1, 24 and 148 hours by MTT assay. Statistical analyses were made using Kruskall Wallis and Mann Whitney-U tests.

Results: The optical density of cytotoxicity after 1hr, 24hrs and 148hrs were: (0.191±0.03, 0.270 ±0.14 and 0.183±0.02) for iBond, (0.139±0.01, 0.157± 0.12 and 0.189±0.03) for Excite, (0.137±0.01, 0.164±0.05 and 0.179±0.18) for One Step Plus, (0.147±0.03, 0.210±0.16 and 0.174±0.03) for SE Bond, (0.139±0.01, 0.155±0.02, 0.191±0.07) for negative control and (0.034±0.00, 0.05±0.08, 0.044±0.00) for positive control. None of the bonding agents have a significant difference with the positive control group.

Conclusions: In the condition of this study, it was determined that iBond had the least cytotoxic effects.



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159894

Effect of Powder/Liquid Ratio on Fluoride Release of Glass-ionomer Cements

M. IRAVANI, Esthetics and Restorative Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences Dental School, Tehran, Iran, H. TORABZADEH, Private Practice, Tehran, Iran, A. GHASEMI, Department of Operative Dentistry, Iran Center for Dental Research, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, A. JANANI, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and A. AKBARZADEH, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: maryam_ira@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Fluoride, Glass ionomers and powder/liquid ratio

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Abstract

Objectives: Based on the previous investigations, during mixing of glass-ionomers (GIC), usually the suggested powder/liquid ratio doesn't follow and therefore, a cement with improper ratio is produced. Considering that powder/liquid ratio may affect the mechanical properties of GICs and also fluoride release, the aim of this study was to determine the effect of powder/liquid ratio on the amount of fluoride released from GICs.

Methods: Three types of GICs namely; a conventional GIC (Fuji II), a resin-modified GIC (Fuji II LC) and a highly viscous GIC (Fuji IX) were used. From each material, 3 groups e.g., using manufacturer recommendation powder/liquid ratio, 20% less powder than recommended and 20% more powder were made. In general, 45 disc-shaped samples (4x2 mm) comprises 5 samples in each group were produced. The samples were immersed in 5 mL double distilled water during test period. Fluoride released was measured by selective electrode ion method on day 1 to 7, 13, 14, 15, 28, 29, 30, 58, 59, 60, 88, 89, 90. After each measurement the distilled water was renewed. Mean and standard deviation were calculated and the data were analyzed by 3-way analysis of variance and Tukey test. A level of $p < 0.05$ was regarded as statistically significant.

Results: The cumulative fluoride release from Fuji IX was higher than Fuji II, however, this difference was not statistically significant ($p = 0.589$). Tukey test revealed that the lowest amount of fluoride release was from Fuji II LC ($p < 0.05$). Twenty percent variations in powder/liquid ratio did not change the fluoride release significantly for all three glass-ionomers.

Conclusions: Fluoride release from GICs is time-dependent and decreases with time. Resin-modified GIC released less fluoride than conventional and highly viscous GICs. In addition, 20% changes in powder/liquid ratio had no significant effect on fluoride release for all types of GICs.



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159895

Different Thermal Cycling Effects on the Bond Strength of a Nanofiller Bonding Agent

Z. JABERI ANSARI, Department of Restorative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, [M. AMIRI](#), Department of Operative & Esthetic Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, H. KHALILI, Department of Electronical and Computer Engineering, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran, and M.A. KESHAVARZ, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: manusha_amr@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Dentin bonding agents and Thermocycling Machine

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Abstract

Objectives: In manufacturing of modern dentistry materials, it is important to estimate their durability. Thermocycling machine is a device to fulfill this requirement. Recently, it has been possible to prepare nanofillers by nanotechnology. The goal of this study was to Design and manufacture a thermocycling machine & evaluation of different thermal cycling effects on the bond strength of a nanofiller bonding agent. The different stages of design and manufacture of this machine was done and one type of nanofiller bonding agent was used to evaluate its function.

Methods: Healthy human third molars were sectioned into 1.5 mm slices. Clearfil Tri-S Bond (kuraray-japan) was applied on the prepared dentin surfaces according to the manufacturer,s instruction. Clearfil AP-X (kuraray-japan) composite resin inserted in 0.75 mm x 1 mm tubes was placed and light cured on the prepared dentin. The samples were randomly divided into three subgroups and subjected to 0, 3000 and 5000 thermal cycles (5 ± 2 °C and 55 ± 2 °C). Micro shear bond strength of samples was measured by microtensile tester (Bisco-USA). The results were compared by one-way ANOVA and multiple comparison of Tukey with confidence interval of 0.95 %.

Results: Mean micro shear bond strength of Tri-S Bonding agent was 19.27 ± 4.56 (in 0 cycles), 17.00 ± 6.52 (in 3000 cycles) and 11.58 ± 4.64 (in 5000 cycles). The data analysis with ANOVA test indicated that decrease in strength between 0, 3000, is not statistically significant. However, there are significant decrease in strength between 3000 and 5000 or 0 and 5000 cycles ($p < 0.002$ and $p < 0.03$).

Conclusions: In the condition of this study thermal cycles more than 3000, reduces Tri-S bonding micro shear bond strength.



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159896

Effect of Resin Infiltration Technique on Enamel Fluorosis: Preliminary Results

S. BANAVA, and M. SAFAIE YAZDI, Department of Restorative Dentistry, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: sbanava@yahoo.com

Session Title: Pediatric Dental Research

Keywords: Dental materials, Enamel and Fluorosis

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is sbanava@yahoo.com.

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Abstract

Objectives: Enamel fluorosis with different severity results in displeasing discolorations that jeopardizes the esthetic appearance and self-esteem of the patient. The most common method to treat this dental status is microabrasion. Resin infiltration technique is a new conservative method to prevent progression of white spot enamel lesions due to caries. The object of this clinical study was to evaluate the effect of this new method on enamel fluorosis.

Methods: In this clinical study, 60 fluorosed teeth in different patients were included and randomly divided into two groups of 30 as follows: Group 1 (control): no treatment, Group 2: treatment of enamel fluorosis with resin infiltration technique. The inclusion criteria were teeth without caries or cavity. Baseline photographs were taken with a professional photography camera (Canon EOS 550D). Isolation of the teeth was done with liquidam. After cleaning the teeth, 15% HCL gel (Icon Etch, DMG, Germany) was applied according to the manufacturing instructions followed by the application of ethanol (to dry the etched area) and resin infiltrant to penetrate into the etched lesion. After light curing the resin and polishing the teeth, final photographs were taken. The baseline and final photographs were shown by computer to three judges to rate the appearance of the teeth according to a visual analog scale.

Results: The preliminary results of this study on 20 teeth (10 teeth in each group) according to the judges revealed that the shade improvement was significant with resin infiltration technique.

Conclusions: Resin infiltration technique can be a conservative and effective method to treat the fluorosed enamel.



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159897

Effect of Topical Zincsulfate on Osteogenesis in Rabbits' Calvaria

M. YAGHMAIE, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, F.S. HOSSEINI, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University Of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, F. MAHJOUR, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and S. SADEGHI, Private practice, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: setare.hosseini@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Zinc Sulphate

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is
setare.hosseini@yahoo.com.

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Abstract

Objectives: Zinc is one of the most essential elements in healing process of hard and soft tissues. Due to the significant role that zinc plays in activating the osteo-inductive enzymes, shortage of this mineral can result in insufficient or delayed healing. This study aimed to assess the osteogenesis in four bony defects utilizing $ZnSO_4$, $Ca(Po_4)_2$ and the combination of these two.

Methods: This single-blind in vivo study was implemented on four white male rabbits, each weighing 2.5-3 Kg. Each rabbit received a 4mm wide and 2mm deep- bony defect in his Calvarium. Defect No. 1 has been left empty for normal ossification. Defect No.2, 3 and 4 were filled by $Ca(Po_4)_2$, $Ca(Po_4)_2 + ZnSO_4$ and $ZnSO_4$ respectively. Rabbits were sacrificed after 1 month and bony blocks having cited defects were stained by H&E and inspected under light microscope with magnification of 40x, 100x and 400x. The amount of new ossification was calculated based on variance analysis, LSD, mean value and standard deviation methods. $p<0.001$ was considered statistically significant. SPSS_13 software was used for data analysis and result extraction.

Results: Lamellar bone has been formed in all samples. The mean amount of newly-formed bone was 99.25 mm (1/40 of real amount) In control defect group. In Calcium phosphate group, mean value of new bone formation was 105.688mm. Zinc sulfate + Calcium phosphate group showed 122.5 mm of new bone formation. Zinc sulfate group presented 114.563 mm of new bone formation. The difference among the amount of new bone formation of study groups have been shown statistically significant.

Conclusions: Under limitations of this study, it can be concluded that simultaneous use of Zinc sulfate and Calcium phosphate has led to more bone formation. Also, all Zinc supplements stimulated bone formation compared to control group.



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159898

White and Yellow Lights of Viewbox Effectiveness on Details Detection

M. MOSHFEGHI¹, M. SHAHBAZIAN¹, and [A. GHAZNAVI](#)², ¹Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: Aisanghaznavi@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Diagnosis, Radiology and Teeth

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Abstract

Objectives: Viewing conditions are an important variable when interpreting dental radiographic images. Optimum viewing conditions facilitate the detection of small density differences displayed on dental radiographs and reduce the patients' exposure and cost with the prevention of image retake. The present study compared the effect of white and yellow lights of viewbox on the visual detection of radiographic details.

Methods: This diagnostic trial was performed on the radiographic image of an aluminum rectangular piece with 10 holes randomly drilled on it with the diameter of 2mm and depth of 0.05-0.5 mm. Radiographs had been taken on standard circumstances. 4 oral radiologists interpreted the phantom radiographs on different viewing conditions(white light/ lit room,yellow light/lit room,white light/dark room,yellow light,dark room)and recorded the number of circular shadows perceptible on the film. The data were subjected to two- way analysis of variance test for statistical analysis.

Results: The mean number of detected circular shadows was 6.75, 7.5, 7.25 and 7.75 in white light/ lit room, yellow light/ lit room, white light / dark room and yellow light / dark room viewing conditions respectively.No observer was able to diagnose the actual number of circular holes of the radiographic image.The effect of room viewing conditions on the achieved radiographic details was significant($p<0.03$)while the white or yellow light of viewbox showed no significant difference on diagnosis of the details .

Conclusions: Under the limitations of the present study, the use of white and yellow lights of viewbox showed no significant effect on the detection of radiographic details while in different viewing conditions, dark room provided more detailed informations compared to the lit room.



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159899

Hygroscopic Expansion of Low Shrinkage Composites: A Three Months Report

S. RAZMAVAR, Iran Centr for Dental Research, Iranian Centr for Endodontic Reearch, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, H. TORABZADEH, Department of Restorative Dentistry, Iran Center for Dental Research, Iranian Center for Endodontic Research, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, A. GHASEMI, Department of Restorative Dentistry, Iran Center for Dental Research, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, H. MOHAMMAD EBRAHIM, Depertment of Restorative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and A. AKBARZADEH BAGHBAN, Department of BIostatistics, Iran Center for Dental Research, Iranian Center for Endodontic Research, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: sararazmavar@yahoo.com

Session Title: Dental Materials and Prosthodontics

Keywords: Composites, Hygroscopic expansion and Saliva

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: To investigate the linear hygroscopic expansion of two low shrinkage composites in distilled water and human whole saliva during 12 weeks

Methods: Three restorative resin composites: Filtek silorane (3M/ESPE) and GC Kalore (GC-International) were studied. Filtek Z-250 (3M/ESPE) was used as control. Ten cylindrical specimens (4X6 mm) were prepared for each test material. Five specimens were stored in distilled water and the other 5 in human whole saliva at $37 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ for 12 weeks. The length of each specimen was measured immediately after preparation and at 1, 2, 4, 8 & 12 weeks, using an electronic micrometer to the accuracy of 1μ and used to calculate the linear hygroscopic expansion which presented in percentage. Data were analyzed by Repeated measure ANOVA ($P<0.05$).

Results: All specimens were significantly expanded during the immersion period in both solutions. The maximum expansion for all materials was seen in 2nd month. The mean linear expansion (%) for Z250, P90 and GC Kalore following immersion in distilled water was 0.336%, 0.416%, 0.546% and in saliva was 0.288%, 0.417%, 0.387%, respectively. The linear expansion (%) values for specimens immersed in saliva were not significantly different for all test materials ($p>0.05$). However, the expansion of GC Kalore in distilled water was significantly different with that of Z250 ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: All materials exhibited significant increase in linear expansion (%) during the test period. GC Kalore showed the highest amount of linear expansion among the materials tested. P90 showed similar expansion in comparison to that of Z250 in both medias.



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159900

Assessment of the PaO₂/SpO₂ in Patients Undergoing Maxillomandibular Fixation

M. YAGHMAIE¹, F. MAHJOUR², F.S. HOSSEINI², and E. VALINEJAD³, ¹Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ³Private Practice, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: Faranakmahjour@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: pulse oximeter

The presenter is a Graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Maxillomandibular fixation is one of the most prevalent procedures of the maxillomandibular surgeries. This study was conducted to evaluate the partial pressure of oxygen (PaO₂) and oxygen saturation (SpO₂) in patients undergoing maxillomandibular fixation, using pulse oximeter.

Methods: In this descriptive study, 40 patients undergoing the maxillomandibular fixation were selected. Mean age of the study population was 26.1 years, 67.5 percent of which were male and 32.5% were female. PaO₂ was evaluated with respect to O₂sat. The probe of pulse oximeter was fixed on left pointing finger for 36 hours. In case of decreasing O₂sat below 90% unit hypoxia was recorded. Also, oxygenation of arteries was recorded for duration of 10 min in intervals of 1, 5 and 36 hours and minimum of SpO₂ during every 2 minutes was fixed.

Results: Hypoxic episodes occurred in 30 (86%) of the patients. Mean of PaO₂ was 58.6 and mean of SpO₂ was 94.1+3.0%.

Conclusions: The majority of patients suffered from the hypoxic episodes. It is recommended to study the route to decrease the hypoxic episodes after maxillomandibular fixation in future studies.



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159901

Assessment of Oral Health Knowledge of Mothers Regarding Children Orodental Health

B. MALEKAFZALI, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, F.S. HOSSEINI, Student of Dental School, Shahid Beheshti University Of Medical Sciences, Dental School, Shahid Beheshti University Of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and F. MAHJOUR, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: setare.hosseini@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Oral hygiene

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is setare.hosseini@yahoo.com.

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Abstract

Objectives: Oral health status of children is dependent on their parents' knowledge, especially their mothers. As a result, mothers should have adequate awareness about oral hygiene status about oro dental health. The objective of this study was to assess the oral health knowledge of mothers who referred to health centers supervised by Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University regarding children orodental health in 2009-2010.

Methods: In this descriptive cross-sectional study, 384 women were selected by stratified random sampling technique. Study was conducted by means of a self-administrated questionnaire. The questionnaires included demographic data, oral hygiene practices of the mothers, and their knowledge regarding different aspects of the child oral health status. The caries incidence was determined by DMFT index in the women. The correlation between studied variables was analyzed by Spearman correlation coefficient, and the effects of demographic factors on the individuals attitudes were subjected to Kruskal-wallis, ANOVA, Mann-Whitney U and Student tests ($p<0.05$).

Results: According to answers, mothers showed fairly high awareness towards oral health aspects of their children. This knowledge was significantly influenced by the mothers' level of education and occupation. No significant correlation was perceived between the child birth order and the mothers' knowledge, regarding to the mean sum scores or the separate questions of knowledge. Significant reverse correlations were found between mean sum knowledge scores and D component of DMFT index while the correlation between the F component of DMFT index and the mean sum knowledge scores were direct and significant.

Conclusions: The participated mothers showed fair knowledge about their children's oral hygiene status; however, because of mothers' enormous influence on children's orodental health, various educational programs must be designed in order to increase their level of knowledge and awareness.



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Correlation between Salivary ICTP Levels and Periodontal Clinical Status

M. MOEENI, M.R. NASEH, K. BORHAN MOJABI, and T. NASERPOUR, School of Dentistry, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: maha86_m@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: ICTP, Periodontics and Saliva

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Abstract

Objectives: Chronic Periodontitis is an inflammatory disease of the supporting tissues of the teeth leading to attachment loss, bone loss, and possibly tooth loss if left untreated. C-Telopeptide Pyridinoline Cross-links of Type I Collagen (ICTP) has been associated with bone remodeling and periodontal tissue destruction. The aim of this study is therefore to evaluate ICTP levels and periodontal clinical status.

Methods: ICTP levels in unstimulated whole saliva of 40 adults including three groups (group 1 consisted of 10 healthy controls, group 2 consisted of 15 subjects with moderate chronic periodontitis and group 3 consisted of 15 subjects with severe chronic periodontitis) are determined using Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) techniques. Data are analysed using non-parametric tests.

Results: No significant correlation is found between salivary ICTP levels and clinical measurements. However, there are significant correlations between PI and BOP in group 1 ($P<0.05$), between PI and BOP as well as between CAL and PD in group 2 ($P<0.05$), and between PI , BOP and PD in group 3.

Conclusions: Within the limits of this study, it is proposed that ICTP levels of saliva may not provide distinguishing data between moderate and severe chronic periodontitis patients and clinically healthy subjects.



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159907

Tehran City Dentists' Radiation Protection Knowledge Evaluation 2008-2009

M. MOSHFEGHI¹, D. JAMSHIDI¹, and S. SARIKHANI², ¹Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Oral and maxillofacial Radiology, Dental College, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: e_soodeh@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Radiology

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Radiation protection is one of the most important aspects of radiology. Unfortunately, numerous surveys in different countries have shown considerable defect of knowledge towards this concept. However, we have not any recent statistic on in our country.

Methods: This survey conducted as a cross-sectional method. We evaluate 437 general dentists (58.8% males), via a cluster random sampling method. A questionnaire was prepared, consisted of 18 true-false questions with an additional "I don't know" choice. The main reference was "Oral Radiology :Principles and Interpretation" edited by White&Pharoah (6th edition2009). Content validity and reliability of the questionnaire was shown before beginning. Obtained data were analyzed by ANOVA and multivariable regression model.

Results: Mean correct answers was 9.3 (95%CI:9.9-9.7). This score has negative correlation with age ($\beta=-0.097$) and education in governmental universities I Tehran ($\beta=-0.104$). Dentists who had radiographic device in their own offices had higher scores ($\beta=-0.229$).

Conclusions: Our observations showed defect in knowledge of general dentists in Tehran toward radiation protection. We suggest continuous training courses with special views to these items.



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159908

Effect of Fluoride and Calcium Phosphate on Enamel White-Spot Microhardness

H. BEHBOUDIRAD, Student Research Committee, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran, [FARZANEGAN](#), Department of Orthodontics, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran, H. AMERI, Department of Operative Dentistry, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran, A.H. NEJAT, Dental Research Committee, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran, and M. SAADAT MOSTAFAVI, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: behboudirad.h@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Fluoride and Microhardness, white-spot-lesion

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is
behboudih881@mums.ac.ir.

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Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of fluoride and amorphous calcium phosphate (an internal product) solutions on the microhardness of enamel white spot lesions.

Methods: 45 human incisor teeth (with no enamel defect) were collected. Initial hardness (Vickers), as baseline, was measured with 300 gr force on 3 longitude dots on polished facial surface (V0). Samples were randomly divided into 3 groups of 15(G1, G2 and G3). White spot lesions were induced on facial surfaces of teeth by PH-cycling model and microhardness of samples was measured again (V1).G1 teeth were put in 0.05% fluoride solution for one minute per day. G2 were kept in 0.05% amorphous calcium three phosphate solutions for one minute a day. G3 were only kept in artificial saliva. All samples were kept in 37° C incubator in artificial saliva as storage matrix. After 10 weeks microhardness re-assessed (V2). One-way ANOVA test and Tukey test as post hoc analyze were used with SPSS version 11.5 software.

Results: The mean V0 microhardness were 401.13 ± 18.69 , 394.20 ± 33.65 , 409.00 ± 50.40 and V1 microhardness were 360.80 ± 93.25 , 388.53 ± 24.20 , 383.00 ± 31.76 and V2 microhardness were 410.60 ± 26.18 , 417.00 ± 23.54 , 392.86 ± 30.13 in G1, G2, and G3 respectively. The results showed significant differences in fluoride and amorphous calcium phosphate groups between V1 and V2 (P -value < 0.05). There were no significant changes in artificial saliva. The results also showed significant differences between amorphous calcium phosphate and control groups (P -value < 0.05) but no significant differences were found between fluoride and amorphous calcium phosphate group as well as fluoride and control groups.

Conclusions: According to the results of this study 0.05% amorphous calcium phosphate and 0.05% fluoride solutions could enhance the microhardness of enamel white spot lesions. However, amorphous calcium phosphate solution is more effective than fluoride solution on microhardness.



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159912

Evaluation of Clinical Performance of Three Adhesive Systems in Cervical Lesions

H. MOOSAVI, Mashad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran, S. KIMYAI, Associate Professor of Operative Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran, M. FORGHANI, Department of Endodontics, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran, [H. BEHBOUDIRAD](#), Member of student research committee, Mashhad University of Medical science, Mashhad, Iran, and A.H. NEJAT, Dental Research Committee, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: behboudirad.h@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Adhesion, Clinical trials and non-cariouscervical-lesion

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is
behboudih881@mums.ac.ir.

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Abstract

Objectives: The aim of this study was to compare the clinical performance of three different adhesive systems over a period of six months in noncarious Class V lesions.

Methods: Thirty patients, with at least three noncarious cervical lesions were enrolled in the study. One operator placed ninety restorations in the patients. The teeth were randomly restored with three adhesive systems including; OptiBond FL (OF); total etch-three steps, OptiBond Solo plus (OS); total etch-two steps, and OptiBond All-In-One (OA); self etch-one step, and then with Herculite XRV (Kerr) resin composite and manufacturers' instructions were followed. The restorations were photographed at baseline and after six months period. The restorations were evaluated using the USPHS criteria. After the ranking of restorations from the standpoint of clinical performance over the six months, data were analyzed using Friedman and Wilcoxon tests ($P<0.05$).

Results: Retention rate after six months were 96% for (OF), 93% for (OS) and 89% for (OA). There was a significant difference in marginal discoloration for (OA) adhesive after six months compared to the baseline ($P<0.05$). However the difference in marginal discoloration was not statistically significant among the three types of adhesives over six months ($P>0.05$). Other restoration criteria had no statistically significant differences between the three dentin adhesives after six months ($P>0.05$).

Conclusions: The clinical performance of three types of adhesives in Class V noncarious lesions was similar after six months.



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159913

Oral Health Behavior of Drug Addicts under Treatment in Iran

H. SHEKARCHIZADEH, Department of Oral Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, M.R. KHAMI, Oral Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, S.Z. MOHEBBI, Department of Community Oral Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and J. VIRTANEN, Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Submitter's E-mail Address: shekarchizadeh@razi.tums.ac.ir

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Addiction, Behavioral science, Epidemiology and Health services research

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Drug abuse can cause oral health problems through its adverse effects on patient's behavior and life style. Our aim was to study oral health behavior of drug abusers under methadone maintenance treatment in Tehran, Iran.

Methods: Utilizing a stratified cluster random sampling method, a structured self-administered survey was carried out at eight addiction treatment centers from different socioeconomic areas of the city in 2011. In addition to socio-demographic characteristics and addiction history, participants were asked about their oral health behavior comprising questions on frequency of brushing, using fluoride toothpaste, flossing, eating sugary snacks, smoking, and the time of last visit to dentist. Using these components a total score of oral health behavior for each patient was calculated. Associations were determined using linear regression model.

Results: Totally, 813 patients (96% men) with mean age of 40.5 years ($SD=11.5$) participated in the study. A clear majority of the patients had higher than basic education (89%) and were employed (72%). Approximately half of the participants didn't brush their teeth daily, more than 80% of them reported flossing sometimes or never, 57% stated eating sugary snacks at least twice a day, and 78% were daily smokers. While around half of them (51%) reported having visited a dentist during the last year, 72% of them did this because of a dental problem. Low oral health behavior scores were significantly associated with male gender, lower education and long duration of addiction ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: Poor oral health behavior was found among drug abusers. Sufficient dental care should be integrated to other existing health care services in addiction treatment centers.



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159914

Bleaching Effect of Ozone on Pigmented Teeth

V. AKHAVAN ZANJANI, Department of Restorative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, M. JAMALI, Iran Center for Dental Research, School of Dentistry, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, H. TORABZADEH, Department of Restorative Dentistry, Iran Center for Dental Research, Iranian Center for Endodontic Research, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, A. GHASEMI, Department of Restorative Dentistry, Iran Center for Dental Research, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, S. RAZMAVAR, Iran Centr for Dental Research, Iranian Centr for Endodontic Reearch, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and **M. TORABZADEH**, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: torabzadeh.majid@gmail.com

Program Selection: Scientific Groups

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Bleach, Color and Ozone

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is

Shtorabzadeh@gmail.com.

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Abstract

Objectives: There have been numerous researches on Ozone application in dentistry; yet the data regarding its whitening effect are very limited; therefore, the present study was conducted to compare the bleaching effect of ozone with office bleaching.

Methods: 15 maxillary premolar teeth were divided mesio-distally and bucco-lingually. The sections were then dyed with tea by Suleiman Method, and were divided into three groups, each comprising 15 sections. The samples were prepared as follow; Group I: bleached with 35% Hydrogen peroxide according to the manufacturer's recommendation(Polo Office, SDI, Australia), Group II: underwent Ozone treatment for 240 seconds using OZOTOP machine (MECTRON/Swiss) then kept for 24 hours in the incubator at $37\pm1^{\circ}\text{C}$; and, Group III: Hydrogen Peroxide gel (35%) (Polo Office, SDI, Victoria, Australia) was applied 1-2 mm thick followed by 80s ozone treatment, then the gel remained for 8-minutes over tooth surface in a sealed container. The whole procedure was repeated three times. The color change of the samples was obtained pre- and post bleaching through a digital photography, and then the data entered to the Photoshop software and Lab Index. The data were analyzed through Randomized ANOVA and Tukey Test.

Results: The color change in the Ozone Group (Group II) was significantly lower than those in two other groups ($p<0.001$). There was no significant difference in color change of Groups I & III ($p=0.639$). Moreover, the results obtained in L, a, and b were similar to the findings obtained from ΔE among the groups.

Conclusions: Although ozone produced a statistically significant color change but the hydrogen peroxide gel showed more prominent color change. In addition there was no difference in color change of teeth when hydrogen peroxide gel is used alone or in combination with ozone gas.



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159917

Digital versus Conventional Radiography in Determining the Pattern of Osteogenesis in Bony Defects in Rats

A. IMANI, T. JALAYER, and B. SAGHAI ESLAMI, School of Dentistry, Shahed University, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: dr_a_imani@hotmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Bone repair, Radiology and Rat

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The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is dr_a_imani@hotmail.com.

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Abstract

Objectives: This study was enrolled on parietal bone of rats in order to evaluate the effect of HBMG and autograft on reconstruction of bone defects. The comparison was based on radiographic evaluation by two methods and histopathologic appearances to clarify the mechanism of calcification during new bone formation induced by HBMG and autograft. Regardless of the surgical procedure, one of the aims of the present study was to evaluate the role of radiographic findings in determining the pattern of osteogenesis in parietal bone of rats and the ability to follow -up the process.

Methods: This was an experimental study was conducted in 12 rats. Data was collected by digital and film-based radiographic observations and microscopic evaluations, carried on 4 groups of rats sacrificed in 7th, 14th, 24th and 60th days after surgery.

Results: The results showed increasing in new bone formation by time. The new bone was made in defects containing HBMG was significantly more opaque in comparison with autograft. There was no significant difference between two bone substitutes. Interestingly the results of histopathologic findings were the same as digital radiographic appearances.

Conclusions: Our finding suggested that HBMG has the same effects as autograft and this material could be useful in reconstruction of bone defects in parietal bone of rats.⁽¹⁾ Osteoinductivity of HBMG in rats was different from the former studies as they mentioned that bone reconstruction by osteoinductive materials would be initiated from new cartilage and bone formation.^(2,3,4) but we did not find any cartilaginous tissue. Digital imaging was superior to film- based techniques for evaluation of bone formation when using HBMG and autograft, because of the ability in picture enhancement and adjustment of exposure factors according to the site of interest.



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159920

Designing Iranian Cephalogram Analysis Software in Assessment of McNamara Analysis

S. HAMIDI AVAL, Department of Orthodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, M. NOURI, Department of Orthodontics, Dentofacial Deformities Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and A. AKBARZADEH BAGHBAN, Department of Biostatistics, Iran Center for Dental Research, Iranian Center for Endodontic Research, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: shadi_h65@yahoo.com

Session Title: Diagnostic Sciences and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: Assessment, Cephalometric analysis, Growth & development, Orthodontics and mcnamara

The presenter is a Graduate student.

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source:

shahidbeheshti dental research center

Abstract

Objectives: Due to the different advantages of McNamara analysis, its cephalometric norms have been studied in different populations and Dolphin cephalometric software has induced it as an analysis. However, each ethnic group requires its own specific database due to the significant ethnic differences. The present study aimed at development of Iranian cephalometric analysis software as well as comparison of the results to the Dolphin.

Methods: In this diagnostic- descriptive study, 150 lateral cephalograms of normal occlusion individuals and 40 cephalograms of malocclusion patients were selected in Mashhad and Qazvin cities. McNamara analysis standards were measured after tracing the selected cephalometries with Dolphin software and the new software. The cephalometric software was designed using Microsoft Visual C++ program under Windows XP. Validity of Dolphin was approved by comparing its norms with hand traced cephalograms. The new software's measurements were compared with Dolphin software on both series of cephalograms. The validity and reliability was tested using Intraclass correlation coefficient .Sex and age differences between norms were evaluated using Wilcoxon Signed Ranks.

Results: Very high correlations were calculated between the results of Dolphin software and manually analyzed cephalograms and very high correlations between the results of Iranian cephalometric analysis software and Dolphin showing the validity and usefulness of the developed software.(ICC 0.570-1.0) Significant statistical differences were observed regarding McNamara cephalometric measurements during 9 and 11 years of age in Qazvin subjects with the exception of SNA, facial angle and Pog to Na, in which, no significant changes were indicated. Similar growth were found in the measurements between both genders with the exception of Pog to Na. Furthermore.

Conclusions: According to the high correlations between the Iranian and Dolphin softwares measurements, the designed software has acceptable validity and reliability to be used for diagnosis, treatment planning and assessment of treatment outcomes in Iranian subjects.



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159921

Evaluation of Association between Orthodontic Therapy and Gingival Recession

M. MIRZAIE LOOR, School of Dentistry, Shahed University, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: marziehmirzaie@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Oral hygiene, Orthodontics, Periodontal disease, Periodontics and Systematic review

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: Many patients seek orthodontic treatment for esthetic reasons. Chief complaint of majority of these patients is mal-alignment of the anterior teeth. The aim of this study was to evaluate the association between the extent of labial proclination of the incisors and the prevalence and severity of gingival recession in orthodontically treated patients.

Methods :To perform a systematic review, we searched Scopus, Pubmed, Science Direct and Medline. 10 articles were found: 3 experimental animal studies and 7 retrospective clinical studies in humans .

Results :In most studies the comparison of more proclined teeth and less proclined teeth or untreated teeth showed higher occurrence or severity of gingival recession. The correlation between the extent of gingival recession and the amount of incisor proclination during treatment, width of attached gingiva, hygiene, periodontal condition or thickness of the symphysis was different among the studies. There are no high quality animal or clinical studies on this topic. Movement of the incisors out of the osseous envelope of the alveolar process may be associated with a higher tendency for developing gingival recessions .

Conclusions: The difference between amount of recession in proclined and non-proclined incisors is small so paying attention to all the factors associated with gingival recession other than proclination of the teeth is very important in orthodontic treatment.



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Effect of Diode Laser on Reducing Pain after Removal of Third Molar

H. BAHRAMIAN, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical sciences, Tehran, Iran, A. KAMALI, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, N. CHINIFORUSH, Laser Research Center of Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and A. BAGHALIAN, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: hoda_bahramian@yahoo.com

Session Title: Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Implantology

Keywords: Lasers, Oral surgery and Pain

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives:

After Surgical removal of mandibular third molars, unavoidable side effects will happen which are mainly related to inflammation and can usually be managed with oral analgesics and NSAIDS. Lasers having analgesic, anti-inflammatory, bio stimulatory properties, and reduced side effects compared to drugs could be useful in this matter. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of Diode laser 810 nm on reducing pain after surgical removal of mandibular third molars.

Methods: This study was designed as random double blind controlled clinical trial and was performed on 20 patients having 2 similar and symmetrical impacted mandibular wisdom teeth. Two teeth in each patient were removed surgically within a 2-week interval and randomly one side was selected as experimental group which was irradiated by Diode laser total dose of 8J after surgery and on the other side as control group it was pretended to irradiate the socket but with no actual irradiation. Patients in both groups were allowed to use Gelofen in case of inadequate pain tolerance and they were asked to record the time and number of capsules taken. Level of pain during first three days after surgery was assessed. The results of this study were analyzed by Paired sample T-test and Wilcoxon rank test.

Results: The results of this study showed that the mean of pain intensity at the day of surgery and during 48 hours after surgery and also number of Gelofens taken at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd day after surgery was significantly less than the placebo group.(P-value=0/0001).

Conclusions: Since pain and amount of capsules taken were less in laser group, it can be concluded that the laser with the applied parameters in this study was better than control group in reducing post surgical side effects.



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159924

Solvent Removal Effect on Bond Strength of Acetone-Based Adhesive

M. MIRZAEI, Department of Restorative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and N. EZZATI GIVI, Department of Restorative Dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: neg_teeth@yahoo.com

Session Title: Dental Materials and Prosthodontics

Keywords: Adhesion, Dentin bonding agents and bond strength

The presenter is an Undergraduate student whose faculty advisor's email address is mir1335@yahoo.com.

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Abstract

Objectives: This study evaluated the resin-dentin micro tensile bond strength (μ TBS) of acetone-based two-step etch-and-rinse adhesive(One-Step Plus[OSP] Bisco) in the presence or absence of its respective solvent to dry and wet dentin under vigorous rubbing action.

Methods: On 40 human molars, a flat superficial dentin surface was exposed by wet abrasion and randomly separated into five groups. Two coats of the Solvent-based (SB) and solvent-free(SF) adhesives were applied on either a dry (D) or rewetted surface (W), under vigorous rubbing action after phosphoric acid etching. Examined groups included: 1.SB adhesive on W dentin, 2.SB on D, 3.SF on W, 4.SF on D, 5.according manufacturer protocols as control group. After light curing (600mW/cm²/10 s), composite build-ups were constructed incrementally and specimens were stored in water (37 °C/24 h). They were longitudinally sectioned in the "x" and "y" directions to obtain bonded sticks (1mm²) to be immediately tested in tension at 1 mm/min. Resultant BS was expressed as an index that includes bond strength values of the different fracture patterns. The data were analyzed by a two-way ANOVA test.

Results: Distribution according to the fracture pattern showed 6.2 percent resin cohesive fracture mode and 93.8 adhesive/mixed fracture mode in each group. High μ TBS (45.09±10.45) values were obtained for OSP, regardless of the presence or absence of solvents or the moisture condition of dentin and no difference among groups was detected ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions: The presence of solvents was not essential for OSP to achieve high bond strength values to both dry and wet dentin when applied under vigorous application.



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159928

Phenytoin Effects on Fibroblast Proliferation in Children and Adults

B. NAZEMI SALMAN, Department of Periodontics, Zanjan University of Medical Sciences, Zanjan, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: isure1@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Oral medicine, Pedodontics and Periodontal disease

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This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: PIGO is a common subsequent of consuming anti-epileptic drug. This side-effect may cause delayed eruption of teeth, and disturbances in speech, mastication, and aesthetic.² The most prevalence of gingival overgrowth has been reported in the anti-epileptic drugs group which is widely prescribed in cases of psychiatric disorders, migraine prophylaxis, and neuropathic pain. According to epidemiologic studies, it is more prevalent in male children and adolescents. This study investigated the influence of phenytoin on proliferation of gingival fibroblasts in adults and pediatrics.

Methods: The adult fibroblast samples were derived from 4 healthy adults who were submitted to crown lengthening surgery. The age range was 35-42 years. In addition, pediatric samples were obtained from 4 healthy children, aging from 4 to 11 years, during a procedure of impacted tooth extraction. After fibroblast extraction and growing up, they were seeded into 24-well plates at a density of 6010^3 cells/well. After 48 hours, phenytoin was added to the experimental wells. Samples were then incubated at 37°C in 95% humidified atmosphere containing CO_2 . The MTT assay was performed and alpha error was set at 0.05.

Results: Rate of fibroblast proliferation in both adults and pediatrics groups increased in the presence of phenytoin. However, these changes did not reach a significant level. The difference between phenytoin-induced proliferation in adults group and in pediatrics group was not significant.

Conclusions: Further studies are suggested to investigate the exact ECM metabolism of phenytoin, and to reach a better understanding of the relations between gingival epithelial cells and connective tissue, in order to find a solution for the gingival overgrowth other than pure pharmacologic effects of Phenytoin.



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159930

Proximal Secondary Caries in Teeth with Amalgam and Composite Restorations

B. SAGHAI ESLAMI, A. IMANI, and T. JALAYER, School of Dentistry, Shahed University, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: dr_bs_eslami@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Amalgams, Caries and Composites

The presenter is a Graduate student.

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Abstract

Objectives: The objective of this cross-sectional study was to determine the sensitivity and specificity of bitewing radiography for diagnosis of simulated recurrent caries in teeth with class II amalgam and composite restorations in vitro.

Methods: the study was performed on 38 extracted posterior human teeth (26 premolars and 12 molars) with sound surfaces of both jaws. Teeth were secured in casts in models simulating a natural arrangement of teeth with proximal contacts. Standard proximal boxes were made with fissure dental bur in all approximal surfaces of the teeth. Lesions were created in half of the proximal boxes using round dental bur in 0.05 diameters at buccogingival margins. Defects were filled with sticky wax and preparations were restored with composite or amalgam randomly, providing 78 filled approximal surfaces to detect 38 secondary caries. 21 bitewing radiographs of teeth blocks were taken with soft tissue substitute phantom under standard conditions. The presence or absence of approximal carious lesions was evaluated by eight observers according to a five-point confidence scale. Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive value of the bitewing technique to detect all secondary caries and for each restoration material was calculated separately and observer responses were assessed with spearman s rho test.

Results: The sensitivity values for bitewing radiography, composite and amalgam restorations were 0.41, 0.5 and 0.32 respectively, while the specificity values were 0.74, 0.7 and 0.77 respectively. The difference in detecting secondary approximal carious lesions between the restorative materials was not statistically significant. ($p=0.2>0.05$)

Conclusions:

This study suggests that there is no significant difference between amalgam and composite restorations in detecting small secondary caries. The sensitivity and specificity of bitewing radiography decreases when the secondary caries are very small (less than 1 mm in diameter), however this technique plays an important role in detecting very small secondary carious lesions under the restorations.



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The 6th Annual Meeting of the IADR Iranian Division, December 29-30, 2011, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

159931

Fourier Analysis of Facial Shape in CI I Subjects

P. PADISAR, Department of Orthodontics, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran, Z. MOHAMMADI, Department of Orthodontics, Islamic Azad University Dental Center- Tehran, Tehran, Iran, R. NASEH, Department of Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran, M. VOSOUGHI SH, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran, and M. VOSOUGHI SH, Department of Electronical and Computer Engineering, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Qazvin, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: rnaseh@qums.ac.ir

Session Title: POSTER DAY 2-2

Keywords: Digital image analysis, Esthetics, Malocclusion and Orthodontics

This abstract is based on research that was funded entirely or partially by an outside source: Qazvin University of Medical Sciences

Abstract

Objectives: Orthodontic treatments basically aim to enhance facial esthetics. Frontal analysis using two dimensional photographic methods fail to render appropriate analysis of the facial soft tissue shape. The purpose of this study was to investigate sexual dimorphism and shape analysis in adults using Fourier analysis.

Methods: Photographs were taken from the frontal view of 65 adults (35 women and 30 men) using stereophotogrammetry. Landmarks were identified by visual and manual examination and highlighted using a marker. All photographs were taken in NHP position. To evaluate photographs, Fourier analysis was performed after size normalization by setting area equal to a constant (25000 pixel).

Results: Some Fourier coefficients were correlated to each other. The correlation between sampled and reconstructed curves of facial shape was 99 percent. The mean coefficients and facial indices were similar in both sexes.

Conclusions: No sexual dimorphism was observed in the facial shape.



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The 6th Annual Meeting of the IADR Iranian Division, December 29-30, 2011, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

159935

The Necessity of Orthognathic Surgery Fellowship Program

A. SHOWKATBAKHSH, Department of Orthodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, and A. JAMILIAN, Department of Orthodontics, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: Showkatbakhsh@hotmail.com

Session Title: Craniofacial Biology and Orthodontic Research

Keywords: Cleft lip-palate, Education research and orthognathic surgery

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Medical field is developing very rapidly and is becoming more specialized. Orthodontics is of no exception. Thus, the purpose of this study was to evaluate the necessity of establishment of surgical orthodontic fellowship program for orthodontists in order to provide them with better insight.

Methods: A 10 multiple choice question survey was taken from 270 orthodontists who participated in the European Orthodontic Society Congress in Istanbul, 2011. The results were tabulated and analyzed

Results: 52 % of the respondents believed that the knowledge of treatment of orthognathic surgery patients can be significantly improved by adding a fellowship of orthognathic surgery after the residency program.

Conclusions: Adding such program can be very constructive and will give better insight to orthodontists in regards to treatment of orthognathic patients.



ششمین همایش ملی شیرازی انجمن ملی تحقیقات دندانپزشکی تهران - هشتم آنوم ۱۳۹۰، تهران

The 6th Annual Meeting of the IADR Iranian Division, December 29-30, 2011, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

159941

Attitudes of Students Regarding Teaching Placement of Posterior Composite Restorations

M. FIROUZMANDI, Department of Operative Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran, and M. MIRI, School of Dentistry, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: mfiruzmandi@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Teaching and composite restoration

The presenter is a Post-graduate student.

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Composite-resin is an accepted material for the restoration of the posterior teeth today. Due to the increased demand for these restorations, dental schools have been tried to educate the subject of posterior composites to their students, although inadequate research has been devoted to assess the attitudes of the students in this field. So, the present study investigated teaching the placement of the posterior composite restorations considering the attitudes of dental students of Shahid Beheshti and Tehran universities.

Methods: In this descriptive study, 160 dental students of 5 & 6 years were selected according to the existing lists by means of a census sampling in these schools. The participants were assessed through a valid and reliable questionnaire which included different items of teaching posterior composites as well as the students' experiences in this regard. The data were descriptively reported.

Results: In most cases, moderate judgments were expressed by the students regarding the different aspects of teaching posterior composites, however, 48.8% and 41.9% of participants reported their good ability to do 1-surface and 2-surface restorations using composite resin. Furthermore, 46.3% believed in the poor theoretical teaching of posterior composites compared to amalgam restorations in these schools. In 85.0% and 89.4% of CI I and CI II cavities, amalgam was preferred to composite resin and in average; the studied students restored 16.59, 11.9 and 7.2 posterior teeth with 1, 2 and 3 surfaces using composite resins.

Conclusions: Although with some positive trends in teaching the placement of posterior composite restorations, amalgam is the preferred material in the restorations performed in the studied schools. This highlights the need to stress more attention to teaching the posterior composites and promote similar educations as amalgam using the same guidelines



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The 6th Annual Meeting of the IADR Iranian Division, December 29-30, 2011, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

159991

Standardization of Journal Club Sessions in Oral Medicine Department, Mashhad

N. ZARGHI¹, S. MOUSAVI², [J. SARABADANI](#)², A. PAKFETRAT², A. TONEKABONI², and F. NAZARI², ¹Dental Research Center, Mashad University of Medical Sciences, Mashad, Iran, ²Dental Research Center, Dental Research Center, Mashad University of Medical Sciences, Mashad, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: j.sarabadani@gmail.com

Session Title: Behavioral, Epidemiologic and Health Services Research

Keywords: Education research and Journal club

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Journal club is of the educational methods for residency programms. It could develop both body of knowledge and critical appraisal skills of post graduate students and prepare them to decide if the findings could be applied in clinical setting. This study aimed to study the effect of teaching the way of running journal clubs on methodology and critical appraisal ability of faculty members and residents in Mashhad school of dentistry, Department of Oral Medicine. From February to December 2011.

Methods: This experimental study was conducted on 10 Faculty members and 10 residents of oral medicine in Mashhad school of dentistry. The first 8 journal club sessions of feb semester of 2011 were observed by a valid and reliable check lists in terms of both educational methodology and critical appraisal.

Then a workshop was run to teach and develop their abilities for running standard journal club. This work shop was followed by an 8-week interactive course in which each session allocated to a special research and they learnt how they can appraise papers by their own specific appraisal tool. Afterward a 3-manth period was given to them to prepare themselves, and correct their mistakes for developing the journal club sessions. The first 8 journal club sessions of oct semester 2011 were observed and compared to previous ones. Data was analyzed by spss software using paired t-test.

Results: According to finding, significant improvement was observed in journal clubs in terms of educational methodology and appraisal. ($P < 0.005$)

Conclusions: As journal club sessions are considered as crucial gathering to promote critical appraisal Skills as long as literature update for postgraduate students , it is recommended to run educational course for faculty members to plan and conduct it in a standard manner and postgraduate student for appraising and come up with their related knowledge.



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The 6th Annual Meeting of the IADR Iranian Division, December 29-30, 2011, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

160053

Patient Satisfaction with Implant- Supported Overdenture and Fixed Prostheses

M. ELYASI, and F. BALOUCH, Department of Fixed prosthodontics, Islamic Azad University Dental Center, Tehran, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: ma.elyasi@gmail.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Oral implantology, Patient satisfaction and Prostheses

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Improper treatment of edentulism using conventional removable prostheses may leads to patient's dissatisfaction. Thus, assessment of rehabilitation treatments must consider patient's opinions as a variable of treatment success. The aim of this study was to compare the satisfaction of edentulous patients treated with implant-supported overdentures and fixed prostheses and to assess the technical condition of these treatments in terms of patient satisfaction.

Methods: In current study, 40 patients (20 men and 20 women with mean age of 60 ± 5 years) were treated with lower arch implant-supported overdentures (removable) or fixed prosthesis, installed at least one years before were selected for this study. Patient satisfaction was assessed using the OHIP-EDENT questionnaire. After the patient had answered the questionnaire, one examiner assessed the technical condition of each individual. The results of research were analyzed in SPSS software using student's t-test for parametrically distributed variables and the chi-squared test for category variables.

Results: According to data from statistical analyses, we found that no statistically significant differences were observed for age, sex, and period which prostheses had been worn. The mean OHIP-EDENT score for the overdenture group was 1.13 (± 1.41) while that for the fixed prosthesis group was 2.13 (± 1.94). The difference was not statistically significant. In both groups, no significant difference was observed between patients who did not report complaints and those who reported one or more complaint on the OHIP-EDENT scale.

Conclusions: In this study, patients treated with overdentures and fixed prostheses were satisfied with their rehabilitation, and no significant difference between patients who did not report complaints and those who reported one or more complaints on the OHIP-EDENT scale, with regard to the technical condition of prosthesis.



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160174

Evaluation of the Relationship between Preeclampsia and Periodontal Disease

A. LAFZI¹, [A. ESKANDARI](#)², and N. ABOLFAZLI², ¹Department of Periodontics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ²Department of Periodontics, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Submitter's E-mail Address: amirr22@yahoo.com

Session Title: POSTER DAY 1- 2

Keywords: Periodontal disease and preeclampsia

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Abstract

Objectives: Preeclampsia is one of the causes of mother and newborn mortality. The exact etiology has not been identified despite numerous recent researches. This study was performed to assess whether there is a relationship between the preeclampsia and periodontal disease.

Methods: Sixty pregnant women were allocated to case (with preeclampsia) and control (healthy) groups in this analytical study. Plaque index (PI), gingival index (GI), clinical probing depth (CPD), gingival recession (GR) and clinical attachment loss (CAL) were measured in both groups. The evaluations began at delivery up to 24 hours post partum with the patient's informed consent. Data were analyzed using independent t-test for comparing mean values of groups with the Microsoft Excel software.

Results: There were no statistically significant differences in the studied parameters between groups ($p>0.05$). Gingival recession was seen in only one case.

Conclusions: Within the limits of this study no relationship was found between preeclampsia and periodontal disease.

برنامه ششمین همایش شعبه ایرانی انجمن بین‌المللی تحقیقات دندانپزشکی (IADR) ۸ و ۹ دی ماه ۱۳۹۰ (۲۹ و ۳۰ دسامبر ۲۰۱۱)
6th Annual Meeting of IADR Iranian Division, December 29-30 2011

	8:15 – 9:00	9:00 – 11:00 Hall 1		9:00 – 11:00 Hall 2		11:00 11:30	11:30 – 13:30 Hall 1		11:30 – 13:30 Hall 2	
		Behavioral, Epidemiologic and Health Services Research		Diagnostic Sciences and Orthodontic Research			Pediatric Dental Research		Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Implantology	
Thursday Dec 29 th	Opening Ceremony	9:00	J. SARABADANI	9:00	F. BAHRAMNIA		11:30	M. VAHID GOLPAYEGANI	11:30	F. SARLATI
		9:15	A. EBN AHMADY	9:15	S. TORKAN		11:45	M. MIR	11:45	M. MEHDIKHANI-NAHRKHALAJI
		9:30	R. HASSANIZADEH	9:30	M. MINA		12:00	N. KAVIANI	12:00	H. BAHRAMIAN
		9:45	Z. SAIED-MOALLEMI	9:45	M. BADIEE		12:10	G. ANSARI	12:10	O. MOGHADDAS
		10:00	H. GHASEMI	10:00	S. YOUSSEFINIA		12:30	P. ALEMI	12:30	A. HADI
		10:15	F. NILCHIAN	10:15	A. MOHAMMADI SHAYAN		12:45	M. SAFAIE YAZDI	12:45	A. NABAVIZADEH
		10:30	Z. GHORBANI	10:30	A. SAFFAR SHAHROUDI		13:00	N. AMELI	13:00	A. SARDARIAN
				10:45	S. HAMIDI AVAL					
		8:30 – 10:30 Hall 1		8:30 – 10:30 Hall 2		10:30 11:00	11:00 – 13:00 Hall 1		11:00 – 13:00 Hall 2	
Friday Dec 30 th	Craniofacial Biology and Orthodontic Research		Dental Materials and Prosthodontics		Break	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Periodontal Research		Oral Medicine and Health Research		
	8:30	F. YOUNESSIAN	8:30	B. NAJAFI		11:00	A. KHOJASTEH	11:00	M.R. KHAMI	
	8:45	M. NOURI	8:45	N. EZZATI GIVI		11:15	G. GHOLAMI	11:15	I. ASGARI	
	9:00	A. SHOWKATBAKHSH	9:00	S. RAZMAVAR		11:30	M. JAFARIAN	11:30	A. ETEBARIAN	
	9:15	M. SEIFI	9:15	S. JABBARI		11:45	S. SHAHNASERI	11:45	F. FAKHRI	
	9:30	N. AZAMI	9:30	N. CHINIFORUSH		12:00	R. TABRIZI	12:00	O. MORTEZAI	
	9:45	E. ABOUEI MEHRIZI	9:45	M. AMIRI		12:15	A. RAHPEYMA	12:15	P. KHEIRIEH	
	10:00	S. MOHEBI	10:00	A. AHMADI		12:30	S.P. MOROVATI	12:30	S. RABIEI	
	10:15	Y. KHAKSAR				12:45	S.A. DANESH-SANI			

Thursday Dec 29 th	11:00 – 12:00 Hall 3	Table Clinic 1: Iranian Patents and Innovations	A. FARZAN - A.H. SHAHIDI BONJAR
Friday Dec 30 th	11:00 – 12:30 Hall 3	Table Clinic 2: Iranian Patents and Innovations	A. BAGHERPOUR – S. SHAHRIARI – N. NASER ALAVI

	Poster Presentation												13:00 14:30	14:30-16:45 Hall 1		14:30 -16:30 Hall 2		03:31 03:51
Thursday Dec 29 th	Time	Presenter	ID	Time	Presenter	ID	Time	Presenter	ID	Time	Presenter	ID	Lunch	Oral Medicine, Pathology and Radiology		Laser Application in Dentistry (Work shop)		IADR Members gathering
	11:00	M. BIRIA	159672	12:00	M. HOSSEINI	159834	13:00	Z. AGHAZADEH	159884		F. FARZANEGAN	159908		14:30	S. POURSHAHIDI			
	11:05	A . TAYEBI	159792	12:05	S. A LIJA NI	159836	13:05	M. TALEBI	159889	14:00	H. BEHBOUDIRAD	159912		14:45	P. MOSANNEN MOZAFARI			
	11:10	S. MOHSENI	159794	12:10	F. KHAJEH	159839	13:10	H. VALIZADEH HAGHI	159891	14:05	H. SHEKARCHIZADEH	159913		15:00	G. MORAD			
	11:15	F. EZOJI	159800	12:15	M. RAD	159843	13:15	M. MOFIDI	159892	14:10	M. TORABZADEH	159914		15:15	S. AZARI-MARHABI			
	11:20	N. EMADI	159804	12:20	M. SADEGHI GHOCHEANI	159856	13:20	M. IRAVANI	159894	14:15	A . IMANI	159917		14:30	A. RAHIMI			
	11:25	A . POURNABI	159807	12:25	M. DASHTI	159863	13:25	M. AMIRI	159895	14:20	M. MIRZAIE LOOR	159921		15:30	F. ABESI			
	11:30	S. AMANI JOURDEHI	159808	12:30	B. ERFANIAN	159865	13:30	F. HOSSEINI	159897	14:25	B. SAGHA I ESLAMI	159930		15:45	H. EBRAHIMI			
	11:35	F. BABAKI	159818	12:35	S. BAKHTIARI	159870	13:35	A . GHAZNAVI	159898	14:30	M. FIROUZMANDI	159941		16:00	S. GHAEDSHARAF			
	11:40	S. SEYEDZADEH SABOUCHI	159820	12:40	S. BEHRAD	159875	13:40	F. MAHJOUR	159900	14:35	M. ELYASI	160053		16:15	S. RAHIMIAN			
	11:45	S. KHAZAEI	159827	12:45	Z. HAMZEHEIL	159876	13:45	B. MALEK AFZALI	159901	14:40	A . ESKANDARI	160174		16:30	F. YOUSEFI			
	11:50	F. NAMAZI	159832	12:50	M. MESCHI	159880	13:50	M. MOEENI	159906	14:45								
	11:55	L. GHOLAMI	159833	12:55	M. SAMIEI	159882	13:55	S. SARIKHANI	159907									
Friday Dec 30 th	Poster Presentation												13:00 14:30	14:00-16:00 Hall 1		16:00-17:00 Hall 1		Closing Ceremony
	Time	Presenter	ID	Time	Presenter	ID	Time	Presenter	ID	Time	Presenter	ID	Lunch	Restorative and Endodontic Research				
	11:00	S. RAZEGHI	158778	12:00	B. A FIEHSOLEY MANI	159619	13:00	H. ARABION	159668	14:00	E. AHMADI	159739		14:05	S. ARAGHI	159743		
	11:05	S. BAKHSANDEH	159082	12:05	D. NIKNAM	159620	13:05	A . ZAFARMAND	159686	14:10	M. ROSTAMI	159744		14:10	A. GHASEMI			
	11:10	F. BAYAT	159226	12:10	M. GHOLAMI	159627	13:10	Z. MORADI	159687	14:15	A . PAKRAVAN	159758		14:15	A. JAFFARI			
	11:15	H. MOKHTARI	159336	12:15	A . SOHRABI	159640	13:15	M. AFSHARIAN ZADEH	159689	14:20	S. AGHDASHI	159761		14:30	S.M. VAHID PAKDEL			
	11:20	T. SAFAIE	159459	12:20	M. ESKANDARINEZHAD	159645	13:20	Z. ABDOLAZIMI	159691	14:25	A . R. HASHEMIAN	159767		14:45	P. PAYMANPOUR			
	11:25	M. BAGHERI	159460	12:25	H. SADR HAGHIGHI	159646	13:25	Z. JAFARY	159692	14:30	B. ZAMIRI	159769		15:00	M. RANJBARI			
	11:30	Y . REZAEI	159496	12:30	K. SAALEM	159648	13:30	S. MOTAMEDI	159693	14:35	M. ZAREI	159772		15:15	M. MOZAYANI			
	11:35	S. SHAKOUIE	159499	12:35	M. OSHA GH	159659	13:35	Z. RASTGOO	159700	14:40	A. NEJAT	159777		15:30	N. PANAHANDEH			
	11:40	S. SADR	159585	12:40	F. POURDANESH	159662	13:40	P. BAKHSHAEI	159711	14:45	B.T. OZKAN	159788		15:45	S. VALIZADEH			
	11:45	S. MOHEBBI	159598	12:45	M. GHOLAMI	159663	13:45	N. SEYFI	159712	14:50	S. HAGHIGHAT NASERI	159789						
	11:50	A . ABBASI	159610	12:50	R. YAZDANI	159666	13:50	N. MOHAMMADI	159722	14:55	A. SHAHRAVAN	159791						
	11:55	A . MEHDIPOUR	159617	12:55	M. BIDAR	159667	13:55	S. FIJAN	159723	15:00	M. SABERNEZHAD	159826						
										15:05	B. NAZEMI SALMAN	159928						
										15:10	R. NASEH	159931						

Closing
Ceremony

Abstract Booklet



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