



terna
Knowledge to Empower

21st Postgraduate Convention of Indian Society of Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry

PEDOSOCH 2025

THEME: TOWARDS CLINICAL EXCELLENCE

**HOST: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE, NERUL,
NAVI MUMBAI**



SCAN HERE



E- Souvenir



30th January - 01st February 2025



Terna Dental College, Nerul Navi Mumbai

www.pedosoch2025.com



Messages





**Dr. Rahul Hegde,
National Advisor, PedoSoch 2025**

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

It is with immense pleasure and pride that I welcome you to PedoSoch 2025 – the 21st Postgraduate Convention of ISPPD, to be held from 30th January to 1st February 2025 at Terna Dental College, Navi Mumbai.

PedoSoch 2025 is more than just a convention—it is a platform for innovation, learning, and collaboration in the field of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. As we come together to share knowledge, explore new advancements, and engage in meaningful discussions, we reaffirm our commitment to shaping the future of pediatric dental care.

With an exciting scientific program, hands-on workshops, and insightful deliberations by experts in the field, PedoSoch 2025 promises to be an enriching experience for all participants. I encourage young minds to actively engage, exchange ideas, and make the most of this wonderful opportunity.

Looking forward to welcoming you all to this academic extravaganza!

Warm regards,

Dr. Rahul Hegde

National Advisor, PedoSoch 2025





Dr Shashikiran ND

President of ISPPD

Dear Organizing Committee,

It is with great enthusiasm that I extend my warmest greetings to all participants and organizers of the PEDO SOCH National PG Convention. This souvenir serves as a testament to the dedication, hard work, and intellectual fervor that have culminated in this remarkable gathering.

This convention provided a vital platform for postgraduate students to share their research, exchange ideas, and foster collaborations that will undoubtedly shape the future of our respective fields. The spirit of inquiry and the pursuit of knowledge embodied by the participants are truly commendable.

I commend the PEDO SOCH team for their unwavering commitment to promoting academic excellence and creating a space for meaningful dialogue. This souvenir, a compilation of the insights and contributions presented at the convention, will serve as a lasting reminder of the valuable experiences shared.

May this convention inspire all participants to continue their pursuit of knowledge and contribute meaningfully to the advancement of their chosen disciplines. I wish you all a successful and enriching event.

Sincerely,

Dr.Shashikiran.N.D

President. ISPPD

DEAN School of Dental Sciences.

Krishna Vishwa vidyapeeth Deemed to be university

KARAD.

Maharashtra





Dr. Varinder Goyal
Secretary General of ISPPD

It gives me immense pleasure to extend heartfelt congratulations to the organizers of the 21st pedo PG convention held in Navi Mumbai. The event was a true testament to your dedication, meticulous planning, and unwavering commitment to the field of pediatric dentistry.

This convention not only provided a platform for knowledge exchange and academic excellence but also fostered camaraderie among young and aspiring pedodontists from across the country. The insightful sessions, engaging discussions, and warm hospitality made it a memorable experience for all attendees.

Thank you for your tireless efforts in making this event a grand success. Your contribution to advancing pediatric dental education is truly commendable. Wishing you continued success in all your future endeavors.

Warm regards,

Dr Varinder Goyal

Secretary General, ISPPD





Dr. Sivakumar Nuvvula,
Convention Secretary, PedoSoch 2025

Śubhēcchā, on behalf of the organizing committee of PEDOSOCH 2025 and the ISPPD Head Office. We welcome you all to PEDOSOCH 2025, the 21st National PG Convention of ISPPD, which will be held in the City of the 21st Century, Amchi Navi Mumbai.

Navi Mumbai, the city of the 21st century, has been developed as a planned city, a counter magnet for Mumbai. It has developed as an independent, fully self-contained metro city. It is the world's largest, planned, well balanced, and modern city. Navi Mumbai has been developed as an environmentally friendly, beautiful landscaped area with parks, gardens and promenades along with waterfronts. Care has been taken to preserve the mountainous terrain, lakes, and green spaces in Navi Mumbai, which cover nearly half of its total area.

Navi Mumbai is home for five dental colleges, most of them having medical and other allied health institutions on campus. It is a well-connected metropolis from most major cities in India by air and rail routes. Navi Mumbai has a city bus system called NMMT that operates on more than 70 routes with about 600 buses. There are metro and local train services in Navi Mumbai, including the Navi Mumbai Metro and the Mumbai Suburban Railway.

We are happy to host you the 21st ISPPD Annual National PG Convention from January 30th to February 1st, 2025. The organizing committee is doing their best under the guidance of ISPPD to provide you with wonderful learning and hospitality. Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Warm regards,

Dr. Sivakumar Nuvvula,
Convention Secretary, PedoSoch 2025





Dr. Farhin Katge
Organizing Chairperson, PedoSoch 2025

The Organizing Team from Terna Dental College are proud to host the 21st Indian Society of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry Postgraduate Convention to be held in Navi Mumbai from January 30th to February 1st 2025.

We extend our Invitation to each one of you to attend the 21st ISPPD National Postgraduate Convention- PedoSoch 2025.

The Theme of the Convention is 'Towards Clinical Excellence' keeping in mind modern Contemporary Pediatric Dentistry.

The preconvention courses, guest lectures, key note lectures are all planned for the benefit of postgraduates who attend this national academic event.

The postgraduates are invited to attend the Convention and achieve their academic goals through scientific paper and poster presentations.

The fraternal twins, Mumbai and Navi Mumbai wait with anticipation for your arrival. From beautiful waterfronts, to the ubiquitous, immersive bollywood experience and shopping that suits all pockets and needs.

We welcome you all to explore and experience Mumbai and New Mumbai!!

Lavkar Bhetu yaa.....

(See you all soon!!!)

Warm regards,

Dr. Farhin Katge
Organizing Chairperson, PedoSoch 2025





Dr. Manohar Poojari
Organizing Secretary, PedoSoch 2025

Dear Senior Faculty members, Colleagues, and Students,

We are delighted to have shared the experience of the 21st ISPPD Post Graduate Convention with each of you in the vibrant city of Navi Mumbai!

As we reflected on the significance of this event, we were thrilled to have provided a platform where the brightest minds in Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry came together to exchange knowledge, discuss innovations, and foster meaningful connections.

Navi Mumbai, with its dynamic spirit and burgeoning professional community, offered the perfect backdrop for this gathering of excellence. We hope that the memories of our time together will remain with you forever.

Thank you for being an integral part of the 21st ISPPD Post Graduate Convention. We hope that your experience in Navi Mumbai was both enriching and enjoyable.

Warm regards,

Dr. Manohar Poojari

Organizing Secretary, PedoSoch 2025





Dr. Shilpa Shetty
Scientific Convenor, PedoSoch 2025

Warm regards to Esteemed Faculty Members, Fellow Delegates and dear Students .

As a Scientific Convenor of 21st National Post Graduate Convention of ISPPD PEDOSUCH 2025 , it's my heartfelt gratitude to everyone who has made this event a resounding success.

I am deeply grateful to the entire organising committee and ISPPD office members for their dedication and expertise , have ensured a seamless and enjoyable experience for all of us .

To our Delegates And Guest Speakers , I thank you for your active participation, thought-provoking discussions and engaging presentations. Your contributions have enriched our understanding and inspired new ideas.

Once again, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to everyone involved in making this conference a memorable and productive experience.

Thank you.

Best Regards,

Shilpa K Shetty

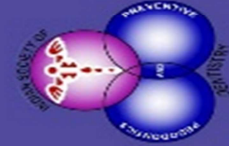
Scientific Convenor, PedoSoch 2025



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21st Postgraduate Convention of Indian Society of Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry

Pedosoch 2025

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30th January-1st February 2025

TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE, NAVI MUMBAI



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National Advisor

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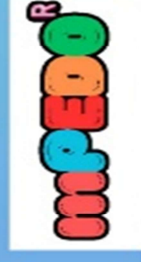


Dr. Sucheta Minkari
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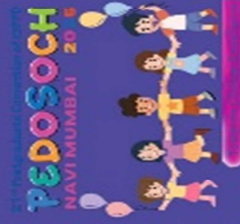
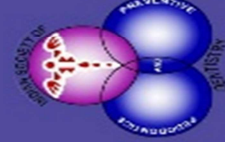


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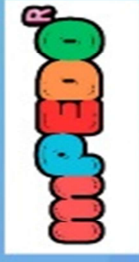
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PRECONVENTION COURSE SPEAKERS



Dr. Harsh Vyas



Dr. Ashwin Jawdekar



Dr. Chandrashekhar Yavagal



Dr. Deepa Gurunathan



Dr. Desigar Moodley



Dr. Stephan Lampl



Dr. Jeet Naik



Dr. Krishna Kumar



Dr. Mahesh Ramakrishnan



Dr. Shruthi Jayasurya



Dr. Rupesh S



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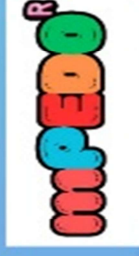


Dr. M S Muthu

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PEDOSOCH 2025

21ST INDIAN SOCIETY OF PEDODONTICS & PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

Host : Terna Dental College, Nerul, Navi Mumbai

Theme : Towards Clinical Excellence

Terna Dental College, Nerul, Navi Mumbai



Pre - Convention - 30th January 2025

Convention - 31st January 2025 to 1st February, 2025

SCIENTIFIC SCHEDULE

Day 1 (31st January 2025)

Hall - A

Sl. No.	Time Slot	Topic		Speaker
1	09:00 am -09:20 am	Trauma Symposium	Management of Tooth Avulsion- Why is it so unpredictable?	Dr. Nikhil Srivastava
2	09:20 am - 09:40 am		Management of Dental Trauma in Primary Teeth - Guidelines and Challenges	Dr. Mridula Goswami
3	09:40 am - 10:00 am		Orthodontic Management of Traumatized Teeth- Guidelines and Beyond	Dr. Nitesh Tewari
4	10:00 am - 10:30 am	Dental Caries, A disease of Modern Civilisation		Dr. SG Damle
5	10:30 am - 11:00 am	Pediatric Oral Surgery		Dr. Jay Jayaraman
6	11:00 am - 11:30 am	Have We found the Perfect Full Crown Yet		Dr. Meenakshi Kher
7	11:30 am - 11:50 am	Pulp Capping in Deciduous Dentition - A Contemporary Approach to Vitality Preservation		Dr. Sudhindra Baliga
	12:00 pm - 01:00 pm	Inauguration		
	01:00 pm - 02:00 pm	Lunch		
8	02:00 pm - 02:30 pm	Post Graduates meet and greet the ISPPD Office bearers		
9	02:30 pm - 02:50 pm	Are we Smarter than a Fifth Grader		Dr. Sharath Asokan
10	02:50 pm - 03:10 pm	Sports Dentistry		Dr. Uma Dixit
	03:10 pm - 03:20 pm	Tea Break		
11	03:20 pm - 03:40 pm	Irrigation Protocols in Pediatric Dentistry		Dr. Varinder Goyal
12	03:40 pm - 04:00 pm	Non Operative Caries Management in Children- The Minimally Invasive Approach		Dr. Arun Xavier
13	04:00 pm - 04:20 pm	Maxillary Canine Impaction : Can we Predict and Prevent it?		Dr. Anand Sajnani
14	04:20 pm - 04:40 pm	Delivering Customised Advanced Technology for your Dental Practice		Dr. Nilesh Rathi
15	04:40 pm - 05:30 pm	Full Coverage Pediatric Crowns : Restorations for Deciduous and Permanent teeth In the Developing Dentition		Dr. Stephan Lampl Dr. Desigar Moodley



YOGI ENTERPRISES
www.kidscrown.in

Day 2 (1st February 2025)
Hall - A

Sl. No.	Time Slot	Topic	Speaker
1	09:00 am - 09:20 am	5 Keys for Successful Oral Sedation in Pedodontic Practice	Dr. Thejokrishna
2	09:20 am - 09:45 am	Symposium: Developing Class 3 Malocclusion - Key To The Challenges.	Dr. Rajmohan Shetty
3	09:45 am - 10:10 am		Dr. Kavita Rai
4	10:10 am - 10:30 am	From Ache to Aaha - A Healthy Soch	Dr. Yusuf Chunawala
5	10:30 am - 10:50 am	Understanding the Sensory needs link between Occupational Therapy and Dentistry for Children	Dr. Kinjal Chandra
6	10:50 am - 11:10 am	A Paragon Shift in training of New Generation Pediatric Dentistry	Dr. AJ Sai Sankar
7	11:10 am - 11:30 am	Transforming Patient Care with 2 by 4 Orthodontics	Dr. Anshula Deshpande
8	11:30 am - 11:50 am	Smartphone Abuse: Is it a Precursor for TMJ Disorders	Dr. Parimala Kulkarni
9	11:50 am - 12:10 pm	Recent impact of food preferences on Pediatric Population	Dr. Bhavna Dave
10	12:10 pm - 12:40 pm	Mastering Smiles : The Science Behind Invisalign	Dr. Rohan Bhatt
11	12:40 pm - 1:00 pm	Pediatric Dentistry Ethics- Commitment to Care and Integrity.	Dr. Dimple Padawe
	1:00 pm - 01:30 pm	Valedictory Function	
	01:30 pm	Lunch Break	

Towards Clinical Excellence...

Day 1 (31st January 2025)

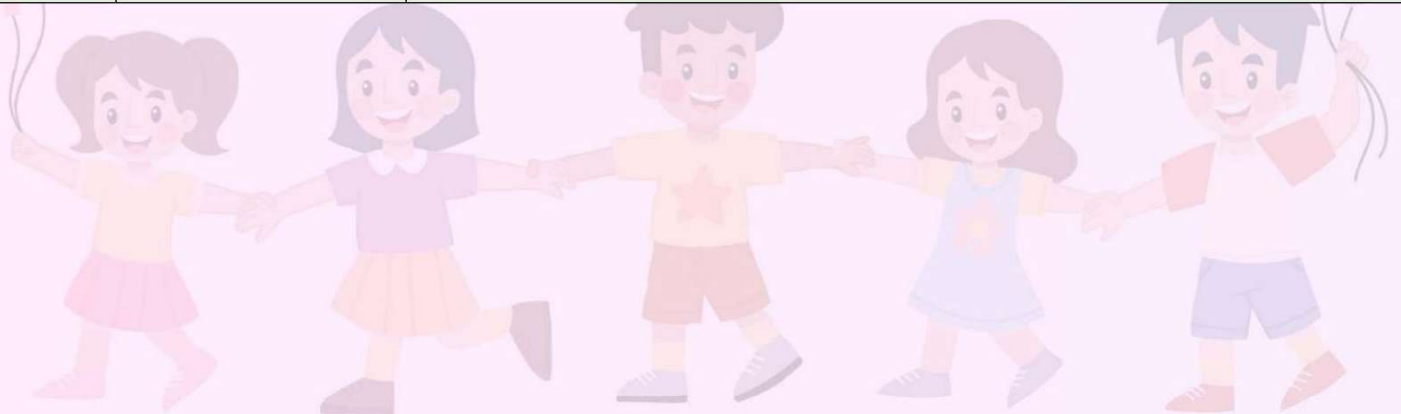
Hall - B

Sl. No.	Time Slot	Topic		Speaker
1	09:00 am - 09:20 am	Cutting Edge Psychological Approaches in Dental Management with Autism-Clinical Update		Dr. Shilpi Tiwari
2	09:20 am - 09:40 am	The Child Between Us- SCHN Parents and Pediatric Dentist		Dr. Ashish Saxena
3	09:40 am - 10:00 am	Sleep related Breathing Disorder: A Pedodontist's Perspective		Dr. Shabnam Zahir
4	10:00 am - 10:20 am	Oral Sensory Disorders in Pediatric patients		Dr. Kavitha Ramar
	10:20 am - 10:40am	Tea Break		
6	10:40 am - 11:00 am	General Anaesthesia in Pediatric Dentistry. " Ensuring Safe and Effective Care"		Dr. Deepa Gurunathan
7	11:00 am - 11:20 am	Be Proactive not just Reactive - Early Orthodontics		Dr. Srinivas Nallanchakrava
8	11:20 am - 11:40 am	Preservation of Primary Teeth with Poor Prognosis		Dr. Paul Chalakkal
9	11:40 am - 12:00 pm	An Evidence Based Update on use of SMART (SDF modified ART) in Pediatric Dentistry		Dr. Kalpana Bansal
	12:00 pm - 01:00pm	Inauguration		
	01:00 pm - 02:00pm	Lunch		
10	02:00 pm - 02:20 pm	Implementing Infant Oral Health Care in India- Possibilities & Opportunities		Dr. Indira MD
11	02:20 pm - 02:40 pm	Oral Health Policy		Dr. Nilima Thosar
12	02:40 pm - 03:00	Masterclass for MDS Practical Exam (Case Selection and Tips on Rubber Dam application in post graduate practical exams.)		Dr. Sonali Saha
	3.00 pm - 3.15 pm	Break		
13	03:15 pm - 03:30 pm	 From Aspirations to Achievements: Symposium by Next-Gen Pediatric Dentists	Tiny Smiles – Perfect Shots!	Dr. Aum Joshi
14	03:30 pm - 03:45 pm		Protocol of Caries Prevention and Dental Rehabilitation in Children with Cleft and Craniofacial Anomalies	Dr. Priyal Mehta
15	03:45 pm - 04:00 pm		Embrace Early “Orofacial Myofunctional Therapy”	Dr. Tanzeem Ahmed
16	04:00 pm - 04:15 pm		Thinking Outside the Box- Shift from Post-graduation to Clinical Practice	Dr. Pooja Balgi
17	04:15 pm - 04:30 pm		Boost Your Practice: Conquering the Art of Internal Management Strategies!	Dr. Priyank Sudani
18	04:30 pm - 04:45 pm		Knowledge of Lactation: A Critical Tool for Pediatric Dentists	Dr. Veerale Baadkar
	04:45 pm - 05:00pm	Symposium Conclusion		

Day 2 (1st February 2025)

Hall - B

Sl. No.	Time Slot	Topic		Speaker
1	09:00 am - 09:20 am	Quiz		
2	09:20 am - 09:40 am			
3	09:40 am - 10:00 am			
4	10:00 am - 10:30 am			
5	10:30 am - 11:00 am			
	11:00 am - 11:30 am	Break		
6	11:30 am - 11:50 am	Biomimetic Materials in Pediatric Dentistry		Dr. Vivek Mehta
7	11:50 am – 12:05 am	Masterclass for MDS Practical Exam	(How to excel the techniques of Pulpectomy procedure)	Dr. Bhavna Kaul
8	12:05 am - 12:20 am		Stainless Steel Crown – Achieving Clinical Excellence during the examination.	Dr. Shital Kiran
9	12:20 am - 12:40 pm		Guarding the Gap - Understanding Space Maintainers	Dr. Sudipta Kar
10	12:40 pm - 12:55 pm	Panel Discussion		
	1:00 pm - 01:30 pm	Valedictory function		
	01:30 pm	Lunch Break		



Towards Clinical Excellence...

International Speakers

Maxillary Canine Impaction : Can we Predict and Prevent it?



Dr. Anand Sajnani

Abstract

The permanent maxillary canine is the most frequently impacted tooth in childhood and has implications in almost every speciality of dentistry. The treatment of impacted maxillary canines frequently requires surgical intervention which can result in substantial complications. Also, when dealing with these teeth, an accurate diagnosis is critical for the success of the proposed treatment. Thus, it is prudent to identify a reliable method for early diagnosis of canine displacement, to apply preventive treatment options and avoid impaction altogether. The eruption path of permanent maxillary canine is tortuous and will often present clinical signs and symptoms for the dentist to identify potential deviation. Furthermore, careful observations and elementary measurements on routine radiographs can aid the clinician to estimate the risk of future impaction. In this presentation, we shall closely reflect on these clinical signs and radiographic observations that the paediatric dentist can make to predict canine displacement so that appropriate steps can be initiated to prevent impaction or at least minimize the severity of the problem.



Pediatric oral surgery



Dr. Jay Jayraman

Abstract

This lecture is designed to equip dental professionals with a comprehensive understanding of the distinct considerations required for performing oral surgery in pediatric patients. A key focus will be on surgical procedures including the management of supernumerary teeth and impacted canines using Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) for accurate diagnosis and treatment planning. Attendees will learn how CBCT imaging can be used to visualize complex anatomical structures, assess impacted teeth, and guide surgical interventions with greater precision. The lecture will incorporate laser-assisted soft tissue procedures, such as frenectomies and excision of soft tissue lesions, highlighting the advantages of laser use, including minimal bleeding, reduced post-operative discomfort, and faster recovery times. The lecture will also emphasize behavioral management, a critical aspect of pediatric oral surgery. Attendees will gain insights into advanced behavior guidance techniques, particularly using non-intravenous conscious sedation methods. Furthermore, the session will present case studies to illustrate the practical application of these surgical techniques, showcasing a variety of complex clinical scenarios and their successful management. These case presentations will offer real-world examples of how to approach surgical challenges in pediatric patients and demonstrate the long-term outcomes of the interventions.



National Speakers

Symposium on critical areas in management of dental injuries

Management of Tooth Avulsion- Why is it so unpredictable?



Dr. Nikhil Srivastava

Abstract

Management of traumatic dental injuries is challenging and unpredictable due to their emergency nature, uniqueness of every case, low level of evidence for most protocols, and combination of factors affecting etiopathogenesis. The International Association of Dental Traumatology guidelines have addressed most issues based on the best available evidence or consensus of experts. These guidelines are essential to ensure standard care to all traumatized teeth and improve the chances of recovery of form and function. Even with the tremendous interdisciplinary research and development in this field, there are certain grey areas that lead to dilemma to the treating clinicians. They may pose serious challenges to the decision making, often leading to suboptimal care and delayed complications. This dental trauma symposium attempts to provide an insight into three main areas of critical thinking that are important for the pediatric dentists. These include management decisions for management of tooth avulsion and the reasons for poor predictability, the management of traumatized immature permanent teeth with pulp necrosis with confusion regarding the protocols of apical barrier or regenerative endodontics, and the perennial indecisions associated with orthodontic treatment of traumatized teeth.



Management of Dental Trauma in Primary Teeth - Guidelines and Challenges



Dr. Mridula Goswami

Abstract

Management of traumatic dental injuries is challenging and unpredictable due to their emergency nature, uniqueness of every case, low level of evidence for most protocols, and combination of factors affecting etiopathogenesis. The International Association of Dental Traumatology guidelines have addressed most issues based on the best available evidence or consensus of experts. These guidelines are essential to ensure standard care to all traumatized teeth and improve the chances of recovery of form and function. Even with the tremendous interdisciplinary research and development in this field, there are certain grey areas that lead to dilemma to the treating clinicians. They may pose serious challenges to the decision making, often leading to suboptimal care and delayed complications. This dental trauma symposium attempts to provide an insight into three main areas of critical thinking that are important for the pediatric dentists. These include management decisions for management of tooth avulsion and the reasons for poor predictability, the management of traumatized immature permanent teeth with pulp necrosis with confusion regarding the protocols of apical barrier or regenerative endodontics, and the perennial indecisions associated with orthodontic treatment of traumatized teeth.



Orthodontic Management of Traumatized Teeth- Guidelines and Beyond



Dr. Nitesh Tewari

Abstract

Management of traumatic dental injuries is challenging and unpredictable due to their emergency nature, uniqueness of every case, low level of evidence for most protocols, and combination of factors affecting etiopathogenesis. The International Association of Dental Traumatology guidelines have addressed most issues based on the best available evidence or consensus of experts. These guidelines are essential to ensure standard care to all traumatized teeth and improve the chances of recovery of form and function. Even with the tremendous interdisciplinary research and development in this field, there are certain grey areas that lead to dilemma to the treating clinicians. They may pose serious challenges to the decision making, often leading to suboptimal care and delayed complications. This dental trauma symposium attempts to provide an insight into three main areas of critical thinking that are important for the pediatric dentists. These include management decisions for management of tooth avulsion and the reasons for poor predictability, the management of traumatized immature permanent teeth with pulp necrosis with confusion regarding the protocols of apical barrier or regenerative endodontics, and the perennial indecisions associated with orthodontic treatment of traumatized teeth.



Dental Caries, A disease of Modern Civilisation



Dr. S. G. Damle

Abstract

While it may start as a local concern, dental caries has snowballed into a global health issue. The World Health Organization (WHO) has issued a stark warning, reporting that oral diseases burden nearly 3.5 billion people worldwide. This staggering figure means that untreated dental caries in permanent teeth is now the most prevalent health condition globally, affecting approximately 2 billion people. The situation is even more alarming for our children, with 514 million suffering from caries of primary teeth. The prevalence of dental caries is influenced by factors such as inadequate exposure to fluoride, high sugar consumption, and limited access to dental care services. Dental caries is a significant public health concern in India, a complex issue that demands comprehensive interventions. To effectively address this issue, we must consider these factors and implement various interventions, from promoting oral health education to improving access to fluoride treatments and community-based preventive strategies. A comprehensive approach is crucial to combat this widespread issue, and the scale of the problem cannot be overstated.



Have We found the Perfect Full Crown Yet



Dr. Meenakshi Kher

Abstract

Full coronal coverage is widely used in pediatric dentistry for the management of multisurface carious lesions and as a post-endodontic restoration, amongst other indications. Over the years, the search for the ideal crown has led to the introduction of newer materials, each with their own advantages and disadvantages. The speaker will discuss three popular crowns used for full coronal coverage: stainless steel crowns, zirconia crowns, and the new BioFlx crowns. A detailed discussion of technique, analysis of each type of crown including a comparative chart of their advantages and disadvantages will be shared. This will enable practitioners to make an informed decision about the most suitable crown for a given case.



Pulp Capping in Deciduous Dentition - A Contemporary Approach to Vitality Preservation



Dr. Sudhindra Baliga

Abstract

Pulp capping in deciduous dentition is a critical procedure aimed at preserving pulp vitality while managing carious lesions. Recent advancements have revolutionized the materials and techniques used in pulp capping, with a focus on biocompatibility, antimicrobial properties, and enhanced healing potential. Bioceramic materials have gained attention due to their self-setting properties and ability to promote dentinogenesis. The concept of "pulpal healing" has evolved with a greater emphasis on maintaining the tooth's vitality, ensuring functional longevity, and preventing pulp necrosis. Moreover, the importance of early diagnosis, conservative treatment approaches, and patient-specific factors, including tooth mobility and the stage of root development, is now better understood. This lecture discusses the latest concepts in pulp capping for deciduous teeth, highlighting the role of advanced materials and techniques in achieving successful outcomes and maintaining optimal oral health for pediatric patients.



Are we Smarter than a Fifth Grader



Dr. Sharath Asokan

Abstract

The current trend in addressing behavior management problems of this generation children leans towards the use of gadgets or virtual platforms. It is imperative to understand that there is no universal formula in treating this generation children and they have to be handled with the care and not just gadgets. This presentation is a humble reminder to all teachers from Generation X and Y training Generation Z students to treat Generation Alpha children, that it is important to be aware of evolving changes and adopt newer teaching and learning strategies.



Sports Dentistry in a nutshell



Dr. Uma Dixit

Abstract

Sports dentistry is the branch of sports medicine that deals with prevention and treatment of dental injuries and related diseases associated with sport and exercise. Sports dentistry has remained in focus since the popularity of organized youth sports and high-level competitiveness have resulted in a significant increase in dental injuries. It is seen that about 10-61% of athletes experience dental trauma. Over the years, focus of sports dentistry has shifted from management of dental injuries to prevention and more recently to identification, prevention and management of oral diseases arising from training, unfavourable diet, parafunctional load and poor oral hygiene. A pediatric dentist plays an important role in prevention and management of sports-related oral health problems in amateur and elite athletes. This presentation is aimed at discussing recent developments and protocols in sports dentistry.



Non Operative Caries Management in Children- The Minimally Invasive Approach



Dr. Arun Xavier

Abstract

Non-Operative Caries Management (NO-CM) in children focuses on preventing and managing tooth decay without resorting to invasive procedures like drilling and filling. This approach prioritizes minimal intervention, emphasizing prevention and remineralization. By adopting a minimally invasive approach to caries management, pediatric dentists can provide effective, anxiety-reducing care that prioritizes the prevention and preservation of tooth structure.



Delivering Customised Advanced Technology for your Dental Practice



Dr. Nilesh Rathi

Abstract

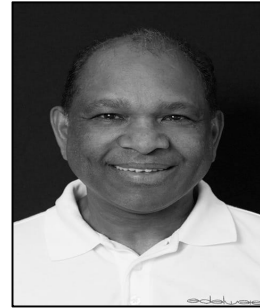
It is a team effort of dentist and the parents for fortifying the oral health of the patients. In spite of aggressive efforts, oral hygiene status of the children and adolescent is unsatisfactory globally. The problem stems at the consumption of diet, comfortable treatment of the patient and errors in the prescription of drugs. To overcome this issue, a digital diet diary application is prepared for recording, assessment and recommendation to reduce the caries burden of the society. Fear and anxiety during the treatment procedure leads to discontinuation in the treatment plan. The induction of the deep fake technology for behaviour guidance will play a pivotal role to gain the confidence of the patient by positive reinforcement. A dedicated app will be instrumental in preparing a customized patient and clinic specific video for behaviour guidance.



Full Coverage Pediatric Crowns : Restorations for Deciduous and Permanent teeth In the Developing Dentition



Dr. Stephen Lampl



Dr. Desigar Moodley

Abstract

Over the years, many types of pediatric crowns have been developed and advanced to aid the clinician in rehabilitating deciduous teeth. This lecture will discuss the various options that are available for full coverage restorations for the primary dentition. The advantages and disadvantages of each approach will be discussed.

This lecture goes through the procedures from stainless steel pediatric crowns to zirconia crowns to the latest hybrid glass crowns when restoring the deciduous tooth.

A step-by-step procedure that provides a simplistic approach when restoring the deciduous tooth will be taught through the use of minimally invasive clinical procedures. Clinical cases illustrating procedures on how to restore highly carious deciduous teeth, genetic disorders and trauma cases restored with the newest pediatric crowns will be shown.

Learning outcomes:

- Following the lecture, delegates will understand the various treatment options available for restoring deciduous teeth. They will be able to transfer this knowledge to the clinical situation and be able to place pediatric crowns on the child patient.
- Reach a high level of competence in the placement of pediatric crowns, from the planning to the realization of the treatment.



5 Keys for Successful Oral Sedation in Pedodontic Practice



Dr. Thejokrishna Pammi

Abstract

Oral sedation in pediatric dentistry facilitates treatment for anxious or uncooperative children. It is most under-utilised among all available chairside pharmacologic behaviour management techniques. This presentation outlines and analyses five critical factors for successful outcomes. By adhering to these key principles, pediatric dentists can effectively utilise oral sedation to improve patient comfort, enhance treatment outcomes, and create positive dental experiences for young patients.



Developing Class 3 Malocclusion - Key To The Challenges



Dr. Rajmohan Shetty



Dr. Kavita Rai

Abstract

Oral health is a complex field, with malocclusion being one of the most common oral anomalies. Children suffering from malocclusion often experience poor self-esteem and compromised dental health. Class 3 malocclusions, although easy for clinicians to identify, present a challenge due to the ongoing craniofacial growth influenced by genetic and environmental factors, as well as oral habits. This complexity makes determining the optimal time or age for intercepting this malocclusion difficult. Clinicians often debate the identification of the type of Class 3 malocclusion, the advocacy for treatment options, and the appropriate age to avoid burnout from early treatment. With the rapid evolution of varied treatment options, it is paramount to understand the principles governing these decisions. Key points to be addressed in this lecture include early evaluation, understanding growth characteristics, establishing a treatment plan based on case-specific reasoning, and implementing novel treatment approaches through thoughtful clinical application.



From Ache to Aaha - A Healthy Soch



Dr. Yusuf Chunawala

Abstract

Dental professionals of all specialities including the pediatric dentists go out of their way to make dentistry comfortable for the patients. Variety of special equipments has to be purchased to make treatment simpler and successful for patients. In addition to purchasing high end equipments the dental professional have to undergo additional training not only in India but abroad too. Plush interiors, convenient location and flexible timings is an additional requirement nowadays. 24×7 availability of the professional is becoming essential. The financial burden keeps on mounting on the dental professional. All this causes a huge mental physical n financial stress to the Dental professional. The current talks focuses primarily on the dentists and various ways n means are explained to make dentistry pleasurable not only for patients but for the dentist himself.



Understanding the Sensory needs link between Occupational Therapy and Dentistry for Children



Dr. Kinjal Chandra

Abstract

- * Sensory issues is one of the least understood and missed criteria seen not just in children with sensory needs but also neurotypical children .
- * The presentation for the same mimics behavioural challenges in children but there are many underlying concerns happening at the sensori- neural levels that were spoken on.
- * Ways to differentiate between them and strategies to manage them from an occupational therapist point of view that will help in ease of participation during the dental procedure were an eye opener.
- * We also spoke about environmental modification, methods of desensitisation, adaptive equipments, tools , fidgets and using visuals as a mode of communication that will help dental practitioners better handle children



A Paragon Shift in training of New Generation Pediatric Dentistry



Dr. AJ Sai Sankar

Abstract

Traditionally pediatric dentists are trained in behaviour management and invasive restorative and surgical care for children un-addressing the critical component – risk based preventive care. The continued research paved the way for better understanding of the disease process and also led to development of tools which better suited to the child's specific health care needs. As the field of pediatric dentistry is witnessing an unprecedented growth and innovation through inter professional education and collaboration as a means of integrating oral and general health using a multidisciplinary approach. This paradigm emphasizing on patient comfort, early intervention and sustainable practices has shifted the landscape more towards an efficient and patient-centric approach. This presentation highlights the recent trends in comprehensive management of the child patient to the new generation pediatric dentists.



Transforming patient care with 2 by 4 orthodontics



Dr. Anshula Deshpande

Abstract

In paediatric dentistry, malocclusion during the mixed dentition phase can result from various factors, with the most common local causes being delayed eruption of upper permanent incisors and the over-retention of primary incisors, often leading to anterior crossbite. Other challenges clinicians face includes ectopic eruption, tooth transposition, supernumerary teeth, developmental anomalies, and visible crowding during the early mixed dentition period.

When planning to intercept these developing malocclusions, a range of removable and fixed orthodontic options are available. Traditionally, preclinical exercises in post-graduate programs focus on springs and active wire components; however, modern interceptive orthodontics increasingly emphasizes fixed appliances like the 2 by 4 system, which is commonly used in paediatric patients. The availability of diverse treatment options complicates the decision-making process for clinicians.

This presentation will explore key factors to consider when planning the treatment protocol for common malocclusions observed in developing mixed dentition, particularly the role and effectiveness of fixed 2 by 4 orthodontic appliances in paediatric dentistry.



Recent impact of food preferences on Pediatric Population



Dr. Bhavna Dave

Abstract

Recent shifts in food preferences within the pediatric population have been influenced by a combination of factors, including cultural trends, increased access to processed foods, and changes in lifestyle. A growing preference for convenience foods, such as fast food, snacks, and sugary beverages, has been observed. This shift is largely driven by busy family schedules, extensive marketing targeting children, and the widespread availability of these foods. Additionally, the rising popularity of plant-based diets has led to an increase in vegetarian and vegan choices among children, especially in more health-conscious households. This trend often reflects growing awareness of environmental concerns, animal welfare, and health benefits.

However, the growing inclination toward unhealthy food choices has raised concerns regarding childhood obesity, diabetes, and other metabolic conditions. Studies have shown a preference for high-calorie, low-nutrient foods, contributing to poor eating habits and nutritional imbalances in children. A significant portion of the pediatric population also favors foods with strong sensory appeal, such as those high in sugar, salt, and fat, over more nutritious options.

In response to these trends, efforts are being made to encourage healthier eating habits among children, through both policy changes and educational programs. Parents, schools, and healthcare providers are working to create environments that promote balanced nutrition and



mindful food choices. Overall, the evolving food preferences in children are a reflection of broader societal shifts, with both positive and negative implications for their long-term health.



Mastering Smiles : The Science Behind Invisalign



Dr. Rohan Bhatt

Abstract

This lecture explores the latest advancements in aligner technology, focusing on their application in orthodontics for the treatment of malocclusions. Participants will gain in-depth knowledge of the biomechanics, design, and material science behind clear aligners, as well as their benefits and limitations in comparison to traditional braces. Key topics will include digital treatment planning, 3D scanning, and patient-specific aligner fabrication processes. The session will also cover case selection, patient management, and troubleshooting common issues in aligner therapy. Additionally, the workshop will highlight emerging trends and innovations in aligner treatments, such as accelerated orthodontics and artificial intelligence integration. Whether you are a seasoned practitioner or new to aligner therapy, this workshop will provide valuable insights and practical tips for integrating aligners effectively into your clinical practice.



Pediatric Dentistry Ethics- Commitment to Care and Integrity



Dr. Dimple Padawe

Abstract

The dental profession holds a special position of trust within society, which grants certain privileges not available to the general public. In return, dental professionals are entrusted with the responsibility to uphold high ethical standards in their conduct. In pediatric dentistry, this trust is even more critical, as dental professionals are charged with the care of vulnerable young patients, requiring a heightened sense of responsibility, compassion, and ethical decision-making. The ethical challenges faced in pediatric dentistry are unique, as they involve not only clinical expertise but also considerations of patient autonomy, parental involvement and the protection of the child's well-being.

This presentation explores the core ethical principles and dilemmas that pediatric dentists encounter in their practice. Topics covered will include informed consent, the role of parental involvement in treatment decisions, managing treatment in cases of child abuse or neglect and addressing the challenges of ensuring patient autonomy while considering a child's developmental stage. The presentation will also examine the balance between providing necessary care and avoiding harm, particularly in terms of minimizing discomfort and anxiety in pediatric patients. By addressing these ethical concerns, pediatric dentists can provide high-quality care while fostering trust with both patients and their families. Ultimately, this discussion aims to highlight the importance of ethics as a guiding framework for clinical decision-making in pediatric dentistry, contributing to the overall well-being of children and the integrity of the profession.



Cutting Edge Psychological Approaches in Dental Management with Autism-Clinical Update



Dr. Shilpi Tiwari

Abstract

Autism spectrum disorder is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by persistent deficits in social communication & social interaction across multiple contexts, as well as having restricted & repetitive patterns of behaviour, interests, or activities. It has been found in the literature that more than 40% of the autistic children have associated anxiety disorders leading to high prevalence of dental anxiety. Thus, managing such children in dental operatory becomes difficult for paediatric dentist and poses variety of challenges. Various conventional and advanced behavioural guidance techniques have been utilized to manage such children which have their own potential benefits and limitations. Psychological approaches have been in practice since long in education & daily life for children with ASD, but their clinical applicability is less explored in paediatric dentistry. This presentation highlights the cutting edge psychological interventions for effectively managing autistic children in dental operatory. Adapting these psychological approaches in day to day clinical practice will help listeners in better dental management of Autistic Children.



The Child Between Us- SCHN Parents and Pediatric Dentist



Dr. Ashish Saxena

Abstract

The disability, whether in physiological functioning or any part of body which create difficulties in individual's life for performing activities. This may include developmental disorders, intellectual disabilities or physical disability. The disability does not lie in individuals, but in the interaction between individuals and society. It advocates that persons with disabilities are right holders and are entitled to strive for the removal of institutional, physical, informational and attitudinal barriers in society. individuals with certain physical, intellectual, psychological and mental impairments are taken as disabled. According to this, the disability lies in the individual as it is equated with restrictions of activity with the burden of adjusting with environment through cures, treatment and rehabilitation. On the other hand, the social model focuses on the society which imposes undue restrictions on the behavior of persons with impairment. There are certain barriers in delivering a good dental care to such special abled children. It is important to understand parent's perspective, dental requirements of special health need child, planning for a comprehensive dental care through skilful professional way with personal touch. SHCN in dentistry is a very broad term as it may range from nutritional insufficiency, neurologic disability, medically compromised or genetic disorders. As a pediatric dentist it is of utmost importance to understand special care dentistry to take care children in an efficient and safe way.



Sleep related Breathing Disorder: A Pedodontist's Perspective



Dr. Shabnam Zahir

Abstract

Pediatric dentists play a pivotal role in the early detection, management, and multidisciplinary treatment of sleep-related breathing disorders (SRBD) in children, including snoring, obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), and upper airway resistance syndrome. SRBD can adversely affect a child's growth, cognitive development, and overall health. During routine dental visits, pediatric dentists are uniquely positioned to identify clinical signs of SRBD, such as mouth breathing, bruxism, enlarged tonsils, and malocclusion. Thorough evaluation of craniofacial structures, including jaw alignment, high-arched palates, and narrow dental arches, can reveal airway-related risk factors. Interventions often involve preventive and interceptive orthodontics, such as rapid maxillary expanders (RME) to improve nasal airflow or mandibular advancement devices (MAD) to maintain airway patency. Pediatric dentists also collaborate with multidisciplinary teams, including pediatricians, sleep specialists, ENT physicians, and speech therapists, to ensure comprehensive diagnosis and treatment. Referrals for medical or surgical management, such as adenotonsillectomy, may be coordinated when necessary. Additionally, pediatric dentists guide families on managing contributory factors like oral habits, obesity, and improper breathing patterns. Oral myofunctional therapy and lifestyle modifications further enhance airway health. Long-term monitoring of craniofacial growth and airway function ensures sustained outcomes. By addressing SRBD at an early stage, pediatric dentists improve children's sleep quality, behavioral outcomes, and overall well-being, emphasizing their vital role in managing this multifaceted condition.



Oral Sensory Disorders in Pediatric patients



Dr. Kavitha Ramar

Abstract

Sensory processing disorder is a neurological condition in children that can affect the way the brain processes information from the senses. Children who are easily stimulated may have hypersensitivity. This means they have an increased sensitivity to sensory inputs like light, sound, and touch. These sensations may bother them more, cause them to lose focus in the presence of too much sensory information, or cause them to act out. Children who are hyposensitive and experience reduced sensitivity crave interaction with the world around them. They may engage more with their surroundings to get more sensory feedback. In fact, this may make them appear hyperactive, when in reality, they may simply be trying to make their senses more engaged. Sensory processing difficulties are common in autistic people. Sensory processing disorder isn't an officially recognized neurological condition. Sensory avoiders are individuals who overrespond to certain sensory inputs. In comparison, sensory seekers crave specific sensory inputs, such as vestibular (movement) or touch. This means there is no formal criteria for a diagnosis. Research indicates that sensory processing disorders are present in 5% to 16% of typically developing children, 6–8 and the majority of children with ASD have sensory processing disorders. Sensory-adapted dental environments based on individual needs have been identified as beneficial for pediatric patients and their parents/caregivers; studies evaluating the impact on perceived pain, anxiety, profound distress, and related magnitude of negative behaviors have shown positive outcomes in children with ASD and related sensory processing disorders. The early feeding process may be hampered by oral tactile



hypersensitivity. The infant may reject uneven food, struggle to maintain a suck, or pull away from the breast. Stress in general and during dental treatment in particular may be experienced by the older child. Aversion to cement and imprint material textures and scents, discomfort lowering oneself backwards with the dental chair, or terrified unwillingness to let the dentist into the mouth cavity with anguish at actual touch within are a few examples. The purposes of this paper is to acquaint dentists with the dysfunction, to increase awareness of its occurrence, and to suggest possible interventions for alleviating aversive responses



General Anaesthesia in Pediatric Dentistry. " Ensuring Safe and Effective Care"



Dr. Deepa Gurunathan

Abstract

General anesthesia (GA) is often employed in full mouth rehabilitation of children, particularly for those with extensive dental needs, severe dental anxiety, or medical conditions that make conventional treatment difficult. This approach is especially beneficial for young children who lack the cognitive ability to cooperate or those with special healthcare needs. However, the use of GA in pediatric dentistry involves several practical concerns. Collaboration with an anesthesiologist is crucial to ensure the child's safety during the procedure. Postoperative care and monitoring are essential to address all potential complications, such as nausea, vomiting, or respiratory issues. From an ethical perspective, obtaining informed consent from parents or guardians is critical, as they must understand the risks, benefits, and alternatives. Moreover, the psychological impact on both the child and their caregivers should be considered, as the idea of GA can be distressing. This guest lecture provides the aspects of GA as a valuable tool in managing complex dental cases in children, allowing for comprehensive care while minimizing trauma and discomfort.



Be Proactive not just Reactive - Early Orthodontics



Dr. Srinivas Nallanchakrava

Abstract

The term early-age orthodontic treatment encompasses all interventions and treatments that can be performed during the primary or mixed dentition, with the purpose of eliminating or minimizing dentoalveolar and skeletal disharmonies that can interfere with the normal growth and development of occlusion, function, esthetics, and the psychological well-being of children. Treatment options range from delivering 2*2, 2*4, 2*6, full mouth fixed orthodontics also considering surgical interventions like extraction of supernumerary or impacted teeth. The fundamental strategy of this type of intervention is to prepare a normal environment at an early stage of the dentition to enable coordinated jaw growth and encourage proper development of the occlusion, which should continue to the next dental stages. It is easier for patients to adapt to a new environment and normal function at early ages, and therefore the outcome has better stability. Regardless of how treatment goals are reached, the bottom line is that some orthodontic problems may be easier to correct if they are found and treated early. Waiting until all the permanent teeth have come in, or until facial growth is nearly complete, may make correction of some problems more complex.



When to Preserve When to Extract



Dr. Paul Chalakal

Abstract

The preservation of primary teeth with poor prognosis has always been a topic with various treatment protocols, often contradicting each other. The decision to preserve over extraction is a thin line especially since the later can be easily followed up with space maintenance. The lecture will address the various updated treatment protocols for the management of such teeth, such as lesion sterilization and tissue repair (LSTR), instrumentation versus non instrumentation, induction of intracanal blood clot, triple antibiotic paste, auto-transplantation of deciduous pulp and post options for anterior teeth.



An Evidence Based Update on use of SMART (SDF modified ART) in Pediatric Dentistry



Dr. Kalpana Bansal

Abstract

Management of cavitated dental lesions in young children is the most challenging task faced by dental professionals. Traditionally, conventional management of a cavitated carious lesion involves the use of dental bur attached to a high-speed handpiece to remove the carious dentin. The noise and the tactile sensation of dental bur in the oral cavity causes fear in the child's mind which leads to uncooperative behaviour and difficulty in performing dental procedures. These behavioural issues become an important obstacle to successful restorative treatment of dental caries in young children. Since the last one and a half decade, silver diamine fluoride (SDF) $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{F}]$ has been gaining the attention of researchers as well as dental clinicians. Thirty-eight percent SDF has been recommended for un-cooperative children with high caries risk, including those with medical or behavioural complications or who have minimal access to dental care in low- income countries. Recently, SDF has been used in conjunction with atraumatic restorative technique (ART) and the technique has been labelled as SDF Modified Atraumatic Restorative Technique (SMART) in which the carious lesion is first excavated with hand instruments and then SDF is applied. The cavity is then restored with GIC restoration. This technique has shown promising results and has its own advantages and disadvantages which will be discussed in the detail in the presentation. In this era of minimally invasive dentistry, when the emphasis is on conserving the healthy dental tissues, this lecture will highlight upon the step-by-step technique, various protocols and efficacy of SMART technique for use in paediatric patients.



Implementing Infant Oral Health Care in India- Possibilities & Opportunities



Dr. Indira MD

Abstract

Early childhood caries (ECC) can affect teeth as soon as they erupt. It rapidly destroys the deciduous dentition of the child and, when left untreated, leads to pain, acute infection, nutritional insufficiencies, and learning and speech problems. It is spread across the globe with a prevalence of 48%. In India, it is 49.6%. However, ECC is preventable if it is intervened at the earliest. Prevention can be achieved by early intervention through awareness programs and oral health examinations. Since children from birth to 5 years are seen more frequently by Paediatricians than pediatric dentists, introducing oral screening and oral health education as a part of healthy baby check-ups right from infancy will positively impact the parents. Children with high caries risk can be identified early and aggressive strategies can be adopted. In an attempt to achieve this, 'Baby Oral Health Promotion Clinic' was established at the Department of Paediatrics, JSS Hospital, Mysore. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first Infant oral Health care center established in the Department of Pediatrics.



Oral Health Policy



Dr. Nilima Thosar

Abstract

Oral diseases remained still a public health problem for developed countries and a burden for developing countries like India especially among the rural population. India is predominantly rural covering about 69% of the population. Prevalence of oral diseases is very high in India with dental caries and periodontal diseases as the 2 most common oral diseases. Every country develops its own health policy aimed at defined goals.

National health programs are launched by the government of India for control/ eradication of communicable disease, environmental sanitation, nutrition, population control and rural health. Government of India (GoI) put a step forward to enhance the healthcare system by introducing National Health Policy (1983) which was reformed to lay down a new policy structure for the speedy achievement of the public health goals in 2002.

The World Health Organization defines oral health as a "state of being free from chronic mouth and facial pain, oral and throat cancer, oral sores, birth defects such as cleft lip and palate, periodontal (gum) disease, tooth decay and tooth loss, and other diseases and disorders that affect the oral cavity". India had its first national health policy in 1983 i.e. 36 years after independence.

This presentation is covering the details about National Oral Health policy, its evolution, need, and importance in current scenario.



Masterclass for MDS Practical Exam
(Case Selection and Tips on Rubber Dam application in post graduate practical exams.)



Dr. Sonali Saha

Abstract

The rubber dam is a critical tool in dentistry, primarily used for isolation during restorative and endodontic procedures. It enhances the quality of treatment by providing a clean, dry field, minimizing contamination, and improving visibility. Rubber dams are classified based on their material composition (latex and non-latex) and usage (single-tooth or multiple-tooth isolation). The methods of rubber dam application include the conventional method using clamps and the split-dam technique for isolating multiple teeth.

The advantages of using a rubber dam include moisture control, prevention of cross-contamination, improved patient safety by preventing aspiration of instruments, and enhanced efficiency for dental professionals. However, disadvantages include patient discomfort, time consumption, and the need for proper training for effective placement.

The armamentarium for rubber dam placement includes a rubber dam sheet, rubber dam punch, clamps, clamp forceps, rubber dam frame, and floss for stabilization. The steps for rubber dam placement involve selecting the appropriate sheet and clamp, punching holes corresponding to the teeth being isolated, placing the clamp, positioning the dam over the teeth, securing it with a frame, and inverting the edges for a complete seal. Proper rubber dam placement significantly enhances treatment outcomes in various dental procedures.



From Aspirations to Achievements: Symposium by Next-Gen Pediatric Dentists

Tiny Smiles – Perfect Shots!



Dr. Aum Joshi

Abstract

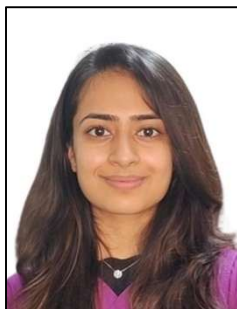
This lecture is specifically designed for pediatric dentists, focusing on practical and efficient methods for capturing high-quality clinical photographs in pediatric practice. The session emphasizes techniques that simplify the photography process, ensuring speed and comfort for young patients.

Key topics include the effective use of both mobile phones and DSLR cameras, with a comparison of their advantages and limitations to help practitioners choose the most appropriate tools based on their workflow and budget. Real-life examples will highlight the importance of lighting, angles, and camera settings in achieving clear and professional images with minimal effort.

Attendees will leave with valuable insights and actionable strategies to seamlessly incorporate photography into their practice, enhancing patient education, case presentations, and clinical documentation while keeping the process fast, easy, and child-friendly.



Protocol of Caries Prevention and Dental Rehabilitation in Children with Cleft and Craniofacial Anomalies



Dr. Priyal Mehta

Abstract

Children with cleft lip and/or palate face a myriad of dental challenges, including hypoplastic or malformed teeth, missing or supernumerary teeth, and malocclusion, predisposing them to increased dental decay, trauma, and malocclusion. This paper will outline the systematic clinical approach and protocols adopted at the cleft leadership centre Bangalore, India to manage these challenges. As a part of the multidisciplinary unit, our protocol integrates paediatric dental care from the first visit. The child's nutritional status is monitored, lactation counselling is provided alongside post-feed oral hygiene instructions to ensure the child meets the developmental and growth milestones, also enabling safe surgical practices.

In the primary dentition period parents receive periodic counselling to reinforce oral hygiene practices and diet modifications that favour dental caries prevention. Fluoride application is a routine practice for children with cleft, especially in the maxillary arch. This instils a positive dental attitude that aids in improving treatment acceptance in children. This allows a range of procedures to be performed chair-side. Furthermore, preventive and interceptive orthodontic treatments are provided as needed to mitigate the complexities of future orthodontic interventions. Close collaboration with speech pathologists, surgeons, and orthodontists ensures coordinated and holistic care for these children, addressing both functional and aesthetic concerns during the mixed dentition period. It also facilitates identification of psychosocial issues faced by the child and timely referrals to the clinical psychologist who can help in coping with the same. This protocol emphasizes a proactive approach to dental health, aiming to prevent and address dental issues early in the child's development. By integrating dental care seamlessly into the holistic cleft treatment plan and employing minimally invasive



techniques, we strive to optimize outcomes and enhance the overall quality of life for children with cleft lip and/or palate.



Embrace Early “Orofacial Myofunctional Therapy”



Dr. Tanzeem Ahmed

Abstract

The mixed dentition is a crucial phase in craniofacial development. Most malocclusions are likely to develop in this period. Several factors such as abnormal lip pressure, thumb sucking, mouth breathing, incorrect swallowing patterns may lead to abnormal craniofacial development and malocclusion in children and adolescents. Orofacial myofunctional therapy (OMT) is neuromuscular re-education of the muscle function to improve the functions of the orofacial musculature. It acts as an adjunct to orthodontic treatment in the mixed dentition stage (interceptive orthodontics), helps to stabilize the treated malocclusion and helps to restore the normal form of dental and skeletal structure.

This presentation will highlight and demonstrate the use of Orofacial Myofunctional Therapy in the elimination of abnormal muscle activity of the orofacial region, thereby helping in the proper growth and development of the jaws, and its use in interceptive orthodontics to manage developing malocclusions in children.



Thinking Outside the Box- Shift from Post-graduation to Clinical Practice



Dr. Pooja Balgi

Abstract

Thinking outside the box- Shift from Post Graduation to Clinical Practice.

This brief talk outlines the transition of a student from Post Graduation to Clinical Practice. It stresses on the importance of having mentors beyond the academic tenure, upgrading inventory, building a team and continuing learning to achieve clinical success.



Boost Your Practice: Conquering the Art of Internal Management Strategies!



Dr. Priyank Sudani

Abstract

The success of a pediatric dental practice transcends clinical expertise; it hinges on robust internal management strategies. In this lecture, “Boost Your Practice: Conquering the Art of Internal Management Strategies,” we explore the foundational pillars that elevate a practice from good to exceptional. We begin by unlocking the power of internal management, examining how efficient systems and processes pave the way for seamless operations. Next, we focus on the heart of your practice—your team, emphasizing strategies to foster collaboration, motivation, and growth within your workforce. The discussion extends to how the patient experience begins internally, highlighting the profound impact of internal dynamics on patient satisfaction. The session will delve into word-of-mouth marketing, showcasing how internal excellence drives organic referrals. We then transition to creating a brand culture, demonstrating how your practice can reflect unique values that resonate with patients and staff alike. Finally, we explore the concept of incorporating the six senses into your practice, enhancing the sensory experience to delight both patients and team members.



Knowledge of Lactation: A Critical Tool for Pediatric Dentists



Dr. Veerale Baadkar

Abstract

The role of lactation in a pediatric dental practice should extend beyond just awareness and promotion of breastfeeding. Understanding the basics of lactation can be an q tool in assessing oral function as well as dysfunction in an infant. This knowledge can go on to help pediatric dentists accurately diagnose oral dysfunction like Tethered Oral Tissues (TOTs) and provide appropriate support to mother-infant dyad. Enhanced knowledge of lactation science can be a critical tool that helps pediatric dentists provide holistic care right from infancy.



Biomimetic Materials in Pediatric Dentistry



Dr. Vivek Mehta

Abstract

Innovation in dental material research in the last few decades has provided clinicians with the development of newer restorative materials. Dental restorative materials with biomimetic properties have a wide range of clinical applications in pediatric dentistry. They are beneficial as they mimic the properties of natural teeth and have improved physical and mechanical properties compared to conventional restorative materials. Biomimetic restorations most commonly used include glass-ionomer cement and dental composite resin. Recently, a novel category of restorative materials, bioactive materials, have been introduced that release ions for apatite crystal formation mimicking natural apatite found in dental hard tissues. Through this platform, various biomimetic dental restorative materials will be discussed along with their applications in pediatric dentistry, updating clinicians and researchers with the latest evidence-based research associated with them. A new comprehensive classification has also been proposed for ease of communication.



Masterclass for MDS Practical Exam (How to excel the techniques of Pulpectomy procedure)



Dr Bhavna Kaul

Abstract

Pulpectomy is a fundamental endodontic procedure designed to manage irreversible pulp pathologies in primary teeth, ensuring their longevity and function until natural exfoliation. “The Roadmap to Clinical Mastery in Pulpectomy – Acing Academic Triumph” provides a comprehensive guide to mastering this essential skill. This explores the step-by-step clinical approach, including case selection, access cavity preparation, biomechanical instrumentation, irrigation protocols, obturation techniques, and post-operative considerations. It also addresses common pitfalls, complications, and evidence-based strategies to enhance treatment success. By adopting a systematic and skill-based approach, dental professionals can achieve predictable outcomes, ensuring both academic excellence and optimal patient care.



Masterclass for MDS Practical Exam (Stainless Steel Crown – Achieving Clinical Excellence during the examination)



Dr. Shital Kiran

Abstract

Stainless steel crowns (SSCs) are widely used in pediatric dentistry for the restoration of primary and young permanent teeth with extensive decay, developmental defects, or after pulp therapy. SSCs offer superior durability, full coronal coverage, and resistance to fracture compared to traditional restorative materials. Their preformed nature allows for efficient placement, making them an ideal choice for children with high caries risk, poor oral hygiene, or special healthcare needs.

The primary indications for SSCs include large carious lesions, hypoplastic enamel, fractured teeth, and primary molars requiring pulpotomy or pulpectomy. The Hall technique, a minimally invasive approach, has gained popularity as a method for placing SSCs without caries removal or tooth preparation. SSCs provide excellent longevity, typically lasting until the natural exfoliation of primary teeth.

Despite their advantages, SSCs have some drawbacks, including esthetic concerns due to their metallic appearance and possible gingival inflammation if improperly fitted. However, their cost-effectiveness, ease of placement, and high success rates make them the preferred choice for severely compromised primary teeth. Advances in esthetic alternatives, such as zirconia crowns, provide additional options, but SSCs remain the gold standard for full-coverage restorations in pediatric dentistry.



Masterclass for MDS Practical Exam (Guarding the Gap - Understanding Space Maintainers)



Dr. Sudipta kar

Abstract

Space maintainers are considered as a fundamental tool in pediatric dentistry. They are useful in long-term management of dental arch integrity. These appliances play a pivotal role in modern pediatric dental practices, helping to prevent further malocclusion, and guide normal dental and facial development. They also reduce the need for future orthodontic management and long term therapy. The objectives of space maintenance are essential for ensuring healthy oral development in children. When a primary tooth is lost prematurely, space maintainers help preserve the natural structure and function of the dental arches, contributing to both aesthetic and functional outcomes.



***PRECONVENTION COURSE
SPEAKERS***



21st Postgraduate Convention of Indian Society of Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry

PEDOSOCH 2025

THEME: TOWARDS CLINICAL EXCELLENCE

HOST: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE, NERUL, NAVI MUMBAI

"RESTORE ONCE, RESTORE RIGHT!"

PROTOCOLS IN CLINICAL PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

30th January 2025 | 09:00 AM to 01:00 PM

Terna Dental College,
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REGISTRATION: FREE (ONLY FOR EARLY BIRD MEMBER)
ON FIRST COME FIRST SERVE BASIS

TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS: 80

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DR. HARSH VYAS

21st Postgraduate Convention of Indian Society of Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry

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**FLEXI 18 - PDT ASSISTED LASER PEDIATRIC ENDO:
STEP BY STEP PROTOCOLS AND HANDS ON**


30th January 2025 | 08:00AM - 11:00AM

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Nerul Navi Mumbai

REGISTRATION: FREE (ONLY FOR EARLY BIRD MEMBER)
ON FIRST COME FIRST SERVE BASIS

TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS: 20

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DR. CHANDRASHEKAR YAVAGAL



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THEME: TOWARDS CLINICAL EXCELLENCE

HOST: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE, NERUL, NAVI MUMBAI

EDELWEISS PEDIATRIC CROWNS & EDELWEISS PEDIATRIC VENEERS

30th January 2025 | 11:00 AM to 02:00 PM

Terna Dental College, Nerul Navi Mumbai

REGISTRATION: FREE (ONLY FOR EARLY BIRD MEMBER)
ON FIRST COME FIRST SERVE BASIS

TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS: 20

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DR. STEPHEN LAMPL

DR. DEEPA GURUNATHAN

DR. DESIGAR MOODLEY

DR. MAHESH RK

21st Postgraduate Convention of Indian Society of Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry

PEDOSOCH 2025

THEME: TOWARDS CLINICAL EXCELLENCE

HOST: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE, NERUL, NAVI MUMBAI

"FAB (FAST, ATRAUMATIC AND BIOLOGICAL) RESTORATIONS & FURCATION SEAL WITH NEW AGE MTAS"

30th January 2025 | 09:00 AM to 01:00 PM

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ON FIRST COME FIRST SERVE BASIS

TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS: 20

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DR. ASHWIN JAWDEKAR








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HOST: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE, NERUL, NAVI MUMBAI

SIMPLYFYING ENDODONTICS IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

 30th January 2025 | 02:00 PM to 05:00 PM

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Nerul Navi Mumbai

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ON FIRST COME FIRST SERVE BASIS

TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS: 20

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DR. KRISHNA KUMAR



DR. SHRUTHI JAYASURYA






21st Postgraduate Convention of Indian Society of Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry

PEDOSOCH 2025

THEME: TOWARDS CLINICAL EXCELLENCE

HOST: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE, NERUL, NAVI MUMBAI

"SMART SPACE MAINTAINER & REGENERATIVE MATERIAL FOR PRIMARY TEETH"

 30th January 2025 | 01:30 AM to 04:30 PM

 Terna Dental College,
Nerul Navi Mumbai

REGISTRATION: FREE (ONLY FOR EARLY BIRD MEMBER)
ON FIRST COME FIRST SERVE BASIS

TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS: 20

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DR. GANESH JEEVANANDAN



DR. VIGNESH R





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PEDOSOCH 2025

THEME: TOWARDS CLINICAL EXCELLENCE

HOST: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE, NERUL, NAVI MUMBAI

Diagnosis and Management of Injuries to the Teeth - (DaMn IT)

30th January 2025 | 09:00 AM to 02:00 PM

Terna Dental College, Nerul Navi Mumbai


REGISTRATION: FREE (ONLY FOR EARLY BIRD MEMBER)
ON FIRST COME FIRST SERVE BASIS

TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS: 20

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HOST: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE, NERUL, NAVI MUMBAI

ZIRCONIA CROWNS IN PEDIATRIC PRACTICE

30th January 2025 | 01:30PM - 04:30PM

Terna Dental College, Nerul Navi Mumbai

REGISTRATION: FREE (ONLY FOR EARLY BIRD MEMBER)
ON FIRST COME FIRST SERVE BASIS

TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS: 20

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DR. JEET NAIK





21st Postgraduate Convention of Indian Society of Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry

PEDOSOCH 2025

THEME: TOWARDS CLINICAL EXCELLENCE

HOST: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE, NERUL, NAVI MUMBAI

“ROTARY ENDODONTICS IN PRIMARY TEETH”

30th January 2025 | 10:00 AM to 01:00 PM

Terna Dental College,
Nerul Navi Mumbai

REGISTRATION: FREE (ONLY FOR EARLY BIRD MEMBER)
ON FIRST COME FIRST SERVE BASIS

TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS: 20

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DR. GANESH JEEVANANDAN



DR. RUPESH



ORAL PAPERS (FACULTY MEMBERS)

Reg No: 1451

Name: Dr. NIDHA FAROOQ

Institution: SWAMI DEVI DYAL HOSPITAL AND DENTAL COLLEGE HARYANA

Title: Unraveling the Mystery of Retrognathic Maxilla in Early Mixed Dentition Period: A Case Series of Facemask Therapy

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub -Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background: Class III malocclusion is one of the most difficult problems to treat in mixed dentition. It has multifactorial etiology. Treatment in the late mixed or early permanent dentition can be successful; results are generally better in the deciduous or early mixed dentition. Orthodontic facemasks provide the most satisfactory results in the shortest period of time. Class III malocclusion is usually growth-related and becomes more severe when growth is over. This is the main reason for the difficulty to manage in developing Class III cases. It is imperative to take advantage of the patient's growth potential and facemask therapy during the maxillary growth period that plays an important role in the successful correction of maxillary deficiency. Aim: To present a case series of facemask treatment in mixed dentition period. Materials and methodology: The patients presented in the OPD of department of pediatric dentistry with a chief complaint of forwardly placed lower teeth. The diagnosis of class III was made using clinical and cephalometric analysis. Conclusion: With the excellent patient cooperation in treatment of Class III malocclusion cases, orthodontic facemasks can be regarded as the most appropriate and effective treatment during children's growth and development.

Reg No: 1447

Name: Dr. FAZILA AZHIKODEN

Institution: MAHE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL PONDICHERRY

Title: Comparative Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of Two Different Antimicrobial Pastes On Necrotic Primary Molars With Furcal Bone Loss

Category: For Original Research

Sub -Category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Aims and Objectives: To evaluate and compare the effectiveness of Pulpotec and TAP (3Mix- MP) on primary molars with necrotic pulp and furcal bone loss. Methodology: 46 healthy children in the age group 5 -8 years , presenting with infected primary first and second molars was divided into 2 groups A and B. In Group A, Pulpotec medicament and in Group B, triple antibiotic (3Mix –MP) was used. After access opening , followed by mild instrumentation of radicular pulp. After access opening, mild instrumentation of canals done, irrigated with saline, dried with paperpoints , medicaments placed inside chamber and post endo restoration done. Clinical evaluation was done at three, six and twelve months and evaluated for pain / tenderness, persistence of abscess, and presence of mobility. Results: In Group A, all the clinical signs and symptoms diminished. Radiographically, bone regeneration was observed in 75% cases. In Group B, 4 cases reported with pain and abscess and 3 cases presented with increased periapical radiolucency at 12 months follow up. Overall clinical success in Group A was 97% at 12 months and the radiographic success at 3,6, and 12 months were 37.5%, 89% and 75% respectively. The overall clinical success in Group B was 60% and the radiographic success at 3,6 and 12 months were 38.8%, 46 % and 50% respectively. Conclusion : At 12 months follow up , showed greater success rate over 3Mix-MP as an LSTR medicament with overall clinical success rate of 97%.



Reg No: 1417

Name: Dr. GANDHALI MALGAONKAR JOSHI

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Minimal Intervention Dentistry (MID) and behavior management

Category: For Case Report

Sub -Category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Minimal Intervention Dentistry (MID) and behavior management are highly significant aspects of treating pediatric patients with dental caries. The International Caries Classification and Management System (ICCMS) is considered to be one of the most comprehensive caries management pathway available today. There exists an overlap between treatment philosophies of MID and the ICCMS. When applied to pediatric dentistry, the line of their intersection is the various minimally invasive approaches for caries management in children, which we have highlighted in this case report. This case report describes such minimally invasive approaches for caries management in children categorized under 1) Preventing New Caries 2) Non-Operative Care of lesions (Control) and 3) Tooth Preserving Operative Care of lesions (TPOC) which form the fourth key element of ICCMS i.e. Caries Management. Such a classification of various treatment approaches may aid the dentists in providing a guided comprehensive treatment plan of their patient.

Reg No: 141

Name: Dr. ANANDARAJ S

Institution: PMS COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH KERALA

Title: OPTIMIZING REVERSE PULL HEAD GEAR: PRACTICAL INSIGHTS

Category: For Original Research

Sub -Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Reverse pull headgear, commonly referred to as face mask therapy, is a widely practiced technique in pediatric dentistry for the correction of skeletal anterior crossbite caused by maxillary deficiency. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of face mask therapy, detailing its components, various types of face masks, the role of elastics, and the direction of applied forces essential for achieving optimal outcomes. It also discusses the standard operating protocols for its use, emphasizing clinical guidelines for effective application. Additionally, the paper identifies common challenges encountered during treatment and offers practical strategies to address and manage these issues for improved patient care.

Reg No: 1335

Name: Dr. PRATIMA MOKASHI

Institution: YMT DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Pulpotomy Redefined: Clinical Outcomes of chitosan in vital primary molars

Category: For Case Series/ Report

Sub -Category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: Pulpotomy is a widely used treatment for managing vital primary molars with pulpal involvement. Chitosan, a natural biomaterial with antimicrobial and hemostatic properties, has shown promise as a pulpotomy agent. This case series evaluates the clinical and radiographic outcomes of chitosan pulpotomy followed by stainless steel crown restoration in vital primary molars. Case Characteristics: Seven children presenting with vital primary molars



requiring pulpotomy were included. The molars exhibited no signs of irreversible pulpitis or periapical pathology. Clinical Case: Chitosan was used as the pulpotomy medicament, followed by stainless steel crown placement. All cases were monitored at 0, 3, 6, and 12 months for clinical and radiographic success parameters, including absence of pain, infection, mobility, and radiolucencies. Outcome: Six out of seven cases demonstrated successful outcomes, with no adverse events reported during the follow-up period. Chitosan proved effective as a pulpotomy agent, warranting further research.

Reg No: 1077

Name: Dr. SHWETA SIDDHANT JAJOO

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Comparative evaluation of physical properties of GIC with advanced technology, silver reinforced GIC and conventional GIC : in vitro study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub -Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: The recent introduction of nanotechnology in dentistry has allowed for significant structural changes in many dental materials. In particular, the limits of hardness , flexural strength and resistance to stress of GIC's have been significantly improved. In an approach to enhance the mechanical properties, the aim of this in vitro study is to compare and evaluate the flexural strength ,wear resistance and micro-hardness of GIC with advanced glass technology, silver reinforced GIC and conventional GIC. Materials and methodology: a total sample of 45 were prepared of the of study samples that were divided into 3 groups of group I with advanced glass technology,group II with silver reinforced GIC and group III with conventional GIC comprising 15 samples in each group. The flexural strength will be determined by 3 point bending test using universal testing machine , wear resistance was checked using abrasion testing machine whereas the micro-hardness was analysed by micro vickers hardness testing machine . All the data was obtained and was send for statistical analysis. Results: results are awaited .

Reg No: 1190

Name: Dr. DR.POOJA.V.R

Institution: SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Beauty Meets Biocompatibility:Physical and Cytotoxic Insights on Novel Esthetic Crowns

Category: For Original Research

Sub -Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Abstract Background: Pediatric esthetic crowns have become a popular restorative choice due to their ability to provide functional and aesthetic solutions for primary teeth. However, concerns about their physical wear resistance and cytotoxicity remain critical for long-term success. This study aims to evaluate the physical properties and biocompatibility of various esthetic crowns, including resin, zirconia, and Edelweiss, through simulated aging and cytotoxicity testing on human gingival fibroblasts (HGFs). Materials and Methods: An in-vitro study was conducted to assess wear resistance and cytotoxicity. Occlusal wear was simulated using a chewing simulator with cyclic mechanical loading and thermal cycling equivalent to one



year of oral aging. Surface changes were analyzed with MEDIT T300 3D scanning. Biocompatibility was assessed via MTT assay, evaluating HGF viability and cytotoxicity at 24 hours for different crown materials. Statistical analysis included ANOVA and post-hoc testing. Results: Zirconia crowns exhibited the highest wear resistance but raised concerns about the potential for opposing tooth wear. Resin crowns provided a balance of durability and reduced abrasiveness. Edelweiss crowns demonstrated moderate wear resistance. Cytotoxicity testing revealed superior biocompatibility for resin crowns and zirconia crowns compared to Edelweiss crowns. Conclusion: Resin crowns emerged as promising options for balancing wear resistance and biocompatibility. Material selection should consider long-term oral health impacts and clinical outcomes to optimize pediatric restorative success. Keywords: Biocompatibility, Cytotoxicity, Wear Resistance, Esthetic Crowns, Pediatric Dentistry.

Reg No: 1349

Name: Prof. DR. RENA EPHRAIM

Institution: MAHE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL PONDICHERRY

Title: T4K TRAINER THERAPY IN CHILDREN-CASE REPORTS

Category: For Original Research

Sub -Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background One of The Most Valuable Services in Interceptive Orthodontics is Addressing Oral Habits During Their Primary And Early Transitional Periods, Thus Allowing Adequately Controlled Growth and Development Of Occlusion. Case Characteristics Incipient Malocclusions In Early Mixed Dentitions In Children Are A Common Site In Dental Clinics. Increase In Environmental Pollutants, Sedentary Life Styles And Changing Trends Of Diets Have Made Approximately 5-70% of Children To Be Mouth Breathers of Varying Degrees. Parents Are Seldom Aware Of Their Child Being Mouth Breathers, Especially If The Intensity Of The Habit Is Low. Varying Types of Malocclusions are Seen Ranging From Anterior Crowding, Ectopic Eruptions, Deep Bite, Proclination, Distal Relation of Mandible To Maxilla, Lip Trap, Short Upper Lip And Hence Open Mouth Posture . Outcome Case Reports Deal With treatment with T4K Trainers Which Can Be A Boon To Pediatric Dentists For The Correction Of Incipient Malocclusions Brought About By Mouth Breathing. Conclusion Pedodontists Are At A Beneficial Advantage as They Can Observe The Child While The malocclusion is Forming, Giving Them The Opportunity to Intervene Before The Harmful Effects Of The Habit Become Apparent On The Dental Tissues.

Reg No: 1401

Name: Dr. INDU MIRIAM VARKEY

Institution: DR G.D.POL FOUNDATION Y.M.T DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: "LITTLE HANDS, BIG HABITS": Unpacking the Role of Parents in Childrens Oral Hygiene

Category: For Original Research

Sub -Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry



Abstract: BACKGROUND: Young children's health behaviours and outcomes are influenced by their parent's knowledge and beliefs, which affect oral hygiene. Understanding parents' rationale of brushing may be important for designing effective oral health promotions. Although it is easier to educate parents about how to protect their children's teeth than influence long-term behavioural change, both can be a challenge for a pedodontist. OBJECTIVE: To assess the relationship between parental factors and child's tooth brushing frequency at different times of the day. MATERIALS AND METHODS: A cross sectional questionnaire survey was conducted among 100 parents of children aged 2-6 years who reported to the Department of Pediatric Dentistry in a private dental college. Data regarding child's tooth brushing frequency, rationale for brushing, strength of parents habit for brushing a child's teeth and the daily routine of the family were recorded. The collected data was subjected to statistical analysis RESULTS: Results from the multivariate analysis is pending. Conclusion :Pending

Reg No: 659

Name: Dr. A K SHANMUGAAVEL

Institute: CHETTINAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE TAMIL NADU-

Title: Survival rate of preformed Milled PMMA crown and stainless steel crown for primary teeth – A Split mouth study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Introduction: Dental caries are more common in children and adolescent. Full coverage restoration are recommended for extensive carious. Stainless steel crowns are most used for full coverage restoration. However, they may not be pleasing to children, to address this issue newer materials have been developed. Aim: The aim of this study is to compare the survival rates of Milled PMMA crowns and stainless steel crown for primary molars in children. Methodology: A total of 12 children were included after assessing the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Either the PMMA Crown or stainless steel crown were given for the primary mandibular molar teeth in the first visit followed by the other crowns in the second visit. The survival rate of the crown were assessed at the end of 6 moths. Data was collected subjected to statistical analysis using spss 23.0. Mann whitney U test and friedman test are used.



Reg No: 1258

Name: Dr. ROLI DUREHA

Institution: DR. D. Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL DR. D. Y. PATIL VIDYAPEETH PIMPRI PUNE

Title: "Diode Laser vs. Scalpel in Excision of Lower Lip Mucocles: Case Report Insights"

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub -Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: A mucocle is a common benign lesion that forms due to the accumulation of mucus in the subepithelial tissue of the oral cavity, typically caused by trauma to the duct of a minor salivary gland. The term "mucocle" is derived from Latin, where mucus means fluid and coele means cavity. Clinically, a mucocle is characterized by an increase in volume, with dome-shaped swellings that contains saliva. A mucous cyst is common and harmless. However, if left untreated, it can organize and form a permanent bump on the inner surface of the lip. In my case report, I am showcasing two kinds of treatment modalities. One case was treated with traditional method by surgical excision of 09 year old female patient and second one treated by soft tissue diode laser excision of 14 year old male patient with a history of relapsing mucocle on the left side and right side of the lower lip respectively. It was concluded that the laser excision does have advantage over the traditional method in terms of healing and also good patient acceptance.

Reg No: 1337

Name: Dr. SARGAM SORTEY

Institution: YMT DENTAL COLLEGE- MUMBAI

Title: Case report: The success story of the management of a complicated crown fracture in a young patient

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Background/ purpose: Pulp injury caused by caries or trauma is common in the young permanent dentition, the treatment of which is influenced by many factors. Pulp necrosis in an immature permanent tooth leads to a compromised prognosis and a potential for premature tooth loss. Case characteristics: This report describes a case of a nine years old girl who was treated for complicated crown fracture of both the maxillary central incisors and the delayed complications of vital pulp therapy. Clinical case: MTA apexification was done in left maxillary central incisor. For the right maxillary central incisor Cvek's pulpotomy was performed in order to achieve apexogenesis and the teeth were restored with a composite resin. Root completion was achieved after 4 months. At nine months, the tooth treated with pulpotomy developed a periapical lesion. Root canal therapy was performed in same tooth, and restored with fibre post and composite core. Outcome: This case report confirmed that developing apical radiolucency and pulp necrosis may happen following initial treatment. Regular follow-ups after successful pulp therapies of traumatized teeth should be continued.



Reg No: 1379

Name: Prof. DR ARTHI LAKSHMI

Institution: PRIYADARSHINI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMIL NADU

Title: DUAL ACTION ROLE

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Title: DUAL ACTION ROLE Aim: Evaluation of Remaining dentin thickness (RDT) following use of treatment and re-treatment in novel heat-treated dual action single rotary file system (DA): A cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) study Materials and Methods: A number of 45 freshly extracted single rooted teeth were decoronated access opening done, working length determined, 20 samples (GROUP A) was biomechanically prepared by using DA single rotary file and remaining 20 samples (GROUP B) was biomechanically prepared by using protaper Gold (PTG). All the samples were irrigated with saline and obturated with Gutta Percha (GP) and sealed with AH plus sealer. All the sample were taken CBCT, to evaluate the obturation. After that all samples sealed With composite and immersed in distilled water for a week. Removed the sealer by using bur. Group A samples were retrieved obturation by using DA single rotary file system. Group B samples retrieved obturation by using protaper universal re-treatment rotary files (PTUR). All the samples were retrieved without using solvents and irrigated with saline.. Postoperatively, all samples were subjected to CBCT imaging and evaluated with AutoCAD software (AutoDesk, Inc.) Mill Valley, California, U.S. to calculate the RDT. Data were statistically analysed using one-way ANOVA and the level of significance was set at $P = 0.05$. RESULTS: The amount of RDT was significantly more in when compared to PTG and PTUR group. Conclusion: DA single rotary file system were more effective and associated with significantly more RDT than PTG and PTUR..

Reg No: 1141

Name: Dr. PRIYANKA LEKHWANI

Institution: DR D Y PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PIMPRI PUNE

Title: Read and Relieve: Reducing Pediatric Dental Anxiety with TRD

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Dentistry has revolutionized incredibly in terms of materials and technologies but anxiety and fear associated to dental treatment still remains persistent. TSD is effective for management of anxious pediatric patients, but with the advancements in technologies and cognitive development of the child, various modifications of Tell Show Do technique-TPD, TPD - Dentist games, Tell Show Play Doh, Ask Tell Ask were introduced. Based on same parameters a new modification is introduced – Tell Read Do (TRD). Aim: To evaluate effectiveness of TRD in comparison with TSD technique and ask tell ask technique in managing anxious children among 7-10 years of age during restorative dental treatment.

Methodology: 90 children aged 7-10 years were randomly divided into 3 groups – TSD, Ask Tell Ask and TRD. Evaluation of anxiety was done using Pulse Rate, FIS and VAS. Results: The anxiety level decreases in TSD and TRD group according to all 3 parameters. Conclusion: Although Tell Show Do technique is most widely accepted and modified technique, due to changing scenarios of today's children Tell Read Do is also showing encouraging results.

References: 1. Sreeraksha Radhakrishna, I Srinivasan, Jyotsna Shetty, Murali Krishna, Anjana Melwani, K. Hegde. Comparison of three behaviour modification technique for management of anxious children aged 4-8 years. J Dent Anesth Pain Med. 2019; 19 (1): 29-36 2. Alsaadoon, A.M.; Sulimany, A.M.; Hamdan, H.M.; Murshid, E.Z. The Use of a Dental Storybook as a



Reg No: 1377

Name: Dr. RAJNISH KUMAR VERMA

Institution: KALINGA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHUBANESWAR

Title: Management Of Impacted Maxillary Right Central Incisor In A 11 Year Old Male Child

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: This case report describes a unique orthodontic treatment involving serial extraction and surgical exposure of maxillary central incisor. The patient presented with congenitally missing right maxillary central incisor and spacing. A modified serial extraction protocol was implemented in the upper arch, involving the selective removal of deciduous maxillary teeth (C,D) with removal of a permanent premolar. The space from the extracted premolar was utilized to accommodate the maxillary central incisor with spontaneous closure of extra spaces through physiological movement. After sufficient space creation through fixed orthodontic treatment, the central incisor was surgically exposed, attachments were bonded, and traction was applied using J-loop , followed by orthodontic extrusion to achieve ideal positioning. This comprehensive approach ensured functional occlusion and improved esthetics.

Reg No: 1376

Name: Dr. K. PURNA SAI PRASAD

Institution: SRI VENKATA SAI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES MAHABUBNAGAR

Title: Accuracy and quality of cavity preparation using magnified mouth mirrors and magnification loupes compared to standard dental instruments without magnification.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Over the past few decades, technological advances in endodontics have been quantum leaps from direct vision to magnification. Despite the growing body of evidence suggesting that the of magnification improver visual acuity, the dentist's posture and the quality of dental procedures. Aim: To assess the impact of magnified mouth mirror and magnification loupes on vision and quality of cavity preparation on primary molars. Materials & Methodology: Forty-five healthy children in the age range of 7-10 years will be recruited in to the study. All the children will be randomly assigned to three groups. The cavity preparation of all the included children will be performed using magnifying loupes (Group 1), a magnifying mouth mirror (Group 2) and Conventional mouth mirror (Group 3). Following a tactile examination to rule out the presence of caries, image processing analysis and caries detector dye will determine the presence of any residual caries. Finally, the data will be analysed statistically to determine the variations between the three groups. Result & Observations: A total of 45 children (15 in each group) with age group between 7-10 years were recruited. The use of magnified instruments consistently resulted in more precise and higher-quality dental preparations compared to conventional mouth mirrors Conclusion: Magnified mouth mirrors and magnification loupes improve the accuracy and quality of Class 1 dental preparations. This



simple enhancement can potentially lead to better dental outcomes. Key words: magnifying loupes, dental caries, children.

Reg No: 1375

Name: Dr. K. V. SAIKIRAN

Institution: NARAYANA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: Development of a portable dental caries detection aids using AI.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Background: Intraoral photographic images assist the clinical diagnosis of caries. Furthermore, the utilisation of artificial intelligence on these photographs has been persistently studied. Aim: The objective of this study was to assess an open computer vision-based artificial intelligence method for the detection of caries by segmenting the tooth surface using intraoral pictures. Methods: This study employed open computer vision-based artificial intelligence to identify carious lesions in oral photos captured by an intraoral camera, aiming to alleviate the challenges associated with caries diagnosis. A total of 2022 intraoral photographic images were obtained from 396 individuals utilising an intraoral camera. The three datasets utilised for training were augmented datasets, enhanced datasets, and comprehensive datasets. Subsequently, two independent evaluators conducted a visual assessment employing the ICDAS criteria to ascertain the severity of caries. Receiver operating characteristic curves were utilised to compute precision, sensitivity, specificity, and the area under the curve. Substantial differences in mean AUCs between methodologies were considered significant if $p < 0.05$ (two-sample t-test). Results: The accuracy and area under the receiver operating characteristic curve increased to 0.82 and 0.84, respectively, from 0.72 and 0.75, due to the segmentation of the tooth surface. Sensitivity and average precision increased from 0.73 to 0.78, then subsequently to 0.80 and 0.87, respectively. Conclusion: Deep learning algorithm utilising tooth surface segmentation shows potential for caries detection in photographic images obtained from an intraoral camera. This may serve as an assisted diagnostic technique for caries, offering the benefits of efficiency in both time and cost.

Reg No: 1378

Name: Dr. A. V. KARTHIK

Institution: NARAYANA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NELLORE

Title: Comparative Assessment of the Effectiveness of Different Irrigation Systems for Disinfecting the Root Canal of Primary Teeth During Endodontic Treatment.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Aim: The contamination of the primary teeth root canal with bacteria and its remnants are considered to be one of the main reasons of failure of endodontic treatment. So, use of disinfecting agents with appropriate delivery system in endodontic treatment between instrumentation is mandatory to completely remove the debris and clean the canal. The aim of this study was to compare the efficacy of conventional needle, Endo-Eze irrigator tip, Endoplastic pipette, water pik (Inter-dental brush) and ultrasonic irrigation in disinfection of primary mandibular molar teeth undergoing endodontic treatment. Method: Study design consists of 50 primary molars in the age group of 4 to 8 years. Root canals were irrigated by using different irrigation technique along with 2.5% sodium hypochlorite. samples were



collected with sterile paper point before and after instrumentation then sent to laboratory for microbial quantification. Results: Higher number of reduced micro-organisms post operatively was seen in ultrasonic irrigation group. There is a statistically significant difference between the five groups ($P < 0.001$). Conclusion: Result of our study showed that ultrasonic irrigation significantly reduced the number of micro-organism post-operatively in primary tooth root canals. Key words: Endo-Eze irrigator tip, Endoplastic pipette, Water pik, Ultrasonic irrigation.

Reg No: 436

Name: Dr. V. USHA KIRAN

Institution: GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE ELURU ANDHRA PRADESH

Title: They have answers, but are they SKYNET good?

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: For Original Research

Abstract: Background: Dental injuries are unpredictable. First aid during traumatic dental injuries in children determines treatment outcomes and minimizes chances of permanent deformities. Maintaining optimal oral hygiene during growth and development is vital to dental and overall health. Artificial intelligence (AI) tools have emerged as promising adjuncts to several aspects of daily living in recent years. Objective: To assess accuracy, and reliability of three AI chatbots in answering queries regarding oral hygiene and first aid during dental injuries. Methodology: A total of 36 queries were input into Chat GPT 4.0, Google Gemini, and Meta AI. Flesch Reading Ease (FRE) and Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level (FKGL) scores were used to assess readability of the generated responses. The responses were compared to AAPD guidelines for reliability and accuracy. Results: The overall mean FRE and FKGL readability scores for Meta AI, Gemini, and Chat GPT were 44.6 and 11.4, 54.3 and 9.5, and 53.1 and 9.7 respectively. These scores ranked in 'difficult to read' and 'fairly difficult to read' categories requiring a college-level reading ability and average reading skills. Compared to AAPD guidelines Meta AI and Chat GPT gave 71.4% accurate responses each while Gemini had 61.9% accurate responses. Conclusion: This study found that Meta AI and Chat GPT provided easier-to-understand and more accurate responses than Gemini to queries regarding oral hygiene and first aid during dental injuries. Though AI chatbots can offer first-aid information during an emergency, consulting a dental specialist/pedodontist is crucial for accurate diagnosis, treatment, and long-term prognosis.

Reg No: 604

Name: Dr. ANNAM GEORGE

Institution: CHETTINAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE TAMIL NADU

Title: Role of hand dexterity in tooth brushing efficiency of children 5-11 years a pilot study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background-Dental caries a global health issue causing significant health and economic burdens with dental biofilm accumulation over time being the primary etiological factor, must be removed efficiently on a regular basis. AIM-To assess the impact of manual dexterity on tooth brushing in children 5-11years. Materials-CPITN Probe, Mouth mirror, Apron, Applicator tip, Petroleum jelly, Cheek retractor, Cotton, Disclosing agent (Two-tone) , Tooth brush, Paste, Kidney tray, Nine Hole Pegboard, mouth mirror. Methodology-Children free of any systemic



pathologies & willing to participate will be selected. Children reporting to the clinic will be screened, those willing to participate & meet the inclusion criteria will be selected & divided into two groups A & B (with & without Pegboard dexterity test). On 1st visit appropriate Brushing techniques & oral hygiene instructions will be demonstrated. Disclosing agent will be applied with proper care & isolation to prevent staining of oral soft tissue. Participants are given tooth brush & paste, & asked to demonstrate brushing technique in front of a mirror till all the colour disappears from their teeth. Group A children undergo dexterity test post which, tooth brushing is evaluated using RMNPI index. Group B children evaluation with RMNPI index only. On 2nd visit re-evaluation is done for both groups. RESULTS- will be analysed using ANOVA & t-test
CONCLUSION- Child's manual dexterity improves oral health status with training and supervision.

Reg No: 116

Name: Dr. AAYUSHI SANGAL

Institution: I.T.S DENTAL COLLEGE GREATER NOIDA

Title: Comparison of Safety and Efficacy of Dexmedetomidine with Midazolam for Management of Paediatric Dental Patients: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Introduction: Pain, fear, and anxiety have long been associated with paediatric dentistry. A child's cooperation with a dental procedure usually requires various behavioural management strategies conveyed by the entire dental team. The use of sedatives in dental clinics for providing analgesia and anxiolysis allows the patient to respond appropriately to verbal commands and light tactile stimulation, thus making dental treatment more patient friendly and effective. Aim: The aim of this study was to compare the safety and efficacy of dexmedetomidine with midazolam for the management of paediatric patients in the dental clinic. Materials and Methods: This systematic review was prepared according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. Six articles were selected for this systematic review. Of them, only in four articles, homogeneous data were available which were subjected to meta-analysis. Results: When compared with midazolam, premedication with dexmedetomidine resulted in much lower incidence of emergence delirium (odds ratio = 0.07, 95% confidence interval: 0.01–0.54, $P = 0.01$). No significant difference was observed with respect to satisfactory behaviour of the child, successful parental separation, and satisfactory mask acceptance following sedation. Conclusion: Both dexmedetomidine and midazolam are equally effective for the management of paediatric patients in the dental clinic. In addition, dexmedetomidine premedication is associated with lower incidence of emergence delirium and has a better margin of safety.



Reg No: 904

Name: Dr. MADHURA PAWAR

Institution: DR D Y PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PIMPRI PUNE

Title: Explant culture: a modern technique to harvest homogenous population of DPSCs

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Background: Due to its high stem cell content and ease of availability, DPSCs have become a popular source of mesenchymal stem cells. Fibroblast cells from the embryonic chick heart were previously obtained utilizing explant cultures and plasma clot cultures. The mother explant was lifted and grafted into fresh plasma clot to complete the subculture. To harvest a homogenous population of DPSCs, this ancient method is modified. Objective: To identify dental pulp stem cells from human dental pulp tissue using sustained explant culture as an affordable, and effective method. Materials and Methods: Ten caries-free teeth indicated for extraction for orthodontic purpose were taken for the study. Using airotor access was gained to remove dental pulp from the pulp chamber. Isolation of MSCs from DPSC was done using Explant method. The cells were grown till 70% confluency. Characterization of MSCs was performed using flow cytometry for CD73, CD90, CD105, CD34, CD 45 and HLA-DR markers. Trilineage differentiation into chondroblast, osteoblast and adipocyte were assessed. Results: Due to the high reproducibility of this technique, dental pulp stem cells can grow and proliferate, resulting in an enriched homogeneous mesenchymal stem cell population in the first passage itself, as indicated by the expression of surface markers. DPSCs differentiate into adipogenic, chondrogenic, and osteogenic lineages, indicating that they are mesenchymal stem cells. Conclusion: It is a simple and economical procedure, which may be favoured over the standard techniques for getting stem cells from different tissue sources as well notably in circumstances with limited starting material.

Reg No: 290

Name: Dr. RAJKUMAR MANOHARAN

Institution: CHETTINAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE TAMIL NADU

Title: Clinical Success of Vital Pulp Therapy in Developing Permanent Molars

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: BACKGROUND Young permanent molars are vital for occlusion and dental integrity. Traditional treatment for irreversible pulpitis often compromises tooth vitality. Vital pulp therapy (VPT), using techniques like partial/full pulpotomy with biocompatible materials, preserves pulp vitality and promotes healing. This case series demonstrates VPT's success in managing irreversible pulpitis symptoms. CASE CHARACTERISTICS Patient demographics: Young patients (ages 7–12) with newly erupted molars and carious lesions near or involving the pulp. Symptoms: Spontaneous/prolonged pain, deep caries (no periapical pathology), and vital pulp confirmed by tests. Treatment: Remove infected dentin, disinfect pulp chamber, apply bioactive material (e.g., MTA, Biodentine) to exposed pulp for healing, and seal with restorative material to ensure a tight coronal seal. OUTCOME All treated young permanent molars showed clinical success (pain resolution, no infection, normal pulp vitality), radiographic success (dentin bridge formation, no periapical changes), and preserved vitality with apexogenesis. Follow-up confirmed



no necrosis or failure, reinforcing VPT efficacy in maintaining vitality and promoting healing in early irreversible pulp cases.

Reg No: 662

Name: Dr. SHWETA KAJJARI

Institution: KLE VISHWANATH KATTI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BELGAUM

Title: Effectiveness of Oral Health Education Folk Song on promotion of Oral Hygiene Status among Children-A Randomized Interventional Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction: Promoting the oral health by oral health education targeted at children in schools is an important tool in addressing the oral health problems. There is an urge to bolster various oral hygiene promotion strategies and to apply innovative health education promotive tools in this era. Folk songs are popular means of conveying messages and using them to deliver oral health messages may be an effective, acceptable, and sustainable method among children.

Aim: To assess the effectiveness of newly composed oral health education folk song on oral hygiene status among 7-9years children. Methodology: A total of 240 children were randomly divided into two groups .Group 1 children were given oral hygiene instructions followed by listening to the newly composed oral health education folk song daily; Group 2 the control group received only routine oral hygiene instructions. Baseline oral hygiene scores were assessed using the oral hygiene index simplified (OHI-S) and Gingival Bleeding Index (GBI).It was further recorded at intervals of 1st, 2nd and 3rd months for all the children. The data was tabulated and analyzed statistically. Results: There was a significant difference between the OHI-S and GBI scores between baseline and follow-up among the two groups ($P=0.05$) as well as between the groups after intervention. Group 1 showed statistical significant changes compared to group 2. Conclusion: The newly composed oral hygiene folk song has a significant effect on the oral hygiene status of children, and can be recommended as the routine oral health educational tool among school children.

Reg No: 1228

Name: Dr. P. V. SAMIR

Institution: KALINGA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHUBANESWAR

Title: "Diagnosis and Surgical Intervention of a Complex Odontoma in a 5-Year Old Child: A Case Report"

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: surgical interventions

Abstract: Background: An odontoma is an odontogenic pathology characterized by hamartomatous malformations. It commonly exists in two forms: (1) Compound odontoma, which resembles a normal tooth in anatomy (2) Complex odontoma, which is a disorganized mass with no resemblance to a normal tooth. Compound odontomas are usually seen in the anterior maxilla, while complex odontomas are common in the posterior mandible, followed by the anterior maxilla. These odontomas are mostly prevalent in females aged 14 to 18 years. Clinical Case: This case describes the early diagnosis and surgical intervention of a large complex odontoma



including the parasymphysis region of the mandible in a 5-year-old boy. Around 70-80 calcified structures of different diameters (2-6 mm) were curetted out. Healing and complete regeneration of bone has occurred within 3 months with no recurrence. Conclusion: This is an unusual case of a complex odontoma due to its occurrence in a 5 years old male child, and in the parasymphysis of the mandible along with huge expansion of the buccal cortical plate. Early intervention in such cases at this age does not require any osteogenic material.

Reg No: 56

Name: Dr. PAUL CHALAKKAL

Institution: GOA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GOA

Title: Disproportionate dentitions

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Disproportionate dentitions

Abstract: Background: Radiculomegaly, characterized by the abnormal elongation of tooth roots, is a rare dental anomaly. Its etiology is poorly understood, and it is often diagnosed incidentally during routine dental examinations or radiographic evaluations. Case characteristics: A 13-year-old male presented to the department of pedodontics with history of pain in the lower right back tooth region since a month. Intraoral examination revealed deep dentinal caries with abscess in 84,85. Pulpectomy was planned for 85. Abnormally long working lengths were obtained with respect to 85. Patient was advised for OPG, which disclosed significantly elongated roots in the entire deciduous and permanent dentition, consistent with radiculomegaly. For confirmatory diagnosis CBCT was advised. Clinical case: Radiculomegaly is an infrequent dental condition, with very few cases documented in the literature. The condition poses potential challenges in dental treatments, such as RCT, extractions, and orthodontic procedures. Outcome: This case underscores the importance of thorough radiographic evaluation in the detection of rare dental anomalies like radiculomegaly.

Reg No: 289

Name: DR DAYA SRINIVASAN

Institution: CHETTINAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE TAMIL NADU

Title: Early Childhood Caries in Offspring of Mothers with Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) is defined as any degree of glucose intolerance with onset or first recognition during pregnancy. GDM poses a risk to the mother and infant where the infant is at risk for several neonatal comorbidities. Research on ECC of children born to mothers with GDM is limited. Aim: To assess the occurrence of Early Childhood Caries (ECC) in 2-4-year-old children born to mothers with Gestational Diabetes Mellitus. Method: The present study included 60 children of 2-4 years of age born to mothers with a history of GDM as a case group. The control group included 60 age-matched children born to



healthy mothers. After obtaining informed consent, the dental examination was done and a deft index of the children was recorded and statistically analysed. Result: Prevalence of ECC in children born to mothers with GDM, was significantly high compared to the control group. Conclusion: This study establishes a relationship between GDM and ECC. KEYWORDS: Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Early Childhood Caries, REFERENCES: 1. Sreelakshmi P, Nair S, Soman B, Alex R, Vijayakumar K, Kutty Vr. Maternal and neonatal outcomes of gestational diabetes: A retrospective cohort study from Southern India. J Family Med Prim Care 2015;4(3):395. 2. Kirthiga M, Murugan M, Saikia A, Kirubakaran R. Risk factors for early childhood caries: a systematic review and meta-analysis of case control and cohort studies.

Reg No: 1312

Name: Dr. MAYUR ANAND MHOLE

Institution: YMT DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Knocked In, Out Stronger!

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Background : Intrusive luxation injuries are rare but serious form of dental injury. Various treatment modalities have been suggested in literature like spontaneous repositioning, orthodontic extrusion and surgical repositioning. This report discusses two different treatment modalities used to manage cases of intrusive luxation. Case characteristics : First case shows a 10 year old reporting with missing maxillary central incisor tooth and history of trauma due to fall more than a year back. Second case is of a 11 year old reporting with intruded maxillary central incisors with history of trauma 2 days back. Clinical case : First case was managed using orthodontic extrusion and second case was managed by surgical repositioning, There is no sufficient evidence either one of surgical or orthodontic extrusion is superior to other. In terms of early endodontic access, financial issues and number of visits, surgical repositioning is preferred. 24 months follow up in both cases showed good results. The aim of this treatment was to retain the tooth until the child is finished growing which helps to preserve the alveolar bone, maximising treatment options available once the tooth has been lost.

Reg No:920

Name: Dr. LAKSHMI THIRIBHUVANAN

Institution: DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Knowledge and Awareness on Multisensory Environment among General Dentists, Pediatric Dentists and Post Graduates when treating children with SHCN

Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Sub- Category: KAP study on Multisensory Environment

Abstract: Background: Children with special health care needs require more attention and care. To enhance the efficiency of dental treatment, measures are needed to be taken to minimize and ideally eliminate dental anxiety and/or fear among children. Objective: To comparatively evaluate knowledge and awareness among General Dental Practitioners, Pediatric Dentists and Post graduates In Pediatric Dentistry in Pune on Multisensory Environment when treating children with special health care needs Materials and Methods: The primary data will be collected by a self-



administered closed-ended questionnaire consisting of questions (i) General awareness regarding management of children with special health care needs (ii) Knowledge and awareness about Multisensory room among General Dental Practitioners, Pediatric Dentists and Post Graduates in Pediatric Dentistry in Pune city. Sample size: 150 Statistical tests used is Chi square and descriptive statistics. Results: $P > 0.05$, there appeared a significant difference in awareness on Multisensory rooms among General Dental Practitioners, Pediatric Dentists and Post Graduates in Pediatric Dentistry Conclusion: Multisensory environment/Snoezelen has to be popularized in creating a favourable environment for children with special health care needs.

Reg No: 1024

Name: Dr. SINJANA JANA

Institution: KUSUM DEVI SUNDERLAL DUGAR JAIN DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: To Evaluate Dental Fear And Anxiety Among Children And Its Correlation With Parental Anxiety Towards Treatment During First Dental Visit.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Children may develop anxiety due to the presence of anxious people around them. There is a significant relationship between parental and child dental fear. Hence this study is required in order to identify those patients and parents who have high anxiety levels and help them in getting a successful treatment outcome. Objective of the study: To evaluate dental fear and anxiety among different age groups of children aged 4-6 years, 7-9 years and 10-13 years and To compare child's dental fear with parental anxiety. Material & Methods: A sample size of 200 was selected. The dental fear and anxiety among children was assessed using 15 item Children's Fear Survey Schedule- Dental Subscale (CFSS-DS) and 8 item Modified Child Dental Anxiety Scale (MCADS). Parents/caregivers anxiety level was assessed using Corah's Dental Anxiety Scale (C-DAS) Revised which consists of four questions to be answered by parents. Parents were also given a Dental Concern Assessment form in order to understand which dental procedure is of concern to them and causes anxiety. Results: It was seen that 71% of 4-6 year old age group was fearful of dentist while 59% of 7-9 year old were fearful of injection and noise of drilling. 65% of 10-13 year old were moderately fearful about going to the hospital. Parents/caregivers were seen to have no or low anxiety level. Conclusion: It was found that as age increases, child's dental fear decreases. Parental anxiety was not associated with child's dental fear.

Reg No: 1125

Name: Dr. SHANTANU S. DESHPANDE

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title: Mechanical and Biological Properties of Zeolites in Dentistry: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis



Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Aim: Zeolites, microporous minerals with unique mechanical and biological properties, are emerging as promising materials in dentistry. Their applications range from enhancing dental composites to antimicrobial activity in oral care. This systematic review and meta-analysis evaluate their potential, aiming to consolidate evidence and guide future research for innovative dental material development. **Methods:** This systematic review follows PRISMA guidelines. Databases including PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science were searched using keywords like "zeolites," "dentistry," "mechanical properties," and "biological properties." Inclusion criteria targeted studies on zeolite applications in dental materials. Data extraction, quality assessment, and meta-analysis were performed using predefined criteria for comprehensive evaluation. **Results:** The results of this review will be presented after a comprehensive evaluation, offering insights into the mechanical and biological properties of zeolites in dentistry to guide future research and clinical applications. **Conclusion:** The conclusion of this review will be drawn after a comprehensive evaluation of the literature, providing a rigorous synthesis of evidence on the mechanical and biological properties of zeolites in dentistry

Reg No: 1208

Name: Dr. SHWETA MAYUR CHAUDHARY

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Empowering tomorrow with Artificial Intelligence

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: The current trend of telemedicine, teleconferencing, satellite technology and many other automations is made possible due to advances in material science and technology. Oral diseases of both hard and soft tissues have global prevalence and create a health disparity among underserved children. It is the need of the hour to develop artificial intelligence (AI) in such a way that AI powered technology would be able to harness human potential into diagnosing dental diseases. **Aim:** To develop an Artificial Intelligence based caries predictive model (AI) to detect dental caries in the pediatric population through intra oral pictures and a comparative evaluation of its diagnostic accuracy in detecting dental caries with clinical assessment. **Methodology:** Patients visiting the Department of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry were selected by random sampling once they cleared the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 10,000 intraoral images were taken by the primary investigator for development of the artificial Intelligence. Post development, clinical correlation was done using intraoral images obtained from 2211 patients and categorising teeth according to caries location as Classes I to VI and according to the extent as 0-6. Caries risk assessment will be done and patients categorised as mild, moderate and severe risk. **Results:** The analysis was done using relevant statistical tests at 95% confidence interval and 80% power to the study. Statistical significance was kept at p.



Reg No: 1143

Name: DR.SRIDHAR MUKTINENI

Institution: MNR DENTAL COLLEGE .

Title: POSITIVE THOUGHTS BREED POSITIVE RESULTS

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Early childhood caries is a fast-growing condition driven by a complex aetiology, contributed to by poor oral hygiene, bacterial invasion, and improper dietary habits, which enhance the risk of the condition. **AIM:** To determine the prevalence of early childhood caries and its association with feeding practices, behaviour, and developmental dental anomalies among preschool children in Sangareddy. **METHODOLOGY:** Obtaining demographic data & responses from a questionnaire that included oral health and dietary practices, a total of 516 children aged 6 months to 6 years were taken from government and private schools and divided into age groups of 6-16 months, 17-27, 28-38, 39-49, 50-60, and 61-72 months. Caries' status was recorded in a proforma attached to the questionnaire using deft indices. The study group was grouped based on socio-economic status using a modified Kuppuswamy scale. Data was calculated by descriptive statistics using SPSS version 16 software, and the association between ECC & factors was tested using the chi-square test. The odds ratio was used to assess the risk. **RESULTS:** The overall prevalence of ECC was children in age groups of 6-16 months (0.8%), 17-27 (2.1%), 28-38 (13.2%), 39-49 (16.9%), 50-60 (47.5%), and 61-72 months (19.6%) was 61.2%, with a mean deft of 2.52 ± 3.04 , and 98.4% did not have any developmental dental anomalies. **CONCLUSION:** Prevalence of ECC is very high in Sangareddy, with a statistically significant difference within the groups. There is a positive correlation between oral hygiene practices and dietary habits and a lesser association with developmental anomalies.

Reg No: 108

Name: Dr. HITESH CHANDER

Institution: ESIC DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KALABURAGI

Title: A retrospective analysis of epidemiological characteristics and management-related factors for 21 avulsed permanent teeth

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: The avulsion of permanent teeth is the most serious and one of the few real emergencies in dentistry. The aim of this retrospective study is to analyze epidemiological characteristics and management of the avulsed permanent teeth. **Methodology:** A retrospective study was conducted for 16 patients who presented with avulsed permanent teeth and managed by reimplantation of avulsed permanent teeth between 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2024. Data related to demographic details (sex, age, trauma etiology, location of the accident, number, and position of avulsed teeth); avulsed tooth management-related factors (Dry time elapsed, teeth's cleaning method, storage media, root surface conditioning); the presence of soft tissue injury, presence of concomitant hard tissue injuries); outcome (success rate, complications, follow-up duration) were analyzed. **Results & conclusions:** detailed results and conclusions will be presented.



Reg No: 863

Name: Dr. GUNJAN YADAV

Institution: SARDAR PATEL POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: “The Digital Tooth Fairy”: AI Meets Pediatric Oral Care

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Artificial intelligence (AI) is reshaping healthcare, including the field of pediatric dentistry, by introducing innovative approaches to diagnostics, treatment planning, and patient care. The integration of AI into pediatric dentistry has the potential to enhance clinical outcomes, streamline workflows, and improve patient experiences. AI-powered technologies, such as machine learning algorithms and neural networks, excel in analyzing complex datasets, enabling precise diagnosis and early detection of dental conditions like caries, malocclusion, and developmental anomalies. AI-driven imaging tools enhance diagnostic accuracy, facilitating timely and less invasive interventions. Furthermore, AI contributes to personalized treatment planning by integrating patient-specific data, such as medical history, genetics, and lifestyle factors, to develop tailored care strategies. In addition to clinical applications, AI-powered virtual assistants and chatbots support effective communication with young patients and their caregivers, improving education, engagement, and adherence to treatment protocols. Predictive analytics also play a crucial role in forecasting oral health trends and guiding preventive measures, thereby promoting proactive dental care. Despite its potential, the integration of AI in pediatric dentistry faces challenges, including data privacy concerns, ethical considerations, and the need for high-quality training datasets. Addressing these challenges requires interdisciplinary collaboration among researchers, technologists, and clinicians. This presentation highlights the transformative impact of AI in pediatric dentistry, offering insights into how this technology can enhance diagnostic precision, treatment personalization, and overall patient care, while addressing current limitations to unlock its full potential for the future of pediatric oral health.

Reg No: 1066

Name: Dr. SUJITHA P

Institution: SRM KATTANKULATHUR DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMIL NADU

Title: Morphological variation of primary mandibular first molar in Chengalpattu population – A Cross sectional study

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Tooth morphology

Abstract: Background The primary mandibular first molar (PMFM) plays a critical role in pediatric dentistry, primarily due to its early eruption and influence on occlusion development. Examining its morphological variations provides valuable insights into genetic, environmental, and evolutionary factors shaping dental development, especially within specific populations. Objective This study aimed to evaluate the morphological variations of PMFM in the Chengalpattu population. Methods A cross-sectional study involving 1000 children from the



Chengalpattu district was conducted. Non-metric crown traits of the PMFM were analyzed using photographs and study models. Two calibrated examiners assessed the traits, and statistical analyses identified significant patterns. Results Two non-metric traits classified per the Arizona State University Dental Anthropological system were prominent: deflecting wrinkle (83.5%) and protostylid (10.2%). Additional variations in the mesial marginal ridge prompted the proposal of a new classification for this trait. Discussion The findings highlight the significance of population-specific research in understanding dental morphology. The observed variations in the Chengalpattu population suggest genetic and environmental influences on dental development. This underscores the importance of tailored approaches in pediatric dentistry to prevent complications like dental caries. Conclusion This study demonstrates the unique morphological features of PMFM in the Chengalpattu population, emphasizing the need for region-specific research. Such insights can inform preventive and therapeutic strategies in pediatric dentistry.

Reg No:1177

Name: Dr. TANVI SARAF

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title: Art and Puppets as educational tools for diet counselling among 4 to 6 year old children-A cohort study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background- Diet counselling in pediatric dentistry should be realistic, it should not appear like a punishment or compulsion. (1) Puppets are a proven learning strategy for oral health education in children. (2) Art is an effective means in developing self-awareness that can lead to changes in behavior and well-being. (3) Hence, in our study we attempted to combine art and puppets in diet counselling. Objective: To compare the change in the score by the novel C.A.R.S.(Colouring Art Rating Scale) after a puppet show at pre-intervention and post-intervention on the same day and a week later. RESULTS -The pre-intervention score and post intervention score on same day(p).

Reg No: 559

Name: Dr. BRINDA SUHAS GODHI

Institution: JSS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: Natural Storage Media for Avulsed Teeth: An In Vitro Study on Cucumis sativus and Selenicereus undatus

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Background: Avulsion is a complex injury characterized by loss of attachment of the periodontal ligament leading to loss of the nutrient supply of the PDL cells. The avulsed tooth is temporarily stored in a capable storage medium to preserve PDL cell viability before seeking the necessary assistance. Various synthetic and natural substances have been explored for this purpose, research on the efficacy of Cucumis sativus (cucumber) and Selenicereus undatus



(dragon fruit) extracts in maintaining PDL cell viability is presently limited. Aim And Objective: To assess the effectiveness of Cucumis sativus and Selenicereus undatus on HPdLF cell line in comparison with HBSS. Materials And Methods: Preparation of storage media, fresh cucumber and dragon fruit were subjected to extraction through blending and filtration. The resulting supernatants served as storage media for cell proliferation assays. MTT assays was conducted on HPdLFs to evaluate cell proliferation and cytotoxicity over time intervals, percentage of cell viability was determined accordingly. Experiments were conducted in triplicate, followed by statistical analysis. Results: DFS storage media was the most effective in maintaining cell viability followed by HBSS, dragon fruit, PBS, cucumber and CUS at all time periods This study also demonstrated the decrease in percentage cell viability with increasing time in PBS, HBBS group. CONCLUSION: The MTT assay results indicate that among the tested compounds none exhibited cytotoxic effects on HPdLFs. Among these compounds DFS consistently exhibited the most pronounced proliferative effect on HPdLFs, maintaining viability rates, thereby suggesting a robust angiogenic potential compared to the other compounds.

Reg No: 115

Name: Prof. DR. ADITYA SAXENA

Institution: I.T.S DENTAL COLLEGE GREATER NOIDA

Title: Management of Luxation Injuries in Permanent Teeth: Quick response greater outcomes

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Background Luxation is a prevalent form of dental injury characterized by the displacement of a tooth into the alveolar bone. This condition often occurs as a result of trauma, and is particularly common among children and adolescents. The consequences of intrusive luxation can vary, ranging from mild discomfort to severe complications. Effective management typically involves a thorough clinical evaluation and appropriate treatment strategies, which may include repositioning the tooth, splinting, and monitoring for any signs of necrosis or infection. Case characteristic This paper aims to discuss the management of three cases of trauma using the AAPD and IAPD guidelines as reference. Clinical cases The three cases of trauma described in this paper reported to the Department of Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry at ITS Dental College and Hospital, Greater Noida following the injury. Out of the three cases, two involved intrusive luxation that were reported after a delay of 72 hours, while one case of extrusive luxation presented 48 hours post trauma. Outcome The patients remained asymptomatic until the most recent follow-up, with ongoing monitoring planned for future visits. The findings will provide insights into best practices and highlight the importance of adhering to these guidelines for effective patient care.



Reg No: 59

Name: Dr. RAJU UMAJI PATIL

Institution: SINHGAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: "Mesial Shoe Space maintainer" - A case report on unique design

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background: Guiding appliances should be customised for each individual. Case characteristics and Outcome: This paper presents a unique design of modified distal shoe space maintainer for a horizontally placed 2nd premolar in a child, in order to guide its eruption peacefully. 1st and 2nd primary molars were suffering from advanced and non-restorable caries, which mandated their extraction. Hence a modified design was made to the usual space maintainer in order to guide the erupting 1st young permanent molar in its proper position. 6 months follow up of this patient, resulted in more or less near to ideal occlusal position of all the teeth and child's smile was quite acceptable, which could make their parents satisfied with the time and energy spent. Conclusion: Child friendly appliances is the need of hour. Key words: Space maintainer, Guiding appliance, modified design

Reg No: 1049

Name: Dr. SUNNYPRIYATHAM TIRUPATHI

Institution: SAVEETHA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL AND TECHNICAL SCIENCES
SIMATS SAVEETHA UNIVERSITY CHENNAI TAMIL NADU INDIA

Title: Effectiveness of Video-based interventions of toothbrushing for improvement of oral hygiene in children with Autism spectrum disorders: Systematic review Meta-analysis

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Aim: This current systematic review and meta-analysis (SRMA) aims to evaluate the effectiveness of Video-based intervention of toothbrush training over other methods on improvement of oral hygiene in children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) Materials and Methods: Prospero no: (CRD42023450168). 'PubMed', 'Cochrane', 'Ovid' databases were searched from 1 January 1980 to 1 August 2023 using pre-defined search strategy. Results: 212 titles were retrieved after, duplicate exclusion, removal of irrelevant titles led to the final inclusion of 13 articles for full text screening out of which 7 articles were included for the final analysis. Conclusion: Even though video intervention reported better outcomes in individual studies, pooled data showed no significant superiority over other interventions such as social stories and picture-based interventions in relation to toothbrushing in children with ASD as indicated by the Plaque Index score (PI-S) and Oral hygiene index score (OHI-S).



Reg No: 1006

Name: Dr. ANANYA PAL

Institution: HALDIA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH WEST BENGAL

Title: Identification Of Selective Microorganisms In Oral cavity And Compare Them With Mode Of Delivery And Gender Of Newborns –A Cross-Sectional Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background - Shortly after birth, the epithelial surfaces of the oral cavity become colonized by various microorganisms. Few specific microorganisms have a definite role in oral diseases. Objective- Purpose of study is to identify of selective micro-organism (S.mutans, C.albicans, S.aureus) in oral cavity within 48 hrs of birth and it's corelation on the mode of delivery and gender of newborns. Methods- Swabs collected from oral cavity of 62 newborns within 48 hrs of birth and transported by transport media. Study sample divided according to the mode of delivery and gender. Microbiological analysis performed by plating of sample in a specific culture media and using specific confirmatory laboratory test. Results- Biochemical confirmatory test of 62 clinical samples exhibits Staphylococcus aureus 48.4%(n=30), Candida albicans 6.5%(n=4), Streptococcus mutans was present 8.1%(n=5) among study population. Analysis of data demonstrates that there was no significant influence of gender on selected microorganisms but significant influence of mode delivery on C.albicans whereas no significant influence on S.mutans and S.aureus. Conclusion- This study could add colour to ongoing preventive program for oral diseases.

Reg No: 983

Name: Dr. NADIA IRSHAD

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SRINAGAR

Title: Prevalence of malocclusion in 6 to 12 year old children of Kashmiri Population: A hospital based study

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Malocclusion is an occlusion in which there is malrelation between the arches in any three planes of space or in which there are anomalies in tooth position beyond the limits of acceptable norms. Although dental malocclusion is not a life threatening condition but the psychosocial distress, impaired mastication and poor periodontal conditions associated with it need to be explored by guaging the prevalence of malocclusion in different ethnic groups. Early orthodontic treatments are particularly effective and desirable when the correction of skeletal malocclusions in young children is required since more stable results are achievable with subsequent increased parental satisfaction. AIM: The present study was done to determine the prevalence of malocclusion and orthodontic treatment needs in children of Kashmiri population. Material and Methodology: A hospital based study was carried out in children 6-12 years with first dental visit to the out Patient department of pediatric dentistry of GDC Srinagar. DHC of IOTN Index was used to review the included children. A detailed examination i,e both extra oral and intra oral examination was done to check the malocclusion of all the subjects by the single examiner using mouth mirror, probe and natural light as the source of illumination. Results: Awaited Conclusion: Awaited.



Reg No: 1018

Name: Dr. SANA FAROOQ

Institution: GOVT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SRINAGAR

Title: Parental report of dental pain and discomfort in very young children in Kashmir validating through dental discomfort questionnaire (DDQ).

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Pain which is a consequence of dental caries negatively impacts the quality of life not only for the children but also their families and untreated dental caries in primary teeth is seen to affect 5 73,000,000 children worldwide . Difficulty in communication for preschoolers is a major hinderance of recognising pain. Dental discomfort questionnaire can be used as a reliable tool for assessing pain discomfort in very young patients.The aim of the study was to analyse the parental report of dental pain and discomfort in preschool children in Kashmir and to identify clinical as well as the social demographic factors associated using DDQ which is an assessment tool for very young children who are not able to report pain themselves. MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY : A cohort study consisting of 100 children aged 2 to 5 years were randomly selected from OPD of Department of Pediatric Dentistry of Government Dental College and Hospital Srinagar. Two examiners performed history taking and clinical examination by calculating dmft and pufa index .Children included in the study were with no systemic illness, children should be verbral or preverbral , parents should understand English or vernaculiar language. The exclusion criteria were those children who were specially abled, medically compromised, having definitely negative Frankel behaviour rating scale. The demographic data was taken from the parent / caregiver where education level of the mother /primary caregiver and DDQ scores was calculated alongwith dmftscores . Results: Awaited Conclusion: Awaited.

Reg No: 910

Name: Dr. INSHA SHOWKAT

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SRINAGAR

Title: Prevalence of Developmental Defects of Enamel in 3-12 Year Old Children Of Kashmiri Population-A Hospital Based Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background/ Purpose: Developmental defects of enamel may be the defects of enamel matrix formation or mineralization or maturation with reduced or altered amounts of enamel which is caused by an insult to the ameloblast cells. They pose esthetic problems, dental sensitivity, and predisposes to dental caries. Populations affected by these changes require a priority preventive intervention and early treatment. Furthermore, great variation is seen in the prevalence rate. This diversity may be, by and large, explained by specific characteristics of the populations studied. The Modified DDE Index is a descriptive index derived from the original DDE Index, considered more practical and comparable in epidemiological studies. It divides defects into three types: demarcated, diffuse and hypoplastic. The number of studies done in this part of country are scanty hence the present study was undertaken. Aim: The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of DDE in 3-12 year old children using Modified DDE index.



Materials and methodology: The subjects included in our study were children aged 3-12 years old who had not undergone any treatment. Epidemiological study was carried out using modified DDE index to diagnose and classify changes in the enamel of the teeth. Results : Awaited Conclusion : Awaited References: Basha S, Mohamed RN, Swamy HS. Prevalence and associated factors to developmental defects of enamel in primary and permanent dentition. Oral Health Dent Manag. 2014 Sep;13(3):588-94.

Reg No: 999

Name: Dr. G.DEEPTHI NIRMAL

Institution: SIBAR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title: Exploring the Relationship Between Dental Caries and Hemoglobin Levels in Primary School Children of Guntur District

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: Background: Anemia, affecting over two billion globally, is linked to dental caries, though studies on this relationship are limited. This study assessed the correlation between caries index scores and hemoglobin levels in 6–12-year-old primary school students. Objective: To find out the mean dmft/DMFT scores and hemoglobin percentage of primary school children and find the association/correlation between them. Materials and Methods: The study involved 130 primary school children aged 6–12 years (mean age: 8.32±1.09). Permission and consent were obtained from school authorities, parents, and teachers. Dental caries was assessed using DMFT and dmft indices (WHO criteria, 1997) through a dental examination with a mouth mirror and probe under daylight. Hemoglobin levels were retrieved from school health records. Children were classified as anemic or non-anemic based on WHO criteria. Data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient and t-test. Results: Among 130 children, 117 were anemic, with 55 having dental caries, while 4 of 13 non-anemic children had caries. The mean dmft scores were 1.2 (anemic) and 0.6 (non-anemic), showing a significant difference, while DMFT scores (0.1 for both groups) showed no significant variation. An inverse correlation was observed between hemoglobin levels and dmft scores but not DMFT scores. Conclusion: This study suggests that children with lower hemoglobin levels may be prone to develop dental caries. Further studies need to be done

Reg No: 1000

Name: Dr. ASHA SUPRIYA SATTI

Institution: SIBAR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title: Exploring the Relationship Between Dental Caries and Hemoglobin Levels in Primary School Children of Guntur District

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: Background: Anemia, affecting over two billion globally, is linked to dental caries, though studies on this relationship are limited. This study assessed the correlation between caries



index scores and hemoglobin levels in 6–12-year-old primary school students. Objective: To find out the mean dmft/DMFT scores and hemoglobin percentage of primary school children and find the association/correlation between them. Materials and Methods: The study involved 130 primary school children aged 6–12 years (mean age: 8.32 ± 1.09). Permission and consent were obtained from school authorities, parents, and teachers. Dental caries was assessed using DMFT and dmft indices (WHO criteria, 1997) through a dental examination with a mouth mirror and probe under daylight. Hemoglobin levels were retrieved from school health records. Children were classified as anemic or non-anemic based on WHO criteria. Data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient and t-test. Results: Among 130 children, 117 were anemic, with 55 having dental caries, while 4 of 13 non-anemic children had caries. The mean dmft scores were 1.2 (anemic) and 0.6 (non-anemic), showing a significant difference, while DMFT scores (0.1 for both groups) showed no significant variation. An inverse correlation was observed between hemoglobin levels and dmft scores but not DMFT scores. Conclusion: This study suggests that children with lower hemoglobin levels may be prone to develop dental caries. Further studies need to be done

Reg No: 156

Name: Dr. DEEPAK KHANDELWAL

Institution: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES GTB HOSPITAL NEW DELHI

Title: Case report- Hospital acquired oral myiasis in 10 year old girl

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Others (Hospital acquired infection)

Abstract: Background Myiasis is a universal term for extreme infection by the parasitic fly larvae that feed on their host living/dead tissue. Oral myiasis is a disease in the humans associated with poor oral hygiene, suppurative oral lesions, alcoholism, and senility. It rarely occurs in young children with otherwise normal health. Case characteristics- 10-year-old girl presented with Swollen gingiva and a soft tissue pouch was developed from which maggots were popping out and were showing a wriggling movement. Clinical Case and Outcome larvae were removed and sample of larva was sent for entomological examination which came out to be positive for *Chrysomya bezzania* (Screw worm fly). Within one-week gingiva became normal and complete healing has taken place. Treatment incorporated in our case was mechanically removal of larvae with tweezer after topical application of turpentine oil. Use of systemic ivermectin along with mechanical removal can also give the favorable result Early diagnosis with the adequate and careful removal of maggots will prevent extensive damage.

Reg No: 902

Name: Prof. DR BIBHAS DEY

Institution: HALDIA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH WEST BENGAL

Title: "Exploring a Unique Approach to Formocresol Pulpotomy"

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Pediatric Endodontics



Abstract: Abstract Body: Formocresol was introduced by Buckley in 1904 mixing equal parts of formalin and tricresol intended to fix nonvital pulp tissue.¹ Traditionally, the procedure involves complete removal of the pulpal roofs. However, a novel method utilizes a smaller access opening to reach the pulp chamber. In this study, I performed this modified formocresol pulpotomy on 128 primary molar teeth, allowing for enhanced preservation of tooth structure and eliminating the necessity for stainless steel crowns (SSC). Over a two-year follow-up period, I did not observe any fractures in crowns. During this observation period, 115 of the treated teeth remained vital, confirmed through regular clinical assessments and radiographic evaluations. These results indicate an impressive clinical and radiographic success rate of 89.4% for this unconventional pulpotomy method, which is consistent with findings from multiple studies on traditional formocresol pulpotomy techniques.²⁻³ This innovative approach not only conserves tooth structure but also demonstrates promising outcomes in maintaining tooth vitality, suggesting it as a viable alternative to conventional methods while lessening the need for extensive restorations.

Reg No: 812

Name: Dr. MORANKAR RAHUL

Institution: ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES NEW DELHI INDIA

Title: Assessment of Operator-Related Variability in Thermal Pulp Sensibility Tests

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Assessment of Operator-Related Variability in Thermal Pulp Sensibility Tests
Abstract Background- Thermal pulp sensibility tests are critical and cost-effective for diagnosing tooth vitality and aiding in disease prognosis. The impact of the operator's clinical experience on the accuracy of these tests has not been extensively studied. **Objective-** The objective of this study was to evaluate the operator-induced variability in thermal pulp sensibility testing using a custom-developed apparatus for hot and cold tests. **Materials & methods-** A cross-sectional study involving 23 dentists was conducted to evaluate operator-related variability in heat and cold testing. Outcome metrics were tool heating/cooling time, heat dissipation time, tool temperature on the tooth, maximum tooth temperature, and maximum tool temperature. **Results-** The study found that the metallic instrument (burnisher) used in heat tests reached temperatures exceeding 400°C for the experienced as well as inexperienced participants, with heat applied for over 10 seconds, posing risks of enamel damage. Conversely, cold testing with Endo-Frost cold spray (-50°C) showed that neither group attained sufficiently low temperatures to evoke pulp response. Significant temperature loss in cold tests further contributed to ineffective cooling, highlighting potential inaccuracies in diagnostic outcomes. **Conclusion-** The study underscores considerable operator variability in thermal sensibility tests, highlighting the need for standardized protocols to minimize operator-induced diagnostic errors. **Clinical relevance** This study highlights significant operator variability in thermal pulp sensibility tests, emphasizing the need for standardized protocols to improve diagnostic accuracy and reduce enamel damage risk during clinical procedures.



Reg No: 687

Name: DR KODALI SRIJA

Institution: MALLAREDDY DENTAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Title: ASSESSMENT OF THE AWARENESS OF SPORTS COACHES IN PREVENTING SPORTS-RELATED OROFACIAL INJURIES IN CHILDREN.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Introduction: Sports activities are the most important entity of human life for the holistic well-being of an individual. At the same time, exposes them to a high risk of orofacial injuries. Sports coaches who are incorporated in teaching active sports to children in schools or outside the school usually come across such injuries. First aid at the site of injury is of prime importance in management of such orofacial injuries. Postponement of immediate treatment or an inappropriate treatment due to lack of knowledge may lead to the futile outcome of the injured teeth. Aim: To assess the awareness and experience among sports coaches regarding sports-related orofacial injuries in children. Methodology: The present study includes sports coaches from various schools and sports academies in Hyderabad. The sports coaches were explained about the study and a questionnaire containing questions regarding the management of traumatic injuries was given. The data collected was compiled, tabulated and subjected to statistical analysis. Results: The data was statistically analysed using SPSS 20.0. Mean, standard deviation were computed for discrete and continuous data. Student t test, Pearson's correlation matrix and Multiple linear regression analysis were performed. The teaching experience of coaches was found to be inversely proportional to knowledge score. The present study suggests that the overall knowledge score of sports coaches is below the optimal score Conclusion: The findings of this study emphasize a need for dental emergency management to be included in training programs for sports coaches.

Reg No: 685

Name: Prof. DR ARUNA KUMARI GANAPATHI

Institution: MALLA REDDY DENTAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Title: Ultrastructure Evaluation of Dentinal Carious Lesion Following Application of Silver Diammine Fluoride and Fluoride Varnish – An Invitro study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: Background: Dental caries is the most prevalent disease among children and adults across the globe. Apart from commonly employed invasive operative treatment, non- invasive pharmacological treatment has gained huge importance in the recent days. Silver Diammine Fluoride is a caries arresting agent which has been quiet effective in halting the caries process. However, the mechanism of action is to be elucidated. Objectives: The objective of the study was to assess the topography, microhardness, and mineral content at various depths of the carious lesion immediately after a single application of Silver Diammine Fluoride in primary dentition. Materials and Methods: Thirty six patients having primary molars with cavitated dentin lesions intended for extractions were included in the study. Subjects were divided into SDF, Fluoride varnish and control groups. Respective fluoride agent was applied and the teeth were extracted one hour after application and stored in 10% formalin. The specimens were then made into cross sections and cross sectional microhardness, SEM imaging and EDAX analysis was done at various depths. Results: The mean hardness values in primary teeth samples in SDF group (35.13 ± 6.42 - 29.38 ± 4.51) were significantly (p).



Reg No: 64

Name: Dr. JINA JANI

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE AHMEDABAD

Title: Acceptance and Practicality of Different Working Length Determination Methods in Primary Teeth: A Randomized Clinical Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: patients and also associated with dental anxiety and fear. Working length (WL) determination is one of the important step for successful pulpectomy. A technique to determine working length must give exact and reproducible results. Behavior of children can influence outcome of pulpectomy. Most of the techniques used for working length detrmnation can cause anxiety and are time consuming. **Objective:** The aim of the study is to compare and evaluate acceptance of different working length determination methods for effective clinical practice. **Methods:** A clinical study comprised 150 children between age 4 to 7 years. The pulpectomy procedure was carried out in the two visits. The first visit consisted of administration of local anesthesia, isolation, access cavity preparation, and pulp extirpation, Working length determination and in the second visit subsequent steps are followed. The children were grouped into 3 groups (Group 1, Group 2, and Group 3) consisting of 50 children each. In each groups root canals were measured using the radiographic working length, Electronic Apex Locator (EAL), and Tactile sensation, respectively. Anxiety and behavior of children during root canal instrumentation were assessed using the Venham Picture Test and Frankl-behavior scale, respectively. WL determination time was calculated by a trained dental assistant using a stopwatch. Instrumentation time from starting of inserting file after pulp extirpation to definite WL is recorded. **Result & Observations:** Awaited **Conclusion:** Awaited.

Reg No: 81

Name: Dr. MADHU S

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE THRISSUR

Title: Development of an Oral health-related quality of life tool for children with Neuro-developmental disorders by a mixed qualitative-quantitative approach

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: **Background/Purpose** The prevalence and burden of the oral health status of children with neurodevelopmental disorders (NDD) is found to be higher compared to healthy counterparts. No tool could be found in the literature to assess the oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL) which is considered as a better indicator of oral health status, among children with different NDDs **Objective** To do the initial development and validation of a tool to assess OHRQoL for children with NDD using a mixed qualitative-quantitative approach **Materials & methods** including statistical methods where relevant A mixed qualitative-quantitative approach with a literature search, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions was done. Reliability was assessed with intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC) and Cronbach's alpha. Construct validity was assessed with exploratory factor analysis (EFA) **Results** The test-retest reliability assed with ICC was excellent with an overall reliability score of 0.922. Cronbach's alpha was found adequate. EFA was done and construct validity was satisfactory **Conclusion** The proposed



OHRQoL-NDD tool was deemed feasible for assessing the OHRQoL in children with NDDs. The tool had adequate test-retest & internal consistency reliability, face, content, construct validity

References 1.WHO International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps: a manual of classification related to the consequences of disease. Geneva: WHO, 1980. 2. American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th ed. American Psychiatric Publishing, 2013. 3. David L Steiner and Geoffrey R Norman. John Carney. Health Measurement Scales: A practical guide to their development and use .5 th ed. Oxford. Oxford University Press.2015p1-395

POSTER PRESENTATION FACULTY

Reg No: 1258

Name: Dr. ROLI DUREHA

Institution: DR. D. Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL DR. D. Y. PATIL
VIDYAPEETH PIMPRI PUNE

Title: "Diode Laser vs. Scalpel in Excision of Lower Lip Mucocèles: Case Report Insights"

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: A mucocèle is a common benign lesion that forms due to the accumulation of mucus in the subepithelial tissue of the oral cavity, typically caused by trauma to the duct of a minor salivary gland. The term "mucocèle" is derived from Latin, where mucus means fluid and coele means cavity. Clinically, a mucocèle is characterized by an increase in volume, with dome-shaped swellings that contains saliva. A mucous cyst is common and harmless. However, if left untreated, it can organize and form a permanent bump on the inner surface of the lip. In my case report, I am showcasing two kinds of treatment modalities. One case was treated with traditional method by surgical excision of 09 year old female patient and second one treated by soft tissue diode laser excision of 14 year old male patient with a history of relapsing mucocèle on the left side and right side of the lower lip respectively. It was concluded that the laser excision does have advantage over the traditional method in terms of healing and also good patient acceptance.

Reg No: 1337

Name: Dr. SARGAM SORTEY

Institution: YMT DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Case report: The success story of the management of a complicated crown fracture in a young patient

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Background/ purpose: Pulp injury caused by caries or trauma is common in the young permanent dentition, the treatment of which is influenced by many factors. Pulp necrosis in an immature permanent tooth leads to a compromised prognosis and a potential for premature tooth loss. Case characteristics: This report describes a case of a nine years old girl who was treated for complicated crown fracture of both the maxillary central incisors and the delayed complications of vital pulp therapy. Clinical case: MTA apexification was done in left maxillary central incisor. For the right maxillary central incisor Cvek's pulpotomy was performed in order to achieve apexogenesis and the teeth were restored with a composite resin. Root completion was achieved after 4 months. At nine months, the tooth treated with pulpotomy developed a periapical lesion. Root canal therapy was performed in same tooth, and restored with fibre post and composite core. Outcome: This case report confirmed that developing apical radiolucency and pulp necrosis may happen following initial treatment. Regular follow-ups after successful pulp therapies of traumatized teeth should be continued.



Reg No: 1274

Name: Dr. SONALI KISAN WAGHMODE

Institution: SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCES KARAD

Title: SEAL w/ SUBPRESSURE

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: The pits and fissures of posterior teeth have been recognized for their high caries susceptibility over many years due to the unique morphology of the pits and fissures. The morphology renders the mechanical means of debridement inaccessible. Other factors such as lack of salivary access to the fissures, the close proximity of fissure base to the dentino-enamel junction and remnants of debris and pellicle in the fissures increase caries susceptibility of fissures by many folds. Therefore, to prevent initiation of caries in these fissures, the concept of pit and fissure sealants evolved. The unfilled sealants have a lower viscosity so provide greater penetration into fissures and better retention but over a period these sealants undergo abrasive wear. Addition of filler particles lowers the sealant's ability to penetrate fissures and micro porosities of etched enamel. Therefore, it is still challenging to enhance the retention of the filled sealant and to reduce the microleakage. The use of subpressure can help by evacuating air from narrow fissures, etched enamel, and the sealant itself. When pressure is restored to atmospheric levels, the sealant is pushed deeper into the fissures, ensuring closer contact with the enamel surface. This technique could significantly improve the sealant's sealing ability. In conclusion, the subpressure technique can enhance sealant penetration into pits and fissures, reducing the risk of microleakage and protecting enamel from artificial demineralization. This approach provides additional protection against secondary caries and offers promising potential for optimizing sealant retention and effectiveness.

Reg No: 693

Name: DR NANIKA MAHAJAN

Institution: IGGDC JAMMU

Title: Nonsurgical management of Ranula with intralesional sclerotherapy with 3 % sodium tetradecyl sulphate in pediatric patients.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Ranula is a term for mucocoele occurring on the floor of the mouth after trauma or obstruction to components of the salivary gland. Surgical method was the only choice of treatment for ranula. However, there are certain limitations of surgical approach. Alternatively, intralesional sclerotherapy with 3% Sodium tetradecyl sulphate is newer, simpler and non-invasive treatment procedure. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyse the effect of 3% Sodium Tetradecyl Sulfate on ranula and to evaluate whether sclerotherapy can be a potent alternative to other surgical treatment modalities. **METHOD:** This study was carried out among children aged between 7–14 years with the chief complaint of swelling in the floor of mouth causing functional impairment and pain in some cases. Surface local anaesthesia was applied over the lesion. STS 3% was injected under aseptic conditions with an insulin syringe and this was subsequently repeated on weekly intervals till complete regression. Follow up was done after every 1, 3, 6 months and 1 year interval to check for any recurrence. **RESULT:** After the first injection of 0.5 – 1ml of 3% STS, we observed a complete clinical disappearance of Lesion in 9 (31%) cases, a moderate response in 13 (44.9%), and no response in 7 (24.1%) children. Four weeks after the first injection, regression of lesion was observed in all the cases. **CONCLUSION:** Sclerotherapy



with 3% STS is minimally invasive, safe, and effective treatment of different oral lesions and may be the method of choice in pediatric populations.

Reg No: 640

Name: Prof. DR.RASHMI CHOUR

Institution: PMNM DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BAGALKOT

Title: A cap splint: An Armour to protect the paediatric maxillofacial fractures.

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Paediatric traumatic injuries results in a painful experience for both the parents and the child. There are various factors to consider while treating paediatric fractures, which pose challenges for paediatric dentists. Present poster depicts the successful management of two cases who reported with maxilla and mandibular fractures respectively with cap- splint, a minimally invasive conservative management approach which proved to be highly successful and cost effective. Since the children had deciduous dentition, the main concerns were the high possibility of disruption to the periosteal envelope.



Student Member Paper Presentation

Reg no: 426

Name: Dr. ANJANA T R

Institution: KMCT DENTAL COLLEGE KOZHIKODE

Title: Evaluation of the Efficacy of ProTaper Rotary File System in Volumetric Filling of Primary Molar Canals Using CBCT

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Root canal treatment in primary molars presents unique challenges due to their complex anatomy, thinner dentinal walls, and the presence of physiological root resorption. Achieving an optimal seal during obturation is critical to ensure the longevity and success of the treatment. Traditional hand instrumentation techniques, though widely used, may sometimes fall short in providing adequate cleaning, shaping, and preparation of the root canal system, leading to compromised filling efficiency. Aim of the study is to evaluate efficacy of ProTaper rotary file system in primary molars for volumetric filling using CBCT. Within the limitations of the study, it can be concluded that, Protaper rotary file system showed significant value of volumetric filling of canals.

Reg no:429

Name: Dr. GREESHMA KRISHNAMOORTHY

Institution: KMCT DENTAL COLLEGE KOZHIKODE

Title: Evaluation of Sealing Ability of Mineral Trioxide Aggregate and BioDentine in Primary Tooth Furcal Perforation Repair

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: The well-being of a child, both physically and emotionally, is greatly influenced by the health of their primary teeth. Caries can compromise the integrity of primary teeth, potentially affecting the pulp. When the pulp is compromised, endodontic treatment becomes necessary to salvage the tooth. Repairing the perforation as promptly as possible is essential to prevent bacterial infection. Additionally, the characteristics of the material used for repair play a significant role, alongside the suggested approaches for fixing root perforation. Aim of the study is to evaluate the sealing ability of mineral trioxide aggregate and bio dentine in treating perforation repair in primary teeth. And we concluded that BIODENTINE appears to be a material that has promise for primary tooth furcal perforation repair.

Reg no: 428

Name: Dr. WAFA P

Institution: KMCT DENTAL COLLEGE KOZHIKODE

Title: Rapid Maxillary expansion also called as palatal expansion has a unique role in dentofacial therapy.

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Rapid Maxillary expansion which is a type of skeletal expansion involves the opening of the mid-palatal suture and movement of the palatal shelves away from each other. Selection of appropriate appliance should be made by preparing a list of criteria depending on the biomechanical requirements of RME. Rapid expansion affects the maxillary complex, palatal vaults, maxillary teeth, adjacent periodontal structures to get desired expansion in the maxillary arch. The purpose of the study is to assess the skeletal and dental effects of fan-type rapid maxillary expansion (RME) appliance on the craniofacial structures. The results suggest that the fan-type RME screw can expand the maxilla asymmetrically with less posterior expansion both dentally and skeletally. These findings may be of great benefit in the treatment of patients exhibiting anterior maxillary narrowness with normal intermolar width.

Reg no: 427

Name: Dr. AASHKA PAVITHRAN M

Institution: KMCT DENTAL COLLEGE KOZHIKODE

Title: Comparative Efficacy of Brix 3000 and Conventional Hand Excavation for Caries Removal in Primary Teeth: An In Vitro Study

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: This in vitro study compared the efficiency and effectiveness of the chemomechanical agent Brix 3000 with conventional hand excavation for caries removal in primary teeth. A total of 32 primary teeth with dentinal caries were randomly divided into two groups: Brix 3000 and conventional hand excavation. The time required for caries removal, amount of tooth structure removed, and hardness were evaluated. The results showed that Brix 3000 was significantly more efficient and effective in removing caries, with less tooth structure removal and residual caries, compared to conventional hand excavation. These findings suggest that Brix 3000 may be a viable alternative to conventional hand excavation for caries removal in primary teeth.

Reg no: 424

Name: Dr. ANJANA LAKSHMANAN

Institution: KMCT DENTAL COLLEGE KOZHIKODE

Title: A comparative evaluation of fracture resistance of endodontically treated teeth using two different intraorifice barriers: An in vitro study

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: As with increasing use of greater taper instrumentation, there is more widening at coronal third, so focus should be on reinforcing of this weakened portion. Using materials with a modulus of elasticity and compressive strength close to dentin and which can bond well to dentinal walls of root canal. Conventionally, few materials such as GIC, RMGIC, composites have been evaluated for their use as intraoffice barrier, but not many studies have reported the use of Biodentine as a barrier material. As it has a low modulus of elasticity it might give favourable results as intraorifice barrier. Hence, the present study was designed to evaluate and compare fracture resistance of endodontically treated teeth using Biodentine and nanohybrid composite as intraorifice barriers. 30 extracted single-rooted teeth were selected, decoronated, and prepared with rotary Protaper universal system and obturated with gutta-percha and AH Plus sealer. Samples were divided into three groups (n = 10) on the basis of intraorifice barrier material used. Group 1: Biodentine, Group 2: Nanohybrid composite, Group 3: No barrier (control). Except for control specimens, coronal 3-mm gutta-percha was removed and filled with different intraorifice barrier materials in respective groups. Fracture resistance of specimens was tested using universal testing machine. Placement of intraorifice barriers in endodontically treated teeth can significantly increase fracture resistance and this increase in fracture resistance is material dependent.

Reg no:882

Name: Dr. GOWTHAMI G S

Institution: M.R.A. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: ONE SHADE FITS ALL: AESTHETIC SOLUTIONS FOR PRIMARY TEETH RESTORATION

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: Aesthetic restoration in primary teeth often presents challenges due to the demand for colour- matching and durability. Traditional composites may lack the precision in colour matching, affecting the final outcome. Smart monochromatic composites, incorporating advanced colour-matching technology, promise improved aesthetics and performance. This report examines the use of these composites in restoring primary teeth. Clinical case: ? Clinical Findings: Eight paediatric patients, ages 4-8, presented with carious lesions in primary molars and anteriors. ? Diagnostic Evaluation: Clinical examination and radiographic imaging revealed carious lesions confined to the enamel and dentin, suitable for direct composite restoration. ? Treatment: Smart monochromatic composites were selected for their superior color- matching and durability. Restorations were performed following standard protocols, ensuring proper adhesion and contouring. ? Follow-Up: Patients were evaluated at 6 months. Outcomes included excellent color match, minimal wear, and no secondary caries.

Reg no:1441

Name: Dr. UPMA DHAKAD

Institution: MAHARANA PRATAP COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Revascularization: A New Hope for Necrotic Permanent Teeth with Immature Apex

Category: For Literature Review

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: Management of necrotic immature teeth with open apices has traditionally relied on apexification techniques using calcium hydroxide or mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA). While these methods facilitate the closure of the root apex, they fail to promote further root development, leaving the tooth susceptible to fracture and functional compromise. Aim: This paper explores the concept of revascularization as an innovative and regenerative approach to treating necrotic permanent teeth with an immature apex, emphasizing its biological basis, clinical protocol, advantages, and limitations. Methods: Revascularization involves minimal canal instrumentation, irrigation with disinfectants, and the induction of periapical bleeding to create a scaffold for stem cell proliferation and tissue ingrowth. Placement of a coronal seal ensures sterile conditions for regeneration. Results: Case studies and clinical evidence highlight the potential of revascularization to facilitate continued root maturation, including elongation and thickening of root walls, thus enhancing the tooth's structural integrity and long-term prognosis. Conclusion: Revascularization represents a paradigm shift in the management of immature necrotic teeth, offering a biologically driven solution that surpasses conventional apexification in promoting tooth longevity. However, challenges such as variability in clinical outcomes and lack of standardized protocols call for further research. Keywords: Revascularization, Necrotic Teeth, Immature Apex, Regenerative Endodontics, Apexification, Stem Cells.

Reg no:1343

Name: Dr. RESHAF ISMAEL

Institution: R.V.S. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMIL NADU

Title: Decoding Tooth Defects: The Prevalence of Molar Incisor Hypomineralization among 8-12 Year Old children of Coimbatore

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background Molar Incisor Hypomineralization (MIH) is a developmental dental defect affecting the enamel of permanent first molars and, occasionally, incisors. This study aims to determine the prevalence of MIH among school-going children aged 8-12 years in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. Objective To assess the prevalence of MIH among children aged 8-12 years and to identify associated demographic and clinical factors. Materials and Methodology A cross-sectional survey was conducted among 1000 children aged 8-12 years from government and private schools in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. Ethical clearance was obtained, and written consent was secured from parents.

Participants were selected through stratified random sampling. A structured proforma was used to record demographic details and clinical findings. Oral examinations were conducted by calibrated dentists under natural light using WHO criteria for MIH diagnosis. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Results Among the 1000 children surveyed, the prevalence of MIH was 1%, with 10 children identified as having the condition. MIH lesions were predominantly observed in permanent first molars, with a few cases involving incisors. The condition was more prevalent among children from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. No significant gender difference was noted. Conclusion The prevalence of MIH in the study population is low (1%). Early identification and intervention are critical to preventing complications such as caries and sensitivity. Public health initiatives to raise awareness and train dental professionals in MIH management are recommended.

Reg no:1438

Name: Dr. VAISHNAVE

Institution: M.S. RAMAIAH DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title: Effectiveness of Chlorine Dioxide-based Mouth Rinse for Managing Oral Halitosis in Children: A Comparative Evaluation

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background : Intra-oral halitosis is an unpleasant odour that comes out of the mouth. It is estimated that this condition affects 8% to 45% of the children worldwide and 41% children in India. Most common site of origin is dorsum of tongue which is by accumulation of food debris with subsequent metabolism by bacteria. The success of any intra-oral halitosis concentrates mainly on the reduction of bacterial load in the oral cavity. Aim: To assess the antimicrobial efficacy of Chlorine dioxide based mouth rinse and Herbal mouth rinse to the gold standard Chlorhexidine. Methodology: A total of 42 participants with intraoral bad breath and a breath score of ≥ 3 , as determined by the Kikar Breath Score Analyzer, were included in the study. The participants were assigned to one of three treatment groups: Chlorhexidine mouth rinse, Chlorine dioxide-based mouth rinse, and Herbal mouth rinse. The antibacterial effectiveness measured of the collected samples was compared at baseline and 7 days after the rinse, followed by zone of inhibition was measured for the plaque scrapings collected at baseline. Results: All three treatments significantly showed reduction in bacterial counts and chlorhexidine showed better anti-bacterial efficacy in agar diffusion method, followed by chlorine dioxide and the herbal rinse. Conclusion: Chlorhexidine remains the most effective treatment for oral halitosis, though chlorine dioxide and herbal rinses also show promising results.

Reg no:1290

Name: Dr. SANJANA SABU

Institution: BAPUJI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: RESTORING SMILE HARMONY.

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Affiliation: Department of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry, Bapuji Dental College and Hospital, Davangere, Karnataka, India Introduction: Mesiodens are the most common supernumerary teeth occurring in the 0.15 to 1.9 % of the population. Although frequently impacted, some cases may fully erupt into the oral cavity. Case Series: Case 1 :This report presents a case of unerupted mesiodens in a 10 year old girl causing midline diastema. Radiographs confirmed the presence of unerupted mesiodens. Extraction was the treatment of choice. Case 2 :This report presents a case of partially erupted mesiodens causing incisor displacement. Radiographs confirmed the eruption of mesiodens. Extraction was planned to prevent further crowding. Clinical Significance : Mesiodens can significantly alter both occlusion and appearance by altering eruption path and position of permanent teeth

Reg no:300

Name: Dr. LIZA ZACH

Institution: AB SHETTY DENTAL COLLEGE MANGALORE

Title: From Womb to World: Understanding Maternal Awareness of Infant Oral Care in Mangalore: A Survey

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction: Infant oral health is essential for the overall well-being of children from birth. Early oral care practices, parental awareness, and timely interventions play a significant role in preventing oral diseases, such as early childhood caries. Expectant mothers, as primary caregivers, are crucial in laying the foundation for their child's oral health. Aim: To assess the level of awareness among expectant mothers regarding infant oral health, including oral hygiene practices, dietary habits, and the importance of early dental visits. The findings aim to identify gaps in knowledge and suggest areas for targeted educational interventions. Methodology: A cross-sectional survey was conducted among 180 expectant mothers attending antenatal check-ups at a private clinic and a tertiary health center in Mangalore. Informed consent was obtained after explaining the study objectives. Participants completed a validated questionnaire covering various aspects of infant oral health. Data were collected and analyzed to assess awareness levels and compared based on socioeconomic status, age, and parity. RESULTS: Results are awaited. CONCLUSIONS: Conclusion will be derived.

Reg no:1134

Name: Dr. YAKSHA.R.SHETTY

Institution: BAPUJI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE REGARDING SENSORY ADAPTED DENTAL ENVIRONMENT AMONG POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF PEDODONTICS AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY IN KARNATAKA.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Managing children with sensory sensitivities, such as those with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), poses a significant challenge in paediatric dental practice. Sensory Adapted Dental Environment (SADE) has been introduced as an innovative approach to create a calming and child-friendly dental setting, helping to reduce anxiety and improve treatment compliance. Despite its potential, the adoption of SADE depends largely on the awareness, attitudes, and clinical application by paediatric dentists. Exploring the knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) of postgraduate paediatric dental students regarding SADE is essential to identify gaps in training and implementation. Objective: This study aims to assess the KAP of SADE among postgraduate paediatric dental students, with a focus on understanding their preparedness to incorporate sensory adaptations in clinical practice. Methodology: A cross-sectional survey was conducted using a structured questionnaire distributed via Google Forms. The questionnaire comprised sections on knowledge, attitudes, and current practices regarding SADE. Responses from postgraduate paediatric dental students across various institutions in Karnataka were collected anonymously. Data were analysed descriptively to identify key trends, association and gaps. Results: Initial findings revealed a general awareness of SADE among respondents, but significant gaps were observed in its practical implementation. While students exhibited positive attitudes towards SADE, barriers such as lack of formal training, limited resources, and time constraints were commonly reported. Conclusion: This study highlights the need for structured training programs and resource allocation to promote the effective use of SADE in paediatric dental care, bridging the gap between knowledge and clinical practice.

Reg no:1325

Name: Dr. D.MEERA FATHIMA

Institution: RAGAS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: DOLLPLACEMENT TEST IN MINIATURE DENTAL SETUP- AS A TOOL TO ASSESS DENTAL ANXIETY OF CHILDREN WITH COMMUNICATION BARRIERS

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Fear and anxiety are the major obstacles in the management of Pediatric dental patients. The effective and efficient treatment depends on the alleviation of anxiety and fear of the child and developing trustworthy relationship with suggest the importance of pre-assessment of the fear and anxiety of the children, especially in children with communication challenges for whom communication is the major obstacle Aim: To evaluate the validity of doll placement test in miniature dental setup in assessing the children anxiety in dental operatory. Materials and methodology: This cross-sectional research was carried out in a dental institute in the department of pediatrics and preventive dentistry. The study protocol was explained to the parents of 3-7 year-old children. The anxiety scores were recorded using two methods ; Doll placement test in miniature dental office and RMS-Pictorial Scale (RMS-PS) during the same visit and results were compared. Reliability was assessed by the internal consistency using Cronbach's alpha and the test-retest was assessed using paired t-test, scatterplot, and coefficient correlation. The validity of Doll Placement test was assessed by correlating it with RMS-PS scale using Spearman's correlation coefficient Results: The internal consistency of Doll placement test was highly reliable . There was a strong correlation when

Doll Placement Test was compared with RMS-PS scale. Conclusion: The doll placement test using a miniature pediatric office aided us in determining the child's anxiety level during their first dental visit

Reg no:1418

Name: Dr. AURTHI E

Institution: INDIRA GANDHI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES PONDICHERRY

Title: The influence of virtual reality or augmented reality distraction techniques on child's dental anxiety – a systematic review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: AIM: To assess the effectiveness of virtual reality or augmented reality on dental anxiety among children aged 3-10 years. METHODS: A literature search was performed across Pubmed, Pubmed Central, Cochrane Library Scopus, Web of Science, Embase, Cinahl, Lilacs, Open Grey, Google Scholar and supplemented with a hand search to include pertinent literature from 1992 to till June 2024. Randomized Controlled Trials, non-randomised controlled trials and observational studies are included. Change in anxiety levels by Physiological measures like heart rate, Blood pressure and Anxiety scales like Venham picture test, Wong baker scale, Modified Child Dental Anxiety Scale, FLACC Behavioural Pain Assessment Scale were measured. The risk of bias for the included studies was evaluated using Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool for Randomized Controlled Trials (rob), ROBINS-1 tool for Non randomized control trial, Newcastle – Ottawa quality assessment scale for case control and cohort studies and the Modified Newcastle Ottawa scale was used to assess the risk of bias for cross sectional studies. RESULTS: The preliminary search resulted in 4333 articles from which 50 articles satisfied the inclusion criteria and were included in the systematic review. CONCLUSION: Virtual reality as well as augmented reality is a promising distraction technique for reducing dental anxiety during dental treatment. REFERENCES: 50

Reg no:1342

Name: Dr. MONIKA DUBEY

Institution: BHABHA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHOPAL

Title: Sub-ablative Laser Energy in Caries Prevention : Recent Advancement in Pediatric Dentistry - A Review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Aim: The aim of the study was to assess the effects of Laser with Sub-ablative energy for prophylactic intervention to reduce the caries incidence in Pediatric population and comparing Lasers with other traditional interventions (TPI's) when used alone or together with TPI such as Fluoride varnish etc. Methods: For a Systematic Review articles were selected using the Medline, Web of Science, Embase and Cochrane Data bases. The main terms used for search were : "Laser & Caries",

"Lasers & Caries Prevention", "Lasers & Acid resistance and Enamel", "Laser & Fluoride" and "Laser & Demineralization". Eligibility Criteria: Abstracts of the Articles identified by the search and all Articles that appeared to meet the Inclusion Criteria were selected and actual Articles were collected. Inclusion Criteria : 1. Study that relates use of Laser for Caries prevention. 2. Studies related with application of Topical Fluoride. 3. Study was published in a refereed professional or scientific journal. Exclusion Criteria: Case reports and single case studies. Studies on dentin and root surface. Result : Laser irradiation under specific conditions can change the crystallographic properties of apatite crystals increasing the acid resistance of Lased enamel. CO2 Lasers were most effective device in preventing acid demineralization. The combination of Lasers with TPI was more effective than Laser or Fluoride used alone. Conclusion: The available data after reviewing Articles suggests that Lasers combined with fluoride is a promising treatment in caries prevention. Despite some positive indications an inadequate level of evidence was found concerning Lasers effectiveness in preventing caries.

Reg no:1408

Name: Dr. DR. SOWMESHWARI CHARKA

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL HYDERABAD

Title: Comparative evaluation of efficiency of Mucosal massager, periorbital eye massager and VR glasses in reduction of Dental Anxiety in children.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Type: Paper presentation Title: Comparative evaluation of efficiency of Mucosal massager, periorbital eye massager and VR glasses in reduction of Dental Anxiety in children. Background: Dental anxiety is a frequent reason for reluctance in young children, leading to challenges in delivering effective dental treatment due to their uncooperative behaviour Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the efficacy of different behaviour management techniques while administering injectable LA with minimum pain perception and anxiety in children. Materials and Methods: An in-vitro study was conducted on 90 children, and were equally and randomly assigned to 3 groups. In Group I, a customized mucosal vibrator is applied at the injection site, and the needle is kept near the vibrator during the LA administration, and the vibration persisted for an additional 15 seconds after the needle was removed. In Group II, children are presented with the Periorbital Eye Massager while LA administration. In Group III, children are presented using VR glasses (3D) while LA administration. Pain and anxiety assessments were conducted using various scales and Physiological parameters such as pulse rate and oxygen saturation levels were recorded and the resultant data were systematically tabulated for subsequent statistical analysis Result: Pending Conclusion: Pending

Reg no:1413

Name: Dr. DIVYA V

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PATIALA

Title: Transforming Little Smiles: A Comprehensive Review of Techniques and Trends in Pediatric Anterior Esthetic Rehabilitation.

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Aim: The demand for anterior esthetic rehabilitation in pediatric dentistry has increased significantly due to emphasis on restoring not only function, but also esthetics in young patients. Development of advanced restorative materials and techniques enabled improved esthetic outcome. This comprehensive review aims to analyze the current techniques, trends, and materials in pediatric anterior esthetic rehabilitation, focusing on their clinical efficacy, success rate and patient satisfaction. Methods: A systematic review of studies published in last 10 years was performed. Inclusion criteria consist of randomized controlled trials, cohort studies and clinical trials evaluating anterior esthetic restoration outcomes in pediatric patients. Studies focusing on materials such as composite resins, strip crowns, shell crowns and bioactive restorative materials are included. Discussion on restorative techniques, materials used and clinical outcomes, including longevity, failure rates and esthetic outcomes are included. Result: The studies which have met inclusion criteria reveals the most commonly used material were composite resins and strip crowns with a considerable success rate. Advances in bioactive and minimally invasive restorative techniques showed promising results, with a decrease in failure rates and enhanced patient comfort. Despite these advances, challenges such as marginal discoloration and wear persist. Conclusion: Pediatric anterior esthetic rehabilitation has seen substantial improvements with the advent of new materials and techniques. Composite resins and strip crowns remain the gold standards, but ongoing advancements in bioactive materials offer future potential for enhanced durability and esthetic outcomes. Reference: Anterior crowns in pediatric dentistry: a review Bioactive materials in pediatric restorative dentistry: a literature review.

Reg no:1416

Name: Dr. DR POORANI V

Institution: INDIRA GANDHI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES PONDICHERRY

Title: Clinical and radiographic efficacy of resin-modified calcium silicate in vital pulp therapy of primary teeth : A systematic review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: AIM: To evaluate the Clinical and radiographic success rate of TheraCal LC and TheraCal PT as a medicament for vital pulp therapy in primary teeth METHODS: A comprehensive literature search was performed across Pubmed, Pubmed Central, Cochrane Library Scopus, Web Of Science, Embase, Cinahl, Lilacs, Open Grey, Google Scholar and supplemented with a hand search to include pertinent literature from 2011 to till date. Studies in which TheraCal LC and TheraCal PT is used as medicament for vital pulp therapy in primary teeth were included. Clinical outcomes assessed were of Pain, Swelling/abscess /fistula, Pathological mobility and Radiographic outcomes assessed were Internal or external root resorption, Furcal or periapical radiolucency, Dentin thickness and Widening of PDL. The risk of bias for all the included studies was evaluated using Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool for Randomized Controlled Trials (RoB) and ROBINS-1 tool for Non control trial. RESULTS : The preliminary search resulted in 838 articles from which 11 articles satisfied the inclusion criteria and

were included in the systematic review. Resin modified calcium silicates are used in direct and indirect pulp capping, pulpotomy. CONCLUSION: TheraCal can be regarded as a biocompatible alternative to formocresol when a cheaper and easier technique than MTA. Resin-free calcium silicate-based materials appear to be more favorable in the indirect pulp treatment of primary teeth, particularly in young-age groups that require long-term success

Reg no:1414

Name: Dr. SONA V

Institution: KANNUR DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: VALIDATION OF FAMILY IMPACT SCALE QUESTIONNAIRE AND THE IMPACT OF DENTAL TRAUMA ON THE FAMILIES OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Background: Traumatic dental Injury (TDI) is a common dental concern among children worldwide. TDI can also have a negative impact on quality of life QoL of children. Family Impact Scale (FIS) attempts to capture the influence of child's oral health under four domains. Objectives :To assess the validity and reliability of the Family Impact Scale (FIS) applied in Malayalam speaking parents after translation and cultural adaptation to Malayalam language and to evaluate the extent to which the family functioning is compromised by the child's oral condition. Methods : Kannur district has been divided into 4 zones namely, north, south, east and west. 2 schools were selected from each zone. Children were then selected from the selected schools according to the inclusion criteria. Traumatic dental injury examination was held at the school. As per the sample size 86 cases affected by dental trauma and 172 cases as controls were identified. Parents were invited to provide answers in a face-to-face interview. They were provided with a questionnaire. Questionnaire consists of questions regarding personal information, Traumatic dental injury, QoL assessment. Quality of life was measured using the M-Family Impact scale. Total T-FIS scores and scores for individual subscales were calculated as a simple sum of the response codes. Result :Data will be analysed using statistical software SPSS 20 software. After a descriptive analysis of the total T-FIS scores, the total mean T-FIS scores and those of the subgroups items will be analysed. Conclusion: Awaiting for test results

Reg no:1397

Name: Dr. ANJALI CHANDRAN

Institution: KANNUR DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: ASSOCIATION OF PRENATAL AND PERINATAL MATERNAL FACTORS WITH MOLAR INCISOR HYPOMINERALIZATION IN KANNUR DISTRICT: A CASE CONTROL STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Background: Molar incisor hypomineralization (MIH) is an acquired developmental defect of unknown etiology. There can be potential association between maternal factors and MIH in children. Objective: To determine the role of prenatal and perinatal maternal related factors in MIH. Methods: A case control study was conducted in patients selected based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria aged between 6 and 13 years of Kannur district, Kerala. All the patients were divided into control (n = 300) and study groups (n = 150) random sampling. A self-administered questionnaire was given to parents/guardians during the oral examination with the included items classified into prenatal factors related to pregnancy and perinatal factors. The selected study group were assessed using EAPD criteria for scoring MIH. Result: Data will be statistically analysed using chi-square test and multiple logistic regression analysis to examine the association between selected variables and MIH prevalence. Conclusion: Awaiting for test results.

Reg no:1388

Name: Dr. RESHMA B S

Institution: KANNUR DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Association Of Prenatal And Perinatal Maternal Factors With Early Childhood Caries In Kannur District-A Case Control Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Purpose-To determine the role in the Association Of Prenatal And Perinatal Maternal Factors With Early Childhood Caries In Kannur District-A Case Control Study Objective- to determine the prenatal maternal factors and perinatal maternal factors in ECC Methods: A case control study was conducted among 386 mothers of preschool children .Data were collected through an questionnaire survey ,using a structured proforma, among ten kindergarten schools in the Kannur district by the department of Pediatric And Preventive Dentistry, Kannur Dental College, Anjarakandy, Kannur.A systematic random sampling technique was used to select the study participants into two groups; a study group (n = 193) including children (cases) who were diagnosed with ECC (def > 0) and a control group (n = 193) which includes caries-free children (def = 0).The study will be explained to the parent in simple language and their consent will be taken. A structured questionnaire, adapted and modified from a prior study, will be used to collect socio- demographic characteristics, prenatal and perinatal history of the child's mother. Results: Data will be statistically analysed using appropriate statistical tests and logistic regression analysis to find association between ECC and prenatal and perinatal factors. Conclusion: Awaiting for test results.

Reg no:606

Name: Dr. SHRUSHTI DAGLI

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES GUJARAT

Title: Is ChatGPT Able To Assist Parents With Questions Regarding The Eruption Of Primary Teeth?

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Humans naturally think and act. AI chatbots like ChatGPT are becoming more successful at offering user friendly health information and services. Dental practitioners and patients are incorporating chatbots into their daily routines. Patients and dentists can use chatbots for questions and assistance with patient issues. This study aimed to evaluate the clarity, accuracy, comprehensiveness, and ease of recall concerning frequently asked questions about the eruption of primary teeth from a maternal viewpoint. **Objective:** This study seeks to assess the usefulness of ChatGPT in assisting parents with enquiries related to the eruption of primary teeth. **Materials and Methods:** The study design was a survey based and included a set of 17 questions, for which ChatGPT was interviewed from the perspective of an imaginary mother. Answers responded by ChatGPT were copied precisely and a Google survey form was designed. Survey form was validated and then sent to 15 pediatric dentists and their responses were mainly collected on the LikertTMs scale. Response obtained will be analyzed statistically. **Results:** Awaited **Conclusion:** Awaited

Reg no:1103

Name: Dr. JOYETA GHOSH

Institution: KALINGA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHUBANESWAR

Title: Taping the Path towards Recovery: A Novel Technique for Cleft Lip Patients

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction: Lip taping has been used commonly as a tissue approximation technique in cleft lip patients. Various types of lip taping procedures have been mentioned in literature which show inconsistent delivery of tension and lack of retention. Economic considerations are also not made. **Case Report:** This paper presentation describes a case in which we have advocated a novel technique using dynaplast and orthodontic elastics. The procedure resulted in good soft tissue approximation and good post-surgical healing. The parents also did not complain of any difficulty in the placement of the tape. **Unique features:** This paper focuses on the easy affordability, simple usage and constant delivery of tension of this taping technique which allows for good approximation of the soft tissues to facilitate for cleft lip surgery.

Reg no:1412

Name: Dr. PUVANA S

Institution: INDIRA GANDHI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES PONDICHERRY

Title: Salivary Cortisol as stress biomarker in Children aged 3 – 6 years undergoing dental treatment: A systematic review.

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Salivary Cortisol as stress biomarker in Children aged 3 – 6 years undergoing dental treatment: A systematic review. **AIM:** To evaluate the changes in Salivary Cortisol levels in Children aged 3 – 6 years undergoing dental treatment. **METHODS:** A comprehensive literature search was

performed across PubMed, PubMed Central, Cochrane Library, Scopus, Web of Science, Embase, Cinahl, Lilacs, Open Grey, Google Scholar and supplemented with a hand search to include pertinent literature from 1986 to till date. Studies that have assessed the levels of the salivary cortisol in children aged 3-6 years by using Behaviour modification techniques are included. Outcome assessed are Salivary cortisol levels to assess fear and anxiety in children. The risk of bias for included studies was evaluated using Newcastle - Ottawa quality assessment SCALE for case control studies and cohort studies. Modified Newcastle Ottawa scale for cross sectional studies. Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool for Randomized Controlled Trials and ROBINS-1 tool for Non randomized control trial. RESULTS: The preliminary search resulted in 1968 articles from which 10 articles satisfied the inclusion criteria and were included in the systematic review. CONCLUSION: Assessment of Salivary cortisol can be an easy-to-use, non-invasive, and reliable biomarker for measuring stress. Dental visit is associated with the presence of dental anxiety and stress in children and suggests behaviour modification and shaping. Significant correlation is present between the stress and salivary cortisol. It is important to predict child's behaviour in dental treatment, as dental fear acquired in childhood may persist to influence adult behaviour.

Reg no:1365

Name: Dr. ANKITA RAKESH TAPKIR

Institution: DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Regenerative Cytocompatibility of Calcium- silicate based materials.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background/Purpose: Human dental pulp stem cells (hDPSCs) are a promising source of multipotent mesenchymal stem cells, boasting high proliferation rates and multilineage differentiation potential. Despite the popularity of calcium silicate-based materials like Mineral Trioxide Aggregate (MTA), their limitations have spurred the search for alternatives. Baghdadite, a zirconium-enriched calcium silicate, has shown promise in enhancing human osteoblast multiplication, mineralization, and ossification. Angiogenesis plays a vital role in maintaining tooth homeostasis, supporting tooth vitality, and dental pulp regeneration. The In-Ovo Yolk Sac Model offers a convenient and efficient means of assessing the angiogenic potential of materials. However, a knowledge gap exists regarding Baghdadite's impact on hDPSC proliferation and differentiation. Bridging this gap is crucial for exploring Baghdadite's potential in direct pulp capping and pulpotomy applications. Objective: To check cytotoxicity, mineralization and angiogenic potential of Baghdadite, MTA and their combination. Methods: After characterization of hDPSCs, cytotoxicity of materials was evaluated using MTT assay. For demonstrating mineralization, after 21 days, the cells were fixed and stained with 2% alizarin red S stain and were quantified via measuring the absorbance at 570 nm on ELISA reader. To check the angiogenic potential, freshly fertilised Chick eggs were incubated and treated with different concentrations of Baghdadite, MTA and their combination along with a control group. Results: Baghdadite and its combination with MTA exhibited higher cell viability, mineralization and good angiogenic potential. Conclusion :. Baghdadite, MTA and its combination are biocompatible materials and can be used for dental treatment.

Reg no:718

Name: Dr. RAJASHI ROY

Institution: GURU NANAK INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH

Title: Mucocles in Focus: A Comprehensive Case Series

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: **Introduction:** Mucocles are benign lesions caused by mucous accumulation within a cystic structure, typically due to mucous gland obstruction. Although more common in adults, they can occur in children, presenting with varied symptoms. This case series explores the diverse presentations, management strategies, and outcomes of paediatric mucocles, offering insights for clinicians in diagnosis and treatment. **Clinical case:** Two cases a 6-year-old child and an 8-year-old child respectively presented with a fluctuant, painless, fluid filled cystic swelling in the lower lip. On palpation provisionally diagnosed as mucocele. Treatment plan involved soft tissue laser excision followed by biopsy and follow-up. **Conclusion:** Mucocles in children are benign lesions that may require surgery if symptoms persist or recurs. Early diagnosis and proper management are key to preventing complications. Laser removal offers benefits such as precision, reduced bleeding, faster healing, lower infection risk, and improved comfort, making it a preferred treatment among children.

Reg no:1410

Name: Dr. ARUNIM MONDAL

Institution: GURU NANAK INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH

Title: CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT OF CROWN FRACTURE VIA FRAGMENT REATTACHMENT

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: **INTRODUCTION :** Coronal fractures of anterior teeth are common and may complicate treatment planning. Reattaching the crown fragment is a conservative option that preserves tooth structure, provides good aesthetic outcomes, and reduces the need for more invasive procedures like crowns or veneers. **CLINICAL CASE:** A 11 year old female patient reported to the department of paediatric and preventive dentistry in our college with fractured mandibular lower central incisor(41) due to fall from the stairs. The patient had retrieved the fractured fragment and brought it in a milk container. Clinical and radiographic examinations revealed a horizontal fracture involving the enamel and dentin without exposing the pulp. The fractured fragment was reattached using light cure composite. Follow up done for 6 months. **CONCLUSION:** Reattachment of fractured tooth fragments offers a viable treatment restoring the tooth function and esthetics with the use of a very conservative and cost-effective approach.

Reg no:553

Name: Dr. SANJU GOOLAPPA BISAGUPPI

Institution: PMNM DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BAGALKOT

Title: Comparative evaluation of microhardness of four different composite materials after immersion in chlorhexidine mouthwash: In vitro study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: **ABSTRACT TITLE OF THE STUDY** Comparative evaluation of microhardness of four different composite materials after immersion in chlorhexidine mouthwash: In vitro study.

BACKGROUND: Mouthwashes are increasingly being used worldwide. However, these preparations are known to have a negative impact on composite resin dental restorations. In this study, we aim to evaluate the effect of mouthwashes on the microhardness of such restorations. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate and compare the microhardness of Charisma, Beautifil II, Fusion Ultra and Solare sculpt.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: Forty specimens will be separated into four groups of 10 teeth each & will be restored using 4 different composite restorative materials. Group 1: Charisma (Kulzer) Smart Composite Group 2: Beautifil II (Shofu) Group 3: Solare Sculpt (GC) Group 4: Fusion Ultra (Prevest DenPro) Ten specimens from each group will be cured and immersed in chlorhexidine mouthwash maintained at 37°C for 12 hours. All the samples will be subjected to Vicker's hardness tester for evaluation of microhardness. **RESULTS:** Data will be collected & statistically analyzed. **CONCLUSION:** Beautifil II is more resistant to chlorhexidine mouthwash with least hardness compared to other composite materials.

Reg no:1111

Name: Dr. SIMRAN R. DEORUKHKAR

Institution: DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PIMPRI PUNE

Title: Comparative efficacy of sugarfree oil-flavor and audiotape on pain perception and dental anxiety in children: A Randomized Clinical Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: **PURPOSE:** The success of any dental treatment in pediatric patient depends upon various factors, behavior management being one of them. The main aim of behavior management is to alleviate child's fear and anxiety during dental treatment. Recent new advances like music therapy and sugar analgesia have claimed to reduce anxiety before local anesthesia administration and hence a study was conducted to compare both. **OBJECTIVES:** To compare efficacy of music therapy and sugar free oil-flavor on pain perception before administration of local anesthesia in children. To compare efficacy of music therapy and sugar free oil-flavor on dental anxiety before administration of local anesthesia in children. **METHOD :** children were included in the study based on the inclusion criteria. Study will be explained and informed consent was taken. Vitals were recorded pre-operatively. Group A received music therapy while group B received sugar free oil-flavor before administration of local anesthesia. Inferior alveolar nerve block was given and vitals were recorded after administering the local anesthetic solution. Pain perception was measured using Wong- Baker

Faces pain scale pre and post operatively. RESULTS : Results were calculated and were during administration of local anesthesia.

Reg no:1088

Name: Ms. MANDALA PRAVALLIKA

Institution: VISHNU DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Title: COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF PHYSICO-MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF 3D VENEERS: AN IN-VITRO STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Many of the developmental disturbances involving enamel & dentin may cause aesthetic concerns in early childhood thereby compromising OHRQL. Therefore, the aesthetic treatment is one of the primary concerns in early growing phases where permanent prosthetic crowns cannot be delivered. Hence, minimally invasive strategy like veneers can be considered. With the advent of CAD/CAM & printed resins, there is a feasible, economical prosthesis like 3D printed veneers, whose durability is mainly determined by Physico-mechanical properties. Hence, an invitro study is planned AIM: To evaluate the Physico- mechanical properties of veneers fabricated using 3D printed resin. METHODOLOGY: A left maxillary central incisor typodont model was scanned using Meditt intra oral scanner, followed by window type of veneer preparation. A putty wash impression was made following which 40 master dies were poured using type IV die stone. STL file was used for fabrication of veneer. 40 3D printed veneers, of which 10 samples were subjected to marginal gap using microscope and these images were subjected to Image J analysis. Microhardness was measured by Vickers microhardness tester. Among physical properties colour stability & surface roughness were measured using spectrophotometer and surface profilometer respectively. 30 samples were immersed in 3 different beverages (10 in each) and evaluated for both parameters simultaneously at baseline, after 24 hours, 7th day and 15th day time intervals. Obtained data is subjected to statistical analysis using paired t- test & ANOVA. RESULTS: Study is currently in progress & results will be presented in conference.

Reg no:622

Name: Dr. SHREE AGARWAL

Institution: PMNM DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BAGALKOT

Title: “Chewing Secrets” – Decoding the Correlation between Chewing Side Preference & Associated Factors in Pediatric Patients: An Observational study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: “Chewing Secrets” – “Decoding the Correlation between Chewing Side Preference & Associated Factors in Pediatric Patients: An Observational study. **Background & Purpose:** Chewing side preference of a person occurs when mastication is performed consistently on the same side. In pediatric dentistry, identifying a child’s chewing side preference is crucial as early diagnosis of preferred chewing side plays a significant role in reducing the occurrence of dental caries, craniofacial development, occlusal harmony and has likeliness to prevent unilateral chewing patterns. **Objective:** To check the correlation between chewing side preference along with oral hygiene status & dental caries in 3-12-year-old children. **Methods:** The study will include 40 subjects: Group A: 20 children – 3-5 years (primary dentition) Group B: 20 children- 6-12 years (mixed dentition). Chewing side preference test was conducted & deft/DMFT along with OHI-S index was recorded in all the subjects. The test is performed by giving the subjects one piece of chewing gum(sugar-free) to chew. The significant association between the chewing side & oral factors was decoded. **Results:** There was a statistical significance noted between chewing side and age. Also, the significance was high in relation to caries index, but not much significant when noted for oral hygiene index. **Conclusion:** Evaluation of chewing side preference should be a part of routine dental examination, especially in primary & mixed dentitions as it has an impact on oral health & development of a child by indicating a tendency to favor the unilateral side during activities.

Reg no:672

Name: Dr. PRAGADESH G

Institution: CHETTINAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE TAMIL NADU

Title: Effect of Naringenin on remineralisation of artificially induced caries on primary molar – an Invitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: AIM The aim of this study is to evaluate and compare the remineralization potential of flavonoid Naringenin from orange peel (Citrus sinensis) and sodium mono-fluorophosphate on artificially induced caries like lesion of primary molar teeth in an invitro environment. **MATERIALS AND METHODS** 30 freshly extracted primary molar teeth will be subjected to a demineralization cycle using glacial acetic acid for 72 hours. After demineralization the sample teeth will be divided into 3 groups with 10 teeth per group. The demineralized teeth will be immersed in artificial saliva for 14 days to simulate the pH of the oral cavity. Application of the control and test agents Group 1 – “No remineralization treatment, Group -II sodium mono-fluorophosphate , and Group – III naringenin extract from grape seeds (Citrus sinensis) will be done twice daily for 14 days. The Vickers enamel microhardness testing (VEMH) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) image will be obtained at baseline, after demineralization and after remineralization and were subjected to analysis. **RESULTS** One way ANOVA testing will be done for VEMH and the SEM images will be compared among the three groups.

Reg no:278

Name: Dr. ABISHEK.C.B

Institution: CHETTINAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE TAMIL NADU

Title: role of IOT in pedodontics

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: introduction: Internet of Things (IoT) is considered as an ecosystem that contains smart objects equipped with sensors, networking and processing technologies integrating and working together to provide an environment in which smart services are taken to the end users. The IoT is leading numerous benefits into the human life through the environment wherein smart services are provided to utilize every activity anywhere and anytime.

Reg no:365

Name: Dr. PREKSHA KHARE

Institution: PEOPLES DENTAL ACADEMY MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Understanding Effects Of Prescribed Drugs On Material Color Stability In Pediatric Dental Practice

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Abstract Background: In both social and professional contexts aesthetic appearance is very crucial. In Pediatric dentistry, various materials like composite resin, glass ionomer, compomers and zirconia-reinforced GIC are commonly used to restore decayed areas in both anterior and posterior teeth. To keep a tooth restoration aesthetically pleasing, it's important to maintain its colour stability throughout its functional life. Extrinsic and intrinsic stains from factors like incomplete polymerization and frequent consumption of food, drinks or medicated syrups contribute to discolouration in dental restorations. Objective: To evaluate effect of Amoxicillin on the colour stability of Resin-modified GIC, Nanofill Composite and Zirconia-Reinforced GIC. To compare and evaluate colour stability amongst the 3 groups Materials and Methods: Resin-modified GIC, Nanofill composite and Zirconia-Reinforced GIC were used in the study for preparing the required specimen. A total of 150 cylindrical discs (8mm—2mm) were prepared with the above-mentioned restorative materials in a split Teflon mould. Out of 150 samples 50 samples of each group were evaluated for colour stability test These specimens were immersed in 4 different liquid medications and 1 control group. Colour of the samples were recorded using spectrophotometer. Results: Awaited.

Reg no:512

Name: Dr. SHRAVANKUMAR

Institution: P.M.N.M. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BAGALKOT

Title: Comparative evaluation of remineralization potential of S.D.F. and Bioactive Varnish on teeth enamel.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: **Abstract Title:** Comparative evaluation of remineralization potential of S.D.F. and Bioactive Varnish on tooth enamel. **Background & Purpose:** Dental caries is the most common disease affecting many children. The first stage of the disease, known as incipient caries lesion, affects the tooth's enamel surface. These caries lesion can be treated noninvasively by applying remineralizing substances to the enamel surface, such as fluoride varnish, silver diamine fluoride (S.D.F.), GIC, etc. **Objective:** To compare and evaluate the remineralization potential of S.D.F. and Bioactive varnish. **Methods:** 20 teeth will be selected and initial baseline surface microhardness will be tested using Vicker's hardness test. The enamel surface of all the teeth will be subjected to formation of artificial caries by immersing in demineralising solution for 7 days. After which the microhardness will be tested. Later on, the 20 samples will be separated into 2 groups. 10 teeth to group 1 (using S.D.F.) and 10 teeth to group 2 (using Bioactive varnish) for remineralizing up to 7 days. After which, the microhardness test will be conducted. **Results:** The results showed that the remineralization potential of Bioactive Varnish is as similar of that S.D.F. **Conclusion:** The study showed that the remineralization potential of both S.D.F. and Bioactive Varnish were similar and both can be used to avoid the further progression of Caries.

Reg no:621

Name: Dr. DR SANMATI S KORISHETTI

Institution: M.R.A. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Efficacy of Contemporary Distraction Tools and Multifaceted distraction techniques in Pediatric Dentistry: Using Magic Thumb Trick and Inflated Balloon Technique.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: **INTRODUCTION:** **Objective:** To evaluate the effectiveness of non-pharmacological distraction tools in reducing anxiety and discomfort in pediatric dental patients. **Background:** Pediatric patients often experience dental anxiety. Techniques like the magic thumb trick and balloon inflation can serve as engaging distractions to improve the patient experience. **METHOD:** 1. Patient Recruitment **Sample size of 40** , age group of 4 to 9 years, visiting for routine dental procedure. 2. Intervention Groups: **Group A:** Magic thumb trick performed by dentist. **Group B:** Inflated balloon technique done by the patients. 3. Baseline Assessment **Record Anxiety levels** measured using a standardized scale (e.g., Wong-Baker Faces Pain Scale) and heart rate. **Divide participants** into groups randomly. 4. Pre-Procedural Execution **Anxiety levels** measured using a standardized scale (e.g., Wong-Baker Faces Pain Scale). **Heart rate** monitored before the procedure. 5. Procedure Execution **Standard dental procedure** performed. **Using distraction techniques** accordingly. 6. Post-Procedure Assessment **Reassess anxiety levels** (e.g., Wong-Baker Faces Pain Scale) and heart rate. 7. Duration: **2-week study period**. 8. Data Analysis **Pre-Procedural, during the procedure, Post intervention** will be compared. **RESULT** **Result is awaited**

Reg no: 1202

Name: Dr. ANERI ACHARYA

Institution: JAIPUR DENTAL COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

Title: Invisalign first as treatment procedure in pediatric dentistry

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background: Invisalign First is clear aligner treatment designed for patients in the mixed dentition phase. It aims to address mild to moderate malocclusions, promoting dental and skeletal development without the need for traditional methods. Clinical Case: A 9-year-old patient presented with developing class 2 malocclusion with overjet. The patient's primary concern was esthetics, was apprehensive with conventional methods. After comprehensive clinical and radiographic examination, Invisalign First were recommended to correct malocclusion and guide the eruption of permanent teeth. The patient's treatment included aligners designed to gradually shift teeth into the correct positions while addressing overjet and aligning the arches. The patient showed good compliance, with minimal discomfort. Follow-up: After 6 months, the patient's alignment improved significantly, with overjet correction, and both dental and esthetic concerns addressed. Conclusion: Invisalign First provides an effective, comfortable, and aesthetically appealing treatment for pediatric patients, ensuring proper development and minimizing the need for future interventions.

Reg no:728

Name: Dr. SHREYA TIWARI

Institution: INDIRA GANDHI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES PONDICHERRY

Title: Impact of Audio and Audiovisual Distraction on Dental Anxiety in Children with Intellectual Disability- A Systematic Review and Meta Analysis

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: TITLE: Impact of Audio and Audiovisual Distraction on Dental Anxiety in Children with Intellectual Disability- A Systematic Review and Meta Analysis. AIM: To evaluate impact of audio and audiovisual distraction on dental anxiety in children and adolescents with intellectual disability. METHODS: A comprehensive search was conducted across various databases. The eligibility criteria comprised of children and adolescents with intellectual disability aged 3-18 years undergoing dental treatment with or without intervention, that is, audio or audiovisual distraction. The comparison was done in children with intellectual disability or typically developing children. The primary outcome was the measure of success of the intervention. Articles were selected based on titles and abstracts considering the eligibility criteria. Duplicates were removed and articles that met the eligibility criteria were retrieved. Data was extracted by using custom extraction forms. The risk of bias was appraised by using the Cochrane Collaboration risk-of-bias tool. RESULTS: The preliminary search identified 1532 articles out of which twelve articles satisfied the selection criteria. 2 studies included audio distraction techniques and 10 included audiovisual distraction. Risk of bias was evaluated where 6 studies had high risk of bias, 5 had some concerns and 1 had low risk of bias. Forest plots were generated based on following parameters-pulse rate, Venham's anxiety scale, Frankl scale, anxiety and cooperation scale and children's dental behaviour rating scale. CONCLUSION:

Audio and audiovisual distraction could be useful technique in managing children with intellectual disability as well as typically developing children. REFERENCES: 14 references.

Reg no:825

Name: Dr. RITIKA SABAT

Institution: INDIRA GANDHI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES PONDICHERRY

Title: Evaluating effectiveness of passive virtual reality distraction in reducing dental anxiety pediatric dental patients – A systematic review and meta-analysis

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Aim- The aim of the systematic review was to evaluate the effectiveness of virtual reality in reducing dental anxiety in children undergoing dental treatment Method - A search was conducted across various databases and supplemented with a hand search to include pertinent literature from inception till April 2024. Children and adolescents in the age group of 3-18 years undergoing dental treatment with passive virtual reality as intervention were included in this review. Randomized control trials with dental anxiety as the primary outcome and Cooperative Dental Behavior, Pain and Treatment Duration as secondary outcome was recorded in the included study. The risk of bias for all the studies was evaluated using Cochrane risk of bias 2 tool Results – The preliminary search resulted in 7568 articles from which 22 articles satisfied the inclusion criteria and were included in the systematic review. Overall risk of bias for 19 studies had some concerns, while for 3 studies it was high risk of bias. 12 studies recorded pulse rate as a physiological parameter for measuring anxiety, out of which 7 studies showed significant decrease in anxiety levels on use of virtual reality. Children were calmer and more cooperative with virtual reality distraction. Conclusion- Virtual reality can be used as anxiety reducing techniques among children during dental treatment References - 37

Reg no:1406

Name: Dr. PREETHI S R

Institution: IGIDS

Title: PREVALENCE OF SLEEP DISORDERED BREATHING AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH MALOCCLUSION IN 7 TO 12YEAR OLD CHILDREN IN PUDUCHERRY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is a commonly encountered form of sleep-disordered breathing in children, and malocclusion is a common craniofacial condition seen in children. The tongue position and posture alterations of the head and neck that children with sleep-disordered breathing frequently encounter may impair the balance of the oral and peri-oral muscles. This imbalance may adversely affect the development of the cranium and dental occlusion. Objective: This study aimed to assess the prevalence of Sleep Disordered Breathing and the association of Sleep Disordered Breathing with malocclusion in 7 to 12 year old children of Puducherry Methods: A cross-

sectional observational study was conducted on 700 children and data was collected using the Pediatric Sleep Questionnaire for the assessment of the prevalence of Sleep Disordered Breathing. Malocclusion was assessed by evaluating the facial profile, lip competency, Angle's molar relationship, and variations in the overjet and overbite. Results: The prevalence of Sleep Disordered Breathing was found to be 12.3% and Sleep Disordered Breathing was found to be associated with convex profile, increased overjet and overbite, and Angle's class II molar relationship. Conclusion: The anatomical features of children with Sleep-Disordered Breathing frequently resemble those of malocclusion. The detrimental effects of both malocclusion and Sleep-Disordered Breathing can be avoided with early detection and intervention in children.

Reg no:560

Name: Dr. PRAJAKTA BRAHMANKAR

Institution: P.M.N.M. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BAGALKOT

Title: Impact of screen dependency disorder on physical activity and sleep bruxism in 4-8 yr old children of Bagalkot district

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: BACKGROUND - Bruxism, is the habitual grinding, gnashing or clenching of teeth at times other than for the mastication of food. The condition has been variously attributed to dental, systemic or psychological factors. Considering the negative impact that screen dependency has, it is thought that it is a conditioning factor for the appearance and development of different disorders such as bruxism and it also impacts physical activity. OBJECTIVE – To evaluate the correlation between screen time & its affect on physical activity and sleep bruxism. METHOD – The study was conducted among 100 parents of children aged 4-8 years visiting department of pediatric & preventive dentistry of PMNM dental college, Bagalkot. A questionnaire containing questions about time spent on physical activity & frequency of possible sleep bruxism was assessed with the children sleep habit questionnaire. Screen dependency was noted in hours/day. RESULTS – Screen time has mild association between the presence of bruxism and the practice of physical activity.

Reg no:574

Name: Dr. SAGUN AGGARWAL

Institution: AB SHETTY DENTAL COLLAGE MANGALORE

Title: Dermatoglyphics and Dental Caries: Exploring Links in Visually Impaired Children- A Novel Insight

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Dermatoglyphics“the study of fingerprint patterns”has been explored as a potential non-invasive tool to predict susceptibility to various health conditions, including dental caries, especially for populations at higher risk of caries, like visually impaired

children, where oral health maintenance may be challenging. The link is based on the fact that both dermatoglyphic patterns and the development of teeth and oral tissues are influenced by genetic and environmental factors during the same prenatal period. Despite evidence connecting dermal patterns to caries, research on sensory-impaired children remains unexplored. AIM: The purpose of this study is to investigate the correlation between dermatoglyphic patterns and dental caries in visually impaired children. METHODS: The study examined 48 visually impaired children aged 8-15 years, residing in Mangalore, divided into two groups: 24 with dental caries and 24 caries-free. Dermatoglyphic patterns were recorded employing the standardized Cummins and Midlo method, with subsequent analysis to classify the ridge configurations into three fundamental types: (1) whorls, (2) loops, and (3) arches. Oral health status was evaluated using the WHO Oral Health Assessment Form for Children (2013), and dental caries experience was assessed following the ICDAS criteria (2015). RESULTS: Results are awaited. CONCLUSIONS: Conclusion will be derived.

Reg no:941

Name: Dr. RADHIKA KULKARNI

Institution: FACULTY OF DENTAL SCIENCES RAMAIAH UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

Title: Effect of Low Level LASER Therapy In Managing Anxious Children Before and After Administration of Local Anaesthesia: A Clinical Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background/ Purpose: Low Level LASER Therapy (LLLT) is proving to be a successful treatment option children to stimulate conventional acupuncture points. This procedure is painless, non-invasive, atraumatic, simple to conduct, and free from the risk of cross-infection. Objective 1. To evaluate the effect of LLLT on on-mode at GV20 acupoint to reduce anxiety before and after administration of Local Anaesthesia (LA) 2. To evaluate the effect of LLLT on off-mode at GV20 acupoint to reduce anxiety before and after administration of LA 3. To compare the effectiveness of LLLT in reducing the anxiety level in on mode and off mode at GV20 acupoint Methods: The level of anxiety in patients requiring local anaesthesia as part of dental treatment was asked to report their dental anxiety by denoting the face that best represents their level of fear using the Faces version of the Modified Child Dental Anxiety Scale, and the pulse and heart rate was recorded using a pulse oximeter before administration of local anaesthesia. Low-level LASER acupuncture was performed on on-mode at acupoint GV20 for one minute, followed by local anaesthesia, which was given by another operator. The level of anxiety of the patient was evaluated using the Faces version of the Modified Child Dental Anxiety Scale, and the pulse was checked using a pulse oximeter. A similar procedure was performed in the control group with sham LASER. The effectiveness of low level LASER therapy was compared in on and off mode at GV 20 acupoint. Results and Conclusion: Awaited

Reg no:587

Name: Dr. PRATHYUSHA M LAL

Institution: SREE ANJANEYA MEDICAL TRUST CALICUT

Title: Assessment of Difficulties in Treating Pediatric Patients by General Dentist-A Cross- sectional Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background/Purpose: A child under 3 year of age does not have the ability to cope up with dental treatment and the dental fear is greater in younger children than older children , often the general dentist have difficulty in providing proper dental care Aim: The objective of this paper is to describe and discuss the most commonly occurring limits in care provision between a dentist and a child. Methods: Study will be conducted as an online questionnaire survey among General dentist ,assessing the difficulties faced by general dentist in treating children Result: Yet to be obtained Conclusion: Yet to be obtained

Reg no:1291

Name: Dr. NEVIA

Institution: AMRITA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY KERALA

Title: Decoding Dental Care in Pediatric ADNFLE with CHRNA4 Mutation

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Genetic mutations can significantly influence systemic and oral health. This case highlights the impact of a CHRNA4 gene mutation, associated with nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy, immune dysregulation, and eosinophilia, on pediatric dental care. The mutation, coupled with autoimmune encephalitis, Takayasu arteritis, and chronic immunosuppression, presents unique challenges. Clinical Case: An 11-year-old female with a CHRNA4 gene mutation and systemic involvement (vasculitis, renal impairment) presented with grossly decayed teeth and recurrent oral ulcers. Treatment included root canal therapy for non-vital permanent molars and atraumatic extractions, with preventive measures like fluoride therapy and customized oral hygiene protocols. Interdisciplinary collaboration was essential to address complications from immunosuppressive therapy and systemic conditions. Conclusions: The CHRNA4 gene mutation necessitates tailored dental care to prevent complications and support healing. Clinical Implications: Dentists must integrate genetic and systemic insights into comprehensive pediatric care to optimize outcomes.

Reg no:648

Name: Dr. YEMINENI HOTANATHA SAI SRINIVAS

Institution: A.B. SHETTY MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES KARNATAKA

Title: Revolutionizing Dental Trauma Care: PRF Revascularization for Ellis Class III Fractures with open apex

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Traumatic dental injuries are prevalent in paediatric dentistry, with Ellis Class III fractures often affecting enamel, dentin, and pulp. Platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) revascularization is a pivotal technique for promoting apexogenesis and root closure in immature teeth. **Clinical Case:** Patient with chief complaint of broken teeth in upper anterior region due to trauma is examined. On examination, she has Ellis class III fracture with open apex Nolla's stage IX. **Diagnostic evaluation:** Radiographic evaluation and electric pulp vitality test. **Treatment:** Biomechanical preparation done and revascularization done with PRF (Injectable and leukocyte) and restored with MTA and GIC type IX and kept under 6 month follow up. **Conclusion:** PRF-mediated revascularization effectively manages open-apex Ellis Class III fractures, preserving vitality and promoting apexogenesis.

Reg no:765

Name: Dr. SNEHA PANAMGIPALLI

Institution: DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: A Novel In-Ovo Approach for Angiogenesis Research: The Yolk Sac Model for Vascular Therapeutics.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** SHED are a source of multipotent stem cells for pediatric dentistry. Angiogenesis, where new blood vessels are formed from existing ones, is a critical aspect of tissue development and wound healing. The yolk sac membrane (YSM) provides a novel in-ovo model to study angiogenesis due to its rich vascular network and accessibility. Here we explore its potential as a platform for investigating angiogenic mechanisms and therapeutic decisions when exposed to SHED. This research aims to understand how pulp therapy materials influence not only cell survival and osteogenic differentiation but also the regenerative processes crucial for tissue recovery. **OBJECTIVE:** To assess the angiogenic potential of Ultra-Blend plus, TheraCal PT and NeoPUTTY on SHED using a Yolk Sac Model. **METHODS:** MSCs from SHED were isolated by the Explant method, characterized by flow cytometry. Evaluation of cytotoxicity of test material was done on stem cells using MTT Assay. Calcium matrix deposition was evaluated via Alizarin Red staining. Angiogenic potential of treated SHED-conditioned media used YSM assay after 48 hours of incubation. Analysing blood vessel formation by imaging then assessing using ImageJ imaging software was done. **RESULTS:** No cytotoxicity was observed with any of the materials, with encouraged cell proliferation. All materials induced osteogenic differentiation and demonstrated significantly higher pro-angiogenic potential in in-ovo YSM assay. **CONCLUSION:** In-Ovo Yolk Sac Model is an easily available, less elaborate and less time-consuming model that can be used efficiently without any kind of special training to check the angiogenic potential of pulp capping materials.

Reg no:584

Name: Dr. NAMRATA LEDEY

Institution: NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE MAHARASHTRA

Title: Don't Crack Under Pressure

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Aim: To evaluate and compare the vertical root fracture resistance of molar teeth obturated with different obturating materials. **Materials and methods:** In this in-vitro comparative study, extracted teeth were randomly selected and were allocated to five groups depending on the type of material used for obturation. Group I: Control (no obturation) Group II: Metapex Group III: Metapex with absorbable gelatin sponge Group IV: Zinc oxide eugenol Group V: Endoflas Mechanical hand preparation was performed based on the routine root canal preparation principles of teeth with H-files no greater than size 30. Irrigation with a solution containing 1% sodium hypochlorite and 17% ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid was carried out for each canal. After instrumentation, the canals were irrigated with normal saline. The root canals were dried with paper points and then obturated with the materials according to the groups. Fracture resistance was tested using a universal testing machine with a custom-made spreader (0.8 mm tip). A slowly increasing vertical force was applied at 0.5 mm/min. The fracture resistance value for each sample was recorded. Data were analyzed statistically using one-way ANOVA and post hoc tests. **Results:** It was found that the teeth obturated with different materials had significant fracture resistance. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that Zinc oxide eugenol, Metapex and Endoflas play an important role in substituting the lost part of the tooth structure and provide reinforcement to the remaining tooth structure to some extent.

Reg no:1405

Name: Dr. BHAGYASHREE BHOI

Institution: PADMASHREE DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title: Prevalence of dental caries in association with oral hygiene practice in children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Title : Prevalence of dental caries and its relation with oral hygiene practice in children in Mumbai city **Background :** Dental caries is one of the most common chronic disease affecting children worldwide, significantly impacting their quality of life and overall health of children. Oral hygiene practices play important role in the prevention of dental caries, plaque accumulation, and gingival diseases. Numerous studies have been conducted on the prevalence of dental caries in children; however, oral health dynamics are constantly evolving due to changing lifestyles, dietary habits, and access to oral health care services. it is important to understand current trends in oral hygiene practices affect children's dental health. This study aims to provide updated and region-specific data on the prevalence of dental caries and gingival health in children aged 5â€“15 years in Mumbai city. **Aim:** To assess the prevalence of dental caries and oral hygiene practises. among school children aged 5â€“15 years in Mumbai city. **Objective:** To assess the relationship between oral hygiene practices and the prevalence of dental caries, plaque and gingival health among the study population. **Material and Method:** An epidemiological questionnaire based study .the questionnaire

contained age, gender, DMFT, deft, plaque and gingival index and questions about oral hygiene measures. This study was conducted among 1500 children aged between 5–15 years from two selected schools in Mumbai city. These were recorded, tabulated and will be statistical analysed to evaluate the relation between caries, plaque and oral hygiene measures.

Reg no:111

Name: Dr. SUSMIT DUTTA

Institution: HALDIA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH WEST BENGAL

Title: A Cross sectional online survey about knowledge, attitude, and practice of Regenerative Endodontic Procedures among dentists in West Bengal

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Purpose: Regenerative Endodontic Therapy has opened a new horizon in the management of immature teeth with necrotic pulp tissues compared to traditional calcium hydroxide apexification or mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) apical plug techniques. The conventional methods fail to qualitatively improve root dentinal wall dimensions and teeth are further weakened by the materials used in such techniques. This study is aimed to assess the knowledge, experience and the practice of regenerative endodontic procedures among dentists treating pediatric patients in West Bengal.

Objective: To study the level of awareness, current state of knowledge, and opinions towards regenerative endodontic procedures (REP™s) amongst the dentists of West Bengal. Materials and Methods: A validated questionnaire has been formulated in Google Forms and will be distributed to dental practitioners electronically via email and WhatsApp Messenger application across West Bengal. Results: This is an ongoing study, expected to end by 10th Jan 2025. Conclusion: The data will show whether practitioners are willing to adapt REP™s in practice; whether there is any lack of awareness and knowledge regarding the procedure. This survey will also indicate about the fact that if there is any need for more stem cell collection centers to improve accessibility and need for training workshops programs regarding the procedures.

Reg no:372

Name: Dr. MARY VERGHESE

Institution: SRI VENKATESWARAA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL RESEARCH CENTRE PONDICHERRY

Title: BRIDGING TECHNOLOGY AND ORAL HEALTHCARE :A CROSS-SECTIONAL KAP STUDY OF INSTITUTIONAL DENTISTS

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Digital dentistry has revolutionized the way dental treatment is offered to patients. It™s become essential for dentist to be well-informed about this technology to improve the quality of care offered and increase patient satisfaction. The use of computer-aided

design/computer-aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM) technology offers numerous benefits over conventional methods. These benefits include improved speed and simplicity, superior restoration quality, fewer steps required, time savings, and an easier procedure compared to traditional methods involved in creating a prosthesis. These tools revolutionize dental practice by streamlining processes and offering advanced diagnostic and treatment capabilities. Aim: In institutional dentist to identify the trends, gaps and area of improvement of digital dentistry. Materials & methods : Institutional dentist from Puducherry constituted our study sample, with a sample of 60 dentist. A 22-item questionnaire with four sections was employed for data collection. Statistical analysis: The collected data were revised, coded, and analysed using SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 26 . descriptive statistics were presented by frequency percentage, mean and SD. Chi square test used to analyse association between categorical variables. Correlation analysis used to assess relationship between variables. Regression analysis examined the factors influencing dentistsâ€™ attitude towards digital dentistry.

Reg no:422

Name: Dr. NEHA AGGARWAL

Institution: SUBHARATI DENTAL COLLEGE MEERUT UTTAR PRADESH

Title: MTA Apexification, Conventional V/s Putty, A case series

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Introduction: Managing immature teeth with necrotic pulp is challenging due to the lack of an apical barrier, making apexification with conventional MTA effective but hindered by handling and setting issues, whereas MTA putty offers improved handling, faster setting, and better adaptability as a promising alternative Clinical Case: Present case series compares the management of two cases involving immature root ends, highlighting successful healing achieved through the use of newer putty material MTA, compared with conventional as an apical barrier in the apexification procedure with 6-9 months follow up Conclusion: Single-visit apexification with putty MTA is effective for open apices, offering ease of use, good sealing, faster setting, and improved patient comfort and outcomes.

Reg no:974

Name: Dr. PRIYA JAYANT GORE

Institution: PADMASHREE DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title: To evaluate the effectiveness of acupressure to manage gagging during maxillary impression-making in 5-12-year-old children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** The gag reflex is a natural defence mechanism that prevents objects from entering the respiratory tract. It can interfere with dental procedures and may cause patients to avoid the dentist due to discomfort. Studies have found that the prevalence of gagging ranges from 6% in children and adolescents to as high as 49% in adults. Several strategies are employed to address the challenging gag reflex and facilitate dental care acceptance which also includes complementary medicine therapies such as hypnosis and acupressure. Acupressure is a non-invasive and economical method used in dentistry primarily to control the gag reflex, with key anti-gagging points identified as CV24 and P6. **Aim:** To evaluate the effectiveness of acupressure to manage gagging during maxillary impression-making in 5-12-year-old children **OBJECTIVES** 1. To determine the effectiveness of acupressure in control of the gag reflex using Gagging severity index (GSI) 2. To determine the effectiveness of acupressure in the reduction of anxiety using the Facial image scale(FIS) 3. success of acupressure in maxillary impression-making using the Gagging-related Impression Success Scale (GISS) **Methodology:** The study is a single-blind, randomized controlled clinical trial with two parallel groups, Group 1-Point P6 and Group 2- Control; Including 60 children between 5 and 12 years of age requiring maxillary alginate impressions. **Results & Observations:** The data obtained will be subjected to descriptive statistics such as mean, median and standard deviation with appropriate inferential statistical tests applied after checking normality of the data. **Conclusion:** The conclusion will be based on results obtained.

Reg no:615

Name: Dr. SONAL SANJAY MALI

Institution: PADMASHREE DR. D.Y.PATIL MEDICAL COLLEGE NAVI MUMBAI

Title: Dancing Ears: A Tool to Distract and Alleviate Dental Anxiety in Pediatric Dental Patients

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: **Introduction:** Despite evolving trends in dentistry, anxiety and feeling of fear still persists for dental treatment in general population, especially in children and adolescents. Dental care providers used different techniques to manage patient's anxiety like traditional behavior management, music, magic tricks, eyeglass systems, in-ear headphones, gaming consoles, videos and systematic desensitization. Distraction is identified as much safer, effective and an inexpensive tool, where the child's aggressive or non-cooperative behaviour can be ameliorated by diverting their attention by various methods which are attractive to them. Since animal themed interactive toys and headgears are fun and divert kid's minds; hence incorporating them as a distraction tool might be suitable for anxious children in order to create a positive dental experience. **Aim:** Assess effectiveness of friendly animal themed headgear on dental anxiety and behaviour of the child during dental procedures. **Methodology:** 60 children, 4-7 years with Frankl behaviour Rating:2,3; visiting for oral prophylaxis, fluoride varnish application. After informed consent; using simple randomization; were assigned to three research groups; Group A: Control, Group B: Child used a mirror to observe treatment performed, Group C: Child wore animal themed headgear and held a mirror. For all groups Facial Image Scale was used to record dental anxiety pre-treatment and post treatment, pulse rate was recorded at baseline, during treatment, after treatment and Frankl Behaviour Rating Scale was used to assess behaviour of child before and during treatment. **Result and conclusion:** Subjected to statistical analysis

Reg no:582

Name: Dr. SOWMY M P

Institution: PRIYADARSHINI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMIL NADU

Title: UNIVERSAL BONDS UNDER THE FOCUS OF MINUSCULE- A SEM STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: AIM To evaluate the interfacial micromorphology between restorative materials and dentin in primary teeth using various 8th-generation adhesive systems, employing Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) analysis to highlight the importance of achieving reliable and durable bonding interfaces. **MATERIALS AND METHODS** The study will utilize multiple 8th-generation adhesive systems, which are universal, self-etching, and feature dual-cure polymerization. These adhesives integrate etching, priming, and bonding into a single bottle and incorporate nanosized fillers to enhance resin monomer penetration and hybrid layer thickness. Primary teeth samples will be prepared using self-etch, selective-etch, and total-etch techniques. SEM analysis will be conducted to assess the micromorphology at the adhesive-dentin interface, focusing on hybrid layer formation, resin tag penetration, and smear layer management. **RESULTS** The findings are expected to demonstrate that the nanosized fillers and self-etching properties of 8th-generation adhesives significantly improve the mechanical properties and durability of the bonding interface. SEM analysis will reveal variations in hybrid layer thickness, resin tag morphology, and adhesive penetration across different techniques (self-etch, selective-etch, and total-etch). **CONCLUSION** The study will underscore the clinical efficacy of 8th-generation adhesive systems in achieving durable and reliable bonding interfaces for primary teeth restorations. The incorporation of nanosized fillers and flexibility in etching techniques offers improved adhesive properties and enhanced outcomes in restorative and pediatric dentistry.

Reg no:241

Name: Dr. AAYUSHI PRAJAPATI

Institution: AHMEDABAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Beyond Fear: Parental Attitudes toward Conscious Sedation in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Dental anxiety is a common problem among children, leading to missed dental appointments and neglect of oral health. Conscious sedation is a technique used in dental clinics to alleviate anxiety regarding to the treatment. However, Parents often lack of knowledge about conscious sedation, which can hinder their consent for the procedure for their child. As parents play a crucial role in the decision-making process regarding their child's dental treatment, this survey will be conducted to determine the attitudes of parents about Conscious Sedation in Pediatric Dentistry. **Aim:** To Determine the Attitudes of Parents regarding Conscious Sedation in Pediatric Dentistry. **Materials and Methodology:** A structured survey will be designed and conducted among parents of children. The questionnaire will include demographic information, media exposure to sedation, and parental

knowledge regarding sedation procedures, such as NPO (nothing by mouth) guidelines, need for restraint, parental presence, and parental acceptance of treatment scenarios. The study will analyse data on Parental knowledge and Perception toward Conscious Sedation. Result & Observation: The result will be tabulated after completion of survey. Conclusion: The conclusion will be formulated after analysing the survey results. Key Words: Conscious Sedation, Parental Perception, Pediatric Dentistry, Parental Attitude

Reg no:1314

Name: Dr. SOBANA R

Institution: PRIYADARSHINI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMIL NADU

Title: DIGITAINERS – An innovation in the field of pedodontics

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: **INTRODUCTION** Space maintenance is crucial for normal occlusal development in children. Traditional methods, such as band and loop space maintainer (SM) are used due to their simplicity and effectiveness. Due to certain disadvantages like poor construction quality, overheating the wire while soldering, thinning of wire by polishing, may lead to failure of the appliance, to overcome this CAD-CAM supported SM are used. **CLINICAL CASE** In this case report, a 7y old patient reported to the department with a chief complaint of pain for the past 3 months, on clinical and radiographic evaluation it was decided to extract the teeth followed by fabrication of band and loop space SM with tooth-colored zirconium material (SuperfectZirST) followed by cementation and follow-up. **CONCLUSION** The tooth-colored SM has better properties like strength and esthetics than conventional SM, and this case emphasizes the importance of timely intervention, use of advanced material, and regular follow-up.

Reg no:581

Name: Dr. GOVINDA RAJAA V K

Institution: PRIYADARSHINI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMIL NADU

Title: EVALUATION OF SMARTPHONE-INDUCED INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTRONIC APEX LOCATORS IN DETERMINING ROOT CANAL WORKING LENGTH – A PILOT STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: **Aim:** The aim of this clinical study is to determine the reliability of the electronic apex locator (EAL), in the presence and absence of a smartphone in fourth and fifth generation of mobile network technology during working length determination in root canal therapy **Materials and methods:** Based on the selection criteria 15 teeth (45 canals) requiring root canal treatment will be included in this study. The working length will be measured using Epex, (Eighteenth Medical E-Pex Apex Locator) a fifth-generation apex locator. Two smartphones will be used in this study. For each

canal, electronic working length will be determined using a no 15 K-file under three different criteria. One is no smartphones will be placed next to the EAL and both smartphones separately placed near EAL. Results: After the values are obtained in all three criteria, the results will be tabulated and statistical analysis will be done using SPSS software Conclusion: Based on the statistical values obtained conclusion will be made.

Reg no:479

Name: Dr. DIKSHA DILIPKUMAR PATIL

Institution: DY PATIL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

Title: Efficacy of Light-cured Tetracaine-based Anaesthetic Gel in Stainless Steel Crown Procedures for Primary Molars: A Randomized Controlled Trial.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Background Literature recommends administration of local anesthesia before tooth preparation for stainless steel crown (SSC) in primary tooth due to potential trauma to gingival tissues. However, administration of local anesthetic injection is fearful part of child's dental visit, triggering anxiety. Commercially available topical anesthetics are suitable to replace injectable anesthesia in some dental procedures. However, these products have a very short duration of action, they flow to neighboring areas causing an unpleasant taste sensation and can be easily washed out by saliva. Light-cured tetracaine-based anesthetic gel capable of overcoming these disadvantages has been developed. However, the effectiveness of this topical anesthetic gel for SSC preparation and placement has not been explored. Objective To evaluate efficacy of light-cured tetracaine-based anesthetic gel in comparison to available anesthetics on the intensity of pain in children during stainless steel crown preparation and placement after pulpectomy. Method 75 children between 4 and 8 years of age were randomly allocated to three intervention groups. Group A- light-cured tetracaine anesthetic gel supragingivally, Group B- benzocaine gel supragingivally, and Group C-(control) infiltration anesthesia. SSC preparation and placement was done following standard protocol. Pain was recorded using Wong-Baker Faces Pain Scale (WBFPS) and Face, Legs, Activity, Cry, Consolability scale (FLACC) at three time intervals- during application of anesthetic, during crown preparation and after crown placement. Results Will be subjected to statistical analysis. Conclusion Awaited

Reg no:1084

Name: Dr. APURVA DESHMUKH

Institution: RUHS COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES JAIPUR

Title: BREATHING OUT ANXIETY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: ABSTRACT Background: Although dentistry has advanced significantly in terms of methods, materials, and technology, children's anxiety about receiving dental care has not changed. For many years, the most popular method for managing a child's behaviour in a dental office has been Tell Show Do. There are several other techniques for managing a child's behaviour, including Diaphragmatic Breathing. Objective: The study compares the impact of diaphragmatic breathing in reducing dental anxiety in children aged 5 to 8. Materials & Methodology: 30 children between the age of 5 to 8 years, requiring dental treatment will be divided into two groups; Group 1: Pre-Intervention Group 2: Post-Intervention. Pre-treatment baseline anxiety will be recorded using the Visual Analog Scale (VAS) and Heart rate for all the children followed by treatment. Finally, anxiety will be recorded again after intervention & the data will be evaluated using statistical analysis. Result & Observations: Awaited Conclusion: Awaited Keywords: Anxiety, Diaphragmatic breathing, Spirometer

Reg no:1396

Name: Dr. BAZGA BASHIR

Institution: HIMACHAL DENTAL COLLEGE SUNDERNAGAR

Title: COMPARATIVE RADIOGRAPHIC EVALUATION FOR QUALITY OF DIFFERENT OBTURATION TECHNIQUES IN PRIMARY MOLAR USING CBCT A SHORT STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Success of pulpectomy depends on proper case selection, biomechanical preparation, and type of obturating material used, as well as the technique for obturating the root canals and achievement of a good hermetic seal with minimum voids. OBJECTIVE : To radiographically evaluate the quality of obturation done by reamer, motor driven lentulospiral and pastinject in primary molars using CBCT and Intercomparison between the quality of obturation done by them. METHOD: After administering local anesthetic , a pulpectomy was performed . Isolation of the selected teeth with rubber dam application was done. Access opening was done using #4 round bur , the coronal and radicular pulp extirpation was done. RVG was taken to confirm and establish the working length at 1 mm short the apex. Canals were cleaned and shaped. After using each file, irrigation was done with 5.25% sodium hypochlorite (1 mL) and saline. Canals were dried using sterile paper points and obturation with Endoflas was done by using reamer, motor driven lentulospiral and pastinject in primary molars and Intercomparison between the quality of obturation was done by CBCT. RESULT : To be awaited CONCLUSION : To be concluded

Reg no:991

Name: Dr. SHIRIN CHAVAN

Institution: DY PATIL SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY NAVI MUMBAI

Title: In Vitro Assessment of Plastic Deformation & Instrument Wear After Simulated Clinical Use of Pediatric Rotary Files- A SEM Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: INTRODUCTION Pulpotomy is essential for preserving primary teeth with infected pulp. Manual instrumentation, though effective, is time-consuming and prone to errors such as canal transportation and ledging. The introduction of NiTi rotary systems has improved efficiency and precision in root canal shaping, with reduced dentin removal and a lower risk of iatrogenic damage. In pediatric endodontics, systems like Kedo-S Square and Kedo Nano Plus offer enhanced flexibility, heat-treated durability, and ease of use, making them suitable for children with behavior management challenges. **AIM:** To assess the plastic deformation and instrument wear of two pediatric rotary files using a scanning electron microscope. **Methodology:** Thirty extracted primary mandibular molars with pulp-involved caries were divided into two groups. Group I – Kedo S square rotary file Group II- Kedo Nano plus rotary file 30 extracted posterior mandibular teeth were taken and conventional intraoral periapical radiographs were taken following the technique employed by Pruett et al. (1997). Rotary instrumentation was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions, adhering to a rotational speed of 300 RPM, a torque of 2.2 Ncm, and standard clinical endodontic protocols. Two experts examined and scored SEM images of files. Scores of 1 were the best, score 2 was good, score 3 was usable, score 4 was microscopically unacceptable, and score 5 for failed instrument. Results were statistically significant. **KEYWORDS:** Kedo files, instrument wear, plastic deformation

Reg no:1034

Name: Dr. UNNATI MATHURVAISHYA

Institution: YMT DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Uncovering the Link: Prevalence of Temporomandibular Disorders (TMD) in Children with Sleep Bruxism: A Cross-Sectional Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background: Sleep bruxism(SB) is an oral parafunction characterized by grinding or clenching of the teeth during sleep that is associated with an excessive or intense sleep arousal activity. SB is regarded as the most frequent parasomnias encountered by children. Children with bruxism tend to have occlusal discrepancies which may result in signs and symptoms of TMDs. Temporomandibular disorders (TMD) represent a diverse range of clinical conditions affecting the masticatory muscles, temporomandibular joint (TMJ), and surrounding structures. **Objective:** To assess the prevalence and association of TMD signs and symptoms in children diagnosed with sleep bruxism. **Methodology:** The study shall be conducted among 6-11 year old children with sleep bruxism attending OPD of a private dental college in an urban setup. Parental response for presence of sleep bruxism will be recorded followed by oral examination of the child and the evaluation of TMD will be done using AAPD criteria. Data will be entered into Microsoft excel spreadsheet and subjected to statistical analysis. Primary variables will be assessed as means with standard deviation and categorical variables will be presented as numbers with percentages. **Results & Conclusion:** Awaiting.

Reg no:1394

Name: Dr. SHRIYA THAKUR

Institution: HIMACHAL DENTAL COLLEGE HIMACHAL PRADESH

Title: Chemo mechanical caries removal gel v/s rotary cutting polymer smart burs

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: The specialization of paediatric dentistry is justified by a number of aspects, including minimally invasive dentistry, painless dentistry, relief, comfort, solace, as well as the promotion of a positive attitude toward dental operations. Caries amongst all the dental diseases is most common as well as very dreadful. The idea behind chemo-mechanical caries removal is to use a solution to further soften the carious tooth tissue and facilitate its easier removal by chemically altering it. A hand tool is then used to mechanically extract the softened dentine. Smart burs are minimally invasive excavation tool that has the advantage of fewer dentinal tubules being cut and, thereby, less pain feeling being provoked compared to conventional burs. **Aim:** This short study is designed and carried out to compare the efficacy, time utilized and patient acceptance of the caries removal gel and with polymer smart burs in children. **Method and Methodology:** The subjects are divided into two groups in which different methods are used for caries removal. 1. Group 1: Chemo mechanical caries removal gel 2. Group 2: Rotary cutting method with Smart burs Proper case history of the subject was taken. Clinical examination and radiographic confirmation were performed before the clinical procedure. Isolation of the selected tooth was done and treated by chemo mechanical caries removal method using gel and rotary cutting smart burs. Local anesthesia was administered if the treatment was not possible. Selected tooth was restored with type II GIC. The collected data will be collected and subjected to statistical analysis.

Reg no:619

Name: Dr. KULEENA GEORGE

Institution: MEENAKSHI AMMAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Is IDIOT Syndrome a boon/bane? . Perspective of Dental Clinicians about IDIOT syndrome -A Questionnaire based Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: **Introduction:** In the contemporary digital age, the widespread adoption of the internet has given rise to heightened levels of anxiety. Individuals may find themselves either resorting to self-medication or abruptly discontinuing prescribed medications for their medical conditions. This phenomenon has led to the emergence of what can be termed as the Internet-Derived Information Obstructing Treatment (IDIOT) syndrome. This has now become more relevant even among pediatric population as the parents are more concerned of their childrens oral health and having misconception of childrens teeth. **Objectives:** This study aims to explore the perspectives of Practicing Dental Clinicians over South India ,regarding the impact of Idiot Syndrome on their practice, including the challenges of countering misinformation and strategies used to address the misconceptions. **Methodology:** A Self -Designed questionnaire was designed and distributed to 100 Practicing Dental Clinicians over South India . The questionnaire covered topics such as frequency of encounters, specific misinformation trends, perceived impacts on patient outcomes , age group in which it is more

prevalent and finally their Management Approach. Result & Conclusion: This is an ongoing study and results are awaiting
Keywords: IDIOT Syndrome, Clinicians, Treatment

Reg no:62

Name: Dr. DHANASHREE ANAND PAWAR

Institution: DY PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: “From Tears To Cheers: The Power Of Herbal Anesthetic Gel For Kids”

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Background According to the World Health Organization, 80% of the people in developing countries solely rely on herbal medicines for primary healthcare. Many herbal products are being researched extensively for various therapeutic uses, the local anesthetic effect being one of them. There is renewed interest in herbal products and its application in dentistry. Objectives 1) To evaluate stability of prepared herbal topical gel. 2) Allergic reaction testing of both gels by skin patch test - In vivo 3) Comparison of clinical efficacy of herbal topical anesthetic gel with lignocaine gel -In vivo
Method: 1) Homogeneity, Grittiness, pH, viscosity, spreadability of gel tests for stability 2) Patch test on each wrist for both topical LA agents 3) Split mouth randomized controlled trial in 20 children in 4-8 years old with carious deciduous teeth requiring inferior alveolar nerve block. Group I “ Herbal topical anesthetic gel (Spilanthes acmella). Group II: Lignocaine gel
Materials & Analytical Procedure: 1) Stability - visual inspection, microscopic evaluation, digital pH meter, Brookfield viscometer, glass plate method. 2) Allergy - check for wheal-and-flare reaction. 3) In vivo -The prepared herbal topical anesthetic gel or lignocaine gel 0.2mg was applied to the determined site. The total application time is 2 minutes in each group. Following, the application, the needle was gently inserted. Evaluation Parameters -Heart rate, Wong Baker’s scale, Sound, eye, motor scale.
Results: Both groups showed comparable results. Conclusion “ It can be used as an alternative option.

Reg no:1114

Name: Dr. RUTUJA LAKHOTIYA

Institution: PADMASHREE DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title: Power of music : Raga Chikitsa

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Title Of Study:- Power of music :Raga Chikitsa
Abstract Background : Dental anxiety and fear are very common among children, often making examination and treatment challenging for pediatric dentists. This can lead to neglecting dental care, resulting in poor oral health. Different behavioral modification methods have been advocated in children to alleviate anxiety one of which is music therapy. Music is known to have calming effects which is widely accepted. Hindustani classical

music is an integral part of our culture that has been known to have therapeutic benefits that have been studied extensively but none with dental association. Objective : To assess the effectiveness of Hindustani classical music on dental anxiety among children under going dental restorative treatment. Method: 30 children fulfilling the inclusion criteria were divided into two groups of 15 each. Group Iâ€ restoration done with raga playing in background in conjunction with tell show-do-method and Group II- only tell show-do-method. Heart rates was assessed using a pulse Oximeter before , during and after the treatment and Anxiety level was assessed by Venhamâ€™s clinical anxiety rating scale after treatment. Statistical analysis was done by using SPSS software. Results : study is ongoing.

Reg no:68

Name: Dr. SHAIK FARHEEN BEGUM

Institution: KAMINENI INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES NARKETPALLY

Title: Conservative management of unusually large Radicular cyst in a paediatric patient : a case report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: INTRODUCTION- Radicular cysts are the most common among all the jaw cysts. Called with multiple names according to its position, such as periapical cyst, or dental cyst. CLINICAL CASE- A 14 year old female child reported with the chief complaint of pain in the lower left back tooth region since a week . On clinical and radiographic evaluation the periapical region of measuring about 1.5cm*1.5cm in periapical region of lower left permanent molar. The well-defined radiolucency showed no calcifications. Provisional diagnosis was periapical cyst. Extraction is done in relation to 36 and periapical curettage done under local anesthesia and specimen sent for histopathology examination which revealed a radicular cyst to be associated with tooth. Patient recalled after 1 month . CONCLUSION -Radicular cyst with no extra or intra oral swelling associated with permanent 1 st molar treated with extraction of tooth and thorough periapical curettage and debridement.

Reg no:1330

Name: Dr. JEMI WILSON

Institution: AMRITA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY KERALA

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Fluoride Release of Three Different Types of Pit and Fissure Sealants: an In-Vitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND Combining both mechanical properties of resin based sealants and fluoride release property of glass ionomer based sealants, Giomer was introduced, a resin-based fissure sealant containing surface pre reacted glass ionomer filler. BeautiSealant (a giomer), has demonstrated higher fluoride release after recharging over conventional sealants. Ionoseal, newer sealant, is a light curing glass ionomer composite with great mechanical properties and concurrent

release of fluoride. Studies investigating its properties are limited in the literature. Heliaseal F Plus, conventionally used sealant in clinical practice, is a Bis-GMA-free sealant with fluoride incorporation. OBJECTIVE Comparative evaluation of fluoride release of BeautiSealant, Ionoseal and Heliaseal F Plus METHODS Specimens prepared Placed in deionized water at 37°C Measured using a fluoride ion-selective electrode Measurement recorded in 4 intervals for 21 days MATERIALS BeautiSealant Ionoseal Heliaseal Plus F De-ionized water Fluoride ion selective electrode ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE One way-ANOVA and Bonferroni test for normally distributed data, Kruskal Wallis followed by Dun Bonferroni test for skewed data RESULTS Highest release concentration in 1st interval (end of 24 hrs.) from all 3 groups Concentration of fluoride release decreased over the period of succeeding 7 days, with same concentration being sustained over subsequent 2 weeks. 1st group released the highest concentration of fluoride in all 4 intervals CONCLUSION There is statistically significant difference in fluoride release by different sealants and a statistically significant difference in release over all 4 intervals

Reg no:1069

Name: Dr. PRADNYA RAJWAL

Institution: INDEX INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES INDORE

Title: Comparison of Pain Perception and Behavioral Response Using StarPen and Traditional Syringe in Pediatric Dental Patients: A Crossover Split-Mouth Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Comparison of Pain Perception and Behavioral Response Using StarPen and Traditional Syringe in Pediatric Dental Patients: A Crossover Split-Mouth Study Background: Pain control during pediatric dental treatments is crucial, as experiences of pain can lead to anxiety and fear, which often become significant barriers to effective dental care. Local anesthesia is a cornerstone for management of pain and discomfort but is also a common source of fear, particularly in young patients. Studies suggest that anxiety and fear may heighten pain perception, emphasizing the need for innovative approaches to minimize discomfort during local anesthesia. Aim: To compare pain perception and behavior response during local anesthesia administration in children using a traditional syringe and the StarPen device. Method: This study was conducted in children in the age range 6-10 years requiring local anesthesia for dental procedures on both sides of the dental arch. Each patient received local anesthesia using the Starpen on one side and a traditional syringe on the other, in two separate appointments. Pain perception was assessed using self-reported pain scales and observer-based behavior scales immediately following the procedures. Results: The results demonstrated a statistically significant difference in pain perception, with lower pain scores reported for the Starpen compared to the traditional syringe. Behavioral responses indicated less discomfort and reduced distress with Starpen. Conclusion: The Starpen provides a gentler and more child-friendly option compared to traditional syringe-based local anesthesia for pediatric dental procedures. The results highlight its potential to enhance the overall patient experience and better cooperation during treatments.

Reg no:661

Name: Dr. PRIYANKA KUMARI

Institution: RAJASTHAN DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RAJASTHAN

Title: Comparison of Fracture Strength of Zirconia-based Crown Cemented with GIC versus Zirconia-based Crown Cemented with RMGIC

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background The zirconia-based crowns have emerged as an effective option due to their superior aesthetics, biocompatibility, and durability for Posterior semi-permanent restorations in children where the choice of cement used for securing the crown influences its retention and fracture strength. Glass ionomer cement (GIC) and resin-modified glass ionomer cement (RMGIC) are widely used, but their comparative efficacy in terms of fracture strength requires further investigation. **Objective** The study is intended to compare the fracture strength of all-ceramic zirconia-based crowns cemented using glass ionomer cement (GIC) and resin-modified glass ionomer cement (RMGIC) for posterior semi-permanent restorations. **Methodology** Primary posterior typodont teeth are prepared according to standard preparation designed. Grouping of teeth is done according to the material used. A standardized procedure is adopted and the results are documented as per the aim and objective of studies. The typodont teeth are prepared to fit all-ceramic zirconia-based crowns. **Sample size estimation** done by SPSS version 26 Software. The samples of 64 are divided into two groups equally: **Group A:** 32 All ceramic zirconia based crown luting with Fuji I glass ionomer cement **Group B:** 32 All ceramic zirconia based crown luting with Ionoseal glass ionomer cement Each specimen is subjected to a controlled load by using a universal testing machine until fracture occurs. The fracture strength is recorded and statistically analyzed for comparison by SPSS version 26 Software. **Result:** Awaited **Conclusion:** Awaited

Reg no:421

Name: Dr. VAISHALI CHAUDHARY

Institution: SUBHARATI DENTAL COLLEGE MEERUT UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Correcting Anterior Crossbite- The impact of push and pull forces on treatment options (A Case Series)

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: **Introduction:** The presence of over-retained, impacted, or supernumerary teeth, pathologies around the affected teeth, or dental trauma during the primary dentition period may lead to a reversed labiolingual or buccolingual relationship between maxillary and mandibular teeth. Various removable and fixed appliances have been used in the literature to correct such crossbites depending on the patient's age and space availability in the dental arch. **Clinical Case:** This case series presents three cases of anterior crossbite correction using different treatment approaches: **Case 1:** Nance appliance with Z-spring for anterior crossbite correction achieving correction within three months. **Case 2:** Posterior bite plane with jackscrew appliance for anteroposterior expansion, completing treatment in two months. **Case 3:** 2x4 appliance using 0.12mm stainless steel wire, correcting the crossbite in one

month. Conclusion: All three treatment modalities successfully addressed the crossbite, emphasizing individualized planning and comprehensive management.

Reg no:652

Name: Dr. AAYUSHI MEHTA

Institution: PADMASHREE DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title: Clinical And Radiographic Evaluation Of Gold And Conventional SSC On Primary Molars -A Pilot Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: BACKGROUND Dental caries is one of the most prevalent chronic diseases, affecting nearly 60 to 90% of the world's population. SSCs are favored as restoration of choice in young children with high caries risk. Gold SSC with a titanium coated layer of 5 microns as given by the manufacturer has been introduced. There is no study which evaluates the clinical and radiographic success of gold and conventional SSC on primary molars OBJECTIVE: Thus, this study was undertaken: 1. To evaluate the clinical parameters like proximal contact, occlusion, gingival index, plaque index, retention between the crowns in primary dentition 2. To evaluate the color change of gold and conventional SSC 3. To evaluate radiographically the marginal adaptation of gold and conventional SSC. MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY: Two groups of 20 children each from ages 4 to 8 years requiring crowns were randomly selected by chit method. After obtaining written informed consent, the subjects were enrolled and teeth were assigned to the groups. The study parameters were assessed by an independent investigator. Proximal contact, occlusion, Gingival index, Plaque index, Coating stability and Retention were assessed clinically and marginal adaptation were seen radiographically RESULTS: Both groups showed comparable results. CONCLUSION: Gold crowns can be used as an alternative to conventional stainless-steel crowns.

Reg no:420

Name: Dr. ANKITA MISHRA

Institution: SUBHARATI DENTAL COLLEGE MEERUT UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Impression-Making Challenges in Cleft Lip and Palate: A Review with Case Reports

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction: Cleft lip and palate (CLP) are common congenital craniofacial anomalies with significant functional and esthetic challenges. Feeding difficulties, a primary concern during infancy, are often managed with feeding plates. However, the impression-making process for fabricating these appliances is particularly challenging due to cleft variability, the small oral cavity, and limited infant cooperation. Additionally, risks such as aspiration, gag reflex activation, and trauma complicate the procedure. This review highlights the evolution of impression-making techniques, emphasizing

advancements minimizing risks, and presents case reports demonstrating contemporary approaches. Clinical Cases: The reported two cases involve infants with CLP presenting feeding difficulties. Customized palatal obturators were fabricated, including impression-making, material selection, and appliance fabrication, ensuring effective feeding and improved weight gain. Conclusion: Advancements in impression-making for CLP have improved clinical results by increasing safety and efficacy. The case studies highlight the importance of individualized approaches in managing feeding challenges in CLP infants.

Reg no:747

Name: Dr. MAYURI RAMCHANDRA GORULE

Institution: PADMASHREE DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title: Bugs on board : A microbial investigation in kids oral health

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Title : Bugs on Board: A Microbial Investigation in Kids' Oral Health Introduction : Microbial plaque adhesion plays a crucial role in causing dental caries and periodontal disease in primary teeth, influenced by the surface properties of restorative materials. Streptococcus mutans, a key bacterium in caries initiation, thrives on factors like texture and smoothness of dental surfaces, leading to secondary caries and disease. This study evaluates microbial plaque counts on full-coverage restorations in primary molars. Materials and method: In this study, 9 children aged 4-10 years will be divided into three groups, with primary mandibular molars requiring pulp therapy will be selected. Each molar and its contralateral tooth will be randomly assigned to crown groups by chit method and a single operator will perform all procedures, while a blinded investigator evaluates marginal integrity and retention of the placed crowns . Plaque swabs will be collected post-cementation from occlusal and buccal surfaces, cultured, and analyzed for microbial counts after 48 hours of incubation. The oral hygiene index simplified (OHI-S) will be measured during the initial visit and one week later. Results : Results obtained will be expressed in colony forming unit .

Reg no:1189

Name: Dr. PAVITRA RAMBA

Institution: VISHNU DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Title: COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF SDF AND CPP-ACPF FOR FLUORIDE RECHARGE AND RE-RELEASE ON GIC 3M KETAC MOLAR: AN INVITRO STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: Fluoride-releasing restorative materials are crucial in preventing dental caries, particularly in high-risk individuals, by acting as fluoride reservoirs. However, their fluoride release properties vary and diminish over time, reducing their effectiveness against secondary caries. Aim: To

evaluate and compare the fluoride release and fluoride recharge of SDF and CPP-ACPF with 3M Ketac Molar. Methodology: A total of 10 Disk-shaped specimens (10 X 2 mm) of 3M Ketac Molar were prepared according to manufacturer's instructions. Each specimen was immersed in 10 ml of deionized water and incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. Fluoride release was analyzed at 24 hours, 7th day, and the 15th day. On the 15th day, the specimens were treated with Silver Diamine Fluoride (SDF) and Casein Phosphopeptide-Amorphous Calcium Phosphate (CPP-ACPF) for 4 minutes and then rinsed with deionized water for 10 seconds. Then, the samples were incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. The water was collected and assessed for fluoride re-release on the 16th, 22nd, and 30th day, respectively. The obtained data were subjected to statistical analysis, Repeated measure ANOVA and post-hoc tukey's tests used for fluoride release on the 24th hour, 7th day, 15th day. Results: The Ketac molar exhibited a high fluoride release on the first day ($4.0 \pm \text{ppm}$), 7th ($1.0 \pm \text{ppm}$) and 15th ($0.7 \pm \text{ppm}$) days. Repeated measure ANOVA showed a significant difference (p

Reg no:1007

Name: Dr. ROOPA BANWARILAL BHONDEKAR

Institution: NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE MAHARASHTRA

Title: Supernumerary Teeth

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Supernumerary Teeth Background: Supernumerary Teeth (ST) in children are common developmental anomalies, often seen in the anterior maxilla. These extra teeth vary in shape, size, and location, and are linked to occlusion issues and delayed eruption. Prevalence is estimated at 0.48%. Detailed prospective study assessing the variables associated with ST is lacking. Aims: A data collection planned on non syndromic ST amongst children reporting to the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry (DPPD) along with the demographic data, information on shape, location, number, position and development status of ST and surrounding permanent teeth were recorded. Methodology: All children in the age group of 4-13 year reporting to the DPPD with a complain of extra teeth were included and those with suspected ST due to altered occlusion or eruption pattern were underwent radiographs (IOPAs, OPGs, occlusal) taken during the study period were scrutinized for presence of ST. Data were collected through photographs, study models, and radiographs, followed by statistical analysis. Results: 65,389 children visited the DPPD from August 2011 to December 2024; 314 children had 371 ST, with a prevalence of 0.48%. Male-to-female ratio: 3.56:1. 73% of ST were conical in shape. 83% had malocclusion, 38.2% showed delayed eruption, and 59% had delayed development of surrounding teeth. 25% had undetected or unerupted ST. Conclusion: This study highlights the prevalence and clinical features of ST in the anterior maxilla, emphasizing the need for comprehensive radiographic assessment to identify undetected cases and improve treatment planning and comprehensive data is lacking in Indian population.

Reg no:1328

Name: Dr. JANAKI SHAJI

Institution: AMRITA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY KERALA

Title: BITING BACK: Setting Standards in Oral Care

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction: GNAO1-associated epileptic encephalopathy and movement disorder a rare neurodevelopmental syndrome including hyperkinetic movements, epilepsy, developmental delay and intellectual disability. The characteristic continuous dystonic posturing is life-threatening. This report highlights a unique case of neuropathological chewing resulting in extensive tongue injuries in a child with this condition. Clinical Case: 13 years old with GNAO1-associated epileptic encephalopathy and status dystonicus presented with severe lacerations of the tongue due to persistent neuropathological chewing. He was tracheostomized, tube fed, required antiepileptic and antidystonic medications. Conventional management options were inadequate in preventing further injuries to the tongue. A custom designed 3D-printed lower arch appliance was developed to protect the tongue and upper Essix appliance was fabricated to prevent extrusion and improve child's quality of life. Conclusion: Innovative approach using a 3D-printed appliance mitigated the risk of recurrent tongue injury, demonstrating potential of customized dental appliances in managing and enhancing patient care in complex neurodevelopmental syndromes.

Reg no:84

Name: Dr. PRATYASHA SHARMA

Institution: AB SHETTY DENTAL COLLEGE MANGALORE

Title: Diagnostic Accuracy of Pulp Blood Flow Tests in Traumatized Young Permanent Teeth: A Systematic Review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Aim: The objective of this systematic review is to evaluate the efficacy of pulp blood tests (pulse oximetry and flowmetry) in the accurate diagnosis of pulpal health in traumatized young permanent teeth compared with sensibility tests. Methods: An electronic systematic literature search was performed in the PubMed (Medline), Scopus, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, Lilacs, and Gray Literature databases and the reference lists of articles published until November 2024. The data of the included articles were extracted, and the methodological quality was judged using the QUADAS-2 quality assessment tool following the Cochrane recommendations. Results: The initial search retrieved 186 potential articles. After the duplicates were removed, 62 articles remained; the titles and abstracts of these 62 articles were read, resulting in the selection of 20 articles for reading the full text. Ten articles were selected for data extraction and qualitative analysis. The blood flow tests evaluated in the studies were pulse oximetry, laser Doppler flowmetry, and Ultrasound Doppler flowmetry compared with cold testing, electrical testing, or both. In all articles, the results were favourable for pulp blood flow tests; however, a high risk of bias was found in at least 1 item of the quality evaluation of the included studies. Conclusions: Further studies are still needed on pulse oximetry, laser Doppler flowmetry, and ultrasound Doppler flowmetry, which consistently prove their diagnostic accuracy and superiority over sensibility tests on traumatized young permanent teeth.

Reg no:948

Name: Dr. RHEA SHAH

Institution: PADMASHREE DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title: Colors of care: Unveiling the therapeutic power of Art in Children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background- Assessment of dental anxiety in children is difficult because of their immature cognitive and emotional development. Drawing is an effective tool for evaluating dental anxiety and communicating with children. These can be used as nonverbal methods of communication for expressing the children's anxiety and emotions. Aim- To evaluate dental anxiety in children by analysing their drawings and the impact of modelling techniques on their anxiety levels before dental treatment. Objective- 1) To evaluate children's drawings as a measure of dental anxiety. 2) To analyse the impact of modelling techniques on their anxiety levels before treatment. Methodology- 40 children between the age group of 4-8 years were divided into 2 groups. One group was requested to draw a picture of the dentist and dental office perception before dental treatment and the other group was subjected to modelling technique. Dental anxiety was evaluated by measuring the pulse rate and using the Facial Image Scale (FIS) before, during and after treatment. Drawings were evaluated according to Child Drawing: Hospital (CD: H) and Massoni methodologies. Results and conclusion- The study is ongoing.

Reg no:1400

Name: Dr. SHREYA A PURI

Institution: MIDSR DENTAL COLLEGE LATUR

Title: Clinical Effectiveness of 3D printed Space Maintainers and Conventional Space Maintainers in Pediatric Patients: A Systematic Review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Primary dentition is crucial for child growth. The premature loss of a primary tooth can cause crowding, rotation, and impaction of permanent teeth. Primary teeth are the best space maintainers. The conventional space maintainer is economical, easy to fabricate, and adaptable, but it has disadvantages like increased laboratory time, frequent dislodgement, increased visits, and does not prevent rotation or tipping of adjacent teeth. CAD/CAM and 3D printing technologies enable single-piece production of SMs, personalized space maintainers, and biocompatible materials, improving patient compliance and shortening turnaround times. Thus, the purpose of this systematic review was to evaluate the Clinical effectiveness of 3D-printed space maintainers and conventional space maintainers in pediatric patients. Aim: Clinical Effectiveness of 3D printed Space Maintainers and Conventional Space Maintainers in Pediatric Patients. Methods: The MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) terms and free keywords associated with the PICOS question were combined to search the studies in accordance with inclusion and exclusion criteria. A computerized literature search was

performed through four databases: PubMed, Google Scholar, Scopus, and EBSCO to identify articles up to December 2024. Randomized controlled trials and longitudinal clinical studies (Prospective, Retrospective) were selected, as per the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The title and abstract were screened. Duplicate publications were excluded. The publications in the English language only were included. Results: In Progress Conclusion: In Progress

Reg no:1078

Name: Dr. RITU KOTNIS

Institution: DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: AI enabled patient record maintenance and sharing application “ Revolutionizing patient referral and awareness

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Title: AI enabled patient record maintenance and sharing application “ Revolutionizing patient referral and awareness Aim: To evaluate and compare the functionality and potentiality of an application based odontogram with conventional method in the department: A Randomised control trial Material and Methods: An oral examination, along with anamnesis, was performed on twenty children in the outdoor patient ward of the department. The examination was carried out using both the conventional method and an Android app equipped with an intraoral camera. A validated questionnaire was utilized to evaluate patient compliance and their perception of the application. A validated questionnaire known as the MARS-F scale was utilized to record perception of the dentists towards the app. The time consumption in seconds was also assessed. Results: Both analyses showed significant difference in results for both the groups, indicating that the app was well received and effective. Significant improvements were observed in both ease of use for the dentists and parental awareness. Conclusion: The study offers evidence of the application's effectiveness in enhancing record maintenance, increasing parental awareness, and motivating dental treatment. It also reduces time consumption and the need for additional manpower during dental screenings. Clinical significance: This app has the potential to transform parental awareness regarding their children's oral health status, highlighting the need for oral care and serving as an effective tool in reducing caries.

Reg no:639

Name: Dr. SIDDHESH AJGAONKAR

Institution: AB SHETTY DENTAL COLLAGE MANGALORE

Title: Turning Challenges Into Smiles: Exploring Auto-Reimplantation in Incontinentia Pigmenti

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background: Incontinentia Pigmenti, also known as Bloch-Sulzberger syndrome, is a rare X-linked dominant genetic disorder primarily affecting females, typically lethal in males. It is caused by mutations in the IKBKG gene. Treatment: Extraction of deciduous teeth, RCT 36, followed by

intention extraction autotransplantation of premolar tooth bud with bone graft Key Characteristics: Skin Manifestations, Dental Anomalies, Ocular and Neurological Issues, Hair and Nail Abnormalities Clinical Findings: Hypodontia, peg-shaped teeth, malocclusion, impacted 35 in the furcation of 36 Diagnostic evaluation: IOPA, OPG, CBCT and PRF and reimplantation of 36 Follow-Up: 1 week, 1 month, 6 months follow up Conclusion: Autotransplantation is a viable option for managing dental anomalies in Incontinentia Pigmenti (IP), when impacted or malformed teeth affect function and aesthetics. This case highlights successful autotransplantation using a premolar tooth bud, root canal treatment (RCT) of 36, and regenerative aids like platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) and bone grafts promoting healing and integration.

Reg no:1015

Name: Dr. KRINAL PISTOLWALA

Institution: YMT DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Association of upper airway space with Jarabak's ratio using Lateral Cephalometric Analysis: A Cross-Sectional Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Purpose The size and the shape of the pharyngeal space and the influences of these dimensions on craniofacial growth has always been a matter of controversy among orthodontic researchers. Although postural relationships of the head, jaws, and tongue are established in the initial time after birth, the size of the pharyngeal space is determined primarily by its surrounding soft tissue and relative growth. Objective To determine association of upper airway space with Jarabak's ratio using Lateral Cephalometric Analysis Method Cephalometric tracing was done on lateral cephalograms to assess the upper airway spaces and Jarabak's Ratio. Data was submitted to descriptive and inferential statistical analysis by means of SPSS 20.0 statistical package. A 95% confidence interval and 5% significance level were adopted to interpret the results. Results Patients with vertical growth pattern have narrower airway than those of patients having normal growth pattern. Conclusion The relation of growth pattern and airway demands us to identify the type of growth pattern at earlier age, since narrowed airway leads to mouth breathing, loud snoring, excessive daytime sleepiness, and even cor pulmonale.

Reg no:1280

Name: Dr. JIVANSHI GHAI

Institution: FACULTY OF DENTAL SCIENCES INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: AN EXPANSILE PRESENTATION OF CEMENTO-OSSEOUS DYSPLASIA OF THE MANDIBLE IN AN 8 YEAR OLD MALE : A CASE REPORT

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Introduction: Cemento-osseous Dysplasia refers to a non-neoplastic condition in which normal bone is replaced with a fibrous connective tissue matrix that contains abnormal bone or cementum. Clinical Case: An 8-year-old boy presented with a grossly expansive lesion of the left lower jaw. Radiological investigations revealed a large mixed radiolucent/radio-opaque lesion of the left mandible extending through the premolar region. CBCT revealed deformed Premolars fused with calcified lesion. Correlation of biopsy and imaging results lead to the diagnosis of cemento-osseous dysplasia. Surgical excision was performed for removal of lesion along with the fused premolars and bony wall of the cavity was curetted to avoid chances of recurrence due to remnants. The patient remained free of recurrence after follow-up. Conclusion: When dealing with fibro-osseous lesions of the jaw, correlation of radiological and pathological results is mandatory to make a correct diagnosis and decide treatment plan. Keywords: Non-Neoplastic, Expansive, Premolars

Reg no:480

Name: Dr. APURVA MANOHAR PATIL

Institution: SMBT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SANGAMNER

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Patients' Acceptance and Anxiety for Different Rubber-dam Isolation Techniques in 6-12-Year-olds: A Randomized Controlled Trial.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Need for the study: This study is needed to more comprehensively understand the relationship between different isolation techniques and patient anxiety, and to develop strategies that optimize both clinical outcomes and patient comfort. Objectives: To evaluate and compare the patients' acceptance and anxiety levels for different types of rubber-dam as isolation techniques during dental treatment in 6 to 12-year-old children. Materials and Methods: A total of 30 children were randomly assigned to one of three groups: Group 1 (Rubber Dam), Group 2 (Rubber Dam with SoftClamp) and Group 3 (MiniDam). In Groups 1 and 2, a rubber dam was initially used for isolation, with the same procedure followed for the Rubber Dam with SoftClamp in Group 2 while in Group 3, MiniDam was applied for isolation. A dental sealant was subsequently placed on the tooth in all groups. Outcome measures included the time required for placement, subjective and objective assessments of anxiety, and a questionnaire to evaluate patient acceptance of the procedure. Result: MiniDam isolation reduces the anxiety in relation to the placement of the softclamp and metal clamp for the rubber dam before placing resin sealant. Conclusion: The study found that rubber-dam types influence acceptance and anxiety levels highlighting the need for child-friendly isolation techniques in dental care.

Reg no:1373

Name: Dr. PATIBANDLA SREEJA CHOWDARY

Institution: ST. JOSEPH DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI

Title: EVALUATION AND COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PAMPHLET, VERBAL EDUCATION, AND SEMINAR-BASED DIET COUNSELING AMONG PARENTS, TEACHERS AND CHILDREN.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Dental caries, a diet-related disease, remains a significant concern. Frequent consumption of fermentable foods increases caries risk. Parental influence on children's diets, driven by attitudes toward sugary foods, impacts oral health. School teachers play a crucial role in shaping students' and families' dietary habits. Diet counseling is essential for preventing and managing dental caries. Pamphlets educate large groups, while verbal education motivates healthier eating habits through active listening and personalized guidance. Seminars enhance diet counseling by combining verbal and visual methods for more effective education. AIM: This study aimed to evaluate and compare the effectiveness of pamphlet, verbal education and seminar approaches for diet counselling among parents, teachers and children. METHODS: The present study is conducted on 90 subjects that included parents, teachers and children in and around Eluru. Diet counseling was provided to all participants using one of the following methods: pamphlets, verbal education, or seminars. A questionnaire was administered before the diet counseling to assess participants' knowledge, and again one week after the counseling to evaluate the effectiveness of the approach. RESULTS: in progress. CONCLUSION: in progress KEYWORDS: diet, diet counselling, dental caries

Reg no:449

Name: Dr. SHWETHA N

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE BANGALORE

Title: "When Mouthing Becomes Mouthful: Potential Concerns, Risks, and the Pedodontist's Role."

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Introduction: Mouthing, the act of putting objects, toys, or body parts into the mouth, is common from 6 weeks to 24 months after birth. It plays a crucial role in sensory development, enabling self-exploration, self-soothing, and understanding the world through touch, taste, and temperature. However, it can concern parents when this exploration leads to emergencies. Clinical Cases: • Case 1: A 1-year 2 months-old boy with a foreign body impacted in his upper right and left back tooth region since 3 days. • Case 2: A 10-month-old infant who accidentally ingested bleaching powder. Both cases were successfully managed with palliative treatment and parental counselling. Conclusion: Mouthing is a critical aspect of childhood development that requires careful attention and guidance. By staying informed, vigilant, and proactive, parents and caregivers can ensure children's safety and well-being during this essential growth phase.

Reg no:1279

Name: Dr. SHAILENDRA VERMA

Institution: INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES BHU VARANSI

Title: CONSERVATIVE APPROACH TO TREAT AMELOBLASTOMA IN AN 11-YEAR-OLD FEMALE PATIENT WITH SIXTEEN MONTHS FOLLOW UP: A CASE REPORT

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Introduction: Ameloblastoma is an odontogenic neoplasm with varying recurrence potential depending upon the clinical and histological subtype and underlying genetic mutation. This presents a challenge in young children. Clinical case: This paper presents a case report of an 11-year-old female with massive facial swelling along with pain and difficulty in eating. Radiographically, a well-defined radiolucency involving the mandibular body and the complete ramus on the right side was found, causing displacement and resorption of the roots of teeth. The patient was a young child, so a conservative treatment approach was performed, in which cystic cavity decompression was done and surgical curettage was performed. Periodic follow-up was done for the next sixteen months, and no sign of recurrence was found. Conclusion: This case report highlights the importance of conservative surgical management of ameloblastoma in pediatric patients. Keywords: Ameloblastoma, Pediatric dentistry, Conservative management, Recurrence

Reg no:130

Name: Dr. SRUSHTI PAMMANAVAR

Institution: BANGALORE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: TITLE- "Moyamoya Disease- A Hazy Puff Of Smoke"

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Moyamoya disease is a rare, progressive disorder caused by blocked arteries at the brain's base, affecting primarily children but also adults. In children, the first symptom is ischemic attacks, often referred to as "mini-strokes." Oral manifestations include dental caries, poor oral hygiene, early periodontitis, and eventual tooth loss. Dental care should be provided in a pain and stress-free manner to minimize risks like hypocapnia, hypercapnia, hypotension, hypovolemia, and hypothermia. As pediatric dentists, it's essential to be prepared for challenges when diagnosing and treating such rare conditions. Case: A 9-year-old girl presented with a broken tooth in the lower left back region. Her medical history revealed Moyamoya disease, diagnosed five years ago, for which she had undergone neurosurgery and is currently on medication. The dental treatment plan included extraction under local anaesthesia, restoration, and oral prophylaxis.

Reg no:1090

Name: Dr. SIMRAN SINGH

Institution: GURU NANAK INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH

Title: Pediatric Dentistry Pursuit : Insights into Dental Graduates' Specialty Preferences in West Bengal.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: BACKGROUND: This study aimed to explore and compare the factors influencing Dental Graduates in selecting Pediatric Dentistry as a Specialty. OBJECTIVE: To investigate and compare the factors that influence dental graduates' selection of pediatric dentistry as a specialty. MATERIAL & METHODS: A questionnaire-based survey was conducted among Dental Graduates in which candidates were asked about the specialization they want to choose and reasons for choosing pediatric dentistry as specialization by using an online questionnaire. The data was collected and statistical analysis was done RESULT: The overall response rate was recorded. Most of the Dental Graduates plan to pursue post-graduation after under graduation. Many Dental Graduates opted Paediatric & preventive dentistry for their specialization. The reason for selecting Pediatric dentistry given by many of Dental graduates was self-motivation and the most significant challenge while opting Pediatric Dentistry was lack of training in treating children CONCLUSION: Present study concluded that Pediatric Dentistry presented good scope as specialty among Dental Graduates in west Bengal.

Reg no:586

Name: Dr. CHAITHANYA P R

Institution: BAPUJI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: CROWNING SMILES: DIGITIZING WITH PMMA CROWN IN PRIMARY TEETH

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Rehabilitating severely damaged, endodontically treated teeth is challenging due to significant structural loss. CAD/CAM milled PMMA crowns for pulp-treated primary molars enhance aesthetics, precision, and marginal integrity, offering a reliable solution for effective dental restoration. CASE REPORT Case 1: 8 year old male patient with of pain in the lower right back tooth region since 4 days. Diagnosed as Chronic irreversible pulpitis i.r.t 85, pulpectomy and CAD/CAM milled PMMA crown i.r.t 85 was planned. Case 2: 7 year old male patient reported with pain in the lower back tooth region since 7 days. Diagnosed as Chronic irreversible pulpitis i.r.t 74, pulpectomy and CAD/CAM milled PMMA crown i.r.t 74 was planned. Conclusion: Intraoral scanners was found to provide greater comfort with less time consuming and CAD/CAM milled PMMA resin crowns provides acceptable and superior aesthetic choices in restoring pulp-treated primary molars which provides greater marginal integrity and crown retention.

Reg no:654

Name: Dr. ANUMOL BABU

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SRINAGAR

Title: Influence Of The Use Of Remineralizing Agents On The Shear Bond Strength Of Orthodontic Brackets: A Systematic Review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Orthodontic treatment often involves the bonding of brackets to tooth enamel, which may lead to enamel demineralization over time. The use of remineralizing agents, such as fluoride-based treatments and casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate (CPP-ACP) has been proposed as a potential solution to mitigate enamel degradation and improve bond strength of orthodontic brackets. AIM: The aim of this systematic review is to assess the influence of remineralizing agents on the shear bond strength (SBS) of orthodontic brackets. METHODS: Comprehensive searches was performed in electronic databases, including PubMed, Google scholar, Research Gate etc. Randomized controlled trials, in vitro studies, and clinical trials that assessed the impact of various remineralizing agents on the SBS of orthodontic brackets were included. The data was analyzed using a narrative synthesis approach, with the studies categorized based on the type of remineralizing agent used (e.g., fluoride, casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate (CPP-ACP)). The quality of the studies was assessed using the Jaddad and Calmore score, finally the studies was included on the basis of PICO and PRISMA guidelines. RESULT: Results are awaited. CONCLUSION: Awaited KEY WORDS: Remineralizing agents, Shear bond strength, CPP-ACP, Orthodontic Brackets. REFERENCES: Zhan, M., et al. (2020). "Comparative analysis of the effects of remineralizing agents on enamel strength and shear bond strength in orthodontics." Journal of Orthodontics, 47(5), 366-373. Garcia-Godoy, F., et al. (2019). "Evaluation of the efficacy of calcium phosphate-based remineralizing agents in orthodontic treatments." Journal of Clinical Orthodontics, 53(2), 101-107.

Reg no:305

Name: Dr. DEEPANSHI SHARMA

Institution: SANDEEP UNNIKRISHNAN ENCLAVE

Title: Comparative Evaluation of ECC and DDE in Primary Dentition of PTLBW, FTLBW and FTNBW Children Aged 3-6 years

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: BACKGROUND This study aims to evaluate Early Childhood Caries (ECC) and Developmental Defects of Enamel (DDE) in primary teeth among Preterm Low Birth Weight (PTLBW), Full Term Low Birth Weight (FTLBW), and Full Term Normal Birth Weight (FTNBW) children, examining their links to socioeconomic, gestational, and postnatal factors. Early detection of carious lesions or enamel defects is crucial for effective treatment planning. The study seeks to identify high-risk groups and emphasize the need for early preventive measures by healthcare professionals. OBJECTIVE To evaluate ECC and DDE in the primary dentition of PTLBW, FTLBW and FTNBW children aged 3- 6 years. METHODOLOGY A case history questionnaire will be obtained from the parents of a total of 100 children asking the details including birth data and relevant medical history. Children aged 3-6 years, preterm or full-term with specified birth weights, were included with parental consent and data availability. Exclusion criteria involved children with

systemic diseases, immunological issues, special healthcare needs, or parents unwilling/unable to provide data. Study Design: The children will be distributed into one of these groups: Group A: (Control Group) full term birth and normal weight children (n=50), Group B: (Case Group) further divided into two subgroups- (subgroup A) preterm low birth weight children (n= 25) and (subgroup B) full term low birth weight (n= 25) RESULTS: The data obtained will be subjected to statistical analysis.

Reg no:438

Name: Dr. WASEEM FATIMA

Institution: ARMY COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES SECUNDERABAD

Title: “Effect of Oregano Essential Oil as an Irrigant in Pulpectomy of Primary Molars on Post-Operative Pain: A Randomised Clinical Study”

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: The success of pulpectomy relies on effective chemomechanical debridement, supported by irrigants that remove debris, dissolve tissues, and disinfect canals. While traditional irrigants like saline and NaOCl are commonly used, the search for an ideal irrigant continues. Oregano essential oil can be a promising alternative, offering superior antibacterial efficacy against a wide range of anaerobic bacteria, Bacteroidetes, Fusobacteria, Prevotella, Streptococcus, and E. faecalis, which are most prevalent in infected root canals of primary teeth. Its ability to effectively remove the smear layer, combined with its negligible cytotoxicity and biocompatibility, highlights its potential in pediatric endodontics. Objective: To assess post-operative pain after a single visit pulpectomy using oregano essential oil as a novel irrigant in comparison with the conventional 1% NaOCl [AAPD recommended]. Methods: A total of 46 children aged 6-9 years requiring single-visit pulpectomy for primary mandibular molars will be selected & randomly assigned to two groups of 23 each, according to type of irrigant used- novel oregano essential oil - 25 µg/ml of distilled water & 1% NaOCl. The teeth were obturated and then permanently restored. The presence of postoperative pain was assessed after 6, 12, 24, 48, 72 hours, and 1 week, using a four-point pain intensity scale. Results: Awaited Conclusion: Irrigants such as 1% NaOCl & oregano oil are required to ensure optimal disinfection of canals along with reduction of postoperative pain. Oregano essential oil, with its antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and tissue-friendly properties, holds promise as a superior irrigant for safer and more effective pediatric endodontics.

Reg no:187

Name: Dr. KOJAGORI CHAUDHURI

Institution: GURU NANAK INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH

Title: Decoding Cleidocranial Dysplasia “A Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction: Cleidocranial dysplasia is rare autosomal dominant skeletal dysplasia, characterized by aplasia/ hypoplasia of clavicles, delayed closure of cranial sutures, numerous supernumerary, unerupted teeth. Clinical Case: A 12year girl presented with chief complain of multiple loose teeth. General examination revealed short stature, partial approximation of shoulders, knocked knee. Extraoral examination revealed depressed nasal bridge, frontal bossing. Intraoral examination revealed multiple retained deciduous with single permanent tooth erupted. Orthopantomogram, lateral cephalogram, AP chest, PA skull radiograph revealed characteristic features of cleidocranial dysplasia- several impacted, malformed permanent teeth, nasal bone, clavicular hypoplasia, incomplete closure of fontanelle. The case was clinico-radiologically diagnosed as Cleidocranial dysplasia which was confirmed by paediatrician. Oral prophylaxis and extraction of mobile deciduous teeth were done and histopathologically evaluated. Periodic follow up for further treatment. Conclusion: Dental treatment in cleidocranial dysplasia is complex, aims to improve function and aesthetics. Early diagnosis allows better treatment planning and offers better quality-of-life.

Reg no:627

Name: Dr. KASVI K RAJU

Institution: M.S. RAMAIAH DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title: Diagnostic Aids for Detection of Developmental Defects of Enamel: A Scoping Review

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Developmental Defects of Enamel (DDE) arise due to disruptions in amelogenesis, resulting in quantitative or qualitative abnormalities such as hypoplasia and hypomineralization. These defects increase the risk of caries, erosion and failure of restoration thereby compromising the oral health, esthetics, and quality of life. Accurate and early diagnosis of DDE is critical for implementing appropriate treatment to prevent complications. While visual examination remains a reliable diagnostic method, the development of advanced tools with greater accuracy in diagnosing DDE necessitates a comprehensive evaluation of their performance Aim: To identify and assess diagnostic tools for detecting developmental defects of enamel in children. Methods: This scoping review follows the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) methodology and Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) guidelines. A systematic search of databases including PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Cochrane CENTRAL, ProQuest Dissertations, EBSCO, Embase and Google Scholar was conducted. Primary and secondary studies in diverse geographical settings were included. Two independent reviewers screened titles, abstracts, and full texts, with discrepancies resolved through discussion or consultation with a third reviewer. Data extraction focused on study design, diagnostic aids, enamel defect types, and key findings. Results and Conclusion: Awaited

Reg no:323

Name: Dr. RAMYA T R

Institution: GDCRI BANGALORE

Title: From Diagnosis to Treatment: Optimizing Care for Central Giant Cell Granuloma

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Central giant cell granuloma (CGCG) is an intraosseous lesion consisting of cellular fibrous tissue that contains multiple foci of hemorrhage, aggregations of multinucleated giant cells, and some trabeculae of woven bone. It commonly affects the individual younger than 30 years, females more often than males(2:1), mandible than maxilla with recurrence rate of 10-45%. CASE REPORT: We present a case of rare aggressive CGCG in 8 year old male. The lesion originated in left maxillary anterior region and progressed rapidly. Intra lesional steroid injections and Calcitonin therapy, curettage was done under general anaesthesia, construction of removable partial denture and regular follow-up was done. CASE SIGNIFICANCE: Our case demonstrates the importance of considering CGCG in the differential diagnosis of rapidly progressive maxillary lesions in the pediatric population. Prompt diagnosis and management can greatly improve overall health of the patient.

Reg no:1317

Name: Dr. DOMALE VAIDEHI VILASRAO

Institution: MIDSr DENTAL COLLEGE LATUR

Title: Unveiling Best Pulp Capping Agents: Clinical And Radiographic Outcomes Of Pulp Capping Agents In Young Permanent Teeth: A Systematic Review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: Indirect pulp treatment effectively manages deep carious lesions in young permanent teeth. Various materials are used for pulp capping in vital teeth. Calcium hydroxide, the gold standard, promotes reparative dentin formation but may cause tunnel defects. Mineral trioxide aggregate and Biodentine stimulates odontoblasts and forms thicker secondary dentin, though it has slow setting time and higher cost. Theracal LC offers good bonding and sealing. Photo-activated oral disinfection (PAD) enhances treatment by targeting bacteria and promoting rapid healing. Comprehensive and long-term assessments for success rate of different pulp capping agents in young permanent teeth are currently lacking. So, this systematic review is carried out to evaluate clinical and radiographic success rate of different pulp capping agents in young permanent teeth. Aim: To evaluate clinical and radiographic success rate of different pulp capping agents in young permanent teeth. Methods: A computerized literature search was performed through four database: PubMed, Google Scholar, Scopus and EBSCO to identify articles up to December 2024. Randomized controlled trial, longitudinal studies (Prospective, Retrospective) were selected, which were in accordance with inclusion and exclusion criteria. The title and abstract were screened. Duplicate publications were excluded. The publications in English language only were included. Result: In progress Conclusion: In progress

Reg no:650

Name: Dr. ABRAR JALIL BHAT

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE SRINAGAR JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Title: CLEAR ALIGNERS VS FIXED ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT IN CHILDREN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META ANALYSIS

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Fixed appliances are particularly beneficial for complex cases requiring significant tooth movement, while clear aligners are most effective for mild to moderate malocclusions. Clear aligners offer aesthetic advantages, greater comfort, and easier maintenance of oral hygiene, but they require a high level of patient compliance, which can be a limitation for younger children. **Aim:** This meta-analysis compares the effectiveness and outcomes of clear aligners versus fixed orthodontic treatment in children. **METHODS:** Comprehensive searches were performed in electronic databases, including PubMed, Google scholar, Research Gate etc. Randomized controlled trials, in vitro studies and clinical trials that assess the clinical efficacy of clear aligners and fixed orthodontic treatment in children were included. The data was analyzed using a narrative synthesis approach, with the studies categorized based on the type of treatment used. The quality of the studies was assessed using Jaddad and Calmore score and finally the studies were included on the basis of PICO and PRISMA Guidelines. **KEYWORDS:** Clear Aligners, Fixed orthodontic treatment, Early orthodontic treatment, pediatric dental patients. **RESULTS:** Results are awaited. **CONCLUSION:** Awaiting. **REFERENCES** — da Silva VM, Ayub PV, Massaro C, Janson G, Garib D. Comparison between clear aligners and 2 Å— 4 mechanics in the mixed dentition: a randomized clinical trial. Angle Orthod. 2023 Jan 1;93(1):3-10. doi: 10.2319/032322-237.1. PMID: 36066265; PMCID: PMC9797137. — Chou B, Nickel JC, Choi D, Garfinkle JS, Freedman HM, Iwasaki LR. Outcome assessment of orthodontic clear aligner vs fixed appliance treatment in adolescents with moderate to severe malocclusions.

Reg no:779

Name: Dr. PARIDHI TIWARI

Institution: INDEX INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES INDORE

Title: Effect of Pediatric Drugs on colour stability of Dental Restorative Materials.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: **INTRODUCTION-**Now a days aesthetic appearance of dental restorations is a top priority for both pediatric and adult patients. As a result, ensuring colour stability is crucial when choosing the appropriate restorative material. The most frequently used restorative material in pediatric dentistry is GIC and Composite. Also, drugs used are Analgesics and antibiotics. **AIM-Purpose** of this in vitro study is to assess the colour stability of GIC and composite in pediatric drugs namely Analgesics [brufen jnr oral suspension, Abott] and Antibiotics [Augmentin duo, gsk]. **METHOD-**Disk shaped specimens of composite and GIC [5mm in diameter and 2mm thickness] was obtained using a Teflon

mold, held between 2 glass slides, to eliminate air voids. Specimens were kept in distilled water for 24 hours after which specimens were dried through filter paper, baseline colour values were recorded using spectrophotometer. During a 7-day test period, disks were immersed for 2 min in 10 ml of undiluted pediatric drugs solution three times a day at 8-h intervals. After each immersion period, the specimens were rinsed and stored in distilled water until the next immersion period. All the solutions were changed on a daily basis. After 1 week of immersion periods, second measurements of specimen were performed using the same method described for the baseline measurements and recorded as 7-days values. According to these measurements (ΔE^*) was calculated. RESULTS-Awaited

Reg no:1115

Name: Dr. AASTHA ABHISHEK SHARMA

Institution: DR. D Y PATIL DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

Title: Prevalence of Malocclusion and Orthodontic Treatment Needs in Children Aged 11-14 Years in Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR)

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Malocclusion is a prevalent dental condition that affects oral function, aesthetics, and overall quality of life. The prevalence of malocclusion and the need for orthodontic treatment exhibit considerable variation across different populations. In India, there is a notable disparity in reported prevalence rates of malocclusion across different regions, emphasizing the need for localized studies to guide orthodontic treatment. Objectives: This study aims to evaluate the prevalence of malocclusion and orthodontic treatment needs among children aged 11-14 years in MMR, using the Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need (IOTN) and Dental Aesthetic Index (DAI). Method and Material: A cross-sectional study will be conducted in the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. The study will include 1000 children aged 11-14 years residing in MMR. Clinical examinations will be performed using the IOTN to classify orthodontic treatment needs and the DAI Inclusion Criteria: \nexists Children who have not undergone any prior orthodontic treatment. \nexists Children whose parents provide consent to participate. Exclusion Criteria: \nexists Children with clefts or systemic diseases. \nexists Children whose parents do not consent to participate. Analytical Parameter: The IOTN will be used to categorize orthodontic needs into various levels, from no need to highly desirable treatment. The DAI, a cross-cultural index emphasizing socially defined dental aesthetics, will be used to evaluate malocclusion severity. A trained dentist will conduct all evaluations to ensure accurate assessment. Results \nexists IOTN and DAI are valuable tools for assessing severity of malocclusion and need for orthodontic intervention

Reg no:1108

Name: Dr. AYYANKI MOUNIKA

Institution: SRI SAI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY VIKARABAD

Title: HEALTHY SMILES HEALTHY HABITS A PUZZLE ADVENTURE IN DENTAL CARE

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: TITLE "Healthy Smiles, Healthy Habits: A Puzzle Adventure in Dental Care"

BACKGROUND :-Maintaining good dental health is vital for overall well-being, yet teaching children the importance of oral hygiene and nutrition can be challenging. A Puzzle Adventure in Dental Care" offers an engaging way to educate kids about both dental care and healthy eating habits. Through interactive puzzles children learn essential practices such as brushing, flossing, and regular dental check-ups. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of a balanced diet, showing how foods like fruits, vegetables, and dairy products promote strong teeth, while sugary snacks and drinks can lead to cavities. By integrating dental care and nutrition education in a playful format, this activity fosters lasting habits that contribute to lifelong oral health and overall wellness. Caries is a multi-factorial disease that can be influenced by oral hygiene and dietary. Poor oral hygiene and a diet high in sugar and acid can increase the risk of cavities. OBJECTIVE:- Evaluate the impact of puzzle-based learning on boosting dental care and nutrition knowledge in children aged 6 to 10 years. METHOD:- A randomized controlled trial Participants will be randomly assigned to either the intervention group, which utilize Dental Care Puzzle, while the control group will receive standard educational material . The study assesses the outcomes such as knowledge retention of oral hygiene practices and nutrition. RESULT :-Results are yet to be obtained . CONCLUSION:- conclusion will be obtained once the results will be obtained .

Reg no:440

Name: Dr. NITHYA P P

Institution: NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE MAHARASHTRA

Title: SPIRITED SDF

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: Inappropriate mechanical debridement and persistence of bacteria in the canals are some of the commonly attributable causes of failure of root canal treatment. Silver diamine fluoride comprising of silver ammonium and fluoride ions is commonly known to arrest carious lesions. Occasionally, it is also used as an endodontic irrigant and intracanal medicament because of its antimicrobial action. Factors like light curing, laser ,alcohol etc have shown to increase the penetration of silver diamine fluoride in to the dentinal tubules. Aim: To assess the effect of 95% Alcohol and Diode laser on silver diamine fluoride penetration in to dentinal tubules Materials and Methodology: The study was done on extracted premolars and samples were divided into 4groups - group 1- SDF group 2-SDF+LASER Group 3-Alcohol +SDF group 4 Alcohol+SDF+LASER. The root canals were instrumented with protaper universal file system and irrigated with group 1 SDF, group 2 SDF followed by application of diode laser group 3 final rinse with 95% alcohol then SDF,group 4 final rinse with alcohol,sdf then laser activation. Teeth were sectioned and the slices were evaluated under scanning electron microscope Result and Observations: There was a significant difference in the depth of penetration of silver particles in to the dentinal tubules and silver ion concentration in the dentin between the 3 groups Conclusion: Diode laser and 95%Alcohol enhances the penetration of silver diamine fluoride in to dentinal tubules. Keywords: silver diamine fluoride, diode laser,alcohol

Reg no:1329

Name: Dr. SNEHA S BABU

Institution: AMRITA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY KERALA

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Compressive Strength, Surface Roughness and Microhardness of Four Different Restorative Materials- An In Vitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Prevention and eradication of caries - greatest challenge faced by dentists GC type IX - Gold standard in paediatrics, geriatric and paediatric patients CENTION N- alkasite restorative material, self-curing with optional light curing, high polymerization degree over the complete depth of restoration. Resin Modified Glass Ionomer Cement- pediatric patients as a restorative material. IONOLUX (VOCO, Germany), Composition: bis-GMA, polyacrylic acid, UDMA, HEMA, fluoro-alumino-silicate glass. Composite resins - optimal esthetics, favorable physical and mechanical properties, long lifespan performance inside the oral cavity. POLOFIL SUPRA(resin matrix: TEGDMA, UDMA, BisGMA, Filler: Sintraglass multifillers, microfillers, macrofillers) Compressive strength- important property, particularly in the process of mastication. Surface roughness - important feature affecting biofilm formation in dental materials. Microhardness - resistance of a material to indentation. To predict the wear resistance of a material, its ability to abrade by opposing tooth structures OBJECTIVE: Comparison of compressive strength, surface roughness and microhardness of Polofil supra, Ionolux, Cention N, GC type IX. MATERIALS AND METHODS: 40 samples prepared 10 sample in each group Polofil supra Ionolux Cention N GC Type IX Compressive strength - Universal Testing Machine Surface roughness - Optical Profilometer Microhardness - Vicker's Hardness tester ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE: One way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni test- normally distributed data Kruskal Walliz test followed by Dunn Bonferroni test- skewed data RESULTS: Least surface roughness Polofil supra Highest compressive strength Cention N Highest microhardness Polofil supra CONCLUSION: Polofil supra- promising dental restorative material

Reg no:976

Name: Dr. AISHWARYA ARUN KOPARDE

Institution: M.S. RAMAIAH DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title: Transforming SDF: The Role of Rare Earth Elements in Anti-Staining Technology - An In-vitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Dental caries is a significant global health issue, affecting 48% of children worldwide and 54.16% of children in India. This condition affects more than half of the child population, so it is imperative to bring a halt. Silver Diamine Fluoride (SDF) is an effective, low-cost,

and non-invasive topical fluoride treatment for caries but has limited acceptance due to its staining effect. Recent studies suggest that rare earth elements (neodymium, praseodymium, lanthanum) could serve as potential decolorizing agents. So, aim of this study was to incorporate rare earth elements into SDF and to assess its anti-staining properties. Aim: To evaluate the anti-staining properties of SDF doped with 1, 5, and 10 % concentrations of different types of rare earth elements. Methodology: Three rare earths, neodymium oxide (Nd₂O₃) , lanthanum oxide (La₂O₃), and praseodymium oxide (Pr₆O₁₁) particles were procured and incorporated with commercially available SDF (38%) in varying concentrations of 1%, 5, 10%. The modified SDF formulations were characterized using FTIR and XRD. A total of 110 extracted primary or permanent carious teeth were selected and were assigned into eleven groups. Three rare earth elements - Nd, La, and Pr each with concentrations of 1%, 5%, and 10%, forming a total of nine groups, a positive control group of plain SDF and a negative control of artificial saliva. An in-vitro assessment of color changes was evaluated at baseline, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks post-application using the CIELAB system. Results and Conclusion: Awaited.

Reg no:497

Name: Dr. MEENU K IYER

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RIMS KADAPA

Title: Assessment of Pulpal Anesthesia in Primary Molars with Reversible and Irreversible Pulpitis using Electric Pulp Tester

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background/ Purpose: Pulpal anesthesia is crucial for pain management in pediatric dentistry, particularly in the treatment of primary molars. The success of anesthesia can significantly impact the comfort and cooperation of young patients. Determining effectiveness of anesthesia with an electric pulp tester provides essential information to clinicians regarding the necessity for additional anesthesia, thereby helping to prevent behavioral issues in pediatric patients. Objective: The study aims to evaluate the efficacy of electric pulp tester in measuring pulpal anesthesia in primary molars diagnosed with reversible or irreversible pulpitis. The study also aims to compare the differences in anesthetic efficacy between teeth with reversible versus irreversible pulpitis Methods: Primary molars selected for the study were tested for baseline EPT scores and then buccal infiltration was administered. After checking for soft tissue anesthesia EPT is used to check for pulpal anesthesia. During procedure FLACC scores were recorded. Results: Study is under progress and awaiting results.

Reg no:177

Name: Dr. SUMIT BANDYOPADHYAY

Institution: GURUNANAK INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH KOLKATTA

Title: Genetic Anomalies and Dental Care: Addressing Williams Syndrome Challenges

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction Williams syndrome is a genetic condition caused by a deletion on chromosome 7q11.23, resulting in unique physical traits, cardiovascular complications, and dental issues such as malocclusion, crowding, and high caries risk, necessitating multidisciplinary care. Clinical Case An 11-year-old female presented with pain in lower back teeth region. General examination revealed short stature, abnormal walking, a long face, large ears, and intellectual disability (75%). Intraoral findings included multiple carious teeth, a retained root stump, severe lower arch crowding, upper proclined incisors, and a high-arched palate. Medical and genetic reports aligning with clinical findings confirmed the diagnosis of Williams Syndrome. Oral hygiene instructions, diet counseling, and fluoride application were provided. Multiple restorations and extractions were performed under proper behavior management. Conclusion With early intervention, preventive, restorative, and customized therapies, comprehensive dental care for Williams syndrome enhances oral health, quality of life, and developmental outcomes.

Reg no:811

Name: Dr. SOUNDARIA S

Institution: SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Antimicrobial Efficacy of Graphene Oxide Nanoparticle and Reduced Graphene Oxide Nanoparticle Against Common Oral Pathogens – An In-Vitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) poses a significant threat to global health, necessitating alternative approaches to combat microbial infections. Graphene-based materials, including graphene oxide (GO) and reduced graphene oxide (rGO), exhibit unique physicochemical properties, offering potential as antimicrobial agents. In dentistry, these materials may help manage oral pathogens responsible for caries and periodontal diseases. Objective: This study evaluates and compares the antimicrobial efficacy of GO and rGO against common oral pathogens—*Streptococcus mutans*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, and *Candida albicans*—with standard antimicrobial agents as controls. Methods: Antimicrobial activity was analyzed using the agar well diffusion method with GO and rGO at concentrations of 25, 50, and 100 µg/mL. Time-kill kinetic analysis assessed bactericidal effects over time, measuring zones of inhibition and bacterial count reductions. Results: GO demonstrated dose-dependent antimicrobial activity, notably against *C. albicans* (19 mm inhibition zone at 100 µg/mL). rGO showed limited activity, achieving a maximum inhibition zone of 15 mm against *C. albicans*. Time-kill kinetics revealed stronger bactericidal effects for rGO under prolonged exposure. However, both GO and rGO were less effective than standard antimicrobial agents. Conclusion: While GO showed greater antimicrobial efficacy than rGO, their limited performance compared to antibiotics suggests the need for enhancements. Combining GO and rGO with other agents may improve their potential for clinical dental applications.

Reg no:1362

Name: Dr. APPADURAI P

Institution: RAGAS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: IRRIGATION-PROTOCOL,KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE DENTAL PRACTICIONERS-A QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEYE

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Endodontic treatment success is eventually depends on the elimination of pulpal remnants and infectious pathogens. The mechanical instrumentation alone would be insufficient to eradicate the periapical infection and hence adequate emphasis on endodontic irrigation is considered as essential. AIM: This study aimed to evaluate the knowledge, attitude, and practice of dental professionals regarding the irrigation protocols followed during endodontic therapy in south Chennai zone. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Set of questionnaire survey conducted among the general dentist in south Chennai zone. The response was recorded and analysed. RESULTS:awaited. CONCLUSION:awaited.

Reg no:1171

Name: Dr. DR SAPNA PAHUKAR

Institution: NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE MAHARASHTRA

Title: Root Canal Irrigation - A Step towards Precision

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Root Canal Irrigation- A Step towards Precision BACKGROUND Root canal therapy aims to remove infected pulp and bacteria. Irrigation assists instrumentation in removing bacteria and debris. Apical extrusion of debris and irrigants is a common complication, influenced by factors such as working length, canal curvature, needle type, and irrigation pressure/flow rate. OBJECTIVE Comparative evaluation of apical extrusion of debris in relation with pressure created by fully loaded 5 ml syringe, $\frac{3}{4}$ loaded syringe and $\frac{1}{2}$ loaded syringe of irrigation and its flow rate. METHODOLOGY A total of 75 single-rooted maxillary permanent central incisors were divided into three groups, with 25 samples per group:  GROUP I: Fully loaded 5 ml syringe  GROUP II: $\frac{3}{4}$ loaded 5 ml syringe  GROUP III: $\frac{1}{2}$ loaded 5 ml syringe The pressure created by each syringe group and the flow rate of the irrigant will be measured by hydraulic load cell . In relation to pressure and flow rate, the apical extrusion of debris will also be assessed. The extruded debris during irrigation will be collected in pre-weighed Eppendorf tubes, which will then be incubated for 5 days. After incubation, the tubes will be weighed again to determine the final dry weight of the extruded debris. RESULT The pressure generated by a fully loaded syringe will result in a significantly greater amount of debris extrusion compared to the three-quarters filled and half-filled syringes. CONCLUSION The greater the pressure and flow rate of the irrigant, the more significant the apical extrusion of debris.

Reg no:590

Name: Dr. SHIVANI MAHENDRA RAWLANI

Institution: NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE MAHARASHTRA

Title: TIME TO FLEX : The FLEX-ible Irrigation!!

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: TIME TO FLEX: The FLEX-ible Irrigation!! **Background :** The smear layer, consisting of dentin, bacteria, and debris, forms during root canal instrumentation and can impede cleaning and disinfection. Traditional syringe-and-needle irrigation often fails to remove it fully, especially in complex anatomies. Recent advancements, such as TruNatomy flexible irrigating needles, improve irrigation by adapting to the canal's shape, ensuring better smear layer removal and enhanced disinfection. These innovations optimize the efficacy of root canal treatment, improving overall outcomes in endodontics **Objective:** To compare the effect of manual dynamic irrigation using TruNatomy irrigation needles with static irrigation using TruNatomy irrigation needles on smear layer removal from root canals using a closed apex in vitro model. **Methods:** The root canals of 26 freshly-extracted human single-rooted mandibular premolar teeth were prepared by the Pro-Taper rotary system to an apical preparation of S1 size. Prepared teeth were randomly divided into two groups; on the basis of the type of activation of final irrigation as follows: Group A: Static irrigation using TruNatomy irrigation needles. Group B: Manual Dynamic Irrigation using TruNatomy Irrigation needles. The prepared teeth were decoronated and split into two halves longitudinally, and observed under a scanning electron microscope to assess the removal of the smear layer. **Results:** The mean smear scores were comparatively lesser for Group B than Group A. **Conclusion:** Both techniques are important adjuncts in removing the smear layer, with manual dynamic activation being a simpler, safer, and more cost-effective technique.

Reg no:453

Name: Dr. AMINA ZULFIQUAR

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE KARNATAKA

Title: Surgical Derotation of a Severely Rotated Incisor in a Repaired Cleft Lip Patient: A Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: **INTRODUCTION** Tooth rotation is mesiolingual or distolingual rotation of tooth along its long axis. Surgical derotation is a method of immediate correction of a rotated tooth to align along the normal arch as compared to other orthodontic treatment options especially for single rooted immature tooth. **CLINICAL CASE** This case report presents a case of an 8 year old girl with history of repaired cleft lip, who reported with severe deep laceration on ventral surface of upper lip due to severely rotated upper central incisor, which was managed immediately by surgical derotation of the rotated tooth and followed up for 6 months. **CONCLUSION** Surgical derotation is a viable alternative for immature rotated anterior teeth. By proper case selection and diagnosis it provides immediate

improved aesthetics, function and patient satisfaction which imparts a positive attitude in patient and also eliminates the need for extensive future orthodontic treatments.

Reg no:657

Name: Dr. TOYAJ KUMAR SHUKLA

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE SRINAGAR JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Title: Regenerative endodontic treatment of Traumatized immature teeth with necrotic pulp using antibiotic pastes- a systematic review and meta analysis

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: **ABSTRACT TITLE:** Regenerative endodontic treatment of traumatized immature teeth with necrotic pulp using antibiotic pastes: a systematic review and meta analysis. **BACKGROUND:** Regenerative endodontic treatment has emerged as an innovative approach for managing traumatized immature teeth with necrotic pulp. These cases possess a challenges due to the incomplete root development and thin dentinal walls which increases the risk of fracture and compromise long term tooth survival. RET aims to stimulate the healing of pulp and promote root development there by restoring both function and structure to affected tooth. A critical aspects of RET is the use of antibiotic paste which are employed to disinfect the necrotic pulp and eliminate bacterial contamination while maintaining a conducive environment for regeneration. **Aim:** This meta-analysis evaluates the effectiveness and outcomes of antibiotic pastes used in RET . **METHODS:** Comprehensive searches was performed in electronic databases, including PubMed, Google scholar, Research Gate etc. Randomized controlled trials and clinical trials that assess the clinical efficacy, treatment duration and patient compliance were included. The data was analyzed using a narrative synthesis approach, with the studies categorized based on the type of antibiotic used. The quality of the studies was assessed using the jaddad and calmore score, finally the study were included on the basis of PICO and PRISMA guidelines. **KEYWORD:** Regenerative endodontic treatment, immature teeth, antibiotic pastes **RESULTS and CONCLUSION:** Awaited **REFERENCES** æ Maryam Gharechahi, mohammad Hossein Kafi et al .The efficacy of different antibiotic pastes in regenerative treatment of immature necrotic tooth. 2024

Reg no:872

Name: Dr. RUTUJA

Institution: M.S. RAMAIAH DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title: Proteomic analysis and anti-bacterial efficacy of Lyophilized Human Breast Milk against Streptococcus mutans - An In-vitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: **Background:** Human Breast Milk (HBM) has a great potential for wound healing and repair processes since it contains a variety of growth factors, fibroblasts, interleukins and interferons. It also

exhibits antibacterial properties. Human milk is a source of commensal bacteria that can play an anti-infectious and immunomodulatory role. Objective: Proteomic analysis and to evaluate the antimicrobial effect of lyophilized Human Breast Milk against Streptococcus mutans Materials & Methodology: A pool of HBM were obtained by mixing 100-ÅµL aliquots, which was stored at -80 Å°C for long-term preservation and -20 Å°C for short-term use. The lyophilization process commenced with freezing the HBM at -20 Å°C, followed by freeze-drying under vacuum conditions at temperatures ranging from 30â€“40 Å°C for a duration of 24â€“72 hours. As a result, a dry product was obtained in powdered form. Mass spectrometry-based protein analysis will be performed. The medium comprised 38 gm of Muller Hinton Agar dissolved in 1000 ml of distilled water, which were autoclaved at 121 Å°C and 15 lbs. pressure for 15 minutes (pH 7.3). Hinton medium and plates were incubated at 37 Å°C for 24 hours. Zones of inhibition around the discs will be examined and measured in millimeters. Results & Conclusion: Awaited

Reg no:628

Name: Dr. SURBHI SAXENA

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Evaluating Conventional Syringe Versus Camouflage Syringe With Starry Smile Quest: A Randomized Control Trialâ€•

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BACKGROUND - Study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of passive distraction by a multisensory adapted dental environment that features a partially dimmed room with lighting effects during the administration of local anaesthesia using conventional and camouflage syringe. Objectives :- 1. To evaluate the effect of conventional syringe, camouflage syringe and stary smile quest on anxiety during administration of local anesthesia. 2. To Compare the effect of conventional syringe, camouflage syringe and stary smile quest on anxiety during administration of local anesthesia. METHODS- A total of 66 children randomly selected. Patient were well informed prior to any involvement in the study . Pulse oximeter reading will be taken using a fingertip pulse oximeter prior, during and post injection administration. The participant will be divided randomly into 3 groups using lottery method. (Group A=22) (Group B=22) (Group = 22) of age 6-11 years. Patients requiring a bilateral inferior alveolar nerve block, without any history of receiving dental injections will be included in the study. LA ADMINISTRATION In Group A - LA will be administrated using Conventional syringe. In Group B - LA will be administered using Conventional syringe + Starry Smile Quest. In Group C - LA will be administered using Camouflage syringe + Starry Smile Quest. After this the required procedure will be performed. 1- BEHAVIURAL PAIN LEVEL -Emoji pain scale 2- DENTAL ANXIETY LEVEL - Using Animated emoji scale Result- Awaited

Reg no:573

Name: Dr. SREELEKSHMY K G

Institution: PMS COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH KERALA

Title: FROM STANDARD TO SUPERIOR : ANTIMICROBIAL INSIGHTS INTO NISIN MODIFIED ENDOFLAS

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: BACKGROUND Endoflas is commonly used obturating material with inherent antimicrobial properties and its efficacy can be augmented by incorporating NISIN, which is a food preservative and a natural antimicrobial peptide obtained from *Lactococcus lactis*. This study aims to evaluate and compare antimicrobial efficacy of Un-modified Endoflas and 3% Nisin Modified Endoflas using Agar Disc Diffusion & Direct Contact Test. OBJECTIVE To determine the comparative antimicrobial efficacy of Un-modified Endoflas & 3% Nisin Modified Endoflas against common endodontic pathogen E-coli. METHOD Study Design : In-vitro study. Material and Group: Unmodified Endoflas (Group 1), 3% Nisin modified Endoflas (Group 2). Procedure : Antimicrobial activity will be measured using Agar Disc Diffusion method and Direct Contact Test. Outcome measurement : Zones of inhibition will be measured after 24hrs & 48hrs using agar disc diffusion method. Optical density are measured using ELISA to measure bacterial growth. EXPECTED RESULTS It is hypothesised that the incorporation of Nisin into Endoflas will enhance antimicrobial property , 3% Nisin modified Endoflas is expected to show largest zone of inhibition. CONCLUSION The study aims to provide evidence supporting the potential of Nisin modified Endoflas as an improved obturating material for endodontic use, particularly in managing resistant microbial strains.

Reg no:899

Name: Dr. ANKITA DEVENDRA SHUKLA

Institution: YMT DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Effectiveness of Binaural Beats in Reducing Dental Pain & Anxiety Among Children and Adults – A Systematic Review and Meta – Analysis.

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Aim: Effective and efficient behavior management is critical in alleviating pain and anxiety during dental procedures. The present systematic review aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of binaural beats in reduction of dental pain and anxiety among children and adults. Methodology: An electronic search of the databases was performed; authors independently extracted the data from 09 included studies based on the inclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria comprised clinical trials which reported the effectiveness of binaural beats used during dental procedures for reducing dental pain & anxiety among children & adults. Risk of bias was assessed according to the Cochrane risk of bias tool. Meta-analyses were performed using the fixed and random effect model. Reduction in the dental pain and anxiety scores was considered as main outcome. Results: Comparing the pre and post intervention scores, statistically significant reduction in dental pain and anxiety scores was observed; on comparison of BB with controls, there was statistically significant reduction in dental anxiety scores whereas dental pain reduction showed inconclusive findings with control (no intervention) and significant reduction with positive control. High risk of selection and detection bias was observed in the included studies. Conclusion: Binaural Beats appears to be effective in reducing dental pain and anxiety. BB may be considered by clinicians as an effective non-pharmacological intervention for

management of dental pain and anxiety. References: Huang R 2016, Salehabadi N 2023, Bhusari BN 2023, Padawe D 2023.

Reg no:1051

Name: Dr. SHRADDHA SHIRSAT

Institution: DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Association of Dental Caries and BMI in Sleep-Disordered Breathing Patients of age 6-12 years diagnosed using FAIREST 6 screening tool.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background: Sleep disordered breathing (SDB) is characterized by frequent episodes of complete/partial collapse of upper airways during sleep, resulting in recurrent episodes of intermittent hypoxemia and awakenings from sleep. Studies suggest potential link between dental caries and SDB, possibly mediated by factors like body mass index (BMI). According to Verhulst et al. children's SDB severity is significantly predicted by higher BMI. However, the interplay between these variables remains poorly understood. Aim: The aim of the study is to evaluate the oral health status using the DMFT/dft index and general health status by BMI in children aged 6-12 years with sleep disordered breathing diagnosed using FAIREST 6 screening tool. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted from January 2024 to June 2024, of 1800 mixed dentition children during dental examinations of which 67 patients were identified as positive for SDB. Written informed consent from the child's parent was taken. Participants with positive SDB using FAIREST-6 tool underwent dental as well as general examinations to identify the presence of dental caries along with BMI measurements. Weight, height and DMFT/dft scores were recorded during a routine dental examination by dental residents. Results: Preliminary findings indicated significant association between elevated BMI and increased risk of dental caries in patients with SDB. Higher BMI correlated with a greater incidence of dental caries. Conclusion: This study suggests potential link between BMI and dental caries in patients with SDB. The use of FAIREST-6 tool provided valuable insights into the multifactorial nature of SDB and its impact on oral health.

Reg no:437

Name: Dr. DR FLOYD BASTOS

Institution: NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE MAHARASHTRA

Title: SIPPIN ON ALCOHOL: LEVELLING UP OBTURATIONS?

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: Root canal filling aims to achieve a three-dimensional seal by ensuring dentinal tubules (DT) are free of obstructions like smear layers or moisture, which can hinder sealer penetration. In permanent teeth, the sealer itself acts as the filling material. Methods such as ethanol drying enhance DT penetration, with 95% ethanol offering dehydrating and surfactant effects. While

ethanol's benefits in sealing are recognized, its specific impact on the internal surfaces of primary tooth root canals remains unexamined. Objectives: This study evaluates the penetration depth of four obturating materials in permanent teeth, comparing the effects of final irrigation with and without 95% ethanol. Methods: An in vitro study was conducted on extracted permanent teeth with intact roots to evaluate two obturating materials: Metapex-absorbed gelatin sponge and Endoflas. After decoronation, working length was determined using a #10 K-file, and root canals were prepared to size F1 using the Rotary ProTaper Universal System. Irrigation with 3% sodium hypochlorite followed each preparation step. The samples were divided into two groups for final irrigation: the Non alcohol Group, irrigated with 1 ml of 17% EDTA, and the Alcohol Group, irrigated with 1 ml of 17% EDTA followed by 1 ml of 95% ethanol. Results: The depth of penetration varied significantly among the groups. Conclusion: The Ethanol group has significant effect on the obturation of the permanent Teeth.

Reg no:669

Name: Dr. REVATHI M

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE KARNATAKA

Title: The 2 x 4 Fix: Correcting Bites and Boosting Confidence – A case series.

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Management of orthodontic problems in the mixed dentition stage is sometimes indicated to intercept or correct malocclusion that would otherwise be maintained or become progressively more complex in the permanent dentition or result in skeletal anomalies. In this regard the 2 x 4 appliance used in the mixed dentition is an extremely versatile appliance which allows rapid correction of many incipient malocclusions in a single short phase of fixed appliance therapy. CASE SERIES: This paper describes five cases of various malocclusions like crowding, anterior crossbite and retroclination of teeth which has been treated efficiently using the 2 x 4 appliance. CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE: The 2 x 4 appliance provides numerous advantages over other orthodontic techniques. It enables precise control over anterior tooth positioning, is exceptionally well tolerated by patients, requires no adjustments and offer psychological comfort. Additionally, it is cost effective and allows for accurate and rapid alignment of teeth.

Reg no:1098

Name: Dr. SNEHAL JAGTAP

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAGPUR

Title: Determination of Association between Dermatoglyphics Pattern, Relative Enamel Thickness and Caries Prevalence in 5-12-Year-Old Indian Children: A Cross-Sectional Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background – Dental caries, with a 78.9% prevalence in Indian children, remain a major health concern. Dermatoglyphics, studying fingerprint patterns linked to enamel formation, offers predictive potential. The SMARCAD 1 gene, on chromosome 4, governs both fingerprints and enamel. Shared ectodermal origins establish a correlation between dermatoglyphics patterns, enamel thickness, and caries risk. Objective- To evaluate and compare the correlations between fingerprint patterns, relative enamel thickness (RET), caries prevalence, and gender in children using the CBCT method Methodology- A cross-sectional study was conducted on children aged 5-12 years. DMFT/dmft scores and fingerprint patterns (arch,loop,whorl) were recorded. CBCT scans of mandibular first molars was assessed Relative Enamel Thickness (RET). Data was analyzed to correlate fingerprint patterns, RET, caries prevalence, and gender. Results - This study found an inverse relationship between RET and caries, with higher RET linked to reduced caries occurrence. A positive correlation was observed between RET and the S arch fingerprint pattern, while no significant gender differences in RET were noted. Conclusion- Understanding enamel thickness, fingerprint patterns, and caries correlation highlights the potential for innovative, non-invasive predictive tools in preventive dentistry.

Reg no:347

Name: Dr. DEEPIKA KHERIWAL

Institution: PT. B D SHARMA POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
ROHTAK HARYANA

Title: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SODIUM PERBORATE, ETCH BLECH SEAL,
MICROABRSION, AND IN-OFFICE BLEACHING WITH 35% H2O2 FOR MANAGEMENT OF
NONPITTED FLUOROSIS

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Purpose: Sodium perborate(SP) is a widely used material for intra-coronal bleaching in non-vital teeth, offering effective whitening results. However, its potential as an agent for extra-coronal bleaching in teeth discolored due to developmental disturbances, such as dental fluorosis, remains underexplored. This study aims to evaluate and compare the efficacy of sodium perborate with other established esthetic treatment modalities, Objective: 1. To evaluate the esthetic improvement of sodium perborate bleaching for non-pitted fluorosis stains using a VA scale. 2. To compare the clinical success, sustainability, and esthetic outcomes of SP, etch-bleach-seal, microabrasion, and 35% H2O2 bleaching immediately and at 1, 3, 6, and 9-month follow-up intervals. 3. To assess the incidence of adverse effects, such as tooth sensitivity, staining, and gingival irritation, during the course of treatment. Methods: A randomized controlled trial was conducted involving 80 children aged 8–12 years. The study focused on permanent anterior teeth exhibiting non-pitted fluorosis with scores of 3–4 on the Thylstrup-Fejerskov Index. Participants were randomly allocated into four treatment groups: SP bleaching, etch-bleach-seal, enamel microabrasion, and in-office bleaching with 35% hydrogen peroxide. Outcomes were evaluated using a VAS scale, on follow up periods post-treatment. Statistical analyses were performed using the Kruskal-Wallis one-way analysis of variance and Mann-Whitney U tests to compare group outcomes. Results: Preliminary findings suggest that SP does not demonstrate superior efficacy compared to the other treatment methods. Among all, the etch-

bleach-seal technique emerged as the most effective in achieving and maintaining esthetic improvement. Detailed statistical analysis is currently underway.

Reg no:1294

Name: Dr. DR LISA JOHN

Institution: PMS COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH KERALA

Title: TEACHERS BEFORE DOCTORS- FIRST AID IN SCHOOLS FOR DENTAL TRAUMA MANAGEMENT

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Teachers Before Doctors “First Aid in Schools for Dental Trauma Management Background Trauma in anterior teeth region is an unavoidable misfortune in school going children. The role played by the teacher in a child’s life is greater than any other professional. In a developing country like India, most of the schools cannot afford a school nurse or medical professional. Hence the role of teachers in providing first aid during the Golden hours is crucial. Objectives “To make school teachers understand their role in dental trauma management “To enable teachers, manage basic steps of trauma management during golden hours prior to dental consult Methodology A short study was conducted in 20 different schools in the district , in which a survey was done among 149 teachers regarding their knowledge on dental trauma in school; a short oral presentation on the topic along with a poster depicting all the steps in managing broken or avulsed tooth and a bottle of HBS solution prepared in our college was presented to each staff room. After 1 year a follow-up was conducted regarding the awareness. Results Initial survey depicted a need for educating them regarding the basics of trauma management and final survey showed the practical knowledge they retained after 12 months. Conclusion The paper highlights the necessity and a methodology in which teachers can be trained for the first aid of broken or avulsed tooth thereby providing a better prognosis for dental trauma

Reg no:1352

Name: Dr. HARSH BALDAWA

Institution: SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Management of Single-Rooted Primary Molars in a 3-Year-Old Under General Anesthesia: A Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: ****Background:**** Odontogenesis involves the formation of tooth structures, including pulp, enamel, dentin, and cementum, with mesenchymal tissue playing a key role. ****Case Presentation:**** This report describes a rare case of single-rooted primary molars in a 3-year-old female with intermittent dental pain. Examination revealed multiple decayed teeth, and due to uncooperative behavior, full-mouth rehabilitation under general anesthesia (GA) was advised. Radiographs showed

all deciduous molars had single roots and canals, with incomplete root formation in the second molars. Treatment included pulpectomy, stainless steel crowns, pulpotomy, composite restorations, extractions, scaling, and fluoride varnish, completed successfully under GA. **Discussion and Conclusion:** Single-rooted molars are rare and pose challenges in endodontic treatment. Advanced diagnostics, such as spiral CT and multi-angled radiographs, are essential. This case highlights the importance of GA in complex pediatric dental cases and the need for further research into genetic and environmental factors influencing root development.

Reg no:1221

Name: Dr. MANISHA BALA RATHY R

Institution: SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Title: Anti-Microbial Efficacy of root canal preparation in deciduous teeth with different rotary file system – A Randomized Clinical Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: In pediatric dentistry, pulpectomy is a common procedure performed in deciduous teeth to remove infected and necrotic pulp. The success of the pulpectomy is defined by the eradication of microbes from the primary root canal which is accomplished through biomechanical preparation, which could be carried out with either manual or rotary instruments. Objective: The objective of this clinical trial was to evaluate the efficiency of manual K-files, Kedo S plus, Kedo SG blue and AF baby file in reducing microbial flora after canal preparation in primary molars. Materials and methods: This randomized clinical trial consisted of 60 primary molars requiring pulpectomy. The teeth were randomly allocated to one of the four groups. Pre-and post-instrumentation sampling was performed using clean absorbent paper points and kept in a clean Eppendorf tube having thioglycolate broth as the transport medium. Culturing was performed on agar media. Collected data were statistically analyzed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Wilcoxon signed-rank test. Results: Biomechanical preparation with Kedo-SG blue rotary file showed higher efficacy in microbial reduction compared to manual instrumentation. Conclusion: Manual and rotary files were equally effective in removing root canal microbes. Biomechanical preparation with a Kedo-SG blue rotary file resulted in greater microbial efficacy. Hence In children, effective root canal cleaning in a short period of time is a major consideration.

Reg no:1105

Name: Dr. APURVA RAJENDRA CHAVAN

Institution: NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE MAHARASHTRA

Title: "Impact of Remineralizing Agents on Scardovia Wiggisiae in Severe-Early Childhood Caries: A Digital PCR- Based Study"

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Title: "Impact of Remineralizing Agents on Scardovia Wiggisiae in Severe-Early Childhood Caries: A Digital PCR- Based Study" Background: Scardovia wiggisiae, a key contributor to S-ECC, thrives in acidic conditions due to its acidogenic and aciduric properties, driving the carious process. While fluoride, nanohydroxyapatite, and calcium sucrose phosphate are established remineralizing agents, their role in reducing S. wiggisiae quantitatively remains unclear. Objective: The aim of the study is effect of remineralizing agents like fluoride, nanohydroxyapatite, and calcium sucrose phosphate on the quantitative assessment of S. Wiggisiae in children with severe early childhood caries using digital PCR technique. Materials and Methods: Mid-morning plaque samples were collected from children with S-ECC. Sixty samples, divided into three groups, underwent DNA extraction and quantitative digital PCR to detect and measure S. wiggisiae. Eleven positive samples per group were treated with remineralizing agents for seven days, and pre and post intervention bacterial load was quantified to evaluate the efficacy of these agents in reducing S. wiggisiae. Results and Observation: The study found a prevalence of 91.66% S. wiggisiae in plaque samples of children with S-ECC, with significant difference in Fluoride group followed by Enafix and Acclaim. Conclusion: The study provides prevalence of S. Wiggisiae and investigates the potential synergistic effects of combining remineralizing agents and provide valuable insights into novel strategies for S-ECC prevention and treatment. Keywords: Scardovia Wiggisiae, severe early childhood caries, Digital Polymerase Chain Reaction, Remineralizing agents.

Reg no:292

Name: Dr. LAVUDU BHARATHI

Institution: ANIL NEERUKONDA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY ANES VISAKHAPATNAM

Title: Traditional vs Advanced-a comparative analysis

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: BACKGROUND/PURPOSE: Stainless steel crowns are clinically effective for restoring primary teeth. But, aesthetic management of primary teeth has become essential, as parents are more involved in the clinical decision-making process and are more demanding for aesthetic restorations. Therefore the study aims to compare and evaluate time, parental acceptance and childâ€™s perception for Stainless steel and Aesthetic posterior crowns. Objectives: â€¢ To evaluate time, parental acceptance, childâ€™s perception for Stainless steel crowns and Aesthetic crowns. MATERIALS AND METHODS: 20 healthy children in the age group 5 to 9 years who require pulp therapy for posterior teeth were randomly divided into two groups (Group A) and (Group B) group containing 10 teeth in each group. Tooth preparation was done for the pulpectomised teeth according to the manufacturers recommendations depending upon the crown each patient would receive. Stainless steel crowns are cemented with Type I GIC luting cement and Aesthetic crowns are cemented with resin modified GIC luting cement. RESULTS: The results obtained were tabulated and sent for statistical analysis. CONCLUSION: The demand for aesthetic crowns has increased, making them a clinically acceptable aesthetic alternative to SSC in primary molars

Reg no:330

Name: Dr. MATTA NAVYA

Institution: ANIL NEERUKONDA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY ANES VISAKHAPATNAM

Title: MARK THE DIAGNOSIS WITH MARKERS

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: **BACKGROUND/PURPOSE:** The success of pulp therapy procedures relies on an accurate diagnosis of pulpal inflammation condition. In contrast to current subjective pulpal diagnostic tests, inflammatory molecular biomarkers are involved in pathogenesis of pulpitis offers potential indicators of degree of inflammation. Therefore this study aims to determine whether the levels of salivary inflammatory biomarkers (interleukin 6) could be used as a complementary diagnostic tool to assess the severity of dental caries. **OBJECTIVE:** 1.To determine whether inflammatory biomarker (interleukin 6) aid as a molecular level diagnostic aid for pulpitis in children. **MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY:** 10 Patients aged 6 to 14 years with deep carious lesion after establishing a clinical diagnosis of reversible pulpitis (n=5) and irreversible pulpitis (n=5) were included in the study. Saliva samples were collected from floor of mouth and interleukin 6 levels in saliva samples were measured by ELISA test. **RESULTS:** During the procedure, the data obtained were sent for statistical analysis. **CONCLUSION:** The study emphasizes the role of molecular biomarkers in the further diagnosis of pediatric patients with pulpitis.

Reg no:1367

Name: Dr. VISHAKI V R

Institution: ANNOOR DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KERALA

Title: SMILE AGAIN WITH CONFIDENCE-A CASE REPORT ON REIMPLANTATION OF AVULSED TOOTH

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Tooth avulsion accounts for .5% -16% of traumatic injuries in the permanent dentition, often in children of 7-9yrs and maxillary central incisors being mostly affected. A 10yr old female patient reported to the department with avulsed 11,21 24hrs before. The extra oral time was more than 24hours. The teeth were brought in milk, were rinsed in saline, soaked in 2% Sodium fluoride gel. Extraoral RCT was performed, Metapex was placed. After IOPAR evaluation, the sockets were irrigated with saline and betadine and 11,21 were reimplanted followed by placement of a composite splint for 4 weeks. Review was done at 2,4,8 weeks which was satisfactory and showed good healing, 21 got avulsed after 9th week which was managed by Apicectomy, PRF therapy, Splinting, Antibiotic therapy. Review of 21 was done every 2 wks for 3mnths which showed good healing. Eventhough avulsion is a serious dental injury, immediate and appropriate management helps in reimplantation and the patient smiles again with confidence.

Reg no:680

Name: Dr. SUPRIYA

Institution: BAPUJI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Splinting smiles in pediatric dentistry- A case series

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: ABSTRACT TITLE: SPLINTING SMILES IN PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY: CASE SERIES NAME OF PRESENTING AUTHOR: Dr. SUPRIYA AFFILIATION: Department of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry, Bapuji Dental College and Hospital, Davangere, Karnataka. INTRODUCTION: Traumatic dental injuries in primary dentition can affect the development of permanent teeth and in permanent teeth can cause permanent complications. CASE REPORT CASE-1 A 10-year-old male patient reported with injury wrt 21. Conservative treatment approach was planned. Repositioning the tooth apically in the socket wrt 21, followed by composite wire splinting. CASE-2 A 3year old male patient reported with a chief complaint of mobile tooth in upper front tooth region of the jaw. Diagnosed as sub luxation i.r.t 51,61 with Grade II mobility. Composite wire splint irt 53 to 63 to stabilize the luxated tooth. CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE The clinical significance of these case lies in the successful integration of Composite wire splinting and the stabilization of the tooth.

Reg no:813

Name: Dr. N. J. REMYA

Institution: AMRITA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY KERALA

Title: Is The Retrieval Necessary??

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Introduction Anatomical complexity, instrument design, operator choices, and procedural methods - all lead to instrumental separation. Molars are more susceptible to instrument fracture due to the complex root canal anatomy. Design and material of endodontic instruments can influence their susceptibility to fracture. Clinical case Case report demonstrates procedural steps undertaken in management of file separation in mesiobuccal canal of 36 in a 14-year-old male patient. Bypassing technique was performed. File size was increased from No. 10 K file to No. 25 K file. RC Cal placed and closed dressing was given. Patient was recalled after one week for biomechanical preparation followed by obturation. Radiographic evaluation performed during consecutive reviews and SSC delivered. Conclusion Conservative methods like bypassing that permits ongoing treatment without jeopardizing tooth structure, are management strategies for instrument separation. Effective communication with patients regarding any complications, including instrument fractures, is essential for informed consent and treatment planning.

Reg no:594

Name: Dr. RAAGINI ROY CHOWDHURY

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES DAVANGERE

Title: Sip Smart: How Your Milk Choices Impact Oral Health. A Randomized Clinical Trial Comparing Salivary And Plaque pH Changes

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the changes in the salivary and plaque pH after the consumption of three types of milk – high protein milk, full-fat milk, and sweetened condensed milk Materials and Methods: The study population comprised of 75 children aged 6-10 years and were divided into three groups of 25 each. Children participating in the study refrained from brushing their teeth, eating, or drinking for at least 2 hours prior to the experiment. Salivary and plaque pH were recorded at baseline (t0). Each child then consumed 20 mL of one of the three types of milk. Following milk consumption, salivary and plaque pH were measured using pH saliva indicator strips at 15(t1), 30(t2), and 60(t3) minutes. Changes in salivary and plaque pH were analyzed to determine the impact of each type of milk. Statistical Analysis: The data obtained will be statistically analyzed by Repeated measures ANOVA and Descriptive Statistics Results: Results are yet to be obtained

Reg no:1332

Name: Dr. BREEZY WADHWA

Institution: GENESIS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH PUNJAB

Title: Comparative evaluation of microleakage of RMGIC and COMPOMER to dentin treated with SDF and KI : An in-vitro study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: SDF is effective in arresting caries, can alter the dentinal structure. Potassium Iodide (KI), neutralize the excess silver ions, and influence the physical properties of both the dentin and restorative materials, potentially compromising the marginal integrity and enhancing microleakage. Objective: To compare and evaluate microleakage of resin modified glass ionomer cement and compomer to dentin treated with silver diamine fluoride and potassium iodide. Methods: 24 extracted premolars were divided into 4 groups: Group A: 6 samples- Compomer restoration over the dentin treated with SDF+KI. Group B: 6 samples- RMGIC restoration over the dentin treated with SDF+KI. Group C: 6 samples- compomer restoration over the dentin. (CONTROL) Group D: 6 samples- RMGIC restoration over the dentin.(CONTROL) A standardized class I cavity was prepared on occlusal surface. 38% SDF was applied on dentin. Immediately afterward, KI was added to the surface, adding KI was continued until the white precipitate was no longer be produced. Afterward dentinal surface was rinsed and excess moisture was air-dried thoroughly to evaporate the extra water followed by placement of restorative material i.e. COMPOMER and RMGIC was done. Microleakage testing was done using stereomicroscope for all the samples. The results were obtained after statistical analysis. Result: The statistical significant difference was found between two restorative materials. Conclusion: It was found that SDF and KI has reduced the microleakage of COMPOMER and RMGIC. COMPOMER showed significantly lower microleakage values as compared to RMGIC.

Reg no:1196

Name: Dr. VASUMSETTY AJAY CHANDRA

Institution: VISHNU DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Title: Impact of Diode Laser on Micro-Shear Bond Strength of Eighth-Generation Bonding System in Primary Teeth: An Invitro Analysis

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: Diode lasers have recently gained attention for their potential to enhance the adhesive bond strength of composite resin restorations. Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of 810 nm diode laser irradiation on the micro-shear bond strength (μ SBS) of composite resin using an eighth-generation bonding agent in primary teeth. Methodology: Thirty-six primary molar coronal dentin sections (4 x 4 mm) were divided into three groups (n=12) and mounted on 20 x 20 mm acrylic resin blocks. Each dentin surface was treated with an eighth-generation bonding agent (G-PREMIO BOND, Japan). Group I: Samples were cured with a composite curing light (LED D WOODPECKER, China). Group II: Samples were irradiated with a 5 J/cm² diode laser (DENLASE, China) for 10 seconds Group III: Samples received 10 J/cm² diode laser irradiation for 20 seconds. A 2x2 mm cylindrical Teflon mold was placed in the center of each dentin section, and composite resin (TE-ECONOM PLUS, Ivoclar) was applied in 2 mm increments, each increment light-cured for 20 seconds. The dentin sections were then tested for micro-shear bond strength (μ SBS) using a universal testing machine (UTM) with a crosshead speed of 0.5 mm/min until bond failure occurred. μ SBS values were measured in Newtons and converted to MPa. Data analysis was performed using Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U tests. Results: There was no significant difference in μ SBS between the groups (p = 0.244). Conclusion: Under the tested conditions, diode laser irradiation did not significantly affect the bond strength of composite resin to primary dentin.

Reg no:1168

Name: Dr. ANKITU SAHAI

Institution: KING GEORGE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY LUCKNOW

Title: Comparative Efficacy and Effectiveness of Microinvasive Interventions on the Aesthetics of Smooth Surface Carious Lesions: A Systematic Review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Aesthetic improvement is a critical factor in the management of smooth surface carious lesions, particularly in minimally invasive dentistry. Microinvasive interventions, such as resin infiltration and sealants, offer potential advantages for preserving tooth structure while enhancing appearance. However, their comparative efficacy and effectiveness on aesthetics remain unclear. Objectives: To systematically evaluate and compare the efficacy and effectiveness of microinvasive interventions for improving the aesthetics of smooth surface carious lesions. Methods: A comprehensive literature search was conducted in databases including PubMed, Scopus, and Embase Library. Inclusion criteria focused on randomized controlled trials, assessing aesthetic

outcomes of microinvasive interventions, such as resin infiltration self assembling peptides, bleaching , microabrasion on smooth surface carious lesions. Data were extracted and analyzed for aesthetic improvement. Risk of bias was assessed using the Cochrane tool ROB2.0 Results: A total of 23 studies in which patients met the inclusion criteria. Heterogeneity among studies was significant, driven by differences in assessment methods and follow-up duration. Conclusions: Microinvasive interventions, particularly resin infiltration, show promising results in enhancing the aesthetics of smooth surface carious lesions. Standardized evaluation metrics and long-term studies are needed to confirm these findings and guide clinical practice.

Reg no:405

Name: Dr. ALLANKI SAI RUSHIKESH RAMKUMAR

Institution: ST. JOSEPH DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI

Title: Indian vs. Western music genres in reducing dental anxiety in children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Introduction: Dental fear and anxiety are common problems in childhood and adolescence, rendering these groups of people to avoid oral health care. Most of the clinicians are increasingly using non-pharmacological therapies to reduce the stress and anxiety of children undergoing treatment. Since music intervention is an easier and more accessible way to reduce stress, it is one of the most commonly preferred method among non-pharmacological therapies. Listening to music affects the pituitary gland and releases endorphins, which in turn cause calmness, reduce pain, and improve sleep quality leading to one's relaxation by creating a positive and pleasant feeling. Aim: To evaluate the impact of music and its different genres on pediatric children undergoing oral prophylaxis. Design: A total of 55 children between the age group of 4 to 12 years were divided into five groups of 11 each and selected for this study. These five groups are subjected to different genres of music as follows, Group I - control group, Group II - Indian Carnatic music, Group III - Pop music, Group IV - Jazz music, Group V - Rock music. The anxiety of children is measured before, during and after dental treatment i.e. oral prophylaxis using Facial Image Scale. Musical intervention is used during the procedure. Heart rate and BP are measured as objective parameters. Results: Study in progress Conclusion: Study in progress Key words: Dental anxiety, Musical intervention, Music genres

Reg no:408

Name: Dr. DRUSHIKA DINESH

Institution: M.S. RAMAIAH DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title: : Evolving Diet and Its Impact On Oral Health

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Aim: To investigate the relationship between diet score and dental caries experience among school going children **Background:** Diet assessment of caries risk tool used to identify specific dietary behaviours that assess caries risk and to enable oral health care practitioners to begin conversations regarding dietary habits with patients. Diet diaries can help clinicians create tailored dietary advice, which may help in decreasing caries risk. So, there is need to incorporate diet diaries for monitoring the caries risk of an individual during their dental visit. **Materials & Methodology:** A total number of 200 school children belonging to the age group of 7-10 years was part of this study. Comprehensive clinical examination was done, and caries experience (DMFT/deft index) was recorded using visible light, mouth mirror and explorer. The diet pattern of the child was obtained by providing a diet diary and the child was made to record their dietary pattern for 7-days. The diet score was analysed after completing 7th day of the diet diary. **Results:** The results are awaited. **Conclusion:** The conclusion has not yet been reached. **Keywords:** Diet Assessment, diet score, sugar consumption, dental caries.

Reg no:1322

Name: Dr. PRAGATI PAREEK

Institution: SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Bioactive analysis of Clitoria Ternatea gel as chemomechanical caries removal agent - An in vitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Aim: To evaluate the in vitro bioactivity of Clitoria ternatea gel in caries removal, focusing on its antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory properties. **Materials and Methods:** This in vitro experimental study utilized a purposive sampling method. A total of 60 samples were prepared, and the gel's efficacy was assessed using the agar well diffusion method for antimicrobial activity. Its antioxidant properties were analyzed using DPPH and nitric oxide assays, while anti-inflammatory activity was evaluated through the albumin denaturation assay. Data were subjected to descriptive and inferential statistical analysis using ANOVA and post hoc tests to determine significance, with a p-value < 0.001) in independent t-tests. It also demonstrated a concentration-dependent anti-inflammatory effect, rising from 16.36 at 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ to 58.78 at 500 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, with strong correlations to standard treatments. **Conclusion:** The conclusion aligns with the study's objectives and findings, effectively summarizing the antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory properties of Clitoria ternatea gel. It emphasizes the gel's potential for caries removal, supported by its bioactive properties, and highlights its vibrant violet color and suitability for pediatric dental care.

Reg no:409

Name: Dr. VENKATESH PURUSHOTHAM

Institution: M.S. RAMAIAH DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title: Effect of Excessive Screen Time Usage on Dental Caries and Dental anxiety in Children aged 8-12 Years

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Children in the present generation have increased exposure to televisions, laptops and interactive media devices such as smartphones, electronic tablets, resulting in longer screen times. Children tend to become involved in digital media and lose consciousness of their current activity like eating/chewing. Food pouching in the vestibule for longer hours can lead to sticking of the food to the newly erupted tooth surfaces that already have less mineralisation, increased plaque accumulation, bleeding gums and higher acid formation, leading to dental caries. Children's behaviour, psychological status, and anxiety in dental clinics play important roles in the quality of dental services provided for them. Thus the aim of the present study is to assess the correlation of unhealthy lifestyle constituting excess screen viewing and its influence on dental caries and dental anxiety. **Objective:** To evaluate the effect of excessive screen time usage on dental caries and dental anxiety in children aged 8-12 years. **Materials and Methods:** The present study consisted of 30 children visiting the OPD of Department of Pediatric and Preventive dentistry, FDS, RUAS. A self-administered questionnaire on Screen time was given to the parents of children aged between 8-12 years who attended the OPD for the first time. Clinical examination was done using (World Health Organization Oral Health Assessment Form for Children, 2013) to assess dental caries. Dental anxiety before treatment was assessed using modified child dental anxiety scale with faces scale (MCDASf). **Results:** The results are awaited **Conclusion:** The conclusion has not yet been reached

Reg no:83

Name: Dr. SREYASHI SETH

Institution: HAZARIBAG COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL JHARKHAND

Title: Crowns or Posts???

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: A 3.5-year-old female patient presented with early childhood caries persisting for one year, with radiographic analysis revealing pulp involvement in teeth 52, 51, 61, and 62. The treatment plan included dietary counseling and pulpectomy for the affected teeth. Custom-designed $\sim 1/2$ omega-shaped posts were fabricated using 19-gauge stainless steel orthodontic wire, followed by composite core build-ups for functional and esthetic restoration. The rehabilitation process achieved both functional and esthetic success, ensuring proper finishing and polishing of the restored teeth. This case underscores the importance of a multidisciplinary approach in managing early childhood caries to restore dental function, aesthetics, and overall oral health effectively in young patients.

Reg no:1319

Name: Dr. DR RUCHIRA SAWANT

Institution: SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCES KRISHNA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES MAHARASHTRA

Title: Antimicrobial effect of fluoride varnish incorporating Bioactive glass:A confocal microscopic study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Dental caries is caused by an imbalance between demineralization and remineralization of tooth enamel, largely influenced by cariogenic bacteria like *Streptococcus mutans*. Fluoride varnishes are effective in promoting remineralization and have antimicrobial properties, but their efficacy can be limited by the availability of calcium and phosphate. Bioactive glass (BAG), known for releasing calcium, phosphate, and fluoride ions, may enhance fluoride's effects. This study aims to compare the antimicrobial effects of fluoride varnish alone and fluoride varnish incorporating bioactive glass. Objective: 1. To evaluate the antimicrobial effect of fluoride varnish alone. 2. To assess the antimicrobial effect of fluoride varnish incorporating bioactive glass. 3. To compare the antimicrobial effects of fluoride varnish alone and with bioactive glass. Methods: *Streptococcus mutans* biofilms will be cultured on enamel-like surfaces and treated with fluoride varnish alone and fluoride varnish with bioactive glass. The control group will receive no treatment. Confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM) will be used to visualize bacterial growth, biofilm formation, and viability (live/dead staining). Results: It is expected that fluoride varnish alone will reduce bacterial growth and biofilm formation, with some dead bacteria visible in CLSM images. The fluoride varnish with bioactive glass is hypothesized to show more pronounced antimicrobial effects, with greater inhibition of bacterial growth and more disruption of the biofilm. Conclusion: The addition of bioactive glass to fluoride varnish may enhance its antimicrobial efficacy, offering a more effective treatment for preventing caries by reducing bacterial growth and biofilm formation.

Reg no:219

Name: Dr. SHWETHA SANTHOSH

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES DAVANGERE

Title: Impact of Prolonged Mobile Phone Use on Posture and Malocclusion in Children aged 6-13 years: A Cross-Sectional Analysis

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background/purpose: The widespread use of mobile phones, especially among children, has raised concerns about its effects on posture and dental health. Prolonged mobile phone usage often leads to poor posture, such as forward head posture, which can affect craniovertebral angle (CVA). Additionally, habits like prolonged screen time may contribute to malocclusion, a misalignment of teeth. This study aims to assess the impact of mobile phone usage on CVA and malocclusion in pediatric patients. Objectives: 1. To evaluate the effect of mobile phone usage on craniovertebral angle (CVA) posture. 2. To assess the prevalence of malocclusion in children based on their mobile phone usage. 3. To determine the correlation between mobile phone usage duration and the severity of postural, and dental problems. Methods: A cross-sectional observational study will be conducted with 150 participants aged 6-13 years, selected through stratified random sampling from schools and dental clinics in Davangere city. Data will be collected using side-profile photographs to measure CVA, with specialized software for angle measurement. A questionnaire will gather information on mobile phone usage patterns (e.g., duration, posture). Dental assessments will diagnose malocclusion. Materials required include a digital camera, angle measurement software, dental assessment tools, and a

questionnaire. Analytical procedure: Statistical analysis will be performed using SPSS software. T-test and Chi-square test will be used for data analysis. Correlation analysis test will assess the relationship between mobile phone use, CVA, and malocclusion. Descriptive statistics will summarize demographic and behavioural data. Results and conclusion: Results are yet to be obtained.

Reg no:396

Name: Dr. VIDYA S

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE BANGALORE

Title: Dental management of Hyper Ig E recurrent infection syndrome : Pediatric dentist perspective.

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: **INTRODUCTION :** The hyperimmunoglobulin E syndromes (HIESs) are very rare immunodeficiency syndromes with multisystem involvement. Most cases of HIES are sporadic although can be inherited as autosomal dominant and autosomal recessive traits . HIES are characterized by the classic triad of high serum levels of immunoglobulin E (IgE), recurrent staphylococcal cold skin abscess, and recurrent pneumonia with pneumatocele formation . Oral manifestations include the retention of primary teeth and delayed eruption of permanent teeth. Prolonged retention of primary teeth can lead to permanent teeth impaction or formation of double rows which predispose to malocclusion. **CASE REPORT:** The present case report illustrates the timely dental management of 13 year old boy with the history of Hyper Ig E syndrome with one year follow up period. **CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE :** An awareness of the oral and maxillofacial features of HIES may facilitate early diagnosis ,enable genetic counselling and improve future patient care.

Reg no:1229

Name: Dr. MAMATHA BETHAPUDI

Institution: ST. JOSEPH DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI

Title: Playful Approaches to Manage Anxiety and Pain in Children Aged 8â€“10 Years in Pediatric Dentistry: Smartphone Game Versus Toy

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category:

Abstract: **Background:** Children often experience dental anxiety triggered by the sight, sound, and sensation of dental equipment, leading to evasive behaviors, untreated decay of tooth, and diminished quality of life. Since young children express emotions through behavior rather than words, understanding their feelings is essential for effective management. Interactive methods, like games or toys, can reduce anxiety and improve synergy during dental visits. **Aim and objectives:** To evaluate the effectiveness of gamified interventions (such as the Little Dentist game) and playful interactions with toys (such as fidget toy) in reducing dental anxiety, fear, and perceived pain in children aged 8â€“10 years during dental treatments. **Methodology:** The study includes 52 children, evenly distributed between boys and girls, aged 8 to 10 years. They are randomly divided into two groups,

namely: Group I, the dental app group, and Group II, the fidget toy group. Anxiety levels are assessed during three intervalsâ€”pre-operative, intra-operative, and post-operativeâ€”among children undergoing minor dental procedures. The assessment includes both physiological measures, such as heart rate and oxygen saturation levels, and subjective evaluation using the Facial Image Scale (FIS), respectively. Results: in progress Conclusion: in progress Key words: Dental anxiety, fidget toy, smart phone game, minor dental procedures.

Reg no:1303

Name: Dr. HARSHVARDHAN ABHIJIT MOHITE

Institution: SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCES KRISHNA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES MAHARASHTRA

Title: Comparative evaluation of effect of Hydraulic Calcium Silicate based Cements- RS+, Pro Root MTA & Biodentine in apexification.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Objectives-To compare and evaluate Marginal adaptability & Fracture resistance of RS+ cement with ProRoot MTA and Biodentine, a group of Hydraulic Calcium Silicate Based Materials in Apexification : An in vitro study. Materials- RS+, Pro Root MTA, Biodentine, Deionised water, MTA carrier, Ethanol, Self Cure Acrylic Resin. Method- Extracted, intact, human Maxillary Permanent Premolars with were stored in Chloramine T solution. The teeth will be decoronated from above to cemento-enamel junction and 3mm apical portion of the root using a diamond coated bur under water cooling. Then, the root canals were shaped with ProTaper Universal rotary files. The smear layer was removed using 3 ml 17% ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid followed by 3 ml 5.25% NaOCl and 5 ml distilled water. Results- Results are awaited. Conclusion- Findings from this study are expected to contribute insights for this procedure. References- 1.Dawood, A.E.; Parashos, P.; Wong, R.H.K.; Reynolds, E.C.; Manton, D.J. Calcium silicate-based cements: Composition, properties, and clinical applications. J. Investig. Clin. Dent. 2017, 8, e12195. 2. Simon, S.; Rilliard, F.; Berdal, A.; Machtou, P. The use of mineral trioxide aggregate in one-visit apexification treatment: A prospective study. Int. Endod. J. 2007, 40, 186â€“197.

Reg no:758

Name: Dr. ABHILASHA ANIL BHALEKAR

Institution: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Knowledge, Attitude, Practices and Prevalence of Orthopantomogram prescriptions by Pediatric Dentists in Children - a survey-based study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Radiographic examination is a critical component for accurate diagnosis and treatment planning in children. Panoramic radiographs, an extraoral radiographic technique, is widely

used in pediatric dental practice as they offer the ability to capture both maxillary and mandibular teeth as well as the surrounding structures and tissues in one image. Most of the newly developed panoramic units have special built in functions where radiation dose can be significantly reduced using collimated techniques. Thus, via this survey we would like to assess the Knowledge, Attitude, and Prevalence of orthopantomogram prescriptions by Pediatric Dentist in children. Aim: To evaluate the prevalence of prescribing Orthopantomogram in children by Pediatric Dentists. Material and Methods: The study will be a survey-based study. A questionnaire will be distributed to Pediatric Dentists from State of Maharashtra in a google form format. Responses to the google form will be collected and analysed. Data will be collected and results will be drawn. Result: Results will be drawn after the completion of study. Conclusion: Conclusion will be drawn after results and statistical analysis

Reg no:1358

Name: Dr. BALAJI MAHADEO GAWADE

Institution: MIDSR DENTAL COLLEGE LATUR

Title: Evaluation of topical anaesthetic and TENS in pain reduction efficacy during local anaesthesia administration in children : A Systematic Review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Local anaesthetics block nociceptive impulses from reaching the cerebral cortex and are means of completely preventing patient perception of a nociceptive stimulus, making them crucial for dentistry procedures like extractions, pulpotomies, root canal treatment, and abscess etc. Children entering dental operatories experience emotions like separation, fear of pain, and unpleasant stimuli. Topical anesthetic agents are commonly used before the administration of LA injections. However, it has a limited capacity of penetrating deep into tissues. Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) is a non-invasive method used to relieve localized pain, based on the gate control theory by Melzack and Wall in 1965. It is being explored in dentistry for pain control, particularly in children's dental operatories, to reduce anxiety. The purpose of this systematic review is to compare efficacy of topical anaesthetic and Transcutaneous Electric Nerve Stimulation in pain reduction during local anaesthesia administration in pediatric dental patients. Aim: To evaluate efficacy of topical anaesthetic and Transcutaneous Electric Nerve Stimulation in pain reduction during local anaesthesia administration in pediatric dental patients. Method: A computerized literature search was performed through four databases: PubMed, Scopus, EBSCO Google Scholar and Web of Science to identify articles up to December 2024. Randomized controlled trials, in- vivo studies and comparative study were considered, in accordance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Result: In progress Conclusion: In progress

Reg no:443

Name: Dr. MEGHUL CHADHA

Institution: ARMY COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES SECUNDERABAD

Title: Dental Management of Vitamin D Dependent Rickets Type 2 - A Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Rickets, caused by defective mineralization of epiphyseal plates, can be inherited or acquired. Symptoms range from asymptomatic to bone abnormalities, alopecia, muscle weakness and enamel and dentin hypoplasia with enlarged pulp chambers. It is more common in developing regions like Africa, Middle East, and Asia, with rates of 10%-70%. In developed countries, prevalence declined due to vitamin D supplementation, improved air quality, and public awareness. A 17-year-old female reported to the Department of Pedodontics with chief complaint of pain in the upper right posterior region diagnosed as chronic irreversible pulpitis. A supernumerary tooth was observed near teeth 15 and 16. Root canal therapy with a stainless-steel crown on 46 and GIC restoration on 36 was done. Management followed a conventional approach after clinical and radiographic evaluation, focusing on comprehensive, preventive care to reduce future complications. This case highlights the need for individualized treatment plans for patients with systemic conditions.

Reg no:1262

Name: Dr. KRUTI RAVINDRA

Institution: D.A. PANDU MEMORIAL R.V. DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title: The efficacy of mobile app-based digital diet monitoring in facilitating the shift towards a balanced non-cariogenic diet among children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background Dental caries is a prevalent, irreversible microbial disease of the calcified tissues of teeth. One major contributing factor is the excessive intake of cariogenic foods high in sugar. WHO guidelines emphasize reducing free sugar intake to less than 10% of total energy consumption. Parental awareness plays a crucial role in shaping children's dietary habits. This study explores the use of a mobile app for diet monitoring to improve non-cariogenic dietary patterns among children. Objective To evaluate the efficacy of a mobile app-based digital diet monitoring system in fostering a shift towards a balanced non-cariogenic diet among children. Methods & Study Design: Clinical interventional study & Participants: Children aged 6-12 years with one or more teeth affected with dental caries whose parents have smartphone access. & Intervention: Experimental group received conventional dietary counseling and app-based diet monitoring using "HealthifyMe." The control group received conventional dietary counseling only. & Outcome Measures: 1. Pre- and post-intervention parental knowledge, attitude, and practices assessed through questionnaires. 2. Food group scores and sweet scores calculated from 7-day diet charts pre-and post-intervention. Results This study is in progress. Results will be analyzed and reported after data collection and follow up.

Reg no:57

Name: Dr. NANTHINI P

Institution: A.B. SHETTY MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES KARNATAKA

Title: Healing Beyond Boundaries: PRF in Autotransplantation and Reimplantation- A Case Series

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: In pediatric dentistry, mainly in young permanent teeth, Platelet Rich Fibrin (PRF) revolutionizes autotransplantation and reimplantation by fostering superior healing and regeneration process. Itâ€™s rich reservoir of growth Factors accelerates bone regeneration, pulp vitality, ensuring enhanced outcomes and long-term success in growing patients. CLINICAL CASE: Two cases, one autotransplantation and another intentional reimplantation, of an impacted canine and molar respectively, L- PRF and I-PRF was used to enhance bone and soft tissue healing and regeneration. The L-PRF was placed inside the socket and I-PRF was mixed with bone grafting material, enhancing periodontal and bone healing, ensuring long-term stability and effectiveness in preserving permanent teeth in children. At the 1-year follow-up exhibited no clinical or radiographic signs of failure. CONCLUSION: L-PRF and I-PRF has emerged valuable biomaterial by enhancing healing, promoting regeneration and improving treatment outcomes, PRF underscores its potential to ensure long term success in young patients.

Reg no:66

Name: Dr. MAMA R NAIR

Institution: BAPUJI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Little roots, Big moves: Spinal tap needle meets Beefill magic for lasting smiles

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Introduction: Traumatic injuries to young teeth can cause blunderbuss canals due to incomplete root development. Apexification with MTA, delivered precisely using a spinal tap needle, creates a calcified barrier. The BeeFill 2in1 system ensures a 3dimentional seal with integrated downpack and backfill, enhancing precision, efficiency, and clinical success. Case Report Case 1: A 14-year-old female presented with grey discoloration of tooth 21 for one year after trauma. Diagnosed as a non-vital tooth with an open apex, planned for apexification with spinal tap needle and BeeFill obturation. Case 2: A 9-year-old female reported pain and fracture of tooth 12 for six months post-trauma. Diagnosed with pulpal necrosis and apical periodontitis, treatment included apexification with spinal tap needle and BeeFill obturation. Conclusion: The spinal tap needle ensures precise MTA delivery, promoting barrier formation and reducing overfilling risks. BeeFill technology complements this by providing a three-dimensional seal, preventing reinfection and improving long-term outcomes.

Reg no:1270

Name: Dr. HITESH KRITIKA

Institution: GENESIS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH PUNJAB

Title: COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF CLEANING EFFICACY IN SINGLE ROOTED PERMANENT TEETH USING XP ENDO SHAPER, NEO ENDO S AND HAND FILES.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Cleaning efficacy and canal shaping by different files depend on mechanical action of the instrument to remove tissue, debris and bacteria, while effectively shaping the canal to allow proper irrigation and sealing. Proper file selection and technique are crucial for achieving a well-shaped and clean root canal. OBJECTIVE: To assess the ability of three different file systems to effectively clean single rooted permanent canals. METHOD: 30 root canals of selected permanent single rooted teeth were randomly and equally divided into three groups based on instrumentation technique: group Iâ€”XP-ENDO SHAPER files, group IIâ€”NEO ENDO S, and group IIIâ€”HAND FILES. After instrumentation with respective method, the canals were cleared and observed under a stereomicroscope. Statistical analysis was done with analysis of variance (ANOVA). RESULT: XP-ENDO SHAPER files performed significantly better cleaning of the canals than NEO ENDO S and HAND FILES. CONCLUSION: XP ENDO SHAPER rotary system demonstrated significantly superior cleaning compared to NEO ENDO S rotary system and HAND FILES.

Reg no:626

Name: Dr. NAIK VIRAJ JAYANT

Institution: A.B. SHETTY MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES KARNATAKA

Title: A Fusion of Tradition and Science: Ayurvedic Mercury in Dental Amalgam

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background :- Dental amalgam has been a reliable dental material for over 150 years, valued for its cost-effectiveness and durability. Despite restrictions, it remains widely used for posterior restorations due to its advantageous properties and ease of use. Rasa Shastra, an ancient medical science, involves using metals and minerals for disease treatment. So these substances must undergo purification (Shodhana) to eliminate impurities and modify their physical, chemical, and biological properties, ensuring they are safe for medicinal use. Objective :- The objective of the study is to compare the physical properties of commercially available and ayurvedically treated mercury in dental amalgam in vitro. Methods and materials:- samples were prepared for analysis of mean compressive strength after 1 hour and after 24 hours and Vickers hardness test after 24 hours and after 7 days (VHN). Universal testing machine was used for testing of compressive strength and Micro VHN testing machine for testing of Vickers Hardness samples. Results :- The results showed that there is increase in Vickers hardness values after 7 days for both the groups but the values are more in case of Ayurvedically treated mercury group. Also there is a increase in compressive strength values after 24 hrs as compared to samples tested after 1 hour. The values of compressive strength are more for Ayurvedically treated mercury group. Conclusion:- The amalgam prepared using Ayurvedically treated mercury has more Compressive strength and Vickers hardness as compared to amalgam prepared with commercially available mercury

Reg no:537

Name: Dr. DEEPIKA BARATHI M

Institution: VIVEKANANDHA DENTAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TAMIL NADU

Title: THREE-DIMENSIONAL EVALUATION OF WEAR OF PRIMARY TEETH OPPOSED VARIOUS POSTERIOR PEDIATRIC CROWNS AFTER AGING PROCEDURES: AN IN-VITRO STUDY.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Early childhood caries (ECC) affects infants and very young children, thus affecting the quality of life of children and surroundings. The ultimate rehabilitation in these cases is crown placement. Initially, Stainless Steel crowns have been employed and till now itâ€™s been considered as gold standard. Various aesthetic crowns like Zirconia and Edelweiss had been launched due to certain disadvantages of SSC. If crowns cause opposing tooth wear it creates more harm which is not supposed to occur. Bioflx had been introduced recently, where no study had checked the opposing tooth wear for this crown so far. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate and compare wear of primary teeth opposing various posterior pediatric crowns after aging procedures using three-dimensional surface scanner. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** 10 natural primary maxillary 2nd molars (Control: Group A) and 30 primary maxillary 2nd molars crowns of various brands â€“ Stainless Steel crowns (Group B), Zirconia crowns (Group C), Bioflx crowns (Group D) are taken and antagonized against Natural primary mandibular 2nd molar crowns. Pre scan images of mandibular molars are taken by 3D Scanner and proceeded to various aging procedures and Two-body wear testing is performed under a load of 50 N for 60,000 cycles. Then post scan images are taken and finally wear analysis is evaluated. **RESULT AND CONCLUSION:** Results will be statistically analysed and conclusions will be drawn after the completion of the study.

Reg no:536

Name: Dr. E.SARAH

Institution: VIVEKANANDHA DENTAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TAMIL NADU

Title: EFFECT OF DIFFERENT PEDIATRIC DENTIFRICES ON THE SURFACE ROUGHNESS OF GLASS IONOMER CEMENT RESTORATIONâ€“ AN IN VITRO STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Glass ionomer cement (GIC) used in occlusal or proximal cavities having low occlusal loads in cervical or root caries mostly in children and patients having high caries risk. Dental plaque formation is known to be increased by abrasion, which also modifies the surface roughness of the restorative materials during tooth brushing. One crucial element that affects the restorationâ€™s clinical performance, is their surface quality. By decreasing plaque buildup and surface discoloration, a smooth surface can improve restoration's duration and aesthetics. The purpose of this study to evaluated and compared the effect of three dentifrices (colgate kidz, pediflor kidz, mamaearth kids toothpaste) on the surface roughness of GIC restoration. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate

the effect of colgate kidz toothpaste, pediflor kidz toothpaste, mamaearth kids toothpaste on the surface roughness of Glass ionomer cement by nano-indentation tester and to compare the effect of above three groups on the surface roughness of GIC. MATERIAL AND METHODS: In total, 30 samples will be prepared using conventional Ketac molar GIC in the dimensions of 2mm height and 15mm diameter. The prepared samples will be submerged in distilled water at 37° for 24 hrs. Samples in each group (n=10) will be subjected to their respective pediatric toothpastes and toothbrush using a brushing simulation of 10,000 cycles. Afterwards, nanoindentation will record surface roughness (Ra). RESULT AND CONCLUSION: Result will be statistically analysed and conclusion will be drawn after the completion of the study.

Reg no:535

Name: Dr. YUVADHARINI P

Institution: VIVEKANANDHA DENTAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TAMIL NADU

Title: Comparative evaluation of antimicrobial efficacy of herbal vs commonly used intracanal medicaments against *Enterococcus faecalis*: An invitro study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background *Enterococcus Faecalis* bacteria is especially seen in persistent intra-radicular infections and failed endodontic-treated teeth. Bacteria will be effectively reduced by using intracanal medicaments. Calcium hydroxide, chlorhexidine gluconate, triple antibiotic paste are regarded as gold standard intracanal medicaments. Herbal products like Aloe-vera were used as intracanal medicaments earlier. As *Acalypha Indica* and *Euphorbia Hirta* has antibacterial, anti-inflammatory & analgesic properties, that can be tried as intracanal medicament. So, the antimicrobial activity of these medicaments will be compared with gold standard intracanal medicaments against *E.faecalis*. Objectives To evaluate & compare the antimicrobial efficacy of two herbal vs gold standard intracanal medicaments against *Enterococcus faecalis* by agar diffusion method. Methodology Brain Heart Infusion (BHI) prepared. Each BHI agar plate will be flooded with *E.faecalis* and incubated for 37Â°C for 24 hours. The powders of *Acalypha Indica*, *Euphorbia Hirta*, Triple antibiotics, Chlorhexidine gluconate & Calcium hydroxide will be mixed with saline to obtain pastes. Each plate of agar will be allocated with five group of medicaments, Group 1: *Acalypha Indica* paste, Group 2: *Euphorbia Hirta* paste, Group 3: Triple antibiotic paste, Group 4: Chlorhexidine gluconate paste, Group 5: Calcium hydroxide paste. 5 wells will be created in each agar plate and filled with medicaments. Then the plates will be incubated for 37Â°C for 72 hours. Microbial zone of inhibition & mean value will be measured & calculated with antibiotic zone scale. Results & Conclusion Results will be statistically analyzed & conclusions will be drawn after the completion of study.

Reg no:1053

Name: Dr. AYUSHMA CHAKRAVORTY

Institution: SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Decoding Inflammation: A Clinico-biochemical Insight into Gingival Health with Novel Space Maintainers in Children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background: Chemokines, including interleukins and C-reactive protein (CRP), are critical mediators of inflammatory responses, acting by recruiting immune cells to sites of infection or tissue injury. This study evaluates the inflammatory impact of different space maintainer materials in pediatric patients, focusing on novel esthetic resin space maintainers as an alternative to traditional preformed metal maintainers. Aim: The study aimed to compare levels of interleukins and CRP in gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) among children using preformed metal space maintainers (Group 1) and esthetic resin space maintainers (Group 2) and assess their effect on gingival health. Materials and Methods: GCF samples were collected from 20 children using preformed metal space maintainers and 20 children using esthetic resin space maintainers. Periodontal health was assessed using the gingival index, plaque index, and Russell's periodontal index. Levels of interleukins and CRP were quantified using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Results: under progress Conclusion: Interleukins and CRP remain valuable biomarkers for evaluating gingival health and inflammation, offering insights into optimizing space maintainer design to balance aesthetics and biocompatibility.

Reg no:1259

Name: Dr. NIYATI RAO A N

Institution: DA P M R V DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Evaluation of Patterns of Stress Distribution of Digitally Fabricated Post and Core in Primary Anterior Tooth: A Finite Element Analysis

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Early childhood caries (ECC) commonly affects primary anterior teeth, causing aesthetic, functional, and psychological issues. Restoring these teeth is challenging due to limited coronal structure, thin radicular dentin, and root resorption. Advances in 3D printing technology offer precise, custom-fabricated posts with improved fit and retention, potentially enhancing restoration outcomes. However, the stress distribution patterns of such posts in primary teeth remain underexplored. Objective: To evaluate stress distribution patterns in digitally fabricated post and core with crown in the primary anterior tooth using finite element analysis (FEA). Materials and Methods: This ex vivo finite element study will use data on the physical properties of enamel, dentin, cementum, and composite resin from published studies and manufacturers. A primary maxillary central incisor with an intact root will be scanned after obturation, and a post and core will be designed digitally using Exocad software. A CBCT scan will create a 3D model of the tooth, post, core, and crown assembly. The model will undergo stress analysis in ANSYS software under oblique static loads Result: The study will reveal stress distribution patterns in digitally fabricated post and core systems for primary anterior teeth. Insights gained may help improve restorative techniques in pediatric dentistry.

Reg no:1261

Name: Dr. NIKHILA K

Institution: DAPM RV DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: A Questionnaire-Based Comparative Study on the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices of Tooth Avulsion Management Among School Teachers

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background Traumatic tooth avulsion is a critical dental emergency prevalent among school-aged children, especially in newly erupted permanent anterior teeth. Timely and appropriate management significantly impacts prognosis. Teachers, being often the first responders, play a crucial role in managing such injuries. This study aims to evaluate and compare the knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) regarding tooth avulsion management among school teachers in urban, semi-urban, and rural areas to identify gaps and propose targeted educational interventions. Objectives The objective of the study was 1. To evaluate teachers' knowledge about tooth avulsion. 2. To assess their attitudes toward managing avulsed teeth. 3. To examine the practices followed post-avulsion incidents. 4. To identify regional disparities in KAP among teachers. 5. To provide actionable insights for enhancing dental first aid awareness. Methods This study involves administering questionnaires to teachers across urban, semi-urban, and rural settings to evaluate their baseline KAP regarding tooth avulsion. Participants then receive a health education talk on managing avulsed teeth and the use of storage media. A follow-up questionnaire to be administered a month later assessing changes in KAP. Data will be statistically analyzed to identify significant differences and improvements across the three groups. Results The study is in progress. Results will be analyzed and reported after completing data collection and follow-up assessments.

Reg no:894

Name: Dr. ATHIRA H

Institution: PMS COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH KERALA

Title: PMS COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH KERALA

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background: Pulpitis, characterized by inflammation of the dental pulp, is a prevalent condition in Pediatric dentistry that demands timely intervention to prevent complications. According to the AAPD guidelines, systemic antibiotics should be reserved for cases with systemic symptoms or extraoral swelling. Despite these clear recommendations, variations in the real-world management of pulpitis persist, potentially influencing treatment outcomes. This study aims to evaluate current practice patterns in pulpitis management by analyzing patient-reported outcomes collected through questionnaires from individuals visiting our outpatient department. The research focuses on the use of systemic antibiotics, anti-inflammatory medications, and challenges encountered during follow-up care. Objective: This study aims to evaluate practice patterns in the management of pulpitis through patient-reported outcomes focusing on systemic antibiotics, anti-inflammatory medications, and

challenges experienced during follow-up procedures. Methods: A questionnaire will be distributed to collect data on: â€¢ Symptoms experienced at the initial visit and the treatments prescribed (e.g. anti-inflammatory medications or antibiotics) â€¢ Changes in symptoms after initial treatment, including the development of swelling or other complications. â€¢ Perceived effectiveness of anti-inflammatory treatments in managing pain and discomfort â€¢ Challenges experienced during follow-up care, like emergency access openings or procedural delays. Conclusion: This study will shed light on current pulpitis management practices, highlight adherence gaps to AAPD guidelines and suggest potential areas for clinical improvement to ensure optimal patient outcomes. Results: The study will analyze patient-reported data to identify trends in symptom resolution, frequency of complications such as swelling, and patient satisfaction with the treatment approach

Reg no:578

Name: Dr. ASHWANA G NATH

Institution: PMS COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH KERALA

Title: From Strip To Print : Innovations In Pediatric Crowns- A Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction The restoration of primary anterior teeth requires esthetic and functional solutions, especially in cases of severe caries or trauma. Since children also have aesthetic perception of their teeth. smile. Traditional strip crowns are widely used for their simplicity and affordability. However, advancements in 3D printing technology offer new possibilities which may provide enhanced precision and esthetics. Clinical case: Patients aged 3 to 5 years presenting to the outpatient department (OPD) with extensive caries in the maxillary anterior teeth will be selected for this study. The treatment plan included either 3D-printed resin crowns or traditional strip crowns. 3D-printed resin crowns were fabricated at our institution following digital intraoral scanning .Clinical parameters, including crown fit, esthetics, patient comfort, and durability, were evaluated over a 2 - month period. Conclusion: 3D-printed crowns may offer superior esthetics, precision, and require less time, strip crowns remain a practical and cost-effective alternative for efficient treatment.

Reg no:417

Name: Dr. SHIKHA BHASKAR

Institution: M.S. RAMAIAH DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title: Anti-Bacterial Efficacy of Nanodiamonds- An In-vitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: BACKGROUND Dental diseases have a multifactorial origin, and certain oral pathogenic bacteria, such as Streptococcus mutans, have been implicated in contributing to gingival inflammation, increased periodontal pocket depth, and alveolar bone loss. Streptococcus mutans, a key oral pathogenic bacterium, plays a significant role in cavity formation by fermenting sugars to

produce high concentrations of organic acids. Antibiotics have proven to be highly effective in treating infectious diseases and controlling the spread of pathogens. Nanodiamonds have also been investigated for their antibacterial properties, with previous research examining the potential inhibitory effects of carboxylated nanodiamonds on *S. mutans*. In this study, we will explore the antibacterial potential of amine-modified nanodiamonds. **OBJECTIVE** To evaluate the antimicrobial effect of Nanodiamond material by determining the zone of inhibition for the bacteria *Streptococcus mutans* responsible for dental caries. **MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY** Nanodiamonds of particle size

Reg no:1287

Name: Dr. DR.RUTUJA BALASAHEB SALUNKHE

Institution: SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCES KRISHNA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES MAHARASHTRA

Title: "Efficacy of Intensive Versus Biannual Halo Fluoride Varnish Applications in Preventing Dental Caries in Children Aged 6 to 8 Years" .

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: ISPPD Registration Number: S-3245/23 Conference Registration Number:1287 **Background** The Aim Of This Study Was To Evaluate The Efficacy Of Both Intensive And Biannual Application Of Duraflor Halo Fluoride Varnish In Reducing Caries Incidence Among School Children Aged 6 To 8 Years. **Objective** To Compare Caries Prevention Outcomes Between Children Receiving Intensive Fluoride Varnish Applications And Those Receiving Biannual Applications. **Materials And Methods** **Participants:** A Total Of 300 Children Aged 6-8 Years Were Randomly Assigned To Either A Treatment (Varnish) Group Or A Control Group (150 Each). **Procedure:** The Varnish Group Received Two Applications Of Halo Fluoride Varnish (Duraflor) Either As Intensive Application (Three Applications Within One Week, Every Two Days) Or Biannual Application (Two Applications Within 12 Months). **Assessment:** Clinical Evaluations Were Conducted At Baseline And After One Year. Children With Systemic Illnesses, Physical Disabilities, Or Recent Antibiotic Use Were Excluded. Caries Status In Primary (DEFT, DEFS, DEFTP, DEFSP) And Permanent Teeth (DMFT, DMFS) Was Recorded According To WHO Criteria. Data Were Analyzed Using Parametric Tests, Including Paired And Unpaired T-Tests, With A Significance Level Of $P < 0.05$. **Results** The Varnish Group Demonstrated A Significant Reduction In Caries Increment In Primary Teeth (DEFT, DEFS, DEFTP, DEFSP) Compared To The Control Group. However, No Significant Difference Was Observed In Caries Progression In Permanent Teeth (DMFT, DMFS). **Conclusion** Intensive Fluoride Varnish Application Was Effective In Reducing Caries Progression In Both Primary And Permanent Dentitions, While Biannual Application Also Showed Beneficial Effects Primarily In Primary Teeth.

Reg no:1321

Name: Dr. NEHA RAVINDRA GHONGADE

Institution: SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCES KRISHNA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES MAHARASHTRA

Title: Assessment of Efficacy and Brain Activity of Oral Sedation versus Nitrous Oxide Sedation in Paediatric Patients: A Comparative Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Introduction: Paediatric dentistry aims to provide comprehensive oral healthcare to children, including those who may require sedation to ensure a safe and anxiety-free dental experience. Sedation techniques play a crucial role in managing fear and anxiety in paediatric patients, allowing for successful dental treatments. Two commonly employed sedation methods in paediatric dentistry are oral sedation and nitrous oxide sedation. However, a comprehensive understanding of their efficacy and impact on brain activity is essential for optimizing dental care for children. The present study focuses on assessing the efficacy and brain activity associated with oral sedation versus nitrous oxide sedation in paediatric patients. Objectives: 1. To compare the efficacy of oral sedation versus nitrous oxide sedation in reducing anxiety and discomfort in paediatric patients during dental procedures. 2. To evaluate the brain activity of paediatric patients during oral sedation versus nitrous oxide sedation using electroencephalography (EEG). Methodology: Patients with two teeth indicated for pulp therapy for primary mandibular molars will be selected from age group of 4-10 years old. 14 patients will be selected. On first appointment the patients will be administered oral sedation and Electroencephalograph (EEG) will be recorded three times: Baseline, During treatment, after withdrawal of the drug. On the second appointment the patients will be administered Nitrous-oxide sedation and Electroencephalograph (EEG) will be recorded two times; During treatment, after withdrawal of the drug. Results: Results are awaited Conclusion: Findings from this study are expected to contribute insights for oral sedation versus nitrous oxide sedation.

Reg no:1188

Name: Dr. GOWSALYA.S

Institution: RVS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: Oral Hygiene Assessment in Children among Special Health Care Needs(SHCN) in Coimbatore using DMFT and OHI-S index: A Pilot Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Children with Special Health Care Need(SHCN) including physical, cognitive, or developmental conditions requiring specialized medical management. Health care professionals requires specialized knowledge, attention, adaptation, and accommodative measures for the management of children with SHCN. OBJECTIVES: 1. To assess DMFT score among children with SHCN in Coimbatore. 2. To assess OHI-S score among children with SHCN in Coimbatore. METHODS: A total of 250 SCHN children in Coimbatore city were included in the study after obtaining parent consent and categorized into 4 groups: developmental disorder, intellectual disabilities, neurological disorders and physically disabled. Oral health was assessed using DMFT index and OHI-S index to assess overall oral hygiene. RESULTS The study results showed distribution of developmental disorder(n=134) [ASD(n=112), ADHD(n=13), learning disabilities(n=9)], intellectual disabilities[(down syndrome(n=19), intellectually disabled(n=36), mental disorder(n=15)] neurological disorders(n=38) [cerebral palsy(n=31), epilepsy(n=7)] and physical

disabled(n=8)[hemiplegia(n=2),global developmental delay(n=4),muscular dystrophy(n=2)].Higher incidence of missing teeth was in children with developmental disorder and increased filling score, decay score, DMFT score and Calculus index score among children with intellectual disabilities. Higher scores of Plaque index and OHI-S in children with neurological disorder[cerebral palsy(n=20)] was noted and was not statistically significant(p value

Reg no:1286

Name: Dr. SANDISHA SANJAY SUDRIK

Institution: SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCES KRISHNA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES MAHARASHTRA

Title: Correlation Between Vitamin D And Calcium Levels In Serum With The Risk Of Dental Caries In Children In Western Maharashtra

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background/Purpose: Dental caries, a widespread childhood condition, disrupts daily life by causing pain, impaired \chewing, and diminished quality of life. Vitamin D and calcium are vital for maintaining tooth health, but their deficiency may exacerbate the risk of dental caries. Despite its importance, research linking serum levels of these nutrients to dental caries risk in children from western Maharashtra remains scarce. Objective: To investigate the relationship between serum vitamin D and calcium levels and the risk of dental caries among children in western Maharashtra. Methods: This cross-sectional study enrolled 124 children with a mean age of 10.04 ± 0.91 years. Blood samples were analyzed to determine serum vitamin D and calcium concentrations, while dental caries experience was evaluated using DMFT (Decayed, Missing, Filled Teeth) and DMFS (Decayed, Missing, Filled Surfaces) scores. Statistical analyses, including linear and logistic regression, were employed to assess the correlation between serum nutrient levels and caries risk. Results: A strong negative linear correlation emerged between serum vitamin D and calcium levels and DMFT/DMFS scores. Elevated levels of these nutrients corresponded to a significant decline in dental caries. Logistic regression revealed that vitamin D had a negative regression coefficient (-0.23) and an odds ratio of 0.4, indicating a 60% reduction in caries risk as vitamin D levels increased. Conclusion: This study underscores a compelling inverse relationship between serum vitamin D levels and dental caries risk in children from western Maharashtra, highlighting the critical role of optimal vitamin D and calcium levels in safeguarding oral health.

Reg no:164

Name: Dr. DISHA P TEMKER

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES DAVANGERE

Title: ASSESSING PH, SURFACE TENSION, CLEANSING ACTION AND ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECT OF L-ARGININE ON STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS IN SALIVA-AN INVITRO STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: **PURPOSE OF STUDY:** This study evaluates and compares the effects of L-arginine and chlorhexidine as mouthrinses in children. The findings will provide insights into L-arginine's potential as an alternative antimicrobial agent for pediatric oral care. **AIM:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the antimicrobial efficacy, pH, surface tension, and cleansing properties of chlorhexidine and L-arginine on saliva. **METHODOLOGY:** Saliva samples of 35 children of age 6-12 years were collected naturally, without stimulation, and they were instructed to expectorate directly into the Eppendorf tube and divided into two groups with chlorhexidine and L-arginine mouthwashes. The study assessed the pH levels using a calibrated pH meter, surface tension was analysed using glass capillaries. Cleansing action of the mouthrinse was analysed. The antibacterial efficacy of each mouthwash was analysed, saliva samples were streaked onto Mitis Salivarius Bacitracin (MSB) agar plates after mixing with the mouthwashes to evaluate the *S. mutans* count. **STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:** Independent samples t -test and descriptive statistics are used for analysis. Results are awaited.

Reg no:148

Name: Dr. MEDHA SINHA

Institution: KOTHIWAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE UTTAR PRADESH

Title: cusp crevice coatings -precision in cavity prevention

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: **Aim :** Dental caries is one of the most prevalent disease worldwide and may affect all tooth surfaces. Caries in pits and fissure accounts 90% of caries in permanent posterior teeth and 44% of caries in children and adolescents. Pit and fissure sealants have been suggested as a method of avoiding pit and fissure caries in permanent molars. A fissure sealant is a material that is placed in the pits and fissures of teeth to prevent or arrest the development of dental caries. Sealants act as physical barrier between enamel and the oral environment, thus prevents food debris and plaque from accumulating. **Inclusion and exclusion criteria :** This Systematic review includes studies with clinical effectiveness of pit and fissure sealants. excludes articles which contains irrelevant content regarding pit and fissure sealants **Methodology:** A literature research was carried out in various electronic data bases to identify the systematic review. PubMed, Google scholar and scopus, including articles published from 2017-2024. Relevant articles were retrieved from electronic databases, including randomised clinical trials (RCTs) published from January 2017 until December 2024, **Result:** Pit and fissure sealants have been proven to be effective for caries prevention and the management of incipient caries lesions, mainly because the occlusal surfaces of molars are vulnerable to caries lesion. **Conclusion :** Treating the teeth with sealants is more effective in preventing new caries than without using sealants. Main objective is to present a general overview of packing of grooves, as well as implications and side effects of the materials generally used to seal occlusal surfaces.

Reg no:165

Name: Dr. RACHA TEJASWINI

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES DAVANGERE

Title: Assessment Of Diet And Oral Hygiene Habits Among 3-6 Year Old Children, Their Association With ECC- A Cross-Sectional Survey.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Early childhood caries (ECC) is caused by a multifactorial model, with diet playing a significantly intricate role. Children's dietary practices and oral hygiene habits largely depend on the oral health knowledge of their parents or caregivers. Studies have shown that children with ECC are more likely to develop caries in their permanent dentition than those without ECC. AIM: This study aims to assess the association between early childhood caries (ECC), dietary patterns, and the oral hygiene habits of children aged 3 to 6 years. METHODOLOGY: This study is a cluster-randomized, unmasked, cross-sectional survey involving children attending rural and urban primary schools in Davanagere district. A sample size of 245 was randomly distributed among schools in Davanagere using a school-based sampling strategy. Eligible children were those whose parents consented to participate in the survey by signing a consent form. Data were collected using a questionnaire divided into four categories: general information about the parent or guardian, breastfeeding and bottle-feeding habits, the child's oral hygiene practices, and a one-week diet chart. After obtaining parental consent or child assent, parents or guardians completed the questionnaire. Each child was then examined to assess the number of decayed, filled, and extracted teeth, which was used to calculate a def score and compare with the parameters. The data will be analyzed using frequency analysis, chi-square tests, and t-tests. The study is ongoing, and the results are awaited.

Reg no:1107

Name: Dr. NAMITHA P I

Institution: BAPUJI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Navigating Childhood Sleep Apnoea: A Systematic Review of Conservative Management Strategies.

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Aim – Obstructive Sleep Apnoea (OSA) is a breathing disorder during sleep that has implications beyond disrupted sleep. It is highly prevalent in Indian children (9.8%) and most often neglected disorder as per a study done in 2018. Hence, the aim of this study is to systematically review the literature on conservative management strategies of Obstructive Sleep Apnoea in Children. Methods – Detailed search strategies were conducted on the following databases - PUBMED, Google Scholar, Medline, National Library of Medicine, Web of Science. The data retrieved was screened individually by two reviewers. Inclusion criteria includes Randomized Controlled Trials where polysomnography was done for assessing outcome measures, Pediatric population under the age of 19 years, English language. Exclusion criteria includes, Reviews, Case Reports, Animal, Cohort and Case-Control studies, Articles in other languages, Population with genetic or craniofacial

abnormalities and severe OSA that warranted immediate surgery. Full text of eligible articles were screened and included in the review. Data Analysis was done using the recommended approach for assessing risk of bias in studies as per Revised Cochrane risk-of-bias tool for randomized trials (Rob 2). Results – Yet to be assessed. References – Park J, Ramar K, Olson E. Updates on Definition, Consequences, and Management of Obstructive Sleep Apnea. Mayo Clin Proc. 2011;86(6):549-54. Goyal A, Pakhare A, Bhatt GC, Choudhary B, Patil R. Association of pediatric obstructive sleep apnea with poor academic performance: A school- based study from India. Lung India. 2018;35(2):132.

Reg no:806

Name: Dr. BHUVANA C M

Institution: BAPUJI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: "The Molar Shift Solution: Harnessing the Franzulum Advantage"

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Introduction - The transition from mixed to permanent dentition can lead to space loss and alignment issues. Space regainers help restore and maintain arch space, with fixed appliances offering faster results for molar uprighting. This case report highlights the effective use of innovative –Franzulum Appliance– in regaining lost space and improving tooth alignment. Case Report - A 13-year male patient reported with complaint of pain in lower right back tooth region. On examination, 46 was grossly decayed with sinus opening. On radiographic examination periapical radiolucency and furcation involvement was seen, Space loss irt 45 to 47 was noted. Treatment plan was extraction of 46 followed by model analysis and molar distalisation by using franzulum appliance. After 4 weeks, 3 mm space was regained and patient was put under observation. Clinical significance - Franzulum appliance offers effective distal movement of molar with simple and effective design, having advantages over other space regainers.

Reg no:326

Name: Dr. DR VAISHNAVI NAIK

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES DAVANGERE

Title: Perception and utilization of Operative Microscopes and Magnification Loupes in Pediatric Dentistry: A Questionnaire-Based Survey

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background/Purpose: Pediatric dentistry requires precision and adaptability due to children's varied behavior and smaller oral structures. Tools like operative microscopes and magnification loupes improve visualization and efficiency, but their comparative use, especially with cooperative and uncooperative children, is not well studied. This study evaluates the perception and usage of these tools among dental practitioners in pediatric dentistry. It aims to provide insights into their clinical

application, ergonomic benefits, and impact on treatment outcomes, offering evidence-based recommendations for their effective use in procedures like cavity preparation, pulpectomy, and anterior restorations. Objectives: 1. To evaluate the preference and perception of dental practitioners regarding the use of operative microscopes and magnification loupes in pediatric dentistry. 2. To compare the clinical effectiveness of operative microscopes and magnification loupes during various pediatric dental procedures. 3. To assess the ergonomic benefits and challenges associated with the use of magnification tools in managing pediatric patients. Methods: A questionnaire-based cross-sectional survey will be conducted among 245 participants, including dental interns, MDS students, and dental professionals. Data will be collected via Google Forms to ensure accessibility. The questionnaire will assess device preference, benefits, limitations, ergonomic impact, and challenges during pediatric procedures. Participants will be recruited through purposive sampling, ensuring representation from those experienced in pediatric dentistry. Analytical Procedure: Statistical analysis will be performed using SPSS software. Chi square test will assess the Perception and Utilization of Operative Microscopes and Magnification Loupes in Pediatric Dentistry among 3 different groups Results: Yet to be obtained.

Reg no:916

Name: Dr. DESAI SIMRAN PRAKASH

Institution: FACULTY OF DENTAL SCIENCES RAMAIAH UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

Title: PREVALENCE OF UPPER AIRWAY RESISTANCE SYNDROME (UARS) IN CHILDREN WITH OROFACIAL MALOCCLUSION IN BANGALORE URBAN DISTRICT-AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Upper Airway Resistance Syndrome (UARS) is characterized by daytime sleepiness, increased breathing effort, and frequent arousals during sleep, without significant airflow or oxygen issues. It mainly affects young, thin individuals with insomnia and may involve craniofacial features like a long face, small mouth, retrognathia, nasal blockage, narrow throat, and high palate. UARS disrupts sleep, causing fatigue. In children, mouth breathing can result in a V-shaped maxillary arch and Class II Division 1 malocclusion due to airway obstruction. The rationale of this study is to establish if there is any relationship between upper airway resistance syndrome (UARS) in children with orofacial malocclusion and its effect on sleep. **AIM:** To assess the prevalence of Upper Airway Resistance Syndrome (UARS) in Children with Orofacial Malocclusion in Bangalore Urban District **OBJECTIVES:** 1. To assess the relationship between upper airway resistance and orofacial malocclusion in children. 2. To detect malocclusion and mouth breathing using cephalometrics and dental examination **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** 1. The Upper Airway Resistance Syndrome (UARS) was determined by using diagnostic tests such as the AHI index, and by evaluating daytime sleepiness with the Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS). 2. The patient's facial profile was assessed and all children underwent dental examination on the basis of Canine relationship, presence or absence of posterior crossbite, amount of overjet and overbite. Palatal morphology, neck circumference, and uvula were also assessed. Mouth breathing was assessed by visual tests and the water holding test in these children. **RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:** Awaited

Reg no:509

Name: Dr. SYEDA SABA MAHEEN

Institution: BAPUJI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: "Revolutionizing Pediatric Prosthetics: A Case Series on Flexi Dentures"

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Introduction: Flexi dentures: conservative and aesthetically pleasing treatment for early loss of primary teeth, can impact a child's growth and development. This case series highlights the effectiveness of these dentures in pediatric patients. Clinical Case Findings: Three pediatric patients aged 10, 13 and 14 year reported missing teeth due to cystic lesion in lower posterior, trauma in the upper anterior, and congenital absence of tooth in the lower anterior region respectively. Diagnostic Evaluation: Clinical and radiographic investigations, involving panoramic radiographs and study models, confirmed the absence of teeth. Treatment: Flexi dentures were created to replace missing teeth using a lightweight and comfortable material for natural appearance. Follow-up: Patients were followed up for three months to a year after delivery, and new flexible dentures were provided with growth. Conclusion: This case series showcases the effectiveness of flexi dentures in pediatric patients with missing teeth to restore clinical form and function.

Reg no:818

Name: Dr. SOMEPALI HARSHINI CHOWDARY

Institution: SIBAR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES GUNTUR

Title: Efficacy of Cryoanaesthesia on the Pain Perception during Intraoral Injection in paediatric patients

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Title: Efficacy of Cryoanaesthesia on the Pain Perception during Intraoral Injection in paediatric patients **BACK GROUND:** Effective delivery of local anesthetics significantly enhances treatment outcomes for children by alleviating their fear, anxiety, and discomfort during dental procedures. Local anesthetic injections tend to be the most anxiety-inducing aspects of the dental experience. Use of cryoanesthesia and cold blocks to oral mucosa may change children's pain perception. **AIM:** To assess the anaesthetic effects of precooling the injection site and administration of refrigerated 2% lignocaine HCl with 1:80,000 epinephrine. **METHODOLOGY:** A randomized split-mouth clinical trial will be conducted among patients aged 6-12 years needing dental injections. A total of 110 intra-oral sites from 55 patients will be randomly allocated to Group A (topical gel application followed by conventional LA infiltration) or Group B (topical ice application and refrigerated (4-6 °C) LA administration). Pain will be evaluated using sound, eye, motor (SEM), and the visual analogue scale (VAS) in both groups. **CONCLUSION: RESULTS:**

Reg no:1240

Name: Dr. HIMANI BHAT

Institution: GENESIS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH PUNJAB

Title: Accuracy of electronic apex locator for determining the root canal length in the presence of blood, chlorhexidine and sodium hypochlorite

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Successful root canal treatment depends upon the correct assessment of the working length. Electronic apex locators have been used clinically for many years as an aid to determine the final position in the canal. However, EAL values are influenced by the electrolytes in the canal during measurement. **AIM:** The aim of this in vitro study is to evaluate the effect of sodium hypochlorite, blood and chlorhexidine digluconate on the accuracy of Root ZX apex locator.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: In this study 30 extracted lower premolars were used. The teeth were then randomly divided into 3 groups each. Group A: teeth were irrigated with sodium hypochlorite. Group B: teeth were filled with human blood. Group C: teeth were irrigated with chlorhexidine digluconate. In each group, the length was measured with a Root ZX apex locator. **RESULTS:** The data analysis revealed that the type of irrigant had a significant influence on the measurement error. **CONCLUSION:** the least effect on the EAL was seen with chlorhexidine followed by NaOCl followed by blood

Reg no:1318

Name: Dr. RASHIKA SINGHANIA

Institution: MANAV RACHNA DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Comparative Evaluation Of The Number Of Fungiform Papillae With Oral Health Status Between Cleft Palate And Normal Children Aged 6-12years

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: **Background:** Studies have revealed a connection between the number of fungiform papillae on the tongue and factors like taste perception, saliva flow, and the risk of developing dental caries. Children born with clefts often face dental challenges, making them more susceptible to higher rates of tooth decay and experiencing more difficulty maintaining good oral hygiene but little is known about the relationship between oral health status and the number of fungiform papillae. Understanding this association could provide insights into the broader implications of oral health for sensory function in children with cleft palate. **Objective:** To evaluate the relationship between fungiform papillae and oral health status between non-syndromic unilateral cleft palate and normal children aged 6-12 years in a dental office. **Method:** The study involved children aged 6-12 years, divided into four groups: (1) unilateral cleft palate (6-12 years), (2) unilateral cleft palate (9-12 years), (3) normal subjects (6-12 years), and (4) normal subjects (9-12 years). Blue food dye diluted to 1:36 was applied to the apex of the tongue using a sterile applicator. A 2.5 cm filter paper with a 10mm circular cutout was placed on the left side of the tongue near the midline, and dye was applied. At least three close-up images were

taken to capture the entire 10mm area. These images were uploaded to ImageJ software for analysis at a standard magnification of 50%, to count the number of fungiform papillae. Result & Conclusion: Results are awaited.

Reg no:651

Name: Dr. DIVYA VAISHNAVI

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE SRINAGAR JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Title: Nano calcium silicate or Bioactive glass which is better for dentin Hypersensitivity treatment:
An in vitro study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Dentin hypersensitivity is elicited as pain in response to thermal, chemical, physical and osmotic stimuli. It occurs due to the open dentinal tubules in which there is the outward movement of fluid occurring in response to stimuli. Products like oxalate, silicate and nitrate have a limited depth of penetration. Objective:- To evaluate and compare the effectiveness of a nano sized calcium silicate cement and bioactive glass for occluding dentinal tubules in dentin hypersensitivity treatment under Scanning Electron Microscope Methodology: 54 extracted single rooted teeth samples were collected and cleaned. The samples were placed in the 0.1% thymol solution not longer than 3 months. Tooth sample of 8 mm length were made by cutting the tooth 4 mm above and below the cemento-enamel junction with a low-speed diamond disk. Dentin surface were exposed on the occlusal side surface without perforation of the pulp horn area. Remained pulp tissue was removed carefully with small needle forceps. The samples were then divided into three study groups i.e : Group1- Nano calcium silicate powder, Group 2- Bioactive glass powder ,Group 3- Control group- Propylene glycol and application of the said medicaments was done at 0 day, 7th and 14th day After that, the penetration depth and dentin tubule occlusion were determined by Scanning Electron Microscope. Result- Nano calcium silicate has the greater potential to occlude dentin tubule by formation of intertubular crystals after 14th day than Bioactive glass Conclusion- Nano calcium silicate more effectively reduces the hypersensitivity than bioactive glass

Reg no:1293

Name: Dr. ALFAICIYA AKBAR

Institution: AMRITA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY KERALA

Title: The Hidden Layers : Exploring Oral Health in Wiskott Aldrich Syndrome

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction - Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome (WAS) is an uncommon X-linked primary immunodeficiency, marked by microthrombocytopenia, eczema, frequent infections, and a higher risk of autoimmunity and cancers, with an occurrence rate of approximately 1 in 10 million people. Clinical case – A case report of an 8-year-old boy with a known diagnosis of Wiskott-

Aldrich Syndrome presents with pain in the lower left back tooth area. Clinical and radiographic evaluations reveal a furcal abscess and multiple dentinal caries. The proposed treatment plan included pulpectomy and restorations. The dental procedures were performed chairside following a platelet transfusion. Conclusion - This case report emphasizes the precautions to be taken before, during, and after dental treatment to ensure its success and avoid immune system complications caused by residual dental infections. A collaborative approach involving a pediatric dentist, pediatrician, and hematologist can significantly improve the quality of life for these patients.

Reg no:861

Name: Dr. JYOTSNA BATRA

Institution: YERALA MEDICAL TRUST AND RESEARCH CENTRES DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Association of Malocclusion with Temporomandibular Disorder in 8 – 13 year old Children: A Cross-Sectional Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Title: Association of Malocclusion with Temporomandibular Disorder in 8 – 13 year old Children: A Cross-Sectional Study Background: Malocclusion is considered a potential risk factor for the development of temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disorders, which may impair quality of life in children. However, the association between malocclusion and TMJ disorders in pediatric populations is not well-documented. This study aims to evaluate the relationship between different types of malocclusion and the prevalence of TMJ disorders in children aged 8–13 years. Objective: To determine the association between malocclusion and temporomandibular disorders (TMD) in children Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional study would be conducted on 150 children aged 8–13 years from Department of Pediatric And Preventive Dentistry. Data collection will include demographic information, orthodontic evaluation for malocclusion (Angle's classification, overjet, overbite, and crossbite), and a clinical examination for TMJ disorders. Statistical analysis will be performed using chi-square to identify associations between malocclusion and TMD. Results: Study is ongoing and Results are awaited Conclusion: Study is ongoing Keywords: Malocclusion, Temporomandibular Disorders, Children, Cross-sectional Study, , Pediatric Dentistry

Reg no:208

Name: Dr. ANUSHA DIXIT

Institution: GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY INDORE

Title: Association of Phenylthiocarbamide Taste Sensitivity with Dental Caries, Skeletal Maturity, and BMI Percentiles in Children Aged 8–12: A Cross-Sectional Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Background: Taste perception, influenced by genetic and environmental factors, impacts diet and health. The ability to taste phenylthiocarbamide (PTC), determined by the TAS2R38 gene, classifies individuals as tasters or non-tasters, which affects dietary choices and subsequent risk of caries. PTC sensitivity has been associated with dental caries, skeletal maturity and BMI percentile, suggesting its potential as a caries risk assessment tool for early prevention and growth modification. Objective: To investigate the relationship of PTC taste ability with dental caries, skeletal maturity and BMI percentile in tasters and non-tasters. Materials and Methods: A minimum of 78 children aged 8–12 years were randomly selected. Taste perception was evaluated using the PTC sensitivity test. Skeletal maturity was assessed through radiovisiography (RVG) of the middle phalanx using the Rajgopal and Kansal modification (2005). Anthropometric measurements were recorded to calculate BMI, which were then categorized into percentiles using CDC Pediatric Growth Charts. Dental caries experience was determined by recording deft/DMFT scores. Results: The study results are awaited.

Reg no:304

Name: Dr. PRANJAL CHAVAN

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MUMBAI

Title: comparative evaluation of compressive strength and tensile strength of self adhesive flowable gic and conventional gic an invitro study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: TITLE: Comparative Evaluation Of Compressive Strength And Tensile Strength Of Self Adhesive Flowable GIC And Conventional GIC : An In Vitro Study BACKGROUND: Glass ionomer dental cement are aesthetic direct restorative materials with anticariogenic activity. However GIC exhibit poor mechanical qualities and moisture sensitivity. To improve their mechanical and physical qualities the GIC powder have undergone extensive formulation and modification OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the compressive strength and diametral tensile strength of self adhesive GIC (kids-e-restore) and conventional GIC (3M Ketac) using universal testing machine MATERIAL AND METHOD: 12 samples each will be prepared of Kids-e-Restore self-adhesive and conventional GIC cements for Compressive Strength testing and 12 samples of each material for tensile strength testing. The cylinder dimensions for Compressive Strength tests will be 6.0 mm diameter &— 12.0 mm, and for the Diametral Tensile Strength test, they will be 6.0 mm diameter &— 3.0 mm, made in wax. The specimens will then be stored in 20 mL of deionized water at 37°C for 3 hours daily for 30 days, and the solutions will be changed every week, after which they will be tested for compressive strength and diametral tensile strength using a universal force testing machine." RESULT: Awaiting

Reg no:893

Name: Dr. ADITI AVINASH GAIKWAD

Institution: YMT DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Oral Manifestations in Children with Celiac Disease : A Systematic Review And Meta-Analysis

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Aim & Background: Celiac disease (CeD) is characterized by various oral manifestations like enamel defects, aphthous stomatitis, glossitis and caries. In children with atypical form of celiac disease, presence of these manifestations can aid paediatric dentist in identifying the disease in children. This study aims to assess the prevalence of oral manifestations in children with celiac disease. **Methods:** To carry out the systematic review, four electronic databases and Grey Literature were searched. Two independent reviewers selected the articles, and performed data extractions and risk of bias assessment (using Newcastle Ottawa scale). Studies evaluating the presence of Developmental Enamel Defects, aphthous stomatitis, glossitis was assessed as oddTMs ratio with 95% Confidence Interval and caries was assessed as mean difference in individuals with CeD as well as healthy individuals. Meta-analysis was then performed. **Result:** Out of 715 studies, 21 were selected for this review. It was observed that children with CeD had a significantly higher prevalence of developmental enamel defects with odds ratio of 1.46 (1.23-1.70) and recurrent aphthous stomatitis with odds ratio of 1.27 (0.96-1.58) compared to children without CeD. **Conclusion:** This review and meta-analysis indicated that prevalence of Developmental enamel defects and recurrent aphthous stomatitis was significantly higher in children with celiac disease. Chances of developing glossitis and caries was also higher in celiac children as compared to healthy controls; however, it was not significant. **Keywords:** Celiac disease, developmental enamel defects, aphthous ulcers, children.

Reg no:1256

Name: Dr. MRUNAL DEEPAK PAWAR

Institution: SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCES KRISHNA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES MAHARASHTRA

Title: Comparative evaluation of shear bond strength using cocoa extract and SDF before RMGIC restoration on dentin of primary teeth.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Introduction: Cocoa seed (CS) is a natural material derived from Theobroma cacao with many biomedical and dental applications. It is a proanthocyanidin which possesses antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and remineralization characteristics. It is able to strengthen the collagenous tissues by developing crosslinks, thus decreasing dentine degradation. Furthermore, it enhances collagen synthesis. This study will help us evaluate if pretreatment with natural cross-linker and silver diamine fluoride help enhance the shear bond strength of cement. **Objective:** To evaluate the shear bond strength of RMGIC on dentin of primary teeth. **Methodology:** Group 1 (6 samples) Group 2 (6 samples) Group 3 (6 samples) Group 4 (6 samples) Pre- conditioning + RMGIC[control group] Pre-conditioning + cocoa seed extract pre treatment [1min] + RMGIC Pre- conditioning + silver diamine fluoride + RMGIC Pre-conditioning + cocoa see extract pretreatment + silver diamine fluoride + RMGIC To evaluate the the shear bond strength ? Teeth crown will be embedded self-curing acrylic resin with buccal side facing upward and Cement will be restored on upper surface. The specimens will be mounted in a universal testing machine and submitted to shear bond strength test. ? The load will be applied at 1 mm/min until failure has occurred. ? The shear bond strength values will

be recorded using computer software. Results: Results are awaited Conclusion: Findings from this study are expected to contribute to increased shear bond strength of RMGIC when used as a restorative material.

Reg no:875

Name: Dr. APURVA MARSALE

Institution: YMT DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Association of Mouth breathing(MB) and tonsillar size in 3-to-12-year-old children: A cross-sectional study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Title: Association of Mouth breathing(MB) and tonsillar size in 3-to-12-year-old children: A cross-sectional study. Background: Children with mouth breathing are more likely to exhibit tonsillar hypertrophy, convex facial profile, increased lower facial height, mandibular retrusion. This condition spans a spectrum, from typical age-related growth that the immune system influences to persistent pathological hypertrophy. A common belief regarding Adenoidal Tonsillar Hypertrophy (ATH) is primarily a respiratory issue due to mouth breathing. Objective: To assess mouth breathing and its association with tonsillar size in 3- to 12-year-old children. Methods: Mouth breathing was assessed as the inability to breathe through the nose with lips sealed for three minutes or less with a water-holding test. The tonsillar size was assessed based on Brodsky's criteria. MB and tonsillar size were recorded as categorical variables, and the association between them was assessed using the Fisher's test and the Odds ratio. Results: A total of 161 children were assessed of which 52% were MB and 47% were non-MB. Using Brodsky's criteria, 40% of children had a score of 0, 38% scored 1, 18% got a score 2, and 3% with a score 3. Our results showed that mouth breathers had 6.5 times odds of having tonsillar hypertrophy in mouth breathers. The results of Fisher's exact test is Chi-square ?2

Reg no:108

Name: Ms. GUGGILLA VASAVI SAI PRIYA

Institution: VISHNU DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Title: ENHANCED DEEP LEARNING ARCHITECTURE BASED PREDICTION OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES FROM DERMATOGLYPHICS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Fingerprint patterns and tooth enamel develop from ectodermal tissue during the same embryonic period, suggesting dermatoglyphic patterns may be potential genetic markers for early detection of ECC. OBJECTIVE: This study aimed to evaluate the relationship

between fingerprint patterns and Early Childhood Caries (ECC) and explore the application of pretrained deep learning (DL) models, such as CNN, AlexNet, VGG-16, and DarkNet-53, for ECC detection and classification. **METHODOLOGY:** The study involved 150 preschool children aged 3-6 years. After obtaining parental consent, intraoral examinations were performed, and fingerprints from both hands were collected and categorized (loops, whorls, arches) and analyzed the relationship between fingerprint pattern and caries activity. Data was digitalized, pre-processed, and classified into ECC-present and ECC-absent groups. The performance of DL models was evaluated based on accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, and Area under the curve (AUC). **RESULTS:** Pretrained DL models particularly, DarkNet-53 achieved highest accuracy (99.1%), with recall, precision, and F1 scores at 99.1% and 0.9994, respectively. AlexNet, VGG-16, and CNN achieved accuracies of 96.5%, 86.6%, and 93.9%, respectively. A significant difference in caries activity was not found across fingerprint patterns (loops, whorls, arches) for either hand. Pearson's correlation did not show a significant relationship between fingerprint patterns and ECC. **CONCLUSION:** Pretrained deep learning models, particularly DarkNet-53, demonstrated high accuracy in predicting ECC, suggesting their potential for early caries detection. However the association between fingerprint patterns and caries activity is insignificant.

Reg no:1037

Name: Dr. SAMIKSHA VISHWASRAO KUBADE

Institution: SARASWATI DANWANTRI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
MAHARASHTRA

Title: Evaluation Of Correlation Between Eruption Status of Primary Teeth And BMI in Children aged 6 month to 3 years.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: **BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES:** Tooth eruption is a continuous biological process by which developing teeth emerge through the jaws and the overlying mucosa to enter into the oral cavity. Tooth eruption time and sequence are important factors in dental treatment planning, particularly in PEDIATRIC dentistry to estimate age of a child. It is influenced by many factors. Few studies have indicated relationship between the eruption times with the weight and height of the children. Children who are below average weight and height have been shown to have a later eruption times than those who are within the standard range. **AIM:** To evaluate the correlation between eruption status of deciduous teeth with body mass index (BMI) in children aged 6 months to 3 years. **METHODOLOGY:** Total 85 children were examined after obtaining consent from parents and after getting necessary clearance from institutional ethical committee. Dental examination was performed by single examiner. The weight was determined by weighing a child in kilograms using a digital weighing scale after removal of shoes. The height was measured from the heel to the uppermost part of the head using a wall mounted tape measure. Height was measured in centimeters. **RESULTS:** Data was collected and sent for statistical analysis. Results of same are awaited. **CONCLUSION:** conclusion will be formulated after obtaining the result of the study. **KEYWORDS:** Height, Weight, Deciduous teeth, Eruption pattern, Body mass index.

Reg no:414

Name: Dr. MAANYA V

Institution: M.S. RAMAIAH DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title: Evaluating The Correlation Between Sleep Bruxism and Obstructive Sleep Apnoea in Children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Bruxism is repetitive jaw muscle activity causing pain, facial tightness, and insomnia. Sleep Bruxism (SB) is associated with tooth wear, Temporomandibular Disorders (TMD), and coexists with sleep disorders like Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA). Sleep-Related Breathing Disorders (SBDs) range from snoring to severe conditions like OSA, and intermediate forms such as Upper Airway Resistance Syndrome (UARS). Some theories suggest that SB episodes may worsen OSA by inflaming the airways, there is little evidence to support the hypothesis that SB episodes may reduce apneic episodes by realigning the mandible and restoring airway patency in children. This necessitates further research on exploring the relationship between SB and OSA, and also its impact on the overall quality of life. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the relationship between sleep bruxism and obstructive sleep apnea in children aged 4-15 years **MATERIALS & METHODOLOGY:** Children aged 4-15 years diagnosed with SB were studied to determine the association between OSA and SB. A pre-validated parent reported questionnaire [Child Sleep Habits Questionnaire (CSHQ)], was used for evaluating sleep related problems among children. The questionnaire uses a 3-point scale: 3 (Usually, 5-7 times/week), 2 (Sometimes, 2-4 times/week), and 1 (Rarely, 0-1 time/week)., to assess the disturbance in sleep behavior. CSHQ assesses disturbances such as bedtime resistance, sleep onset delay, sleep duration, sleep anxiety, night waking, parasomnias, daytime sleepiness and SDBs. A cutoff score of 41, has proven to be reliable in identifying clinical sleep disorders. Higher scores on the CSHQ indicate a greater degree of sleep problems. **RESULTS & CONCLUSION:** Awaited

Reg no:598

Name: Dr. VARSHINI

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES DAVANGERE

Title: AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AMONG HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: **Background/Purpose:** Child abuse and neglect are critical global public health challenges affecting the physical, mental, and social well-being of children. Healthcare professionals such as paediatricians, pedodontists, general dentists, and school teachers play pivotal roles in identifying and addressing these issues. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the awareness and understanding of child abuse and neglect among healthcare professionals and school teachers in and around Davangere, emphasizing their capability to recognize signs, comprehend legal responsibilities, and manage suspected cases effectively. **Objectives of the Study:** To assess the awareness and understanding

of child abuse and neglect among healthcare professionals (paediatricians, pedodontists, and general dentists) and school teachers. To identify barriers to reporting suspected cases and gauge interest in additional training on the topic. Materials and Methods: This in vivo comparative study will target a population of healthcare professionals and school teachers aged 25–65 years with a minimum of six months of professional experience. A structured questionnaire will be administered to a sample size minimum of 102 participants. The questionnaire encompasses various domains, including signs of abuse and neglect, confidence in recognition, knowledge of legal obligations, and perceived barriers to reporting. The study duration is six months. Statistical Analysis: Data will be analysed using the chi-square test and descriptive statistical methods to determine associations and trends in awareness and understanding across the study population. Statistical significance will be set at a p-value of

Reg no:1129

Name: Dr. KARTIK SINHA

Institution: HITKARINI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL JABALPUR

Title: Esthetic and Functional Restoration of a Fractured Maxillary Central Incisor: A Case Report on Subgingival Fragment Reattachment

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Introduction: Fracture of a maxillary central incisor is a common traumatic dental injury in young individuals which leads to affect function, esthetics, and confidence. In such cases, fragment reattachment offers a minimally invasive solution to restore tooth integrity, appearance, and function while preserving natural tooth structure. Clinical Case: A 10.5-year-old male presented with a vertical fracture extending till the subgingival level of the permanent maxillary right central incisor. Clinical examination revealed an intact fragment with no pulpal involvement. Radiographs confirmed the absence of root fracture or pathology. The tooth and fragment were carefully prepared and reattached using multiple layer bonding. The procedure restored the tooth's form and function. Six-month follow-up showed stable reattachment, good esthetics, and no complications. Conclusion: Fragment reattachment is a conservative and effective solution for fractured anterior teeth, preserving natural structure and restoring function and esthetics. Accurate diagnosis, meticulous execution, and follow-up are crucial for long-term success.

Reg no:1132

Name: Dr. DELPHINA MICHAEL KAPOOR

Institution: HITKARINI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL JABALPUR

Title: Paediatric Dentists' Insight: Advancing Care for Children with Special Needs and Collaborative Practices in Madhya Pradesh in India

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction Children with special healthcare needs (CSHCN) face unique challenges in maintaining oral health due to developmental disabilities, dental anxiety, and neglect. In Madhya Pradesh, India, where healthcare access varies between urban and rural areas, paediatric dentists play a crucial role in early detection and management of these issues. Aim This study aims to investigate the perspectives of paediatric dentists in Madhya Pradesh on managing CSHCN, focusing on developmental disabilities, dental anxiety, neglect, and the role of collaborative care. Method A structured, self-administered, closed ended Questionnaire (Google form) with a total of 10 questions among paediatric dentists of Madhya Pradesh through personal contacts, speciality groups and various dental association groups of the state practicing in private and government setups for over two years. The obtained responses will be entered into an electronic database SPSS and analysed using SPSS software. Result Results are pending, but significant barriers in addressing developmental challenges, managing dental anxiety, detecting neglect and identifying the gaps in multidisciplinary collaboration with other healthcare providers.. Conclusion This study would highlight the need for integrative care models and policy-level interventions to enhance oral health outcomes for CSHCN. It underscores the importance of multidisciplinary collaboration and parental education in improving care. Keywords Special healthcare needs, paediatric dentistry, dental anxiety, developmental disabilities, collaborative care, Madhya Pradesh

Reg no:1137

Name: Dr. DEVIKA AGRAWAL

Institution: HITKARINI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL JABALPUR

Title: Assessing the Anterior Aesthetic and Functional Outcomes of Two Composite Crown Techniques in Primary Incisors

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Background- Budding/Jubilant childhood smiles are often marred by profound early childhood caries and loss of tooth structure leading to unaesthetic appearance, compromised functional integrity and low self esteem. Primary incisors are critical for aesthetics, speech development and oral function in children. Restorative interventions address both functional and aesthetic concerns, but the choice of materials and methods may have a significant impact. This study evaluates and compares the aesthetic and functionality of two composite crown techniques to aid clinical decision-making. Objective- To evaluate and compare the anterior aesthetic and functional outcomes of the direct composite crown and the strip crown techniques. Methods: A randomized controlled trial was conducted on children aged 3â€“6 years with carious or traumatized primary incisors. Participants were divided into two groups: Group A (Direct Composite Crown Technique) and Group B (Strip Crown technique). Follow-ups at 3 and 6 months were analyzed using paired t-tests and ANOVA. Results: Both techniques achieved satisfactory aesthetic and functional results. The direct composite technique showed superior retention and durability over time, while parent satisfaction and patient acceptance were comparable. Conclusion: Both techniques are viable options for primary incisor restoration. The strip crown technique offering superior aesthetics, whereas the direct composite crown technique providing better durability and retention. Selection of technique should consider clinical needs and patient-specific factors such as age, behavior, and aesthetic priorities. Further studies with larger sample sizes are recommended to validate these findings.

KEYWORDS: Early Childhood Caries, Crown Fracture, Direct Composite Crown Technique, Strip Crown technique

Reg no:596

Name: Dr. KASTURE SHRADDHA NAGNATH

Institution: MAHARASHTRA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH DENTAL COLLEGE MAHARASHTRA

Title: FROM GREEN LABS TO LIVING CELLS: EVALUATING NANOPARTICLE BIOCOMPATIBILITY - A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: Silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) have gained significant attention in dentistry due to their antimicrobial properties, biocompatibility, and potential to improve dental materials. Nanoparticle synthesis is expensive and often toxic, leading to harmful effects. Green formation of silver nanoparticles reduces toxicity, making green synthesis and microorganisms valuable. Metal nanoparticle coatings can alter material properties, potentially causing toxic products to oral cell lines despite being biocompatible and safe. Comprehensive and long-term assessments of toxic effects of green synthesised nanoparticles are presently lacking. Thus, the purpose of this systematic review was to evaluate the biocompatibility of green synthesized nanoparticles on oral cell lines. Aim: Assessing the biocompatibility of green synthesized silver nanoparticles on oral cell lines. Methods: The MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) terms and free keywords associated with the PICOS question were combined to search the in vitro studies in accordance with inclusion and exclusion criteria. The search was conducted in the EBSCO, PUBMED, SCOPUS, and COCHRANE databases to identify articles up to December 2024. The studies were tabulated following the evaluation parameters such as MTT assay, LDH assay, Mosmann's tetrazolium toxicity assay to assess the outcome. Results: In Progress Conclusion: In Progress

Reg no:1269

Name: Dr. RIYA MIGLANI

Institution: GENESIS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH PUNJAB

Title: Anti-Microbial Efficacy of three different root canal sealer- An In- Vitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background : Root Canal Therapy (RCT) aims to eliminate microbial infection from root canal system, thereby preserving the tooth and maintaining oral health. The anti-microbial efficacy of root canal sealers is vital for preserving bacterial re- growth and re- infection within the root canal. Objective: To compare the anti-microbial properties of three endodontic sealers- Endoflas FS, MTA Fillapex and ZOE. Methods, Material and Analytical procedure: The method used to investigate the antimicrobial activity of the sealer was agar diffusion method. The study was conducted on agar

plates. Three wells were made by removing of agar at equidistant points and filled with root canal sealers and inoculated with E.Faecalis. The zone of inhibition was measured at 24 hours, 48 hours and 72 hours. The results were obtained after statistical analysis. Result: The study showed that antimicrobial activity of Endoflas FS was significantly greater than other test materials against E.Faecalis. Conclusion: The antibacterial activity of Endoflas FS was highest followed by MTA Fillapex and ZOE.

Reg no:1073

Name: Dr. RINKAL NANGYANI

Institution: RISHIRAJ COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: EVALUATION OF ASSOCIATION OF ORAL STEREOGNOSIS WITH ORAL
DYSFUNCTION AND MALOCCLUSION IN CHILDREN

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: ISPPD Registration Number : S-3680/23 Conference Registration Number : 1073 Type of Presentation : Original Research “ Paper Presentation Title of Presentation : Evaluation of Association of Oral Stereognosis with Oral Dysfunction and Malocclusion in Children ABSTRACT Background: Oral stereognosis is the ability to recognize and perceive shape, size, and texture of objects within the oral cavity without visual or tactile cues from the hands. It is a critical sensory function that plays a key role in oral motor coordination, mastication, swallowing, and speech. Impairment in oral stereognosis can influence oral functions, potentially contributing to various dysfunctions. Objective: To assess the relationship between oral stereognosis, oral dysfunction, and malocclusion in children, focusing on how sensory perception in the oral cavity influences functional and structural oral health. Methodology: A cross-sectional study was conducted on 60 children aged 8-12 years. Oral stereognosis was measured using standardized tests that required children to identify various shapes and textures placed in the mouth. Oral function was assessed through clinical observation of chewing, swallowing, and speech, while malocclusion was determined through dental examination, classifying occlusal irregularities. Data were analysed using statistical tests to examine correlations between stereognosis ability, oral function, and malocclusion presence. Results: Result is awaited and will be statistically analysed. Conclusion: The study highlights a significant association between oral stereognosis, oral dysfunction, and malocclusion in children. Impaired oral stereognosis may contribute to functional challenges and structural abnormalities, emphasizing the importance of sensory evaluation in early diagnosis and management of oral health issues in children.

Reg no:423

Name: Dr. SUSHIL BHAGWAN CHAVAN

Institution: KM SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Eruption Status of Permanent Maxillary First Premolar in Ten to Eleven Year Old Children in Vadodara City: An Observational Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Purpose –“To check eruption status of 1st premolar in 10-11 yr old children as it will provide the necessary data required for diagnosing growth disturbances and also in forensic dentistry to know the chronological age of children with unknown birth records Objectives- 1. To determine the clinical eruption status of maxillary first premolar according to chronological age and compare among the gender. Methods and analytic procedure- It is cross-sectional observational study conducted over period of 3 months. The participants included in the study had visited Department of Pediatric and preventive dentistry, KM Shah Dental College and Hospital, Vadodara, for treatment purpose related to any kind of dental ailments and were selected depending on the inclusion criteria for the study. 254 school children aged between 10-11year were selected accordingly. A mouth mirror and probe with natural illumination was used for examination. The tooth was considered erupted if any of its parts emerged through the gingiva and was categorized based on the level of eruption. In case of doubt, area was dried with cotton to confirm eruption. Descriptive statistical tests were computed using excel statistical operations, Inferential statistics was implemented using SPSS 27.0 version for Microsoft Windows. Chi square test was executed with Fisher’s exact test. Materials- 1. Plain mouth mirror 2. Straight Probe 3. Tweezer 4. Kidney Tray 5. Disposable gloves 6. Proforma for evaluation Results and conclusion - The final results of the study will be presented in the convention

Reg no:558

Name: Dr. REVATHI P K

Institution: SRI RAJIV GANDHI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL
BANGALORE

Title: COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY OF
COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE DENTIFRICES FOR CHILDREN ON STREPTOCOCCUS
MUTANS: AN INVITRO STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: ABSTRACT BACKGROUND: Early childhood caries (ECC) is a significant public health concern, affecting young children worldwide. Streptococcus mutans is a key contributor to ECC, as its acid production leads to the demineralization of tooth enamel. While fluoride dentifrices are effective in preventing caries, concerns about fluoride overexposure in children have led to the development of low fluoride and fluoride-free alternatives. This study aims to compare the antimicrobial effectiveness of low-fluoride and fluoride-free dentifrices to provide insights for informed oral hygiene choices. OBJECTIVE: The objective of this study is to evaluate and compare the antimicrobial efficacy of low fluoride and fluoride-free dentifrices against S. mutans using the agar diffusion method. METHOD: The antimicrobial efficacy of a commercially available low-fluoride child formula dentifrice (Pediflor® kidz toothpaste), and two fluoride-free dentifrices (ETHIASPIRE® toddler toothpaste, Chicco® Toothpaste Kids) against S. mutans will be determined using the agar diffusion test. Fifty microliters of various dilutions (1:1, 1:2, 1:4) of each dentifrice will be inoculated on the assigned plates under aseptic conditions. 0.2% chlorhexidine will be considered as a positive control. The

plates will be incubated at 37°C for 24 hours and the zone of inhibition around the wells will be measured. RESULTS: Since the study is ongoing, results are awaited.

Reg no:127

Name: Dr. ROSHAN JAHAN

Institution: BANGALORE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: "Brittle Beauty: The Story of Skeletal Dysplasia and Dentinogenesis Imperfecta"

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: The skeletal dysplasias are a large, heterogeneous group of genetic disorders of the skeleton. These disorders lead to disproportionate short stature and bone abnormalities, particularly in the arms, legs, and spine. Dentinogenesis imperfecta (DGI) is a hereditary dentin defect characterized by abnormal dentin structure resulting in abnormal tooth development. This paper focuses on a rare case of a 8 year old boy diagnosed with skeletal dysplasia with dentinogenesis imperfecta. He was developmentally delayed with chest deformity, pectus carinatum, spondyloepimetaphyseal skeletal dysplasia. Intra oral examination revealed deep dentinal caries along with multiple root stumps and poor oral hygiene. Following clinical examination and behavioural assessment, dental treatments including Apexification, SSC, Lingual arch space maintainer and coronal restoration were planned and completed under local anesthesia with no complications during and after the treatment. This is a rare clinical entity present with distinct clinical presentations which may be challenging to dental management.

Reg no:131

Name: Dr. SHARVANI M

Institution: BANGALORE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: "Integrating Pediatric Dentistry into the Care of Children with Adrenal Neuroblastoma"

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Neuroblastoma is a type of cancer that originates in neuroblasts of the sympathetic nervous system and is one of the most common cancers in infants and young children. When it occurs in the adrenal glands, it is called adrenal neuroblastoma. This paper focuses on dental management of children with adrenal neuroblastoma undergoing for stem cell transplantation after chemotherapy. CASE 1: A three year old boy reported with the chief complaint of pain in the right lower back tooth region. Past medical history revealed surgical removal of right adrenal gland and completed five cycles of chemotherapy. Dental treatments including pulpectomy, SSC and restoration were completed under local anaesthesia. CASE 2: A three year old girl with the chief complaint of decay in the left lower back tooth region. Past medical history revealed surgical removal of right adrenal gland and completed six cycles of chemotherapy. Following examination, restoration was planned and completed.

Reg no:1013

Name: Dr. GADE POOJA RAMESH

Institution: YMT DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Prevalence Of Maxillary and Mandibular Frenal Attachment and Its Association with Malocclusion In 9-12 Year Old Children: A Pilot Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Introduction: The frenum is an anatomical structure found in the oral cavity that exhibits significant variability. A frenum that is attached too close to the gingival margin can cause diastema, gingival recession, bone loss due to the muscle pull and poor lip mobility, especially during smiling and speaking. Tongue-tie is a congenital anomaly characterized by an abnormally short lingual frenulum, which may restrict mobility of the tongue tip impairing its ability to fulfil its functions. The clinical significance of ankyloglossia is varied; rarely symptomatic to a host of problems including infant feeding difficulties, speech disorders, malocclusions, and others. Objectives: To assess the prevalence of different types of maxillary and mandibular frena, malocclusion and their association in 9-12 year old children. Method: A cross-sectional observational study was conducted in the Department of Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry of a private dental college and hospital. Oral examination of soft and hard tissue was conducted in children, and their mothers were asked to fill the questionnaire about feeding. Labial frenum was examined and classified according to Mirko's classification whereas lingual frenum was graded by Kotlow's method. Malocclusion was assessed according to WHO Classification. Results: Pending result.

Reg no:1014

Name: Dr. MANSI MAHESH MANGELA

Institution: YMT DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Association of mouth breathing with mandibular arch width in 6-13year old children: a pilot study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background: Nasal breathing is an important craniofacial function necessary for oral and general health as well as optimal craniofacial development. Deleterious oral habits can interfere with the position of the teeth and normal pattern of skeletal growth. Obstruction of the upper airway leading to mouth breathing may lead to different types of jaw growth patterns causing malocclusion. Reduction of maxillary arch as a result of mouth breathing is well documented and accepted; however studies on the association of mouth breathing with mandibular arch width is sparse. Objective: To assess association of mouth breathing with mandibular arch width in 6-13year old children. Methods: Children aged 6-13years participated in the study. Assessment of type of breathing was done using Massler's water holding test. Alginate hydrocolloid impressions were made for all children. Study

models was poured using Type IV dental stone. Mandibular arch width was recorded as inter-canine and inter-molar widths (in mm) using digital vernier calliper and depicted as mean $\hat{A} \pm$ SD. Association of mouth breathing and mandibular arch width was assessed using unpaired t-test. Results: The mean of mandibular inter-canine width of mouth breathers was $25.30 \hat{A} \pm 1.25$ and of nasal breathers was $26.83 \hat{A} \pm 1.17$, with $P=0.029$ which was statistically significance. The mean of mandibular inter-molar width of mouth breathers was $38.73 \hat{A} \pm 1.83$ and of nasal breathers was $41.33 \hat{A} \pm 2.24$, with $P=0.013$ which was statistically significant. Conclusion: Mouth Breathing can lead to significant reduction of mandibular arch width. When compared with nasal breathers the arch width reduction was more pronounced in the posterior segment.

Reg no:73

Name: Dr. MAHIMA SINGH

Institution: SURENDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE RAJASTHAN

Title: Title: Assessment of effect of trimming on nickel and chromium ion release from three different commercially available crowns

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Introduction: Stainless-steel crown (SSCs) is one of the most durable, retentive, and relatively inexpensive restorative materials for caries and post pulp endodontic restoration in primary molars. These semi-permanent restorations are expected to remain in the oral environment for extended periods of time, ideally coinciding with the time of primary tooth exfoliation. SSCs are used for various dental diseases but may release nickel, causing allergic reactions. Objectives: To investigate and evaluate the effect of SSCs trimming on the nickel and chromium release from 3 different types of crowns (3M, Kids, Rainbow) at different pH (pH=4.5, pH=5.5, pH=6.8) and time interval. Methodology: The study included 216 stainless steel crowns of same size from three commercially available brands (3M, Kids, Rainbow). The crowns were divided into trimmed ($n=108$) and untrimmed ($n=108$) groups which were further divided into 3 subgroups for different commercially available crowns ($n=36$). Unlike untrimmed crowns, trimmed crowns were marked, cut, and polished before being cleaned and filled with polycarboxylate cement. The crowns were immersed in artificial saliva at $37 \hat{A}^{\circ}\text{C}$ at 3 different pH levels (pH=4.5, pH=5.5, pH=6.8) ($n=12$). The saliva solution was replaced at specific intervals (day 1 and every 7 days) to prevent saturation of ions and were gently shaken to ensure even exposure with nickel and chromium release measured on days 1, 7, 14, 21, and 28 using atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

Reg no:544

Name: Dr. RATHINA.V

Institution: MEENAKSHI AMMAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: The impact of screen exposure time on the behaviour of 5-10 year old children in a dental operatory

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Children's negative behaviour in a dental operatory has been attributed to various factors such as fear, anxiety, previous dental history, parenting style, socioeconomic factors, etc. One of the less explored factors among them is the screen exposure time of the child. Children with increased screen exposure time have been shown to have disruptive behaviour and lack of communication skills. Objectives: This study will estimate the impact of screen exposure time on the behaviour of 5-10 year old children in a dental operatory. The association between parental dental anxiety and the child's behaviour in a dental clinic will also be estimated. Materials and methodology: 75 children aged 5-10 years requiring a pulpectomy/pulpotomy/SSC placement were included. The child's parent was given the Seven-in-Seven Screen Exposure Questionnaire and MDAS (Modified Dental Anxiety Scale) forms by the investigator. The operator recorded the behaviour of the child based on Frankl's behaviour rating scale. The relationship between age, screen exposure and behavior were assessed using Spearman's rank correlation. Regression was applied to determine the impact of screen exposure on behavior. Results: Children aged 5-7 years reported slightly higher mean screen exposure time than those aged 8-10 years. Children with positive and definitely positive behavior tended to have lower screen exposure time compared to those exhibiting negative or definitely negative behavior. Parental dental anxiety was not a significant predictor of the child's cooperation level. Conclusion: Screen exposure time may influence children's behavior during dental visits, with increased screen exposure potentially affecting their cooperation level.

Reg no:325

Name: Dr. SANATH KHARAT

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MUMBAI

Title: Fit and Trim: Analyzing the Precision and Tooth

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Pediatric Crowns are recommended for restoring primary teeth on many occasions, and posterior teeth (molars) are particularly given importance as they are vital in the mastication and development of occlusion. Stainless Steel crowns were introduced to Pediatric Dentistry in 1947. They have outperformed Amalgam and Composite to be known as the least likely restoration for retreatment. Aesthetically unpleasing put them at a disadvantage which led to the introduction of BioFlex crowns, quite recently. This study compares these two crowns, the amount of tooth reduction it requires and the internal Fit. Objective: To perform a comparative evaluation of Stainless Steel Crowns (SSCs) and BioFlex crowns in terms of internal fit and the amount of tooth reduction required for mandibular first primary molars. Methodology: Sample Collection: Sixty extracted mandibular first primary molars will be collected, cleaned and stored until use. Group Allocation: Samples will be divided into two groups (30 samples each)- Group A: SSCs Group B: BioFlex crowns Tooth Reduction Measurement: The amount of tooth reduction will be determined using an electronic weighing scale with a least count of 0.1 mg. Internal Fit Analysis: Cross-sections of the cemented crowns will be analyzed under a stereomicroscope to evaluate the internal fit. Results: Yet to be derived.

Reg no:552

Name: Dr. MANEESHA BABU

Institution: ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES RAIPUR

Title: Peel Potential: The Anticariogenic Secret of Pomegranate Peel extract

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Background: Dental caries remains one of the most prevalent chronic diseases worldwide, impacting individuals across all age groups. With growing interest in natural, plant-based therapeutic agents, pomegranate peel extract (PPE) has garnered attention for its antimicrobial, antioxidant, and bioactive properties. AIM : To review the evidence supporting the anticaries benefits of PPE and its potential application anticarious benefits. Methods: A systematic search was conducted across major databases (PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar) for studies published up to 2024. Inclusion criteria encompassed in vitro, in vivo, and clinical studies evaluating PPE's anticaries effects, such as its antimicrobial activity against cariogenic bacteria, inhibition of biofilm formation, and remineralization potential. Risk of bias was assessed using standardized tools. Results: PPE demonstrated significant antimicrobial activity against *Streptococcus mutans* and *Lactobacillus* spp., key pathogens implicated in dental caries. In vitro studies highlighted its ability to disrupt biofilm formation and reduce acid production. Studies also suggested potential for enamel remineralization and reduction in cariogenic activity when used as a mouthwash or incorporated into dental products. The bioactive compounds, such as ellagic acid and punicalagins, were identified as major contributors to its therapeutic effects. Variations in extraction methods and concentrations influenced efficacy outcomes. Conclusion: Pomegranate peel extract exhibits promising anticaries properties, supported by its antimicrobial and enamel-protective effects. While current evidence is encouraging, further clinical trials and standardization of PPE formulations are needed to validate its integration into routine dental care and oral hygiene products. .

Reg no:873

Name: Dr. RUCHIT ARVIND YADAV

Institution: YERALA MEDICAL TRUST AND RESEARCH CENTRES DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: ASSESSMENT OF MAXIMAL MOUTH OPENING IN HEALTHY INDIAN CHILDREN: PERCENTILES AND THE INFLUENCE OF AGE, GENDER, AND HEIGHT

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background / Introduction: Maximal mouth opening (MMO) is used as a marker of masticatory pathology. However, MMO among children varies considerably with their age, height, sex, and race. While accurate percentile of normal mouth opening and relationship with anthropometric measurement are not precisely defined for the Indian population, we designed

prospective, observational study to define the percentiles for normal MMO in our children. Aim: To establish age and height related percentiles for the MMO of healthy children and adolescents. Methodology: The study shall be conducted in the postgraduate clinic of the Department of Paediatric Dentistry of children age between 3 to 13 years of age. The child's head will be positioned against a firm wall surface in an upright position. Children will be asked to open their mouth maximally without assistance until no further opening was possible. The distance from the incisal edge of the upper incisor teeth to the incisal edge of the lower incisor teeth will be measured. A vernier calliper shall be used for the measurement, and the distance will be record in millimetres. Height and weight of each child will be measured using a calibrated anthropometric scale. Results and Conclusion: Awaiting

Reg no:1169

Name: Dr. KRUTI

Institution: PADMASHREE DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title: Prevalence of the Gag Reflex in Children Aged 4-12 Years

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background: The gag reflex is a protective mechanism that can complicate dental procedures, especially in pediatric patients. Its prevalence and severity may discourage dental visits, leading to poor oral hygiene and increased risk of dental diseases. Understanding the association between the gag reflex, age, and dental fear can enhance pediatric dental care. Objective: To determine the prevalence and severity of the gag reflex in children aged 4-12 years and evaluate its correlation with age and dental fear. Methods: This cross-sectional study included 350 children aged 4-12 years attending the Pediatric Dentistry Department of DY Patil, Navi Mumbai. Participants were categorized into three age groups (4-6, 7-9, and 10-12 years). The Classification of Gagging Problem (CGP) index and Gagging Problem Assessment (GPA-de-c/SF) were used to evaluate gag reflex at six intraoral sites. The Children's Fear Survey Schedule-Dental Subscale (CFSS-DS) assessed dental fear through a questionnaire completed by guardian assisted patients and dentist. Data on age, gender, gag reflex severity, and dental fear were recorded. Descriptive statistics and chi-square/z-tests were employed for the analysis, with p

Reg no:1356

Name: Dr. ANAY SHAILANI ORAON

Institution: HAZARIBAG COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL JHARKHAND

Title: Odontogenic Keratocyst in a Pediatric Patient: A Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: A cyst is a pathological cavity characterized by the presence of fluid, semi-fluid, or gas and is usually lined by epithelium. Common differential diagnoses for this cystic lesion include dentigerous cyst, adenomatoid odontogenic tumour. A 10-year-old female, Aarushi Kumari, presented with a solitary, well-defined, radiolucent lesion in the right maxilla, incidentally discovered during routine evaluation. Cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) revealed a lesion extending from the distal aspect of maxillary right lateral incisor to the orbital floor, with involvement of the maxillary antrum and lateral wall of the right nasal cavity. Gross pathology showed multiple soft tissue fragments, and histopathological examination revealed a cystic lumen lined by parakeratinized stratified squamous epithelium with a characteristic "tombstone" basal cell arrangement. Based on clinico-pathological correlation, a diagnosis of odontogenic keratocyst (OKC) was established. Surgical management and follow-up were advised due to OKC's aggressive nature and recurrence risk.

Reg no:1359

Name: Dr. SOMYA SALWI

Institution: HAZARIBAG COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL JHARKHAND

Title: HEMATOMA OR ERUPTION CYST???

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: This case report discusses a 6-year-old female patient presenting with a dome-shaped gingival swelling associated with the maxillary left central incisor, diagnosed as an eruption cyst. The swelling had developed over three months without pain but caused difficulty in mastication. Clinical and radiographic examinations revealed a soft, bluish-pink lesion with no bone involvement. Differential diagnoses, including dentigerous cyst and abscess, were ruled out based on the patient's age, clinical features, and radiographic findings. Surgical exposure under local anesthesia was performed, followed by excision of the lesion. Biopsy was sent for histopathological analysis which suggested of Eruption cyst. Postoperative follow-up showed satisfactory healing, emphasizing the importance of timely intervention and long-term monitoring in managing eruption cysts.

Reg no:656

Name: Dr. BHAT AB UBRAN BIN I AFTAB

Institution: GOVT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SRINAGAR

Title: Pulpotomy puzzle; The paramount agent.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: Pulpotomy is a vital procedure in endodontics, particularly for maintaining pulp vitality in cases of deep caries or trauma. MTA is widely regarded as the gold standard due to its superior biocompatibility, ability to promote dentin bridge formation, and favourable tissue healing properties. Recently, bone cement, commonly used in orthopaedic applications, has been explored for

its potential use in pulpal tissue management, owing to its osteoconductive properties and mechanical strength. Aim: To compare the pulpal responses to bone cement and MTA as pulpotomy agents. Objectives: The present study evaluated the histological outcomes following pulpotomy with bone cement and MTA, focusing on parameters such as inflammatory response, dentin bridge formation, fibrosis, and overall tissue healing. Methodology: After clinical and radiographic evaluation, patients selected were randomly allocated to each group, pulpotomy procedure was performed in Mesiodens with respective agents. After 3 month same mesiodens were extracted and sent to histopathological evaluation. Results: Awaited.

Reg no:655

Name: Dr. RAZYA RAHIM SHEIKH

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SRINAGAR

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Sutures & Cyanoacrylate Wound Adhesive in Management of Intra Oral Lacerations in Pediatric Population

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Title: Comparative Evaluation of Sutures & Cyanoacrylate Wound Adhesive in Management of Intra Oral Lacerations in Pediatric Population Background: Intra oral lacerations requiring wound closure account for about 30-40 % of all pediatric injuries & are conventionally closed with sutures. But the thought of needles, sutures or staples is worse than the actual injury itself to a child patient. Therefore, the ideal method of wound closure should be painless, rapid, safe & resulting in minimal scarring. FDA in 1998 approved use of cyanoacrylate adhesive for surgical & trauma wounds & is believed to overcome the disadvantages of sutures. Aim: to evaluate the benefits of cyanoacrylate adhesive as an alternative to suturing in management of intra oral lacerations in pediatric population. Objectives: to evaluate & compare the treatment time for immediate closure of wound by sutures and cyanoacrylate; to assess wound healing by sutures and cyanoacrylate on 3rd, 7th & 15th post operative day and to evaluate any tissue reaction such as inflammation & infection on 3rd, 7th & 15th post operative day. Methodology: 30 patients aged 3- 8 years with intra oral lacerations due to trauma were selected for study. Patients were divided into two equal groups- In group-1 n- butyl-2 cyanoacrylate was used for wound closure and in group-2 3-0 black silk sutures were used. Time for immediate closure of wound was recorded for both groups, wound healing was assessed & tissue reaction for both groups was evaluated on 3rd, 7th & 15th post operative day. Results: to be awaited.

Reg no:1102

Name: Dr. SHUBHAM KUMAR

Institution: BAPUJI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Tech vs Tradition : Battle of Hand Piece.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Title - Tech vs Tradition : Battle of Hand Piece Background:- Dental caries (DC) is one of most common diseases ,despite concerted efforts are directed at its prevention. To prevent caries significantly, various novel diagnostic systems were introduced to facilitate earlier detection of carious process as well as enabling it to be quantified in an objective manner. Objectives:- To compare and evaluate the efficacy of conventional high speed hand piece and CX207 “F H65 caries detection high speed hand piece in removal of dental caries. Methodology: A total of 20 extracted permanent molars will be selected for determining the caries removal. It will be equally divided into 2 groups (Group 1 “ Caries removal will be done by a conventional high speed handpiece followed by residual caries detection by caries detection dye) and (Group 2 “ Caries removal will be done by a CX207 “F H65 caries detection high speed hand piece followed by residual caries detection by caries detection dye). The total samples will be subjected to analysis. Results: Yet to be obtained.

Reg no:901

Name: Dr. RAKSHAA SHETTY

Institution: DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Approved

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Stem cells are the most promising type of cells for tissue regeneration and engineering. They are unspecialized precursor cells capable of self-renewal and differentiation into a diverse range of mature cell types. Dental pulp stem cells constitute an attractive source of multipotent mesenchymal stem cells owing to their high proliferation rate and multilineage differentiation potential. Since the introduction of calcium silicate into the field of endodontics, calcium silicate-based materials, also known as bio-ceramic cements, have gained recognition for their biocompatibility, antibacterial capacity and regenerative properties. Simvastatin has anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, immunomodulatory action, antifungal, antiviral and antithrombotic properties. Aim: To evaluate and compare the cytotoxicity of calcium silicate in combination with simvastatin on SHED cells Materials & Methods: Calcium silicate being biocompatible and antibacterial in nature and Statins having a positive effect on the metabolism of bone and its regeneration; they exert such an effect by increasing the expression and synthesis of BMP2 protein and angiogenesis. Simvastatin and Calcium Silicate Disc were prepared. Evaluation of cytotoxicity of test materials on stem cells and cellular viability of stem cells using MTT assay. Results: Simvastatin alone exhibits cytotoxic properties, whereas calcium silicate is inherently non-cytotoxic. When combined, calcium silicate significantly reduces the cytotoxicity of simvastatin, promoting cell proliferation and enhancing the overall efficacy of the treatment. Conclusion: In conclusion, the combination of simvastatin and calcium silicate reduces the cytotoxicity of simvastatin while promoting cell proliferation.

Reg no:260

Name: Dr. MRUNALINI PRASHANT KADAM

Institution: SMBT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SANGAMNER

Title: Efficacy of Glutathione and Alpha Lipoic Acid in Inhibiting Silver Diamine Fluoride induced Tooth Discoloration: An In Vitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background Tooth discoloration caused by SDF can negatively impact children's psychosocial well-being and reduce parental acceptance of this otherwise effective caries treatment. Investigating the potential of Glutathione and Alpha Lipoic Acid, known for their antioxidative properties and tissue repair capabilities, may offer a solution to mitigate discoloration without compromising therapeutic efficacy. This study seeks to advance pediatric dental care by developing treatment protocols that balance clinical effectiveness with improved esthetic outcomes. **Objective** To evaluate the efficacy of glutathione and alpha-lipoic acid in preventing or reducing silver diamine fluoride (SDF)-induced tooth discoloration. **Methods** A total of 24 human teeth were polished to create a 6 mm circular window on the middle third of the labial surface of teeth. The specimens were treated with either Silver diamine fluoride alone or Silver diamine fluoride followed by Alpha-lipoic acid (ALA) or Glutathione. The color parameters, including L* (lightness), a* (red/green value), b* (blue/yellow value), were measured using a spectrophotometer at three points of time: before treatment, 1 day post treatment, 1-week post-treatment, 1-month post-treatment. **Results** Silver diamine fluoride group exhibited the greatest color changes, while Silver diamine fluoride and Glutathione group was effective in decreasing the color changes. **Conclusion** It was concluded that Glutathione (GSH) effectively reduces color changes caused by SDF application.

Reg no:275

Name: Dr. SIDDHI BHARAT SHINDE

Institution: SMBT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SANGAMNER

Title: Title: Comparative Analysis of Bovine and Plant-Based Milks on Plaque pH Modulation in Children: A Randomized Clinical Trial.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Purpose: Given the complexity of milk's composition and its potential impact on oral health, it is imperative to investigate how variations in milk components influence their cariogenicity. This study aims to compare the alteration in plaque pH and the buffering capacity of bovine milk with various nut milks. Understanding the cariogenic potential of these commonly consumed beverages through these parameters is crucial for informing dietary recommendations and preventive strategies in dental care, particularly in light of the high prevalence of early childhood caries and the increasing consumption of plant-based milk alternatives. **Objective:** To evaluate and compare the buffering capacity and plaque pH alteration induced by different bovine and plant-based milks. **Material & Methodology:** The study included 60 children aged 6–12 years, divided into four groups of 15. After consent and oral prophylaxis, oral hygiene was withheld for 48 hours. Plaque samples from maxillary teeth were collected, mixed with deionized water, and initial pH recorded. Children rinsed with 10 mL of test milk for 60 seconds, and plaque pH was measured at 30 and 60 minutes. Data were

analyzed using ANOVA, post hoc Tukey, and Repeated ANOVA in SPSS version 20. Results: Buffalo and cow milks showed the highest buffering capacity, significantly increasing and maintaining plaque pH. Coconut milk had moderate effects, while oat milk showed minimal impact. Conclusion: Bovine milks, particularly buffalo and cow, effectively neutralized oral acidity, reducing caries risk. Coconut milk offered moderate benefits, while oat milk was less effective.

Reg no:554

Name: Dr. KOMAL SURVE

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MUMBAI

Title: "Ray to Play: A Luminary Approach to Painless Pediatric Dentistry"

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Postoperative pain is a common complication of dental procedures, especially after extraction. Recent advances such as Photobiomodulation therapy (PBMT) is being employed to reduce pain post-operatively. Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of PBMT in reducing post-operative pain in children aged 7-10 years undergoing primary tooth extraction. Materials & Methodology: 30 children with over-retained primary maxillary or mandibular incisors, having a behaviour rating of 3 or 4 on the Frankel behaviour scale, were included. Children were randomly assigned to two groups: Group 1 : received PBMT using a Diode LASER immediately after extraction, and Group 2: The control group did not receive LASER therapy PBMT was applied at three points (vestibular, lingual, and occlusal) for 60 seconds each, with a probe placed 1 cm from the target area and a power of 300mW. Pain levels were assessed using the Wong-Baker FACES Pain Rating Scale (PRS) before and after treatment. Parents were contacted for three consecutive evenings post-treatment to record pain levels, complications, and analgesic use. Results: Preliminary findings suggest that children in the PBMT group reported lower pain scores compared to the control group. Conclusion: PBMT appears effective in reducing post-operative pain in Pediatric patients undergoing primary tooth extraction. Keywords: Photobiomodulation, primary tooth extraction, analgesics, pain.

Reg no:302

Name: Dr. DR SIDDHI JITENDRA BORA

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MUMBAI

Title: The Ease that will Please : Injectable GIC Vs Conventional GIC.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: Recent developments in adhesive dentistry have given way to minimally invasive approaches. GIC has great deal of room for improvement and can make up for the majority of drawbacks of other restorative materials. But one of the drawback of this material is its manipulation which makes it time consuming, dependence on four hand dentistry and risk of moisture contamination resulting in cement deterioration and microleakage. The most frequently used dental

restorative material in modern era is composite resin. But it is also accompanied with downside like technique sensitivity and need for etching & bonding. Injectable GIC aims to eliminate the drawbacks of both these materials and explore new feasible way in adhesive dentistry. Present study aims to assess its microleakage and shear bond strength. Objective: Comparative evaluation of microleakage & shear bond strength of Injectable GIC (Kids-e) & Conventional GIC (3M Ketac) in primary molars. Methodology: 30 extracted primary molars will be collected, cleaned & stored until use. The samples will be evenly divided into 2 groups, each containing 15 samples, with Group A: Injectable GIC & Group B: Conventional GIC. Following standard cavity preparation, each sample will be restored with respective restorative materials and subjected for Shear bond strength assessment using Universal Testing Machine. The microleakage will be evaluated using stereomicroscope. The obtained data will be statistically analyzed. Results: Yet to be derived.

Reg no: 303

Name: Dr. BABITHA BABU

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MUMBAI

Title: Beyond Screens: Assessing the Efficiency of Conventional Play Tools in Alleviating Dental Anxiety in Children Aged Between 4-10 Years.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: TITLE: Beyond Screens: Assessing the Efficiency of Conventional Play Tools in Alleviating Dental Anxiety in Children Aged Between 4-10 Years. BACKGROUND: Different distraction techniques have been used in dentistry and have shown great results in managing anxious pediatric patients. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of kaleidoscope and filmed toy camera as a short term distraction technique to reduce anxiety during buccal infiltration anesthesia in pediatric patients aged between 4-10 years. OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the effectiveness of kaleidoscope and filmed toy camera as a distraction technique in reducing anxiety during buccal infiltration anesthesia in pediatric patients aged between 4-10 years. METHOD: Children who met all inclusion criteria were randomly allocated to 2 groups. Group I: Kaleidoscope: - Child is instructed to look through the kaleidoscope with one eye while rotating one of the cylinders, which causes the designs to change based on how the beads move. Group II: Filmed toy camera: - Child is instructed to look through the viewfinder or screen of the filmed toy camera and press the shutter button to view the images. The anxiety and behavior of the children were evaluated using pulse oximeter (Heart rate), Frankel's behavior rating Scale and Facial Image Scale at 3 different points: before, during and after the procedure. RESULTS: Yet to be derived.

Reg no:592

Name: Dr. REMYASREE S

Institution: SREE ANJANEYA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title: Usage Of 2/4 Appliance Among General And Pediatric Dentists - A Cross Sectional Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: **PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES:** The aim of the study is to investigate how widespread is the use of the 2 x 4 appliance among Kerala General dentists and specialists in Pediatric and Preventive dentistry, as well as the type of treatment employed and length of use. **METHOD :** This is a cross-sectional survey using an online questionnaire of 8 multiple choice questions on a population of General dentists and Pediatric dentists in Kerala. The sample size is calculated to be 222. **RESULTS :** Yet to be obtained **CONCLUSION :** Yet to be obtained

Reg no:871

Name: Dr. SNIGDHA SHARMA

Institution: PEOPLES DENTAL ACADEMY MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Intranasal Midazolam and Intranasal Dexmedetomidine for Conscious Sedation in Paediatric Dental Patients: An In Vivo Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: **Background:** Need to effectively treat uncooperative children by lowering their fear and pain threshold during dental operations is growing. Very young children sometimes require sedation for lengthy dental treatment because they lack cooperative ability. Conscious sedation can be utilized for regular dental treatments in such difficult patients because the parents find general anesthesia to be an expensive option. **Objectives:** The aim of this study was to compare 0.2 mg/kg intranasal midazolam, 2 µg/kg intranasal dexmedetomidine, in evaluating patient acceptance, duration of onset of sedation, effect on pain perception and anxiety levels and general behaviour rating. **Method:** In this crossover trial, 62 patients aged 4 to 8 years were included. The children were divided in two groups. Group 1 received Intranasal Midazolam followed by Intranasal Dexmedetomidine in second visit. Group 2 received Intranasal Dexmedetomidine followed by Intranasal Midazolam in second visit. Patients were examined for vitals continuously. Duration of onset was noted. Patient was asked about the pain perception using the Von Baker's scale. Effect of sedatives on anxiety levels and pain perception was recorded. **Result:** Majority of the subjects had definitely positive or positive behaviour. Pain score was almost equal for both the groups. There was a statistically significant difference in the onset of sedation, with midazolam having the shortest onset of 7 (6.0-8.0) min. **Conclusion:** Dexmedetomidine and midazolam demonstrate comparable efficacy in management of pediatric patients within dental clinic settings. Although midazolam demonstrated a quicker onset time, dexmedetomidine was associated with greater patient acceptance and comparatively enhanced safety.

Reg no:445

Name: Dr. KALYANI BARVE

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MUMBAI

Title: Space Savers: Pre-fabricated vs Conventional Band and Loop Space Maintainers

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Abstract Title: Space Savers: Prefabricated vs Conventional Band and Loop Space

Maintainers Background: Conventional band and loop space maintainers are widely used but have limitations, including soldering failures and the need for multiple appointments. Prefabricated space maintainers have reduced chairside time and single-appointment placement but both space maintainers may affect wound healing and increase plaque accumulation leading to gingivitis.

Objective: This study compares prefabricated and conventional band and loop space maintainers in terms of post-extraction wound healing, plaque accumulation, gingival health, and survival rates.

Methodology: Split mouth study included 15 healthy children aged 5-8 years with bilateral mandibular primary first molars indicated for extraction. Each patient's experimental side was randomly selected, dividing quadrants into two groups: Conventional and Prefabricated Band and Loop space maintainers. Wound healing was assessed on days 3 and 7 post-extraction using the Landry index, while plaque accumulation (Plaque Index), gingival health (Gingival Index), and survival rates were evaluated at 1, 3, and 6 months. Results: Prefabricated space maintainers resulted in less plaque accumulation and gingivitis compared to conventional space maintainers. However, there was no statistically significant difference in post-extraction wound healing between the two. Conventional space maintainers had a significantly longer mean survival time than prefabricated ones. Conclusion: Prefabricated band and loop space maintainers reduce plaque accumulation and gingivitis without compromising post-extraction wound healing. However, their survival time is shorter compared to conventional ones, which showed better longevity.

Reg no:484

Name: Dr. VASHI MITULKUMAR NARENDRA

Institution: K M SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: Identification of Microplastics in Children's Packaged Food Products and Assessing Parental Awareness, Knowledge, and Practices Regarding Microplastics in Children's Food

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Microplastics, plastic particles less than 5 mm in size, are a growing concern due to their widespread environmental presence and entry into the food chain. These particles can contaminate food during processing, packaging, or storage. Studies have detected microplastics in common food items like salt, honey, and packaged goods, raising health concerns. Children are particularly vulnerable due to their developing bodies and higher food intake relative to body weight. This study examines microplastic contamination in children's packaged foods and assesses parental awareness, knowledge, and practices. It highlights the need for understanding and strategies to mitigate risks to children's health. OBJECTIVES: To identify microplastics in children's packaged food products using FTIR spectroscopy and evaluate knowledge, awareness and practice of parents regarding microplastics in children food. METHODOLOGY: A. Identification of Microplastics in Infant Food Products Using FTIR Spectroscopy The study will analyse microplastics in three food categories: 1) Infant Formula 2) Packaged Branded Milk 3) Functional Nutritional Drinks Samples will undergo Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy, producing imaging

data (spectra) to be compared with reference spectra of polystyrene, polyethylene, polypropylene, and polyacrylamide. Microplastics will be identified by analyzing their characteristic vibrational bands. B. Parental Knowledge, Awareness, and Practices on Microplastics The study will assess parents' knowledge, awareness, and practices regarding microplastics in children's food products. Written consent will be obtained, and a pre-validated, expert-approved, closed-ended questionnaire will be distributed via Google Forms. Parents will answer the structured questionnaire anonymously. RESULTS: Results to be awaited. CONCLUSION: Results to be waited for conclusion.

Reg no:392

Name: Dr. HEMASHREE GS

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE BANGALORE

Title: Management of External Root Resorption in Delayed Replanted Teeth: A pediatric dentist's Dilemma – A Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Introduction: Replantation of avulsed permanent teeth is the preferred treatment modality whether performed immediately or delayed. Nonetheless, Delayed replantation heightens the risk of ankylosis and root resorption. Utilizing mineral trioxide aggregate for obturation presents a promising approach to enhance healing outcomes in severe cases of root resorption. Clinical case: This report delineates two cases involving young female patients – one ten-year-old with the avulsion of two anterior teeth, and another eleven-year-old with the avulsion of five anterior teeth with extraoral dry time more than 60min. postreplantation, external root resorption was observed at six months of follow up in both instances. It was managed by replacing gutta-percha with MTA, and follow up period extended over two years. Conclusion: Despite the considerable challenges presented by delayed replantation-including diminished survival rates, increased risk of root resorption and compromised periodontal healing. Recent advancements in dental biomaterials and clinical techniques have rendered successful delayed replantation feasible.

Reg no:1310

Name: Dr. SWASTI JOSHI

Institution: KARNAVATI SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY GUJARAT

Title: Comparison of Plaque Removing Efficacy and Microbial Contamination of Biodegradable and Non-Biodegradable Tooth Brush: A Randomized Crossover Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND: In ancient times, toothbrushes made of bamboo were used whereas in the 21st Century modernized plastic toothbrushes have emerged into the market. However disposal of plastic is a major environmental hazard and biodegradable toothbrushes are being popularized. Investigating how different materials influence the performance and hygiene of toothbrushes is crucial

AIM: To compare plaque removal efficiency and microbial contamination of biodegradable and non-biodegradable tooth brush **METHODOLOGY:** This crossover study consisted of seventy four children of age group 7-10 years who were divided into two equal groups each containing 37 children where group A was given a plastic toothbrush and group B was given a bamboo toothbrush. Plaque scores were assessed on day 1, 14 and 21 using (Silness and Loe, 1964) plaque index along with which bristles of toothbrush were collected respectively for microbial evaluation. As it was a crossover study, after 21st day toothbrush sequence was reversed. The samples were collected and inoculated in glucose broth culture media for 24 hours and microbial count was estimated. Statistical analysis was done using Chi Square Test and Mann-Whitney U test with SPSS version 23.0. **RESULTS:** Results awaited **CONCLUSION:** Tooth brush bristles play fundamental role in mechanical removal of plaque and bacterial biofilm. However, the bristles of toothbrush can be a potential reservoir for various microorganisms. Thus, better understanding of toothbrush type and design of bristles is the key to improving oral hygiene which is essential for maintaining oral health. **KEYWORDS:** Plaque, Biodegradable Toothbrush, Nylon Bristles, Non-biodegradable Toothbrush

Reg no:1209

Name: Dr. ASHISH PATEL

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE RAIPUR

Title: EVALUATION OF TELL PLAY DO TECHNIQUES IN REDUCING ANXIETY IN CHILDRENS DURING DENTAL PROCEDURES

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background/Purpose Anticipatory anxiety is a significant challenge in pediatric dentistry, affecting a child's cooperation and overall dental experience. Effective behavior management strategies are essential for alleviating this anxiety. Smartphone-based interventions have emerged as promising tools in health education, potentially transforming how children are prepared for dental treatments. Objective This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of a smartphone-based Tell-Play-Do (TPD) technique in comparison to the traditional Tell-Show-Do (TSD) method for reducing preprocedural anxiety in children undergoing dental treatment. Methods A randomized controlled trial was conducted with 30 children aged 5â€“10 years. Participants were randomly assigned to either the TPD group, which involved an interactive smartphone application, or the TSD group, which utilized conventional in-clinic explanations and demonstrations. Anxiety levels were assessed before and after the intervention using the Facial Image Scale (FIS). Statistical analysis was performed to determine the significance of the anxiety reduction in each group. Results Both TPD and TSD interventions effectively reduced anxiety levels in children. However, the TPD approach resulted in a significantly greater reduction in FIS scores compared to the TSD method ($p < 0.05$). The engaging and interactive features of the smartphone application were key contributors to its success in reducing anticipatory anxiety. Conclusion The Tell-Play-Do technique, delivered via a smartphone application, provides a superior alternative to traditional methods for managing pediatric dental anxiety. This innovative approach enhances engagement and understanding, making it a valuable tool for improving cooperation and treatment outcomes in pediatric dentistry.

Reg no:69

Name: Dr. NIKHILA RAJASHEKAR KUBSAD

Institution: SDM COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Awareness among Parents of Pediatric Patients Regarding the Effects of their Child's Systemic Diseases on their Oral Health

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Background Considerable evidence in the literature emphasizes about the oral manifestations of systemic illnesses. Not only this, child with chronic diseases is also prescribed various drugs by pediatricians the daily use of which have also shown to have oral manifestations. **Objective** Primary objective: 1. To check if the Parents of the Pediatric dental patients are aware of the effects of their child's systemic diseases on oral health. Secondary objective: 1. To check if the Parents of the Pediatric dental patients are aware of the effects of the medications taken for their child's systemic diseases on oral tissues. 2. To elicit the knowledge among Parents of Paediatric dental patients that either their child's systemic illnesses or the medications taken for the same can have any effects during and after the dental treatment. **Methods** A survey questionnaire answered in an interview-based system among consented Parents of the Pediatric dental patients selected following the inclusion criteria. The questionnaire will consist of multiple-choice questions, choosing the right answer from which will account for their knowledge assessment. **Results** Results are awaited. **Conclusion** The findings from this study will help to redirect health education and preventive services for Pediatric patients highly susceptible to implications of the oral-systemic link also emphasizing the importance of patient-practitioner communication of the oral-systemic link which is currently undermined as a routine practice.

Reg no:1144

Name: Dr. NIDHI

Institution: CDER AIIMS NEW DELHI

Title: A Randomized Controlled Trial to Evaluate the Success of Single Versus Two-visit Silver-modified Atraumatic Restorative Treatment (SMART) in Primary Molars

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Silver modified atraumatic restorative treatment (SMART) offers selective caries removal, antimicrobial properties, and remineralization and has the ability to restore carious lesions using an adhesive restorative material. However, SDF application prior to Glass Ionomer restoration (GIC) can lead to compromised bond strength, which may get enhanced by delaying the restoration by one week. **Objectives:** To compare the success of GIC restorations in primary molars using single-visit and two-visit SMART techniques. **Materials and Methods:** This randomised controlled trial followed the CONSORT guidelines for reporting and included 150, 4-9years old children reporting to a tertiary-care hospital with asymptomatic dentinal carious lesions. They were randomly allocated to two groups; single and two-visit SMART. Caries excavation was performed

uptil firm dentin using hand-instruments. In single-visit SMART, SDF application and GIC restoration were performed on the same visit. In two-visit SMART, restorations were performed one-week after SDF application. Children were followed after 6 and 12-months and were evaluated by an independent calibrated evaluator, using Innes criteria. Fischer-exact test, logistic regression and Kaplan-Meier survival analysis were used to compare the outcomes. Results: At 12month, success rates were 64.7% and 80.6% in single and two-visit SMART groups respectively($p=0.053$). The minor failures in single-visit and two-visit SMART were 30.9% and 19.4% respectively and major failures were noted only in single-visit SMART, i.e., 4.4% ($p=0.048$). Conclusion: Though the overall success rates were similar, two-visit SMART had significantly fewer failures. Success was independent of age, dental arch and tooth type, though single-surface restorations showed greater success than two-surface.

Reg no:954

Name: Dr. DR SALONI RAJGURU

Institution: SMBT IDSR NASHIK

Title: Comparative Evaluation of the Antimicrobial Efficacy of *Moringa oleifera*, *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, *Cucurbita maxima* against *S. mutans*: An In Vitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND *S. mutans* inhabits the mouth, where its carbohydrate metabolism generates an acidic environment that contributes to the primary cause of dental caries globally. Despite ongoing efforts to enhance oral health worldwide, dental caries remains a significant public health issue. this study aimed to evaluate *Moringa oleifera*, *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, *Cucurbita maxima* extract as alternative therapeutic agents for *S. mutans*. **OBJECTIVE** 1. To compare and evaluate minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of different extract. 2. To compare and evaluate zone of inhibition of different extract. **METHODS** Preparation of Extracts- All the fresh plant parts were collected and ground finely in a grinder to obtain a homogenous texture. Extract of *Hibiscus*, *Moringa* is supplied in the form of aqueous based extract and extract of *Cucurbita* is supplied in the form of alcohol based extract. Pure strain of *S. mutans* was sub-cultured in Brain Heart Infusion (BHI) culture media. Mueller-Hinton agar was prepared on sterile petri dishes and kept for sterility check at 37°C for 24 hours. After sterility check, the inoculae of *S. mutans* strains were used to make lawn culture on Mueller-Hinton agar plates. **DETERMINING MINIMUM INHIBITORY CONCENTRATION** The Broth Micro dilution method (BMDM) will be used to assess bacterial minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). **ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY** The antimicrobial activity will be evaluated using the agar well diffusion technique. **RESULTS:** AWAITED

Reg no:1309

Name: Dr. DR SHREYA POKIYA

Institution: KARNAVATI SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

Title: Modern Digital Interactive Methods vs Old School Techniques: Alleviating Dental Anxiety in Child: A Randomized Clinical Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: From Millennials to Gen Alpha all are often engrossed in mobile phones, playing interactive games or browsing the internet, yet interactive tools are rarely integrated into paediatric dentistry to educate children and reduce anxiety. Dental visits can be daunting for young patients, making it essential for paediatric dentists to adopt diverse behaviour management strategies. Approaches like Tell-Show-Do and Tell-Model-Do, combined with digital resources, may enhance comfort and create positive dental experience. Aim: To evaluate and compare the efficacy of Tell Show Do (TSD), Tell Model Do and a Mobile App on dental anxiety and behaviour among children undergoing dental treatment. Materials and Methods: A parallel-arm prospective study was conducted involving 75 children aged 6-9 years and were digitally randomized into 3 groups, with each group consisting of 25 children: Group I (TSD), Group II (TMD), and Group III (Mobile App). Participants were treated for class 1 and 2 restorations. Pre and Post treatment anxiety levels were assessed objectively by monitoring heart rate with a pulse oximeter and subjectively by RMS pictorial scale. During procedure their cooperation was assessed by FLACC scale. The paired t test for intragroup comparison and ANOVA for intercomparison were conducted for statistical analysis. Results: Awaited Conclusion: Innovative behaviour management techniques, such as Tell Model Do and smartphone apps, studied in my research, can enhance dentist's ability to provide stress-free and enjoyable experiences for patients. If proven effective, these methods could reduce dental anxiety and foster better communication with the younger generation. KEY WORDS: Dental anxiety, Behaviour management, tell show do, tell model Do, mobile apps.

Reg no:433

Name: Dr. MANSI BHAKKAD

Institution: MAHARASHTRA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH DENTAL COLLEGE MAHARASHTRA

Title: THE ULTIMATE APEXIFICATION DILEMMA: MTA VS BIODENTINE - A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: Pulp necrosis in immature permanent teeth can lead to the cessation of root development, resulting in thin, fragile canal walls and an open apex. Treatment of choice for teeth with open apices involve inducing of apical closure by Apexification procedure. One visit apexification has an increasing popularity with the use of mineral trioxide aggregate as an osteoconductive apical barrier. A new biomaterial, Biodentine is calcium silicate-based restorative cement with dentine like mechanical properties. Biodentine has good sealing ability and has shown favourable biologic responses as root-end filling material. The purpose of this systematic review is to compare the effectiveness of MTA and Biodentine in the Apexification of immature permanent teeth. Aim: Comparative evaluation of efficacy of MTA and Biodentine in management of non-vital immature permanent teeth. Methods: A computerized literature search was performed through four

databases: PubMed, Google Scholar, Web of Science, Scopus, and EBSCO to identify articles up to December 2024. Randomized controlled trials, in vitro studies, microbiological studies, and experimental model studies were considered, in accordance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The results were tabulated with the help of evaluation parameters such as sealing ability, marginal gaps, microleakage, and fracture resistance and assessed for the outcome. Result: In Progress
Conclusion: In Progress

Reg no:1351

Name: Dr. GAURI SINGH

Institution: RAMA DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE UTTAR
PRADESH

Title: Rescue The Tooth

Marsupialization

A Conservative Treatment To Dentigerous Cyst

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Diagnosis of orofacial swellings in children pose a diagnostic challenge to clinicians. Nonetheless, children are also not spared. Various dental cysts can be encountered at different age groups; among which dentigerous cysts are most common. Cysts are mostly formed around unerupted teeth or impacted teeth, in second to third decade life. Miniscule number of cases have also been reported within 8 years of life. This paper will present a case of dentigerous cyst in pediatric patient of 8 years involving unerupted permanent mandibular right second premolar with revelation about differential diagnosis of dentigerous cyst. After antibiotic prophylaxis and complete removal of the cyst along with tooth involved, followed by histopathology and rehabilitation of space with bilateral fixed space maintainer was done. The patient follow up was standard and showed sequenced eruption of underlying permanent teeth. Early intervention and diagnosis in mixed dentition can save the undesirable malocclusion in secondary dentition.

Reg no:1223

Name: Dr. LAKSHMI PRASADH N

Institution: MANAV RACHNA DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Clinical Efficiency of Pediatric Single Rotary File Systems for Pulpectomy in Primary Molars – In Vivo Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Introduction: For the morphologically challenging primary root canals, pulpectomy serves as gold standard therapeutic treatment. Manual hand files has various limitations such as time consuming and occurrence of iatrogenic errors. Rotary files exclusively for primary tooth were introduced in India through KEDO Rotary files. Though the dual rotary file systems are highly

successful, the recently introduced single rotary file systems possess a better features and quality than the former. Aim: To evaluate and compare the clinical efficiency of Pediatric single rotary file systems used for pulpectomy procedure in primary molars. Objectives: To evaluate the clinical efficiency of pediatric single rotary file systems by assessing Instrumentation time, Obturation time, Obturation quality, Patient Discomfort level Methodology & Study Design: The study population (n=90) will be equally divided through randomized block design into 2 groups and pulpectomy procedure will be carried out through Pediatric single rotary files of Kedo S Square being Group 1 and Kedo S Plus being Group 2. During whole procedure of pulpectomy where, instrumentation is done using the subjected files, objective values are assessed and evaluated. Results: Kedo S Plus Files possess better clinical efficiency when compared to Kedo S Square files

Reg no:1283

Name: Dr. ANJALI ASHOK

Institution: MALABAR DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE KERALA

Title: Knowledge, attitude and practice towards ergonomics among postgraduates in Kerala.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background: Ergonomics plays a crucial role in preventing musculoskeletal disorders and improving the well-being of dental professionals. If ergonomic principles are applied in the field of dentistry, it helps to prevent occupational ergonomic health hazards and provides more comfort to the dentist and patient. However, the knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) of ergonomics among dental postgraduates remain underexplored. Objective: To assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards ergonomics among dental postgraduates through a web-based survey. Methods: A cross-sectional web-based survey was conducted among dental postgraduate students across various institutions in Kerala. Knowledge, attitude and practice questionnaire was adapted from El Salamy et al., 2017. The questionnaire was distributed through email and social media platforms. Results: Postgraduates from 20 dental colleges of Kerala participated in the study. It was noted that they had an understanding of the benefits of assistive devices and suitable ergonomic procedures, but failed to implement them in clinical practice. Conclusion: Dental postgraduates demonstrate an understanding of ergonomic principles but exhibit insufficient knowledge and practice regarding their application. There is a need for enhanced education, training, and institutional support to improve ergonomic practices and prevent musculoskeletal disorders among dental professionals.

Reg no:1146

Name: Dr. HEENA

Institution: SHREE BANKEY BIHARI DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE UTTAR PRADESH

Title: COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT FLUORIDATED IRRIGANTS USED IN PULPECTOMY: AN EDS AND SEM ANALYSIS

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Pulpectomy is a common endodontic procedure performed to treat infected primary teeth. Effective root canal cleaning is the most crucial step and is essential to prevent re-infection, and irrigants play a key role in this process. While traditional irrigants like sodium hypochlorite and saline are widely used, fluoridated irrigants are gaining attention for their potential to not only disinfect but also strengthen dentin through fluoride deposition. **AIM:** To compare the effectiveness of different fluoridated irrigants used in pulpectomy using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) and Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectrometry (EDS). **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** A total of 36 extracted primary teeth were selected based on the selection criteria and divided into three groups: Group I -2% SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE, GROUP 2 - 3.8% SILVER DIAMINE FLUORIDE, GROUP 3 -FLUORIDATED MOUTHWASH. The standard pulpectomy procedure was performed. The irrigants were applied using a syringe with 30-gauge needle to ensure complete coverage of the canal walls for one minute. After the application, the root canals were dried using paper points, and the treated teeth were prepared for further analysis. SEM was used to assess the morphological changes and smear layer removal and EDS was employed to evaluate fluoride deposition and mineral content of the dentin surface. **RESULTS:** Awaited Conclusions: Irrigating solutions are essential for cleaning and disinfecting root canals for a successful endodontic therapy. Also, the irrigants have a direct effect on the organic and inorganic content of the root dentine. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate different irrigants to achieve better clinical results.

Reg no:696

Name: Dr. PRINCE RATHEE

Institution: SHREE GURU GOBIND SINGH TRICENTENARY MEDICAL COLLEGE
GURGAON

Title: Assessment of Virtual Reality glasses as a distraction technique versus conventional behaviour management techniques in children.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: **Background-** Anxiety and pain in a dental setup is common site and various methods of behaviour management are used for their control. With advancing technology came virtual reality glasses, which help as a distraction method to improve overall treatment prognosis. **Objective-** To compare efficacy of Virtual Reality (VR) glasses in management of anxiety and pain with conventional techniques of behaviour management. **Methods-** 110 children in the age group 6 to 10 years were alternatively managed for anxiety during Local anesthesia administration by means of VR glasses and conventional behaviour management techniques. The pulse rates, oxygen saturation readings, Venham's picture test (VPT) scores and Wong Baker Pain scores were recorded and later analysed by a statistician. **Results-** Statistically significant differences were seen in anxiety post LA administration, measured by VPT with children in VR group having reduced anxiety scores (p-value 0.001). The VR group reported lower average pain scores and slightly less variability in those scores compared to the NON-VR group (p-value 0.014). This suggests that the VR intervention may have been effective in reducing pain intensity among participants. The difference in oxygen saturation levels between the two intervention groups was not statistically significant (p-value 0.968) however the pulse rates differed significantly in both groups with lower pulse rate readings in VR group (p-

value 0.049). Conclusion- The study concluded that virtual reality classes are an efficient, easy to use and readily acceptable method of behaviour management for managing anxiety and pain in children.

Reg no:1136

Name: Dr. ARUNIMA

Institution: SHREE BANKEY BIHARI DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE UTTAR PRADESH

Title: comparative evaluation of fracture resistance and marginal integrity of three different commercially available prefabricated primary crowns- A CBCT study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: To compare and evaluate the fracture resistance and marginal integrity of three different prefabricated primary crowns providing insight into their durability, clinical performance and suitability for pediatric dental restorations Objective: To assess the fracture resistance of each type of crown under simulated masticatory forces. To evaluate the marginal integrity of the crowns to determine their ability to achieve a proper seal. Material and Method: 36 typhodont teeth were included in the study that were further equally divided into 3 groups, corresponding to three different crowns: Group A: Pedo crowns (n=12), Group B: Stainless steel crown (n=12), Group C: Bioflx crown (n=12). A single operator performed the crown preparation on model. The crown was prepared following the guidelines of Pedocrowns, SSC crowns and Bioflx crowns. Each sample was mounted in acrylic blocks and load of the crown was checked in three different directions 0°, 45° and 90° using a Universal Testing Machine (fracture or deformation). Marginal integrity of crown was checked at multiple reference point (e.g. mesial, distal, buccal and lingual) using CBCT. Result: Awaited Conclusion: The present study intends to highlight the importance of balancing strength, marginal integrity, and aesthetics when selecting crowns for pediatric restorations.

Reg no:1138

Name: Dr. KAJOL

Institution: SHREE BANKEY BIHARI DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Optimizing Anesthesia Administration: Evaluating Xylitol Popsicle Precooling for Pain Perception and Comfort Using Galvanic Skin Response

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Pain management during injection is a significant concern in pediatric care, as it can lead to anxiety, distress and lasting fears. Children aged 7-10 years often experience heightened pain perception due to developing nervous systems and limited coping mechanism. Therefore, there is a constant quest for finding alternate techniques to alleviate pain and anxiety accompanied by local anaesthesia administration. Also, though there are various scales employed to

evaluate the same, recently Galvanic Skin Response technique (GSR) is being explored as an objective measure as it records the changes in electrical conductance of the skin that occurs when an individual experiences stress. AIM: To compare the analgesic efficacy of xylitol popsicle and cryo-anaesthesia on injection induced pain in children aged 7-10 years. MATERIAL & METHODOLOGY: 30 children in age group 7 to 10 years with Frankl's behaviour rating score III and IV indicated for dental anaesthesia, received either Cryotherapy (Group I) (n=10), held on site of injection for 2 minutes; or Xylitol sweet tasting solution (Group II) (n=10) used for 2 minutes; or Xylitol popsicle (Group III) (n=10) held on site of injection for 2 minutes, prior to administration of LA. GSR and Sound Eye Motor (SEM) were used to assess pain perception during the procedure. Post-operatively, Visual analogue scale (VAS) was employed to rate their distress during LA administration. RESULTS: Awaited. CONCLUSION: The present study intends to evaluate role of xylitol popsicles in altering the pain experienced during anesthetic administration and give a pleasant dental experience to our patients.

Reg no:1336

Name: Dr. RENUKA CHOUKIDAR

Institution: PB. GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AMRITSAR

Title: Managing the gaps: A case series of inventive techniques for space management

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND Traditional tooth extraction can lead to fractures, particularly in weakened teeth. Atraumatic methods like powered periostomes, piezosurgery, and physics forceps aim to preserve bone integrity. Developed by Dr. Richard Golden, physics forceps uses a first-class lever to apply compressive force, reducing trauma. This technique minimizes postoperative discomfort, preserves socket integrity, and facilitates future prosthetic replacements, while improving healing and minimizing tissue disruption. AIM: This study aimed to compare the clinical outcomes of physics forceps versus conventional forceps in non-surgical orthodontic extractions of bilateral premolars. METHODOLOGY: Patients both male and female aged 11-14 requiring bilateral orthodontic extractions of upper and lower premolars were selected. Extractions were randomly performed using physics forceps (right side) or conventional forceps (left side), with lignocaine hydrochloride and adrenaline for anaesthesia. Intraoperative parameters included extraction time, fractures. Postoperative parameters assessed included pain, socket healing, soft tissue injury, and analgesic consumption. RESULT: The physics forceps group had significantly reduced operating time, with fewer instances of dry socket observed postoperatively. Root fractures, buccal plate fractures, and gingival lacerations were less common in the physics forceps group. CONCLUSION: Physics forceps provide a minimally invasive approach to premolar extractions, reducing procedure time and complications. The outcomes achieved with physics forceps are far superior to those with conventional ones.

Reg no:1334

Name: Dr. DEEKSHA CHAUDHARY

Institution: PB. GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AMRITSAR

Title: Regenerative Endodontics: A boon to young permanent teeth- A case series.

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: The presence of healthy pulp is essential for continued root development and apical closure, which may take up to 3 years after eruption of the tooth. When the pulp undergoes inflammatory changes or becomes nonvital due to these challenges, the dentin formation and root growth ceases. The activation of stem cells, incorporating growth factors can induce root formation. Platelet-rich fibrin (PRF), a bioactive substance derived from patient's blood, offers potential benefits in promoting tissue regeneration and accelerating healing processes. CLINICAL CASE: In present case series, children of age group 7-13 years presented with immature permanent anterior and posterior teeth with pulpal necrosis following dental trauma or deep caries with or without periapical lesion were selected. One group was treated with MTA Apexification and other with Regeneration with PRF. CONCLUSION: The application of PRF in regenerative endodontics demonstrated significant improvements in tooth vitality and tissue regeneration compared to conventional methods.

Reg no:1333

Name: Dr. ZAARA KHAN

Institution: PB. GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AMRITSAR

Title: : Comparative evaluation of effectiveness of Insulin and Conventional syringe in reduction of anxiety and pain during local anesthesia administration.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Children's dental fear and anxiety is one of the main reasons affecting the quality of dental treatment in pediatric dentistry. Some of the causes are general anxiety, parental attitude, past dental experiences and needle phobia. Dental procedures like maxillary anterior pulpectomy, post traumatic splinting, mobile teeth extraction require LA infiltration. It has also been proved that an anxious patient perceives more pain for longer duration. Various techniques have been attempted to effectively control the pain during injection, such as warming, buffering, adjusting the rate of local infiltration; pre-cooling the injection site; vibration using modern devices like Vibra Ject; acupuncture; distraction techniques; hypnosis; topical anesthesia; use of computer-controlled anesthesia delivery system. OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this study is to evaluate pain perception in children, while providing local anesthesia with conventional and insulin syringes. Methodology: In this study, children of age group 6 to 9 years will be randomly divided into two groups. Local anesthesia administration will be done in Group1 using Insulin syringe and group 2 with conventional syringe. Anxiety level will be assessed by measuring the changes in pulse rate and pain will be assessed using Wong bakers faces pain rating scale. Result: awaited Conclusion: awaited

Reg no:1195

Name: Dr. SHAIKH MISBAH SIRAJ

Institution: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES GTB HOSPITAL NEW DELHI

Title: 3D-Printed Band and Loop Space Maintainer Utilizing Digital Impressions: A Digital Paradigm Shift in Pediatric Dentistry.

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction: Premature loss of primary teeth can lead to various malocclusions and loss of space, which can be prevented by using space maintainers. Currently, space maintainers are being produced using CAD-CAM and 3D printing technologies, along with modern, biocompatible materials. Clinical Findings: A case series of non-restorable primary mandibular first molars that were selected for space maintainers. Diagnostic evaluation: Moyers mixed dentition analysis Treatment: A direct digital impression of the child was performed using an intraoral scanner followed by designing and three-dimensionally printing of the band and loop space maintainer. Follow-Up: 24 hrs, 1 week, 1 & 3 months- to check for failure, gingival health and patient's satisfaction. Conclusion: This space maintainer eludes the steps of impression making, pinching and transferring the band on the impression. The usage of an intraoral scanner reduces the patient's gag reflex. It will be a better option for children with special health care needs or with gag reflex.

Reg no:527

Name: Dr. NIPUNIKA GUPTA

Institution: INDIRA GANDHI GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Title: Beyond the Night: Silent Struggles- Understanding Hidden Consequences of Sleep-Disordered Breathing on Child's Oral and Behavioural Health and Parental Insight

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND Sleep-disordered breathing (SDB) is increasingly recognized as a significant risk factor for oral health issues in children, including dental caries, periodontal disease, bruxism, and behavioral disturbances. Despite its growing recognition, the full impact of SDB on oral and behavioral health is not well understood. Additionally, parental awareness of the connection between SDB and these health issues remains limited. OBJECTIVE This study aimed to investigate the effects of SDB on child's oral and cognitive health and assess parental awareness of its potential impacts on oral and behavioral health. METHODOLOGY Healthy controls and children with SDB were selected. Comprehensive clinical evaluation was conducted to identify the presence of dental caries, periodontal disease, bruxism and orthodontic malocclusions. Cephalometric tracings were used to assess the presence of SDB. Behavioral issues were evaluated through parent-reported questionnaires. Parental awareness was assessed using a survey on SDB and its consequences. RESULTS Children with SDB showed a significantly higher incidence of dental caries, periodontal disease, and bruxism compared to controls. Behavioral problems were more common in children with SDB. Parental awareness of the link between SDB and oral/behavioral health issues was limited, with many parents unaware of the risks associated with their child's sleep disturbances.

CONCLUSION The study confirms that SDB is linked to increased risk of dental caries, periodontal disease, bruxism, and behavioral issues in children. It highlights the need for improved education, early intervention, and greater parental awareness to address the long-term impacts of SDB on child's health.

Reg no:1036

Name: Dr. AARTHI SRINIVASAN

Institution: SRI VENKATESWARAA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL RESEARCH CENTRE
PONDICHERRY

Title: COMPARISON OF THE PRIMARY FIRST MOLAR MORPHOLOGY AND THE FORMS
OF STAINLESS STEEL CROWNS

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: **BACKGROUND AND AIMS:** Due to anatomic variation in tooth anatomy between populations, this study compared the buccolingual (BL) and mesiodistal (MD) dimensions of primary first molars with those of stainless steel crowns (SSCs). We also determined whether the differences in these parameters between primary first molars and stainless steel crowns could be used as a reference for selecting a suitably-sized SSC and performing adjustments during restoration. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Impressions were taken from both dental arches of children, and casts were poured. Teeth with caries, restoration, hypoplasia or other dental anomalies were excluded in the study. 54 primary first molars were selected and divided into 2 groups of 27 each (maxillary and mandibular first primary molars). MD/BL dimensions were measured using a digital caliper on casts and SSCs (3M brand). **STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:** Based on data distribution Paired t test/ Wilcoxon signed rank test, one way ANOVA, post hoc pairwise comparison Bonferroni/ Kruskal-wallis test. For categorising SSC adaptation chi square test/ Fisher's test.

Reg no:1187

Name: Dr. AAFIRIN.U

Institution: RVS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: Bird guided distraction: An innovative distraction technique to reduce anxiety among 4-9 years children during dental procedure- A Pilot Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: **Background:** Paediatric dental anxiety is a common challenge that affects the treatment outcome and patient compliance. Use of animals to calm the child during dental procedure is encouraging. African love birds are human friendly birds that have been used to reduce stress among individuals. Bird-guided distraction (BGD) is a new innovative therapy creating stress-reducing environment. **Aims and Objective:** This study aims to evaluate whether anxiety level is altered when bird guided distraction is used during dental procedures requiring anesthesia. Biofeedback machine is

used to measure anxiety level. Materials and Methods: 20 children aged between 4-9 years, requiring dental procedure under LA administration were selected and divided into two groups. One group is subjected to bird distraction during treatment and other control group is subjected to verbal communication distraction. Results: In the group 1 (bird guided distraction), 30% of participants had an increase in anxiety scores, while 70% showed a decrease in anxiety score. In the group 2 (Verbal communication), 70% had an increase, and 30% showed a decrease in anxiety. The group 1 shows significant reduction in anxiety compared to group 2. The changes in resistance scores within both groups were not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$) Conclusion: Bird-guided distraction promises as an effective intervention for alleviating pediatric dental anxiety suggestive to use in a clinical setup. However, in children with any respiratory problems, allergic and zoonotic diseases restrict this application.

Reg no:71

Name: Dr. SRISHTI K M

Institution: BAPUJI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Brain Wave Photobiomodulation Therapy: Breathe In Light, Breathe Out Stress

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Background: Photobiomodulation therapy (PBMT), also known as low-level laser therapy, uses red to near-infrared light (600–1100 nm) from lasers or LEDs to produce targeted biological effects. Recently, the nasal route has been gaining attention for delivering therapeutic agents directly to the brain via systemic circulation. Intranasal PBMT (i-PBMT) involves clipping a small laser diode or LED to one or both nostrils. i-PBMT has shown promise in treating neuronal disorders by altering the brain waves and may help reduce dental anxiety, especially in children who are not cooperative. Objective: To compare the efficacy of 660 nm and 810 nm intranasal photobiomodulation therapy (PBMT) as a non-invasive behavior management technique in children. Methodology: A randomized clinical trial was conducted involving 20 children aged between 5-8 years, and Frankl's behavior rating scale of definitely negative and negative were included. They were equally divided into 2 groups, (Group 1= 660 nm, continuous mode, 5 minutes) and (Group 2= 810 nm, pulsed mode, 5 minutes). The anxiety levels were assessed according to the Venham Anxiety Scale (VAS) and Frankl's Behaviour Rating Scale (FBRS) at baseline and at each visit for up to 3 weeks, spread across 5 visits. Pulse rate and oxygen saturation were recorded. Results: Yet to be obtained

Reg no:71

Name: Dr. SRISHTI K M

Institution: BAPUJI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Brain Wave Photobiomodulation Therapy: Breathe In Light, Breathe Out Stress

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Background: Photobiomodulation therapy (PBMT), also known as low-level laser therapy, uses red to near-infrared light (600–1100 nm) from lasers or LEDs to produce targeted biological effects. Recently, the nasal route has been gaining attention for delivering therapeutic agents directly to the brain via systemic circulation. Intranasal PBMT (i-PBMT) involves clipping a small laser diode or LED to one or both nostrils. i-PBMT has shown promise in treating neuronal disorders by altering the brain waves and may help reduce dental anxiety, especially in children who are not cooperative. Objective: To compare the efficacy of 660 nm and 810 nm intranasal photobiomodulation therapy (PBMT) as a non-invasive behavior management technique in children. Methodology: A randomized clinical trial was conducted involving 20 children aged between 5-8 years, and Frankl's behavior rating scale of definitely negative and negative were included. They were equally divided into 2 groups, (Group 1= 660 nm, continuous mode, 5 minutes) and (Group 2= 810 nm, pulsed mode, 5 minutes). The anxiety levels were assessed according to the Venham Anxiety Scale (VAS) and Frankl's Behaviour Rating Scale (FBRS) at baseline and at each visit for up to 3 weeks, spread across 5 visits. Pulse rate and oxygen saturation were recorded. Results: Yet to be obtained

Reg no:192

Name: Dr. ANKITA ATOLE

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Sensory Interplay : Chill and Snap

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Sensory interplay : chill and snap Background/ Purpose: A child's first dental visit often includes a routine clinical examination and radiographic imaging, which can cause anxiety and discomfort. While digital radiography offers reduced radiation and better image quality, the fear of the process and discomfort might make the child uncooperative. To address this, distraction techniques can be used. This study explores the effectiveness of taste and olfactory stimuli as distraction methods during dental radiography, aiming to reduce fear, improve the experience, and foster a positive attitude toward future dental visits in pediatric patients. Objective: To evaluate and compare three different techniques namely conventional tell show do, olfactory and taste distraction while RVG (radiovisiography) in children aged 7-10 years using parameters like RMS pictorial scale and pulse rate. Methods: The study aims to assess the effectiveness of distraction techniques during radiography. Parental consent will be obtained, A detailed case history will be recorded, and children meeting inclusion criteria will be randomly assigned to one of three groups: Group A: Conventional Tell-Show-Do method (n=9) Group B: Olfactory distraction (lavender essential oil aromatherapy, n=9) Group C: Taste distraction (30% xylitol solution, n=9) Pre- and post-radiography, anxiety and discomfort will be assessed using the RMS pictorial scale, and pulse rate will be recorded using a pulse oximeter. The study will involve 27 children in total. Results: The study is still ongoing. Conclusion : The study is still ongoing.

Reg no:1244

Name: Dr. DILSHAD THARANUM

Institution: SVS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title: Children's preferences and choices regarding the environment of a paediatric dental operator.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BACK GROUND Fear of dentists and dental treatments remains the primary issue preventing young children from cooperating during dental visits. A comfortable atmosphere during a child's first visit helps to develop a strong relationship with the dentist, ensuring the child does not feel frightened. The manner and approach in which a child is introduced to the clinic for the first time is significant and plays a vital role in reducing their anxiety. A beautiful and attractive dental clinic, featuring age-appropriate toys and games, can effectively distract and engage the child and can help minimize dental anxiety. Incorporating bright colors into the dental setup and introducing colorful equipment can make the child feel more comfortable and at ease in the dental clinic. Child's perceptions of both dentists and the dental environment need to be assessed closely and carefully. This information is essential as it can help dentists better shape their practices to meet the preferences of their young patients. **OBJECTIVE:** The objective of the study is to identify children's preferences in a dental clinic to help reduce their anxiety during dental procedures. **METHODOLOGY:** The study population will consist of 70 children in the age group of 7-12 years. Only children for whom it is a first dental visit will be included in the study. A questionnaire will be given to the child, focusing on their choices and preferences in the dental operator. The collected data will be subjected to statistical analysis. **RESULTS:** Ongoing study

Reg no:852

Name: Dr. NAINA GUPTA

Institution: PEOPLES DENTAL ACADEMY MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Hand File with Kedo SG Blue and Kedo S Plus File in Primary Molar Teeth

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Introduction: Root canal treatment in primary teeth is challenging, time-consuming due to the untraversable root canal morphology. Hand files have been in use for many years, and even though they are the gold standard, they have their own drawbacks. Kedo-S file system consists of three files, two for posteriors and one for anterior. Kedo S Plus is the most recent advancement in the rotary file system. Objectives: The objective of this study was to compare and evaluate the obturation quality, instrumentation time, obturation time and postoperative pain using Hand Files, Kedo SG Blue and Kedo S Plus files in primary molars. Methods: 75 children aged between 4-8 years requiring pulpectomy were included in the study. Depending on the randomization sequence, 25 samples were divided into each group. In Groups 1, 2 and 3, Hand Files, Kedo SG Blue and Kedo S Plus files were used respectively. Obturation quality, instrumentation time, obturation time and postoperative pain were evaluated. Result: The instrumentation time and obturation time in Group 1 were significant. As far as the obturation quality was concerned, most of the canals were optimally filled followed by under-filled & over-filled. At 6 hours, 24 hours & 48 hours, the frequency of pain occurrence and

severity of pain were non-significantly different between the groups. Conclusion: Kedo S Plus™ rotational file system has the benefit of being a single file system, with variably varying taper. This rotary file system helps to decrease the patient's and clinician's fatigue & increases the ease of treatment.

Reg no:1302

Name: Dr. SAKSHI SHAH

Institution: MANAV RACHNA DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: MOLAR UPRIGHTING USING SEGMENTAL WIRING TECHNIQUE: A CASE

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background: The Molar Uprighting Using Segmental Wiring Technique (M.U.S.T.) is a method used to correct the position of tipped or rotated molars. Clinical Case: A 12-year-old female had the chief complaint of "pain in the lower left back tooth region for 2 weeks. On a basis of clinical and radiographic examination, a diagnosis of "asymptomatic chronic irreversible pulpitis" was made with respect to 36. It was also observed that the carious lesion had caused loss of distal wall of 36, resulting in mesial tipping of 37. To correct the mesial tilting of 37, the procedure of M.U.S.T. was planned after the completion of root canal treatment w.r.t. 36. Result: In 4 weeks, uprighting with a difference of approximately 11.9° in the inclination seen radiographically. Conclusion: M.U.S.T. can be a more conservative approach than other methods of molar correction.

Reg no:186

Name: Dr. SPRUHA DESHPANDE

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Mom's Guide to nurture beautiful smile

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background- Early childhood caries is one of the most common chronic diseases in children that continues to affect babies and preschool children worldwide. Mother's awareness about risk factors associated with early childhood caries is of utmost importance. After birth and especially during early childhood, parents have the responsibility to maintain and to improve the child's oral and dental health and it is the responsibility of a pedodontist to make the parents and pediatrician and prenatal counsellors aware of infant oral healthcare so as to bridge the gap of knowledge and make them aware. Objective- The aim of this study is to assess knowledge and awareness about infant oral healthcare among mothers and expecting mothers. Methodology- 157 participants that included the mothers of infants, toddlers and expecting mothers were provided the questionnaire, which contained 5 demographic questions and 12 questions regarding infant and toddler oral healthcare. After collection of the questionnaire the data was extracted and analyzed. Results- The study results are

awaited. Conclusion- The result will yield us a better idea about gap of knowledge among the mothers about infant and toddler oral healthcare.

Reg no:1122

Name: Dr. SHAIK ARFIYA

Institution: VISHNU DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Title: Exploring the Correlation between Dermatoglyphics and Hormonal Fingerprints among 3-6 Years Old Children with Dental Caries

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Background: Dermatoglyphics has been linked to the development of tooth enamel and used as genetic maker for early detection of caries. The 2D:4D ratio, a hormonal finger print is another biological marker that has shown potential in predicting the dental caries. Aim : To evaluate the correlation between dermatoglyphics, 2D:4D ratio among children for prediction of dental caries. Materials and methods: A total of 98 children of age 3 to 6 years were assigned to group I (caries active) and group II (caries free) of 49 each. The fingerprint patterns of children were collected for fingers of both hands and categorized as loop, whorl or arch for each finger of the right and left hand. Hormonal fingerprints were obtained by measuring the length ratio of index to ring finger and categorized as high and low ratio. Statistical analysis was performed using Chi-square test, Independent t-test for intergroup comparison. Pearson's correlation analysis was used for correlation between variables. Results: On inter group comparison loops and whorls pattern (R+L) were found statistically significant ($p=0.05$) in caries active group. A non significant ($p>0.05$) correlation of hormonal finger prints was found with both the groups . Hormonal fingerprint showed significant positive correlation with loop pattern of right hand (p

Reg no:947

Name: Dr. SHWETHA.M.N

Institution: VOKKALIGARA SANGHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BANGLORE

Title: "Understanding Antibiotic Stewardship: A Survey of Pediatric Dentists' Knowledge and Practices"

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Antibiotics are commonly used in dentistry for prophylaxis and therapy. However, they are often prescribed unnecessarily, contributing to antibiotic resistance. This highlights the need for better understanding and adherence to proper prescribing guidelines in dental care. Stewardship involves responsible management of resources for sustainable and ethical use. In healthcare, antibiotic stewardship focuses on optimizing antibiotic use to improve patient outcomes, reduce side effects, combat resistance, and safeguard public health. Studies among dental professionals, including students, general dentists, and pediatric dentists, reveal low adherence to clinical guidelines for

antibiotic prescribing. There is significant variation in dosages and durations, with many prescriptions exceeding recommended limits. This study aims to emphasize correct clinical indications, dosages, and durations for antibiotics in treating pediatric orofacial infections. It also seeks to raise awareness about the importance of strict adherence to established guidelines. Objective To analyze the awareness of clinical guidelines among pediatric dentists regarding antibiotic prescriptions and to identify areas for targeted educational interventions. Materials and Methodology An online questionnaire survey will be conducted among at least 100 pediatric dentists, including postgraduate students. Data will be collected via Google Forms and analyzed statistically. Results The results are yet to be obtained.

Reg no:195

Name: Dr. PRATIKSHA BHIMRAO PATIL

Institution: DASWANI DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE RAJASTHAN

Title: Comparative study of TSD Technique With and Without Dental Simulation Game to Reduce Pain And Anxiety in Pediatric Dental Patients.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Introduction: Pediatric patients often experience significant pain and anxiety during dental procedures, which can negatively impact their cooperation and treatment outcomes. The Tell-Show-Do (TSD) technique is widely used to help alleviate these feelings by educating children and demonstrating dental procedures in a comforting, non-threatening manner. Recent advancements in interactive digital technology, such as dental simulation games, may enhance this approach by providing additional distractions and preparing children for treatment. This study investigates the effectiveness of a dental simulation game in reducing pain and anxiety during dental procedures when combined with the TSD technique. Methods: In this parallel, randomized control trial, 68 pediatric patients aged 4-10 years, undergoing dental treatment, were randomly assigned to two groups. The intervention group received the TSD technique along with a dental simulation game (n=34), while the control group underwent the TSD technique without the game (n=34). Pain and anxiety were assessed using the Wong-Baker Faces Pain Rating Scale and the Modified Child Dental Anxiety Scale. Result: Ongoing Study Conclusion: Ongoing Study

Reg no:609

Name: Dr. JAYA BHANGDIYA

Institution: SWARGIYA DADASAHEB KALMEGH SMRUTI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAGPU

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Antimicrobial Efficacy of AgNPs, Ca(OH)₂ with AgNPs and TAP as Intracanal Medicament against Enterococcus Faecalis: Invitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: *Enterococcus faecalis* is a common cause of pulpal and periapical infections, often biofilm-mediated. Complete eradication requires chemical irrigation and intracanal medicaments, as mechanical instrumentation alone is insufficient. These medicaments disinfect canals by eliminating microorganisms, byproducts, and debris between treatment sessions. Calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)₂), widely used in endodontics, exhibits antimicrobial activity, inhibition of tooth resorption, and hard tissue formation. Triple antibiotic paste (TAP), a mix of metronidazole, ciprofloxacin, and minocycline, offers potent microbial action and is used in regenerative endodontic procedures. Recently, nanoparticles such as Silver Nanoparticles (AgNPs) have emerged as a promising alternative for reducing bacterial load in endodontic infections, providing potential advantages in disinfection efficiency. Therefore, this study compares the antimicrobial efficacy of various intracanal medicaments against *Enterococcus faecalis*. Objective: To compare the antimicrobial efficacy of Silver Nanoparticles (AgNPs), Silver Nanoparticles with Ca(OH)₂, and TAP as Intracanal medicament against *Enterococcus faecalis*. Material & Methodology: A pure culture of *Enterococcus faecalis* is used as the test microorganism. After 24 h of incubation the bacterial colonies are isolated and suspended in 5 ml of infusion broth followed by incubation at 37°C for 4 h. 0.5 McFarland of the bacterial suspension is prepared and then cultured on Mueller-Hinton agar culture medium with the help of a sterile swab. In each culture plate, three wells are created with a sterile pipette for placement of the Intracanal Medicaments. The test materials are:- 1. Silver Nanoparticles (AgNPs) 2. Silver Nanoparticles with Ca(OH)₂ 3. TAP Results: Ongoing Study Conclusion: Ongoing Study

Reg no:829

Name: Dr. DR DHANYASHREE S

Institution: VYDEHI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH KARNATAKA

Title: "Evaluation of KAP of Medical postgraduates towards Infant Oral Healthcare in a tertiary care teaching hospital - A Questionnaire study."

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction: Oral health promotion and preventive dental care are fundamental concepts in Pediatric dentistry. Dental assessments during the 1st year of life have been recommended as early screenings present an opportunity to educate parents about the medical & dental benefits and cost-effectiveness of preventive rather than restorative care. Paediatricians and Gynecologists, who are most likely to be the only healthcare professionals the parents are in contact with can play an invaluable role in educating and motivating parents to solicit dental care, as otherwise, they are unlikely to do so on their own accord. This study will be undertaken to evaluate the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices towards infant oral healthcare by Pediatric and OBG & Gynaecology postgraduate medical students. Aim of the study: To assess the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices of postgraduates of Pediatrics and OBG & Gynaecology Departments towards infant oral healthcare, in a tertiary care teaching hospital. Methodology: All postgraduate students of the Departments of Pediatric and OBG & Gynaecology of a tertiary care teaching hospital will be invited to participate. An informed written consent will be obtained. A standardized and validated KAP Questionnaire will be used to assess the existing knowledge, practice behavior, and attitude. Data will be tabulated and subjected to statistical analysis. Results & conclusion: The study is still ongoing and the results are

awaited. Early intervention is invaluable for the prevention of chronic diseases, such as Early Childhood Caries that affect infants and children worldwide, and for the growth and overall development of the child.

Reg no:824

Name: Dr. SYEDA HUSNA NOOREIN

Institution: VS DENTAL COLLEGE BANGLORE

Title: KNOWLEDGE , ATTITUDE AND PRACTISE REGARDING MOLAR INCISOR
HYPOMINERALIZATION AND ITS MANAGEMENT AMONG PEDIATRIC DENTIS

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: BACKGROUND- Molar Incisor Hypomineralization (MIH) poses a considerable challenge in pediatric dentistry, as it involves developmental enamel defects affecting the first permanent molars and incisors. These defects lead to discoloration, structural weaknesses, and heightened susceptibility to caries, sensitivity, and wear. The compromised enamel often lacks the typical strength and resistance to acids, making affected teeth more prone to demineralization and decay. Additionally, MIH can cause functional and aesthetic concerns for children, potentially impacting their self-esteem and oral health-related quality of life. However, the management approach can vary among pediatric dentists, with some favoring more conservative treatments, such as fluoride therapies, while others may prefer more invasive methods like restorations or sealants, especially in cases with deeper lesions. This disparity in the approach to treating initial carious lesions in MIH stems from the variety of treatment options available, as well as differing clinical experiences and guidelines among practitioners. OBJECTIVE This study aims to evaluate the knowledge and practices of pediatric dentists regarding the management of initial carious lesion in children with Molar Incisor Hypomineralization (MIH). MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY: An online questionnaire survey will be performed among a minimum of 100 pediatric dentists. Using google form, Responses will be recorded and data will be statistically analyzed. RESULTS : Ongoing study CONCLUSION: Ongoing study

Reg no:79

Name: Dr. SIDDHARTH MAITRA

Institution: SDM COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Assessment of Dental Anxiety Levels in mothers and children through measurement of Salivary Alpha-Amylase.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background : Dental anxiety is a common problem that affects people of all ages, especially children between 6â€“9 years. During this stage, children often look to their parents for guidance, and a motherâ€™s anxiety about dental visits can strongly influence how a child perceives and reacts to

dental procedures. This can lead to untreated dental problems and long-term fear of dental care. Traditional ways of measuring dental anxiety rely on questionnaires, which can be subjective. Salivary alpha-amylase (sAA), a stress biomarker linked to the autonomous nervous system, offers a non-invasive, reliable way to objectively understand how anxiety physically affects both mothers and their children. Objective : To assess if there is a correlation between the dental anxiety level of the mother and the child by measuring salivary Amylase levels before and after child's first dental treatment. Method : Children of 6-9 years, visiting the OPD for their first dental visit will complete the CFSS-DS questionnaire, and their heart rate will be monitored using a Pulse Oximeter before treatment. Mothers will complete the MDAS questionnaire. Saliva samples from both will be collected before and after treatment. The Tell-Show-Do technique will standardize child behavior management, and only midmorning saliva samples will be collected to minimize diurnal variations. Samples will be stored at -80°C, and data will be analyzed using ELISA. Results: Results are awaited. Conclusion: Conclusion to be drawn from the results of the study.

Reg no:1081

Name: Dr. DR ROHIT BARAK

Institution: RUHS COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES JAIPUR

Title: CREATE THE GAP...TO CLOSE THE GAP

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Temporomandibular joint ankylosis (TMJa) is one of the most crippling craniomaxillofacial pathological conditions characterized by replacement of normal architecture of temporomandibular joint (TMJ) with fibrous or bony tissue. The incidence of TMJa is most common in the paediatric population [first and second decades of life] and is commonly associated with maxillofacial trauma. It is most commonly associated with trauma (13%–100%), local or systemic infection (10%–40%), systemic diseases (10%) such as ankylosing spondylitis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and previous TMJ ankylosis surgery Aim : Case report of a 8 year old female with left side TMJ Ankylosis. Materials & Methods : OPG and CBCT used for analysis of reduced mouth opening. Left Condylar Gap Arthroplasty done under General Anaesthesia. Conclusion : . Evaluation and diagnosis are essential for appropriate management.. Aggressive jaw physiotherapy in the post-operative phase is of utmost importance to maintain the results of an optimal surgical outcome.

Reg no:169

Name: Dr. ANANYA VENKATESH

Institution: SDM COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Salivary Vitamin 25(OH)D and Glutathione Peroxidase levels in Children with and without caries: An In-vivo Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background Low levels of Vitamin D has a relation causing dental caries. Serum Vitamin D estimation is an invasive procedure in young children can be a challenge in itself. Whole unstimulated saliva is an non-invasive alternative method to estimate Vitamin D levels. Glutathione peroxidase is a salivary antioxidant which has a direct relation to Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) thus leading to various cellular complications. The imbalance in the Anti-oxidant system and Reactive oxygen species (ROS) causes salivary oxidative stress which directly affects the differentiation of cariogenic bacteria. Objectives: 1. To evaluate and correlate the levels of Salivary Vitamin 25 (OH)D and Salivary Glutathione Peroxidase in children with and without caries. 2. To correlate the levels between Salivary Vitamin 25 (OH)D and Glutathione peroxidase. Methodology: A cross-sectional study, where the saliva samples of 3-10 year old children visiting the OPD with and without caries will be collected to assess the levels of Salivary Vitamin D and Glutathione peroxidase through ELISA kit tests. The values obtained will be subjected to statistical analysis using Descriptive statistics, Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient and Mann Whitney test. Results: Are awaited Conclusion: The conclusions will be drawn based on the awaited results of the study.

Reg no:93

Name: Dr. SNEHA TIWARI

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NEAR T.B. HOSPITAL RAJASTHAN

Title: "The Hidden Touch: Unveiling the Impact of Manual vs. Electronic Acupressure on Anxiety and Pain During IANB Administration"

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract Pain and anxiety during inferior alveolar nerve block (IANB) administration pose significant challenges in dental procedures. This study aimed to compare the effectiveness of manual and electronic acupressure in reducing anxiety and pain during IANB. Thirty participants aged 6-12 years were randomly allocated into three groups: Group A (manual acupressure), Group B (electronic acupressure), and Group C (control, no acupressure). Acupressure was applied at the LI4 (Hegu) point for 5 minutes before and during the IANB in Groups A and B. Anxiety levels were assessed using heart rate (HR) and pulse rate (PR), measured at baseline, during, and after the procedure. Pain perception was evaluated using the Wong-Baker FACES Pain Scale.

Reg no:124

Name: Dr. SINDHUJA.A

Institution: KING GEORGE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY LUCKNOW

Title: Effectiveness of Education Based Oral Health Promotion Interventions (E- OHPI) on Oral Health Outcomes of School Children: A Systematic Review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Aim: This systematic review aims to review the evidence on the effectiveness of education based oral health promotion interventions (E- OHPI) on oral health outcomes of school children. **Methods:** A systematic search of the literature was conducted in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-analysis (PRISMA) Statement using PubMed, Embase, Scopus, and the Cochrane Database. This review includes randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of education based oral health promotion interventions targeting school children in the age group of 6- 13 years published till October 2024. Outcomes focussed on change in oral health knowledge, oral health related behaviours and oral health status. A total of 33 studies were included after the systematic screening process out of 1568 initially identified records. **Results:** Education-based interventions demonstrated significant improvements in oral health knowledge and hygiene practices among school children. Interactive and multimedia-based approaches reduced dental caries prevalence and led to a better plaque control than traditional lecture methods. **Conclusion:** E-OHPI is an effective strategy for enhancing oral health outcomes among school children. Future programs should focus on integrating interactive methods, sustaining long-term engagement, and involving caregivers to maximize impact. **References:** 1. Health promotion interventions to improve oral health of adolescents: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Community Dent Oral Epidemiology. 2. Effectiveness of oral health education on oral hygiene and dental caries in schoolchildren: Systematic review and meta-analysis. Community Dent Oral Epidemiology.

Reg no:123

Name: Dr. GOPAL BABU

Institution: KING GEORGE'S MEDICAL UNIVERSITY LUCKNOW

Title: EFFECT OF ORAL HEALTH INTERVENTIONS ON ORAL HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (OHRQOL) IN CHILDREN WITH ECC: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Abstract Aim: This systematic review aims to synthesize existing evidence on the effects of oral health interventions on the oral health related quality of life (OHRQoL) of children with Early Childhood caries. **Methods:** A comprehensive search of databases (PubMed, Scopus, EMBASE, Cochrane Library) upto October 2024 and identified studies on oral health interventions' impact on OHRQoL in children under 71 months with ECC. Two reviewers independently extracted data and assessed quality. Outcomes focused on child- and caregiver-reported OHRQoL scores before and after interventions, emphasizing treatment effectiveness. **Results:** Nine studies involving 1,407 children with ECC demonstrated significant improvements in Oral Health-Related Quality of Life (OHRQoL) following restorative and non-invasive interventions. Post-intervention benefits included reduced pain, better functionality, and improved psychosocial well-being. Caregivers reported enhanced family dynamics, though methodological differences underscored the need for standardized outcome measures. **Conclusion:** Oral health interventions significantly improve the OHRQoL of children with ECC, highlighting the importance of early, comprehensive care. The review emphasizes the need for high-quality studies to establish standardized protocols, reinforcing the critical role of addressing ECC to enhance children's and families' overall well-being. **References:** 1. Responsiveness of Oral Health-Related Quality of Life Questionnaires to Dental Caries Interventions: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Nicole R. Aimã a Nailã Damã-Teixeira a Luana Severo Alves b Gabriel ã• .

Reg no:585

Name: Dr. PRAJJWAL SRIVASTAVA

Institution: SARASWATI DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL

Title: Light over scalpel: A case series on improving aesthetic outcomes with laser frenectomies

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Introduction: The frenum is a mucosal fold connecting oral tissues. Aberrant frenum is managed through frenectomy to enhance function and oral health. Clinical Case description 1: 17 year old female patient came with complain of space in between upper front teeth since 2 years. Clinical findings – Midline diastema with abnormal labial frenum attachment. Diagnostic evaluation- Undertaken by blanch test. Treatment and follow up- Laser frenectomy of labial frenum was performed followed by 1 year follow up without any re-attachment. Clinical Case description 2: 16 year old female patient came with complain of space in between upper front teeth since 3 years. Clinical findings – Midline diastema with abnormal labial frenum attachment. Diagnostic evaluation- Blanch test. Treatment and follow up- Laser frenectomy of labial frenum was performed followed by 1 month follow up without any re-attachment. Conclusion and clinical significance: Laser frenectomy ensures minimal discomfort, faster healing and enhanced oral function

Reg no:458

Name: Dr. SURABHI DEBATA

Institution: SCB DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: Pediatric Mandibular Fractures in a 5 year old: Challenges and Clinical Insights

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Introduction: Pediatric maxillofacial trauma often affects function and esthetics, with mandibular fractures being the most common. Boys are affected twice as often as girls. Managing pediatric fractures differs from adults due to unique anatomical, developmental, and psychological factors. The goal is to restore the bony architecture to its pre-injury state using minimally invasive methods, with closed reduction being preferred. Case Presentation: A 5-year-old girl presented with right mandibular body and left parasymphysis fractures, displaced towards the left. Manual reduction was performed, followed by stabilization using a fabricated acrylic splint secured with circummandibular wiring. The splint was removed after three weeks. Post-treatment, the patient reported with no complaints, and radiographs confirmed union of fracture segments, though an anterior open bite was noted Conclusion: This case demonstrates the effective use of an acrylic splint with circummandibular wiring for pediatric mandibular fracture management, ensuring stability and favorable healing with minimal complications

Reg no:134

Name: Dr. PRIYANKA PATEL

Institution: SDM COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Prevalence of endodontically treated First Permanent Molars in children-A retrospective cross-sectional study over 4 years of time interval

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Title: Prevalence of endodontically treated First Permanent Molars in children -A retrospective cross-sectional study over 4 years of time interval Background/ Purpose: It is a known fact that the first permanent molar plays major role in the development of occlusion and are necessary for the proper masticatory function. The first permanent molars are more susceptible to dental caries as they are the first permanent teeth to erupt in the oral cavity. It is also noted that presence of deep pits and fissures increases the susceptibility for dental caries. Other reasons include improper oral hygiene and insufficient knowledge about the importance of first permanent molars. Objective: The objective of this study is to determine the prevalence of endodontically treated first permanent molar in children between 6- 14 years of age group in patients reported to department of pediatric and preventive dentistry, SDM dental college and hospital, Dharwad city over 4 years of time interval. Methods: A retrospective cross-sectional study to determine the prevalence and most common first permanent molar tooth requiring RCT in patients between 6-14 years of age over the time period of 4 years will be carried out. Results: Awaited. Conclusion : To be drawn.

Reg no:1197

Name: Dr. VIIDHII DWIVEDI

Institution: KALKA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Demystifying Parental Perceptions of Nitrous Oxide Sedation in Pediatric Patients Aged 6-12 Years.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background - Nitrous oxide (N₂O), is a conscious sedation technique that is frequently used in pediatric dentistry to reduce anxiety and discomfort during dental treatments. However, the extent of parental knowledge and acceptance of nitrous oxide for their children's dental treatment remains unclear. Given the increasing number of dental sedation options available, it is critical to know how parents view the suitability, efficacy, and safety of nitrous oxide, particularly for kids ages 6 to 12. Aim and Objective - To evaluate and assess parents' knowledge and acceptance of nitrous oxide in children aged 6- 12 years. Methods - The study will be conducted on 50 parents of children aged between 6 to 12 years in Meerut. A Questionnaire containing 20 questions along with demographic data written both in English and the native language i.e. Hindi, will be given to the

parents to assess their knowledge about awareness about N2O. A video explaining N2O administration, its advantages, and disadvantages will be shown to the parents. After the video demonstration, a questionnaire will be given to the parents to assess their preferences. Result – Result will be statistically analyzed and conclusion will be drawn after results.

Reg no:499

Name: Dr. BANDI JYOTHSNA

Institution: GDC KADAPA

Title: Prevalence of Traumatic Dental Injuries among School Children of 6-15 years old - A Cross-Sectional Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Children are more vulnerable to traumatic dental injuries world-wide, 80% of them are under the age of 20 years. TDI's are 2nd most common among traumatic injuries. Children who experienced dental trauma especially to anterior teeth are more self-conscious when smiling, self-social isolation, embarrassment and deprived of oral health related quality of life. **AIMS & OBJECTIVES:** The aim of the study is to assess prevalence of TDI's of 6-15 years old school children and to evaluate knowledge of school teachers about traumatic dental injuries. **MATERIALS & METHODS:** A cross-sectional study conducted among school children of age group 6-15 years in Kadapa town. Upper and lower anterior teeth were examined for any evidence of fracture using mouth mirror and probe under natural light. Individuals with clinical evidence of trauma is recorded and classified as per Ellis and Davey's classification. Cause and site of injuries were recorded. Knowledge of school teachers regarding traumatic dental injuries is assessed using questionnaire. **RESULT:** Given for statistical analysis. **CONCLUSION:** Given for statistical analysis.

Reg no:595

Name: Dr. JESMI HEIKRUJAM

Institution: PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL DEBARI UDAIPUR

Title: Effectiveness of aromatherapy, virtual reality distraction and tell-show-do techniques on dental anxiety

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: **Background:** Dental anxiety is one of the major concerns of the current era. Several techniques can be used to reduce anxiety during dental procedures. These techniques involves an optimal amount of attention and active patient's emotional participation. **Aim:** The aim of study is to evaluate the effectiveness of aromatherapy, virtual reality distraction and tell-show-do techniques on dental anxiety. **Study design:** Forty-five children aged 5-7 years, who needed minimally invasive dental procedures were included and randomly allocated into 3 groups: aromatherapy group, virtual reality distraction group and tell-show-do (TSD) group. Pre- and post- anxiety level of children will

be measured subjectively with facial image scale and objectively with oxygen saturation and pulse rate (measured with pulse oximeter). Result: Awaited Conclusion: To be established later.

Reg no:1327

Name: Dr. MOHAMED BADHUSHA

Institution: SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Comparative evaluation of a combined Pharmacological and non pharmacological behaviour management technique among children- Randomized controlled trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Comparative evaluation of a combined Pharmacological and non pharmacological behaviour management technique among children- Randomized controlled trial **Background** As managing a child in dental treatment is one of the main concern for pediatric dentist.hence paediatric dentist are striving to get a most possible behaviour outcome by both pharmacological and non pharmacological behaviour management. **Aim** To compare and evaluate the combined pharmacological and non pharmacological behaviour management techniques with a combination of pharmacological and combination of non Pharmacological technique in behavior of the child, pain rating and physiologic signs **Materials and method** In this Randomised clinical trial, 45 children of age 4-8 years of Frankels positive and frankels negative behaviour children were randomised and allotted as 3 groups one group received combination of pharmacological behaviour management technique.Group two received combination of non pharmacological behaviour management technique.Group three received combination of pharmacological and non pharmacological behaviour management technique .local anaesthesia were administered after each technique and Behaviour rating ,pain ,acceptance of the technique and physiological signs were assessed.Statistical analysis was carried out using the chi-square test and kruskall-wallis test (p value

Reg no:1054

Name: Dr. R.DURGA

Institution: KAMINENI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES NALGONDA

Title: Managing Two Distinct Dental Trauma of Anterior Teeth – A Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: **Introduction:** Traumatic dental injuries like root fractures and avulsion can present unique challenges, particularly when adjacent teeth was involved. **Clinical case:** An 11-year-old male presented with a loose tooth and pain in the upper front region for 3 days. He gave a history of trauma three days back, leading to the avulsion irt 11. On radiographic examination revealed a root fracture at the apical third irt 21. The fractured tooth was stabilized using a semi-rigid splint, followed by root canal therapy using bioceramic sealer coating both the apical and coronal segment addressing the apical portion. Aesthetic rehabilitation was done irt 11. **Conclusion:** The multiple management of this

case demonstrates that even severe dental injuries can achieve successful outcomes through, combining conservative care for the fractured tooth with prosthetic solutions for the avulsed tooth.

Reg no:1057

Name: Dr. ELANTHENDRAL S

Institution: SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: Comparative evaluation of pulp capping agents for direct pulp capping in Permanent teeth - Histological split mouth Ex vivo study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Aim: This study aimed to compare the quality of dentin bridge formation among four pulp capping agents used for direct pulp capping in permanent teeth through a histological split-mouth ex vivo analysis. Materials and Methods: A randomized controlled trial was conducted on 30 premolars scheduled for orthodontic extraction. The teeth were allocated into three groups: Group 1 - Calcium Hydroxide, Group 2 - kids e Putty MTA, Group 3 - Kedo BioD+. Following intentional pulp exposure, the respective pulp capping agents were placed, and the teeth were restored with GIC. After a six-week follow-up period, the teeth were extracted for histological evaluation. Thickness of the dentin bridge were assessed under histological examination to determine the quality of the formed dentin bridges. Results: Histological evaluation showed no dentin bridge formation in Group 1 (Calcium Hydroxide) and thin dentin bridge formation partially covering the pulp tissue in Group 2 (kids e Putty MTA), with both groups exhibiting degenerated pulp tissue. In contrast, Group 3 (Kedo BioD+) demonstrated a thick dentin bridge partially covering the pulp tissue, despite mild to moderate degenerative changes and edema in the underlying pulp. These findings highlight the superior performance of Kedo BioD+ in promoting dentin bridge formation compared to Calcium Hydroxide and kids e Putty MTA. Conclusion: Kedo BioD+ demonstrated superior dentin bridge formation compared to Calcium Hydroxide and kids e Putty MTA. While some mild degenerative changes were noted, its ability to induce dentin bridge formation makes it a promising material for direct pulp capping.

Reg no:407

Name: Dr. ARPITHA. B

Institution: M.S. RAMAIAH DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title: Evaluation of Antibacterial Efficacy of a Modified Polymer-Based Intracanal Medicament-An In-Vitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background Enterococcus faecalis is a persistent pathogen often isolated from failed root canal treatments, causing a significant challenge to endodontic disinfection. intracanal medicaments like calcium hydroxide and chlorhexidine are widely used, they often fall short in completely

eradicating biofilms or preventing reinfection. Polymer-based intracanal medicaments offer a promising solution by enabling sustained antibacterial action, improved biofilm penetration, and effective sealing of the root canal system. Objective: To evaluate the antibacterial property of formulated polymer based Intracanal medicament Methods: Extracted teeth were collected for this study. Dentin blocks were prepared and blocks were treated with 17% ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid followed by 5% sodium hypochlorite. Sterilization of dentin blocks were done by autoclaving at 121°C and Enterococcus faecalis will be used as the test organism. specimens were randomly divided into three groups: Group-1 modified ICM (experimental group), group-2 [2%Chlorhexidine gel (standard group)] and group-3 (control). Dentin blocks were infected Enterococcus faecalis furthermore, Incubation of blocks done at 37°C for 21 days. Medicaments were incorporated in respective dentine blocks and incubated. Following treatment with medicament, dentin blocks were sealed with paraffin wax at both ends. Antibacterial assessment was done at the end of 24 hours, 3 and 7 days After removal of medicament with saline, the dentin shavings were from each group collected and incubated for 24 hours and COLONY FORMING UNITS (CFUs) will be counted. Results: Awaiting Conclusion:

Reg no:452

Name: Dr. DHEERU SREE YERRAM

Institution: SATHYABAMA UNIVERSITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL CHENNAI

Title: Comparative Radiographic Evaluation of Periapical Lesion Healing Using Metapex and MTA Bioceramic Root Canal Sealer.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Title: Comparative Radiographic Evaluation of Periapical Lesion Healing Using Metapex and MTA Bioceramic Root Canal Sealer. Background: The purpose of this study was to compare and evaluate periapical lesion healing using metapex and MTA bioceramic root canal sealer. Objective: To compare the radiographic evaluation of periapical lesion healing using metapex and MTA bioceramic root canal sealer. Materials and Methods: For this study, 20 children between 4 to 8 years of age with periapical lesions were selected. First local anesthesia was administered and the tooth was isolated. Access cavity preparation was done, following which pulp extirpation, irrigation, and drying of the canals was done. The samples were randomly divided into two groups: in Group A metapex and Group B MTA bioceramic root canal sealer were placed. A two-dimensional radiographic evaluation was done. A Periapical index criterion was used to evaluate periapical lesion healing with the interval of 1month. Results: Chi- square test was performed and Group B showed better periapical lesion healing compared to Group A. Conclusion : On comparing metapex and MTA bioceramic root canal sealer using radiographic evaluation of periapical lesion healing, MTA bioceramic root canal sealer showed better periapical lesion healing compared to metapex. Keywords: Metapex, MTA bioceramic root canal sealer, two-dimensional radiograph.

Reg no:528

Name: Dr. SAMREEN FATMA

Institution: SARASWATI DENTAL COLLEGE UTTAR PRADESH

Title: "SMILES RESTORED: MILLED CROWNS SOLUTION FOR TINY TEETH IN TROUBLE"

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Introduction- A milled PMMA crown is a minimally invasive, aesthetic, and durable solution for endodontically treated teeth. It enhance strength, making it ideal for pediatric cases requiring functional and esthetic rehabilitation. **Clinical Case Description-** A 4-year-old male child reported with pain in upper front region of jaw since 3 days. **Clinical Examination-** Patient presented with rampant caries affecting the entire dentition, including severe destruction of the maxillary anterior region. **Diagnostic Evaluation-** On the basis of clinical and radiographic (OPG) examination **Treatment and Follow up-** Comprehensive oral rehabilitation involved caries excavation, restorations, pulpectomies followed by stainless steel crowns and extractions followed by space maintainers were necessary. In the maxillary anterior region, milled PMMA crowns were placed after pulpectomies. **Conclusion-** Milled PMMA crowns are a viable option for anterior tooth replacement in young children, offering a pocket friendly, aesthetic, minimally invasive solution.

Reg no:103

Name: Dr. RACHNA KASWAN

Institution: SURENDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE RAJASTHAN

Title: Evaluation of surface microhardness of primary teeth after remineralization with Emdogain , CPP-ACP with 5% NaF and Biomin -F.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Introduction- Dental caries is a highly prevalent disease worldwide. It is initiated through demineralization of tooth hard tissue. Prevention is crucial and often more effective than treatment. On the other hand, antibacterial agents, saliva, and ions promote remineralization. If the balance between remineralization and demineralization is disrupted for too long, it can lead to early cavities. Remineralizing agents play a key role in modern caries prevention by manage early damage. These advanced agents help repair enamel before cavities progress. **Objectives-** This study aimed to evaluate the microhardness of enamel surface of primary teeth treated with enamel matrix derivative, casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate (CPP-ACP) varnish with 5% NaF and Biomin F^+ toothpaste. **Methods:** This in vitro study examined 72 extracted deciduous teeth, selected based on specific criteria. The baseline microhardness of all samples was measured, and then divided them into four groups. The samples were immersed in a demineralizing solution for 48 hours, and their surface microhardness was remeasured. Three groups were treated with remineralizing agents(CPP-ACP varnish with 5% NaF; Biomin F^+ toothpaste and emdogain) and group 4 serves as control in three experimental groups. Each sample was coated with the agent for one minute, immersed in distilled water at 37°C for 24 hours, and rinsed with artificial saliva. To simulate oral conditions, samples underwent a 24-hour pH cycle, with 3-hour demineralization step followed by a 30-minute soak in distilled water. This process was repeated daily for 10 days. After treatment, the microhardness of all samples was measured using vicker hardness machine.

Reg no:555

Name: Dr. DARSHAN DAS

Institution: SARASWATI DENTAL COLLEGE UTTAR PRADESH

Title: NON- SURGICAL PERIAPICAL HEALING: A CONSERVATIVE APPROACH IN ANXIOUS PATIENTS

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: INTRODUCTION- Trauma to an immature permanent teeth if left untreated can lead to periapical pathology obstructing the closure of the apex and non-healing of the affected periapical bone. CLINICAL CASE DESCRIPTION- 16 year old female patient came to the department with chief complaint of pain in tooth #12 since last 10 days. Patient revealed a history of trauma 7-8 years back. DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION- Pulp test was negative & radiograph showed big periapical radiolucency i.r.t. tooth #12. TREATMENT PLAN- A highly anxious patient and her parents did not wish for surgical interventions and requested for non-surgical approach. So it was decided to treat the large-periapical radiolucency with repeated metapex (Ca(OH)₂+iodoform) intracanal medicament placement followed by obturation and crown in tooth #12. FOLLOW UP- Monthly examination of periapical healing of tooth #12. CONCLUSION- Other treatment methods are needed to be taken into consideration upholding the patient's wishes.

Reg no:1082

Name: Dr. SIVARAM SANGADALA

Institution: VISHNU DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Prevalence of malocclusion in 3-10 years children during primary & mixed dentition. -An assessment using IPION and Baby Roma Index.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Introduction: Malocclusion is considered one of the three major oral diseases that affect the jaws, tongue, and facial muscles. Children with malocclusion in their primary dentition are prone to develop malocclusion in their mixed and permanent dentition. Therefore, the early diagnosis of primary malocclusion not only aids in prevention/ interceptive orthodontic treatment but also contributes to better occlusion development. Aim: To assess the prevalence of malocclusion in children aged 3-10 years during primary and mixed dentition stages in Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh, using the IPION and Baby Roma indices. Materials and Methods: The study was conducted on 730 children aged 3-10 years, selected from 60 schools. After obtaining informed consent from parents, children were screened for malocclusion traits and divided into two groups: Group I: Children aged 3-6 years (Baby Roma index). Group II: Children aged 6-10 years (IPION index.) Results: Among the sample size of 3-10 years (mean age = 6.49 ± 1.82) were included. The prevalence of malocclusion in children aged 3-6 years, assessed using the Baby Roma index, was found to be

65.7%. Among these children, females had a higher prevalence (66.9%) compared to males (64.6%), with the highest prevalence observed in 5-year-olds at 75.4%. In the 6-9-year-old group, the most common malocclusion traits, assessed using the IPION-6 indices, were interproximal caries (51%) and early loss of primary teeth (39%). Respectively for IPION-9 (45% and 37%). Conclusion: The Baby Roma and IPION indices were helpful to assess malocclusion severity and timing for orthodontic intervention in children.

Reg no:981

Name: Dr. KRITI SHIKHA

Institution: JAIPUR DENTAL COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

Title: photobiomodulation in dentistry

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background: Photobiomodulation (PBM), also known as low-level laser therapy (LLLT), has gained significant attention in dentistry for its potential therapeutic benefits. PBM utilizes specific wavelengths of light to promote tissue repair, reduce inflammation, and alleviate pain. This systematic review aimed to evaluate the efficacy of PBM in various dental applications, focusing on pain management, wound healing, and inflammation control. Methods: A comprehensive search of electronic databases, including PubMed, Cochrane Library, and Scopus, was conducted for randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and clinical studies published up until December 2023. Studies included in the review examined PBM's effect in dental procedures such as tooth extraction, periodontal treatment, and management of oral mucositis. An analysis was performed to assess the pooled outcomes on pain reduction, healing time, and inflammation markers. Result: It demonstrated a significant reduction in postoperative pain and inflammation in patients treated with PBM compared to controls. PBM was also found to enhance tissue healing, with significant improvements observed in both soft and hard tissues. No serious adverse effects were reported in the included studies. The optimal parameters, such as light dose and wavelength, varied across studies but generally ranged from 600–1000 nm wavelengths and energy doses between 2–8 J/cm². Conclusion: PBM appears to be an effective adjunctive therapy in various dental treatments, offering benefits in pain relief, inflammation reduction, and acceleration of tissue healing. While the evidence supports its clinical use, further high-quality, large-scale studies are needed to standardize treatment protocols and confirm its long-term benefits in diverse dental conditions.

Reg no:1323

Name: Dr. DIVYANI GUPTA

Institution: BABA JASWANT SINGH DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE PUNJAB

Title: Minimal Invasive Dentistry – The preferred choice or a pragmatic shortcut?

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Minimal Invasive Dentistry is a philosophy of dental care concerned with early identification of disease, factors contributing to the disease, intervention to arrest the disease, and, if needed, restorative treatment. The goal of MID is to preserve as much healthy tooth structure as possible focusing on prevention, remineralization, and minimal restorative intervention (AAPD, 2022). Despite its benefits, the adoption of minimal invasive dentistry in clinical practice is limited, and may vary due to differences in awareness, training and clinical preferences among dentists. Objective: Hence, the aim of this research is to assess the knowledge, perceptions, their attitudes toward its benefits and limitations, and the factors influencing the clinical practices of practicing dentists in the Punjab region regarding MID. Method: A structured questionnaire was developed, focusing on these aspects. The questionnaire was uploaded on Google Forms and distributed to dentists via email and social media platforms. Results: The data collected is currently undergoing statistical analysis to identify trends and correlations. The findings are expected to highlight knowledge gaps, practice preferences, and barriers to the adoption of MID, providing a foundation for future educational initiatives and promoting the integration of minimally invasive techniques into routine dental care.

Reg no:1315

Name: Dr. HARSIMRAT KAUR

Institution: BABA JASWANT SINGH DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE PUNJAB

Title: PREVALENCE MEETS PERCEPTION: ECC AND PARENTAL PRACTICES IN LUDHIANA – A 2024 CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Purpose-Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a lifestyle disease that begins when the child's teeth erupt in the oral cavity. It is the most common chronic childhood disease, more prevalent than asthma and hay fever (IJCPD-2016). While its prevalence has decreased in developed countries, it remains high in developing nations, with India reporting a 49.6% prevalence (Ganesh et al-2018). Early detection and management are crucial for improving children's oral health. Objective-This cross-sectional study aims to determine the prevalence of ECC among 3-6-year-old children in Ludhiana, explore its relationship with age, and assess caregivers' dental care-seeking behavior and feeding habits. Methods-The study included 444 children aged 3-6 years, randomly selected from schools in Ludhiana, representing both genders and diverse socioeconomic backgrounds. Participants were classified into ECC and non-ECC groups. A single examiner conducted clinical exams using a plain mouth mirror, wooden tongue spatula, and gauze piece under natural light. The mean dmft score was recorded for each. Additionally, a structured questionnaire was administered to 444 parents, focusing on dental care-seeking behaviors and feeding habits. A total of 401 responses were received and included in the study. Parental attitudes were compared between the two groups to identify significant differences. Results- Data collected is under statistical analysis. Conclusion-This study provides data on the prevalence of ECC in Ludhiana, shedding light on the significant role caregivers' dental care-seeking behavior and feeding habits play in children's oral health outcomes.

Reg no:349

Name: Dr. K.SUSHMA

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RIMS KADAPA

Title: COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF GINGIVAL HEALTH STATUS AND ORAL HYGIENE STATUS IN THALASSEMIA & NORMAL CHILDREN OF 3-17 YR OLD

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: TITLE; COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF GINGIVAL HEALTH STATUS AND ORAL HYGIENE STATUS IN THALASSEMIA & NORMAL CHILDREN OF 3-17 YR OLD

BACKGROUND; Thalassemia is a hematological disorder with life-threatening problems. Dental ailments are often neglected as they are more concerned about their serious physical problem and pay lesser attention to dental care. Thalassemia patients and parents of thalassemia are to be educated regarding the importance to maintain good oral hygiene and prevention of dental caries.

AIM&OBJECTIVE; To evaluate the prevalence of gingival health status, plaque status and oral hygiene status in thalassemia children and compared with normal children. METHODOLOGY; In this study 35 thalassemia children of 3-17yr age group were considered and control group of 35 normal children of same age group are included in the study for comparison. All the Thalassemia group registered in Thalassemia society of Kadapa district Andhra Pradesh. Institutional ethics committee approval and consent from parents of study group and control group were taken before study.

Gingival health status using gingival index, plaque index and oral hygiene status using OHI-S index were assessed and compared. RESULTS; Given for statistical analysis.

Reg no:673

Name: Dr. NAINA KUMAR

Institution: A.B. SHETTY MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES KARNATAKA

Title: "Restoration Beyond Extraction: Case Report of Intentional Reimplantation"

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction Apical periodontitis, caused by endodontic infections, may require surgical intervention when non-surgical treatment fails. Intentional replantation (IR), involving tooth extraction, extraoral treatment, and reimplantation, is an alternative with success rates of 77.23% and survival rates of 85.9%. Case Description A 13-year-old female presented with pain in a previously treated tooth. Radiographs showed an under-obtured canal with periapical radiolucency at the mesial root. After an unsuccessful retreatment, IR was performed, including atraumatic extraction, socket treatment with platelet-rich fibrin and chitosan microparticles, granuloma curettage, root-end resection, ultrasonic preparation, bioceramic filling on root end, and immediate reimplantation. At 8 months, the tooth was asymptomatic with intact lamina dura and no signs of ankylosis or resorption. Conclusion Intentional replantation effectively managed persistent apical periodontitis in a previously

treated tooth. Clinical Significance IR is a minimally invasive, viable option to preserve natural teeth when other endodontic treatments are impractical.

Reg no:387

Name: Dr. ANUKRITY PATHAK

Institution: H.P. GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL HIMACHAL PRADESH

Title: Determination of oral health status of institutionalized children with special health care needs in Shimla city

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Background/Purpose: To determine the prevalence of dental caries and periodontal disease among children aged 4-18 years with special health care needs attending day care facility in Shimla City. Objective: 1. To determine the prevalence of dental caries using dmft/DMFT 2. To determine the prevalence of periodontal disease using community periodontal index (CPI) 3. To provide baseline data on the oral health status of children with special health care needs in Shimla City so as to make recommendations regarding preventive dental services. Methods: Ethical Approval is taken from college ethical board. A descriptive cross-sectional study will be carried out among children with special health care needs attending the day care facilities. Data will be collected with a data capture sheet that is a modified WHO Oral Health Assessment Clinical Oral Examination Guideline. Demographic variables, dmft, DMFT and periodontal disease will be recorded. Selection Criteria: All institutionalized children in the age group between 4-18 years with intellectual or physical disabilities with Frankel's behaviour rating 2, 3 and 4. Results: Study is ongoing Conclusion: Yet to be done

Reg no:1112

Name: Dr. EVANGELIN IDA. D

Institution: MEENAKSHI AMMAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: TOOTH FAIRY: AN ANTIDOTE FOR CYBERCHONDRIA

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: In pediatric dentistry, "cyberchondria" is a term used to describe situations where patients or their guardians exhibit behaviors stemming from misunderstanding, misinformation, or excessive anxiety about dental treatments. As an antidote for cyberchondria, "Tooth Fairy" an online service and information providing platform is created as a trusted source for reliable, evidence-based dental information tailored specifically for children's oral health. Objective: The aim of the study is to describe the online platform created to provide an authenticated dental information for children in order to reduce the rate of self-medication and treatment negligence. To streamline the online search of a parent or guardian towards a pediatric dentist for advice and treatment. Materials and Methods: Data is collected from out-patient record and categorised according to the demographic details and their chief complaint, an information based online service and

information providing platform named “Tooth Fairy” is created. Results: Tooth Fairy offers a comprehensive platform to meet their needs. In addition to providing authenticated resources, the website simplifies the search for professional pediatric dental care. With a streamlined directory of qualified pediatric dentists, Tooth Fairy connects them directly to experts who specialize in children’s oral health. Conclusions: From preventive advice to treatment plans, the online platform makes it easy to find the right dentist for their child, ensuring their child’s dental journey is stress-free and effective. Tooth Fairy “because every child deserves the best start to a lifetime of healthy smiles.

Reg no:1086

Name: Dr. RAKSHA MISHRA

Institution: DASWANI DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE KOTA RAJASTHAN

Title: COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF SHEAR BOND STRENGTH AND MICROLEAKAGE OF BIODENTINE IN PRIMARY AND PERMANENT DENTIN: AN IN VITRO STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: There might be substantial differences in the properties of primary dentin compared to permanent dentin due to variable amounts of mineral components, as well as morphological and structural differences. Objective: This study is undertaken to evaluate and compare shear bond strength of Biodentine to primary and permanent dentin after 2days, 7days and 14 days & microleakage in primary and permanent dentin. Methodology: 60 primary and 60 permanent teeth were selected for study. For shear bond testing, a standardized PVC mould was placed over exposed dentin and restored with Biodentine and evaluated after 2day, 7day and 14 day using universal testing machine. For microleakage testing a standardized class I cavity was prepared with 2mm depth and filled with Biodentine and subject to thermocycling then submerged in 2% methylene blue dye for 24hrs. After removing from dye, teeth were cleaned and sectioned longitudinally and studied under stereomicroscope. Results: A significant difference in shear bond strength existed at 2day and 7day in Biodentine -Primary dentin samples & same for Biodentine -Permanent dentin samples while no significant difference in shear bond strength existed at 7day and 14 day in Biodentine-Primary dentin samples & same for Biodentine -Permanent dentin samples. Statistically insignificant difference existed between shear bond strength of Biodentine to permanent dentin and Biodentine to primary dentin at 2day, 7day and 14 day. Biodentine exhibit less microleakage in both permanent and primary teeth which was statistically insignificant. Conclusion: Biodentine exhibits same level of shear bonding and microleakage in both primary and permanent dentin.

Reg no:384

Name: Dr. AAYUSH BARARIA

Institution: H.P. GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL HIMACHAL PRADESH

Title: Potential Predictors Of Dental Crowding In Mixed Dentition

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Potential Predictors Of Dental Crowding In Mixed Dentition The aim of the study is to find indicators of crowding in mixed dentition that may lead to occurrence of dental crowding in future dentition using dental measurements. **Objectives** 1. To determine whether the measurement of tooth parameters and arch parameters presented any statistically significant differences between crowded and non-crowded arches. 2.To determine whether crowding is greatly affected by tooth parameters or arch parameters or both. **Materials and methods** A sample of 126 patients was selected and divided into two groups- crowded and non crowded based on space analysis methods. Dental arch impressions were made and casts were poured. The mesio-distal diameters of lower incisors, inter-canine width, intermolar width, arch perimeter and arch length were recorded by measuring each dental cast and the data was recorded. **Results** The research is still under process. **Conclusion** Clinicians, according to their knowledge and experience, are accountable for recognizing, diagnosing, and managing abnormalities in developing dentition taking into consideration the complexity of associated problem. Some studies have also proven that crowding has a direct correlation with arch dimension. From the practitioners' view, the study results have a significant clinical application during intraoral physical examination of mixed dentition patients, contributing to a primary evaluation of the risk of development of future crowding.

Reg no:203

Name: Dr. LIPIKA GUWALANI

Institution: GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY INDORE

Title: Establishment of Correlation between Crypt to Tooth Size Ratio and Chronological Age of Children – A Radiographic, Cross-sectional Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: **Background:** The bony cavity or crypt surrounds the developing tooth, and its size is influenced by tooth movement during different stages of eruption. Radiographic observations have shown that the crypt size reduces as root formation progresses. The ratio of the crypt area to the area of the calcified portion of the tooth can be calculated and compared with chronological age (CA) to develop a regression model for age estimation. **Objective:** 1) To assess the crypt-to-tooth ratio (CTR) by evaluating the radiographic area of the developing mandibular second molar and its surrounding bony crypt. 2) To correlate this ratio with the chronological age of the individual. **Materials and Methods:** This is a cross-sectional study undertaken with a randomly selected retrospective sample of 60 digital panoramic radiographs (OPGs) of children in the age range of 4 to 16 years. The inclusion criteria included only those OPGs demonstrating clear radiographic details of the development stage of mandibular 2nd molar. ImageJ tools was utilized to measure the area of the bony crypt and the developing mandibular second molar from 60 OPGs. The crypt to tooth ratio (CTR) variable was compared to the actual age of the children and statistical analysis was computed. The regression equations were derived using the linear relationship between the CTR values and actual calendric age (CA) for developing an age estimation formula. **Results:** Awaited

Reg no:990

Name: Dr. PRACHI SINGHAL

Institution: ITS DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE

Title: Correlation of dental anxiety and oral health related quality of life in children- A systematic review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Introduction Dental anxiety is a significant public health issue, often leading to irregular dental visits and delayed treatments, which can worsen oral health. Oral Health-Related Quality of Life (OHRQoL) measures how oral health impacts daily life. This systematic review aims to explore the link between dental anxiety and OHRQoL in children. **Methods** A systematic search was performed across databases (PubMed, Google Scholar, Cochrane Library, Embase, and Web of Science) using relevant keywords such as "dental anxiety," "oral health," "oral health-related quality of life," "child," "children," and MeSH terms participants aged 6â€“15 years, with outcomes including dental anxiety scores and oral health-related quality of life scales. Literature reviews, systematic and narrative reviews, and in vitro studies were excluded. **Results** A total of 602 records were identified, with 40 removed due to duplication. After title screening, 562 records were reviewed, and 482 were excluded based on title and abstract. Ten full-text articles were assessed for eligibility, and nine studies were included in the final analysis on the impact of dental anxiety on children's oral health. **Conclusion** The results highlight that understanding the link between children's oral health-related quality of life and dental anxiety can help design effective interventions and improve treatment strategies.

Reg no:138

Name: Dr. THOIHENBI OINAM

Institution: SURENDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRIGANGANAGAR

Title: Effect of Cleaning Methods and Restoration Placement Time on Shear Bond Strength of Two Adhesives to SDF Treated Dentin

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: **Background:** Silver diamine fluoride (SDF) is known for its rapid action in arresting dental caries. Its effectiveness lies in its ability to significantly reduce cariogenic bacteria on demineralized dentin and within dentinal tubules. However, the silver precipitate formed after SDF application does not contribute to the hardening of the arrested lesion. Therefore, SDF alone cannot meet functional demands and is best used in combination with a definitive restorative material. There is limited data on the effectiveness of combining various cleaning methods for SDF-treated surfaces with different adhesives before placing composite restorations. **Objective:** To clinically evaluate the effect of cleaning by water and pumice slurry of SDF treated demineralized dentin, time of placement of composite restoration (immediate and one week) on the shear bond strength of two adhesives systems on SDF treated demineralized dentin. **Methods:** Extracted sound primary teeth were sectioned and

exposed to a demineralizing solution to create artificial carious lesions. 38% silver diamine fluoride was applied to the flat dentin surface. Samples were divided into two groups based on cleaning methods and divided further into 2 sub-groups according to time of restoration i.e., immediate and 1 week, with different etching methods. In self-etch group, Beautibond Universal adhesive was applied directly and in etch-and-rinse group, dentin was pre-treated with 37% phosphoric acid before applying the adhesive. Beautifil II nanohybrid composite resin was introduced in the sub-groups and cured for 40 seconds. Shear Bond Strength (SBS) was measured using a Universal Testing Machine and failure modes were analyzed using a stereomicroscope.

Reg no:568

Name: Dr. SHIFA RAZA

Institution: SARASWATI DENTAL COLLEGE UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Kotlow's Class III and IV Ankyloglossia and Their Respective Impact on Oral Health: A Case Series

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Introduction: Ankyloglossia is a congenital condition limiting tongue mobility. In this series, its assessed using Kotlow's ankyloglossia-classification(1999) to determine severity. Clinical-Case1:8-year-old malnourished boy presented with chief complain of decayed teeth, difficulty in eating and speech. Intraoral-examination revealed class Kotlow's class IV ankyloglossia, heart-shaped tongue, grossly-carious/retained deciduous-teeth, dry mouth, high gag reflex, and depapillation of tongue. Radiographic-investigation displayed hypodontia of permanent-dentition, delayed tooth-germ development. A diode laser-assisted frenectomy was performed. Carious teeth were restored, grossly carious and retained primary teeth were extracted followed by space-maintainers. Clinical-Case2:12-year-old-boy with chief-complaint of pain in mandibular-central-incisors, multiple missing-teeth, speech difficulty. Intraoral-examination revealed Kotlow's-ClassIII ankyloglossia, missing deciduous-molars, carious 31,41(T.O.P.positive). Radiographic-investigation revealed radiolucency approaching-pulp in 31,41. Diode Laser-assisted frenectomy performed. Carious-teeth were restored/Root-canal-treated. Space-maintainers. Follow-up:3-4-month Follow-up exhibited improved feeding efficiency, speech clarity, overall health. Conclusion: The case series demonstrates that ankyloglossia severity correlates with oral-health-complications and diverse manifestations, with laser-frenectomy offering effective treatment and minimal associated complications.

Reg no:1281

Name: Dr. K AMULYA REDDY

Institution: MALLA REDDY DENTAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Compressive Strength and Fluoride Release of Zirconomer, Giomer and Glass Ionomer Cement - An In-Vitro Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Dental caries is one of the most prevalent diseases affecting children for which the conventional treatment approach is usage of restorative materials. For decades, amalgam has been the material of choice. However, due to the increase in demand for esthetics, potential hazard of mercury, and polymerization shrinkage, materials like Glass ionomer cements were introduced that have similar physical properties as that of the tooth. Later, a newer hybrid material Giomer was introduced with physical properties and biocompatibility as that of composites with added benefits of high radiopacity and fluoride release. The prerequisite for a more resilient material led to the development of Zirconomer. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the compressive strength and fluoride release of zirconomer, Giomer and Glass ionomer cement. To compare the compressive strength and fluoride release of zirconomer, Giomer and Glass ionomer cement. **METHOD:** To evaluate compressive strength, specimens of 3 restorative materials are prepared. The test is carried out by placing each specimen between the plates of Universal testing machine and load applied to fracture the specimen is recorded and compared. To evaluate Fluoride ion release, samples of 3 restorative materials are prepared, dipped in 15ml of deionized water at pH-7 and stored in an incubator at 37Â°C for 24 hrs. 2.7 ml of each sample solution is pipetted into test tubes with 0.3 ml of TISAB III concentrate and CDTA. Fluoride release is measured using a fluoride ion-specific electrode and compared. **RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:** On going study.

Reg no:262

Name: Dr. PRIYA GUPTA

Institution: GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY INDORE

Title: Relationship between Dermatoglyphics and ECC in 2-6 Year Children: An Institutional Observational Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Background - Genetics is widely recognized as a key factor in determining palmar dermatoglyphic patterns. Dental caries, being infectious in origin, might be related to genetics as well. Hence, these patterns are of significance in predicting caries occurrence. This study aimed to investigate the relation between dermatoglyphics pattern and ECC as a noninvasive and early indicator of dental caries in children. The goal is to facilitate the early implementation of preventive oral health strategies. **Objectives-** 1. To determine the correlation between dermatoglyphic pattern and severity of Early Childhood Caries. 2. To identify the most prevalent dermatoglyphic pattern among children with 2-6 year of age. **Materials and Methods-** The study was conducted on 65 children, aged 2 to 6 years, who reported to the OPD. Dermatoglyphic patterns were documented using ink impressions, and oral examination was conducted to assess carious lesions. The patterns were categorized into arches, loops, and whorls, while the severity of Early Childhood Caries (ECC) was classified as follows: 0 - no evidence of carious lesions, Type 1 - mild, Type 2 - moderate, and Type 3 - severe. Finger print pattern and severity of ECC was correlated. **Results -**The study is complete and the results are awaited.

Reg no:653

Name: Dr. GAYTRI KUMARI

Institution: MITHILA MINORITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BIHAR

Title: ENDODONTIC MANAGEMENT IN CONGENITALLY MISSING SECOND PREMOLAR WITH TAURODONTISM - A CASE REPORT.

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Introduction: Taurodontism is a rare dental anomaly in which the involved tooth has an enlarged body and pulp chamber with apical displacement of the pulpal floor. Endodontic treatment of these teeth is challenging, because it is hard to identify the number of root canals. The most common tooth anomaly in the human dentition is tooth agenesis, that is, the developmental failure of teeth. A tooth is said to be completely missing when it cannot be visualized radiographically with no history of tooth extraction. Clinical Case: The present case was diagnosed clinically and radiographically with taurodontism and non-syndromic hypodontia associated with missing mandibular second premolars and chronic irreversible pulpitis w.r.t. 75. The involved primary second molar was endodontically treated and obturated with gutta percha. Conclusion: Taurodontism and congenitally missing teeth have widespread prevalence. Early diagnosis and intervention is needed for better treatment and quality of life of the children.

Reg no:561

Name: Dr. DIKSHA SHUKLA

Institution: SARASWATI DENTAL COLLEGE UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Unveiling the Rare: A Case Report on Angina Bullosa Hemorrhagica in the Left Buccal Mucosa

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Introduction: Angina bullosa hemorrhagica (ABH) is a benign, rare condition presenting as spontaneous, blood-filled blister in the oral cavity, often mimicking disorders like pemphigus but lacking systemic involvement. Clinical case: A 17-year-old patient reported recurrent blister in left buccal mucosa for two months. The lesion ruptured, bled, regressed spontaneously and appeared again. Clinical Findings: A single, tense, blood-filled blister (1.2 Å— 1.0 cm) observed on left buccal mucosa adjacent to teeth #24 and #25. The lesion was non-tender, with history of spontaneous rupture and healing. No systemic symptoms or trauma were noted. Diagnostic Evaluation: Histopathological biopsy confirmed ABH. Systemic causes, including bleeding disorders and autoimmune conditions, were excluded. Treatment and Follow-up: The lesion was excised and margins were sutured. No recurrence was found over three months of follow-up. Conclusion: ABH should be considered in recurrent blood-filled oral blisters. Surgical excision is effective for persistent lesions, ensuring proper diagnosis and management.

Reg no:575

Name: Dr. PRASHALI GUPTA

Institution: SARASWATI DENTAL COLLEGE UTTAR PRADESH

Title: "Clinical Application Of Diode Laser In The Management Of Idiopathic Gingival Enlargement And Melanin Hyperpigmentation: A Case Report "

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Introduction- Idiopathic gingival hyperplasia is a rare entity. It is characterized by a slow progressive benign enlargement, affecting the attached gingiva, marginal gingiva, and interdental papilla. Gingival color significantly impacts facial aesthetics and an ideal smile, influenced by various factors like blood supply, epithelial thickness, keratinization, and melanin pigmentation. Clinical Case Description. A 13-year-old male patient reported with a chief complains of gingival enlargement in the front region of upper jaw since last 5-6 months. Clinical findings - Gingival enlargement found along with gingival hyperpigmentation in the maxillary anterior region of the jaw. Diagnostic evaluation- Based on clinical appearance and history, the lesion is identified as Idiopathic Gingival Enlargement with Melanin Hyperpigmentation. Treatment and follow up - Gingivectomy and gingival depigmentation was performed using Diode laser (940nm).Patient was followed-up for one month. Conclusion- Diode lasers are a safe and effective treatment option for gingival hyperpigmentation and gingival enlargement, providing optimal aesthetics with minimal post-operative discomfort to patients.

Reg no:636

Name: Dr. KRIPA DUTTA

Institution: AB SHETTY DENTAL COLLAGE MANGALORE

Title: Unlocking Calm in Autism: Video Self-Modeling as a Game-Changer for Stress Reduction in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) poses increasing challenges in pediatric dentistry due to its prevalence and associated anxiety during dental visits, leading to poor oral health. Video self-modeling (VSM), where children observe themselves performing tasks successfully, shows potential in reducing stress and enhancing adaptability. This study evaluates VSM's efficacy as a behavior guidance tool for improving dental care experiences in children with ASD. **OBJECTIVES:** The aim of the study is to compare the efficacy between systematic desensitization and video self- modeling as behavior guidance technique and estimation of salivary cortisol levels in children with ASD. **METHODS:** Study included 30 children aged 6â€“12 years with ASD. Children were divided into two groups (n=15 each) using a lottery method: Group 1 received systematic desensitization, and Group 2 underwent video self-modeling. Saliva samples were collected from both the group before and after the interventions for cortisol estimation at an interval of two weeks. **RESULTS:** In Group 1 (systematic desensitization), mean salivary cortisol levels decreased significantly from pre-intervention to post-intervention. In Group 2 (video self-modeling), cortisol levels also significantly declined. Comparison between groups showed no statistically significant differences in cortisol levels pre-intervention, post-intervention, or in mean reductions, although Group 2 exhibited a greater

reduction in cortisol levels. CONCLUSION: Both systematic desensitization and video self-modeling significantly reduced salivary cortisol levels in children with ASD, indicating stress reduction. However, the innovative technique of video self-modeling demonstrated a greater reduction in cortisol levels, emphasizing its effectiveness as a superior behavior guidance method for managing stress in pediatric dentistry.

Reg no:874

Name: Dr. SAHIBA KHAN

Institution: PEOPLES DENTAL ACADEMY

Title: Comparison of Effectiveness of Bach Flower Therapy and Aromatherapy on Dental Anxiety In Pediatric Patients – An In Vivo Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BACKGROUND- Dental anxiety is a significant issue among children and presents a barrier to provide effective dental care. In pediatric dental settings, factors such as the sight of needles, the sound of drilling, the smell of eugenol and cut dentin, and the vibrations from dental equipment commonly trigger anxiety in young patients. To address these anxiety-inducing stimuli, non-aversive techniques such as Bach flower therapy and Aromatherapy are used during their dental treatment. OBJECTIVES – To assess the effectiveness of Bach Flower therapy on dental anxiety in pediatric patients. To assess the effectiveness of Aromatherapy on dental anxiety in pediatric patients. To compare and assess the effectiveness of Bach Flower therapy and Aromatherapy on dental anxiety in pediatric patients. METHODS- Patients aged 5-9 years indicated for dental treatment involving the use of aeroter without administering local anaesthesia were selected. Patients were divided into group of 3 (group A, group B and group C). The first group received dental treatment with aromatherapy using orange essential oil, the second group with Bach flower therapy, and the third group (control) received treatment without either. Facial image scale (FIS), pulse rate and oxygen saturation were recorded before and after the procedure. RESULTS - Awaited.

Reg no:1284

Name: Dr. R. TEJESHWARI THAKUR

Institution: MALLA REDDY DENTAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Title: Evaluating The Efficacy Of Customized Mucosal Vibrator With Cold Application In Reducing Pain During LA Administration – A Randomized Control Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Background/ Purpose: Local anesthetic injections in children often cause pain, fear, and anxiety. Vibration and cold application, based on gate control theory and distraction, are effective pain-reducing methods. This study aims to evaluate the efficacy of a customized mucosal vibrator

with external cold application in reducing pain during local anesthesia administration. Objectives: 1. To determine and compare the physiological parameters (pulse rate and oxygen saturation), subjective parameter, and objective parameter of pain in children receiving LA with the conventional syringe and along with the customized mucosal vibrator and external cold application. Methods: A total of 40 patients aged 6-10 years requiring inferior alveolar nerve block are enrolled for the study and randomly divided into two groups. In group I, before and during LA administration the customized mucosal vibrator is placed at the site of the injection along with application of cold gel pack on the ramus of the mandible externally. In group II, topical anesthetic spray is applied to the injection site prior to the administration of LA. Followed by this, LA solution is deposited using a disposable syringe needle in both the groups. The pain is evaluated using the physiological scale (Pulse rate and oxygen saturation), the subjective scale (Memoji Pain scale), and the objective scale [Face, Legs, Activity, Cry, Consolability (FLACC) scale] by an experienced assistant who is unaware of the procedure. Results and Conclusion: On going study

Reg no:370

Name: Dr. ZAHIDA FATIMA AKHALQUE AHMED SIDDIQUI

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI VIDYA MANDIRS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
MAHARASHTRA

Title: Evaluation of Prevalence and Clinical Characteristics of Molar-Incisor Hypomineralisation (MIH) – A Survey

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: BACKGROUND: MIH is a qualitative enamel defect with a multifactorial aetiology, affecting at least one permanent first molar and often associated with permanent incisors and other teeth. MIH is prevalent worldwide, particularly among children under 10 years of age. As Paediatric dentists we are the first ones to scrutinize this condition and plan the treatment accordingly. This condition is a clinical challenge and its prevalence is still uncertain given the recent increase in research. Thus, this study aims to comprehensively estimate the overall prevalence of MIH and associated clinical characteristics. OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study is to assess the prevalence and the clinical characteristics of MIH in children in a school of urban Nashik, Maharashtra, India. METHOD: A survey is being conducted in primary schools of urban Nashik in children aged 8-11 years. The degree of severity is being evaluated using EAPD criteria in first permanent molar and incisors in children with MIH. The potential prevalence & clinical characteristics of MIH are determined through questionnaire. RESULTS: Ongoing study CONCLUSION: Ongoing study PRESENTER: Dr Zahida Fatima Siddiqui Dr Swapnil K Patil (PG Guide) MGVâ€™s KBH Dental College, Panchavati, Nashik Maharashtra.

Reg no:608

Name: Dr. BHOOMIKA KULKARNI

Institution: SWARGIYA DADASAHEB KALMEGH SMRUTI DENTAL COLLEGE AND
HOSPITAL NAGPUR

Title: Effectiveness of Aloe Vera versus Manuka Honey in Post-Extraction Healing in Children: A Randomized Controlled Trial Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Aim: This study will aim to compare the effectiveness of aloe vera and manuka honey in enhancing post-extraction socket healing in children aged 4 to 9 years. Objective: To evaluate and compare the healing outcomes, pain reduction, and inflammatory control achieved using aloe vera and manuka honey in pediatric dental extraction sockets. Material and Methodology: This randomized controlled trial will include 20 children aged 4 to 9 years undergoing non-complicated dental extractions. Participants will be randomly divided into two groups. Group A will receive aloe vera gel application on the extraction socket, while Group B will receive manuka honey. Healing will be assessed clinically on days 3 and 7 using parameters such as pain, wound size, tissue color, bleeding on palpation. Pain levels will be recorded using a visual analog scale (VAS) completed by parents. Standardized photographic analysis will also be conducted to monitor healing progression. Statistical analysis will be performed to compare outcomes between groups. Results: It is expected that both aloe vera and manuka honey will promote effective post-extraction healing, with manuka honey potentially demonstrating a faster reduction in pain and inflammation by day 7. Both interventions are anticipated to be safe and well-tolerated by participants. Conclusion: The study will conclude that aloe vera and manuka honey are effective natural agents for enhancing post-extraction socket healing in children, with manuka honey potentially offering superior results. These findings will support the use of natural, biocompatible alternatives in pediatric dental care.

Reg no:519

Name: Dr. ASVITHA B

Institution: CHETTINAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE TAMIL NADU

Title: A Comparative Study Of The CARD[®] System And Tell-Show-Do Technique In The Behaviour Management Of 6-10-Year-Old Children.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Dental fear and anxiety are significant challenges in pediatric dentistry, often hindering treatment delivery and patient cooperation. Nonpharmacological strategies like the tell-show-do (TSD) method and the CARD[®] system have proven effective in managing such behavior during dental procedures. Aim: This study compared the effectiveness of the CARD[®] system and the TSD technique in behavior management among 6-10-year-old children undergoing dental procedures. Methods: Forty children needing invasive dental treatments were randomly divided into two groups: the TSD technique (Group 1, n=20) and the CARD[®] system (Group 2, n=20). Physiological parameters (oxygen saturation and pulse rate) and behavioral responses (Facial Image Scale scores) were measured before and after the procedures. Statistical analyses, including t-tests and Mann-Whitney U tests, were applied to evaluate differences between the groups. Results: The results revealed no significant differences between the two techniques in physiological or emotional responses. Oxygen saturation levels were comparable between groups pre-procedure (CARD[®]: 98.00 \pm 1.02; TSD: 98.00 \pm 1.12), with minimal post-procedure changes. Pulse rates also showed

similarity (CARD_Δ: 87.45 $\hat{\pm}$ 7.28 bpm; TSD: 90.30 $\hat{\pm}$ 10.26 bpm). Facial Image Scale scores indicated no notable differences in emotional responses before (CARD_Δ: 1.90 $\hat{\pm}$ 0.85; TSD: 1.80 $\hat{\pm}$ 0.76) or after the procedures (CARD_Δ: 2.80 $\hat{\pm}$ 1.60; TSD: 2.95 $\hat{\pm}$ 1.50). Conclusion: The CARD_Δ system and TSD technique are equally effective in managing dental anxiety among children. Both methods are reliable options for fostering cooperation and reducing anxiety during dental treatments

Reg no:455

Name: Dr. ROOPA N

Institution: M S RAMAIAH DENTALL COLLEGE BANGALORE

Title: Parental Awareness and Acceptance of Dental Treatment Options for Primary Teeth

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Parental Awareness and Acceptance of Dental Treatment Options for Primary Teeth

Background Parental knowledge and acceptance of dental treatment options significantly influence children's oral health outcomes. Despite advancements in Pediatric Dentistry, there remains a gap in parental understanding and acceptance of contemporary treatment approaches for primary teeth.

Objective To assess parental awareness and acceptance of various treatment options for primary teeth, including restorative and preventive approaches, and to determine the influence of sociodemographic factors on parental preferences. Methods A cross-sectional study was conducted involving caregiver-child pairs. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire, addressing demographics, oral hygiene practices, and acceptance of treatment options (e.g., fluoride application, restorative materials, pulp therapy, crowns). Clinical examinations assessed oral health status, including caries experience (dmft/DMFT). Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics to explore associations between parental knowledge, demographic factors, and treatment acceptance. Results and Conclusion Study results are awaited.

Reg no:505

Name: Dr. PRACHI SALVI

Institution: SWARGIYA DADASAHEB KALMEGH SMRUTI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAGPUR

Title: Toothpixie to the Rescue: RCT Evaluating the Effectiveness of Novel Distraction Toy in Alleviating Pediatric Patient's Anxiety Related to Airotor

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Background: Dental anxiety in children has been a long-standing problem. It is characterized as a vague or unknown feeling of fear, anxiety or uneasiness. One of the stimuli that elicits the fear is the appearance, sound and sensation of the airotor. This anxiety leads to behaviour management challenges during dental visits. Behaviour management techniques aim to improve

children's coping skills, encouraging cooperation and alleviating fear during dental procedures. Distraction, a widely used non-pharmacologic approach, helps reduce anxiety by shifting their focus to engaging activities. We have designed "ToothPixie" - an innovative distraction toy to reduce anxiety during dental procedures. Utilizing piezo and tactile sensors, it is a dental chair mounted distraction toy with audio-visual elements working in-sync with arotor once the footpad is pressed to effectively divert the child's attention from the arotor's noise. Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of ToothPixie, a novel distraction toy integrating audio-visual elements, in alleviating dental anxiety and improving co-operation in pediatric patients undergoing dental treatment with the use of arotor, compared to conventional distraction techniques. Method: 20 children aged between 4-8 years undergoing restorative procedure will be randomly divided into 2 equal groups. In Group 1- ToothPixie (a novel, distraction toy) will be used while carrying out restorative procedures using arotor and Group 2- Conventional dental procedure will be carried out. Anxiety levels will be assessed using the RMS pictorial scale, Venham Picture Test (VPT), pulse rate, and oxygen saturation. Chi-square tests will be used for statistical analysis. Results: Awaited Conclusion: On going study

Reg no:1305

Name: Dr. DR INDIRA SRI

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL HYDERABAD

Title: Aesthetic facial Recontouring in Progressive hemifacial atrophy : a Rare case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Introduction : Parry Romberg Syndrome (Progressive Hemifacial Atrophy) is a rare acquired disorder. This primary atrophic disorder affects skin, muscle, subcutaneous tissue, bone and underlying cartilage. The etiology remains unclear and is based on several hypotheses. A 14-year-old Male patient reported with progressive left hemifacial atrophy involving cheek, nose, zygomatic areas, lips and jaw. Intraoral examination revealed a left lateral open bite. OPG showed significant root atrophy in 22 & 25, and unerupted maxillary left second molar. Treatment plan: After Grumman's Cephalometric analysis, an autogenous fat graft was performed to correct the facial soft tissue deformity. Correction of lateral open bite and Comprehensive treatment with multi-disciplinary approach can help to resolve the aesthetic, functional and psychological problems associated with this condition. Conclusion: Early cosmetic surgery and dental management is advocated to save the young adolescent from psychological difficulties during their critical developmental period at home and school.

Reg no:1304

Name: Dr. ICCHA UPADHYAY

Institution: SRM DENTAL COLLEGE RAMAPURAM TAMIL NADU

Title: Comparative Evaluation of ChatGpt And Meta AI for parent education on Avulsed Teeth

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Dento-alveolar trauma involves injuries to teeth and surrounding structures, ranging from minor contusions to complete tooth displacement, known as avulsion. As a dental emergency, avulsion requires immediate attention to improve replantation success and reduce complications. The rise of internet use has driven public interest in health-related topics, leading to increased reliance on online resources and digital platforms. In pediatric dentistry, artificial intelligence (AI) aids both patients and professionals in diagnosis, decision-making, prevention, and treatment planning. ChatGPT, developed by OpenAI, and Meta AI by Facebook are AI-based language models designed to generate human-like responses, offering significant potential for public health education by addressing common patient queries effectively. **AIM:** The AIM of this study is to compare and to evaluate the usefulness, quality, reliability and readability of ChatGPT and META AI answers to parent's questions about Avulsion of teeth **MATERIAL AND METHODS :** 20 questions commonly asked about Avulsion of young permanent tooth were compiled from experts and keyword research tools in chennai. ChatGPT 3.5 and META AI 3.2 was asked these questions independently. The answers were evaluated by experts in the field of paediatric dentistry. **RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS :** This is an ongoing study, results will be evaluated and conclusions will be drawn upon completion.

Reg no:1301

Name: Dr. SAYALI RAJU AMBHORE

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL HYDERABAD

Title: CBCT Based evaluation of remaining dentin thickness in primary molars using Novel Pediatric Rotary File System. An Invitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: **Background:** For the root canal treatment to be successful, root canals must be thoroughly cleaned and shaped and must be gradually widened from the apical to the coronal region in order to preserve dentin thickness. In primary tooth if the RDT is reduced after root canal instrumentation, it hastens the exfoliation of the tooth. **Aim:** The aim of this study is to evaluate the remaining dentinal thickness (RDT) in the coronal, middle, and apical third of the root canal using CBCT scans after root canal preparation using Fanta AFTM Baby files, Plex V Baby files, Kedo “ Nano Plus file system through an in vitro study. **Materials and Methods:** An in-vitro study was conducted on 30 extracted primary molars that underwent exploration and initial cleaning with a no. 15 K-file. The prepared canals were then randomly assigned to three groups (n=15): Group I (Fanta AFTM Baby files), Group II (Plex V Baby files) and Group III, (Kedo “ Nano Plus files.) Pre-operative dentinal thickness was measured using cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) scans at standardized levels of the coronal, middle, and apical thirds. Biomechanical preparation was performed according to the manufacturer’s recommendation for each file system. Post-operative CBCT scans were taken to measure the remaining dentinal thickness at the same levels. The mean RDT in each group and the percentage reduction in dentinal thickness were analyzed statistically. **Result & Conclusion:** Results will be tabulated & subjected to statistical analysis.

Reg no:915

Name: Dr. SHRUTI SHANMUGHAN

Institution: V.S. DENTAL COLLEGE BANGALORE

Title: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Periorbital Eye Massager on Children's Dental Anxiety and Parent Perception during Dental Procedures.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Children with Dental Fear and Anxiety are often uncooperative during their dental visits and tend to delay or avoid treatments resulting in deterioration of their oral health. While a variety of nonpharmacological behavior management techniques are available to reduce anxiety in children, the selection of the most appropriate method should be individualized, based on the specific needs of the patient and the expertise of the dental professional. The periorbital eye massager (PEM) is thought to promote relaxation by soothing the muscles in the periorbital region, which may become tense due to anxiety, often of unknown origin. Given this, it seems logical to explore the use of PEM as a tool for reducing dental anxiety. Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of Periorbital eye massager in reducing anxiety during dental procedures. Materials and methods: A total of 20 children ranging from 7-12 years will be selected for this study as per the inclusion criteria. Before the start of the procedure baseline anxiety levels will be evaluated. Participants will be asked to wear the device in the waiting room and anxiety levels will be monitored. Then the dental procedure will be conducted. After the completion of the procedure, anxiety levels will be further evaluated using a validated questionnaire, Facial Image Scale, Heart rate and oxygen saturation before and after the dental procedure. Parents will also be given a questionnaire and their perception of the device will be evaluated as per the Likert scale. Results: Yet to be obtained

Reg no:865

Name: Dr. ANGEL V THOMAS

Institution: PEOPLES DENTAL ACADEMY MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Reliability And Comparison Of The Accuracy Of Moyers And Tanaka Johnston's Mixed Dentition Space Analysis In Children Of Bhopal City

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background – The phase of mixed dentition is used to assess the future spacing or crowding, thus predicting the dental development in the child. It is important to analyse the space required for the unerupted canine and premolar before their eruption. This will lead to projection of potential discrepancies and hence may necessitate interceptive orthodontics to prevent undesirable outcomes. Objective – To evaluate and to compare the accuracy and reliability of Moyers and Tanaka Johnston mixed dentition analysis in children aged 11- 17 years of Bhopal city . Methods – A sample size of 160 patients were selected for the study. The impression was made using alginate and cast poured. The actual mesio-distal measurements of the erupted mandibular incisors were recorded using a digital calliper. With the obtained measurements, Moyers and Tanaka Johnston mixed

dentition analysis were done to predict the width of maxillary and mandibular erupting canines and premolars. Now, the actual width of erupted maxillary and mandibular canine and premolar were recorded. Comparison of the actual width of maxillary and mandibular canine and premolar with predicted width of maxillary and mandibular canine and premolar for the reliability and accuracy of both the analysis. Results – Moyers analysis showed more accuracy and reliability with 15.9% in maxillary arch and Tanaka Johnston showed comparatively less accuracy with 13.4%. In mandibular arch both Moyers and Tanaka Johnston analysis showed almost same accuracy with 18.3%. Conclusion- Based on the results from our study, when applied to the Bhopal population, these methods overestimate the values.

Reg no:95

Name: Dr. NILISHA AGGARWAL

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NEAR T.B. HOSPITAL RAJASTHAN

Title: : Guide the Guardians!

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: ABSTRACT Background: Traumatic dental injuries are prevalent in childhood. It carries various adverse effects on individuals' quality of life, encompassing feelings of embarrassment, social impediments, irritability, and emotional strain. As TDIs commonly occur in environments where parents and peers are present, it is crucial for them to be knowledgeable about proper management procedures. Aim: The aim of the study is to assess the level of knowledge regarding dental trauma among Parents of children visiting RUHS CDS, Jaipur. Materials & Methodology: A cross-sectional descriptive study will be done among 300 parents of either sex, reporting to the department of pediatric and preventive dentistry of RUHS CDS, Jaipur. A Two-part structured questionnaire in Hindi language with close ended questions will be given to the parents after obtaining their consent. The responses will be analyzed for assessing the level of knowledge regarding dental trauma among Parents of the children. Result & Observations: Awaited. Conclusion: Awaited. Keywords: Dental Trauma, Children, Parents.

Reg no:94

Name: Dr. RUCHIKA BAGARIA

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NEAR T.B. HOSPITAL RAJASTHAN

Title: PACIFYING THE PETIT

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Although dentistry has advanced significantly in terms of methods, materials, and technology, children's fear about receiving dental care has not changed. For many years, the most popular method for managing a child's behaviour in a dental office has been Tell Show Do. These days, children may get more comfortable with dental procedures by playing online dentist games.

Objective: The study compares the impact of Tell Show Do, Modeling and a kid-friendly dentistry application in children aged 4 to 8. Materials & Methodology: 30 children between the age of 4 to 8 years, requiring dental treatment will be randomly divided into three groups; Group 1: Tell Show Do, Group 2: Modeling and Group 3: Dentist Application. Pre-treatment baseline anxiety will be recorded using the Visual Analog Scale (VAS) for all the children followed by restorative treatment. Procedural pain will be assessed using Faces, Legs, Activity, Cry and Consolability scale (FLACC).

Reg no:576

Name: Dr. YAMINI SEONIE

Institution: BHOJIA DENTAL COLLEGE BHUD BADDI

Title: Treatment of Radicular Cyst with Marsupialization

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Aim: To present the treatment of radicular cysts with marsupialization in primary molar. Background: Radicular cyst is a cyst with an odontogenic origin seen more frequently in permanent dentition and seldom in primary dentition. Radicular cysts can develop due to apical infection caused by caries or can also occur as a consequence of pulp therapy in primary teeth. It may adversely affect the normal development and eruption of the permanent succedaneous teeth. Case description: Report a case of radicular cyst in association with the primary mandibular molar and its therapeutic management. Conclusion: Marsupialization has shown to be effective in treating radicular cyst in primary teeth. Good bone healing and normal continued development of the succedaneous permanent tooth bud were observed. Clinical significance: Marsupialization helps in preserving vital structures and reduces morbidity. It should be a preferred treatment modality for the management of large-sized radicular cysts.

Reg no:1295

Name: Dr. CLELIA ROSE WILSON

Institution: MEENAKSHI AMMAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Management of congenitally missing tooth-A case series

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background Hypodontia, the congenital absence of one or more teeth, commonly affecting permanent premolars and lateral incisors is a complex anomaly, requiring a thorough diagnostic process and a multidisciplinary approach to ensure long-term functional and aesthetic success. Clinical case: Six cases of congenitally missing teeth were examined, involving different combinations of absent premolars and incisor. Clinical and radiographic evaluations were performed to confirm the diagnosis. Retention of the deciduous molar for as long as possible and then seek a prosthetic solution was the treatment plan provided. In 4 cases involving deciduous molars with pulpal pathology and missing succedaneous premolars, the deciduous molars were pulp treated and

retained in the oral cavity. In two cases involving congenitally missing incisors ,the patient were monitored for growth and future prosthodontic and orthodontic intervention. Conclusion: Early diagnosis and individualized treatment planning are crucial in managing congenitally missing tooth cases effectively.

Reg no:207

Name: Dr. LEINA RAJ PRADHAN

Institution: SEEMA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF CHLORHEXIDINE MOUTHWASH WITH HERBAL MOUTHWASH ON ACTINOMYCES: AN IN VITRO STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Dental plaque, a sticky film of bacteria, can lead to cavities, gum disease, and bad breath if not removed. Actinomyces plays a key role in plaque formation. Chlorhexidine, a common antimicrobial mouthwash, reduces bacterial growth including actinomyces but can cause side effects like tooth staining and altered taste. Prolonged use may also disrupt oral microbiota. Herbal mouthwashes, containing ingredients like neem, tea tree oil, and aloe vera, offer a milder alternative. This study compares the antibacterial efficacy of herbal and chlorhexidine mouthwashes on Actinomyces growth. Objectives of the study: The objective of this study is: To evaluate and compare the antibacterial efficacy of a herbal mouthwash and chlorhexidine mouthwash on the growth of Actinomyces. Methodology: Commercially available chlorhexidine mouthwash (Hexidine) and herbal mouthwash (Turmwash) will be tested for inhibition of Actinomyces. Hexidine and Turmwash will be tested for the Zone of Inhibition and Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) will be measured for actinomyces in a lab. Statistical Analysis: The data will be obtained and analyzed on SPSS to check the comparison between two preparations. Result: Awaited Conclusion: This study highlights the potential of herbal mouthwash alternatives in oral care, offering a safer and effective solution to combat dental plaque and improve oral health without the adverse effects associated with chlorhexidine.

Reg no:205

Name: Dr. CHANDNI DHYANI

Institution: SEEMA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Evaluation of Antimicrobial Efficacy of An Herbal Preparation (Tac) Vs Triple Antibiotic Paste (Tap) Against E. Faecalis: An Invitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Background: Root canal therapy aims to eliminate infection, but Enterococcus faecalis often causes treatment failure due to its resistance to conventional antimicrobials. While Triple Antibiotic Paste (TAP) is commonly used, it has limitations, including tooth discoloration and antibiotic

resistance. This study evaluates a herbal alternative, combining *Curcuma longa*, *Terminalia arjuna*, and *Syzygium aromaticum*, for its efficacy against *E. faecalis*. Herbal agents offer potential advantages, such as lower toxicity and reduced resistance risk, making them a promising alternative to TAP in endodontic treatment. Objectives of the study: To evaluate and compare the antibacterial efficacy of Triple antibiotic paste (TAP) and herbal preparation (TAC) as an intracanal medicament on *E. faecalis*. Methodology: A herbal preparation (Turmeric, Arjuna Bark, Clove oil) and triple antibiotic paste will be tested for inhibition of *E. faecalis*. Herbal preparation & TAP will be tested for the Zone of Inhibition and Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) will be measured for *E. faecalis* in a lab. Statistical Analysis: The data will be obtained and analyzed on SPSS to check the comparison between two preparations. Result: Awaited Conclusion: This study highlights the potential of herbal alternatives for providing sustainable and effective treatment options in endodontics, addressing the limitations of current antibiotic therapies.

Reg no:204

Name: Dr. YOSHITA GUPTA

Institution: SEEMA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Comparison of Antibacterial Efficacy of a Non-Herbal Toothpaste with Polyherbal Preparation on the Growth of *Actinomyces*: An In Vitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Background: Dental caries, caused by bacteria like *Streptococcus mutans*, *Actinomyces*, and *Fusobacterium*, is commonly treated with chemical-based toothpastes. However, these can cause side effects like irritation. Herbal remedies, with bioactive compounds, offer a safer alternative. This study evaluates the antibacterial efficacy of a polyherbal toothpaste containing Neem, Tulsi, and Ginger against *Actinomyces*, a key contributor to caries. Neem's antibacterial and anti-inflammatory properties, combined with Tulsi's and Ginger's additional benefits, will be compared to a standard medicated toothpaste to assess effectiveness. Objectives of the Study: To evaluate and compare the antibacterial efficacy of Non-Herbal Toothpaste and polyherbal preparation on the growth of *Actinomyces*. Methodology: A polyherbal preparation (Ginger, Tulsi and Neem) and non-herbal toothpaste will be tested for inhibition of *Actinomyces*. Non-Herbal Toothpaste and Polyherbal Preparation will be tested for the Zone of Inhibition and Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) will be measured for *Actinomyces* in a lab. Statistical Analysis: The data will be obtained and analyzed on SPSS to check the comparison between two preparations. Result: Awaited Conclusion: This study highlights the potential of herbal alternatives in oral care, offering a safer and effective solution to combat dental caries and improve oral health without the adverse effects associated with chemical-based products.

Reg no:233

Name: Dr. V.SPANDANA

Institution: MALLA REDDY DENTAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Title: an invitro investigation of the effects of 1% sodium hypochlorite on nickel - titanium pediatric endodontic rotary files

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Title: An in vitro investigation of the effects of 1% sodium hypochlorite on nickel-titanium pediatric endodontic rotary files. Aim: The study's objective is to assess the Niti pediatric rotary files' corrosion susceptibility following immersion in 1% NaOCl. Purpose: One of the most widely used intracanal irrigants for both primary and permanent teeth is NaOCl, an alkaline solution with antibacterial qualities that, according to the literature, corrodes rotary files at concentrations of 5% and higher. The impact of 1% NaOCl on pediatric rotary files is examined in this study. Objective: To evaluate the effect of 1% Naocl on paediatric rotary files. Materials and Methodology: After being submerged in 1% NaOCl for 20 minutes, 5 hours, and 10 hours, two distinct Niti pediatric rotary files were examined for corrosion susceptibility. Inclusion criteria: Unused Niti pediatric rotary files. Exclusion criteria: Used Niti pediatric rotary files. Study design: 4 groups, of which 2 are experimental and the other are control groups. Results: The study is still in process. Conclusion: Sodium hypochlorite is expected to cause corrosion.

Reg no:708

Name: Dr. SOUJANYA MANDAL

Institution: NEW HORIZON DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTIUTE
CHHATTISGARH

Title: Evaluation of association between screen time & early childhood caries among children, aged 2-5 years in Bilaspur city, Chhattisgarh, India

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Background/Purpose: Children are fussy eaters. Off late there has been a trend that parents hand them smart phones to fidget with or to listen to nursery rhymes as a distraction while eating at public places to avoid their noisiness. This habit eventually turns to addiction which is hard to break away from. Recent survey has found 53.85% increase in smart phone usage post pandemic. Various studies have also suggested increased screen time as increased caries risk factor due to compromised food clearance & advertisements promoting consumption of cariogenic food. Hence it is important to substantially evaluate the direct relation between screen time & early childhood caries. Objectives: This study was aimed to evaluate relationship between screen time during meals & early childhood among children in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in various kindergarten schools in Bilaspur for a period of 1 month. Sample size of 100 children aged 2-5 years were selected at a 95% confidence level. Ethical committee approval and informed consents were taken from the parents before conducting the research. Results: The results thus obtained are being statistically evaluated. Conclusion: This study will help to evaluate association between screen time during meals with early childhood caries among toddlers in Bilaspur city, Chhattisgarh, India.

Reg no:230

Name: Dr. RESHAM PAYAK

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Comparative assessment of physiological parameters using an illumination cap, laser light, and audiovisual during LA administration at various time intervals

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BACKGROUND/PURPOSE: Major amount of stress professionally is reported on the dentists while dealing with anxious patients leading to increased chair time and frequently missed appointment. Various techniques have been advocated to reduce anxiety of patients among which distraction appears to be safe and inexpensive Purpose of the study is to compare different distraction techniques OBJECTIVES • Measurement of physiological parameters and Wong baker's facial pain scale at different time intervals • To evaluate the effectiveness of different distraction techniques in anxiety management in dental paediatric patients aged 4-9 years. MATERIALS AND METHOD: The sufficient number of participants will be assorted into different groups using convenient sampling method. Inclusion criteria: 1. Children with FR rating of 3 or 4 with no prior dental experience 2. primary posterior teeth maxillary and mandibular requiring invasive treatment under LA Exclusion criteria: 1. Children with FR score of 1 or 2 2. any medical, /systemic illness Physiological parameters will be recorded when patient sit on dental chair (1st reading), 5 minutes after the introduction of the distraction technique during LA administration (2nd reading) and after completion of the procedure (3rd reading). Pre and Post Wong baker facial pain scale will be also used ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE: appropriate statistical tests will be applied. RESULT: Awaiting CONCLUSION: Awaiting

Reg no:259

Name: Dr. RACHAPALLI MANASA

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RIMS KADAPA

Title: Easing The Sting: Comparative Analysis Of Pain And Anxiety Using Conventional, Insulin And Camouflaged Syringes during LA In 6-12-Year-Olds

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The sight of dental injection can bring about severe anxiety in children. Therefore, an alternative method that is convenient, effective, and keeps the needle hidden making it child friendly is necessary. One of the most convenient practices is to use an insulin syringe that is smaller, colorful, and less frightening than conventional syringes. Another alternative is to use camouflaged syringes. OBJECTIVE: To evaluate and compare anxiety levels and pain perception using conventional syringe, insulin syringe, and camouflaged syringe during the administration of local anesthesia in children. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Forty-five children aged 6-12 years who required buccal infiltration anesthesia in maxillary arch were selected and equally divided into three groups (A, B, C). Local anesthesia was administered using a conventional syringe to Group A

participants and an insulin syringe for Group B participants. Group C participants were administered local anesthesia using a camouflaged syringe. Anxiety levels were assessed using Venhamâ€™s Picture Scale and pulse rate at baseline and after administration of local anesthesia. Pulse rate was assessed using pulse oximeter. The Wong-Baker Faces Pain Rating Scale was used to assess pain perception after the administration of local anesthesia. RESULTS: Given for statistical analysis
CONCLUSION: Given for statistical analysis

Reg no:399

Name: Dr. JANVI DAVE

Institution: K.M. SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: PLAY TIME TO SCREEN TIME: FINDING THE RIGHT BALANCE

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background/ Purpose: Over the past two decades, there has been a significant expansion in the use of digital technology. Screen time (e.g., watching television, playing virtual games) has almost doubled among young children, in the past twenty years. Extensive screen use in children has been associated to unfavourable developmental health outcomes such as obesity, behaviour problems, emotion management issues, speech delays, postural effects, Visual disturbances and academic problems. Objective: To asses screen time in 2 to 6 years old children using self-reported questionnaire survey. To evaluate their social behaviour and to evaluate the oral health status of the children by using WHO oral health assessment form (2013). Methods: A self-administered, pre-validated, closed-ended questionnaire is distributed to children during their first visit. Parents are requested to answer a structured questionnaire after the examination and a copy for teacherâ€™s questionnaire is provided to parents which is asked to fill and report back in subsequent appointments to assess screen time and social behaviour during school (Pre-school) hours. Results: Results are awaited yet. Conclusion: Study will help us to understand better regarding prevalence of screen time and its effect on social behaviour, if any

Reg no:345

Name: Dr. POOJA GOYAL

Institution: RAJASTHAN DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RAJASTHAN

Title: Evaluation of Antimicrobial Efficacy of Four Different Root Canal Irrigants

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: Tooth decay is a common phenomenon among children as a result of bad dietary habits and deficient oral hygiene. Treatment of primary teeth with carious lesion is essential to maintain the teeth in the arch and to re-establish the healthy condition of the tissues affected by caries and preserving the normal development of the permanent successor teeth. Objective: Micro-organisms are the major causative factor associated with endodontic treatment failure. In endodontic therapy,

root canal irrigants are utilized to enhance mechanical debridement. However conventional irrigants have certain drawbacks such as being incapable of removing the smear layer, causing tissue irritation, toxicity and unpleasant taste especially in children. Therefore, there is a growing necessity to explore natural alternatives such as herbal irrigants. This study sought to evaluate the antimicrobial effectiveness of green tea, tulsi extract, saline and chlorhexidine as root canal irrigants against E-faecalis. Methods: The materials used are 1. Saline 2. 2% chlorhexidine 3. Tulsi extract 4. Green tea extract 5. Extracted primary teeth The root canals of extracted teeth samples will be mechanically prepared and then infected with E-faecalis. After contamination teeth will be randomly allocated to four experiment groups, each root will be irrigated for 5 minutes with assigned irrigant. Sample will be then taken from each canal and transferred to culture medium and incubated. Bacterial counts will then be evaluated. Result: Awaited Conclusion: Awaited

Reg no:246

Name: Dr. SHADIYA K

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RIMS KADAPA

Title: Comparative Evaluation Of Cleaning Efficacy Of Chewable Toothbrush And A Manual U Shaped Toothbrush In Children Aged 6-8 years

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Comparative Evaluation Of Cleaning Efficacy Of Chewable Toothbrush And A Manual U Shaped Toothbrush In Children Aged 6-8 Years. BACKGROUND : Plaque removal rates are influenced by toothbrush design as well as manual dexterity of the child. Besides the conventional toothbrush market offers toothbrushes that can be chewed as well. OBJECTIVE: The study is aimed to determine the cleaning efficacy of manual U shaped toothbrush and chewable toothbrush. MATERIALS AND METHODS: 48 children who were aged 6-8 years old those who have poor oral hygiene index were included in the study. Disclosing tablets will be used to identify the plaque. TQHI index is used to estimate plaque accumulation. Children are divided into 2 groups based on the toothbrush. Group 1: 24 childrens were given chewable toothbrush to use for 2 min. Group 2: 24 childrens were given u shaped manual toothbrush and pea amount of toothpaste to use for 2 min. Plaque index values are recorded before and after tooth brush on the same day. TQHI index evaluates the plaque revealed on buccal and lingual non restored surfaces of teeth. RESULT: Given for statistical analysis CONCLUSION : Given for statistical analysis

Reg no:248

Name: Dr. LIYA T SEBASTIAN

Institution: GDCH KADAPA

Title: Comparative Evaluation Of Acupressure Device With Mucosal Vibrator On Pain Reduction During LA Administration In Pediatric Patients

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BACKGROUND : Administration of LA is a pre-requisite for most invasive procedures in dentistry. However, LA administration is painful in children and is a challenge to pediatric dentists. Many techniques have been introduced to reduce pain of LA injection. OBJECTIVE : The aim of the study is to evaluate and compare effectiveness of Acupressure device with mucosal vibration in reducing pain during LA administration. MATERIALS AND METHODS : 24 children aged 6-11 years belonging to Frankel's Behaviour Rating Scale III or IV, who require bilateral anesthesia for pulpotomy, pulpectomy or extraction in mandible under IANB were selected. A split-mouth study design was done to avoid bias, and children divided into 2 groups. During the first visit mucosal vibrator was applied on any one side before, during and after LA administration and during the second visit, Acupressure application was done on LI4 point before LA administration on the opposite side. The objective perception of pain was evaluated using FLACC Scale and the subjective pain perception was evaluated by the Wong-Baker FPR Scale. Statistical analysis is done. RESULT : Given for statistical analysis. CONCLUSION : Given for statistical analysis.

Reg no:68

Name: Dr. DR DAULAT KUMAR

Institution: KING GEORGE'S MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Title: Management of Complicated Crown Fracture in an 8 year old Child: A Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Introduction: Crown fractures are common dental injuries in children, with maxillary central incisors being most affected. Complicated crown fractures, involving pulp exposure, require immediate intervention to restore function, esthetics, and prevent pulp necrosis. Clinical Findings and Diagnostic Evaluation: An 8-year-old child presented with a complicated crown fracture of the right maxillary central incisor caused by trauma. Clinical examination revealed exposed pulp tissue, while radiographic evaluation confirmed no root or periapical pathology. Treatment and Follow-Up: A partial pulpotomy was performed using calcium hydroxide to preserve pulp vitality. The fractured tooth fragment, stored in milk to maintain hydration, was reattached using an adhesive resin technique. Follow-up at six months demonstrated complete healing, pulp vitality, and excellent esthetic and functional outcomes. Conclusion: Fragment reattachment combined with partial pulpotomy is an effective, minimally invasive approach for managing complicated crown fractures in children. This technique preserves pulp vitality, tooth structure, and esthetics, ensuring long-term success.

Reg no:510

Name: Dr. KIRTI SHUKLA

Institution: K.M. SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: Evaluation Of Dental And Skeletal Characteristics In 3-5 Year Old Children: A Pilot Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background: Nature always produces teeth in harmony with face and features. Early intervention for children in, or before, peak growth and development can reduce prevalence
Objective: To evaluate Dental and Skeletal Characteristics in primary dentition. **Methods:** This is a cross-sectional study and total 200 children between 3-5 years of age from all four zones of Vadodara city participated in this study. The study group was evaluated for the several skeletal and occlusal parameters that include primary molar relation based on Baume classification and canine relation, overjet, overbite were assessed using Foster and Hamilton criteria. Chi-square test was performed to carry out statistical analysis. **Results:** Out of 200 children among skeletal characteristics 60.5% had Mesocephalic head shape while 66% showed mesoprosopic facial forms. Convex profile in 54% children. Lips were Competent in 93.5%. Dental parameter with Mesial step molar relationship was most common with 80% prevalence whereas 81.5% with class I canine relationship. Mild overjet and mild overbite seen in 47% and 79% respectively. Prevalence of 7.5% crossbite was seen. Among arch form 65% upper oval arch form and 62% lower oval arch was seen. **Conclusion:** The survey concluded showing that the mesial step primary relationship was more common among 3 to 5-year-old children followed by flush terminal relationship and distal step relationship. It was found that convex profile, Class I canine relationship, with oval arch forms predominated. No significant differences were found in genders and among 4 different zones of Vadodara city.

Reg no:1232

Name: Dr. DARSHANA S

Institution: SRM DENTAL COLLEGE RAMAPURAM TAMIL NADU

Title: Comparison of the plaque removal efficacy of 360 degree U-Shaped, three sided T-Shaped and conventional toothbrushes in children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Comparison of the plaque removal efficacy of 360 degree U-Shaped, three sided T-Shaped and conventional toothbrushes in children aged 4 to 6 years. **AIM:** To compare the plaque removal efficacy of 360 degree U-Shaped, three sided T-Shaped and conventional toothbrushes among children between 4 to 6 yrs. **Introduction** Efficient plaque removal in children is an essential habit to be instilled at an early age. Most children especially the preschoolers throw temper tantrums towards brushing because they consider it a tedious procedure. To overcome this different types of manual tooth brushes have been designed in recent years ,among those the U-Shaped toothbrush and T-Shaped toothbrush design have gained popularity . To date there are no studies which compares the effectiveness of all the three U-Shaped ,T-shaped and conventional toothbrushes. **Methodology** A total number of 60 school children between age 4 to 6 were selected for the study after getting informed consent from the parents and were divided into three groups. Group A (n=20) used U-Shaped toothbrush. Group B (n=20) used T-Shaped toothbrush and Group C(n=20) used conventional toothbrush. Plaque and gingival index were recorded. Subjects were asked to use their allocated toothbrush 4 weeks followed by which plaque and gingival score was recorded and compared. **Conclusion** T-shape brush successfully removed significant amount of plaque, proving its efficacy for

plaque removal and enhancing oral health. Dr. Darshana S Ist Year, MDS Guide : Dr. Shankar P Reader Dept. of Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry, S.R.M Dental college, Ramapuram.

Reg no:468

Name: Dr. MEHAK BEHAL

Institution: CHRISTIAN DENTAL COLLEGE LUDHIANA

Title: Quality Assessment of KEDOO Criteria and Coll and Sadrian Criteria in Evaluation of Root Canal Obturation: A Comparative Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background/Purpose: A pulpectomy is a conservative dental procedure that involves accessing the pulp chamber and canals to clean and debride them before filling with an appropriate material. The procedure's success relies on proper access, thorough cleaning, effective shaping, and high-quality obturation. Assessing the quality of the obturation is the primary method for determining the effectiveness of any new instrument, material, or technique used in pulpectomy for primary teeth. While numerous studies have explored the quality of obturation using various materials and methods, the assessment criteria have remained consistent. Recently, a new criteria known as KEDOO has been introduced to evaluate obturation quality. The current study aims to compare and assess the Coll and Sadrian criteria against the KEDOO criteria. **Objectives:** • To compare and assess the length of root canal obturation using two different Criteria • To compare and assess the density of root filling (according to absence or presence of voids) using two different criteria **Methods: Methods, Materials and Analytical procedure:** This clinical retrospective study will evaluate digital radiographs related to pulpectomy procedures performed on primary teeth. Patient data will be sourced from the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry at Christian Dental College in Ludhiana, Punjab. The quality of the obturation for each tooth will be assessed using both the Coll and Sadarian criteria as well as the KEDOO criteria. **Results and Conclusion:** All the data will be collected, organized into tables, and subsequently analyzed statistically.

Reg no:319

Name: Dr. YASHWI DOSHI

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE AHMEDABAD

Title: Evaluating clinical performance of strip crowns and zirconia crowns in primary anterior teeth: A systematic review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Introduction: Restoration of primary anterior teeth in paediatric dentistry is crucial for both functional and aesthetic purposes. Among the various restorative options, strip crowns and zirconia crowns are commonly used for primary anterior teeth due to their favourable outcomes. Despite the widespread use of both materials, there is limited consensus on their effectiveness in terms of clinical

performance. Aim: This systematic review aims to evaluate the clinical outcomes of strip crowns and zirconia crowns. Methodology: The search will be conducted across the following databases “ PubMed, MEDLINE, Semantic Scholar, LENS.org and Cochrane Library. Results: Awaited

Reg no: 140

Name: Dr. MADHUR NITIN MUTHA

Institution: RKDF DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE MADHYAPRADESH

Title: To Evaluate the knowledge level of B.D.S final year and interns on the basics of Dental Trauma and its management

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Background: Dental trauma among children is a common problem, and everyone who works with them needs to possess appropriate knowledge and skills to provide proper care. The aim was to evaluate the knowledge of dental trauma among final year and intern students who should be capable of managing such injuries. Objective: “ To assess knowledge of undergraduate students “ To gauge awareness regarding basics of dental trauma “ To identify gaps in knowledge and practice Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional survey regarding basics of dental trauma was conducted on 100 students from final year B.D.S and Interns using a questionnaire. The obtained data were analysed by the Student t-test or one - way ANOVA using the Tukey's post-hoc test and multiple linear regression analysis (p

Reg no:1165

Name: Dr. ABHILASHA DUGAD

Institution: RANJEET DESHMUKH DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE NAGPUR

Title: Comparative evaluation of clinical success between zirconia crown and strip crown

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Aim: With the increasing demand for aesthetics in pediatric dentistry, the rehabilitation of primary anterior teeth is posing as one of the biggest challenges in pediatric dentistry. With newer anterior crowns being introduced for deciduous teeth, the esthetic effectiveness of various crowns and materials has not been compared. In this review, we aim to systematically examine the literature and explore the clinical performance of zirconia crowns and strip crowns for primary anterior teeth Methods: Electronic databases including PubMed, Scopus, Google Scholar, and Embase were searched on articles published upto 30th april 2024.Studies relating to evaluating the clinical success of rehabilitation using zirconia & strip crowns post pulpectomy or multiple surfaces restorations. Clinical trials comparing clinical efficiency of zirconia and strip crowns, used in-vivo for rehabilitation of pulp treated anterior teeth, restoration of two-three carious surfaces, in children aged 3-8 years Data collection process: 2 different examiners evaluated the selected Results: 10 studies met the criteria for final inclusion. Findings from these studies showed that gingival status, plaque status,

pulpal health, retention, marginal adaptation, color stability, secondary caries of zirconia crowns exhibit high clinical acceptable restorations in the maxillary primary incisors. Conclusions: Zirconia crown demonstrate significant advantages over strip crowns in pediatric dentistry for anterior restorations. References: Alrashdi M, Zirconia crowns for children: A systematic review. Int J Paediatr Dent. 2022 Jan; 32(1):66-81

Reg no:1213

Name: Dr. KURUPATI LAXMI MEENAKSHI

Institution: SVS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title: Managing pediatric dental patients during RVG using taste distraction and audiovisual interventions.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BACKGROUND Dental fear and anxiety in young children often make it challenging for clinicians to obtain radiographs. Modifying the approach in taking radiographs can help in reducing stress, making the procedure more comfortable for the children. stress-free radiographic experience can also alleviate anxiety, fostering greater cooperation for future invasive procedures. Clinicians are increasingly using various noninvasive distraction techniques, such as audiovisual and taste distraction to help manage young patients while taking radiographs. OBJECTIVE The objective of the study is to evaluate the efficacy of taste distraction and audiovisual intervention in managing pediatric dental patients during radio visiography. METHODOLOGY A total 30 children in the age group of 4-8 years who require radiographs will be included in the study. These children will be randomly categorized into three groups: GROUP A - Taste distraction (using lollipop) GROUP B- Animated video using mobile phone GROUP C - Control group (without taste distraction or mobile phone) Pre and post anxiety scores will be measured before and after taking radiographs using Pulse Oximeter and Venhams picture scale. The data obtained will be subjected to statistical analysis. RESULTS On going study.

Reg no:738

Name: Dr. RUPSA TARAPHDER

Institution: KALINGA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHUBANESWAR

Title: Functional Space Maintainer with Bilateral Early Loss of Primary Maxillary First Molars: NAFC

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Introduction: Premature loss of primary molars can lead to malocclusion and space loss in permanent dentition. Space maintainers are essential to prevent such issues. This case report introduces a novel Nance Appliance with Functional Components (NAFC) to manage bilateral early loss of primary maxillary first molars in a 4-year-old child. Clinical Case: An otherwise healthy,

cooperative, 4-year-old boy presented with grossly decayed, non-restorable primary maxillary first molars (teeth 54 and 64). Radiographs showed deep caries and periapical radiolucency, with permanent successors in Nolla's stage 4. After extraction, a customized NAFC with a wire meshwork and acrylic saddle with artificial teeth was fabricated to preserve arch length, maintain occlusion, and provide functional benefits. Post-treatment care included oral hygiene instructions and regular follow-ups till eruption of permanent successor. Conclusion: The NAFC effectively maintained space, prevented mesial migration of adjacent teeth, restored function, and showed no complications during follow-up, demonstrating its clinical efficacy

Reg no:739

Name: Dr. BHASWATI ROY

Institution: KALINGA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHUBANESWAR

Title: "From Gap to Grace: Effective Midline Diastema Treatment in an Adolescent"

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Spacing greater than 0.5mm between the proximal surfaces of neighbouring teeth is referred to as a "diastema," and when located at the midline of the anterior maxilla, it is called "midline diastema." It is a frequent aesthetic concern for patients. Depending on the cause, it can be classified as physiological, pathological, or iatrogenic. Several advanced treatment options, including restorative, orthodontic, and surgical interventions, are available for treating midline diastema. CLINICAL CASE: This case report describes the treatment of a 2mm maxillary midline diastema in a 14-year-old patient using a removable orthodontic appliance (Robert's retractor). The diastema was successfully closed after two months of treatment. Subsequently, a laser frenotomy was performed, and a bonded palatal retainer was fitted to prevent relapse. CONCLUSION-This approach offers an effective, simple and a less expensive option for treatment of midline diastema.

Reg no:1097

Name: Dr. POORVIKA SURESH

Institution: VS DENTAL COLLEGE BANGLORE

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Thaumaturgy And Buzzy Device In Managing Anxiety During Local Anaesthesia Administration.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Dental anxiety is a widespread psychological concern, often described as a near-universal instinctual reflex. It tends to be particularly pronounced in children, making it a significant challenge in pediatric dentistry. Uncooperative behavior in dental settings is frequently linked to the behavioral expressions of anxiety, which can manifest in various ways, such as resistance, fear, or withdrawal. Addressing the anxiety often requires a tailored approach, combining psychological strategies,

effective communication, and behavior management techniques to ensure a positive dental experience. Thaumaturgy has emerged as a novel technique designed to address these challenges. This method involves using distraction and relaxation techniques to help children feel more at ease during dental procedures. Buzzy device is a plastic reusable bee- or ladybug-shaped, palm-sized employed as a new strategy to reduce needle-related pain in children. Buzzy device interferes with pain by distraction, gate control theory, descending noxious inhibitory controls. **OBJECTIVE** To compare and evaluate the effectiveness of thaumaturgy and buzzy bee device in alleviation of anxiety in children aged between 6 – 10 years. **MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY** children between the age group 6 years and 10 years requiring local anesthesia for treatment procedures are selected for the study. The children were categorized into two groups, group 1 receiving thaumaturgy aid (light and thumb trick) and group 2 received (buzzy bee device). This study employed the Facial image scale ,where subjects reported the score of anxiety. **RESULTS** Yet to be obtained

Reg no:1257

Name: Dr. CHEKKA MOUNIKA

Institution: SVS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Effectiveness of Child-Friendly vs Regular Dentist Attire with Camouflage & Conventional Syringe in Reducing Anxiety in Children.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Comparative Evaluation of Effectiveness of Child-Friendly vs Regular Dentist Attire with Camouflage syringe & Conventional Syringe in Reducing Anxiety in Children. **ABSTRACT**
Background : Dental anxiety is commonly encountered in children & can have a significant impact on their overall dental experience. The Dentist's attire can influence the perception & comfort levels of children. Child-friendly attire such as colorful scrubs or attire featuring cartoon characters have been suggested as a potential approach to create a more welcoming & less intimidating environment for children. In addition to dentist attire, the use of innovative tools like camouflage syringe, visually distract children from the sight of a traditional syringe & potentially reduce fear & anxiety associated with injections. This study aims to evaluate the child preference for dentist attire (Different cartoon Face masks) and the usage of regular or camouflage syringes & their impact on reducing anxiety in children. **Objective:** To evaluate the effectiveness of Dentist attire with camouflage and conventional syringes on reducing dental anxiety in children. **Methodology :** 20 children aged 6 – 12 years will be included & randomly divided into two groups. Group 1- Child-friendly dentist attire (cartoon face masks) (n=10) Group 2 - Regular Dentist attire (n=10) & each group will be further divided into 2 sub groups. Sub group A : Conventional syringe (n=5) Sub group B : Camouflage syringe (n=5) Following administration of local anesthesia, child's dental anxiety will be assessed by using the Faces image scale. **RESULTS :** Results will be subjected to statistical analysis and updated.

Reg no:1099

Name: Dr. UTKARSHA KADAM

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAGPUR

Title: Title- Influence of Malocclusion on Postural Stability and Performance in Young Athletes playing skating and basketball: A Cross-Sectional Analysis

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background / purpose –“ Dental malocclusion, common in young athletes, misalignment of the dental arches, impacting masticatory muscles, the temporomandibular joint, and posture”critical for performance and injury prevention. While past studies have used expensive tools like force platforms to assess balance, yoga poses such as One-Leg Pose, Dancing Pose, and Tree Pose offer a cost-effective and practical alternative. Objectives- To evaluate and compare postural stability using yoga poses and performance parameters (heart rate, blood pressure, oxygen saturation) in young skaters and basketball players with and without malocclusion. Method - Sports academies in Nagpur will be visited for written consent from academy heads and parents for athlete participation. Participants will be grouped based on skeletal class (I, II, III) through facial profile analysis. Postural stability will be assessed using yoga poses (One-Leg Pose, Dancing Pose, Tree Pose) practiced daily for 30 days, with balance evaluated by duration and stability scores. Performance parameters (heart rate, blood pressure, breathing rate) and Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ) function will also be assessed. Data will be analysed using SPSS v23.0 with appropriate statistical tests based on normality. Results- There is no Significant differences in balance duration and stability scores between athletes with and without malocclusion. Conclusion- Dental occlusion has a significant influence on muscle tone and postural balance. Interestingly, Athletes with malocclusion demonstrated postural stability and performance comparable to those without malocclusion when assessed using specific yoga poses.

Reg no:805

Name: Dr. VOLETI. LAKSHMI PRATHYUSHA

Institution: SIBAR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES GUNTUR

Title: effect of pediatric liquid medicaments on color stability of esthetic restorative materials - an invitro study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Title: Effect of Pediatric Liquid Medicaments on Color Stability of Esthetic Restorative Materials –“ An In Vitro Study Background of the study: Dental aesthetics impact self-esteem, with anterior caries requiring aesthetic restorations. Glass ionomer cement (GIC) is common but has drawbacks like poor durability. Newer materials like Cention N andOrmocers offer better aesthetics and functionality. Discoloration from external factors like food and pediatric medications affects restorations, causing aesthetic and financial concerns. Aim: To evaluate and compare the color stability of conventional GIC,Ormocer, CentionN on exposure to two paediatric liquid medicaments. Methodology: Sixty-six test pellets (10 mm Ã— 2 mm) will be divided into three groups: Conventional GIC,Ormocers, and Cention N. Stored at 37Â°C in distilled water, intact pellets are subdivided for immersion in pediatric medications (Ascoril LS, Zincovit) using a cycling protocol to simulate typical patient intake patterns. Proposed outcome: The color stability of three restorative materials will be assessed upon exposure to pediatric liquid medicaments.

Reg no:646

Name: Dr. PRACHI MUJARIYA

Institution: SWARGIYA DADASAHEB KALMEGH SMRUTI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAGPUR

Title: Evaluation of Quality of Obturation using two different root canal drying methods during pulpectomy: An in vivo study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background/ Purpose Drying the root canals in pulp therapy is often ignored, but is essential for a successful clinical outcome. The conventional method used for drying root canals is by the use of paper points, but recently, various other methods have also been employed for this purpose. Objective To compare the effectiveness of drying the prepared root canals by Novel suction aspirator with apical broach and conventional paper points on quality of obturation using Coll and Sadrian criteria. Methods 20 children aged 5-8 years with prepared primary molars root canals indicated for pulpectomy were randomly divided into two groups based on drying method employed, Group 1- Novel Suction aspirator with apical broach and Group 2- Absorbent Paper points. After obturation with Metapex, the quality of obturation was determined using Coll and Sadrian criteria in both the groups. Chi-square test will be used for comparing difference in proportions in two independent groups for qualitative variables. Results Ongoing study Conclusion Ongoing study

Reg no:65

Name: Dr. FASNA. K

Institution: DR. ZIAUDDIN AHMAD DENTAL COLLEGE AMU ALIGARH

Title: Tiny Fractures, Big Healings: Flexible Splinting for Pediatric Mandibular Fracture – A Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Introduction: Children possess exceptional healing capacity due to high osteogenic potential, robust vascularity, and accelerated bone remodeling. Although pediatric mandibular fractures are less frequent than in adults, they pose unique challenges due to developmental considerations. Minimally invasive management techniques offer outcomes comparable to surgical approaches while reducing trauma and promoting faster recovery. Case: 6-year-old boy reported with a non-displaced mandibular fracture in 73-74 region, minor chin laceration, and a lost mandibular border fragment near the developing tooth bud of 33, as revealed by OPG. The fracture was managed with direct flexible splinting using a pre-curved, twisted ligature wire secured with composite resin, spanning from the second primary molar in the fourth quadrant to the contralateral side. The splint was removed after two months, and six-month follow-up OPG confirmed complete bone regeneration

Conclusion: This case underscores the efficacy of composite splinting for non-displaced pediatric mandibular fractures, ensuring functional and esthetic outcomes.

Reg no:67

Name: Dr. TANISHA GAMBHIR

Institution: KING GEORGE'S MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Title: Comparative Regenerative Endodontic Management of Traumatized Teeth with Open Apices Using Induced Bleeding, PRF, and Amniotic Membrane

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Introduction: Traumatic dental injuries in children with Ellis Class III fractures, open apices, and periapical pathology challenges for traditional endodontic therapy. Regenerative endodontic therapy (RET) promotes healing and root development, with techniques like induced bleeding, platelet-rich fibrin (PRF), and amniotic membrane scaffolds. This study compares these RET methods. Clinical Case: This case series presents three pediatric patients aged 8-9 years with Ellis Class III fractures, periapical lesions, and open apices in maxillary central incisors. Clinical and radiographic evaluations confirmed the diagnosis. RET was performed using induced bleeding in one case, PRF in the second, and amniotic membrane in the third. Follow-up evaluations were conducted for 12 months, with outcomes assessed based on resolution of periapical lesions, apical closure, dentinal wall thickening, root elongation, and absence of symptoms. Conclusion: All techniques demonstrated favorable outcomes, with PRF and amniotic membrane showing promising results for regenerative management in pediatric trauma cases.

Reg no:526

Name: Dr. AMRITA MENON

Institution: SRINIVAS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES MANGALORE

Title: Knowledge, attitude and practice patterns about SDF in paediatric population among dental practitioners and post graduate students: A questionnaire survey

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background Silver Diamine Fluoride (SDF) is an effective, minimal invasive treatment modality for managing dental caries in pediatric populations, particularly in early childhood caries. Despite its growing acceptance, there is limited evidence regarding the level of awareness and practice of SDF among dental practitioners. Objective To evaluate the knowledge, awareness, and practice patterns of dental practitioners regarding the use of SDF in pediatric dentistry. Methods A self-administered questionnaire survey was conducted among general dental practitioners. The survey included 17 questions focusing on their awareness of the indications, mechanism, clinical application, and challenges associated with SDF use in children. The sample size consisted of 276 randomly selected practitioners, and data collection was done via an online form (Google Form) shared through

Email ID and WhatsApp. Responses were analyzed statistically to determine trends and gaps in knowledge. Clinical Significance Silver Diamine Fluoride presents a cost-effective, minimally invasive solution for managing dental caries, especially in children with high caries risk or those unable to undergo traditional dental treatments. Enhancing awareness and knowledge about SDF among dental practitioners can promote its wider adoption, improving oral health outcomes in pediatric populations while reducing the burden of untreated dental caries. Increased utilization of SDF could also lead to broader acceptance of non-invasive techniques in routine dental practice, fostering a patient-centred approach to care.

Reg no:1243

Name: Dr. N.KRISHNA KISHOR

Institution: SVS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title: Assessment of oral health knowledge among caregivers and evaluation of its effect on oral health of hearing, speech impaired children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Hearing- and speech-impaired children represent a significant and integral part of society. Maintaining good oral health is crucial for this group, as it not only supports general health but also enhances self-esteem and overall quality of life. However, these children often require continuous supervision and assistance to maintain optimal oral hygiene due to unique challenges, such as communication barriers and the need for tailored care approaches. Caregivers play a pivotal role in this process, as their knowledge and practices directly influence the oral health outcomes of these children. When caregivers are equipped with proper oral health knowledge and demonstrate effective habits, they can significantly contribute to improving the oral health and well-being of children with special needs whom they supervise. Objective: The objective of the present study is to assess the oral health knowledge and attitude among caregivers and evaluate its effect on oral health status of hearing and speech impaired children in a residential special school. Methodology: This study will be conducted among hearing and speech impaired children aged 6â€“16 years and their care givers of a residential special school in Musarambagh, Hyderabad, Telangana. A questionnaire will be provided to caregivers to assess their oral health knowledge and attitude towards oral care practices. Children will be screened for dental caries and oral hygiene status by using DMFT/deft index and OHI-S index respectively. The relation between oral health knowledge of caregivers and the oral health status of children will be assessed. Results: Results will be subjected to statistical analysis.

Reg no:1222

Name: Dr. AMBATI TEJASWINI

Institution: SVS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title: Drilling Down: Smart Burs vs. Hand Tools in Paediatric Dentistry

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Minimally invasive dentistry aims to save as much as healthy tooth as possible while treating cavities. Conventional approaches which have been proved to be highly effective for ages involve extensive removal of tooth structure and use of high-speed drills. Some drawbacks have been observed with these approaches like deleterious thermal effects on pulp, excessive removal of sound dentin and discomfort to the patients. In an attempt to overcome these shortcomings, newer advances like the use of air abrasives, lasers, sonoabrasion, smart burs and chemomechanical caries removal have been proposed for excavation of caries. One such newer advance is use of smart burs. In 2000, Boston introduced a polymer bur that removes only the soft, infected dentin, leaving the healthy part intact. These smart burs, used in slow-speed drills, helps to remove soft decayed dentin while preserving healthy tooth structure. **OBJECTIVE:** This study aims to compare the caries removal efficacy and time required for dental caries excavation with smart bur and hand excavator in primary teeth. **METHOD:** The study population will include 40 teeth with occlusal carious lesions on primary molars and they will be randomly divided into two groups. Group “1: Caries excavation with hand excavator. Group “2: Caries excavation with smart bur. The time taken for caries removal in both techniques will be measured using a stopwatch and the amount of residual caries left will be measured with a caries detecting dye (prime dental products. pvt. Ltd). **RESULTS:** Results will be subjected to statistical analysis and evaluated

Reg no:1210

Name: Dr. SAMUDRALA SHRADDHA

Institution: SVS INSTITUTE DENTAL SCIENCES

Title: Comparative evaluation of Titanium Nitride Coated Crowns and Sandblasted SSC with Conventional SSC in primary dentition: An in vivo study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Dental caries is common especially in children and when teeth are severely damaged full coronal restorations like stainless steel crowns are used. Titanium-nitride coated crowns (TiNC) are newly introduced and additionally, sandblasting stainless steel crowns improves bond strength with resin materials. Very few studies were conducted on titanium nitride coated crowns and sandblasted stainless-steel crowns in children, the present study is conducted to compare success-rates of titanium nitride coated crowns, sandblasted stainless steel crowns with conventional stainless-steel crowns in primary dentition. **AIM & OBJECTIVES:** To clinically evaluate and compare titanium nitride coated crowns and sandblasted stainless-steel crowns with conventional stainless-steel crowns in primary dentition. **OBJECTIVES:** “ Assess oral health, aesthetics and cost. “ Evaluate occlusion adjustment, marginal adaptation and contacts after cementation. “ Assess crown alignment and retention. “ Evaluate child behaviour and parental satisfaction. “ Estimate crown wear and fracture. “ Compare alveolar bone changes around cemented crowns. **METHODOLOGY:** The study includes 24 endodontically treated primary molars in children aged 3-10, divided into three groups. “ Group I: Titanium Nitride coated crowns (n=8), “ Group II: Sandblasted Stainless-Steel crowns (n=8) “ Group III (CONTROL GROUP): Conventional Stainless-Steel crowns (n=8). Pre-operative photographs, radiographs, occlusion, dental midline and cusp-fossa relationship are recorded, followed by bite registration. Crown selection and

preparation is done, followed by cementation and occlusion adjustment check. Post-operative photographs and radiographs are taken. The parameters are evaluated at one, three and six-month follow-ups. All data will be analysed statistically. RESULTS: On going study.

Reg no:1277

Name: Dr. SANTHANAM P

Institution: MEENAKSHI AMMAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: SPLINTING AS A TREATMENT MODALITY FOR SUBLUXATED PRIMARY TEETH : A CASE REPORT

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Introduction: Traumatic dental injuries are very common . This case report provides insight into the management of subluxation of primary anterior teeth. Case Report: A 4 years 6 months old girl reported to OPDMADCH with c/c of shaking upper front teeth, bleeding in upper and lower lip since previous night following an accidental fall from steps. On clinical examination 51,61,62 presented Subluxation and laceration of upper and lower lip was observed and diagnosed as Subluxation in 51,61,62 and laceration of upper and lower lip due to trauma occurred 14hours ago. Patient was advised with splinting for 4 weeks followed by pulpectomy in 51,61,62. On the same day, the intruded tooth was repositioned and flexible splinting of 53,52,51,61,62,63. The patient has been recalled for review after 4 weeks, satisfactory healing observed.Splint was removed and patient recalled for pulpectomy 51,61,62. Well-timed diagnosis, treatment provides positive impact.
Keywords: Subluxation, splinting

Reg no:961

Name: Dr. PRATYAKCHA JHA

Institution: MEENAKSHI AMMAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Survey on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Pediatricians towards Parafunctional Oral Habits and orthodontic problems among Children in Chennai, India

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Parafunctional oral habits in children can have deleterious effects on facial growth, oral function, occlusion and aesthetics, leading to dental and skeletal deformities. Treatment of dentofacial deformities via orthodontics can improve the health of the teeth and the gums and also numerous malpositioned teeth and jaws and increase the quality of life in children affected by a malocclusion. Pediatricians are more likely to see infants and children much earlier than dentists. Pediatricians are in a key position to identify these habits in children. The present study evaluated the knowledge, attitude and practice among pediatricians about Parafunctional oral habits in children in Chennai City Objective: The present study is designed to evaluate the knowledge ,attitude and practices among pediatricians about Parafunctional oral habits in children and its deleterious effects.

Methodology: The survey was carried out using a self-administered questionnaire which was delivered to the study subjects by hand or by mail. The returned questionnaires from the pediatricians were statistically analysed using descriptive statistics (percentage). This ongoing research is conducted to emphasize the need to improve the relationship between the pediatrician and the pediatric dentists, and also to work on the areas that physicians need to improve their knowledge about orthodontic problems and to recognize the importance of early referral to pediatric dentistry.

Reg no:249

Name: Dr. ZEBA BENAZIR

Institution: KOTHIWAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Pediatric Rotary File System: Opportunity Or Challenge?

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: AIM: Despite the myriads of developments in dentistry, dental caries remains a predominant oral health issue affecting humanity. Carious lesions in deciduous teeth that cause pulpal infection require endodontic treatment. Employing different instruments may have different impacts on the outcome of endodontic treatment. Deviation from the original canal path, apical extrusion of debris, increased appointment time, and reduced patient cooperation during treatment may lead to pulpectomy failure. The increased use of options available today makes it a dilemma for the operator to choose a suitable file system. So, this systematic review aimed to answer the following focused questions: Are rotary files more effective than hand files in terms of a child's behavior, post-operative pain, apical extrusion of debris, and canal transportation when used in the pediatric population? METHOD: Comprehensive research was conducted on PubMed, Google Scholar, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and ResearchGate. Research yielded 40-50 articles. Ultimately, 15 journal articles published between 2016 and 2024 were included in this systematic review. RESULTS: Among all the compared factors, it is seen that a child's behavior was favorable while using the rotary file system. Post-operative pain and apical extrusion of debris were more with manual files. Both hand files and rotary files caused some degree of canal transportation. CONCLUSION: This systematic review reinforces the importance of exploring advanced techniques in pediatric dentistry to improve the outcome of endodontic treatment. The benefits of the rotary file system over manual files have been highlighted.

Reg no:1204

Name: Dr. REVA SHARMA

Institution: BHOJIA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL HIMACHAL PRADESH

Title: Modified Nance Palatal Arch- Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: MODIFIED NANCE PALATAL ARCHâ€“ **CASE REPORT** **Background:** Tooth rotation is a common orthodontic condition often caused by crowding, abnormal eruption, or space discrepancies, leading to esthetic and functional concerns. **Clinical Characteristic:** A 12-year-old patient presented with a rotated maxillary first premolar causing malalignment and occlusal interference. **Clinical Case:** Clinical evaluation, radiographs, and study models confirmed localized dental rotation without skeletal discrepancies. A modified Nance palatal arch with a helix and elastic engagement was fabricated to achieve controlled derotation. Follow-up assessments demonstrated successful derotation, stable tooth alignment, and improved occlusal function, highlighting the effectiveness of this approach. **Outcome:** The modified Nance palatal arch is an effective, minimally invasive appliance for localized tooth derotation. Its simplicity and predictability make it a valuable tool in clinical practice, offering efficient results with minimal patient inconvenience.

Reg no:567

Name: Dr. TEJASWINI M

Institution: VOKKALIGARA SANGHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BANGLORE

Title: EVALUATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECT OF LACTOPEROXIDASE CONTAINING TOOTHPASTE AS COMPARED WITH FLUORIDATED TOOTHPASTE IN CHILDREN WITH EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES (ECC)

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: **Background and Objectives:** Early childhood caries (ECC), formerly referred to as nursing bottle caries and baby bottle tooth decay, remains a significant public health problem. Current best practice to reduce the risk of ECC includes twice daily brushing with fluoridated toothpaste for all children in optimally â€“fluoridated and fluoride- deficient communities. Lactoperoxidase containing toothpastes helps in augmenting the natural salivary defenses. Hypothiocyanite produced by the lactoperoxidase system has antibacterial effects on cariogenic bacteria. This study compared the efficacy of lactoperoxidase containing toothpaste with fluoridated tooth paste in reducing the levels of salivary *S.mutans* and *L.acidophilus* immediately after and after seven days of brushing with in children with E.C.C. **Methodology:** Study group included 20 children with S-ECC aged 3-5 years. Subjects were randomly selected & divided into two groups of ten each. Group I: fluoride tooth paste, Group II: tooth paste containing lactoperoxidase. Estimation of salivary *S. mutans* and *L. acidophilus* levels was accomplished by collecting salivary samples and inoculated on Mitis Salivarius Bacitracin agar (MSB) and Rogosa SL media. Colony Forming Units (CFUs) were counted and the results were tabulated and subjected to statistical analysis. **Results:** ongoing study **Conclusion:** Yet to be obtained
Keywords: Lactoperoxidase, Dentifrices, Saliva, Early childhood caries

Reg no:247

Name: Dr. SHAILESH KUMAR CHUNNU

Institution: KOTHIWAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Guardians of Enamel: Booster solution for Strengthening Smile

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Aim To evaluate the effectiveness of various remineralization strategies and agents, including casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate (CPP-ACP) and nano-hydroxyapatite (nHAp), in enhancing enamel mineralization and mitigating dental caries and sensitivity. **Methods - Search Strategy:** Comprehensive searches of relevant databases for studies on remineralization agents like CPP-ACP, nHAp, fluoride-based compounds, and self-assembling peptides. Both in vitro and in vivo studies were included. **- Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria:** Studies focusing on remineralization effects on early caries, MIH, or other hypomineralization disorders were included. Case studies and papers with insufficient sample sizes were excluded. **- Data Collection and Analysis:** Data were extracted on mineral density, enamel hardness, salivary pH, and caries resistance. Statistical analysis involved comparisons of remineralization rates across different agents. **Results - CPP-ACP** showed significant improvement in salivary pH and flow rate but demonstrated comparable efficacy to fluoride in promoting remineralization. **- nHAp** exhibited promising remineralization potential in both primary and permanent teeth, effectively increasing enamel hardness and mineral content. **- Fluoride-based products**, while effective, posed concerns about fluorosis with prolonged use, emphasizing the need for alternatives like nHAp and CPP-ACP. **- Self-assembling peptides and hydroxyapatite formulations** showed potential for enhanced enamel repair in clinical and in vitro settings. **Conclusion** Remineralization agents, including nHAp and CPP-ACP, demonstrate considerable potential as alternatives or adjuncts to fluoride. Long-term clinical studies are needed to establish definitive guidelines for their use in primary and permanent dentitions.

Reg no:390

Name: Dr. ADITI MAHAJAN

Institution: H.P. GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL HIMACHAL PRADESH

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Digital Radiography and 6th Generation Apex Locator in Working Length Determination in Primary Mandibular Molars

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: ISPPD Registration Number: S-3390/23 Conference Registration Number: 0390 Type of Presentation: Original Research Title of Presentation: A Comparative Evaluation of Digital Radiography and Sixth Generation Apex Locator in Working Length Determination in Primary Mandibular Molars: In vivo Study **ABSTRACT** Background: Accurate working length is key to successful root canal treatment. Primary teeth often lack a clear apical constriction, which raises concerns about the accuracy of electronic apex locators (EALs) for measuring working length. This study compares the apex locator to traditional methods like the conventional radiography in primary mandibular teeth. **Aim:** To evaluate and compare working length in primary mandibular molars using Intra Oral Digital Radiovisiography(RVG) and Sixth Generation Electronic Apex locator(EAL) **Materials & Methodology:** The study is being conducted on 50 children randomly selected from the outpatient department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry at HPGDC Shimla. The participants are categorized into three groups: **• Group I:** Working length determined using the conventional method with RVG. **• Group II:** Working length determined using the electronic method with RVG.

Group III: Working length determined using a Sixth Generation Electronic Apex Locator. Result & Observations: Ongoing study Conclusion: Ongoing study Key words:electronic apex locator,primary tooth,working length

Reg no:234

Name: Dr. PALLA MUGDHA REDDY

Institution: MALLA REDDY DENTAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Title: unveiling a rare case of cyst formation linked to supernumerary teeth

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Introduction Supernumerary tooth is defined as "any tooth or odontogenic structure that is formed from tooth germ in excess of usual number for any given region of the dental arch".
Clinical findings On examination mild calculus, grossly decayed irt 26, dental caries irt 16,36,46.
Diagnostic evaluation Advised OPG & CBCT Treatment Surgical extraction of supernumerary teeth RCT 46 Intentional RCT 36 Follow up 18 months follow up shows complete bony healing.
Conclusion This case report highlights the occurrence of odontogenic keratocyst and dentigerous cyst, emphasizing the importance of early diagnosis and comprehensive management. It is rare in pediatric patients and requires clinical and radiographic evaluation to ensure proper treatment. Clinicians need to be vigilant in identifying, as they may present overlapping features but necessitate distinct surgical approaches. Early intervention in preventing potential complications such as tooth displacement, infection, and recurrence. Long-term follow-up is essential, given the aggressive nature of OKC™s.

Reg no:1211

Name: Dr. VANAM GAYATHRI

Institution: SVS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title: Management of pediatric mandibular fractures with a modified thermoformed splint technique.

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Introduction:Management of mandibular fractures is difficult in children with their inherently dynamic and unstable deciduous and mixed dentitions. This paper presents a case of multiple mandibular fractures in a 10year old child treated with a modified, minimally invasive technique of closed reduction. **ClinicalCase:**A 10-year-old boy presented with clinical signs and symptoms of a mandibular fracture after falling from a tree. **Radiographic**evaluation showed a displaced right condylar fragment and fracture line extending from 33 to 36 sagittally. Considering the challenges like age, mixed dentition, weak anchorage due to resorption of deciduous roots and incomplete formation of permanent tooth roots patient treated with a modified, technique of closed reduction with arch bar retained thermoformed splint followed by fixation with elastics to achieve a proper occlusion. Follow-up at 2,3,4,8weeks. **Conclusion:**As the technique is non-invasive and

improves the child's comfort and compliance, it can be considered as an alternative technique in situations where appropriate.

Reg no:775

Name: Dr. AMIT DILIP KOLEKAR

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DEEMED UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL
SANGLI

Title: Effectiveness of distraction techniques on an anxiety & pain during maxillary local anesthesia

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: **BACKGROUND** The management of uncooperative behaviour of children due to dental anxiety and pain may interfere with the effective delivery of dental care and compromise the quality of treatment provided. Administration of local anesthesia is one of the most fear and anxiety inducing stimuli in pediatric dentistry hence for its management various distraction techniques have been used. This study aims to evaluate effectiveness of different distraction techniques during local anesthesia administration. **OBJECTIVE** To evaluate and compare the effectiveness of visual and audio distraction method during administration of local anesthesia. **MATERIALS AND METHODS** 21 children, aged 6 to 8 years, requiring bilateral maxillary local anesthesia and exhibiting a Frankl's negative behavior scale, will be selected. Children will be randomly divided into 2 groups using lottery method with split-mouth study design. Half children will receive visual distraction, other half will receive audio distraction during local infiltration. After a washout period of 7 days, children will receive the other distraction technique during the subsequent local infiltration. Pulse rate, will be recorded before and during administration for assessment of anxiety. Pain assessment will be conducted using FLACC scale (Face, Leg, Activity, Cry, Consolability) Wong-Baker Faces scale. Inter-group comparisons will be performed to analyse the effectiveness of the different distraction techniques. **RESULTS & CONCLUSION-** Yet to be determined. **REFERENCE** Hegde et al. Effect of vibration during local anesthesia administration on pain, anxiety and behavior of pediatric patients aged 6-11 years: A crossover split-mouth study. J Dent Anesth Pain Med 2019;19(3):143-49.

Reg no:799

Name: Dr. NIDHI SHARMA

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAGPUR

Title: Comparative evaluation of qualitative and quantitative wear of 3D printing materials and zirconia against primary teeth enamel An invitro study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: **Background/Purpose** The emphasis on aesthetics in pediatric dentistry has shifted preferences from stainless steel crowns to tooth-colored materials. Polymers are increasingly favoured over ceramics and zirconia for their reduced abrasiveness and affordability. Advances in digital

dentistry have introduced 3D printable resins like NextDent C&B and Shining 3D CB11 as suitable options for primary teeth, given their strength to withstand lower biting forces in mixed dentition. While their strength has been studied, their wear behaviour against primary teeth remains unexplored. This study compares the wear volume loss of NextDent C&B, Shining 3D CB11, and zirconia against primary teeth using a reciprocating tribometer. Objectives 1. To evaluate the wear volume loss of NextDent C&B microfilled resin, Shining3D CB11, and zirconia against primary enamel. 2. To assess the wear volume loss of opposing primary enamel against these materials. 3. To analyze wear mechanisms using microscopic imaging. Methods Extracted primary teeth were used as antagonists and samples of 3D printing materials were made into blocks and tested for wear using a reciprocating tribometer under standard conditions. The samples were pre and post scanned for evaluation of wear volumes using Geomagic software. Results Zirconia shows lower wear rates than 3D printing materials however the primary enamel worn off significantly less than zirconia. Conclusion 3D printed crowns can be an alternative aesthetic option for restoring primary teeth.

Reg no:488

Name: Dr. VIDHINA B PATIL

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Oral Health Care Model in The Era of Gen Alpha: A Cross-Sectional Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: health is wealth, a thought that runs in all minds amidst the COVID havoc. Oral cavity which is considered mirror to systemic health cannot be neglected anymore. Taming the gen alpha in right ways can help us all build stronger generations for future and thus is a call for an active methodical planning to make the population more sensitive towards oral health issues. Aim: the aim of present study was to evaluate the effectiveness of newer health education tool (storybook) in allaying dental anxiety and improving oral hygiene status. Material and method: sample of 200 patients was chosen from the department of pediatric and preventive dentistry. Phase 1: Dental fear and anxiety was analyzed using FIS in two stages on the same day of assistance Phase 2: OHIS was recorded post intervention 1 and 3 months Results: are awaited.

Reg no:442

Name: Dr. JAMKHANDI SHUBHANGI MALLAPPA

Institution: SRINIVAS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES MANGALORE

Title: Effect of Synbiotic Toothpaste on the Salivary pH and Oral Microorganisms - An In Vitro Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Synbiotic toothpaste offers a cutting-edge preventive approach in Pediatric oral care by combining probiotics and prebiotics to support a balanced oral microbiome. This innovative formulation aims to naturally enhance oral health by stabilizing salivary pH and

reducing the prevalence of pathogenic microorganisms. Unlike conventional fluoridated toothpastes, synbiotic products emphasize microbial modulation to promote sustainable and holistic oral hygiene. Evaluating their efficacy in pH stabilization and antimicrobial activity is vital to understanding their role in preventive dentistry. **AIM:** To evaluate and compare the pH modulation and antimicrobial efficacy of synbiotic toothpaste with probiotic and conventional fluoridated toothpaste formulations. **METHODOLOGY:** An in-vitro experimental study was conducted using three toothpaste formulations: Herbitus Jardin Kids Synbiotic toothpaste, Stim Probiotic toothpaste, and Pediflor Kidz fluoridated toothpaste. For pH modulation, a sample size of 20 saliva specimens was used to measure pH levels before and after exposure to the formulations over a controlled period. For antimicrobial efficacy, a sample size of 5 agar plates per group was utilized to assess the reduction in colony-forming units (CFU) of key oral pathogens, through agar diffusion and microbial culture methods. Statistical analysis was performed to determine significant differences between groups. **CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE:** This study highlights the potential of Synbiotic toothpaste as an innovative preventive tool in Pediatric oral care. By stabilizing salivary pH and reducing harmful microorganisms, it offers a natural alternative to fluoride-based products, promoting a balanced oral microbiome. The findings provide a foundation for developing safer, holistic oral care solutions and inform future clinical trials

Reg no:416

Name: Dr. GANGANAPALLI REDDY SRAVYA

Institution: NARAYANA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NELLORE

Title: Comparison of the Plaque Removal and Gingival Health Efficacy of Three Different Types of Toothbrushes: A Randomized Clinical Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Toothbrushing is the cornerstone of daily oral hygiene practices, and the design of toothbrushes plays a critical role in removing plaque and maintaining gingival health. Single-headed toothbrushes are the most commonly used. T-shaped toothbrushes have a unique head resembling a T and provide better access to hard-to-reach areas. Triple-headed toothbrushes have three brushing heads that simultaneously clean the buccal, lingual, and occlusal surfaces of the teeth. **Aim:** To compare the efficacy of three different types of toothbrushes in controlling plaque and maintaining gingival health in children. **Methodology:** A total of 63 healthy children aged 12-15 years are divided into three groups by simple randomization. Group 1: Ultra-soft single-headed, Group 2: T-shaped, Group 3: Triple-headed toothbrushes. Plaque and gingival scores are recorded using the Silness and Loe plaque index and the Loe and Silness gingival index, respectively, at baseline, 2 weeks, and 1 month. After completing the clinical examination at baseline, each participant receives instructions regarding the tooth brushing technique, handling, and manipulation of the toothbrush, followed by a hands-on demonstration on a teaching model representing the brushing technique for each toothbrush. Children are provided with a toothbrush and toothpaste to be used twice daily for 2 min using the prescribed toothbrush and toothpaste. **Results & Conclusion:** Ongoing study **Keywords:** Dental plaque, toothbrush efficacy, gingivitis.

Reg no:418

Name: Dr. SIRIVELU LAKSHMI PALLAVI

Institution: NARAYANA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NELLORE

Title: Clentistâ€™s Impact on the Dental Anxiety in 4-7 Year Old Children Undergoing Restorative Procedures: A Randomized Clinical Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: The first dental visit is a crucial event for children in order to maintain good oral health, and children often face anxiety and fear at this phase. In medical literature, clown therapy has been mentioned as a means of reducing anxiety in children, but its inclusion in dentistry is scarce. Playing with a clown is reported to have a possibility of elevating positive emotional state. Aim: To evaluate the impact of clown dentists on the anxiety levels of children during restorative dental procedures. Methodology: Systemically healthy children in the age range of 4-7 years who came for their first dental visit and those who need restorations without the requirement of local anesthesia are recruited into the study. The children are randomized into 2 groups: control and experimental. Demographic details of all the children, like age, gender, and accompanying person, are noted. For those randomized to the control group, restorative procedures are performed by an experienced pediatric dentist in traditional formal attire, and for those allotted to the experimental group, restorative procedures are performed by the same dentist in clown attire. The anxiety levels of all the children are recorded at two time points, before and after the restorative procedure, using Venhamâ€™s picture test and facial image scale. Along with these, pulse is recorded using a pulse oximeter before, during, and after the procedure. Results and Conclusion: Ongoing study. Key Words: Clown therapy, dental anxiety, restorative procedures.

Reg no:228

Name: Dr. DIGANTA RAVA

Institution: SEEMA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Knowledge, Attitude, Practices Among Dental Students & Teachers About Dental Apps for Behaviour Management in children : Institutional Based Survey

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Dental professionals working with children are particularly concerned about dental anxiety because it can make it difficult for children to seek out dental care. The dentist's most common methods for reducing a child's anxiety and terror include Tell-Show-Do modeling, positive and negative reinforcement. Addlestone's 1959 Tell-Show-Do reduces anticipatory anxiety in children by assisting them in becoming familiar with dental procedures, based on the learning concept. Smartphone apps that create virtual reality immersion have been used to guide behavior. This potential diversion strategy aids in their adjustment to the dental setting and has been shown to enable the dentist and pediatric patients to establish a strong connection. No previous studies were found in terms of understanding, disposition, and application of the dental apps among dentists. This research

attempts to evaluate and recognize how information, attitude, and practices differ from one another about the idea of dental applications that reduce anxiety. Objective: To assess knowledge, attitude and practices among dental students and teachers about various Dental Apps for behaviour management in pediatric patients. Methodology: A pre validated, pre formed questionnaire will be provided to the participants online via google form. Statistical Analysis: Data will be analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21. Result: Awaited Conclusion: This study aims to highlight the potential of dental apps in enhancing behavior management in pediatric patients emphasizing their acceptance and utility among dental students and teachers.

Reg no:226

Name: Dr. POOJA PANWAR

Institution: SEEMA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: EFFECT OF SCREEN TIME ON ORAL HEALTH IN CHILDREN: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: In today's digital age, increasing prevalence of screens and electronic devices has significantly altered the lifestyle and children's habits globally. While these technological advancements have undoubtedly brought about numerous benefits in terms of education, entertainment, and communication, concerns have also emerged regarding their potential impact on the oral, overall health and wellbeing of children. Dental caries, considered by the World Health Organization as a major public health problem globally, and the most widespread non-communicable disease, share common risk factors, such as diet, with other conditions, such as obesity. Thus, it is possible that excessive screen time may also be associated with cariogenic dietary patterns. Objectives : • To assess relationship between screen time duration and oral hygiene status in children aged 5-12 years. • To evaluate association between prolonged screen time and the prevalence of dental caries in children. • To compare oral hygiene and caries status between children with low, moderate, and high screen time. Methodology: • A n= 200 sample size of healthy and cooperative children will be selected • DMFT/deft score and OHI-S scores will be measured • A pre-validated Digital Screen Exposure Questionnaire (DSEQ) will be administered to the parents through face-to-face interviews. • Data will be collected and statistically analysed Statistical analysis: Data will be analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21. Results : Awaited Conclusion: This observational study seeks to explore the effect of screen time on oral health among children aged 5-12 years in the Rishikesh population.

Reg no:70

Name: Dr. BHAWANA KUMARI

Institution: KING GEORGE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Title: Regenerative Endodontic Therapy followed by Crown Rehabilitation for a Traumatized Tooth: A Comprehensive Approach

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Background Trauma to anterior teeth can severely compromise pulp vitality and periapical tissues. This case report describes the management of maxillary central incisors (11 and 21) with necrotic pulps and periapical lesions through REPs following the removal of a foreign body from the canal spaces. Clinical Case A 14-year-old patient presented with trauma-induced necrotic pulps and periapical lesions in teeth 11 and 21, with Periapical Index (PAI) scores of 4 and 5, respectively. After removing the foreign body, PRF was used as a scaffold for tooth 11, and a blood clot for tooth 21. Both canals were sealed with an MTA plug, followed by coronal restoration and crown rehabilitation. At 6 months, PAI scores improved to 3 for both teeth, with further healing and calcification observed at 18 months. Conclusion This case highlights the success of REPs with PRF and blood clot scaffolds, achieving periapical healing and functional restoration.

Reg no:109

Name: Dr. SUDIPTA ADHYA

Institution: HALDIA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH WEST BENGAL

Title: COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF SHAPING ABILITY OF PEDIATRIC HAND-FILE AND ROTARY-FILES SYSTEMS IN PRIMARY MOLARS BY USING CBCT –AN IN-VITRO STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: Pulpectomy preserves primary teeth, ensuring function, aesthetics, and space maintenance for permanent teeth. Root canal preparation risks procedural errors, highlighting the importance of maintaining tooth anatomy. While hand files are time-consuming, rotary systems offer flexibility, controlled memory, and consistent taper. CBCT provides precise insights into shaping abilities, enhancing pediatric endodontic treatment success and improving clinical outcomes. **Objective:** General Objective: The objective of this study is to evaluate the efficiency of different file systems for root canal shaping using Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT). Specific Objectives: To assess canal transportation and determining the centering ratio. **Materials and Methods:** The study examined 90 primary tooth root canals, divided into six groups. The study compared the shaping ability of Kedo SH hand files and five rotary systems: Kedo SG Blue, Kedo S Plus, Pro-AF Baby Gold, Kedo Nano and Pedo Flex. The radicular portions were mounted in wax, and pre-instrumentation and post instrumentation measurements were obtained using CBCT. Operative scans were taken at 2mm, 4mm, and 6mm from the apical end. **Results:** This is an ongoing clinical research with an expected time period of October 2024 –mid January 2025. **Conclusion:** This study provides valuable insights into the shaping ability of different file systems in primary molars, emphasizing the importance of selecting appropriate systems to optimize canal centering, minimize transportation, and enhance treatment outcomes in pediatric endodontics.

Reg no:110

Name: Dr. AISWARYA RAY

Institution: HALDIA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH WEST BENGAL

Title: Questionnaire Survey On Oral Hygiene, Dietary Habits, Socioeconomic Status On Dental Caries in Children Aged 5-8 Years In Pedodontics Department

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background -Dental caries remains a significant global health concern, particularly in children, as it affects their overall well-being and quality of life. It is a preventable disease caused by the interaction of dietary sugars, oral bacteria, and host factors which is further influenced by a variety of behavioural, dietary, and socio-economic elements. Objective -This study aims to assess the impact of oral hygiene practices, dietary habits, and socio-economic status on the prevalence of dental caries among children aged 5-8 years and to identify gaps in knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours regarding oral health. Materials and Methodology- A structured questionnaire survey was conducted in Haldia Town of West Bengal among caregivers of 89 children coming to the dental department. The survey assessed oral hygiene routines, frequency of sugary food consumption, parental education levels, and household income. Result -The findings revealed a strong correlation between inadequate oral hygiene practices, frequent intake of sugary snacks, and higher dental caries prevalence. Children from lower socio-economic backgrounds demonstrated higher caries rates due to limited access to dental care and less awareness of proper oral hygiene practices. The study underscores the importance of parental involvement, dietary modifications, and community-based oral health education programs to mitigate the burden of dental caries in this vulnerable age group. Conclusion -This research highlights the multifactorial nature of dental caries and emphasizes the need for targeted interventions addressing behavioural, dietary, and socio-economic factors to improve pediatric oral health outcomes.

Reg no:1216

Name: Dr. BODA RAVINDER

Institution: SVS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title: Comparative evaluation of effectiveness of different distraction techniques in management of pediatric dental anxiety during local anaesthesia administration

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Dental fear and anxiety are one of the major challenges encountered in pediatric dentistry. Administering local anaesthesia to pediatric patients proves to be the most challenging part of the dental procedures. The mere sight of needle and syringes causes psychological trauma to the child and can interfere with the behavior management of child. Non-pharmacological behaviour management techniques like tellâ€“showâ€“do, voice control, distraction, etc are used by a pediatric dentist when the child refuses to cooperate for the dental treatment. To ease the anxiety and distract them, familiar fidget toys and bubble blowers can be used. The present study will be

conducted to evaluate and compare the effectiveness of these distraction methods. OBJECTIVES: To evaluate and compare anxiety and pain by using bubble blower and fidget toys during LA administration in children aged 5 to 8 years. METHODOLOGY: The study will include 24 children aged 5-8 years who require dental procedures involving local anaesthesia administration. The children will be randomly divided into three groups: Group I: Bubble blower (n=8) Group II: Fidget toys (n=8) Group III (Control group): Without any distraction (n=8) Local anaesthesia administration for group I and II will be done by distracting the child with bubble blower and fidget toy. For control group, the local anaesthesia will be administered without any distraction. Anxiety and pulse rate will be assessed after local anaesthesia administration by Masha anxiety scale and pulse oximeter respectively. RESULTS: Ongoing study.

Reg no:286

Name: Dr. RITIKA SONI

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI VIDYA MANDIRS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
MAHARASHTRA

Title: Comparative Evaluation of 2 Commercially Available Techniques In Reversal of Soft Tissue
Local Anesthesia In Pediatric Dentistry : In-Vivo Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: BACKGROUND : Local anaesthetics, being the most commonly used drugs in dentistry are the safest and most efficient drugs for the prevention and management of preoperative pain. Addition of vasoconstrictors in local anaesthesia results in prolonged pain control. Soft tissue anaesthesia (STA) of the lips and tongue typically lasts 3 5 hours which is longer than required time for pain control after routine procedures. This unintentional prolonged duration of anaesthesia experienced as prolonged numbness in younger children results in various problems while chewing, swallowing, speech and soft tissue injuries. Children find these feelings or experiences unpleasant. OBJECTIVE : The Objective of this study is to compare 2 techniques of LA reversal without affecting duration of hard tissue anaesthesia. METHOD: A randomized double blinded control trial will be conducted on 15 children requiring single visit pulpectomy in primary mandibular molars under local anaesthesia (2% lignocaine with 1: 80,000 adrenalin). The children will be randomly allocated into 3 groups- Group I will receive Phentolamine Myselate , group II will receive low light laser therapy , while group III will be a control group. Then the reversal time for normal sensation of soft tissue, the vital signs, and the incidence of soft tissue trauma in a period of 3 5 hours after injection will be evaluated every 15 minutes. RESULTS: Ongoing study CONCLUSION: Ongoing study PRESENTER: Dr. Ritika Soni Dr. Bhushan Pustake (PG Guide) MGV's KBH Dental College, Panchavati, Nashik Maharashtra.

Reg no:332

Name: Dr. AHILYA PRAJAPATI

Institution: DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Fracture resistance of recently introduced Pedocrown : An in vitro study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: background - full coverage restorations are indicated for extensive or multisurface carious lesions in the primary dentition. Stainless steel crowns have been shown to be superior restorations for posterior primary teeth. Despite the advantages of durability, longevity, and reduced rate of recurrent caries stainless steel crowns do not meet the aesthetic demand of parents, patients and paediatric dentists. recently introduced Pedocrowns are economic aesthetic crowns made up of high strength resin. This crown is superior to other aesthetic crowns as it can be trimmed from all the directions. This crown can also be repaired using composite resins. Although parents demand more esthetic options when their children require multisurface restorations, there are no in vitro studies on the performance on Pedocrown. Aim- of this study is to determine the maximum forces required to fracture Pedocrowns and compare them to a control of preveneered stainless steel crowns. Method- the thickness of 5 Pedocrowns will be measured. The mean force required to fracture the crowns will be determined. Preveneered stainless steel crowns will be tested as a control. Results - Awaited Conclusion - Awaited

Reg no:638

Name: Dr. MAYURI KAILAS THAKARE

Institution: AJEENKYA D Y PATIL DENTAL SCHOOL LOHEGAON PUNE

Title: Evaluation of retention of self-etch, adhesive PFS and flowable composite on first permanent molar among 6-14 year children: Pilot Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Title - Evaluation of retention of self-etch and self-adhesive PFS and flowable composite on first permanent molar among 6-14 year children: A Pilot Study Introduction - Dental caries is multifactorial disease leading to an imbalance between demineralization and remineralisation process and manifested by the formation of carious lesions. Although fluorides are highly effective in preventing caries on smooth surfaces, they are not equally effective in protecting occlusal surfaces. Pit and fissures are favorable areas for bacterial colonization and since the floor of fissure is close to dentinoenamel junction, and underlying enamel thickness is less, caries can quickly progress into dentin. A novel type of resin restorative composite called self- adhering flowable composite has been introduced worldwide and studies are not done on the material which is available across the globe. Material and Methods - Beautifil Kids SA flowable composite, Prevent Seal pit and fissure sealant, applicator tips, cotton role/Rubber dam kit, light curing unit, mouth mirror, probe, tweezer. Study duration - 3 months Inclusion Criteria - 1. Children aged 6-14 years 2. Children with completely erupted first permanent molar 3. Children with deep pit and fissures 4. Children without any teeth hypoplasia Exclusion Criteria - 1. Children with developmental anomalies of teeth 2. Children with deep pit and fissure caries and requires class2, class 3, class 4, class 5 cavities. 3. Children without assent and consent from parents Assessment - Feigal criteria Results - Awaited

Reg no:1215

Name: Dr. GOPIKA DONTALA

Institution: SVS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title: Comparative evaluation of effectiveness of aromatherapy and music distraction in reducing pediatric dental anxiety

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Dental anxiety has been identified as a major problem in children and is considered an obstacle in rendering quality dental care. In pediatric dental setup, needles, drilling sounds, smells of cut dentin are usually anxiety provocation factors. To counteract the factors like sounds and smell, audio distraction and aromatherapy can be employed in which patient listens to music and experiences pleasant aroma during the dental procedure. Literature review has shown that very few studies have used jasmine oil for aromatherapy in pediatric dentistry. The present study aims to compare the anxiolytic effect of Jasmine aromatherapy with music distraction in pediatric dental patients. **OBJECTIVES:** To compare and evaluate efficacy of aromatherapy using jasmine essential oil with and without music distraction in management of anxious pediatric dental patients. **METHODOLOGY:** The study will include 24 children aged 6-9 years requiring dental treatments involving local anaesthesia administration. These children will be randomly divided into three groups. **Group I:** Aromatherapy with music distraction (n=8) **Group II:** Aromatherapy without music distraction (n=8) **Group III (Control group):** Without aromatherapy and music distraction (n=8) Dental procedures for the children in group I and II will be performed in an environment prepared for aromatherapy using electric essential oil diffuser with and without music. For control group, the procedures will be performed in regular dental environment. Anxiety and pulse rate will be assessed before and after dental procedures by facial image scale and pulse oximeter respectively. **RESULTS:** Ongoing study.

Reg no:1241

Name: Dr. BHARGAVI KADAM

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL HYDERABAD

Title: Evaluation of bioactive properties of MTA, Biodentine and a resin-modified calcium silicate as pulpotomy agents in primary mandibular second molars.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: **Background:** Pulpotomy is the most frequently performed vital pulp therapy in paediatric dentistry to preserve the vitality of primary teeth. The search for newer pulp therapy materials is ongoing especially in the field of dental science. Two such materials which have shown significant potential for regeneration are mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) and Biodentine (BD). Most recently, a new dual-cured resin modified calcium silicate-based material under the name of Theracal PT (ThPT, Bisco Inc) has been introduced. According to its manufacturer, it is primarily indicated for pulpotomies and can also be used for indirect and direct pulp capping. **Aim:** To compare the clinical

and radiographic success of pulpotomy in primary mandibular second molars using TheraCal PT, MTA and Biodentine at 3, 6 and 9 months. Materials & Methodology: Forty-Five patients of age 6-9 years having carious primary mandibular 2nd molar involving only coronal pulp were selected based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. They were randomly allocated into 3 study groups based on pulpotomy medicament used: Group A- MTA (15), Group B- Biodentine (15) and Group C- TheraCal PT (15). Caries was excavated under local anaesthesia; hemostasis was achieved after removal of coronal pulp using spoon excavator and capped with MTA or Biodentine or TheraCal PT according to the groups. Clinical and radiographic follow-ups were performed by a blinded calibrated evaluator after 3,6 and 9 months. Result & Observations: Results are subjected to statistical evaluation.

Reg no:1104

Name: Dr. RAYELLA HIMABINDU

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL HYDERABAD

Title: Comparative evaluation of compressive strengths of smart bioactive restorative materials in primary molars.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: There are wide variety of direct aesthetic restorative materials including resin composite, glass ionomer, resin modified glass ionomer and recently bioactive restorative. Bioactiva is a bioactive composite with ionic resin matrix aiming to enhance both resilience and physical properties like compressive strength. The ideal dental material should have high flexural and compressive strength to withstand permanent deformations. The aim of this study is to evaluate and compare the compressive strength of two bioactive glass ionomers and a bioactive composite used as restorative materials in primary molars. Aim: To evaluate and compare the compressive strength of two bioactive glass ionomers and a bioactive composite used as restorative materials in primary molars. Materials & Methodology: 30 freshly extracted primary molar teeth were collected and randomly divided into 3 groups (Equia Forte, Riva Light Cure, Activa Kids BioActive respectively). In all the groups I, II, III Class I cavities were prepared on the occlusal surface upto a depth of 0.3 - 0.5mm into dentine from DEJ. Then the teeth were restored with Equia Forte, Riva Light Cure, Activa Kids BioActive respectively. Following restorations, the tooth samples were subjected to compressive strength testing using Universal Testing Machine (Instron) where the force was introduced on the long axis. Result & Observations: Results are subjected to statistical evaluation.

Reg no:610

Name: Dr. SUPRIYA SOLANKE

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title: Comparison of Microleakage of Different Silver Diamine Fluoride (SDF) Formulations with RMGIC Restoration on human Teeth using Stereomicroscopy.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Silver Diamine Fluoride is used to desensitise hypersensitive teeth, remineralize hypomineralized teeth, stop early childhood caries, arrest root caries, stop secondary caries. Recent studies have started the use of this material followed by restorations. But studies haven't compared the microleakage and potential of secondary caries. Also, recently a new gel-based formulation has been launched in the market which could be a better material due to its ease of application. **OBJECTIVE:** To assess & compare the microleakage of silver diamine fluoride solutions, silver diamine fluoride gel and silver diamine fluoride + potassium iodide solutions with restoration using stereomicroscope in human extracted teeth. **METHODOLOGY:** This is an in-vitro study included 60 extracted human premolar teeth, divided into 4 groups of 15 each: Group I -SDF solution (Fagamin), Group II - SDF solution (e-SDF), Group III - SDF gel (KEDO), Group IV - SDF+KI (KEDO). Class IV cavity preparation done, SDF applied and restored with RMGIC. Thermocycling, methylene blue dye penetration, longitudinal (bucco-lingual) sectioning done followed by evaluation under stereomicroscope. **RESULT:** Level of dye penetration at enamel and dentinal margins were evaluated using stereomicroscope and there is statistically significant difference in all the four groups at enamel and dentinal margins with p value of < 0.00001 and < 0.00001 respectively. Chi-square test used for statistical analysis. **CONCLUSION:** Group III (SDF gel kedo) had least microleakage followed by Group I (Fagamin) followed by group II (e-SDF) and group IV (SDF+KI).

Reg no:671

Name: Dr. PRIYA VERMA

Institution: RISHIRAJ COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: An Assessment of Paternal Knowledge,Awareness and Perception about Early Childhood Caries in age group 3 to 6 years

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: An Assessment of Paternal knowledge,Awareness & Perception about Early Childhood Caries in age group 3 to 6 years **AIM:-**To assess knowledge and awareness among the paternal(Father) about the Early childhood caries(ECC) in child. **OBJECTIVE:-**1) To assess the Father's knowledge and awareness regarding oral health 2)To assess the awareness extent of early childhood caries among the preschool children 3)To find the relationship between father's knowledge and awareness early childhood caries among their children **MATERIALS AND METHODS:-**Present cross-sectional study was conducted. A total of 100 father of children aged 3 to 6 years were examined from department of Pediatric and Preventive dentistry Bhopal. A written consent was obtained from the father's of the children participating in the study. A questionnaire was given to all the father's, they are asked to fill questionnaire based on their knowledge and awareness. **RESULT:-** Results were collected, compiled, tabulated and statistically analysed by using SPSS software. **CONCLUSION:-** Father's have limited knowledge about etiology, clinical features and treatment of early childhood caries, So more informative session and education programmes required should be incorporated for health awareness

Reg no:977

Name: Dr. LAXMI NARAYAN DARMODE

Institution: SARASWATI DHANWANTRI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PARBHANI
MAHARASHTRA

Title: Effect Of Screen Time On Overall Behaviour Of Children: A Questionnaire Based Survey

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Technology is developing in society at a rapid rate, children are now being exposed to it earlier in life. The use of cellphones and tablets is being introduced to infants as early as six months of age. Children utilize screen time to satisfy their play demands and for entertainment rather than using toys that are appropriate for their age. When the child is angry or they are unable to care for them, some parents utilize screen time as a diversion and/or a way to relieve their own demands. This may result in less engagement between parents and children, which could hinder the child's behaviour, social skills, overall health and cognitive development. **AIM:** To evaluate the effects of screen time on behaviour of children, which could provide scientific grounds to the control of digital screen time. **METHODOLOGY:** The study was conducted in the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. A sample size of 200 children aged 0-14 years were selected using a parental questionnaire. All parents gave verbal consent and the consent procedure was approved by the Institutional Ethical Committee/Institutional Review Board. The questionnaire included general information and the overall changes in behaviour of children due to the use of screen media. **RESULT:** Data was collected and sent for statistical analysis. Results of the same are awaited. **CONCLUSION:** Conclusion will be formulated after obtaining the results of the study. **KEY WORDS:** Behaviour, screen time, children

Reg no:1130

Name: Dr. ARUNKUMAR S

Institution: SRI SIDDHARTHA DENTAL COLLGE TUMKUR

Title: AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF PARENTS TOWARDS PEDIATRIC DENTAL
PRACTICE AND PROCEDURES IN TUMKUR -A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: **ABSTRACT:** Primary teeth, which are often undervalued by parents . However, primary teeth play critical roles in a child's development, including aiding in speech, maintaining space for permanent teeth, and fostering good oral hygiene habits. Understanding parents' awareness of the importance of primary teeth and their role in a child's overall health. Examining how parents approach the management of symptomatic primary teeth, such as whether they seek professional care or ignore the issue due to the misconception that these teeth will naturally exfoliate. Measuring the willingness of parents to adopt preventive dental measures like sealants, and routine dental check-ups for their children. **Materials and methods:** A questionnaire was distributed to parents of children aged 5-12 years. Out of these, 135 completed questionnaires were deemed valid and included in the final

analysis. The responses were organized and entered into an Excel sheet for data collection. The IBM SPSS 22.0 software was employed to analyze the data. Results : More than two-third of the participating parents felt that primary teeth were important but only were aware about the treatment modalities available to save a decayed primary tooth. Most parents reported that they were aware that decay in primary teeth can be prevented. Conclusion: From the results of the study, it was apparent that awareness and knowledge among parents regarding regular dental visits and importance of accepting preventive dental procedures at an early age is limited. Improvement of knowledge in this regard is of utmost importance for long term maintenance and improvement of healthy dentition for children.

Reg no:1095

Name: Dr. PRERNA MISHRA

Institution: PEOPLES COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Gamifying of oral health education by jigsaw puzzle and flash cards to improve knowledge, attitude and practice in school children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction Oral health education is essential for improving knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) to prevent dental diseases in children. Interactive tools like games may enhance engagement and learning. This study compares the effectiveness of a custom-designed Smile Fit Adventure jigsaw puzzle versus flashcards, alongside oral health talk, in improving oral health awareness and clinical outcomes. Aim To evaluate and compare the impact of Smile Fit Adventure jigsaw puzzle and flashcards on oral health KAP and clinical indices among children aged 6-10 years. Methodology This randomized controlled trial involving 120 school going children of age 8-12 years will be divided into three groups: Group A: oral health talk along with puzzle games (40 children) Group B: oral health talks along with flashcards. (40 children) Group C: oral health talk.(40 children) Baseline assessment will include a pre-test KAP questionnaire, Oral Hygiene Index-Simplified (OHI-S) to measure plaque, and DMFT index for caries status. All the groups will receive standardized oral health education through their respective tools. After 3 weeks, the same parameters will be reassessed using the post-test KAP questionnaire and clinical indices. Results and conclusions Obtained data will be statistically analyzed following which results and conclusion will be drawn.

Reg no:194

Name: Dr. PRACHI DESHMUKH

Institution: DASWANI DENTAL COLLEGE KOTA

Title: Case report: Management of Odontogenic Keratocyst in 10 year old child.

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Odontogenic keratocyst is a frequently developing odontogenic cyst that accounts for 10-14% of all jaw cysts. They are commonly reported as radiographic findings with a painless swelling in the jaw that slowly enlarges. Odontogenic cysts have low prevalence in children. The odontogenic keratocyst is regarded as an aggressive lesion due to its characteristic high tendency to recur, and to invade adjacent tissues. This case report presents a successful management of a odontogenic keratocyst that was associated with a left maxillary posterior region in a 10 years old patient came with a swelling for which biopsy was done. The procedure used for the management was extraction of associated tooth and enucleation of cystic lesion with delivered obturator appliance in cystic space. The follow-up evaluation showed complete healing of the cystic lesion, and movement of the unerupted teeth in associated region to its desired path of eruption.

Reg no:1153

Name: Dr. B.SINDHU

Institution: SRI SAI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY VIKARABAD

Title: Tech-Savvy Teeth: Enhancing Pediatric Caries Risk Awareness and Oral Health Knowledge Through Digital Tools

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Tech-Savvy Teeth: Enhancing Pediatric Caries Risk Awareness and Oral Health Knowledge Through Digital Tools **Background:** Caries risk assessment is an essential component of preventive dentistry, allowing for personalized care based on an individual's likelihood of developing dental caries. The use of digital tools, such as the Cariogram app, has gained attention as a potential method for improving understanding of caries risk and enhancing dental knowledge among patients.

Objective: The primary objective of this study is to assess the impact of the Cariogram app on improving pediatric patients understanding of dental caries risk and their oral health behaviors.

Methods: A pre- and post-intervention questionnaire is being given to pediatric patients (ages 8-12) before and after they used the Cariogram app. The questionnaire consists of questions focused on understanding dental caries, knowledge of risk factors, and attitudes towards dental hygiene and caries prevention. In addition to assessing knowledge, the study also measured behavioral outcomes. The pre-intervention questionnaire establishes baseline knowledge and practices, while the post-intervention questionnaire will assess any changes after participants used the app. **Results:** Yet to be obtained **Conclusion:** Conclusion will be drawn once results are obtained

Reg no:1059

Name: Dr. DEVIPRIYA VEGESNA

Institution: SRI SAI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY VIKARABAD

Title: 'Fluoride or Not? Parental Views on Fluoridated and Non Fluoridated Toothpastes for Children'

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: "Fluoride or Not? Parental Views on Fluoridated and Non-Fluoridated Toothpastes for Children" **Background:** Dental health in children is a significant concern for parents and healthcare providers worldwide. Fluoridated toothpaste is widely recommended for cavity prevention, but debates about its safety, particularly for young children, have led some parents to consider non-fluoridated alternatives. Understanding parental perceptions of fluoridated and non-fluoridated toothpastes is crucial for guiding effective public health strategies and ensuring informed decision-making about children's oral care. **Objective:** The objective of the study is to explore parents' knowledge, attitudes, and preferences regarding the use of fluoridated and non-fluoridated toothpastes for their children. **Methodology:** A cross-sectional questionnaire survey is being conducted among parents of children aged 1 to 12 years. The survey will assess factors such as familiarity with fluoride, knowledge towards its benefits and risks, attitude and preferences in toothpaste selection, and the impact of healthcare recommendations. The data is being collected through a paper-based questionnaire distributed to a diverse group of parents, ensuring varied socioeconomic backgrounds and geographic locations. Descriptive and inferential statistical methods will be used to analyze the responses. **Results:** Yet to be obtained. **Conclusion:** Conclusion will be drawn once results are obtained.

Reg no:1085

Name: Dr. PATLOLLA NAGALAXMI

Institution: SRI SAI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY VIKARABAD

Title: PARENTAL ASSESSMENT OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES USING MAAC CHART

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: **BACKGROUND/PURPOSE:** Early childhood caries is a widespread condition that impacts the oral health of young children. Parental awareness and early detection are critical for effective prevention and management. This paper describes a novel and simple, tool called "MAAC charts" providing guidance on early signs of Early childhood caries (ECC) for health professionals, parents and caretakers. **OBJECTIVE:** The aim of the study is to assess parental awareness, knowledge and practices regarding early childhood caries and evaluate their ability to identify early signs of ECC using MAAC chart, with a goal of improving early diagnosis and prevention strategies. **METHODOLOGY:** A survey will be conducted with parents of children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years. Parents will be given a questionnaire and will be instructed to fill it out to the best of their ability. The questionnaire consists of questions regarding parental knowledge about ECC, awareness, recognition of ECC stages using MAAC chart. **RESULTS:** Yet to be obtained. **CONCLUSION:** Conclusion will be drawn once results are obtained.

Reg no:1116

Name: Dr. G SAI SRIVARNA

Institution: SRISAI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY

Title: PARENTS KNOWLEDGE ON CHILD'S DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES AND SELF-CORRECTING DENTAL ANOMALIES IN PREPRIMARY AND PRIMARY AGE

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: BACKGROUND/PURPOSE: Early childhood development is a critical phase in a child's life including physical, cognitive and social milestones that shape future growth. Parents play an important role in recognizing and addressing concerns. However, there is a gap in understanding the importance of developmental milestones and self-correcting dental anomalies and parents might not know what is considered "normal" development. OBJECTIVE: The objective of this study is to assess parents' knowledge and awareness of developmental milestones in children, as well as their understanding of self-correcting anomalies that may arise during their growing phase. The study aims to identify factors influencing parents' perception and how confident are they in identifying typical and atypical developmental patterns. METHODS: A cross-sectional questionnaire survey is being conducted among parents of children aged 0-10yrs. The survey will assess parents' knowledge and their ability to identify normal developmental milestones and self-correcting anomalies in children. The data is being collected through a questionnaire printed format distributed among the parents. The results will be analysed using descriptive and statistical methods. RESULTS: Yet to be obtained. CONCLUSION: Conclusion will be obtained once the results will be obtained.

Reg no:1056

Name: Dr. DR KONDREDDY PRABHANJANA SREE

Institution: SRI SAI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY VIKARABAD

Title: Mouth Wars: Retractors, Props, and Mirrors"Who Wins the Battle of Comfort?

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: PURPOSE/BACKGROUND: In paediatric dentistry, maintaining isolation of the operating field is especially important and requires proper care and attention. This is primarily due to the increased risk of soft tissue injuries caused by the unpredictable movements of paediatric patients. Recent innovations in paediatric dentistry aim to enhance patient comfort, simplify procedures, and improve overall efficiency. OBJECTIVE: The aim of the study is to compare three isolation methods(New isolation tool, Mouth prop with tongue retractor and mouth mirror). The objectives are to compare patient acceptability and evaluate the ease of access for the operator. METHODS: The present study involves children aged 6-10 years, who were randomly divided into three groups: Group 1 a new intraoral cheek and lip retractor tool, Group 2 a mouth prop with a tongue retractor, and Group 3 a traditional mouth mirror. A structured questionnaire is provided to the operators to assess the ease of use of the isolation methods, while patient comfort is also evaluated during various dental procedures. RESULTS: Yet to be obtained. CONCLUSION: Conclusion will be drawn once results are obtained.

Reg no:327

Name: Dr. ADRIJ DATTA

Institution: SDM COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: MINIMALISTIC MARVELS: FEA insights on Crownlays for Post-Endodontic Reinforcement In Primary Molars.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Post-endodontic rehabilitation of primary molars is a nuanced endeavor due to structural compromise arising from the excavation of carious dental tissues, pulpal extirpation, and diminutive dimensions of primary teeth. Crownlays, an avant-garde amalgamation of crowns and onlays, epitomize a paradigm shift in restorative dentistry. Harmonizing durability and reinforcing tooth integrity with the ethos of minimally invasive preparation, these restorations mitigate fracture susceptibility and prolong restoration durability. Evaluating the interplay of cuspal deflection, flexural strength and elucidating the biomechanical prowess of Crownlays through FEA helps in reinstating structural harmony to endodontically treated primary molars. **Objective:** To evaluate the cuspal deflection and flexural strength of composite crownlay using finite element analysis. **Methodology:** A 3D finite element analysis (FEA) model was built using CBCT scanning of a deciduous mandibular molar. An access cavity having an elliptic shape with 6 mm width, 4 mm height, and 2 mm depth with a wall taper angle of 5 degrees was prepared. The root canals were obturated with Zinc Oxide Eugenol, and post-endodontic composite buildup was done by FEA geometric simulation. Crown preparation was done with 1mm reduction on all sides and 1mm marginal sidewalk having 4 degree taper angle. Margins were placed at 3 mm from the occlusal surface and subjected to an applied load of 330 N, which was tested with three angulations vertical, laterally, and obliquely (45 degree). The results were analysed to formulate interpretations and draw out conclusions. **Results & Conclusion:** The study is under-process and results of the study are awaited.

Reg no:810

Name: Dr. MARUMAMULA. SAI SRUJANA

Institution: SIBAR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES GUNTUR

Title: Comparison of the efficacy of pre-administered sweet tasting solutions in alleviating pain associated with dental injections in children.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: ABSTRACT Purpose: Reducing or alleviating pain perception during local anaesthetic administration is a significant challenge in pediatric dentistry as it has profound influence on fear and anxiety related behaviour management. Various techniques have been researched to reduce the pain and distress associated with dental injections, ranging from localized methods to distraction techniques. Studies suggest that sweet-flavoured solutions may alleviate pain by triggering a hedonic response that activates endogenous opioids, delaying pain perception. Hence this study aimed to compare the analgesic effects of 30% sucrose and 30% xylitol solutions when administered prior to

dental injections. Objective: To compare the efficacy of pre-administered sweet tasting solutions in alleviating pain associated with dental injections in children. Methodology: On obtaining informed consent, 30 children requiring mandibular nerve block will be selected and randomly allocated to sucrose or xylitol groups. 30% sucrose or 30% xylitol solution will be given and the patient will be asked to hold the solution in the mouth for 2 minutes and spit. Video will be recorded during LA administration to assess FLACC scale (Face, Legs, Activity, Cry, and Consolability). Patient's self-evaluation on pain intensity will be obtained with Daves Hand Gesture scale. Results: The results thus obtained will be tabulated and subjected to statistical analysis.

Reg no:360

Name: Dr. A.ANJALI KEERTHANA

Institution: NARAYANA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NELLORE

Title: Evaluation of efficiency of oral shot blocker (modified) vs conventional needle technique during local anesthesia infiltration: A randomized control trial.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Abstract Background: Local anesthesia (LA) administration is a commonly performed procedure in Paediatric dentistry that commonly induces fear and pain in children. Therefore, to enhance patient acceptability, it is necessary to implement additional techniques that are both feasible and easy to administer LA to children. Objective: To evaluate the impact of the modified oral shot blocker and the traditional needle prick method on the pain and anxiety levels of children during LA administration. Methods: Sixty children in the age range of 6-12 years who require LA are included in the study. In group 1 (Conventional), topical anesthetic gel is applied for one minute to the dried mucosa immediately and LA infiltration is delivered within 5 minutes. For the second group (Experimental), after applying topical anesthesia gel, infiltration is administered using modified oral shot blocker. Infiltration injections are performed by a single pediatric dentist in all the children. Pain and anxiety levels during LA administration are recorded using Memoji pain scale and RMS-PS scale. Results and Conclusions Ongoing study. Keywords: Infiltration, Oral shot blocker, Pain assessment, Pressure principle, local anesthesia

Reg no:679

Name: Dr. OSHIN PRAGYA LEPCHA

Institution: CHRISTIAN DENTAL COLLEGE LUDHIANA

Title: Cross-Sectional Study Comparing Two Different Caries Risk Assessment Tools.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Dental caries is a prevalent chronic disease in children worldwide, necessitating accurate assessment tools for effective management. Caries Risk Assessment Tools (CRATs) enable early diagnosis, intervention, and personalized treatment by targeting biological and

environmental risk factors. There are many different kinds of CRATs that are available, and they can be either manual or software-based. Some of the manual based models are: CAMBRA (Caries Management by Risk Assessment), American Dental Association (ADA), AAPD Caries Risk Assessment Tool etc. Some software based CRATs are: DentRisk, PreVise and Cariogram to name a few. For this study, CAMBRA 123 and ADA were taken. The CAMBRA123 and ADA are two well-known questionnaire-based models for assessing caries risk. The CAMBRA123 and ADA system has CRA form for two age ranges: (1) ages 0-6 years and (2) 6 years through adult. For this study age range of 0-6 was taken. Objective: This cross-sectional study aims to compare CAMBRA123 and the ADA Caries Risk Assessment based on: efficiency and time required to conduct. Methods, Materials and Analytical procedure: A total sample of 60 children was estimated. Age criteria of 4-6 years were included in the study and they were assessed using both tools. The scores were calculated and depending on the scores the individual were categorised in: Low, moderate, high and very high for CAMBRA123 and; Low, moderate or high for ADA. Results: All the data collected will be tabulated and then compared and statistically analysed.

Reg no:425

Name: Dr. JASVEEN NIJJAR

Institution: CHRISTIAN DENTAL COLLEGE LUDHIANA

Title: Comparing the Accuracy of Artificial Intelligence-Based Cephalometric Tracing Software and Manual Cephalometric Tracing

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Cephalometry is a diagnostic tool used to measure craniofacial structures and is essential for assessing skeletal and dental relationships. Traditional cephalometric tracing is done manually and provides accurate analysis, though it is subject to human variability and interpretation differences. AI-based solutions can automate landmark detection, potentially reducing human error. This research sought to determine if AI could provide a reliable and efficient alternative to manual cephalometric analysis, potentially enhancing clinical practice. The recent incorporation of AI into dental imaging offers automated landmark detection, potentially improving accuracy and efficiency. Objective: The objective of this study was to compare the accuracy and time efficiency of AI- based cephalometric tracing software, digital manual cephalometric tracing and manual hand-tracing. Lateral cephalometric radiographs for this retrospective study were randomly selected. Image analysis: Group A: Artificial Intelligence- based fully automated tracing Group B: Digital manual cephalometric tracing Group C: Manual hand - tracing All lateral cephalometric radiographs were evaluated manually. Landmark identification was carried out manually on digital cephalometric radiographs using a mouse-driven cursor. All the manual landmarks were identified by single operator. Cephalometric measurements were done based on these manually identified landmarks by the software. These same lateral cephalometric radiographs were then evaluated using artificial intelligence-based fully automated tracing. Manual hand-tracing was done using acetate tracing paper, lead pencil and measurements recorded using millimeter ruler and protractor. The time taken by the three different groups was recorded using timer. All the data will be recorded, tabulated and then compared and results will be statistically analyzed.

Reg no:135

Name: Dr. GAURI SHINGI

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Scrutinizing Sterilization: Unveiling of the True Impact on Titanium Nitride Coated Crowns

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: The Stainless steel crowns are routinely used in pediatric dentistry. These crowns are usually selected after tooth preparation by a trial and error method. During this trial procedure, tried-in crowns get contaminated with oral fluids. Hence these tried-in crowns warrant sterilization before reuse. Whatever sterilization or disinfection method is used, should not alter the material composition and must be effective. Objective: Aim of the study is to evaluate the effect of different methods of sterilization and various cycles of autoclaving on the colour, dimensional stability and physical properties of preformed, pretrimmed and precontoured Titanium Nitride coated crowns and compare them with stainless steel crowns. Method: Sample size: 32 (experimental) + 32 (control) The Titanium Nitride coated preformed crowns(experimental) and Stainless steel preformed crowns(control) will be divided into 4 groups each having 8 crowns respectively G1: no disinfection application or sterilization G2: fast sterilization with steam autoclaving at 134°C, 30 psi pressure for 4 min G3: slow sterilization with steam autoclaving at 121°C, 15 psi pressure for 20 min G4: chemical disinfection at room temperature for 15 min using Ultrasonication bath containing Korsolex plus Mesial surfaces of the crowns will be studied under stereomicroscope after each cycle Scoring after each cycle shall be done as per Wickersham's Criteria Results: Study is ongoing Conclusion: This study would provide an insight into the number of sterilization cycles after which the preformed Titanium Nitride coated crowns can be rendered usable.

Reg no:745

Name: Dr. SHYAM KARTIK SHUKLA

Institution: RKDF DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE MADHYAPRADESH

Title: knowledge, attitude and practices of parent's on children's oral health in bhopal india

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Knowledge , Attitude, and Practices of Parents on children's oral health in Bhopal India
Abstract -Need of study:Parents knowledge and attitude have a very important role in the maintenance of young children's oral health. Aim of study- The purpose of this study was to assess the knowledge, attitude, and practices of parents toward their children's oral health. Materials and Methods: A total of 200 parents participated in the study. Data were collected using a self-administered questionnaire addressing various aspects of knowledge and attitude of parents toward oral health. Results- Majority (75%) of the parents had low knowledge regarding the importance of using fluoridated toothpaste. Only 33% of parents were aware that nighttime bottle feeding can cause dental caries. Conclusion: The level of awareness among parents is relatively low, and there is a need to create more awareness about the knowledge and importance of deciduous teeth, regular dental

visits among the society, and implementation of oral health awareness programs for parents.

Keywords: Attitude, knowledge, oral health, practices among parents are relatively low, and there is a need to create more awareness about the knowledge and importance of deciduous teeth, regular dental visits among the society, and implementation of oral health awareness programs for parents. Keywords: Attitude, knowledge, oral health, practice

Reg no:146

Name: Dr. ARCHITA BARVE

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Sharper Vision, Better Diagnosis

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: The use of mouth mirror in dentistry dates back to the mid-90s and since then its widespread adoption as a diagnostic tool has revolutionized dentistry. But as we are marching forward in the era of modern, technologically driven dentistry, there exists a variety of advancements for detection of caries. Early and accurate diagnosis of dental caries is essential to prevent disease progression and to provide non-invasive dental care. The usage of dental loupes has become a common practice for surgical purposes, but it is less explored for the purpose of diagnosis in pediatric dentistry. This study aims to revisit the old idea of diagnosis with the use of loupes while examination and detecting caries, as it aims to enhance visualization, improves the accuracy and precision, thus improving the quality of diagnosis and treatment. Aim: To compare the effectiveness of visual examination and vision under low magnification in detection of caries in children aged 7-12 years. Methodology: 159 children aged 7-12 years in which first permanent molars have been erupted will be divided into visual method group and loupe method group. Patients first permanent molars will be assessed visually by naked eye with the help of mouth mirror only. Later they will be assessed under dental loupes. The criteria used to describe the findings will be based on Universal Visual Scoring System for occlusal caries (UniViSS) classification. Results: Ongoing study Conclusion: Ongoing study

Reg no:817

Name: Dr. JINNAPU POOJA

Institution: SIBAR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES GUNTUR

Title: Prevalence of malocclusion and its association with time of breast feeding and/or deleterial habits in children.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Malocclusion is common in children during the mixed dentition phase which is a crucial period for oral development. If undiagnosed, it can cause functional, aesthetic and psychological issues in children. Inherited traits like jaw or tooth size may predispose children to

malocclusion. Environmental factors, including feeding patterns (breastfeeding or bottle-feeding) and habits like thumb-sucking or pacifier use, also influence dental alignment. Early identification of these factors is the key for prevention and management of malocclusion. This study assesses the prevalence of malocclusion and its association with heredity, feeding patterns and oral habits.

METHODOLOGY: A total of 160 Children without any gender discrimination, aged between 6-12 years attending various schools in Guntur city will be included for the study. Examination of the oral cavity was performed to recognize the malocclusion through direct visual inspection, using disposable wooden spatulas. Later after obtaining the parental consent, data is collected regarding family history of malocclusion, feeding practices and non-nutritive oral habits through questionnaire.

Reg no:478

Name: Dr. JAGADHEESWARI R

Institution: SRI RAMACHANDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Colour Stability of Pediatric Dental Restorative Materials After Exposure To Antihistamines- An Invitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background White teeth with proper alignment and contours set the standard for beauty in today's civilised and beauty-conscious society. It is challenging for dental professionals to maintain the aesthetics of restorative materials when exposed to the dynamic environment of the oral cavity. Colour stability is the most desirable property of materials used for aesthetic restoration. This study investigates the discolouration caused by antihistamines and helps in selecting the most appropriate restorative materials. Objective To evaluate and compare the colour stability of two restorative materials used in primary teeth after exposure to antihistamines. Method Specimen preparation From two restorative materials, a total of 30 specimens were prepared. Each group was further divided into three subgroups, each comprising of 5 samples. Baseline values were evaluated using CM-5 spectrophotometer. Specimen immersion Samples of each group were subdivided into three subgroups of 5 specimens each and were immersed separately in two antihistamine solutions and control for 1 hour a day for 7 days. Colour stability estimation The specimen's colour was tested before exposure (baseline) and after exposure using CM-5 spectrophotometer. The color difference (ΔE) was calculated for each specimen. Plan for analysis Statistical analysis will be done using IBM SPSS software (Version 20.0). Results and Conclusion The study is currently ongoing. Conclusion will be drawn upon completion and full data analysis.

Reg no:1065

Name: Dr. A. DILIP KRISHNA

Institution: NARAYANA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NELLORE

Title: Comparative evaluation of game-based intervention (Hidden word vs Hidden object) in reducing fear during local anaesthesia administration in children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Introduction: Distraction is a technique used to divert a child's attention from unpleasant dental procedures. Cognitive processing differs between tasks such as finding hidden objects and decoding hidden text. The findings from this study could provide valuable insights into how our visual systems adapt to different types of visual puzzles and how strategies like squinting might help reduce children's fear and anxiety related to needle pricks. **Objective:** This study compares two distinct procedures that engage different aspects of visual cognition: locating hidden object embedded in an image by squinting and identifying hidden word in a puzzle. **Materials and Methods:** Fifty children aged 6 to 9 years will be divided into two groups. In Group 1, the children will identify a hidden word camouflaged in a pattern on a tablet screen attached to the dental chair. In Group 2, the children will identify a hidden object by squinting at an image on a tablet. Both tasks will be performed before the administration of local anesthesia. Anxiety will be measured using heart rate at three points: before, during, and after the procedure. Subjective anxiety will be assessed using the Raghavendra, Madhuri, and Sujata (RMS) Pictorial Scale, and pain will be measured using the Wong-Baker Faces Pain Scale (WBFPS). Data will be analyzed using Kruskal-Wallis and Wilcoxon signed-rank tests. **Results and Conclusion:** Ongoing study. **Keywords:** distraction, behavior guidance, children, dental anxiety, dental fear, camouflage, visual processing, cognition.

Reg no:637

Name: Dr. RICHA BHARTI

Institution: MITHILA MINORITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BIHAR

Title: CLEFT LIP AND PALATE: NAM THERAPY

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Cleft lip and palate are a common congenital orofacial anomaly that causes different degree of deformity in the maxilla, lip and nose with a prevalence of 0.45 per 1000 live birth. The first step in the management of this deformity is to reduce the cleft size and alleviate the presurgical tissue tension by taking advantage of maternal estrogen. The procedures performed for this purpose are presurgical infant orthopaedics (PSIO). One of the PSIO modifications, nasoalveolar molding therapy consists of a nasal stent attached to an acrylic molding plate especially prepared for the infant. NAM therapy approximate alveolar segments by the outward rotation of a smaller segment and the medial rotation of a greater segment. Thus, alveolar cleft size is reduced. Here, I present a case of cleft lip and palate in which I have done NAM therapy to reduce the alveolar cleft size.

Reg no:377

Name: Dr. DIVYA SANJAYKUMAR SHINDE

Institution: K.M. SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Parents on Sugar consumption in Children with and without Early Childhood Caries: A Cross-sectional Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Purpose : Sugar is the arch criminal of dental caries and is a common part of many children's daily diets. Unfortunately, many parents are unaware of this and inadvertently promote unhealthy eating habits for their children. This study aims to evaluate parents' knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding their children's sugar consumption in eating habits and to provide valuable education on fostering healthier dietary choices. Objectives: 1. To evaluate and compare knowledge, attitude and practice of parents on sugar consumption in Children with and without Early Childhood Caries. 2. To evaluate co-relation between the eating habits of children with their DMFT score and sweet score. Methods and Analytical procedure: It is A Cross-sectional study. A total of 200 participants were assigned into 2 groups - Group A: Children without ECC, Group B: Children with ECC. The questionnaire was validated by subject experts from the speciality of pediatric dentistry. Reliability of the questions was assessed by grouping similar questions and calculating the Cronbach's value (0.375). Parents of the participants were given a questionnaire to fill to evaluate their knowledge, attitude and practice on the sugar consumption in daily diet of their children. A 24-hrs recall diet chart was asked to fill to calculate the sweet score. All the parents were given a prepared pamphlet and were explained about good and bad food habits for their child's oral and overall health. Evaluation of the data was done using student t-test and Chi-square test. Results : The results are yet to come.

Reg no:394

Name: Dr. HAPPY PACHANI

Institution: K M SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: Effect of Metabolic Control on Growth and Dental Maturation in Insulin Dependent Type I Diabetes Mellitus Children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) patients with poor glycaemic control are eventually affected by growth and development due to changes in hypothalamic-pituitary-growth hormone axis. Growth parameters, dental age to chronological age variations have reported with poorly controlled and long-standing T2DM. Objectives: To evaluate the effect of metabolic control on growth parameters (Height, Weight and BMI) and dental maturation in insulin dependent T1DM children. Methods: This is the observational type of study. The 30 children with the age of 7 to 14 years insulin dependent T1DM were enrolled in the study after taking written consent from parents. Metabolic control was evaluated by HbA1C level and divided them into controlled and uncontrolled group. The data was collected related to the duration, medical history and insulin regimen of the participants. The height, weight and BMI measurements were taken and compared with WHO's values. Dental maturation was compared by Nolla's method using OPG. Paired t-test analysis and Pearson correlation was used to find the significance of growth parameters on both the groups. Results: The mean values of patients' height, weight and BMI were less, when compared to normal values in both the groups. The significance difference found in the height values for uncontrolled group and the weight and BMI for controlled group respectively. In both the groups

dental maturation is delayed with higher mean value difference in uncontrolled T1DM. Conclusion: The general growth and dental maturation is delayed in uncontrolled T1DM children in comparison to controlled T1DM children.

Reg no:395

Name: Dr. SWATI THAKUR

Institution: H.P. GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SHIMLA

Title: Parental perception on oral health and barriers to oral health care for children with special healthcare needs in Shimla city

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: REG NO. 0395 Type- Original research Title- Parental perception on oral health and barriers to oral health care for children with special healthcare needs in Shimla City Background/ Purpose- To determine the parental oral health perceptions and barriers for utilization of dental care by children with special healthcare needs in Shimla city Objective – To determine the perceptions of parents of children with special healthcare needs towards oral health care – To determine the barriers for utilization of dental care by children with special healthcare needs Methods: The study will be conducted in Shimla city in institutes rendering services to children with special health care need. Selection criteria Inclusion criteria – Parents of all the children with special healthcare needs attending the educational and rehabilitation institutes in Shimla city Exclusion criteria – Parents of all children with special healthcare needs who are not attending the educational and rehabilitation institutes in Shimla city Data will be collected via questionnaire which is to be filled by parents of children with special healthcare need attending the institution. In addition, ethical approval is taken from the college ethical committee board. Results: Study is ongoing. Conclusion – Yet to be concluded.

Reg no:815

Name: Dr. BG.TEJITHA

Institution: SIBAR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES GUNTUR

Title: "From White to Right: Uncovering the Best Remineralizers for Bleached Teeth"

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: TITLE: "From White to Right: Uncovering the Best Remineralizers for Bleached Teeth" BACKGROUND: Dental bleaching is a common clinical practice but it causes some adverse effects like mineral loss from the tooth structure and decreased hardness of the enamel. To overcome this, enamel remineralizing pastes are recommended. The availability of a wide variety of remineralizing products in the market results in the need to investigate their potential use. The present in-vitro study was done to evaluate and compare the effect of commercially available remineralizing agents on the microhardness of bleached enamel. MATERIALS AND METHOD: In this in-vitro experimental

study, 39 samples were prepared from posterior teeth. The samples were mounted on acrylic blocks and the prepared samples were divided into three test groups randomly- Group I: GC Tooth Mousse (n=13) Group II: Remin-Pro (n=13); Group III Clinpro (n=13). Baseline microhardness of all the samples was determined using a Vickers microhardness tester. All the samples were then subjected to the bleaching protocol and post bleaching microhardness values were recorded. As per the test group, remineralizing pastes were applied after the bleaching protocol after which the microhardness values were recorded. The values obtained were tabulated and analysed using Repeated measures ANOVA and paired t-test (p

Reg no:819

Name: Dr. VYSHNAVI JANGA

Institution: SIBAR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES GUNTUR

Title: Cognitive Clues To Oral Health: An Exploratory Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Title: Cognitive Clues To Oral Health: An Exploratory Study Back ground: IQ and oral health status are two vital aspects of a child's overall development. IQ, a measure of cognitive ability, plays a crucial role in a child's academic, social aspects. On the other hand, oral health status is essential for a child's self-esteem, nutritional intake and quality of life. Children with low IQ are more susceptible to oral health problems due to cognitive and communication barriers, limited dexterity. Despite the established link between IQ and oral health status, there is scarcity of research focusing on this relationship in children aged 6-8 years. This age group is critical, as it marks a transitional phase from primary to permanent dentition, and cognitive abilities are rapidly developing. Aim: The study aims to evaluate the relationship between IQ and oral health status in children aged 6-8 years. Materials and methods: Children of any gender aged between 6-8 years, visiting the department of pediatric and preventive dentistry with various dental ailment during the period of oct 2024 to Dec 2024 after oral screening will be included in the study. After explaining study protocol to both parent/children and acquiring parental consent the participants will be assessed for IQ score using nonverbal intelligence test followed by oral health screening i.e. (Plaque index of Silness and Loe will be used for plaque assessment and caries risk assessment using dmft index). Results: Obtained results will be tabulated and statistically analyzed.

Reg no:232

Name: Dr. SHILPA KUMARI

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Assessing caries progression Model: A paradigm shifts in oral health education - An Interventional study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: BACKGROUND Dental caries is a major public health problem globally and is the most widespread noncommunicable disease (NCD). Severe dental caries can impair quality of life, including difficulties in eating and sleeping, and in its advanced stages, it may result in pain and chronic systemic infection or adverse growth patterns. Traditional teaching methods are often less effective for Generation Alpha. Therefore, it is crucial to adopt multi-sensory approaches such as interactive models and modern teaching techniques. OBJECTIVE – To assess Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) about the caries and its progression amongst the participants with the help of a questionnaire. – To record the debris score of the participants . – To assess KAP of children post intervention . – To compare the pre and post intervention KAP and debris score of the children. PROCEDURE: Study design: A school-based interventional study where questionnaire was used to record knowledge, Attitude and Practice regarding dental caries pre-intervention and post-intervention after one month .The intervention includes a self made ,innovative Caries Progression Model for the kids. Study participants: 100 Children from primary schools between 6 to 10 years of age, living in Bareilly City were included in the study Evaluation Parameter 1. Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice regarding dental caries. 2. Debris index score Research Instruments: 2.Questionnaire regarding dental caries. - It is a modified questionnaire adapted from similar studies. 1.Caries progression model - An innovative caries progression model has been crafted to educate children about tooth decay, encompassing through various stages. RESULT-Awaiting

Reg no:274

Name: Dr. SHALINI B

Institution: SRI RAMACHANDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Comparative Assessment of Fracture Resistance of Conservative and Conventional Access Cavity Preparation in Primary Molars – An In Vitro study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background Traditional endodontic access cavity preparation involves removing substantial tooth structure which increases the risk of tooth fracture. To overcome this, conservative endodontic access cavity technique was introduced which minimizes tooth structure removal to enhance the tooth strength and reduce fracture risk post-treatment. Objective The aim of this study is to evaluate and compare the fracture resistance of conventional and conservative access cavity preparation in primary molars. Materials and Methods Study Design: In Vitro study. Study Plan: Forty-five extracted human primary mandibular second molars with more than two-thirds of root were collected, cleaned, and stored in normal saline until use. Teeth with severe crown damage or internal resorption, assessed radiographically were excluded. The teeth were randomly divided into three groups. Conventional Access Cavity preparation (Group I), Conservative Access Cavity preparation (Group II) and Intact teeth (Group 3). Access cavity were prepared and irrigated with saline, sodium hypochlorite. Canals were filled with metapex and restored with composite resin. Each tooth was embedded in acrylic resin blocks up to the cemento-enamel junction. Fracture resistance was measured using Instron universal testing machine with continuous compressive force at a 30° angle and a speed of 0.5 mm/minute until fracture. Statistical Analysis: Data will be summarized using mean and SD with IBM SPSS Statistics Version 20.0. Normality tests will guide the use of One-way ANOVA or Kruskal-Wallis test

for group comparisons, with significance set at $p < 0.05$. Results and Conclusion The study is ongoing. Conclusion will be drawn upon completion and full data analysis.

Reg no:348

Name: Dr. AMIT DHANKHAR

Institution: PT. B D SHARMA POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
ROHTAK HARYANA

Title: Prevalence of Hypomineralisation Defects in Primary and Permanent Teeth Among School Children of Rohtak, Haryana: A Cross-Sectional Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Purpose Molar-Incisor Hypomineralisation (MIH) is a global dental health concern affecting enamel development in children. Its complex etiology and systemic origins contribute to significant variability in prevalence, reported between 2.4% and 40%. Hypomineralized Second Primary Molars (HSPM) in younger children are considered precursors to MIH. This study aimed to determine the prevalence and severity of MIH and HSPM among school children in Rohtak, Haryana. Objective To assess the prevalence and severity of MIH in permanent teeth of children aged 12-14 years. To evaluate the prevalence of HSPM in primary teeth of children aged 3-6 years. To identify the types of teeth commonly affected by hypomineralization defects. Methods A cross-sectional survey included 2200 school children: 608 aged 3-6 years (HSPM) and 1597 aged 12-14 years (MIH).

Hypomineralization defects were assessed using EAPD diagnostic criteria by a single calibrated examiner. Chi-square tests and odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were applied for statistical analysis. Results The prevalence of HSPM was 6.41% (39/608), and MIH was 6.57% (105/1597). These rates align with global findings. Additional data analysis is ongoing to evaluate defect severity and tooth-specific patterns. Conclusions The study highlights the regional prevalence of MIH and HSPM, emphasizing the need for localized data to guide prevention and management strategies. Further research is needed to explore etiological factors and enhance early intervention. Keywords Molar-Incisor Hypomineralization, HSPM, Hypomineralization, Prevalence, Enamel Defects.

Reg no:132

Name: Dr. ZOHRA BODELIWALA

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Battle of Bonds: GIC vs. Alkasite Restoration After SDF Treatment

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background- Currently Silver diamine fluoride (SDF) has been widely used to arrest and prevent dental caries in both primary and permanent teeth in children. Residual staining of tooth after SDF application is not aesthetically pleasing. Thus restoration of this SDF treated tooth becomes

challenging. GIC is used currently but has some limitations like lower strength and aesthetics. Alkasite is an advanced restorative material introduced to overcome those disadvantages. But yet it's bonding with SDF treated tooth hasn't been evaluated, thus paving way for its research. Objective To evaluate and compare the Shear bond Strength of GIC and alkasite restorative material to SDF treated teeth Methodology- 18 premolars extracted for orthodontic reasons were taken and trimmed with diamond discs until dentin is exposed and then a 3*3 mm window is made by applying acid resistant nail polish. Then it is placed in acid for 66 hours in 0.05 M acetate buffer containing 2.2 mM calcium and phosphate at pH 5.0. mounting is then done in acrylic blocks of 20*20*25 mm exposing the artificial dentinal caries. SDF is applied and kept for two weeks. After that 2 groups of 9 premolars each are made and GIC material is placed in one group and Alkasite material in other group and the shear bond strength testing is done after 24 hours by universal testing machine. Results – The study is in progress Conclusion – The study is in progress

Reg no:173

Name: Dr. NEHA CHOUGULE

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: EASING THE STING OF DENTAL NUMBING SHOTS

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Abstract : Anxiety/pain is a combined experience that can hinder dental treatment in children and lead to the development of negative behaviour in any form of treatment. The application of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) to control pain is being explored in dentistry. With the advent of these techniques, the electronic acupuncture pen has been devised. The electronic acupuncture pen is a non-invasive method for producing local analgesia, and thus, this study was conducted with the aim to evaluate and compare the pain during administration of intraoral local anaesthesia in children using electronic acupuncture pen and 20% benzocaine gel. Material and methodology : This randomized controlled clinical trial involved 21 children aged between 6 to 12 years with no prior exposure to L.A administration. The children were divided into 3 groups with 7 participants in each group. Group A(6-8 years), Group B(8-10 years), and Group C(10-12 years). The SEM scale was used to evaluate pain during needle penetration and objective parameters like heart rate and oxygen saturation were also evaluated simultaneously using pulse oximeter. After completion of administration of L.A, the child was shown Wong-Baker Facial Pain Scale (FPS) and was asked to rate his/her experience. After the compilation of data obtained from 21 subjects the data will be given to statistician for statistical analysis which will be carried out using SPSS v24 software. Result: The study is in progress.

Reg no:982

Name: Dr. ANUSHKA PRASAD

Institution: JAIPUR DENTAL COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

Title: Nanorobotics in Dentistry: A Systematic Review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Nanorobotics in Dentistry: A Systematic Review Background: Nanorobotics, the use of autonomous, microscopic robots at the nanoscale (1-100 nm), has garnered significant attention in healthcare applications, including dentistry. These nanoscale devices promise to revolutionize dental practices by enabling precise diagnostics, targeted drug delivery, and minimally invasive treatments. Despite the potential benefits, comprehensive reviews examining the current state of nanorobotics in dentistry are limited. Objectives: This systematic review aims to synthesize existing literature on the development, application, and potential future directions of nanorobotics in the field of dentistry. The review addresses key areas such as diagnostic capabilities, therapeutic interventions, and challenges related to biocompatibility, safety, and regulatory concerns. Methods: A comprehensive search of electronic databases (PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science) was conducted for studies published between 2000 and 2024. Relevant articles were selected based on predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria. The review analyzed peer-reviewed research, focusing on in vitro and in vivo studies, clinical trials, and technological advancements related to nanorobotics in dental practice. Results: The review identified several promising applications of nanorobots in dentistry. These include: 1. Diagnostics 2. Therapeutic Interventions 3. Minimally Invasive Procedures Conclusion: Nanorobotics holds great promise for advancing the field of dentistry, with applications ranging from diagnostics to regenerative therapies. However, significant research is needed to overcome technical, safety, and ethical challenges before widespread clinical adoption. Further clinical studies, development of biocompatible materials, and regulatory approval processes will be crucial to realizing the full potential of nanorobots in dentistry.

Reg no:515

Name: Dr. ANSHIKA SATIJA

Institution: I.T.S. DENTAL COLLEGE GHAZIABAD

Title: A comparison of Ichthyotherapy and peripheral cryotherapy on pain perception during inferior alveolar nerve block in children: split mouth study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Aim – To evaluate the effect of peripheral cryotherapy using ice cold water and ichthyotherapy on hands using Garra rufa fish on pain perception during IAN block in children. Objectives: – To compare the effect of peripheral cryotherapy (by dipping patient's hand in ice cold water) on pain during IAN block with the control group (i.e applying only local anesthetic gel at the site of injection before IAN block). – To compare the effect of peripheral cryotherapy (by dipping patient's hand in ice cold water) on pain during IAN block with the ichthyotherapy group (patient's hands dipped in water with garra rufa fish). – To compare the effect of ichthyotherapy (patient's hands dipped in water with garra rufa fish) on pain during IAN block with the control group (i.e applying only local anesthetic gel at the site of injection before IAN block) **METHODOLOGY:** The study is ongoing in the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. Prior to the study, the design was approved by the Institutional Ethical Committee. Total of 30 children aged 6 to 12 years requiring IAN block bilaterally for either pulpectomy or extractions were

included in the study. Consent from the parents was taken prior to the start of the study. Children were randomly divided into 3 groups: GROUP 1: Cryotherapy vs control GROUP 2: Cryotherapy vs Ichthyotherapy GROUP 3: Ichthyotherapy vs Control Parameters assessed: FLACC Test Wong-baker faces pain rating scale Respiratory rate Pulse rate STATISTICAL ANALYSIS: χ^2 Tukey's post-hoc test χ^2 ANOVA test. RESULTS: Awaited

Reg no:485

Name: Dr. TANUPREET KAUR ANAND

Institution: I.T.S. DENTAL COLLEGE GHAZIABAD

Title: Influence Of Ikhtus Aided Multisensory Stimulation on Pain and Anxiety in Pediatric Patients- An Elisa Based Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: AIM: To evaluate the influence of Ikhtus aided Snoezelen multisensory stimulation on pain perception & anxiety in 6-10 year old children- An ELISA based study. OBJECTIVES: χ^2 To evaluate and compare anxiety in 6-10 years old children receiving Ikhtus therapy and multisensory stimulation with that of the control group using Spence children anxiety scale, Venham picture test, SpO2, Pulse Rate, and salivary cortisol levels using ELISA. χ^2 To evaluate and compare pain experience through the Revised-FLACC Behavioural pain scale in 6-10 years old children receiving Ikhtus therapy and multisensory stimulation with that of the control group. METHODOLOGY: χ^2 The study is ongoing in the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. Prior to the study, the design was approved by the Institutional ethical committee. Informed consent was obtained from each subject's parents/guardians before enrolling them in the study. χ^2 A total of 39 children aged 6- 10 years requiring treatment involving administration of inferior alveolar nerve block were included in this study. They were divided into 3 groups randomly with 13 children in each group. GROUP 1 (CONTROL GROUP) χ^2 Normal operatory GROUP 2 χ^2 Multisensory environment GROUP 3 χ^2 Animal assisted therapy The parameters were assessed both pre and post treatment completion: 1. Recording of physiologic parameters 2. r- FLACC behavioural pain scale 3. Spence child anxiety scale 4. Venham picture test 5. Salivary cortisol levels STATISTICAL ANALYSIS: 1. Shapiro-Wilk Test 2. Paired t test or Wilcoxon signed ranks test 3. Independent sample t or Mann-Whitney U test RESULTS: Awaited

Reg no:475

Name: Dr. KARAN TYAGI

Institution: I.T.S. DENTAL COLLEGE GHAZIABAD

Title: Comparative evaluation antimicrobial efficacy of visible light, diode laser, ozonated water on microorganisms of endodontic origin in primary teeth.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Registration Number : 0475 AIM AND OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the antimicrobial effect of visible light, diode laser and ozonated water on microorganisms of endodontic origin in root canals of primary teeth. To compare the antimicrobial effect of visible light, diode laser and ozonated water on microorganisms of endodontic origin in primary teeth. METHODOLOGY: The study is ongoing in the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. Prior to the study, the design was approved by the Institutional ethical committee. Sample collected from 10 single-rooted primary teeth and access cavity prepared using sterile burs under water spray. Coronal carious lesions were removed and samples were taken by placing a sterile paper point in the canal for 60 sec. and sent to the microbiology laboratory within 15 min. Each sample was cultivated on BHI and incubated at 37°C for 24hr and then colonies counted with respect to each sample. Bacterial growth from each culture plates was transferred into 3 different new plates which were exposed to their respective group - GROUP 1- Visible light GROUP 2- Diode LASER GROUP 3- Ozonated water After treating each plate with their respective group, the colonies were counted again for each sample in order to observe the difference between the bacterial count. Inter- group comparisons - one way ANOVA followed by Bonneferroni test. Intra- group comparisons - Paired t-test and Wilcoxon Sing Rank Test. RESULTS & CONCLUSION : Awaited

Reg no:464

Name: Dr. POOJA BHATI

Institution: ITS DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE

Title: Comparison of shear bond strength of composite resin to dentin after SDF application using different restorative techniques: An In-vitro study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Registration No. : 0464 TITLE: Comparison of shear bond strength of composite resin to dentin after SDF application while using 3 different restorative techniques: An In-vitro study AIM : The purpose of this study is to compare the shear bond strength of composite resin to dentin after SDF application using three different restorative techniques in extracted primary molars. OBJECTIVES : ? The technique of Snow-Plow, Incremental, Bulk-fill, and Comparative Shear Bond Strength of Composite Resin to Dentin after SDF application in extracted primary molars was evaluated, ? To compare the shear bond strength of composite resin to dentin after SDF application using Snow-Plow, Incremental and Bulk-fill technique in extracted primary molars. METHODOLOGY : The study is ongoing in the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. Prior to the study, the design was approved by the Institutional ethical committee. Sixty extracted primary molar teeth with sound structure sectioned to expose the mid-coronal dentin. The specimens randomly divided into three groups based on the restorative technique used: Group 1- Snow-Plow technique Group 2 - Incremental technique Group 3 - Bulk-fill technique Each group is further subdivided into two subgroups, with/without the application of silver diamine fluoride. Following 24 hours of storage in distilled water, the specimens underwent 1,500 thermocycles at temperatures ranging from 12°C \pm 2 to 60°C \pm 2, with 30-second immersions and 10-second intervals between baths. The shear bond strength is measured using a universal testing machine and analysed using a one-way ANOVA test. RESULT & CONCLUSION : Awaited

Reg no:467

Name: Dr. TARISHI GUPTA

Institution: I.T.S. DENTAL COLLEGE GHAZIABAD

Title: Effect of flavour options in toothpaste on compliance of toothbrushing in children aged 6-8 years – An Interventional Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: AIM The purpose of this study is to understand the effectiveness of children's perception of flavour options in toothpaste and how it influences to maintain oral hygiene in children aged 5 to 8 years. **OBJECTIVE** 1) To assess the effect of choice of multiple flavour versus single flavour of toothpaste on children's compliance for tooth brushing. 2) To evaluate the effect of toothbrushing with a choice of multiple flavour toothpastes and single flavour toothpaste on severity of dental plaque and gingival inflammation. 3) To analyze the relationship between acceptance of taste and efficacy of toothbrushing in children. **MATERIALS AND METHODS** The study is ongoing in the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. Prior to the study, the design was approved by the Institutional ethical committee. 100 children aged 6-8 years whose parents were willing to give consent have been included in the study. For all the participants, toothbrushing instruction was given and divided into 2 groups- GROUP 1 - Pack of Three Flavours of Toothpastes GROUP 2 - Single Flavour Toothpaste Oral hygiene status was assessed before and after 30 days of the study. The first assessment of Plaque Index, Gingival Index, and Oral Hygiene Index – Simplified was done for each patient before starting any intervention and was subject to statistical analysis. **STATISTICAL ANALYSIS** Mann Whitney U test Parametric test Independent t-test and Paired t-test **RESULTS & CONCLUSION** Awaited

Reg no:979

Name: Dr. KHYATI DODIA

Institution: JAIPUR DENTAL COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

Title: Efficacy of zinc oxide with aloe vera as an obturating material in pulpectomy

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Abstract : Efficacy of zinc oxide with aloe vera as an obturating material in pulpectomy **Background:** Zinc oxide with aloe vera gel has recently gained attention as a potential material. This systematic review and meta-analysis aim to assess the efficacy of zinc oxide with aloe vera gel as an obturating material in pulpectomy. **Methods:** A comprehensive search of electronic databases, including PubMed, Scopus, and Cochrane Library, was conducted for studies published between 2000 and 2024. Eligible studies were randomized controlled trials (RCTs), cohort studies, and clinical trials that compared zinc oxide with aloe vera gel against other conventional obturating materials in pulpectomy. Outcomes evaluated included clinical success rates, radiographic outcomes, biocompatibility, and post-operative symptoms. Data were extracted independently by two reviewers, and a meta-analysis was performed using random-effects models to estimate pooled effects. **Results:**

A total of 12 studies met the inclusion criteria, involving 1,200 pediatric patients. The pooled analysis revealed that zinc oxide with aloe vera gel demonstrated comparable clinical success rates and radiographic outcomes to traditional obturating materials, such as zinc oxide eugenol and calcium hydroxide. However, zinc oxide with aloe vera gel showed superior biocompatibility and fewer post-operative symptoms. Conclusion: Zinc oxide with aloe vera gel appears to be a promising obturating material in pulpectomy, offering similar or superior outcomes compared to traditional materials. Its enhanced biocompatibility and lower incidence of post-operative complications warrant further clinical trials to confirm long-term efficacy and safety.

Reg no:570

Name: Dr. HARSHA KEWLANI

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE AHMEDABAD

Title: Did buffering reduce the pain and time of onset of anesthesia in administration of IANB in children?

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Abstract: Introduction Dental anxiety and fear of needle injection is one of the most common problems encountered by dental practitioners, especially in the pediatric patient. Several methods are suggested to lower the discomfort of local anesthesia injection during dental procedures. There are some technical advances to lower the pain of injection by alkalization of dental anesthetics prior to injection. Aim: This study aims to evaluate the efficacy of pH buffering of local anesthetic drug, on the pain, discomfort and onset of local anesthesia injection during dental procedures. Methodology: 18 children between age range of 6-10 years who require local anesthesia for dental treatment will be randomly selected. Informed Consent and Ethical Approval- taken. 18 Children divided randomly in 2 groups- Test group and Control Group Group 1 – Test group-The test solution -alkalinized 2% lidocaine/ epinephrine 1:100,000 is administered before the dental treatment. Group 2- Control group- non-alkalinized 2% lidocaine/epinephrine 1:100,000 is administered before the dental treatment. Pain perception during the administration of local anesthesia- assessed as the primary outcome; the time of onset and efficacy of analgesia-determined as the secondary outcome. Results and Conclusion: To be calculated.

Reg no:547

Name: Dr. SAKSHI SHARADKUMAR MISHRA

Institution: K M SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: "Impact of Packed Snack Consumption on Salivary Parameters in Children"

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Background: Children's regular diet includes snacks, which supply calories all-day long. Nowadays nutritious snacks are replaced by junk foods. Snacks can be categorized: cariogenic snacks

and non-cariogenic. Among packed snacks we selected 4 snacks; potato chips and nachos which are cariogenic while fox nut and popcorns have low cariogenic potential. Our selection criteria are on basis of cariogenicity and to compare pH drop of saliva with carious and non-carious foodstuff. Objective: To evaluate effect of packed snacks and to compare effect on salivary pH, flow rate and oral clearance among children of age 12-14 years Method: Children will be seated for the collection of stimulated saliva. 0.5 mL of unstimulated and stimulated saliva will be collected using sterile plastic pipette at baseline and different time interval. pH paper will be used to estimate the salivary pH and values will be recorded with reference of chart provided by the manufacturer. Measurement of the flow rate calculated directly from the plastic pipette after each sample collection. These pipette will be pre-weighed and then weighed after salivary sample collection, and the flow rate will be calculated in g/mL. The duration required for the salivary pH to return to baseline values will be used to calculate oral clearance. Results: Awaited. Conclusion: This study can aid in encouraging healthier food choices for oral health and offer insightful information on the effects of common snacks on children's dental health. This study can be used to educate the participants to differentiate between healthy and unhealthy snacks.

Reg no:466

Name: Dr. NAKSHATRA VASHISTH

Institution: ITS DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE

Title: Analysing association between bruxism & bullying to dentofacial features in school children aged 11-16 years : a cross sectional study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BACKGROUND/PURPOSE: Adolescence is a critical period of one's life, during which self-esteem is associated with the young person's perception of their appearance and body image. Bruxism is the non-functional clenching or grinding of the teeth that may occur during sleep or less commonly in daytime, and affects both children and adults. Bullying can directly or indirectly cause a psychological impact on the child's mind; due to which the child might develop certain masochistic habits like Bruxism. Henceforth, in this study, we shall analyse the association between bruxism and bullying due to dentofacial features in school children aged 11-16 years. AIM: To analyse the presence of bruxism in children aged 11-16 years who are bullied due to dentofacial features. OBJECTIVES: To identify school children aged 11-16 years with bruxism by clinical examination and a validated questionnaire and also assess bullying in children due to dentofacial features. To identify the other causes of bruxism MATERIALS AND METHODS: The study is ongoing in Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. Prior to the study, the design was approved by Institutional Ethical Committee. Sample size is 194. Consent from the parents/guardians were taken prior to the start of the study. 194 school children aged 11-16 years with the habit of bruxism are being clinically examined and were asked to fill up a questionnaire to assess bullying experience. Correlation between bruxism and its association with bullying due to dentofacial features were assessed. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS: Shapiro Wilk's test. Chi-square test RESULT: Awaited

Reg no:599

Name: Dr. RADHIKA RAJESH VALERA

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE AHMEDABAD

Title: From best to alternative approach for obturating techniques in primary molars: An in-vivo study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: **ABSTRACT INTRODUCTION** The ultimate goal of pulpectomy is to achieve good hermetic seal which depends on various factors such as good biomechanical preparation, types of obturating material used and achievement of minimum voids. Cost effectiveness of carrier which is used to carry the material to the canal, ease of obturation, control and manipulation of material have been the key factors for successful outcome of clinically precise obturation. **AIM & OBJECTIVE** To evaluate and compare the efficacy of different obturating methods used in primary teeth. **MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY** Fifteen children (5 – 8 years of age) requiring pulp therapy in primary mandibular molars were selected. 30 teeth were taken as the sample size which were divided into three groups. After the complete pulpectomy procedure the obturation was done with following techniques. Group 1 – IV cannula technique Group 2 – Hand spreader technique Group 3 – GP cone technique The clinical evaluation was done using radiograph to check the optimal fill of the canal and time duration taken for each technique **RESULTS** – Results will be statistically evaluated using appropriate test of significance **CONCLUSION** – Awaited

Reg no:1161

Name: Dr. NIKITA JAIN

Institution: BABA JASWANT SINGH DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE PUNJAB

Title: PUZZLING PEDIATRIC LUMP: UNRAVELING PERIPHERAL ODONTOGENIC FIBROMA

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: **INTRODUCTION** Peripheral odontogenic fibroma is a benign mesenchymal odontogenic tumor which presents as a relatively solid, fixed gingival mass and shows similar color to the surrounding gingiva. It morphologically mimics exophytic gingival mass. Despite similarities, all reactive gingival lesions show some differences. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to have an in-depth discussion on of reactive gingival lesions. **CASE REPORT** An 11-year-old boy reported with a firm gingival mass (2 X 2.5 cm) on the palatal surface between #11 and #12 since the past 1 year. The swelling had remained consistent in size with no history of bleeding or pus discharge. A step by step diagnosis was followed and a provisional diagnosis of fibroma was made; which was confirmed as POF via excisional biopsy. **CONCLUSION** As the clinical presentation is non-specific for most of these lesions, a precise diagnosis serves as an essential tool for adequate treatment.

Reg no:571

Name: Dr. PATEL VAIDEHI PIYUSHBHAI

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE AHMEDABAD

Title: Comparative assessment of anxiolytic effect of different agents in children during administration of local anesthesia

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Comparative assessment of anxiolytic effect of different agents in children during administration of local anesthesia **Abstract Introduction:** Anxiety among pediatric patient is one of the most common problems encountered in the dental operator which is also a challenge for the pediatric dentist. Among the various available antianxiety medicines in which homeopathy is a safe and natural alternative to conventional drug which is proved to be effective in both children and adult. Homeopathic medicines are used in pediatric dentistry to improve the psychological or emotional condition of patients without any side effects. Nitrous oxide (N₂O) and oxygen (O₂) have been recommended by the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry as the optimal approach for uncooperative or anxious patients. **Aim:** The aim of the study is to compare anxiolytic efficacy of homeopathic medicine Aconitum Napellus CM and nitrous oxide inhalation sedation in children during dental procedures. **Objectives:** To check anxiolytic efficacy of homeopathy medicine Aconitum Napellus CM **Materials and methods:** 3 to 8 years old children with no prior dental experience and requiring dental treatment are randomly divided into nitrous oxide inhalation sedation (group A) homeopathy medicine aconitum napellus CM (group B) and nitrous oxide inhalation sedation + homeopathy medicine aconitum napellus CM (group C) who were systemically healthy were included in the study. **Result:** Statistically analysed **Conclusion:** To be awaited

Reg no:658

Name: Dr. TANVI MANISHKUMAR JADEJA

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE AHMEDABAD

Title: "EXPLORING STRATEGIES CHILDREN USE TO MANAGE NEEDLE RELATED FEAR AND PAIN"

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: EXPLORING STRATEGIES CHILDREN USE TO MANAGE NEEDLE RELATED FEAR AND PAIN **BACKGROUND:** Frequent dental hospital visits for children requiring care and treatment are often associated with feelings of fear and pain. However, there is limited understanding of how children themselves cope with these experiences, as their care is typically guided by reports from healthcare professionals and parents. The child's perspective refers to the unique experiences of the child. The current literature will provide sufficient insight into how children who experience and manage pain and fear during dental hospital care wish to be supported. **AIM:** To investigate the strategies that children identify and use to cope with fear and pain during needle-related dental procedures in a dental setting **METHOD:** Qualitative content analysis was used to analyze interviews

with children aged 6-12 years who have experienced dental care. Data were collected at a paediatric healthcare unit at a hospital over a 3-month period. The inclusion criteria were children aged 6-12 years with experience of needle related dental care and treatment for at least 4 days over the previous one month. The children were provided with verbal and written information tailored to their age (6-12 years) by a clinician at the healthcare unit. Additionally, all parents received verbal and written information. Structured interviews were performed with open-ended questions such as "Are you afraid of needles?" "Have you ever been afraid of the clinician in the hospital?", "What steps do you take to avoid pain?". All interviews were digitally recorded. RESULTS: awaited
CONCLUSION: awaited

Reg no:783

Name: Dr. RASHMITA DALSANIYA

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH CENTRE BOPAL
AHMEDABAD

Title: IN VITRO ASSESSMENT OF TOOTH REDUCTION IN PRIMARY MOLARS FOR
STAINLESS STEEL, ZIRCONIA AND BIOFLEX CROWNS REDUCTION

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: IN VITRO ASSESSMENT OF TOOTH REDUCTION IN PRIMARY MOLARS FOR STAINLESS STEEL, ZIRCONIA, AND BIOFLEX CROWNS INTRODUCTION: Full-coverage restorations for primary molars are essential for preserving function and aesthetics. Crowns like, stainless steel crowns (SSCs), zirconia crowns, and bio flex crowns, each requiring varying amounts of tooth reduction. SSC are commonly used in paediatric dentistry and for restoration procedure where zirconia crown known for their strength and aesthetic appeal, are increasingly used in both anterior and posterior restoration due to their natural appearance & biocompatibility. Bio flex crowns are a more flexible and lightweight alternative offering high resistance to fracture and a natural look. Different material requires specific reduction technique to optimize the restoration is securely seated, provide adequate space for the crown material. This study compares the tooth reduction required for SSCs, zirconia, and bio flex crowns, aiming to inform material selection and optimize clinical outcomes. AIM AND OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the amount of crown reduction required for stainless steel crown, zirconia crown and bio flex crown in primary molar. METHODS: Thirty primary posterior teeth will be taken. And divided in to 3 groups. Group 1: Stainless steel crown (3M ESPE) Group 2: Zirconia crown (KIDS E DENTAL) Group 3: Bio flex crown (KIDS E DENTAL) After tooth preparation, assigned crowns will be checked for fit. Weight of the teeth is measured (WENSAR ELECTRONIC BALANCE) before and after tooth preparation. RESULT: awaited CONCLUSION: awaited

Reg no:306

Name: Dr. SHREYA DUTTA

Institution: RAJIV GANDHI DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Evaluation of Cytotoxicity of Calcium Silicate Based Root Canal Sealer on Human Primary Dental Pulp Fibroblasts.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: Endodontic obturation focuses on achieving hermetic seal to prevent bacterial reinfection in root canal systems. Root canal sealers exhibit toxicity in their freshly mixed state, but on setting their toxicity is greatly reduced. Currently calcium silicate based root canal sealers are available in premixed form in the market. Their application as pulp capping agents have not been investigated. Objective: To investigate the cytotoxicity of silicate-based root canal sealer (BioRoot™ RCS) on cultured human primary pulp fibroblasts. Methods: Fresh human dental pulp tissue was isolated from two healthy deciduous canines indicated for orthodontic extraction. 200 µl cell suspension were added in a 96 well plate with appropriate concentrations (1000, 500, 250, 125, 62.5 ug/ml) of BioRoot™ RCS for 24 and 48 hours at 37°C followed by MTT assay. Absorbance was measured at 570 nm wavelength and relative viability of dental pulp fibroblasts was expressed as color intensity relative to controls, reflecting cell survival at different concentrations. Results: The mean absorbance values and % cell viability decreases with increase in concentration of BioRoot™ RCS. Pairwise comparison of mean absorbance values demonstrated no statistically significant difference between all the groups at 24 and 48 hours except between 62.5 ug/ml & 1000 ug/ml. Conclusion: BioRoot™ RCS demonstrated excellent biocompatibility at all concentrations after 24 and 48 hours. Within limitations of this study, it can be concluded that BioRoot™ RCS is biocompatible and non-cytotoxic to human primary pulp fibroblasts. Further research is needed to confirm its use as a pulp capping agent in deciduous teeth.

Reg no:1173

Name: Dr. BHAWANA MEENA

Institution: JAIPUR DENTAL COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

Title: Comparison Between Intraoral Scanning and Conventional Impression Materials (Alginate and Putty) in Mixed Dentition: A Pilot Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Title: Comparison Between Intraoral Scanning and Conventional Impression Materials (Alginate and Putty) in Mixed Dentition: A Pilot Study Objective: This pilot study aims to evaluate and compare the efficacy, patient comfort, and clinical outcomes of intraoral scanning (IOS) versus conventional impression techniques (alginate and putty) in mixed dentition. The goal is to explore the potential of IOS as a viable alternative for capturing dental impressions in children, with a focus on factors such as accuracy, time efficiency and ease of use. Methods: A total of 20 pediatric patients, aged 7-11 years, were enrolled in this study. Three types of impressions were taken for each patient: one using a conventional technique with alginate and second with putty, and third using an intraoral scanner (iTero). A digital caliper was used to measure different landmarks on both the stone models and 3D printed models, and these measurements were compared to the pediatric patients to determine accuracy. All steps in the process, including obtaining the impression, fabrication of the model and total time, were recorded to determine the efficiency of all the three methods. Results: The results

indicated that intraoral scanning was significantly faster than the conventional impression techniques. In terms of impression accuracy, both IOS and conventional methods yielded comparable results, with minimal discrepancies noted in the digital models. Conclusion: IOS represents a valuable tool in pediatric dental practice, enhancing both patient experience and clinical workflow. The technology demonstrated superior patient comfort, reduced procedure time, and similar accuracy.

Reg no:826

Name: Dr. SATYAWATI BHAGWANTRAO BIRADAR

Institution: DASWANI DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE KOTA RAJASTHAN

Title: CORRELATE THE EFFECTS OF CHLORHEXIDINE GEL AND OCIMUM SANCTUM GEL ON SALIVARY AMYLASE IN 6 – 12 YEARS OLD CHILDREN

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND/ PURPOSE :- Dental Caries is the most common disease seen in all age groups, but its prevalence is increasing in kids nowadays. Early Childhood Caries is a global pandemic problem affecting majority of children. Ocimum sanctum, also known as Holy Basil is the Queen of herbs. Its active principle eugenol is believed to be responsible for antimicrobial effects. The antimicrobial effect is due to linoleic acid which was effective against *Bacillus pumilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas-aeruginosa*. Chlorhexidine is one of the most commonly prescribed antimicrobial agent in the dental field. It has been shown to reduce plaque accumulation, gingival inflammation and bleeding. Salivary amylase is a principal digestive enzyme produced by the salivary glands which plays an important role in the colonization and metabolism of *Streptococcus* leading to the formation of dental plaque and caries in human beings. OBJECTIVE :- Assess effect of 4% ocimum sanctum gel and 1% chlorhexidine gel on salivary amylase in 6-12 years children. METHODS :- Study is prospective clinical trial done to evaluate and compare the effects of 4% ocimum sanctum gel and 1% chlorhexidine gel on salivary amylase in children between 6-12 years old . Randomized controlled trial study and convincing sampling method was used where patients were selected consecutively. RESULTS :- Children treated with 4% ocimum sanctum gel showed decreased efficiency of salivary amylase . CONCLUSION:- Clinical performance of 4% ocimum sanctum gel was good as compared to 1% chlorhexidine gel. Decreased efficiency of salivary amylase reduces the risk of ECC.

Reg no: 231

Name: Dr. MEGHNA BHARGAVA

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Pain Alleviation by Electronic Acupuncture Pen versus Ethyl Chloride Spray during Local Anaesthetic Injection Procedures: A Randomised Split-Mouth Clinical Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background / Purpose: The phrase “double edge sword” is commonly used in dentistry for pain which means that pain is the main reason for which patient comes to the dentist. On the other hand, fear of pain drives the patient away. Taking into consideration the paradigm shift, there is always a possibility for alternate treatment options. The use of acupuncture dates back over thousand years. Ethyl chloride is also used for pain control in minor surgical procedures. The present research evaluates the effect of using acupuncture pen and ethyl chloride on pain perception before infiltration of local anaesthesia administration. Objectives 1. To evaluate the effect of electronic acupuncture pen and ethyl chloride as cryoanaesthetic agent on pain perception. 2. To compare the effectiveness of electronic acupuncture pen with ethyl chloride spray in alleviating pain Materials and Method A total of 24 children aged 12-16 years were included in the study and were divided randomly into 2 groups. Group A™- Electronic acupuncture pen was used first and in the subsequent visit, cryotherapy using ethyl chloride spray. In group B™- Cryotherapy using ethyl chloride spray was used first and in the subsequent visit, electronic acupuncture pen Following which LA was administered. The pain evaluation perceived by the patient was recorded using numerical rating scale whereas the observer evaluated using Wong Baker Facial Pain Scale in a customised case history performa. Along with it, Pulse oximeter reading was taken using a fingertip pulse oximeter prior, during and post injection prick. Results:- Awaited

Reg no:945

Name: Dr. ALLADI SUPREETHI

Institution: PANINEEYA MAHAVIDYALAYA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE HYDERABAD

Title: Sugary Screen: The Digital Connection To Dental Decay In Preschoolers

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction: Screen time, defined as time spent on activities involving screens such as television, smartphones, tablets, and computers, has become a significant part of children’s daily lives. The increasing availability and accessibility of digital devices have led to substantial changes in children’s behavioral patterns, including sedentary lifestyles, reduced physical activity, and altered dietary habits. Prolonged screen time is often associated with increased consumption of energy-dense, nutrient-poor foods, including sugary snacks, beverages, and processed foods. In addition to direct dietary impact, screen time often disrupts regular meal schedules and encourages mindless snacking, further exacerbating the risk of oral health issues such as dental caries. Aim: This following cross sectional study aims to evaluate the association of screen time with intake of potentially cariogenic food and oral health of preschoolers. Methods: The survey questionnaire comprised of 30 questions related to Demographic information of child, Screen time, Device type, Device usage, Dietary habits and Cariogenic food intake, Oral health and Hygiene of child .This information is collected from parents. An intraoral examination was conducted to record the number of decayed, extracted, and filled surfaces, along with scores from the International Caries Detection and Assessment System, as well as Oral Hygiene index - Simplified. Statistical Analysis : The study is under progress. Results: pending... Conclusion: pending...

Reg no:213

Name: Dr. ANTRA

Institution: SARDAR PATEL POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: The Dentist's Whirring Helper- A Language By Which Child Becomes Friendly: A Questionnaire Based Survey.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BACKGROUND To identify the terminology/substitute word used for dental drill and preferred sound for masking the noise of dental drill by the pediatric dental practitioners by conducting questionnaire survey. **OBJECTIVE** To alleviate the child's anxiety level and develop healthy relationships with them and also to determine which word and sound can be substituted for dental drill for pediatric dentist. **METHODS** This was a questionnaire survey conducted among 352 pediatric dentist in India. It was conducted to determine which word and sound can be substituted for dental drill for pediatric dentist use to reduce the child's anxiety regarding dental drill and in establishing healthy relationships with their child patients. The survey ensured confidentiality as no personal information on the participants' identity was required to be disclosed and was strictly voluntary. There were six questions regarding whether they found difficulty in using the drill for pediatric dental patients, to assess what makes the child patients anxious about the dental drill, whether there was a need for the substitute word for dental drill. The responses to the questions were varying in format and consisted of dichotomous responses (i.e. Yes/No). **ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE** Data was analysed using SPSS (version 21). Graphs was prepared on Microsoft Excel. **RESULTS** Awaited **CONCLUSION** Awaited

Reg no:1126

Name: Dr. APURVA VIKAS RANE

Institution: DR. HEDGEWAR SMRUTI RUGNA SEVA MANDALS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: BMI as a Predictor of Oral Health: Investigating the Relationship with Caries and Periodontal Disease

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Purpose – The purpose of the present study is to correlate the prevalence of dental caries and periodontal disease with the body mass index (BMI) Objective – To Evaluate the co-relation between the prevalence of dental caries and periodontal disease with the body mass index (BMI) Methods – The study will be conducted to evaluate the association between dental caries and periodontal disease with BMI. A total of 30 patients of age group 4 to 8 years will be selected for the study. Caries prevalence will be evaluated with DMFT/dmf index, while the periodontal health will be evaluated by Plaque Index (Silness and Loe, 1964). Along with this, BMI will be calculated according

to height and weight of the patient. The obtained values will be co-related with the BMI. Results “
Ongoing Conclusion” Will be drawn out based on the results.

Reg no:511

Name: Dr. ESTHER K

Institution: SRI RAMACHANDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Content Analysis Of Brief Telephonic Conversation With Parents Of Children With Cleft Lip And Palate During Sustained Anticipatory Guidance Sessions

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Objectives Cleft lip and palate (CLP) represents complex congenital anomalies that necessitate a comprehensive approach to care, involving multiple healthcare disciplines. The primary aim of the study is to explore the content of periodic telephone support calls between parents/caregivers of children with CLP and pediatric dentist during sustained anticipatory guidance. **Design** The qualitative analysis was conducted with the available telephonic recordings that was obtained from the STOP database. 40 recordings of 8 children were used for this study. The recorded interviews were translated and transcribed verbatim and analysed using the thematic content analysis method. **Results** The four major themes that were addressed by the dentist were the general health of the baby, oral health and development, surgery-related concerns and emotional support. It was also observed that the parents demonstrated a positive shift in oral health related behaviour significantly improving their child’s oral hygiene practices. **Conclusions** The telephonic support calls offer valuable insights into the concerns and topics the parents of children with CLP are eager to discuss. These calls not only addresses general concerns, receiving emotional support from the professionals demonstrate the health related behavior shift that takes place during SAG and reassures parents of their support.

Reg no:324

Name: Dr. ROHIT WANI

Institution: BHOJIA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL HIMACHAL PRADESH

Title: Management of separated endodontic instrument in permanent first molar - A case report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: **Background:** Dental caries can progress to apical periodontitis, leading to pain, swelling, or infection if untreated. **Clinical Characteristics:** A 13-year-old female undergoing orthodontic treatment reported chronic pain in the upper right molar. Chronic apical periodontitis was diagnosed in tooth 16. **Clinical Case:** Root canal treatment was initiated, but a H-file fractured in the apical third of the mesiobuccal root, extending beyond the apex. Retrieval attempts failed, necessitating apicoectomy. The apex was resected at a 45-degree angle, and mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) was used for retrograde filling. **Outcome:** The patient recovered well with uneventful post-operative

healing. This case demonstrates successful management of a separated instrument in complex root canal anatomy, ensuring a favorable outcome despite challenges.

Reg no:72

Name: Dr. HRITWIKA NAIK

Institution: RISHIRAJ COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: A comparative evaluation of compressive strength of flowable GIC, GIC type IX and bulk fill restorative composite in primary molars

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study is to assess the compressive strength of Kids-e-Restore injectable glass ionomer composite resins , GIC (Gold label) type IX and (3Mâ,,ç Filtekâ,,ç) Bulk Fill Posterior Restorative materials. Method & Materials: A total 15 samples of primary molars were included in the study. The teeth were randomly divided into 3 groups (n=05 each group) (Control & experimental group) GC Gold label IX, Kids-e-Restore injectable glass ionomer composite resin & 3Mâ,,ç Filtekâ,,ç Bulk Fill Posterior Restorative material. A Class II cavity were prepared with 3mm buccolingual direction, 2mm axial depth, mesial & distal (1mm under the cemento enamel junction). For compressive strength testing, specimen were mounted in cold cure acrylic molds (1x1x1 cm3) and was evaluated using universal testing machine. Result: Data will be collected, compiled, tabulated and statistically analysed by SPSS system. Conclusion: There is limited research available on the strength of GIC Type IX, Kids-e-Dental flowable GIC, and bulk-fill restorative materials. Therefore, further evaluation is needed to validate the data of same. Keywords: primary molar, compressive strength, bonding efficiency, stress distribution

Reg no:454

Name: Dr. ENNA

Institution: BHOJIA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL HIMACHAL PRADESH

Title: COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE EFFICACY OF STEP WISE CARIES EXCAVATION VS INDIRECT PULP CAPPING IN YOUNG PERMANENT TEETH

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: Vital Pulp Therapy is excellent, as the pulpâ€™s capacity for healing and regeneration remains intact. However, if left untreated, reversible pulpitis can progress to irreversible pulpitis. Objective: To evaluate and compare the clinical and radiographic outcomes of Indirect Pulp Capping (IPC) and Step-Wise Caries Excavation (SWE). Materials and Methods: Randomised clinical study was conducted on 40 Permanent first and second molars, in patients aged between 8-13 years with no sign of irreversible pulpitis. In IPC, caries excavation was done once and cavity was not re-entered, while in the SWE caries was excavated in two steps and the cavity was re-entered in the

second visit. Calcium Hydroxide (Dycal) was chosen as a capping agent, GIC for the interim restoration and final restoration was done using composite. Both the groups were assessed at a baseline of 3 months and 6 months. Conclusion: This study tried to provide novel thoughts about reversible pulpitis in Vital Pulp Therapy. In the SWE there are less chances of exposure to the pulp but re-entering the cavity does not seem to be comfortable to the patient. References: 1. Duncan HF. Present status and future directions-Vital pulp treatment and pulp preservation strategies. *Int Endod J*. 2022 May;55(Suppl 3):497-511. 2. Manhas S, Pandit IK, Gugnani N, Gupta M. Comparative Evaluation of the Efficacy of Stepwise Caries Excavation vs Indirect Pulp Capping in Preserving the Vitality of Deep Carious Lesions in Permanent Teeth of Pediatric Patients: An In Vivo Study. *Int J Clin Pediatr Dent*. 2020;13(Suppl 1):S92-S97.

Reg no:868

Name: Dr. SANKET VIJAY PARMALKAR

Institution: PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL DEBARI UDAIPUR

Title: Effect of Glycerine on Surface Hardness of Nano Hybrid Flowable Composite and flowable glass Ionomer cement

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Introduction: Longevity of composite resins restorations can be affected by surface hardness of restoration. Glycerin can increase surface hardness of restoration by inhibiting oxygen and free radicals on polymerization of composite and glass ionomer resins. Objective: To determine the effectiveness of Glycerine on surface hardness of Nano Hybrid Flowable Composite and Flowable Glass Ionomer cement. Methodology: A universal hybrid composite and Flowable glass ionomer cement will be used for the measurement of surface hardness under different curing conditions. A disc shaped mould will be fabricated. The mould will be placed on a clean mixing sheet, which will then be filled with composite and GIC. The composite and GIC specimens will be cured for 40 seconds at distance of 1mm. This study will consist of 4 groups, total of 40 specimens will be included (10 specimens in each group), Group 1: Nano hybrid flowable composite was exposed to air and light and cured for 40 seconds Group 2: Nano hybrid flowable composite was surface coated with glycerin and light cured for 40 seconds Group 3: Resin modified glass ionomer cement was exposed to air and light and cured for 40 seconds Group 4: Resin modified glass ionomer cement was surface coated with Glycerin and cured for 40 seconds After curing each specimen the surface hardness will be measured with Vickers micro-hardness measuring instrument. To reduce measurement errors, a representative specimen will be selected among each group and will be compared. Results: awaited Conclusion: yet to be established

Reg no:1205

Name: Dr. PALLAVI PASRICHA

Institution: DAV DENTAL COLLEGE YAMUNANAGAR

Title: Prevalence and severity of Molar Incisor Hypomineralization amongst 8-13 year old children of Yamunanagar District, Haryana: A cross sectional study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background: Molar-incisor hypomineralization (MIH) is a common developmental enamel defect affecting first permanent molars and often incisors, with varying prevalence and severity worldwide. MIH is a matter of concern for pediatric dentist as the affected tooth becomes prone to dental caries. MIH is caused by external factors that impact the growing enamel as well as genetic vulnerability. Understanding its prevalence and associated risk factors in specific populations is essential to establish effective, preventive and management strategies. Objective: This cross-sectional study aims to assess the prevalence, severity of MIH among 8- 13-year-old children in different schools at different locations in yamunanagar district, Haryana. Methods, Materials and Analytical Procedure A total of 1200 children aged 8-13 years were selected through stratified random sampling from schools across the district. Clinical examinations were conducted using the European Academy of Paediatric dentistry (EAPD) diagnostic criteria for MIH. Oral examination was carried out under natural daylight. Statistical analysis of the obtained data was performed Results: This study showed that MIH was observed in several cases, presenting in varying degrees of severity, from mild to severe forms. The Prevalence is comparable to that of global population. Conclusion: Enough awareness and well-organised preventive and rehabilitative actions are required to minimize the problem.

Reg no:287

Name: Dr. DR BHANVI JAGATRAMKA

Institution: GDC RAIPUR

Title: Smiles Reimagined: Empowering Ectodermal Dysplasia Patients with Confidence

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Ectodermal dysplasia (ED) encompasses a group of inherited disorders that primarily affect ectodermal structures such as skin, hair, nails, teeth, and sweat glands. Common features include missing or malformed teeth (hypodontia or anodontia), sparse hair (hypotrichosis), and reduced or absent sweat gland function (hypohidrosis). The condition has multiple variants, with X-linked hypohidrotic and hidrotic ectodermal dysplasia being the most prevalent. ED significantly impacts quality of life, particularly in appearance, speech, and chewing, requiring multidisciplinary care. CLINICAL CASE: An 11-year-old male presented to the Pedodontics Department, GDC, Raipur, with a complaint of an unpleasant appearance and difficulty chewing due to missing teeth. The family history revealed no consanguinity but noted hypodontia and abnormal teeth in the patient's uncle. The patient experienced recurrent hyperthermia during infancy and childhood. CONCLUSION: Comprehensive care, including prosthodontic rehabilitation, is essential to manage ED's multifaceted manifestations and enhance patients' quality of life.

Reg no:489

Name: Dr. AISHANI BAKSI

Institution: AB SHETTY DENTAL COLLAGE MANGALORE

Title: REVIVE WITH REVASCULARISATION: THE MAGIC OF PLATELET RICH FIBRIN

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Trauma to young permanent teeth with open apex leads to several complications that disrupts the normal root development process, leading to pulp necrosis, infection, root resorption, susceptibility to fracture or ankylosis. A 13 y/o male reported to the Dental OPD with complaints of broken teeth in upper front region due to trauma 4-5 years ago. 11 & 21 showed Ellis Class II fracture and IOPA revealed incomplete root formation with open apex. Considering age of the child, absence of any periapical lesion, revascularization was done with L-PRF wrt 11 & A-PRF wrt 21, followed by coronal restoration with MTA & GIC. 8 months follow up showed significant root length closure with A-PRF. Revascularization using platelet-rich fibrin in young permanent teeth with open apex promotes healing and stimulates regeneration of pulp tissue. It enhances the formation of a hard tissue barrier at the apex, allowing continued root development and preserving tooth vitality.

Reg no:1118

Name: Dr. A. ARCHUTHAMANAN

Institution: SRI VENKATESWARAA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL RESEARCH CENTRE
PONDICHERRY

Title: EVALUATION OF RESORBABLE COLLAGEN BARRIER FOR PREVENTING THE
APICAL EXTRUSION OF ZINC OXIDE EUGENOL OBTURATING MATERIAL IN PRIMARY
MOLAR.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: AIM: To evaluate the effectiveness of placing a resorbable collagen barrier in impeding the extrusion of zinc oxide eugenol obturation material in primary molars undergoing resorption. MATERIALS AND METHOD Impression were taken from 4-7 years of child and split into two group, Per group 15 canals. Patient will be allocated in two group through randomization method, GROUP 1: zinc oxide eugenol without collagen barrier (15 Canals) control group, and GROUP 2: zinc oxide eugenol with collagen barrier (15 canals) test group. Teeth with pulpal involvement having at least two third of root length with the inclusion criteria will be selected. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS Study design: Randomized clinical trial Study method: Simple random sampling

Reg no:311

Name: Dr. NAMRATA INGA VALE

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE RAIPUR

Title: "Moulding Miracles: Transforming Bilateral Cleft Lip and Palate with Presurgical Nasoalveolar Molding "

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: INTRODUCTION :- Cleft lip and palate (CLP) represent a significant congenital anomaly that affects both aesthetics and function. The Presurgical Nasoalveolar Molding (PNAM) technique is a new approach to presurgical infant orthopedics that reduces the severity of the initial cleft alveolar and nasal deformity. CLINICAL CASE :- The management of an infant with Bilateral CLP using PNAM. Nasoalveolar Moulding is a non-surgical, pre-surgical orthopedic therapy designed to align the alveolar segments, improve nasal symmetry, and optimize soft tissue contours before primary surgical repair. The intervention began at two weeks with a custom appliance. Incremental adjustments guided alveolar repositioning and improved nasal cartilage shape, reducing the cleft gap, enhancing nasal aesthetics, and simplifying surgical interventions for better outcomes. CONCLUSION :- By integrating PNAM into a multidisciplinary treatment plan, the approach ensures improved functional and esthetic outcomes for children with CLP, fostering better long-term oral health and quality of life.

Reg no:1192

Name: Dr. ARYAN TYAGI

Institution: KALKA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: COMPARISON BETWEEN MANUAL TOOTHBRUSH AND ELECTRIC TOOTHBRUSH FOR PLAQUE REMOVAL IN MIXED DENTITION

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

AbstractBackground: The clinical significance and efficacy of electric toothbrushes in children are underexplored and less discussed in broader sections of society. Objective: This study aimed to compare the plaque removal efficacy of electric and manual toothbrushes in pediatric patients with mixed dentition. Materials and Methods: A total of 40 children aged 7â€“11 years were enrolled from a school and randomly assigned to two groups: 1. Electric Toothbrush Group (AGARO REX Lite Sonic Electric Kids Toothbrush with 3 Brushing Modes, , Dupont Soft Nylon Bristles) 2. Manual Toothbrush Group (Colgate Extra Colgate Kids 6+ Years Minion Toothbrush, Extra Soft) At the first visit, participants were randomly assigned into 2 groups, with 20 children in each group. All participants were instructed not to brush for 24 hours before the study commenced, with parental consent obtained. Plaque levels were assessed using the Plaque Index. Brushing was then performed twice daily for one week, as instructed. At the second visit, one week later, plaque levels were assessed using the Plaque Index. Data analysis focused on evaluating the plaque reduction achieved by each toothbrush type. Results: The results were tabulated and analyzed using SPSS software version 2023 .The electric toothbrush demonstrated significantly higher plaque removal efficacy compared to the manual toothbrush over the one-week study period. Conclusion: Electric toothbrushes are more effective at reducing plaque in pediatric patients than manual toothbrushes. Their ease of use and self-cleaning functionality may play a key role in achieving superior results. Proper brushing techniques remain critical for optimal outcomes. :

Reg no:993

Name: Dr. VAISHNAVI BELE

Institution: SMBT IDSR NASHIK

Title: Clinical and radiographic success of direct pulp capping vs pulpotomy in primary teeth

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Prevention is key to treatment planning for the child with a carious primary dentition as the presence of the disease means that prevention has failed at some stage. Correct diagnosis of the presence/absence of carious lesions should be followed by investigation of the status of the dental pulp, to rule out irreversible pulpitis or infection of the dental pulp. The decision to treat deep caries of primary teeth stems from the need to restore them in order to keep them asymptomatic and functional until they are replaced naturally by their permanent successors to avoid adverse effects. Interventions for treating deep carious lesions in teeth with no history of pain or teeth with reversible pulpitis are referred as vital pulp therapies, which may consist of the placement of a protective liner, indirect pulp treatment, direct pulp capping (DPC), and pulpotomy (AAPD 2014). Pulpotomy is considered the gold standard in paediatric dentistry with average success rate of 82.6% and small difference in its success rate with the use of either Mineral Trioxide Aggregate (MTA). Pulpotomy is considered successful when there is lack of any pain, sensitivity, swelling, furcation radiolucency, pathologic external / internal root resorption, and no harm to the permanent successor (AAPD 2014). On the other hand, DPC has been less popular in previous years among paediatric dentists due to the notion that its results are inferior to pulpotomy. A recent meta-analysis however, indicated that the 24-month overall success rate of DPC irrespective of the capping agent was 88.8%

Reg no:743

Name: Dr. DIPALI ANIL VETAL

Institution: SRI SIDDHARTHA DENTAL COLLEGE TUMKUR

Title: THE ASSOCIATION OF EXCESSIVE SCREEN TIME ON DIETARY PATTERN AND ORAL HEALTH STATUS IN CHILDREN OF TUMKURU AGED BETWEEN 3-12 YEARS.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Aim- To assess the association of excessive screen time on dietary pattern and oral health status in children of tumkuru. Objective- To assess the effect of screen time on the dietary pattern in children, and parental knowledge and practice regarding oral health care, To evaluate the effect of excessive screen time on dietary pattern and oral health status in children. Method : A cross sectional survey was conducted to assess the screen time, dietary pattern of the children oral health in tumkuru. Self administered questionnaire written in English/kanada was adopted and modified. It has total 22 items in this 14 items are regarding screen time, device type and different food patterns and 8 items regarding knowledge and practice of oral health care of children. Children were evaluated for

DMFT/dft, OHI-S and Gingival status. All aspects of oral health promoting factors in children including oral hygiene, diet, and awareness regarding screen time affecting oral as well as mental and physical health were evaluated. Results-Among all screen devices used by children, smartphone usage was the most common, followed by television. Excessive screen time had impact on children's eating habits and lead to an increase in DMFT, GI, and OHI-S. Conclusion- The study indicates that children and adolescents who spend two or more hours per day using screen devices may be more likely to develop a preference for junk food, acidic foods, and snacking. As result children may experience higher level DMFT, GI, OHI-S.

Reg no:375

Name: Dr. RACHANA JAIN

Institution: DASWANI DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE RAJASTHAN

Title: CLINICAL EVALUATION AND PARENTAL SATISFACTION WITH PEDIATRIC POSTERIOR STAINLESS STEEL CROWNS AND ZIRCONIA CROWNS - A COMPARATIVE STUDY.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background/ Purpose-Early childhood caries is a global epidemic problem affecting majority of preschool children,. The mutilated teeth can be restored ,the Stainless steel crowns were the choice of full coronal restoration, as they were easily available as preformed, pretrimmed and pre contoured crowns. The new technology came with evolution of preformed Zirconia crowns for primary teeth. Very limited literature is available with regard to its efficiency and clinical performance of zirconia crowns, thus this study was carried out to assess and compare the efficiency of crowns used in posterior primary teeth and also to elicit parental satisfaction for the same. Objective To clinically evaluate the performance of pediatric preformed Posterior stainless steel crowns & zirconia crowns, and parental acceptance & satisfaction. Methods: The study is a prospective clinical trial done to evaluate and compare the efficacy of preformed posterior zirconia & stainless steel crowns in 30 children (17 male, 13 females) aged between 4-8yrs. They were treated with 50 preformed posterior primary - 25 zirconia and 25 stainless steel crowns. Results: At the end of 12 th month There is no significant difference in the retention ability, marginal integrity, plaque scores ((p=1.000) of zirconia and stainless steel crown. Significantly greater number of parents prefer to recommend ZC (100%) than SSC (60%).(p=0.021) Conclusion: Clinical performance of zirconia and stainless steel crowns was good. The choice of the crowns during treatment plan can be made specific to each child based on the demands of the parents and clinical scenario.

Reg no:432

Name: Dr. MRUNALINI SATYAVIJAY AKOTE

Institution: NEW HORIZON DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
CHHATTISGARH

Title: "Darkness filled with light of intelligence"™™

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: **Background** “Children are our future and their healthy growth and development are crucial for the well-being of any society. Children with special health-care needs often have compromised oral health conditions which may be directly or indirectly associated with their disabilities. There is higher prevalence of gingival diseases and dental caries among children with SHCN due to poor oral hygiene, however the importance of dental care for these children has often been overlooked by health-care professionals. The more compromised their general health conditions, the more dental care needs they require.” **Objective** - To assess the Oral Health Status (OHS) of visually impaired children in School, to devise and implement a specially designed Oral Health Education (OHE) program for them and to assess its efficacy in improving their OHS. **Materials & Methodology** “OHS of visually impaired children was evaluated at the start of the study (Pre-OHE level) using the OHIS Index. Oral Health Education was imparted with the help of specially designed models and tooth-brushing taught with specially formulated music aided instructions in a song format. These parameters were re-evaluated after a period of reinforced and non-reinforced tooth-brushing.” **Result** - Obtained findings will be then compared and subjected to statistical analysis. **Conclusion:** This study will help to evaluate oral health status of visually impaired children residing in Blind Higher Secondary School Tifra, Bilaspur, Chattisgarh.

Reg no:1178

Name: Dr. PALAK J. SHAH

Institution: KM SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Comparative Evaluation of MTA putty and Conventional MTA As a Pulpotomy Medicament in Primary Molars: A Pilot Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: **Background:** MTA is a popular pulpotomy medicament however it has some drawbacks, such as poor handling and technique sensitive. Premixed ready-to-use MTA have similar properties as MTA and have the advantage of being ready to use in homogenous consistency without mixing, thereby avoiding any operator mixing errors. Kids-e e-MTA Putty has lack of clinical research that evaluate the use of it as a pulpotomy medicament. **Objective:** To compare clinical or radiographic success of e-MTA putty and MTA Angelus after pulpotomy on follow-up visit. **Materials and Methods:** Thirty primary molars in children aged 4-9 years indicated for pulpotomy were selected. They were randomized using flip coin method into two groups: test group -MTA putty (Kids-e) and control group- MTA (Angelus). They were restored with stainless steel crowns. Recall evaluation was done at baseline (24 hours) and 6 month interval (According to AAPD). Statistical analysis using Chi square test, and $P = 0.05$ was set for statistical significance. **Results:** At baseline, the success rates were 100% with test and control group, respectively. At 6 months, test group, the clinical and radiographic success were 93.3 percent (14 out of 15) and 86.6 percent (13 out of 15) and for control group were 100 percent (15 out of 15) and 93.3 percent (14 out of 34). No significant difference in outcome were found. **Conclusion:** MTA putty exhibited comparable results to MTA (angelus). Hence,

it can be considered alternative pulpotomy agent. Further research with larger sample sizes and longer follow-up periods are recommended.

Reg no:1139

Name: Dr. RAXIT VINODBHAI DOSHI

Institution: K M SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: Comparing Plaque Removal Efficacy of Biodegradable Toothbrush and Non-Biodegradable Toothbrush in Children of 8-10 Years age: A Randomized Clinical Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background “Manual toothbrush is the most widely used cleaning aid, but it also has disadvantage of being made of plastic which is not recyclable. We can use recyclable and biodegradable toothbrush instead. The aim of the study was to evaluate and compare plaque removal efficacy of biodegradable and non-biodegradable toothbrush in children of 8 “ 10 years of age. Objectives “ To evaluate plaque removal efficacy of biodegradable and non-biodegradable toothbrush on day 1 and 14 using Turesky modification of Quigley Hein Index. Material and Method “ 60 children from 2 schools were included in the study after they met inclusion criteria and their parent’s consent. Baseline plaque score using index with the help of plaque disclosing agent was recorded. All participants were taught Modified Bass brushing technique. Then toothbrushes from group A (Non-biodegradable toothbrush, Colgate) and B (Biodegradable toothbrush, Bamboo India) were randomly distributed using lottery method along with toothpaste. Participants were instructed to use it daily. Results - On analysis, the difference in plaque score on days 14 and 1 within study Group A was (-0.14 ± 0.65) and Group B was (-0.75 ± 0.66) . It infers that Group B had less plaque score on day 14 than on day 1 hence, a higher plaque score difference and more plaque removal were observed Conclusion “ It can be concluded that biodegradable toothbrush has adequate plaque removal efficacy and reduces plaque score in comparison to non-biodegradable toothbrush. which also helps reduce plastic waste.

Reg no:1174

Name: Dr. NISHA YADAV

Institution: RAMA DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Prevalence of Molar-Incisor Hypomineralization in 8 to 12 Years Old School Children of Kanpur City India.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background “ To evaluate the prevalence of Molar Incisor Hypomineralization (MIH), it is possible risk factors and its relation with dental caries and various enamel surface defects among school children aged 8-12 years in Kanpur city. Objective “ To evaluate the prevalence various

enamel surface defects, possible etiological factors, evaluate relationship between MIH and dental caries and evaluate the relationship between MIH and various Enamel surface defects of MIH in school children aged 8-12 years of Kanpur city. Methods – Source of data: 1000 school going children of ages 8 to 12 year was examined for prevalence of MIH in Kanpur city India. The dental examination was performed by a single well-trained and calibrated examiner in day light conditions. Full mouth inspection of wet teeth will be conducted using the EAPD 2003 criteria for diagnosis of MIH. The results obtained were statically analysed. Results – This study was conducted in the Department of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry at Rama Dental College, in different schools of Kanpur city. The present study found a higher prevalence of MIH in Mandibular teeth compared to maxillary teeth. The age range of the children examined having all index teeth present was 8-12 yrs. CONCLUSION: MIH prevalence is 10% in the child population and females affected slightly higher than male. Molar teeth have higher prevalence of MIH than incisors. The severity and total number of affected teeth increased with age.

Reg no:532

Name: Dr. APARNA RAYAMANE

Institution: MARATHA MANDALS DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
KARNATAKA

Title: MANAGEMENT OF COMPLICATED CROWN ROOT FRACTURE BY FRAGMENT REATTACHMENT AND LASERS AS AN ADJUVANT – A CASE REPORT

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Traumatic dental injuries (TDI) can occur at any age. They mainly affect psychologically, than esthetically or functionally. They range from simple enamel fractures to complex crown root fractures. 25% of the population younger than 20 years suffer from traumatic injuries in their front teeth. Clinical Case A 13 year old boy reported with a fractured upper tooth, after having a fall and hitting the desk 15 days ago. The trauma fractured the crown into two complete halves. It was diagnosed as complicated crown root fracture wrt 11. The treatment plan included immediate extraction of the displaced fragment, laser endorsed RCT with 810 nm diode laser and reattaching the fragment. To accelerate the healing process, combo coherence PBM was given to the tooth and the gingiva. Patient is completely asymptomatic and satisfied after 5 months of follow up. Conclusion Fragment reattachment is simple, affordable and aesthetically pleasing with fair survival rate.

Reg no:77

Name: Dr. SOWMYA N M

Institution: MARATHA MANDALS DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
KARNATAKA

Title: Reimplantation and Esthetic Management of Avulsion with Laser and Essix Retainer - Case Series.

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Avulsion is a serious traumatic dental injury which leads to complete displacement of tooth from alveolar socket that requires emergency treatment. Tooth replantation is treatment of choice, although long-term prognosis highly depends on various factors. **CLINICAL CASE:** This case series explores management of avulsed permanent incisors. Case 1 is about 9 year girl who reported with avulsed central incisor due to hit by bull. Tooth was reimplanted within 11/2 hours following IADT guidelines and laser Photobiomodulation was done to accelerate healing. 10 month follow-up is presented. Case 2 is about management of avulsed central incisor using Essix retainer in 13 year boy who reported a week after trauma. Tooth attached Essix retainer was given as prosthetic rehabilitation for aesthetic concern and as space maintainer. **CONCLUSION:** Objective of this case series is to present usage of lasers and Essix retainer as contemporary adjuvants in successful management of two avulsed teeth.

Reg no:938

Name: Dr. NILANJANA DEB

Institution: DR. R. AHMED DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KOLKATTA

Title: A Comprehensive Approach to Manage a Severely Rotated Maxillary Incisor with Bilateral Impacted Mesiodens: A Case report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Supernumerary teeth, particularly mesiodens, are among the most common dental anomalies observed during the early mixed dentition stage. These additional teeth typically occur in the anterior maxillary region and can lead to various complications, including impaction, delayed or ectopic eruption, rotation of adjacent teeth, cyst formation etc. Early diagnosis and intervention are crucial to prevent such issues. This case report presents the management of a rotated upper central incisor caused by the presence of a pair of mesiodens. The treatment approach involved a combination of surgical removal of the supernumerary teeth and subsequent orthodontic alignment of the affected incisor. The patient, a 9-year-old male, showed significant improvement following treatment, with proper derotation of the permanent central incisor. This case highlights the importance of early detection and appropriate management of mesiodens to prevent long-term complications and ensure optimal dental development in children.

Reg no:472

Name: Dr. ASHA B THOMAS

Institution: YENEPOYA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MANGALORE

Title: The synergy of nanotechnology and PDT in combating Enterococcus faecalis. A comparative study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Advancements in laser technology have significantly transformed endodontic disinfection, with photodynamic therapy (PDT) emerging as a promising non-invasive technique. PDT employs photosensitizers (PS) which, upon activation by specific wavelengths of light in the presence of oxygen, generate reactive oxygen species (ROS) that eliminate pathogens. While PDT has proven effective against *Enterococcus faecalis*, a Gram-positive bacterium associated with endodontic treatment failures, its limited penetration into dentinal tubules remains a challenge. The integration of nanotechnology with PDT (nPDT) addresses these limitations. Nanoparticles, such as chitosan a natural biomaterial with antimicrobial and biodegradable properties enhance the bioavailability and therapeutic potential of PDT. This study evaluates the bactericidal efficiency of PDT and nPDT using chitosan nanoparticles as root canal irrigants in primary teeth against *E. faecalis*. Forty-five single-rooted primary teeth extracted for therapeutic reasons were sterilized, inoculated with *E. faecalis* (strain ATCC 29212), and incubated for 48 hours. Samples were divided into three groups: Group 1 nPDT (with chitosan nanoparticles), Group 2 PDT (without nanoparticles), and Group 3 (control). Indocyanine green was used as the photosensitizer, activated by an 810 nm laser for 60 seconds after a 4-minute soak. The bactericidal effects were assessed by culturing dentinal shavings. This paper aims to determine whether nPDT significantly enhances the disinfection efficacy of PDT, particularly against resistant biofilms like *E. faecalis*, providing a potential breakthrough in pediatric endodontics.

Reg no:583

Name: Dr. RUCHI VINOD MORE

Institution: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Title: Prevalence of premolar agenesis in children of Navi Mumbai: A Retrospective Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Introduction: Tooth agenesis occurs when there is a developmental absence of one or more of the "normal" complement of 20 teeth in the primary dentition and/or 32 teeth in the permanent dentition. It is categorized according to the number of missing teeth: hypodontia if less than 6 teeth are missing, oligodontia if more than 6 teeth are missing, and anodontia is the agenesis of all teeth. In the practice of dentistry, one of the most common dental anomalies encountered is the congenitally missing teeth with different prevalence in each region. Congenitally missing teeth are those that fail to erupt in the oral cavity. The teeth don't undergo calcification due to which they are not visible in radiographs. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of congenitally missing premolar teeth in children of Navi Mumbai population. Materials and Methods: In this retrospective study, panoramic radiographs taken from time period of January 2022 to December 2024 of Navi Mumbai children with an age group of 8-14 years were collected and viewed for congenitally missing premolar teeth. Results and Conclusion: Results will be drawn after completion of the study. Key words: Congenitally missing teeth, Navi Mumbai population, premolar teeth

Reg no:212

Name: Dr. SHREYA PANDEY

Institution: SARDAR PATEL POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Assessment of awareness regarding soft skills amongst post graduate dental students in Lucknow city: A Questionnaire based survey

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: **PURPOSE** To assess the current level of awareness and standard of soft skills among postgraduate students in dental colleges across Lucknow. **OBJECTIVES** To assess current level of awareness among post graduate students regarding soft skills in dentistry. To evaluate the current standard of soft skills possessed by post graduate dental students. **METHODOLOGY** A questionnaire survey will be conducted among 190 postgraduate dental students in Lucknow to assess their awareness and proficiency in soft skills. The survey ensures confidentiality, with no personal information required, and participation is voluntary. The self-evaluation questionnaire will include 7 key elements: Communication Skills, Teamwork, Professional Ethics, Leadership, Entrepreneurship, Critical Thinking, and Life-Long Learning, with 21 questions in total. These elements were validated by experts. The questionnaire will be distributed to postgraduate dental students in Lucknow, and responses, consisting of Yes/No answers, will be analyzed to gauge the current standard of soft skills among participants. **ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE** The data will be tabulated in Microsoft Excel and analyzed with SPSS statistical software. **RESULTS** The result of the study is awaited since the study is still in progress **CONCLUSION** The conclusion is awaited

Reg no:1091

Name: Dr. ADITI SHARMA

Institution: NATIONAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNJAB

Title: POINT PREVELENCE AND ATTRIBUTES OF TRAUMATIC DENTAL INJURIES

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: **POINT PREVELENCE AND ATTRIBUTES OF TRAUMATIC DENTAL INJURIES.**
BACKGROUND: The existence of dental caries as a major oral health problem in children has for long been established, but the prevalence of dental trauma, which is a serious dental public health problem, has not been studied often. In spite of a high frequency, the data on the prevalence of dental traumatic injuries is sparse and data needs to get updated to highlight all possible factors and correlates. **AIM:** This paper aims to present study conducted , Deera bassi Mohali to enumerate the prevalence of traumatic dental injuries. **OBJECTIVE:** Purpose of the study to ascertain the point prevalence of traumatic dental injuries in young children reporting to opd In derra bassi. **MATERIALS AND METHOD:** Total of 29 students were selected and examined for the study. Participants were checked for point prevalence of traumatic injuries in their age, gender and type of fracture occurred. Information regarding traumatic injuries were obtained with clinical evaluation using mouth mirror and history obtained from patient. **RESULTS:** Overall Point prevalence of traumatic injuries was 8.1% where boys were more affected than girls.

Reg no:1186

Name: Dr. REETIKA VERMA

Institution: CHANDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL LUCKNOW

Title: Comparison of traditional behaviour management technique with audio-visual distraction for reducing dental fear and anxiety among children aged 5-12 years.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: INTRODUCTION- Dental practitioners have numerous methods to control anxiety and pain. Distraction technique is the most common behaviour management technique during dental procedures. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the influence of using virtual reality eyeglasses on severity of pain and anxiety during dental procedures in pediatric patients. AIM- The aim of the present clinical study was to assess and compare the efficacy of traditional distraction technique and audio-visual distraction technique in the management of dental fear and anxiety among children in the age group of 5-12 years. OBJECTIVES- To compare the effectiveness of two techniques (tell-show-do and audio-visual) in the management of child's dental fear and anxiety during dental treatment. MATERIAL AND METHOD- This study was conducted with 50 children aged between 5 to 12 years, who were rated as negative on Frankl Behaviour Rating Scale. The children were divided into two groups following the distraction technique used during dental treatment. In GROUP A (25 children): Tell show Do was used as distraction technique during dental treatment. In GROUP B (25 children): Virtual Reality was used as distraction technique during dental treatment. For both the groups, Anxiety was measured using Facial Image Scale and Pulse Oximeter. RESULT- The data thus obtained from the present study were subjected to statistically significant results.

Reg no:357

Name: Dr. DR HAU MUAN KIM

Institution: INDERPRASTHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Remineralization Potential of SDF and SDF with Potassium Iodide, with/without Laser Activation: An In-Vitro Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Aim and Objective: The aim of this study is to compare and evaluate the remineralization potential of SDF and SDF with Potassium iodide with or without Laser activation. This research evaluates and compares the remineralization potential of SDF and SDF with potassium iodide with the activation of Diode laser or without it. Materials and Methods: Sample consisted of 40 freshly extracted healthy human premolar teeth, extracted solely for orthodontic purpose. The selected samples were randomly divided into four groups (n = 10): Group 1 (SDF); Group 2 (SDF with Potassium iodide); Group 3 (LASER activated SDF) and Group 4 (LASER activated SDF with

Potassium iodide). All samples were evaluated for values of DIAGNOdent at baseline, after demineralization and after remineralization. They were further assessed for surface alterations using Polarized Light Microscopy and the values of DIAGNOdent at baseline, after demineralization and after remineralization were further recorded. Statistical Analysis: The results of this study will be tabulated and statistically analysed. Keywords: SDF, SDF with Potassium Iodide, Diode Laser, Polarized Light Microscope

Reg no:620

Name: Dr. SHAZMA S

Institution: YENEPOYA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MANGALORE

Title: Antimicrobial efficacy of Ajwa Date palm seed extract on oral microflora

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Dental caries remains the most prevalent oral disease in the human population. The focus is being given to the prevention of dental caries using various medicaments. Currently, greater emphasis is given in eliminating chemical products and replacing them with plant-based alternatives. The photochemicals isolated from the plants used in traditional medicines are considered to be safe and effective. Date fruits are utilized worldwide as a part of essential diet for a long time. Ajwa dates in particular is grown in Saudi Arabia and has pharmacological actions like antioxidant, antiviral, antifungal, antihyperlipidemic and hepatoprotective properties among others. The aim of the study is to evaluate the antimicrobial efficacy of *Phoenix dactylifera* L. (Date palm) seed extract against common cariogenic microorganisms. The extraction from the Date seeds and characterisation of the Date seed extract will be done. The antimicrobial analysis of *Phoenix dactylifera* L. (Date palm) seeds against common caries causing organisms – *Streptococcus mutans*, *Lactobacillus casei* and *Staphylococcus aureus* and comparison along with evaluation of the antimicrobial efficacy of the *Phoenix dactylifera* L. (Date palm) seed extract among the tested bacteria will be done. There is not much available data as per our knowledge regarding the effect of Ajwa date seeds against cariogenic bacteria. Hence this study will be conducted. The results of this study will help in evaluating the antimicrobial efficacy of Ajwa date seed extract against common cariogenic organisms. The results of the study can be utilised in evaluating its antibacterial properties to formulate a mouthwash for its dental application and clinical practice.

Reg no:1128

Name: Dr. KOMAL NANA CHAUDHARI

Institution: DR. HEDGEWAR SMRUTI RUGNA SEVA MANDALS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Direct Pulp Capping: A Treatment Option In Primary Teeth??

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background/ Purpose - This study is planned to evaluate and compare the effectiveness of Theracal-LC, 3-Mixtatin and MTA Putty as direct pulp capping agents in primary molars of children aged between 4-10 years. **Method** – This pilot study is a Randomized Controlled Trial - Allocation Concealment. Fifteen primary molars with deep active caries, whose removal resulted in pulp exposures, were treated with direct pulp capping and were allocated into three groups: Group A - Theracal-LC, Group 2: 3-Mixtatin, Group 3: MTA Putty. All teeth were restored with GIC restorations. Clinical and Radiographic Assessment at 1st, 3rd, and 6th month. Data were assessed using Statistical analysis will be performed with IBM SPSS 20 software. Data will be analysed by Chi-Square test, Kruskal Wallis test to test the significance of difference between the proportion of the groups and comparison of the scores. **Results** – The Study is in progress **Conclusion** - The Study is in progress

Reg no:749

Name: Dr. PARESH MADHUKAR PAWAR

Institution: PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL DEBARI UDAIPUR RAJASTHAN

Title: Comparative evaluation of shear bond strength of MTA and TheraCal PT with composite resin and RMGIC: An in vitro study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: ISPPD Registration no.: S-3411/23 Conference registration no.: 0749 Type of presentation: Original Research Title: Comparative evaluation of shear bond strength of MTA and TheraCal PT with composite resin and RMGIC: An in vitro study **ABSTRACT Introduction:** Establishing a strong bond between the pulp capping agent and the restorative material is crucial to the success of the procedure. Without this bond, there is a risk of bacterial infiltration into the pulp, leading to treatment failure. In the past, calcium hydroxide was commonly used for such treatments, but it faced challenges, including poor adhesion to dentin, dissolution over time, and the development of multiple tunnel defects. So, newer materials have been introduced, such as MTA and TheraCal PT. **Aim:** To compare the shear bond strength of MTA and TheraCal PT with composite resin and resin-modified glass ionomer cement. **Methodology:** A total of 60 acrylic blocks will be randomly divided into four groups, each containing 15 blocks – Group 1: MTA + Composite, Group 2: TheraCal PT + Composite, Group 3: MTA + RMGIC, and Group 4: TheraCal PT + RMGIC. Test material will be compacted into the holes within the blocks. Then, the samples will be incubated for a period of 72 hours. Shear bond strength (SBS) values will be quantified using a universal testing machine, and the obtained values will be subjected to statistical analysis for further evaluation. **Result:** Awaited **Conclusion:** Yet to be established

Reg no:337

Name: Dr. SHAIK ANJUM

Institution: AMES DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: "Efficacy of Cat-Assisted Therapy for management of dental anxiety in children: A Randomized Controlled Trial"

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Anxiety is common in paediatric dental care, and affects the behavioural management of children. Animal-Assisted Therapy (AAT) has been proven to positively impact children's behaviour. Despite its benefits, AAT has been underutilized in dentistry. Animals have a unique ability to provide comfort, calmness, and a sense of safety, diverting attention away from stressful situations and toward pleasurable experiences. Cats, in particular, can be excellent therapy animals, especially for individuals who are not fond of dogs. Interacting with cats has been shown to decrease cortisol levels and release oxytocin, the hormone responsible for bonding and relaxation. Additionally, cats are often well-suited for patients with limited mobility, as they enjoy being held and will often curl up in someone's lap. Aim and Objective: The primary objective of this study was to assess the efficacy of Cat-Assisted Therapy (CAT) in reducing anxiety in paediatric patients undergoing dental treatment. Methodology: A total of thirty children, aged 6-14 years, will be selected for this study. Participants will be Randomly and evenly allocated two groups: a control group, where children will receive routine conditioning methods used in the clinic; and Cat-Assisted Therapy (CAT) group, where children will interact with a cat at the reception desk and again inside the office. The cat will remain beside the dental chair with the child throughout the procedures. Corah's Dental Anxiety Scale (DAS) and heart rate (HR) will be used to evaluate child anxiety. The data will be obtained and subjected to analysis. Results: Awaited

Reg no:1124

Name: Dr. CHERISHA MARY THOMAS

Institution: KLE SOCIETYS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BANGALORE

Title: "Odontological Accessories- Are You Using It The Right Way For Your Bambino?"

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND : Oral health is inextricably linked to overall well-being, with the mouth serving as a mirror to general health. Maintaining good oral health is essential for a healthy and vibrant life, as disruptions to this delicate balance can have far-reaching consequences for both oral and overall health. The widespread impact of tooth decay on children's lives is a pressing concern. Unfortunately, limited parental knowledge and suboptimal oral hygiene practices are major contributing factors to poor oral health in children. It is essential for parents, to be knowledgeable about the correct oral hygiene aids according to their children's age and needs. AIM and OBJECTIVE: " This study aims to investigate the factors influencing parents' choices of toothpastes and toothbrushes for their children. " To assess their existing knowledge and understanding of oral hygiene aids among parents of children in the 6-12 year age group. METHODOLOGY : A questionnaire based cross sectional study was conducted among the parents of children aged 6-12 years visiting the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry in KLE Society's Institute of Dental Science, Bengaluru. Parents were randomly selected and interviewed

using a previously validated questionnaire that assessed the usage and existing knowledge on Odontological Accessories used by their children.

Reg no:1094

Name: Dr. SABA SHABNAM A

Institution: KLE SOCIETYS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BANGALORE

Title: Unraveling the Role of Emotional Intelligence in Dental Anxiety, Fear, and Behavioral Responses in Children: A Step Forward in Pedodontics

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Children often experience fear and distress in dental operatory, leading to anxiety and behavioral issues. This study explores why some children experience dental anxiety while others do not, attributing these differences to factors such as child-rearing practices and individual personality traits. Emotional intelligence (EQ), defined as the ability to understand, express, and regulate emotions, is examined as a factor influencing a child's dental experience. This emerging theory of intelligence addresses the complexities of emotional regulation in the context of dental care and will aid in developing strategies to reduce dental anxiety in children. **OBJECTIVE:** To investigate the relationship between emotional intelligence and dental anxiety, fear, and behavior in children aged 8-12 years. • To assess the emotional intelligence (EQ) levels using the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire Child Short Form. • To evaluate the dental anxiety using the Modified Child Dental Anxiety Scale (MCDAS). • To measure dental fear using the short version of the Children's Fear Survey Schedule-Dental Subscale. • To record and assess the behavioral responses using Frankl's Behavior Rating Scale. • To examine the correlation between emotional intelligence and dental anxiety, fear, and behavior in children. **METHODOLOGY:** A cross-sectional study was conducted involving 196 children aged 8-12 years who visited the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. Children after completing emotional intelligence (EQ) assessment, whose behavior was assessed using Frankl's Behavior Rating Scale, anxiety using Modified Child Dental Anxiety Scale (MCDAS) and Dental fear was evaluated using the short version of the Children's Fear Survey Schedule-Dental Subscale

Reg no:905

Name: Dr. KEERTHANA V

Institution: ADHIPARASHAKTHI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: Comparative evaluation of clinical and radiographic outcome of herbal obturating materials with ZOE as obturating material. SR meta-analysis RCT

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Comparative evaluation of clinical and radiographic outcome of herbal obturating materials with zinc oxide eugenol as obturating material in primary teeth- A systematic review and meta-

analysis of Randomized Control Trials Aim: To compare the clinical and radiographic outcomes of herbal obturating materials with zinc oxide eugenol in primary teeth to assess their effectiveness and biocompatibility. Methods: Clinical trials involving children aged 3â€“10 years with sample sizes exceeding 10 and follow-up durations longer than six months were evaluated. An electronic search was conducted in PubMed and Cochrane databases up to March 2024, using MeSH terms and relevant text words. Three reviewers independently assessed the risk of bias using the RoB2 tool. Risk ratios with 95% confidence intervals were used as the primary effect measures, with a significance level set at 0.05. Results: Only 18 studies met the requirement, 13 qualified for the systematic review. Out of selected studies, 7 compared Zinc oxide with aloe vera, 3 compared with Zinc oxide mixed with Neem oil and Zinc oxideâ€“Propolis and 2 compared Zinc oxideâ€“ozonated oil, and Zinc oxideâ€“Curcumin and the remaining studies with other materials. No significant difference in the clinical success rate ($p = 0.053$) and radiographic success rate ($p = 0.43$) between herbal obturating materials with zinc oxide eugenol as obturating material. Conclusion: Evidence suggests that herbal obturating materials minimizes the drawbacks of Zinc oxide eugenol as obturating material. Hence combination can be used as an alternative obturating material for primary teeth. Keywords: Herbal, Zinc Oxide Eugenol, Obturating materials, Primary teeth.

Reg no:998Dr. MOHANA SRIRAM K L

Name: ADHIPARASAKTHI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMIL NADU

Institution: "Early Detection and Surgical Management of a Compound Odontoma in a Pediatric Patient: A Case Study"

Title: "Early Detection and Surgical Management of a Compound Odontoma in a Pediatric Patient: A Case Study"

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Odontomas are the most common or the second most common odontogenic lesion of the jaw. While generally asymptomatic, odontomas in the anterior maxilla can cause delayed eruption, malalignment, or impaction of permanent teeth, leading to functional and aesthetic concerns. This case report describes a 6-year-old patient diagnosed with compound odontoma. Radiographic findings from an intraoral periapical (IOPA) radiograph identified a large radiopaque mass consisting of tooth-like structures, positioned coronally to the impacted left upper permanent central incisor and apically to the deciduous incisors. The odontoma led to delayed eruption and impaction of the permanent teeth, causing functional and aesthetic concerns. This case report discusses about the management of compound odontoma. This case underscores the importance of early diagnosis and intervention in preventing complications such as impaction and malalignment, ensuring optimal functional and aesthetic outcomes in pediatric patients. Keywords: Early diagnosis, Compound Odontoma, Management.

Reg no:459

Name: Dr. KRITIGA KUMAR

Institution: SRI RAMACHANDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Assessment of oral health-related quality of life in preschool children with mouth breathing habit and impact on Early Childhood Caries

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Mouth breathing is a detrimental oral habit in children, and is considered to be associated with sleep disordered breathing. The existence of this parafunctional oral habit plays an important role in changing the position of the teeth, jaws, and hindering the normal development of jaws and surrounding musculature. The negative repercussions extend to poor caries status, behavioural problems as well poor quality of sleep, which can in turn affect the overall quality of life in young children. The main objective of the study was to determine the OHRQoL using ECOHIS (Early Childhood Oral Health Impact Scale) in children aged 3 to 6 years with mouth breathing habit and their caries status. Preschool children, according to the inclusion criteria, will be screened for mouth breathing habit and demographic data will be recorded. The parents of the included children with a positive history of mouth breathing habit, will be administered the ECOHIS questionnaire to assess the quality of life of these children. Additionally, the caries status of these children will be documented using ICDAS. Statistical analysis will be done using IBM SPSS software. A p -value of < 0.05 will be considered statistically significant. Statistical tests that will be used is test of normality, sample t test and Chi square test(if applicable) This study will help in the early interception of the habit and its associated facial changes. The outcome of this study can promote multidisciplinary approach involving pediatricians and otolaryngologists for comprehensive management of mouth breathing habit.

Reg no:1074

Name: Dr. DR SAILY DESHMUKH

Institution: SARASWATI DHANWANTRI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PARBHANI MAHARASHTRA

Title: Present Status and Future Directions of Irrigants and Irrigation Methods.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: Endodontic infections are complicated conditions influenced by microbial, immunological and environmental variables that are linked to inflammation of the apical tissue. Various methods, including irrigation, instrumentation and intracanal medications, aim to reduce root canal bacteria. Endodontic treatment should rely on broad-spectrum antibiotics to combat these infections. The complex root canal structure limits the effectiveness of chemomechanical preparation, allowing bacteria to persist. Therefore, irrigation systems must ensure that irrigant solutions reach all areas of the canal effectively. Aim: The aim of this study is to evaluate the microbial reduction using different irrigation activation techniques like Needle irrigation and Ultrasonic irrigation using Sodium Hypochlorite, Chlorhexidine and EDTA. Material and Methods: The study was carried out in the department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. 18 patients with primary endodontic infection were selected for this study then randomly assigned into 3 groups accordingly with needle and Ultrasonic irrigation methods. Group 1 (Sodium hypochlorite), Group 2 (Chlorhexidine), Group 3 (EDTA). The first microbial sample (S1) was taken after access cavity

preparation under complete aseptic condition and chemomechanical preparation was done with Kedo SH file system. Finally, the second microbial sample (S2) was taken after irrigation activation, these samples were cultured on blood agar aerobically, incubated for 24-48 h at 37, growing colonies were counted and recorded as colony forming units (CFU). Results: Data was collected and sent for statistical analysis. Results of the same are awaited. Conclusion: Conclusion will be formulated after obtaining the results of the study. Keywords: Ultrasonic, Sodium hypochlorite, Chlorhexidine, EDTA.

Reg no:193

Name: Dr. GANAVI G NAYAK

Institution: RAJARAJESWARI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Knowledge and Perception On Autism Among Undergraduate Dental Students-A Questionnaire Survey

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Autism is a neurological developmental disease that is typified by limited, repetitive behavior, speech difficulties, and social interaction impairments. Autism's etiology is unknown. Gender, family history, parent age, and other conditions like fragile or tuberous syndrome are risk factors for autism. Males are three to four times more likely than females to have autism. The majority of autism research is carried out in wealthy nations. Thus, the purpose of this study is to assess dental students' understanding of autism. A self-administered questionnaire via an online survey link (i.e., Google Forms) will be used to conduct this survey. Stratified cluster random sampling of 400 undergraduate dental students will be selected for this survey.

Reg no:283

Name: Dr. SANCHITA RAMESH GOVARI

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AHMEDABAD

Title: Exploring Parents' Knowledge, Attitude And Perception On The Use Of Fluoridated Toothpaste For Children: A Questionnaire Based Survey

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Dental caries significantly impact children's health and well-being. Parental knowledge and attitudes toward oral hygiene play a crucial role in shaping children's oral health. Objective: This study aimed to evaluate parents' and caregivers' knowledge and perceptions regarding the use of fluoridated toothpaste, their involvement in children's oral hygiene practices, and the appropriate amount of toothpaste dispensed. A self-developed questionnaire was administered to 300 parents and caregivers. Results: A substantial proportion of participants exhibited low levels of knowledge and awareness. About 51% of parents were unsure whether the toothpaste used was fluoridated, and 87% were unaware of its fluoride concentration. Moreover, 42% of parents reported never assisting in tooth brushing, 13% brushed their child's

teeth themselves, and only 4.9% checked their child's teeth after brushing. Among children, 86% rinsed after brushing, 3.1% spat without rinsing, and 4.9% of parents were unsure of their child's behavior. Mothers demonstrated higher knowledge and perception levels compared to fathers. Conclusion: Although parents participate in their children's tooth brushing, they lack sufficient knowledge regarding the appropriate amount of toothpaste for different age groups. These findings highlight the need for greater awareness and education on proper oral hygiene practices, including the selection and use of age-appropriate toothpaste. Parents should be encouraged to supervise and assist their children's brushing to ensure effective oral care. Keywords: Fluoride concentration, Toothpaste, Knowledge, Oral hygiene

Reg no:644

Name: Dr. PRERANA M

Institution: SRI SIDDHARTHA DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title: Assessment of colouring as a behavior management technique and association of various colours with emotions in children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Assessment of colouring as a behavior management technique and association of various colours with emotions in children Background: Dental anxiety is one of the most common problems affecting children. By knowing a child's colour preference at a point of time, dentist can evaluate the emotional state and identify fear. Objective: to assess and compare the effect of colouring as behaviour management technique in children aged between 4-9 years and 10-13 years and to assess the relation between the different colors and emotions. Materials and methods: Group 1 (control): basic behaviour management techniques (TSD) Group 2 (experimental): basic behaviour management techniques with colouring exercises. Emotion assessment scale, animated visual pain scale and pulseoximeter readings were compared between groups. Results: Children with higher anxiety scores chose blue followed by black whereas children with lower anxiety scores chose yellow followed by pink. In the experimental group, post intervention pulse rates were significantly lower($p=0.05$) than pre intervention pulse rates. The colour most chosen in the 4-9 years experimental group before intervention was black and post intervention was yellow and pink. The colour chosen by female patients was yellow before intervention and pink after intervention, whereas in boys it was blue before intervention and yellow after intervention. Conclusion: The study shows that colouring can be used as an effective behavior management technique and colours such as pink and yellow can be incorporated in a dental setting to reduce anxiety and apprehension.

Reg no:1160

Name: Dr. JUILI DORLIKAR

Institution: RANJEET DESHMUKH DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE NAGPUR

Title: Clinical Outcome of Maxillary Arch Expansion with Clear Aligners In Mixed Dentition: A Systematic Review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Aim Maxillary transverse deficiency affects 21% of individuals during mixed dentition. In 1945, Kesling introduced thermoplastic tooth positioners, followed by clear aligner therapy in 1997. This review aims to summarize evidence on the clinical outcomes of clear aligner therapy for maxillary arch expansion in mixed dentition. **Methodology** A literature search conducted until May 2024 using databases like PubMed, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, Embase, Scopus, along with manual searches. Inclusion criteria mixed dentition patients receiving clear aligner therapy for maxillary arch expansion. studies on primary or permanent dentition, non-English studies, animal studies, literature reviews, RCTs excluded. Two authors reviewed titles and abstracts, Quality analysis performed using the ROBINS-I tool. **Results** After screening 653 studies and removing duplicates, 9 studies were selected for qualitative synthesis. The Invisalign First System is effective for growing patients needing maxillary arch development, particularly for mild to moderate transverse maxillary deficiency. It improves crown angulation in most teeth, except first molars, and serves as an alternative to traditional expanders. **Assessment of Risk of Bias** The quality assessment shows low bias risk in most domains, with unclear bias in missing data, intervention deviation, and confounding. **Conclusion** Clear aligners significantly increase arch width, effective for growing patients with mild to moderate maxillary transverse deficiency, offering comfort and aesthetics. **References** 1. Ma S, Wang Y. Clinical outcomes of arch expansion with Invisalign: a systematic review. BMC Oral Health. 2023 Aug 24;23(1):587. doi: 10.1186/s12903-023-03302-6. PMID: 37620781; PMCID: PMC10464440.

Reg no:271

Name: Dr. HASNATH KT

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AHMEDABAD

Title: Efficient and gentle: laser treatment outcome in pediatric dentistry

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Laser technology has revolutionized pediatric dentistry, offering a minimally invasive and pain-free approach to various dental procedures. This presentation showcases three clinical cases demonstrating the effectiveness of laser treatment, resulting in successful outcomes with reduced anxiety, pain, and treatment time. Patients exhibited minimal complications and high satisfaction rates, illustrating the potential of laser treatment to provide a comfortable experience for young patients.

Reg no:63

Name: Dr. NISHI JOSHI

Institution: AB SHETTY DENTAL COLLAGE MANGALORE

Title: THE CHEMISTRY OF SMILES “ SALIVARY NITRIC OXIDE AFTER DENTAL RESTORATIONS

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: THE CHEMISTRY OF SMILES “ SALIVARY NITRIC OXIDE AFTER DENTAL RESTORATIONS Background/ Purpose: Dental caries is a multifactorial disease influenced by bacteria, diet, socioeconomic factors, and oxidative stress. Nitric oxide (NO), a reactive nitrogen species, plays both protective and harmful roles in the oral cavity. This study assessed salivary NO levels in children before and after Class I composite restorations in primary molars. Objective: The objective is to evaluate the levels of nitric oxide in saliva both before and after Class I composite restorations in primary molars and to compare the values obtained from these two time points. Methods : 36 teeth with Class I caries (ICDAS) were restored using composite material. Unstimulated saliva (1.5 mL) was collected before restoration, and at 1 week and 1 month after, to evaluate NO levels. Saliva samples were processed in 96-well ELISA plates, treated with sulphanilamide and naphthyl ethylenediamine, and analyzed colorimetrically. Optical density was measured at 540 nm using a spectrophotometer. Data were analyzed with SPSS 26.0, with p

Reg no:210

Name: Dr. ARUNIMA SARKAR

Institution: SARDAR PATEL POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: "Comparative Insights into Physiological and Emotional Impacts of Preschool Dental Interventions: Sealants Versus Varnish"

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: “ PURPOSE This study aimed to compare dental anxiety, pain associated, parenting style, physiological parameters and application time during intervention using fissure sealant vs topical fluoride varnish in preschool children. “ OBJECTIVE To evaluate dental anxiety, perceived pain, parenting styles, physiological responses, and the duration of procedures when comparing fissure sealants to topical fluoride varnish in preschool-aged children. “ METHODOLOGY This parallel-group randomised controlled trial was conducted at Department of Paediatric Dentistry, Lucknow. Ethical approval was obtained, and trial was registered. 82 children aged 3-6 years were recruited using stratified sampling. Informed consent was obtained from parents, who also completed a questionnaire related on oral health-related behaviours. Children with moderate-to-high risk caries, bottle-feeding with sugar, and dmfs scores >1 were included. Children with systemic diseases, uncooperative behaviour, recent fluoride treatment, and specific dental conditions were excluded. Participants were randomised into two groups: Glass Ionomer Sealant (GIS) and Fluoride Varnish (NAFV). GIS involved atraumatic restorative treatment with GC Fuji VII, while NaFV involved applying Colgate Duraphat varnish. Dental anxiety, cooperativeness, and pain were assessed using the Frankl Behaviour Rating Scale, Venhem Behaviour Rating Scale and Wong-Baker Pain Scale respectively. Parenting style was evaluated using the Primary Caregivers Practices Report questionnaire, and physiological parameters (pulse rate and SpO2) were recorded before and after

interventions. **ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE:** Data will be analyzed using SPSS (version 21) and categorical variables presented as frequencies. **RESULTS** The result of the study is awaited. **CONCLUSION** The conclusion is awaited.

Reg no:802

Name: Dr. SANIYA BUDHANI

Institution: N. K. P. SALVE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES NAGPUR

Title: Comparative evaluation of effectiveness of cryotherapy, vibratory stimulus, TENS and iontophoresis for relieving pain due to LA in children

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Aim: There are a number of ways to lessen discomfort while administering a local anaesthetic injection. In the present systematic review, we are comparing the effectiveness of cryotherapy, vibratory stimulus, electronic dental anaesthesia and iontophoresis for relieving pain due to local anaesthesia in children. **Methods:** Studies were selected based on the PICOS inclusion criteria. Pubmed and other data bases were searched. **Methods:** This systematic review followed PRISMA guidelines, selecting studies based on PICOS criteria. PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library were searched for relevant studies published in English. Data extraction, quality assessment using the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool, and meta-analysis with RevMan software were performed to evaluate intervention effectiveness. **Results:** A total of nineteen studies were included in this systematic review. Cooling the injection site before infiltration of local anaesthetics in the buccal mucosa for 1 min and mucosal vibration reduced pain perceived by paediatric patients. Application of TENS was more comfortable and significantly reduced pain. **Conclusion:** Cryotherapy and vibratory stimulus showed promising results in minimizing pain perception, while TENS was effective but showed mixed results regarding anxiety reduction. **References:** 1. Ching D, Finkelman M, Loo CY. Effect of the DentalVibe injection system on pain during local anesthesia injections in adolescent patients. *Pediatric dentistry*. 2014 Jan 15;36(1):51-5. 2. Ghaderi F, Banakar S, Rostami S. Effect of pre-cooling injection site on pain perception in pediatric dentistry: a randomized clinical trial. *Dental research journal*. 2013 Nov;10(6):790.

Reg no:772

Name: Dr. RAJVI RASHMIKANT SHAH

Institution: DR. HEDGEWAR SMRUTI RUGNA SEVA MANDALS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: No Tears, No Sighs, With Syringe That Surprises.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Title: No Tears, No Sighs, With Syringe That Surprises. Background: Children are apprehensive towards injections and it causes subsequent unfavourable behaviour in them.

Camouflaging the syringe can be an effective distraction tool and can reduce the dental fear and anxiety in children. Aim: To assess the effectiveness of camouflaged syringe by comparing it with conventional syringe through evaluation of behaviour and dental anxiety while administering local anesthesia. Methodology: 40 children aged 6-11 years were randomly divided into 2 groups and were treated in two separate appointments where prior to IANB, heart rate was noted using a finger pulse oximeter and the injection was administered using a pre-determined syringe type, after which the heart rate was again recorded. The child was asked to rate the Wong-baker faces pain rating scale and child's anxiety was graded using the FLACC scale. In the second appointment, the same procedure was followed using the other syringe type on the opposite side. Results: The mean difference for Pulse rate after IANB between Group A Conventional Syringe (114.93 ± 10.114) and Group B Camouflage syringe (97.20 ± 8.730) was 17.725 which was found statistically significant. The mean difference for Wong Baker's Score Group A Conventional Syringe (4.75 ± 2.097) and Group B Camouflage syringe (3.30 ± 1.884) was 1.450 which was found statistically significant. Conclusion: Camouflaged syringe can reduce anxiety compared to conventional syringe. This sleeve is user-friendly, customizable, and a cost-effective way to reduce anxiety during local anesthesia administration.

Reg no:1151

Name: Dr. CHARU AGGARWAL

Institution: K.D. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITALS MATHURA

Title: Effectiveness of Distraction Technique using Hour Glass on Gagging and Anxiety on Impression Taking in Children: A Randomized Controlled Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: ORIGINAL RESEARCH Effectiveness of Distraction Technique using Hour Glass on Gagging and Anxiety on Impression Taking in Children: A Randomised Controlled Study Aim: The aim of this study is to determine the effectiveness of distraction technique using two different types of hour glass on the severity of gagging and anxiety on dental alginate impression taking in children between age 5 to 10 years. Objectives: 1. To compare gagging related success using Gagging Related Impression Success Scale. 2. To compare severity of gagging using Gagging Severity Index 3. To compare anxiety of pediatric patient using Facial Image Scale 4. To compare the incidence of side effects during impression taking. 5. Determine the overall preference and comfort level of Pediatric patients with each technique. Material and Methodology: This single blind, randomized controlled trial involves a sample of 30 Pediatric dental patients aged 5-10 years requiring maxillary impressions. Selected children were randomly allocated to one of the three groups: (1) Test group 1- Use of Sand Timer hour glass for distraction, during impression taking. (2) Test group 2- Use of Liquid Motion hour glass for distraction, during impression taking. (3) Control group- No use of interactive distraction, during impression taking. Dental anxiety was scored using Facial Image Scale (FIS), heart rate and oxygen saturation were taken before and after impression taking. Gagging-related Impression Success Scale and Gagging Severity Index were recorded by a blinded assessor. Result: Awaited Conclusion: Awaited

Reg no:257

Name: Dr. PRIYANKA N

Institution: RAJARAJESWARI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: CYTOMORPHOMETRIC ALTERATION IN TYPE 1 DIABETES MELLTUS CHILDREN

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: CYTOMORPHOMETRIC ALTERATION IN TYPE 1 DIABETES MELLTUS CHILDREN **Abstract:** Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia due to deficiency of insulin secretion. Oral complications of diabetes is devastating. The oxidative stress caused by hyperglycemia alters cellular and molecular mechanisms which induce tissue injury. The mitochondria and nucleus are two major targets of oxidative stress due to hyperglycemia, which contain a variety of DNA repair enzymes to repair oxidant DNA modifications. The reduced salivary flow and atrophy of the oral mucosal cells could impact cytomorphometry of oral mucosal cells. The viability of invasive techniques for the evaluation of oral mucosal changes is diminished in diabetics. Alternatively oral exfoliative cytology combined with quantitative methods such as image analysis system has a potent diagnostic tool that allows a quick and fairly accurate assessment of cellular alteration by cytomorphometric analysis. The detection of these qualitative and quantitative cellular alterations by exfoliative cytology may aid in the diagnosis of diabetes Mellitus **Keywords :** type 1 diabetes mellitus, hyperglycemia, oxidative stress, exfoliative cytology, buccal mucosa

Reg no:930

Name: Dr. KANCHANAPALLY SAI VAISHNAVI

Institution: PANINEEYA MAHAVIDYALAYA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE HYDERABAD

Title: Efficacy Of Hyaluronic Acid As A Storage Medium For An Avulsed Teeth- A Pilot Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: **Background:** Two of the most critical factors affecting the prognosis of an avulsed tooth after replantation are extraoral dry time and the storage media in which the tooth is placed before treatment is rendered. Immediate replantation provides the highest success but may not always be feasible. PDL cell viability can be conserved by replantation of the tooth within 15â€“20 min subsequently or by submersing the tooth in an appropriate storage medium until replanted. A range of storage media have been proposed till date however the ideal storage medium is still a controversy as research lacks sufficient evidence **Aim:** To evaluate the efficacy of Hyaluronic acid, as a storage medium in maintaining viable PDL cells using collagenase â€“ dispase assay **Settings and Design:** This is an Ex -vivo study. **Materials and Methods:** Ten therapeutically extracted human teeth will be collected and divided into two groups, teeth will be then subjected to 30 minutes dry time and will be immersed in HBSS and Hyaluronic acid. The cells will be then collected in test tubes containing collagenase-dispase which will be later incubated and Centrifuged. The supernatant will be discarded

and the cells will be collected with sterile micropipettes which are then stained and will be viewed under light microscope. Statistical Analysis: The study is under the process. Results: The study is under the process. Conclusions: The study is under the process.

Reg no:835

Name: Dr. ASMA MOHAMMED KHAN

Institution: PANINEEYA MAHAVIDYALAYA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE HYDERABAD

Title: Evaluating Marginal Adaptation With Different Impression Methods: Digitalizing Onlay Fabrication

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background Accurate impression technique is fundamental for determining the success of dental prosthesis. Irreversible hydrocolloids and elastomeric materials are commonly used for conventional impressions, but nowadays intraoral scanners in conjunction with CAD/CAM technology offers numerous advantages, including dimensional stability and accuracy, improved time efficiency, patient comfort. In the field of dentistry, prosthesis like inlays, onlays and crowns are used mainly for endodontically treated teeth and hypomineralized teeth. Molar incisor hypomineralisation (MIH) is a common dental condition that is more prone to caries and post-eruptive enamel breakdown. Early diagnosis of this can lead to more effective and conservative management like Onlays. Marginal fit of these play a crucial role in the clinical success by preventing microleakage. Achieving a better impression is essential to improve marginal adaptation. Objective Evaluate and compare the marginal adaptation of onlay fabricated using different impression techniques. **Methodology** Ten molars selected and prepared to mimic the severe form of MIH. Onlay preparation will be done and samples will be divided into two groups. Group I impressions will be made using heavy and light body elastomeric impression material, then these impressions will be scanned by intra-oral scanner. Group II will be scanned with intra oral scanner directly and all these impressions will be transferred to the dental laboratory. Onlay will be milled and cemented to the prepared cavity using Resin-Modified Glass Ionomer Cement. Stereomicroscope will be used to evaluation of marginal adaptation between the indirect prosthesis and the tooth structure. **Results:** Study under process. **Conclusions:** Study under process

Reg no:1101

Name: Dr. BHUVANESWARI N

Institution: SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: EVALUATION OF SURFACE TOPOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN SINGLE SYSTEM PEDIATRIC ROTARY FILES FOLLOWING REPEATED USE - A RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: ABSTRACT BACKGROUND Rotary files are extensively utilized in endodontics due to their flexibility, shape memory, and efficiency in shaping root canals. However, repeated usage can result in surface alterations, including wear, deformation, and micro-cracks, which may reduce the cutting efficiency and increase the likelihood of instrument fracture. Pediatric-specific rotary systems are designed to address the unique anatomical features of primary teeth, optimizing the instrumentation process. Evaluating the impact of multiple uses on the surface characteristics of these pediatric-specific files is essential to ensure their safety, durability, and clinical effectiveness. **AIM** The aim of this randomized clinical trial is to evaluate the surface topography of single-system pediatric rotary files and to compare the changes in surface characteristics before and after multiple cycles at specified intervals of root canal preparation in primary molar teeth. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Three single system pediatric rotary files like Kedo-S Plus, Kedo- S Square and Kedo-Nano plus were taken and an optical profilometer is used to assess the qualitative measurements of the three system files. The qualitative surface topographic measurements were done before and periodic intervals at 3rd, 6th, 9th, and 12th usage of the files in root canal preparations were done. **RESULTS** Yet to be analysed . **CONCLUSION:** Yet to be analysed.

Reg no:635

Name: Dr. PALAK MISHRA

Institution: TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
UTTAR PRADESH

Title: COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF CURCUMIN POWDER AND
FORMOCRESOL AS PULPOTOMY AGENTS IN PRIMARY MOLARS-AN IN VIVO STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: Curcumin, a natural anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial agent, was assessed as a potential alternative to formocresol, a widely used but controversial material due to its cytotoxic and carcinogenic potential. Researchers have established antioxidant, antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative, and proapoptotic effects of curcumin so it can prove to be an attractive agent for further investigation. **Objective:** This study aimed to evaluate and compare the clinical and radiographic outcomes of curcumin powder and formocresol as pulpotomy agents in primary molars to assess the efficacy of curcumin powder in achieving pulpal healing and to compare it with the traditional gold standard, formocresol. **Method:** The study included 50 children aged 4-10 years requiring pulpotomy in primary molars. The teeth were randomly divided into two groups: Group A (curcumin powder) and Group B (formocresol). Following standard pulpotomy procedures, the materials were applied, and the teeth were restored with stainless steel crowns. The outcomes were evaluated at intervals of 1, 3, 6 and 12 months using clinical parameters (pain, swelling, sinus tract) and radiographic parameters (periapical radiolucency, internal resorption). **Result:** Curcumin powder demonstrated comparable clinical success rates to formocresol, with a significantly lower incidence of radiographic failures. Its biocompatibility and anti-inflammatory properties highlight its potential as a safer alternative for pediatric pulpotomy procedures. **Conclusion:** Curcumin powder is a promising pulpotomy agent in primary molars, offering effective outcomes with reduced risks associated with formocresol.

Reg no:350

Name: Dr. KRISHNA SALIL

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL VIJAYAWADA

Title: Comparative Risk Assessment of Marginal Gingival Thickness and Accumulation of Plaque in Pre-school Children –A Cross-sectional study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background - Primary teeth have a thicker marginal gingiva than permanent teeth due to the prominent cervical bulge and the constricted cemento-enamel junction. Studies show that gingivitis occurs in half of the population by age of four or five years. The correlation observed between the average plaque index and gingival thickness implies that heightened plaque buildup, particularly when it accumulates, may be a contributing factor to gingival inflammation. Objective-To assess the marginal gingival thickness deciduous molars and compare it with the plaque accumulation in preschool children. Methodology-A cross-sectional study of 360 primary deciduous molars will be conducted. Using a reamer, the transgingival probing method was employed to assess marginal gingival thickness in healthy preschoolers. A silicone stopper was mounted on the reamer to avoid any undesirable horizontal or vertical movements and minimize assessment error. For all teeth, the reamer was inserted mid-buccally at the gingival margin. The distance between the tip of the reamer and the internal border of the silicone stopper was measured with a digital vernier calliper with a resolution of 0.01 mm. Plaque indices such as Silness and Loe's plaque index is used to assess the proportion of the tooth surface covered by plaque as the primary criterion for scoring. Statistical analysis - Independent t test Result-under progress Conclusion-under progress

Reg no:355

Name: Dr. ROJA RAMANI NUTAKKI

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL VIJAYAWADA

Title: Decoding Dental Predictability: Linking Dermatoglyphics and Molar Alignment in Deciduous Dentition: A Cross-Sectional Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background – Dermatoglyphics is the study of skin carvings. The dermatoglyphic patterns have been used considerably in fields such as forensic science, anthropology and medicine. These ridge patterns establish early in foetal development and remain unchanged throughout life. The ridge patterns of distal phalanges are classified by Gallon in 1892 into three types. The various ridge patterns are arch pattern, loop pattern and whorl pattern. In this study dermatoglyphic ridge patterns are compared with deciduous second molar relationship. Objective-To compare various dermatoglyphic patterns and deciduous molar alignment in 3-6 year age group children. Materials and methods-A cross sectional study will be conducted in 300 children whose age is between 3-6 years.

By using stamp pad ink method, dermatoglyphic patterns in right and left thumb, index finger, middle finger, ring finger and little finger will be recorded by taking impression. The deciduous second molar relationship will be evaluated by clinical assessment. The dermatoglyphic patterns such as arch pattern, loop pattern and whorl pattern will be compared with deciduous second molar relationship such as flush terminal plane, mesial step and distal step. Statistical analysis- chi square test. Result-under progress. Conclusion-under progress.

Reg no:178

Name: Dr. NAZIYA ISMAIL

Institution: KANNUR DENTAL COLLEGE KANNUR

Title: ASSESSMENT OF RELIABILITY AND INFORMATION QUALITY OF YOUTUBE VIDEOS ABOUT INFANT ORAL HEALTH AND ANTICIPATORY GUIDANCE

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Infant oral health is the foundation for a lifetime of healthy smiles. It focuses on the prevention of dental issues and the promotion of proper oral hygiene habits from an early age. This study aimed to assess and update the content, reliability, and information quality of content related to Infant Oral Health and Anticipatory Guidance on YouTube and evaluate the correlation between each evaluation index. Objective: To evaluate the reliability and information quality of content related to Infant Oral Health and Anticipatory Guidance on YouTube and correlation between each evaluation index. Methodology: YouTube was searched using terms related to "Infant Oral Health and Anticipatory Guidance". A total of 500 videos were screened. Exclusion criteria were as follows: no sound or visuals, non English, irrelevant to the search term, longer than 15 min, duplicate, or old (uploaded before 2016). After exclusion, 50 videos of Infant Oral Health and Anticipatory Guidance were analysed. Reliability and information quality of the video, and quality of video content were measured using modified DISCERN index and Global Quality Score.

Reg no:76

Name: Dr. GORE ISHA NITIN

Institution: A.B. SHETTY MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES KARNATAKA

Title: Management of skeletal class II malocclusion with anterior open bite with miniplates and modified twin block: A case report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Introduction: Managing anterior open bite malocclusion is complex and challenging, requiring consideration of variables such as the harmony between tongue and lip pressure. Clinical case :11-year-old male patient with normal maxilla, retrognathic mandible and anterior open bite, with a history of mouth breathing and tongue thrusting habit. A modified twin block with incorporation of J-hooks was designed along with L-shaped mini-plates, one on each side, in maxillary molar region.

Intermaxillary elastics were incorporated in incisor region to treat anterior open bite together with Class II intermaxillary elastics. Patient was followed up till 2 years. At the end of the treatment, there was establishment of normal relationship between maxillary and mandibular occlusal plane of cusps, correction of anterior overbite, and adequate proximal relationships. Conclusion: Use of miniplates to correct anterior open bite eliminated need for orthognathic surgery. The modified twin block provided faster correction of malocclusion. Keywords: Anterior open bite, malocclusion, skeletal Class II, twin block, J-hooks, mini-plates, intermaxillary elastics

Reg no:199

Name: Dr. PARUL GARG

Institution: SUDHA RUSTAGI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH
HARYANA

Title: CONFISCATION OF SELF INSERTED FOREIGN OBJECTS IN THE TEETH UNDER
MAGNIFICATION

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Self-insertion of foreign objects in teeth is a common occurrence in children facing dental problems in an attempt to alleviate irritation, drainage, or other symptoms from teeth. However, this could lead to the development of infection and may worsen the condition if not intervened at an early stage. CLINICAL CASE: A 11 year old boy reported with discolored tooth in maxillary anterior region. On clinical examination, black discoloration was found wrt 11 with history of trauma at the age of 8 years. On radiographic examination, radiopacity seen in canal wrt 11 with external resorption. TREATMENT: Removal of foreign object was done from the canal under magnification followed by RCT followed by PMMA crown. OUTCOME: on subsequent follow up visits, complications led due to foreign object insertion has been reduced. Pt. is kept on regular follow up.

Reg no:1142

Name: Dr. VARTIKA JAIN

Institution: RAJASTHAN DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RAJASTHAN

Title: Correction of Anterior Crossbite in Mixed Dentition: A Comparative Case Series

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Introduction: Anterior crossbite is a malocclusion resulting from the lingual positioning of the maxillary anterior teeth in relationship to the mandibular anterior teeth. Three types- dentoalveolar, functional and skeletal. Clinical Case: A case series of four children with anterior crossbite were treated using a 2x4 appliance, posterior bite plane with Z spring, 2x2 appliance modification, and an Essix appliance in children between 7-9 age. Clinical findings included teeth malalignment with anterior crossbite. Treatment plans are initiated, in all four modalities by raising the bite. Duration of treatment, patient ease and compliance, unwanted movements are the factors that

were used for comparison. Follow-up is taken every 7 days during treatment till completion.
Conclusion: It is a self-perpetuating condition if not treated early can result in skeletal class III malocclusion, disturbed speech, gingival recession, abnormal enamel abrasion. Early intervention can effectively correct anterior crossbite in mixed dentition children.

Reg no:353

Name: Dr. P. MANASA

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL VIJAYAWADA

Title: Prevalence of Initial Proximal Caries in 3- 6year age Children with OXIS Contacts- A cross-sectional study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Prevalence of Initial Proximal Caries in 3- 6year age Children with OXIS Contacts- A cross-sectional study. Background: The new system of classification for contacts called OXIS- O (open contact), X (point contact), I (straight contact) and S (curved contact) was introduced in 2018. The contact areas between primary molars play a significant role in oral health particularly in the development and management of proximal caries. A well-contoured, properly positioned, firm proximal contact is essential to maintain the integrity of the dental arches and the health of the supporting structures. The contact area is located near the junction of the incisal (or occlusal) and middle thirds or in the middle third for the posterior teeth. Objective: To evaluate the prevalence of initial proximal caries in 3-6 years age children with OXIS contacts. Materials and Methods: In this cross- sectional study, the sample size of two hundred and eighty eight contacts in between primary molars will be taken. The clinical examinations will be conducted by using mouth mirrors and probes under proper light conditions and cotton rolls will be used to clean the teeth of food debris and to dry them, assess the different contacts between primary molars, O (open contact), X (point contact), I (straight contact), S (curved contact). IOPA radiograph or RadiovisioGraphy will be taken to confirm the types of contact and to assess the presence of initial proximal caries. Statistical analysis: by Chi square test. Result: under progress. Conclusion: Under progress.

Reg no:709

Name: Dr. JAGRUTI NARLAWAR

Institution: NEW HORIZON DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
CHHATTISGARH

Title: Smile for life: Motivating oral health habits from a youngish age.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Health education for school-age children is a distinct area within the broader field of education, focusing on empowering young minds with essential health knowledge and skills. It is concerned with maintaining the health of craniofacial complex, the teeth and gums, as well as the

tissue of the face and head that surrounds the mouth. Aim: To assess the effectiveness of motivational interviewing (MI) versus traditional motivational techniques in improving oral healthcare knowledge attitude towards oral hygiene status among early adolescents children. The prevalent health education features a sharp focus on raising awareness and giving advice. Materials and Methods: For the purpose of the study, 60 or more children will be selected with age group of 10-12 years old for oral health awareness program. They will be randomly allocated into group 1(n=20) motivational interviewing, group 2 (n=20) Basic oral hygiene training, group 3, (n=20) video monitoring. The children were interviewed using a specially designed questionnaire regarding oral health after the completion of each session. Compared the oral hygiene knowledge in each groups on the basis of the response. Result: Obtained finding will be then compared and subjected to statistical analysis. Conclusion: This short study may give the knowledge as which motivational technique is best from the above mentioned techniques. This will help the Pediatric dentist and general practitioner to motivate the child by using most effective motivational technique regarding improving the oral hygiene habits.

Reg no:221

Name: Dr. DEEPTHI L

Institution: RAJARAJESWARI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Next Generation Smile Solutions: PEEK Crowns in Young Permanent molar-A brief review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Dentistry is facing with the formidable task of developing prefabricated crowns that encapsulate robust mechanical properties, cost-efficiency and visual appeal. Polyetheretherketone (PEEK), a high-performance polymer has emerged as a promising material in Pediatric dentistry due to its exceptional biocompatibility, lightweight nature and aesthetic properties. Its metal-free composition makes it an excellent alternative to traditional materials particularly for children with metal allergies or sensitivities. PEEK's high strength-to-weight ratio, wear resistance, and low plaque affinity ensure durability and enhanced oral hygiene, making it suitable for Pediatric applications such as crowns, space maintainers and orthodontic appliances. Additionally, its ability to be customized through advanced manufacturing techniques like CAD/CAM and 3D printing facilitates precise minimally invasive treatment options tailored to the unique needs of growing children. PEEK also provides a natural tooth-colored appearance improving aesthetics and patient acceptance especially in highly visible areas. This abstract explores the physical and mechanical properties of PEEK, its applications in Pediatric dentistry and its advantages over conventional full coverage restorations. Thus the potential of PEEK to improve long-term outcomes in pediatric dental care makes it as a valuable material for the modern clinician.

Reg no:223

Name: Dr. GADIGI SAMPREETHA

Institution: RAJARAJESWARI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Quantification and correlation of Salivary Tissue inhibitor matrix metalloproteinases 1 & 2 levels in caries free and caries active children.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Objectives: A family of enzymes known as matrix metalloproteases (MMPs) is responsible for extracellular matrix proteolysis. MMPs are regulated by tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs) that can widely bind to different enzyme forms. This study aims to quantify and correlate salivary TIMP-1,2 levels in caries free and active children. Materials and methods: A study was performed on 40 children, divided into two groups: Caries active and free, each consisting of 20, aged 3 to 6 years. Unstimulated saliva samples were collected and subjected to ELISA for analysis. TIMP-1 and 2 levels will be estimated and correlated with age, gender and caries score. Results: TIMP-1 level in caries active were ranging from 207.653 ± 51.826 pg/ml and in caries free levels were ranging from 1042.023 ± 55.247 pg/ml and was statistically significant at p

Reg no:1140

Name: Dr. NIHARIKA R DIVAKAR

Institution: BAPUJI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Twine That Affects The Tiny Ones - TOTS Managed Like Never Before.

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction: Congenital anomalies like tethered oral tissues include short and/or thick, frenulum that ties and limits the movement of either tongue, lips, or cheeks. These tethered tissues can disrupt the harmonious balance of the stomatognathic system in infant's growth. Clinical Case - Parents reported with difficulty in feeding & frequent expelling of milk from infant mouth. On examination suck-swallow-breath mechanism in infants was compromised due to frenulum ties. Following which TRMR (Tongue Range Of Motion ratio) was used to classify tongue tie. Laser assisted frenectomy was carried out using Blue light laser & followed up. Results showed extremely satisfied healing and an improved feeding pattern that enhanced the quality of life. Conclusion: The anatomical constraints due to tethered tissues must be recognized & managed early in life. Advanced Blue light laser not only provides you an effective tool for surgery but also aids in quick healing.

Reg no:385

Name: Dr. ARYA CHANDA BHANGUI

Institution: BAPUJI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Scan & Save-Dentistry Revolutionized

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background: Premature loss of deciduous teeth is a very common occurrence in pediatric dentistry mostly due to the increased prevalence of dental caries. Hence to maintain the integrity of the primary dentition, it is mandatory to preserve the space created thus the most reliable approach is by the placement of a space maintainer. Band and loop space maintainers are the mostly commonly used fixed space maintainer. With advancing technology, several limitations seen in conventional space maintainers were overcome by introduction of a newer modality known as 3- D printed Band and Loop space maintainers. Objective: To evaluate and compare the clinical outcome of conventional and 3-D printed band and loop space maintainer at 1,3, and 6 months and also to evaluate and compare patient's comfort, pain, gag reflex and breathing difficulty using conventional and intra-oral scanning technique. Methods: The design of this study is a Randomized Clinical Trial, where sample size is 20. A set of patients will undergo conventional alginate impression technique followed by cementation of conventional band and loop space maintainer, while the remaining set will undergo intra-oral scanning followed by cementation of 3-D metal printed Band and Loop space maintainer. They will be assessed for gingival inflammation and clinical evaluation of the space maintainer at 1,3 and 6 months.

Reg no:562

Name: Dr. AYESHA RAHEEMA

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL HYDERABAD

Title: Comparative evaluation of the quality of endodontic obturation using de novo rotary systems in mandibular second primary molars

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: Pulpectomy is the treatment modality recommended for the primary teeth diagnosed with irreversible pulpitis or those with necrotic pulp. Rotary instrumentation in the root canals of primary teeth was advocated for their ability to adapt to the root canal morphology. Very few studies were reported comparing the efficacy of various pedodontic rotary file systems in children. Hence, a clinical study was planned to compare & evaluate the obturation quality using three new pedodontic rotary file systems in primary mandibular second molars. Objectives: To prepare the root canals using three new rotary file systems. To obturate the root canals using Endoflas. To compare the quality of obturation based on the extent of filling and presence/ absence of voids. Methodology: In this study, 60 children with caries affecting primary mandibular 2nd molars requiring pulpectomy treatment were selected & were randomly divided into 4 groups. Then, BMP was carried out with different rotary systems, Group 1 (DXL Pro Baby rotary system), Group 2 (NT Pedo Gold rotary system), Group 3 (Kedo-S+ rotary system), Group 4 (conventional H files). After thorough drying of the root canals, all the four groups were obturated using rotary lentulo spirals & endoflas as an obturating material. Evaluation of the quality of obturation was carried out using RVG. Results: Obtained data is to be subjected to statistical analysis and the results are awaited.

Reg no:963

Name: Dr. SHIVANI SANJAY KOLHE

Institution: DR. HEDGEWAR SMRUTI RUGNA SEVA MANDALS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Comparative evaluation of guided imagery technique with eye movement desensitization and reprocessing therapy for reducing children's dental anxiety under local-anesthesia.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: ABSTRACT TITTLE- Comparative evaluation of guided imagery technique with eye movement desensitization and reprocessing therapy for reducing children's dental anxiety under local-anesthesia. Abstract body- Background/purpose - Pediatric dental anxiety is a significant barrier to effective dental care, necessitating non-pharmacological interventions. Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing therapy (EMDR) and Guided Imagery technique has shown promise in adult studies for reducing procedural anxiety and pain perception, but its effectiveness in pediatric dental settings remains underexplored. The purpose of current study is to access the anxiety after using Guided Imagery technique and Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing therapy. Objective- To compare the effect of anxiety levels after using Guided Imagery for relaxation technique and Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing therapy. Method- The study will be conducted involving pediatric patients (aged 6-12) with cooperative dispositions. Participants will be randomly assigned to either an experimental group receiving a Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing therapy or a group receiving Guided Imagery technique as behavior management techniques. The experimental intervention involved 10-minute sessions. Anxiety levels were assessed along with physiological measures (heart rate and blood pressure), both pre- and post-interventions. Results - Ongoing research. Conclusion - Conclusion will be drawn based on the result

Reg no: 211

Name: Dr. MITUSMITA KALITA

Institution: SARDAR PATEL POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Tobacco Use in Adolescents: Assessing Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, COTPA and Oral Health Impact among School Children Aged 12-15 in Lucknow.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: AIM: To assess the Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and Cigarette and other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) of tobacco use and its impact on Oral Health status among 12-15 year old school going children in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. PURPOSE: With increasing tobacco consumption noted among young populations, understanding the underlying factors influencing tobacco use is essential for public health intervention. OBJECTIVES: 1. To assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior of tobacco use among school going children 2. To assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior regarding Cigarette and other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) among school going children. 3. To assess the impact of Tobacco use on oral health status among school going children. METHODS: A cross-sectional survey is being conducted in 246 adolescents aged 12-15 years visiting the OPD of SPPGIDMS, Lucknow, utilizing structured questionnaires to gather data on students'

knowledge of tobacco's health effects, personal attitudes towards smoking and behaviors related to tobacco use and COTPA. For the oral health assessment, the Community Periodontal Index (CPI) is used to assess the periodontal health status and Treatment needs part of the CPITN index is being used to record the treatment needs. ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE: Data will be analyzed using SPSS (version 21). Graphs will be prepared in Microsoft Excel. RESULT, CONCLUSION: Awaited

Reg no:451

Name: Dr. PRABHJOT KAUR

Institution: INDERPRASTHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Comparison of the effectiveness of 30% and 40% NOOIS in children aged 6-12 years on Pain and Anxiety during IANB

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: The aim and objective of the study was to compare the effectiveness of 30% and 40% nitrous oxide oxygen inhalation sedation in children aged 6-12 years on pain and anxiety during inferior alveolar nerve block .Materials and Methods : The study was conducted on 30 patients according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Samples were divided into 3 groups: Group I (Control group) (n-10) – No nitrous oxide oxygen inhalation sedation was delivered Group II (n-10) - 30% nitrous oxide oxygen inhalation sedation was delivered Group III (n-10) - 40% nitrous oxide oxygen inhalation sedation was delivered. The anxiety of children was evaluated using the Facial Image scale. Pain perception was evaluated using the FLACC scale. During the administration of IANB, FLACC scale, FIS scale, pulse rate and oxygen saturation was measured. The result of this study will be tabulated and statistically analysed. Results: Results awaited Keywords: Inhalation sedation, Nitrous oxide, Nitrous oxide inhalation sedation, Oxygen, Rapid analgesia

Reg no:647

Name: Dr. NIRBHAY VASHISTHA

Institution: RUHS COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES JAIPUR

Title: Mornings with Moringa

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Title: Mornings With Moringa Background: Oral health affects children both physically and psycho-logically. One of the most important ways to prevent dental caries and gingival disease is to maintain good oral hygiene by routinely removing food deposits and dental plaque. Dental plaque is one of the primary cause of dental diseases' development and progression. The foundation of oral hygiene is mechanical tooth brushing and dental flossing. However, given the high frequency of gingival disease, most children find that these conventional mechanical procedures are insufficient. In order to maintain good oral hygiene, mouthwashes should be used in combination with mechanical methods to reduce plaque. Nowadays, there is a movement in dentistry to encourage the use of natural

materials. One such material that has recently become quite important in clinical studies is Moringa. Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of 5% Moringa mouthwash in improving plaque and gingival indices in children aged 8-12 year. Material and methods: With ethical approval and informed consent 45 healthy children of age-group 8-12 years will be included in the study and divided into 3 groups of 15 each: group I: 5 Moringa mouthwash, group II: Positive control mouthwash (Kedodent™), and group III: Negative control (saline), rinsing two times daily for 5 days. Plaque and Gingival index scores will be recorded from each individual on the 1st and 6th day. Results: Awaited Conclusion: Awaited

Reg no:236

Name: Dr. ANJALI SAINI

Institution: INDERPRASTHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Comparative Study of Audio Analgesia, Aromatherapy, Visual Distraction, and Snoezelen Environment on Pain and Anxiety in Pediatric Dental Procedures

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Aim and objectives: The aim and the objective of the study were to compare and evaluate audio analgesia, aroma therapy, Visual distraction using LASER projector and Snoezelen environment on pain perception and anxiety in children undergoing dental treatment requiring inferior alveolar nerve block in children 6-10 years. Materials and method: A sample size of 50 was taken and the participants were divided into five groups: Group 1: Control group, GROUP 2: Audio analgesia, Group 3: Aroma therapy, Group 4: Visual distraction using LASER projector, Group 5: Snoezelen environment. After administration of local anesthesia Pain perception was evaluated by the Facial Image Scale and anxiety was evaluated by the pulse rate and oxygen saturation level by using Pulse oximeter. The results of this study will be tabulated and statistically analyzed. Result: Result awaited. Conclusion: Result awaited. Keywords: - Dental anxiety, Behaviour management, inferior alveolar nerve block

Reg no:623

Name: Dr. SAKTHI

Institution: KSR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

Title: Marshmallow 2.0

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Title: Marshmallow 2.0 Abstract Purpose: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder marked by inattentiveness, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. Limited evidence exists on the oral health and dietary behaviors of children with ADHD. Objective: This study aims to assess the prevalence of ADHD among children in Western Tamil Nadu and evaluate their snacking preferences, ability to delay gratification for their favourite snack, dental

caries status, and Body Mass Index (BMI). Methods: A cross-sectional study was planned among 1000 children aged 6 to 12 years. The ADHD Rating Scale (ADHD-RS) was used to identify children with ADHD and their favourite snacks and the ability to delay gratification were assessed using the Modified Pediatric Adapted Liking Survey and the Modified Marshmallow Test, respectively. Dental caries status was recorded using the DMFT/deft index, while BMI was calculated to evaluate nutritional status. Results: Data collection is ongoing. Conclusion: Ongoing study.

Reg no:481

Name: Dr. SUDIPA JANA

Institution: INDERPRASTHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Validation and Reliability of the Boo-Boo Meter: A Playful Animated Pain Scale for Evaluating Pain in Children Aged 3-14 Years.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Aim & objective: The aim and objectives of the study were to evaluate the validation and reliability of the boo-boo meter – a playful animated pain scale for pain evaluation following local anaesthesia administration- compared with conventional pain scales in children aged 3-14. This research compares the effectiveness of the Boo-Boo Meter with conventional pain scales such as the Faces Pain Scale-Revised (FPS-R) and the Wong-Baker FACES Pain Rating Scale (WBS) in capturing children's self-reported pain. Materials & methods: A cohort of children undergoing routine medical procedures involving local anaesthesia were administered the Boo-Boo Meter and one of the conventional pain scales during their post-procedural pain assessment. Validation was performed by comparing results from the Boo-Boo Meter with the traditional scales, considering both construct and criterion validity. Reliability was assessed through inter-rater reliability and test-retest consistency. Statistical analyses, including correlation coefficients and intra-class correlation (ICC), were used to evaluate the agreement and consistency across the scales. Statistical analysis: The results of this study will be tabulated and statistically analysed. Keywords: Boo-Boo Meter, pain assessment, paediatric pain, local anaesthesia, validation, reliability, animated pain scale.

Reg no:214

Name: Dr. MANASH PRATIM BARUAH

Institution: SARDAR PATEL POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Prevalence of Oral Habits Among 4-8-Years-Old Children in South Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh: A Parental Perspective

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: **PURPOSE** To determine the prevalence of practicing oral habits among school children aged between 4 to 8 years old in South Zone of Lucknow city, Uttar Pradesh. **OBJECTIVES**

• To investigate the association of possible predictor factors that leads to oral habits in school children aged 4 to 8 years
• To explore the awareness of the parents about the harmful effect of oral habits on the child
• To evaluate the perception of the parents towards their child's oral health-related quality of life
• **METHODOLOGY** This study will be a descriptive cross-sectional study including 384 school going children aged between 4-8 years old that will be conducted during November, December and January 2024, using a google form, that will be filled by the children's parents. The study will utilize the third domain of Nordic Orofacial Test- Screen as a validated habit assessment tool. The study will be carried out in the department as well as nearby schools of South Zone of Lucknow city, Uttar Pradesh, India, where a google form questionnaire will be forwarded to parents of the children through the help of the Headmaster or Principal of the schools.
• **ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE** Data will be analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21. Categorical variables will be presented as frequencies. Chi square test and other suitable tests will be used for inferential statistics.
• **RESULTS** The result of the study is awaited since the study is still in progress
• **CONCLUSION** The conclusion is awaited

Reg no:235

Name: Dr. KIRTI CHAWLA

Institution: INDERPRASTHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Comparative evaluation of pain perception and anxiety in pediatric patient during LA administration using conventional syringe, Buzzy system, CCLAD

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: **TITLE:** Comparative evaluation of pain perception and anxiety in pediatric patient during LA administration using conventional syringe, Buzzy system and CCLAD. **Aim and Objectives:** The aim and objective of the study was to compare and evaluate the pain perception and anxiety levels in pediatric patients during local anesthesia (LA) administration using three different techniques: conventional syringe, Buzzy® system, and computerized controlled local anesthesia delivery (CCLAD) system. **Materials and method:** A total of 39 children were randomly divided into three groups, with each group receiving LA using one of the techniques. Pain perception was evaluated by a self-administered visual analog scale (VAS) immediately after the administration of local anesthesia, while anxiety levels were assessed both pre- and post-procedure using the Modified Child Dental Anxiety Scale (MCDAS). The result of this study was tabulated statistically analysed. **RESULT:** Result awaited **CONCLUSION:** Result awaited **Keywords:** Buzzy® system, and computerized controlled local anesthesia Delivery system.

Reg no:101

Name: Dr. SANJANA A

Institution: VOKKALIGARA SANGHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BANGLORE

Title: ASSOCIATION OF DERMATOGLYPHICS AND CHEILOSCOPY WITH ORAL HEALTH STATUS OF CHILDREN

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background Dental caries (20%) and periodontal diseases (50%) are the most prevalent oral health issues in children. These multifactorial conditions are influenced by genetic predisposition. Early detection using non-invasive, cost-effective methods like Dermatoglyphics (study of dermal ridge patterns) and Cheiloscopy (study of lip prints) is gaining traction. The rationale for these methods lies in embryological development, as epidermal ridges, lips, alveolar bone, and enamel form from the same embryonic tissue during 6–9 weeks in utero. **Objective** To evaluate the prevalence of specific Dermatoglyphic and Cheiloscopy patterns and their association with children's oral health status. **Method** Forty children visiting the Pedodontics Department at VS Dental College, Bengaluru, were selected based on defined inclusion and exclusion criteria. With voluntary participation and informed parental consent, lip prints, thumbprints, and oral health indices (DMFT and OHIS) were recorded. Data will undergo statistical analysis to identify patterns and associations. **Results and Conclusion** The study is ongoing, with results and conclusions pending. This research aims to explore the potential of dermatoglyphics and cheiloscopy as predictive tools for assessing genetic susceptibility to oral health conditions, paving the way for early interventions in children.

Reg no:276

Name: Dr. DR SINGH ANU ARVIND

Institution: INDERPRASTHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Comparative evaluation of microleakage in class I cavity on premolar with four different restorative materials using CBCT: an in vitro study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: **TITLE:** Comparative evaluation of microleakage in class I cavity on premolar with four different restorative materials using CBCT: an in vitro study. **AIM AND OBJECTIVE:** The aim and objective of the study was to compare and evaluate the microleakage potential of four different restorative materials. **MATERIALS AND METHOD:** Sixty intact permanent maxillary and mandibular premolars with fully formed apices, extracted for orthodontic purpose was selected. A standard class I cavity preparation 2X2 mm³ was made on the occlusal surface with a carbide bur. All specimens were restored with their respective materials and was divided into 4 groups (Group 1- BIOACTIVE, Group 2- COMPOMER, Group 3- ZIRCONOMER, Group 4- CONVENTIONAL GIC) with 15 specimens in each group. After the restoration is completed, nail varnish was applied, in all the specimens leaving 2X2 mm³ around restoration which was followed by, thermocycling (500 cycles) under 55 ± 5 degree for 32 second, then the cycle repeats for 500 times, once the thermocycling is completed. All the samples were immersed in a cariogenic solution for 38 days than the solution was changed at an interval of 7th day, 14th day, 24th day and finally at 38th day. At the end of the immersion period, each specimens was taken out and thoroughly rinsed with deionized water and were immersed in methylene blue dye for 24h at 37°C, followed by CBCT to evaluate the microleakage. **RESULTS:** Results awaited. **CONCLUSION:** Results awaited. **KEYWORDS:** MICROLEAKAGE, BIOACTIVE, COMPOMER, ZIRCONOMER, CONVENTIONAL GIC

Reg no:603

Name: Dr. K. FATHIMA JUMANA

Institution: KSR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH

Title: Doctor Strange

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Title: Doctor Strange Background: Dental fear and anxiety (DFA) serves as a major challenge for successful dental treatment. It is the state of apprehension that something dreadful is going to happen. On the other hand, behaviour management problem (BMP) is the collective term used for disruptive behaviour. It is important for the pediatric dentists to identify whether the child has DFA or BMP and predict the child's behaviour to decide on the suitable management strategy
Objectives: • To predict the behaviour of children using behaviour prediction scale. • To assess the behaviour using Frankl, Holst, North Carolina behaviour rating scale before, during, after the procedure • To compare the assessed and predicted behaviour • To compare the anxiety of children and behaviour management problems exhibited by children
Methodology 1. Child anxiety is determined using CFSS-DS by parent in the waiting hall 2. Behaviour prediction before the procedure: • Primary investigator predicts the behaviour using Sharath's behaviour prediction scale at the waiting hall. • The expected behaviour is predicted by the parent using a set of questions after briefing the treatment plan. 3. Procedure is videotaped. • Behaviour before, during and after the treatment is rated using Frankl, Holst and North Carolina scale by the secondary investigator 4. Outcome comparison: • CFSS-DS vs North Carolina scale • Behaviour prediction scale vs Frankl and Holst behaviour rating scale • Parent behaviour prediction vs Frankl and Holst behaviour rating scale
Results: Ongoing study **Conclusion:** Ongoing study

Reg no:197

Name: Dr. AHALIA ANWAR P.N

Institution: KANNUR DENTAL COLLEGE KANNUR

Title: EFFICACY OF LOCAL ANESTHESIA WITH CRYOTHERAPY ON TEETH WITH MOLAR INCISAL HYPOMINERALIZATION: A RANDOMIZED CONTROL TRIAL

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Background: Tooth hypersensitivity presents a significant clinical challenge in managing molar-incisal hypomineralization (MIH), potentially compromising the effectiveness of restorative treatments. Cryotherapy has emerged as a promising approach to reduce pain and inflammation. This study aimed to evaluate and compare the effects of cryotherapy as an adjuvant to nerve blocks in reducing operative pain and sensitivity in patients. Methods: A split-mouth randomized controlled trial was conducted in 28 patients with MIH of the right and left lower molars. ie, 56 teeth. Group (1) control group (n = 28) was administered an Inferior Alveolar Nerve block and group (2) was administered cryotherapy spray after the Inferior Alveolar Nerve block. The Visual Analog Scale (VAS) and Legs, Activity, Cry, Consolability (FLACC) scales were used to compare intraoperative

pain. The Mann-Whitney U test was used to test the significance across the study groups, and the chi-square test was used to compare success rates between the two groups; a value of less than 0.05 was considered significant. Results: For VAS scale, the mean value in Group A is 8.89 ± 0.79 , whereas in Group B, the values are 4.71 ± 1.46 . For the FLACC scale, Group A scores were 7.14 ± 1.04 , and Group B scores were 4.48 ± 1.37 . When intergroup values were compared, the FLACC and VAS scores were statistically significant at $P < 0.001$. Conclusion: Applying cryotherapy to tooth surfaces following an Inferior Alveolar Nerve block effectively reduces pain and sensitivity in teeth affected by MIH.

Reg no:791

Name: Dr. ABHINAYA SATHVIKA KOTAGIRI

Institution: SIBAR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES GUNTUR

Title: Evaluating the efficacy of Different Pressure Techniques for Pediatric Pain Management

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Pain management in Pediatric dentistry is crucial for ensuring a positive experience and cooperation from young patients. This study compares the effectiveness of different pressure techniques in reducing pain during local anaesthesia administration in children, aiming to identify the most effective method for enhancing patient comfort. Objectives: To evaluate and compare the effectiveness of Aculief acupressure device and cotton bud in reducing pain during local anaesthesia in children. Methodology: A total of twenty children, aged between 4-8 years, who required pulpectomy or extraction, were selected for the study. Children were divided into two groups. During the first visit aculief acupressure application was done on one side and during the second visit tooth bud application was done, which was followed by the LA. Evaluation of pain during the LA was carried out using SEM scale and Wong-Baker Faces Pain Rating Scale. Results: Obtained results will be tabulated and statistically analysed.

Reg no:602

Name: Dr. SHRINIDHI VENKATA SRINIVASAN

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHUBANESWAR

Title: EVALUATION OF MATERNAL INSIGHTS ON BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES AND ITS EFFECT ON PRIMARY DENTITION: A KAP STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background - Good nutrition is essential for rapid growth and development that occurs during baby's first year (1). Breast milk provides complete nutrition to newborn at same time, develops emotional bond with mother. There are various factors affecting breastfeeding practice in India that includes socioeconomic status, maternal health, family set-up (2). The child's life in first two years provides critical window of opportunity ensuring growth and development through

optimum Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (3). The main aim of study is to determine maternal knowledge, awareness and practices of feeding. Objective- To assess the maternal attitude, awareness and education towards the feeding and oral hygiene practices. Methods: An ongoing study is being conducted in department of Pediatric and Preventive dentistry. Questionnaire is given to mothers of children who are coming to OPD, with both open and close ended questions with optional answers. It is framed in English and Odia including the questions regarding the breast feeding, combined feeding practices, infant milk formula, solids and semi-solid food intake. Results: Result is yet to be evaluated Conclusion – Study is yet to be completed References- 1. Alexadria, Guide for Use in Child Nutrition Programs; Feeding Infants; Department of Agriculture 2002; 258:93-5. 2. Maharaj N, Bandyopadhyay. Breastfeeding practices of ethnic Indian immigrant women in Melbourne, Australian. Breastfeed J. 2013;8(1):17. 3. Douglass JM, Douglass AB, Silk HJ. Practical guide to infant oral health. Am Fam 2004; 70:2113 20.

Reg no:227

Name: Dr. LIZA SWAIN

Institution: SCB MEDICAL COLLEGE CUTTACK

Title: –PRF-Assisted Management of Anterior Maxillary Dentigerous Cyst: A Case Report.–

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Introduction: Dentigerous cysts (DCs), developmental odontogenic cysts, accounts for 20% of jaw cysts and frequently linked to unerupted mandibular third molars. Often asymptomatic, they present as unilocular radiolucencies on imaging and histologically feature fibrous walls lined by reduced enamel epithelium. If untreated, they may lead to cortical expansion and facial asymmetry. Case Presentation: A 9-year-old boy presented with diffuse, non-tender swelling in the anterior maxilla involving the left primary incisor, with labial and palatal cortical expansion and palatal compressibility. A history of trauma at 3–4 years was noted. Radiographs (OPG, CBCT) showed a cystic lesion surrounding the impacted left maxillary central incisor. Histopathology revealed non-keratinized epithelium with arcing proliferation and inflamed fibrous stroma, confirming a dentigerous cyst. Treatment involved enucleation, extraction of the impacted tooth, platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) application, and a palatal obturator. Conclusion: PRF-assisted surgical management resolved the lesion effectively, with no recurrence at 6-month and 1-year follow-ups.

Reg no:176

Name: Dr. FAHID NIZAR SIYO

Institution: KANNUR DENTAL COLLEGE KANNUR

Title: Life Beyond Malocclusion: The Impact of Myofunctional Therapy on Quality of life in Children with Skeletal Malocclusions.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Growing children with jaw discrepancies, particularly in the anterior region, often require orthodontic intervention to enhance aesthetics, oral health, and dental function. For children with skeletal malocclusions, self-perception of their oral health and its impact on their quality of life are crucial yet frequently neglected aspects. Therefore, this study compares the emotional and social well-being of children with skeletal malocclusions before and after undergoing myofunctional therapy. **OBJECTIVE:** To compare emotional and social wellness in children with skeletal malocclusion before and after myofunctional therapy through a pre validated Child Perception Questionnaire (CPQ). **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Fifty young growing patients with skeletal or dental malocclusion between the age group of 8 and 13 years were included in this study. A preoperative close-ended CPQ 8 to 10 and CPQ 11 to 14 questionnaires were given to the selected children to assess their social and emotional status due to malocclusion. A postoperative close-ended CPQ 8 to 10 and CPQ 11 to 14 questionnaire were given to assess any psychosocial improvement in children after myofunctional therapy. **RESULTS:** An overall improvement was shown in social and emotional well-being of the children using the CPQ, which clearly indicates that growing children with skeletal malocclusion needs to get themselves corrected at the earliest so that their quality of life improves and they become more confident in the society. **CONCLUSION:** Myofunctional therapy has a positive impact in quality of life of children with skeletal malocclusion by enhancing their social and emotional wellness.

Reg no:1092

Name: Dr. KEYURI SUNIL PATIL

Institution: DR. HEDGEWAR SMRUTI RUGNA SEVA MANDALS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Knocked out teeth - can it be saved?

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Title - Knocked out teeth, can it be saved? **Introduction** Avulsion is an infrequent but severe traumatic dental injury that requires complex and immediate therapy. When a tooth is knocked out, the pulp's blood supply is cut off, leaving the periodontal ligament cells vulnerable to environmental damage. **Clinical Case** This case study outlines successful management of avulsed teeth. A female patient aged 14 years presented with a traumatic dental injury due to an accidental fall. Clinical examination revealed an avulsed tooth 13,14 that was replanted according to the International Association of Dental Traumatology (IADT) guidelines and stabilized in place with splinting. Conventional treatment was initiated one-week post-replantation. Follow up done at regular intervals of one, three and six months. **Conclusion** Replantation is the treatment of choice following avulsion. It not only satisfies the patient's functional and aesthetic concerns but also helps to maintain the surrounding bone for prosthetic rehabilitation, in case of replantation failure.

Reg no:1117

Name: Dr. DIVYANI NANDEKAR

Institution: NEW HORIZON DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
CHHATTISGARH

Title: COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF HAND K FILE AND EXCLUSIVE ROTARY FILE
ON DIFFERENT PARAMETERS IN PULPECTOMY PROCEDURE

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: **Background** - Pulpectomy is the treatment of choice for primary teeth with chronic pulp inflammation. Hand instrumentation is commonly used for canal shaping but is time-consuming, which can reduce children's cooperation, affect their behavior, and increase the risk of errors. The advent of specialized rotary files has revolutionized pediatric endodontics, bringing significant advancements to field of pediatric dentistry. **Objective** -The study aimed to evaluate and compare postoperative pain, instrumentation time, obturation quality, and effect on the child's behavior among four groups, i.e., Hand K-files, Kedo SH files, Pedoflex files, Kedo s-square files. **Materials & Methodology** - For the purpose of this study, 60 or more children will be selected, with an age group of 4-8 years old, for the pulpectomy procedure. They will be randomly allotted into group I (n=15) instrumentation using hand K-files, group II (n=15) instrumentation using Kedo SH pediatric hand files, group III (n=15) instrumentation using Pedoflex rotary files, and group IV (n=15) instrumentation using Kedo s-square rotary files. Pre- and post-instrumentation pain scores are recorded. The evaluator will record the child's behavior preoperatively and postoperatively using the modified Frankel Scale. A postoperative radiograph will be taken to assess the quality of obturation. **Result** - Obtained findings will be then compared and subjected to statistical analysis. **Conclusion** : There is a paucity in the literature on comparing hand files and exclusive pediatric rotary file Systems on different parameters. Hence this study provides insights for selecting optimal file system.

Reg no:844

Name: Dr. SUNAINA BHARTI

Institution: MITHILA MINORITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BIHAR

Title: Surgical Repositioning and Stabilization of Intruded Permanent Teeth Using Splint: A Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: **Introduction** Intrusive luxation is one of the most severe form of Traumatic Dental Injuries (TDI) occurring in children in which tooth forced to displace deeper into the alveolar bone. Following such injuries, there are high chances of damage to pulp or surrounding tissues. Hence, proper diagnosis and immediate treatment planning are required. **Clinical Case** A 12 years old female patient came to department with the history of trauma in upper front teeth region. Clinical and radiographic diagnosis confirmed intrusion i.r.t 22. Surgical repositioning of the intruded tooth was done followed by splinting using composite and 26G twisted SS-wire along with antibiotic therapy. Clinical and radio-graphical examination revealed satisfactory progressive apical and periodontal healing after 3 weeks of follow-up. **Conclusion** Surgical repositioning in the presented case with 3 weeks follow up

proved to be a viable and successful treatment method for intruded teeth without any additional risk of resorption.

Reg no:607

Name: Dr. SWAYAM PRADEEP MOHAPATRA

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHUBANESWAR

Title: COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES: A CASE SERIES

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Early childhood caries is a prevalent chronic dental condition in children under six years of age, characterized by the rapid progression of dental decay. ECC results from a complex interplay of factors, including poor oral hygiene, frequent exposure to sugary foods and drinks, prolonged bottle feeding, and colonization by cariogenic bacteria, notably Streptococcus mutans. CLINICAL CASE: 3 patients aged below 5 years presenting with multiple carious teeth in the upper and quadrant associated with pain diagnosed with severe early childhood caries. Clinical management was done by full mouth rehabilitation by restorations and placing stainless steel crowns under general anaesthesia and subsequently fabricating removable partial prosthesis in restoring masticatory function and aesthetics with follow up after 1, 3 and 6 months. CONCLUSION: The ultimate aim of the treatment was to improve psychological and physiological development leading to better functioning of the stomatognathic system.

Reg no:688

Name: Dr. PRAVEEN RAJ

Institution: MITHILA MINORITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BIHAR

Title: Open cap splint with circum-mandibular wiring for management of pediatric mandibular parasymphysis fracture

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Trauma During Childhood Can Have an Extreme Mental Jolt on The Minds of Growing Children. The Fundamentals of Treatment of Jaw Fractures Vary Among Children and Adults. In Children, Minimal Manipulation of Facial Skeleton Is Necessary to Rehabilitate the Supporting Bony Framework to Pre-Trauma Condition. This Case Report Presents the Management of a Seven-Year-aged Boy with Mandibular Parasymphysis Fracture Using an Acrylic Cap Splint Retained with Circum-Mandibular Wiring. Patient Was Recalled After 3 Days to Evaluate the Treatment and Instructions Given Were Followed or Not. Then The Patient Was Recalled After 6 Weeks to Remove the Splint. Cap Splints are a Versatile Treatment Option for Juvenile Mandibular Fractures Because They Can Be Used to Restore Function and Aesthetics with Minimal Morbidity, Do Not Impede Jaw Growth or The Development of Dentition.

Reg no:697

Name: Dr. ANUPMA CHOUDHARY

Institution: MITHILA MINORITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BIHAR

Title: DENTIGEROUS CYST: A CASE REPORT

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: ODONTOGENIC CYSTS

Abstract: Dentigerous Cyst: A Case Report Dentigerous cysts are one of the most common developmental types of Odontogenic cysts occurring in the oral cavity .These cysts develop from remnants of reduced enamel epithelium around the crown of an unerupted or impacted tooth, attached at the level of the Cementoenamel junction. Management of Dentigerous cyst in primary dentition needs special consideration regarding the preservation of the developing permanent tooth buds. Here, we report a case of Dentigerous cyst in mixed dentition in a 12 year-old male patient and its management by enucleation under local anaesthesia .The patient was recalled for follow up after 3 months and showed no recurrence. A better prognosis can be expected in the child as they have greater potential to regenerate bony structure than adults therefore, a thorough and timely evaluation of the patient history coupled with clinical and radiographic examination would help in early diagnosis and treatment.

Reg no:684

Name: Dr. SMRITI PRIYA

Institution: MITHILA MINORITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BIHAR

Title: MANAGEMENT OF TRAUMATIZED ANTERIOR TEETH - A CASE REPORT

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: The vast majority of traumatic dental injuries (TDI) occur in children and teenagers where loss of a tooth has lifetime deleterious consequences. Anterior dental trauma is a common injury pattern of the dentoalveolar system in which appropriate first aid is important. This case report describes the post and core treatment of A 14-year-aged male patient with Ellis class III fracture resulting in loss of significant tooth structure necessitating post and core treatment. Treatment was initiated with root canal treatment. Post space preparation was done in the canal followed by post cementation and core build up. Restoration of teeth after endodontic treatment is an important part of the restorative practice in dentistry. Selection of the most suitable post and core systems is challenging and should be guided by knowledge of their indications, advantages and disadvantages.

Reg no:96

Name: Dr. RITU J SABHARWAL

Institution: KALINGA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHUBANESWAR

Title: Rescuing An Ectopically Placed, Dilacerated Central Incisor: An Interceptive Approach

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: **INTRODUCTION:** Ectopic incisors are permanent teeth erupting in abnormal positions, typically affecting the upper front teeth and supernumerary teeth. Causes include trauma to deciduous teeth, premature loss of primary teeth, retained deciduous teeth, and supernumerary teeth. Complications may involve malaligned teeth, root damage, or delayed eruption. Treatment options vary from observation to orthodontic intervention or surgery in severe cases. A combined approach is often required. Early dental check-ups are vital for timely diagnosis and appropriate treatment planning. **CLINICAL CASE:** A 9-year-old girl presented with a soft-tissue-covered, ectopically erupted, rotated maxillary left central incisor which was covered with soft tissue and only the incisal edge was visible clinically. A diagnostic RVG and CBCT were taken to assess the underlying anatomy which guided laser excision for exposure. Initial orthodontic treatment involved removable appliance therapy with elastic traction for extrusion, followed by fixed appliance therapy for alignment and final positioning. **CONCLUSION:** The patient is still on follow up. **CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS:** Overall, this case highlights the importance of early diagnosis, comprehensive treatment planning to managing ectopic eruption of permanent teeth, leading to improved functional and esthetic outcomes.

Reg no:266

Name: Dr. MONIKA SRI. SS

Institution: SRI RAMACHANDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Evaluation Of Cyclic Fatigue In Three Pediatric Rotary File In Root Canals Of Primary Molars: A Finite Element Analysis (FEA)

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: **Objective:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the cyclic fatigue resistance of three different pediatric endodontic rotary files in the root canals of primary molars using finite element analysis (FEA). The research focuses on understanding the mechanical behavior of the files under varying canal curvatures to determine their suitability for pediatric endodontics. **Materials and Methods:** Finite Element Analysis (FEA) was utilized to simulate cyclic fatigue performance in primary molar canals with curvatures of 30°, 60°, and 90°. The rotary files made up of nickel-titanium (NiTi) alloys included in this study were Kedo SG, Neoendo Pedro Flex, and Pro AF Baby. Stress distribution, maximum stress values, and cyclic fatigue resistance were evaluated to identify differences in performance. Simulations were conducted under controlled conditions to model real-world clinical scenarios. **Results:** The Pro AF Baby files exhibited the highest cyclic fatigue resistance and the more favourable stress distribution across all canal profiles, due to its triangular cross-sectional geometry. Whereas Kedo and Neoendo Pedro files demonstrated higher stress levels and lower fatigue life, particularly in severe curvatures (90°), indicating increased susceptibility to failure. Elevated stress concentrations were observed near the apical tip, correlating with reduced

fatigue life as canal curvature increased. Conclusion: Pro AF Baby files emerged as the most resilient system for managing complex canal anatomies in primary molars, offering superior cyclic fatigue resistance. The findings highlight the critical role of material properties and design features in enhancing the durability and performance of pediatric rotary file systems.

Reg no:144

Name: Dr. VISHAL

Institution: MAULANA AZAD INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES NEW DELHI

Title: Soft Tissue Overgrowth in Children: A Case of Inflammatory Fibrous Hyperplasia.

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction: Reactive hyperplastic lesions (RHL) are benign proliferations of oral soft tissues resulting from exaggerated reparative response to trauma or irritation. Fibrous hyperplasia is the most prevalent lesion, characterized by localized connective tissue overgrowth. Clinical Case: This case report describes the occurrence of inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia in a Pediatric patient associated with the eruption of premolar in 11year old female, who presented with chief complaint of pain and swelling in right lower back tooth region since 2 weeks. Based on clinical and radiographical examination, a provisional diagnosis of pyogenic granuloma was considered and Laser excision of the lesion was planned. Conclusion: Oral cavity is an ideal niche for manifestation of various reactive overgrowths of soft tissue therefore, treatment should be aimed at managing the source of the irritation as these lesions occur due to continuous tissue trauma and irritation. Key words: Reactive hyperplastic lesions, Fibrous hyperplasia, Diode LASER, Pediatric dentistry.

Reg no:51

Name: Dr. VANSHIKA BHOURLAY

Institution: NA

Title: Etiology, Diagnosis and management of MIH affected teeth- A systematic Review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background- Molar incisor hypomineralisation (MIH) is a common developmental dental condition that presents in childhood. Areas of poorly formed enamel affect one or more first permanent molars and can cause opacities on the anterior teeth. It is foremost a qualitative developmental defect of systemic origin. This condition significantly impacts children's oral health and quality of life, posing diagnostic and management challenges for dental professionals. Objectives- The presentation aims to provide an in-depth understanding of MIH, focusing on its aetiology, clinical presentation, differential diagnosis and management strategies. Materials and methods- A comprehensive literature review was performed using databases such as PubMed and Scopus. Studies published over the past decade were selected using keywords like "Molar Incisor Hypomineralisation," "genetic factors," "diagnosis," and "management." Results- A substantial body

of research now exists regarding the causes, symptoms, differential diagnosis and clinical treatment of MIH. Current studies are concentrating on possible genetic factors, as well as on the creation and validation of diagnostic and management for MIH. Conclusion- MIH continues to be a major global health concern. Ongoing research into its genetic basis and the enhancement of diagnostic criteria are crucial. Dental professionals need to stay informed about the latest developments to offer the best possible care, thereby alleviating the impact of MIH on those affected.

Reg no:546

Name: Dr. REHAN MODI

Institution: NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: The Impact of Sensory Adapted Dental Environment On Anxiety Levels of Pediatric patients.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: The Pediatric dentist have more expertise of behaviour management in order to get the maximum degree of cooperation from the patient. The dental office can be an unfamiliar, anxiety-provoking and stress-inducing environment, particularly for children. The attention from dentists and researchers on pediatric anxiety solutions are always on invasive and pharmacological methods. One of the non-pharmacological management techniques is the application of a sensory adapted dental environment (SADE). **AIM/OBJECTIVE:** To know the anxiety of child in Regular Dental Environment (RDE) and in SADE. To compare effect of SADE with RDE on patients under treatment. **METHOD:** A Randomized Clinical Trial, with split mouth model in two different environments will be randomly assigned either side. 44 children will be included in 5-9 years age group who are indicated for restoration. Group A: Treatment under RDE and group B: Treatment under SADE. Cavity preparation and restoration will be done. Biofeedback such as Systolic, Diastolic blood pressure and Pulse rate will be monitored at baseline, mid and at the end of the treatment in both the groups. Subjective assessment of Dental anxiety will be performed by WBFRS (Wong-Baker Faces Pain Rating Scale) at Baseline, During and at end of treatment. **RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:** Results and conclusion are awaited **KEYWORDS:** Behaviour management, non-pharmacological behaviour management, SADE, Anxiety.

Reg no:255

Name: Dr. SAHANA .S

Institution: AMES DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Comparative Evaluation of a Balloon Vine and 2% lignocaine gel as an intraoral topical anaesthetic agent :A Randomized Controlled trail

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Background: Poor pain control, the anxiety and fear of the needle, which might interfere with the acceptance of local anaesthesia in children. Hence, Topical anaesthetics are the gold standard

method used to alleviate pain. Plant-based drugs had been globally used for different illness healing in conventional medicinal systems. One among them is *Cardiospermum halicacabum* Linn.(CH) herb comes under the family Sapindaceae and frequently known as Balloon vine. In India, *Cardiospermum halicacabum* has been used for several centuries in the treatment of rheumatism, stiffness of limbs and snake bite. Leaves of this herb is well known and found to possess for its anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activities. This study investigates pain-relieving effects of balloon vine extract gel in children undergoing dental injections. Aim and Objective: To compare and evaluate pain perception following topical application of balloon vine gel extract and lignocaine gel prior to intraoral injection in children aged 6-10 years. Methodology: Twenty-four children between 6 and 10 years old, who need infiltration anaesthesia, will be randomly divided into two groups, Group A (lignocaine gel) and Group B (balloon vine leaf extract). Group A will be receiving a topical anaesthetic containing 2% lignocaine (Lox-2% Jelly), group B, a topical anaesthetic containing 10% Balloon vine leaf extract gel. Both groups will receive topical anaesthetic for one minute before receiving the infiltration anaesthesia. Pain perception during needle insertion will be assessed using two scales: the Visual Analog Scale (VAS) for subjective assessment and the Sound, Eye, Motor (SEM) scale for objective evaluation. Results: Awaited

Reg no:119

Name: Dr. KASHYAP B

Institution: AMES DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Impact of Innovative Braille Tooth Tales on Dental Anxiety in Visually Impaired Children – A Randomised Control Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Optimal dental care delivery for children with special health care needs is difficult due to dental fear and anxiety. Children with visual impairments would undoubtedly be significantly impacted by dental anxiety. Pediatric dentists are essential in treating visually impaired children who have dental anxiety or fear by employing non-pharmacological behavior management strategies. . Objective: The objective of this study was to determine whether a self-designed braille storybook could influence the behavior of visually impaired children aged 5 to 12 during their visits for examinations and treatment planning, which were followed by restorative dental appointments. Methods: The study included 48 visually impaired children aged 5 to 12 years who were living at an institutionalized blind school. Children were randomly allocated into two groups, namely, Control group (did not receive Braille tooth tales' book) and Intervention group (received Braille tooth tales' book). Research was carried out in two dental visits (screening or examination visit and preventive or restorative treatment visit) wherein, before and after intervention MDAS (Modified dental anxiety Scale) printed in braille, Venham Clinical Anxiety Scale (VCAS) and Pulse rate were used to assess the clinical anxiety. Data is recorded and subjected to statistical analysis. Results: Awaited.

Reg no:469

Name: Dr. TASKIN KHAN

Institution: MITHILA MINORITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BIHAR

Title: Anticipatory Guidance to Prevent Anterior Tooth Crossbite – A Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Anticipatory Guidance to Prevent Anterior Tooth Crossbite – A Case Report Anterior crossbite is an abnormal relationship between opposing teeth in a buccopalatal or labiopatal direction. It is seen as the maxillary incisors occlude lingual to the mandibular incisors while the posterior teeth are in occlusion leading to reverse overjet. The prevalence of anterior crossbite in children ranges from 4% - 26%. Single tooth anterior crossbite is the commonly encountered malocclusion during the development of occlusion on children. Various treatment options are available for the correction of anterior crossbite which can be both removable and fixed appliance. This is a case report on treating a case of developing single tooth crossbite in 6 yrs old child using “Tongue Blade Therapy”. The active treatment time was up to 6 months in total and the treatment outcomes were followed up consequently for the 1 year successfully.

Reg no:820

Name: Dr. HEENA RANI

Institution: NATIONAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNJAB DERA BASSI

Title: Frequency of Oral Habits Among 3-13 Year Old Children in Punjab - A School Based Survey

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Oral habits are learned pattern of muscle contraction and have a complex nature. It is classified as physiological such as nasal breathing, chewing, phonarticulation and swallowing, and non-physiological habits which are often called harmful or parafunctional such as thumb or lip sucking, mouth breathing and tongue thrust. An oral habit in infancy and early childhood is normal. It is considered abnormal over 3 years old. The persistence of the oral habits have little effect on the child's health but can affect the facial growth. So, the present study was conducted to assess the prevalence of oral habits among 3-13 year old children in Dera Bassi, Punjab. Objective: The present study was conducted to determine the prevalence of harmful oral habits among 3-13-year-old children in Dera Bassi, Punjab. Material and methods: A total of 516 students of a school in Dera Bassi, Punjab aged 3 to 13 years were examined for the study. The participants were checked for the prevalence of oral habits. Information regarding oral habits was obtained through case history along with clinical evaluation using mouth mirror and water tests. Result: Overall prevalence of oral habits was 6.39%. Nail Biting was the most commonly reported oral habit (39.39%), followed by tongue thrusting (24.24%), lip/cheek biting (15.15%), mouth breathing (12.12%), bruxism (6.06%), and Thumb sucking (3.03%). Conclusion: The results showed high prevalence of oral habits which suggested importance of preventive care. Early detection of oral habits can help to prevent malocclusion.

Reg no:741

Name: Dr. ANUSMITA MANDAL

Institution: NEW HORIZON DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
CHHATTISGARH

Title: Professional Musculoskeletal morbidity and Ergonomic enhancement in Pediatric dental practice: an interventional study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:-** Dentistry is a profession that requires prolonged repetitive movements, sustained various body posture and stress that can contribute significantly to the development of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD), psychological stress and fatigue. Pediatric dentists who deals with children, possess high risk for MSDs. This can occur in any part of the body, ranging from postural muscle to upper and lower extremities. If left untreated, MSD can cause severe degenerative and inflammatory disorders. **OBJECTIVE-** The aim of this study is to help the pediatric dental practitioners with problems related to the common musculoskeletal pain and disorders (MSD) and to explore ways to alleviate the symptoms. **METHODS:-** The study recruited about 100-200 participants. An electronic survey was planned together gathering information about their experiences with musculoskeletal pain. Concerned participants were then provided with clinically proven exercises to follow which they need to do in between patients or during intervals. The participant's responses were collected after 30 days. **RESULT-** Obtained findings will be compared and subjected to statistical analysis. **CONCLUSION-** This short term study will help us in relieving pain in most of the working professionals. After 30 days these exercises will become a habit for them. These set-off instructions not only help them in maintaining good posture but also providing them with opportunity for solving their own problem with simple means.

Reg no:1100

Name: Dr. SANDEEP MOHANTY

Institution: NEW HORIZON DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
CHHATTISGARH

Title: Comparative Evaluation of AgNP and Nutmeg Essential Oil with 2% Chlorhexidine Solution as Root Canal Irrigants in Primary Teeth.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: **Background:** Conventional root canal irrigants, such as 2% Chlorhexidine gluconate used in pulpectomy procedures, cannot effectively dissolve tissue remnants in the canal or achieve complete sterilization. Additionally, they may induce inflammatory responses if accidentally injected beyond the apex. Thus, finding an efficient and sustainable alternative is essential. **Objective:** To comparatively evaluate the antimicrobial efficacy of Nano silver particles and Nutmeg essential oil compared to 2% Chlorhexidine as root canal irrigants in primary teeth. **Methods:** For this study, 75 endodontically compromised primary teeth from children aged 4 to 9 years were randomly selected based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. The teeth were divided into three groups of 25, each

receiving either 2% Chlorhexidine, AgNP, or Nutmeg essential oil irrigating solution. Access opening was performed under constant sterile distilled water irrigation, and the pulp was extirpated. An initial sample was collected by placing a sterile paper point in the predetermined canal for one minute and storing it in an Eppendorf tube. A final sample was collected after irrigating the canal with the respective group-specific irrigating solution. Both samples were transported at 4 degrees Celsius to the laboratory, where they were plated on brain heart infusion agar. After incubation at 37 degrees Celsius for 24 to 48 hours, bacterial isolates on the plates were counted. Each isolate was identified using biochemical tests for *E. faecalis*. Results thus obtained will be tabulated and subjected to statistical analysis. Conclusion: This study will evaluate alternate and sustainable root canal irrigating solutions in pediatric endodontic procedures.

Reg no:600

Name: Dr. MRUNMAYI D. PATIL

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DEEMED UNIVERSITY DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL SANGLI

Title: A Comparative Evaluation of Dental Anxiety with Temporal Tapping, and Temporal Music Therapy During Local Anaesthesia Administration in Pediatric Dentistry.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background/ Purpose- Dental anxiety can be alleviated using music therapy, such as binaural beats, which promote relaxation by influencing brainwave activity. Bone-conduction headphones ensure safety. Temporal tapping with earplugs stimulates acupressure points to reduce anxiety. Hence this study compares the effectiveness of both methods with no distraction in reducing dental anxiety in children. **Objective-** To compare and evaluate the dental anxiety in children using no distraction, temporal tapping with earplugs and temporal binaural beats music therapy. **Methods, Materials and Analytical Procedure-** It is a comparative study. 45 children aged 8-12 years will be randomly divided into 3 groups (n = 15). Children in Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 will receive no distraction, temporal tapping with earplugs and temporal music therapy with binaural beats respectively. The anxiety levels will be tested using Raghavendra, Madhuri, Sujata Pictorial Scale (RMS-PS) and pulse rate before procedure and after procedure. Intergroup comparison will be done. Statistical analysis will be performed using SPSS version 21. Descriptive data will be presented as mean and standard deviation. Normality will be tested with the Shapiro-Wilk test. The confidence interval is 95%, with a 5% significance level and 80% power. One-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-hoc test will compare groups. Results and Conclusion are yet to be determined. **References-** Prakash AD, Paranna S, Patil A, Sandhyarani B, Annu A, Pursnani V a comparative evaluation of binaural beats and 432 hz music, to reduce dental anxiety in children: a comparative study. Afr.J.Bio.Sc. (2024)6(15) .

Reg no:74

Name: Dr. AISHWARYA MOHITE

Institution: MARATHA MANDALS DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
KARNATAKA

Title: Case Series: Management Of Riga Fede Disease By Laser Photo-Biomodulation Therapy

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: ¶ Introduction : Natal tooth is present since birth and neonatal erupt within 30 days. There is potential risk of infant inhaling the tooth, if it gets dislodged, due to great mobility. Ulceration seen on ventral surface of tongue leads to difficulty in feeding due to pain. ¶ Clinical Case : This case series explores treatment of neonatal teeth associated with Rigafede disease, emphasizing use of photo-biomodulation therapy to facilitate early healing of associated ulcers. Radiographic examination revealed features consistent with neonatal teeth, including partially calcified crowns and shell teeth. Treatment strategies involved incisal edge smoothening, extraction and photo-biomodulation therapy, which demonstrated satisfactory progress with no reported complications during follow-up. ¶ Conclusion : Managing neonatal teeth requires a thorough approach to diagnosis and treatment to address potential complications effectively. Our cases demonstrate successful outcomes with interventions like incisal edge smoothening, extraction and photo-biomodulation therapy, resolving symptoms and promoting healing.

Reg no:1005

Name: Dr. POONAM MALANI

Institution: PEOPLES COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Managing dental anxiety in Children with Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder using Cognitive behavioural therapy: A clinical trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a developmental disorder marked by persistent symptoms of inattention and/or hyperactivity and impulsivity that interfere with functioning or development. Symptoms begin in childhood and can affect daily life, including social relationships and school or work performance. It has been found that 40% of children with ADHD has associated anxiety disorder. Managing such children in dental setting becomes difficult. Our study focusses on managing dental anxiety in ADHD children by using cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT). AIM AND OBJECTIVE: To assess and evaluate the impact of CBT on dental anxiety in ADHD children. MATERIAL AND METHOD: The study will comprise of children with ADHD. Children will be divided into two groups: Group 1(CBT group) and Group 2 (Control group). Group1 will receive CBT session for 7 days consecutively followed which preventive treatments will be carried out. Group 2 will be directly subjected to preventive treatments without application of any psychological therapy. Pre & Post dental anxiety levels and Behavior of the child will be measured utilizing anxiety and behavior assessment scales respectively. After collection of the data, it will be tabulated and will be subjected for statistical analysis. RESULTS & CONCLUSION ¶ After statistically analysis results & conclusion will be drawn.

Reg no:118

Name: Dr. PARTHIPANN J

Institution: K.S.R. INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH TAMILNADU

Title: Mishaps in the Mowgli Village

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background Molar Incisor Hypomineralization (MIH) is an enamel developmental defect affecting approximately 10% of the Indian population. Existing literature highlights the importance of prenatal, natal, and postnatal factors as potential etiological factors of MIH. However, there is a notable gap in the literature addressing this condition in the tribal population. **Objective** This study aimed to determine the association between Molar-Incisor Hypomineralization (MIH) and prenatal, natal, and postnatal risk factors among tribal children aged 7-12 years. **Methodology** A case-control study was planned with an estimated sample size of 308 tribal children aged 7-12 years in Salem district. The primary investigator was trained and calibrated to identify and diagnose MIH, based on the criteria set by the European Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (EAPD) in 2003. Oral examinations were conducted following the American Dental Association (ADA) Type III examination standards. During the examination, the teeth were kept moist to avoid false opacities caused by drying. A structured and validated questionnaire that included potential etiological factors from the prenatal, natal, and postnatal periods was developed and administered to the children's mothers. The diagnosis of MIH was not disclosed to the mothers before they completed the questionnaires. **Results** Ongoing study **Conclusion** Ongoing study

Reg no:328

Name: Dr. SNEHA DORI

Institution: K M SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: Physiological and Psychological Effects of Nitrous Oxide Induction techniques in Pediatric Dental Procedures: A Randomized clinical Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Conscious sedation using a gaseous mixture of nitrous oxide and oxygen (N₂O:O₂) is one technique that has been overwhelmingly successful in reducing fear, anxiety and apprehensions associated with dental visit. This is a technique of choice for procedures that require light conscious sedation, irrespective of their length. While using this technique, the pain reaction threshold is increased and fatigue reduced. **Objective:** To evaluate and compare the efficacy of the slow and rapid induction technique using preadjusted mix of N₂O:O₂ for sedation and pain control. **Methods:** Ethical approval and CTRI approval were taken for the study. After fulfilling the inclusion and exclusion criteria, participants were divided into 3 different group. Group I - conventional slow induction. Group II - rapid induction with a pre-adjusted mix of 30:70 N₂O:O₂. Group III - rapid

induction with a pre-adjusted mix of 50:50 N₂O:O₂. Pre-treatment vitals were recorded. Once optimal sedation was obtained, the depth of sedation was assessed using the Observerâ€™s Assessment of Alertness/Sedation scale. The pain perception during and after the administration of local anaesthesia was assessed using face, legs, activity, cry, concealability scale. Psychomotor skill evaluation was performed before and after the treatment. Results: Awaited Conclusion: The results of present study will provide the dental professionals, the best evidence for the choice of titration of N₂O:O₂ and method of induction. The results could be a valuable addition to the one already available in literature and help the clinicians gain a better understanding of nitrous oxide inhalation sedation.

Reg no:265

Name: Dr. SUSHMITA SHAN

Institution: SRI RAMACHANDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Assessment of Sleep habit and Oral habits in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: Cross-sectional Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background Sleep is essential for physiology, metabolism, immunity, and cognitive function. Sleep disturbances in children are related to behavioural and cognitive impairment. Recent literature uncovers the association between sleep problems and cognitive impairment, particularly in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Researches has shown that children with oral habits have an altered sleep pattern and sleep disturbances. The Children's Sleep Habits Questionnaire- Abbreviated (CSHQ-A) is a simple, self-administered tool widely used to assess Pediatric sleep habits effectively. Objective To assess and compare the sleep and oral habits in children with autism spectrum disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and children without ASD & ADHD Methods The comparative cross-sectional study included parents/guardians of children aged 4â€“10 with ASD and ADHD to those without ASD/ADHD. A sample size of 48 in each group was calculated. Data, including BMI and sleep habits with the 22-item CSHQ-A were collected. A score >41 on CSHQ-A indicated sleep problem. Statistical analyses, including t-tests and chi-square tests, were performed using SPSS 23.0 Results Children with ASD & ADHD significantly had lower BMI. They also had longer naps with a higher total score with a p-value of 0.01, which is statistically significant. But no significance was noted in oral habits. Conclusion Evaluation of sleep and oral habits in children with ASD and ADHD highlights their significant impact on overall health and development. Utilizing tools like CSHQ facilitates early diagnosis and interventions to enhance quality of life.

Reg no:625

Name: Dr. UTTKARSHA GARAD

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DEEMED UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL SANGLI

Title: â€œTOUCH : To Overcome anxiety Using Cognition & Handsâ€•

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: **BACKGROUND** The management of dental procedures for visually impaired children presents unique challenges, particularly in terms of communication, anxiety, and comprehension of the procedure. Children with visual impairments often have difficulty receiving and processing information about medical or dental treatments, which can contribute to heightened levels of anxiety and fear during procedures. As a result, developing effective, accessible methods to explain dental procedures is essential to improving the overall experience and reducing procedural anxiety in this population. **OBJECTIVE** To evaluate and compare the effectiveness of instructional methods on dental anxiety among visually impaired children. **MATERIALS AND METHODS** Thirty children with visual impairment aged 8-13 years will be selected and randomly divided into three groups (N=10). Children in Group 1 will receive verbal instruction, Group 2 will receive instructions in verbal & braille and Group 3 will receive verbal & model based instructions. The anxiety levels will be measured using Raghavendra Madhuri Sujata tactile scale(RMS-TS) and physiological parameter i.e. pulse rate before and after a dental procedure. Inter group comparison will be done. **RESULTS** Results are yet to be determined. **CONCLUSION** Conclusion will be drawn after the analysis of results. **REFERENCE** Kumbar S, Rathod SA, Patil AT, et al. The Comparison of Anxiety Tactile Using the RMS Tactile Scan in Visually Impaired Children After Performing Oral Prophylaxis by Explaining to Them the Procedure by Verbal Tactile Method. Int J Clin Pediatr Dent 2023;16(4):551-554.

Reg no:968

Name: Dr. NIKHIL GHAWATE

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SITAPURA JAIPUR

Title: Implication of preferential behavior modification technique based on personality profile in pediatric patients.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: **Background:** Treating children can be one of the most rewarding experiences a dentist will encounter. The concept of behaviour management has evolved over the years from the notion of "dealing with" the child to building a relationship with the child, parent, and dentist that is focused on meeting the child's oral healthcare needs. **Objective:** In this study, the correlation between the personality of the child (i.e. Introvert, Ambivert and Extrovert) and the behavior of the child during the dental treatment. Furthermore, the type of behavior management suitable for each personality according to the behavior will be evaluated. **Method:** Children between the age group of 7-12 years will be selected for the study. Identification of child's personality will be done using Introversion- Extroversion Inventory Scale. Behavior during the treatment will be analysed using Frankl Behaviour Rating Scale. According to the behavior, behavior management techniques will be used for each personality type. **Result-** The results will be statistically analysed. **Conclusion-** The study states the correlation between the child's personality type and the behaviour management techniques which can be used according to each personality. This can help us to understand various behaviour modification techniques and make the dental treatment easier for us as well as for the child.

Reg no:529

Name: Dr. DEEKSHA

Institution: KOTHIWAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE UTTAR PRADESH

Title: GADGET USAGE IN GENERATION ALPHA : AN ALARM FOR ADHD

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Aim: Attention-deficit/ hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a behavioral and neurocognitive disorder characterized by age-inappropriate developmental level, hyperactivity, inability to focus and impulsive behaviour. ADHD appears from childhood and can persist into adolescence and adulthood and it can affect many aspects of behavior and performance among young children both. ADHD risk is linked to both genetic and non-genetic environmental risk factors. One of these environmental risk factors might be the rise of continuous expansion of the digital media landscape. The purpose of this systematic review is to summarize recent literature to understand how gadget usage has led to ADHD symptoms in newer generations and ways it can be managed. **Methods:** Initial research yielded 35 articles and the search encompassed databases from Google Scholar presenting varying associations between screen time and ADHD symptoms. Ultimately 10 journal articles published from 2021 and 2024 were included in this systematic review. **Results:** Increase in screen time usage has been found to be associated with hyperactivity, impulsivity, inability to focus, sleep difficulties and affects child's language development and overall brain development. The findings from selected articles depict a complex relationship between screen time usage and ADHD symptoms. **Conclusion:** Counselling of parents is advised so that they can monitor and limit the intensity of gadget use in their children. Also further studies are needed for proper understanding and management so that the use of gadgets in children can be done ideally and effectively.

Reg no:307

Name: Dr. AKSHATHA S

Institution: COORG INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES KARNATAKA

Title: ASSESMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AMONG PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY POST-GRADUATES AND FACULTY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background: Child Abuse and Neglect (CAN) are major global public health issues. The Centers for Disease Control uses "child maltreatment" as an umbrella term for both abuse and neglect. Pediatric dentists play a key role in identifying and reporting suspected CAN cases. **Objective:** To assess the awareness and knowledge of postgraduates students and faculty members in Pediatric Dentistry regarding CAN. **Methods:** 14-questionnaire survey with close-ended, dichotomous and multiple choices with responses including both correct answers and distractors was distributed to a convenience sample, focusing on knowledge, attitudes toward identifying suspicious cases and

reporting of the same. Results: Seventy-three responses were collected. Respondents demonstrated good knowledge of the term CAN and its definition(100%) and majority of them were aware about the types of Child abuse(89%), CAN case identification(98.6%-physical abuse , 94.5% -emotional abuse and 72.6%-dental neglect) and 97.3% were aware about risk factors, 75.3% on local resources and support for reporting CAN. Their knowledge in reporting of suspected cases was 50.7%, lack of knowledge on hotline number were 79.5% and 9.6% attended workshops on CAN Majority of them believe CAN is a common problem in society and thinks Schools to implement preventive measures. While their contribution in identifying and reporting knowledge is low. Conclusion: Pediatric dentists have strong theoretical knowledge of CAN and its identification but need improvement in reporting. Enhanced continuing education and curriculum development are needed to improve reporting skills.

Reg no:798

Name: Dr. AKIL PRAWIN S S

Institution: K.D. DENTAL COLLEGE UTTAR PRADESH UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Effectiveness of Topical Anaesthetic Spray: A Comparison between Conventional Tip and Little Numb Tip – A Clinical Trial.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Aim: The aim of this study is to compare the effectiveness of topical anaesthetic spray when administered with a conventional tip versus the Little Numb Tip in reducing discomfort during local anaesthesia administration in Pediatric patients. Objectives: 1. Assess discomfort and pain reduction with each tip. 2. Evaluate the incidence of side effects, particularly hypersalivation. 3. Determine the overall preference and comfort level of Pediatric patients with each type of tip. Methodology: This cross-over trial involves a sample of 20 Pediatric dental patients requiring local anaesthesia for dental procedures, without any systemic complications. Participants are randomly assigned to receive the topical anaesthetic spray using either the conventional tip or the Little Numb Tip, with a sufficient washout period between treatments. In the first phase, the anaesthetic spray is applied to the gingiva using the assigned tip, followed by a 3-minute application period. Pain is assessed using a pricking test with a sharp probe and the administration of local anesthesia, with pain levels measured using the Visual Analogue Scale. Participants are monitored for side effects, including hypersalivation. After the washout period, the second phase repeats the procedure with the alternate tip. Pain scores and side effects are recorded for both treatment phases. Statistical analysis, such as paired t-tests or repeated measures ANOVA, is used to compare the effectiveness of the two tips in reducing pain and minimizing side effects. Results: The results of the following study are awaiting.

Reg no:577

Name: Dr. JESSICA SALAM

Institution: PT. B D SHARMA POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
ROHTAK HARYANA

Title: Evaluating The Parental Knowledge, Behaviour And Attitude Regarding The Role Of Diet In Preventing Dental Caries: A Survey Based Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Dental caries is a common early childhood disease and a major public health concern. Parents, as primary caregivers, play a key role in shaping children's oral hygiene and dietary habits. However, gaps in parental awareness and oral health literacy hinder effective prevention. Addressing these gaps through targeted education programs can help reduce caries prevalence in children. Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate parental knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding the role of diet in preventing dental caries in children. It also sought to identify gaps and opportunities for tailored educational interventions. Methods, Materials, and Analytical Procedure: A cross-sectional survey consisting of 15 questions was conducted among 100 parents. The survey covered knowledge of diet and dental caries, attitudes, and sources of information. The participants included parents of children randomly selected from the OPD of J.N. Kapoor D.A.V. (C) Dental College and parents of the students in various schools of Yamuna Nagar district of Haryana. Descriptive statistical methods were used to analyze the data. Results: This study demonstrates different behaviour pattern in parents knowledge, behaviour and attitude about the role of diet habits in preventing dental caries on children. Conclusion: Parents lack awareness of the role of diet in preventing dental caries, underscoring the need for educational programs to promote healthier dietary choices and improve children's oral health.

Reg no:299

Name: Dr. SHASHWATH K

Institution: COORG INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES KARNATAKA

Title: Consequences of Iatrogenic Intrusion of Calcium Hydroxide into the Maxillary Antrum: A Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background Calcium hydroxide (CaOH₂) is commonly used in endodontics for its antibacterial properties and tissue healing capabilities. However, in maxillary molars when excessive pressure is applied during its application CaOH₂ can extrude into the maxillary sinus and cause irritation, inflammation, and functional disturbances within the sinus. Case Report During RCT of 16 in 12-year-old boy, the post operative IOPAR of medicament revealed the extrusion of CaOH₂ into sinus. The patient was kept under observation. Repeat IOPAR after 30 days showed the presence of the material and CBCT after 60 days confirmed the size of the CaOH₂ measuring 11x14x4.7mm. The patient was posted for Caldwell-Luc procedure and the calcium hydroxide was removed followed by tooth extraction. Post operative recovery was good. Conclusion Iatrogenic calcium hydroxide extrusion into the maxillary sinus is better avoided by following judicious care while applying, especially in maxillary molars. If extruded it requires careful follow up and intervention.

Reg no:759

Name: Dr. SIMRAN KATHURIA

Institution: DAV DENTAL COLLEGE YAMUNANAGAR

Title: Clinical and Radiographic Evaluation of Biodentin, Propolis and Turmeric as pulpotomy agents in Primary Molars: A Randomised Controlled Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Pulpotomy is a vital therapeutic procedure used in paediatric dentistry to manage carious exposure in primary molars with reversible pulpitis. The success of pulpotomy depends primarily on the materials which aims to preserve the vitality of remaining pulp tissue. Traditionally formocresol was widely used but its potential toxicity has prompted the exploration of newer materials. Newer agents, such as Biodentin, Propolis and turmeric powder focus on biocompatibility and regenerative potential. **Objectives:** The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of Biodentine, Propolis and Turmeric as pulpotomy medicaments in primary dentition. **Materials and methods:** A total of 45 healthy, 4 to 10 yr old children each having at least one carious primary molar tooth indicated for pulpotomy were selected. Random assignment of the pulpotomy medicaments was done as follows: Group I, Biodentine; Group II, Propolis; Group III, Turmeric powder. All the pulpotomized teeth were evaluated at 1, 3, and 6 months. The observations were tabulated and subjected to statistical analysis. **Results:** The clinical success were found to be similar among three groups at 1, 3 and 6 months where as significant decrease in success rate was observed in Group II (93.3%) compared to both Group I (100%) and Group III (100%). Radiographic success rate over period of 6 months in Group I, II, and III were 93.3%, 73.3% and 80% respectively. **Conclusion:** Teeth treated with Biodentin, exhibited slightly better clinical and radiographic outcomes while turmeric and propolis shows comparable success with no significant difference, making them effective and equivalent alternative for maintaining pulp vitality.

Reg no:794

Name: Dr. NATASHA SAHU

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHUBANESWAR

Title: Effectiveness of Maxillary Advancement Rapid Palatal Expansion on the Treatment of Obstructive Sleep Apnea- A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: **Objective:** To systematically review the available scientific literature to determine, assess and evaluate the effectiveness of maxillary rapid palatal expansion (MARPE) technique in treatment of obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA). **Methods:** The review was conducted according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) 2020 guidelines and registered in PROSPERO - CRD42023378432. Electronic databases like PubMed, SCOPUS, EbsCO host were searched for randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and comparative analytical studies evaluating the effectiveness of MARPE technique in treatment of OSA. **Assessment of**

methodological quality of included studies was assessed using Cochrane Risk of Bias (ROB)-2 tool for RCTs. Standardized mean difference (SDM) with a random effects model was used as a summary statistic and a p-value

Reg no:631

Name: Dr. SIDHYESH AVINASH BAVISKAR

Institution: PEOPLES COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Innovative tools like Smile and Climb Board Game and Smile Safari Crossword enhancing oral health knowledge and practices:Randomized Controlled Trial.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background/Purpose: - Oral health is a critical component of overall well-being, yet it remains a significant public health concern, particularly among children. Traditional oral health education methods, often struggle to engage young audiences, resulting in limited impact on knowledge, attitude and practices. To address this gap, innovative educational tools have emerged as promising alternatives. The purpose of the study is to explore the effectiveness of these novel approaches in improving children's oral health literacy and promoting positive oral health behaviors. Objective To assess the efficacy of innovative educational tools in improving oral health knowledge, attitude, and practices among school children compared to standard oral health education methods. Methods: - A randomized controlled trial will be conducted on 90 school children in age group of 6-12 years to evaluate pre- and post-intervention efficacy of innovative oral health education tools. Participants will be randomly assigned to one of three groups which are: 1.Traditional oral health education (control group) 2.Traditional oral health education plus a smile and climb board game 3.Traditional oral health education plus a smile safari crossword puzzle. To assess impact of game based educational tools, oral hygiene index, plaque index, DMFT index, and a knowledge-attitude questionnaire which will be utilized with a 21days gap between assessments. Results & Conclusion: - Obtained data will be statistically analyzed following which results and conclusion will be drawn.

Reg no:281

Name: Dr. VAISHNAVI PADMANABHAN

Institution: SRI RAMACHANDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Mouth Breathing and Pediatric Obstructive Sleep Apnea - A Systematic Review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Sleep is critical for children's neurocognitive and behavioral development but is often disrupted by sleep disorders like obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). Pediatric OSA is marked by airway obstruction during sleep making the children more vulnerable to a range of clinical morbidities and long-term complications. While polysomnography is the diagnostic gold standard, its

accessibility is limited. Mouth breathing is a key, observable symptom associated with P-OSA, and it can further increase OSA risk by altering craniofacial development. Recognizing mouth breathing can aid in the early diagnosis and treatment of P-OSA. AIM: To conduct a systematic review to evaluate and consolidate the existing evidence on the relationship between mouth breathing and P-OSA DESIGN: The research question was framed using the PEO format. A comprehensive literature search was conducted through MEDLINE via PubMed, EMBASE, Scopus, LILACS, Web of Science, and OVID up to January 2024, including cross-sectional, case-control, and cohort studies published in English. Study quality was assessed, and data were managed using Distiller SR software. RESULTS: The search identified 2,774 articles. After removing duplicates, 2,112 titles and abstracts were screened, resulting in 47 full-text articles reviewed. Of these, 11 studiesâ€™1 cross-sectional and 10 cohortâ€™met inclusion criteria for qualitative analysis. CONCLUSION: The available literature suggests that mouth breathing is closely linked to P-OSA, playing a key role in both early diagnosis and ongoing assessment of treatment efficacy. Recognizing mouth breathing as an early marker of P-OSA underscores the need for vigilant assessment by healthcare providers, particularly pediatric dentists.

Reg no:613

Name: Dr. SARANRAJ

Institution: COORG INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES KARNATAKA

Title: IPSILATERAL SPACE INFECTION IN A 12 YEAR OLD;A RARE PHENOMENA

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Background/Purpose: Ipsilateral space infections in children are rare and potentially life-threatening. Such conditions require prompt recognition and early treatment. This case report highlights the diagnostic challenges and management strategies in such infections. Case Characteristics: Ipsilateral space infections. Clinical Case: A 12-year-old female presented with swelling, pain, and limited mouth opening. Diagnostic Evaluation: Blood tests (Haemogram), antibiotic culture sensitivity and OPG radiograph. Treatment: Emergency surgical drainage, antibiotic therapy, and supportive care. Follow-up: Regular monitoring for complications and wound care with RCT. Outcome: Laboratory tests confirmed streptococcal infection. Post-operative recovery was uneventful, with complete resolution of symptoms. Follow-up imaging showed no residual abscess. Results: Patient responded well to Doxycycline with complete resolution of symptoms Conclusion: Ipsilateral space infections though rare in children, when it occurs poses threat to life. Thus demanding for the prompt recognition and aggressive treatment involving multidisciplinary care to prevent long-term sequelae.

Reg no:202

Name: Dr. SHRI KAVYA A

Institution: VOKKALIGARA SANGHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BANGLORE

Title: COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY OF
REMINERALISING AGENTS- SDF, 3M CLINPRO ON S MUTANS - AN INVITRO STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Background: Dental caries is a common condition, particularly in children, caused by the bacterial activity of Streptococcus mutans on sugars, leading to enamel demineralization. Silver diamine fluoride and 3M ESPE Clinpro are two widely used agents that combine antibacterial and remineralising effects to prevent and manage carious lesions. SDF contains silver, which promotes remineralization. Clinpro uses functionalized tricalcium phosphate to enhance fluorides remineralising potential. Objective This study aims to evaluate and compare the antimicrobial efficacy of remineralizing agentsâ€”Silver Diamine Fluoride (SDF) and 3M ESPE Clinproâ€”on Streptococcus mutans, a key bacterium in dental caries by measuring the zone of inhibition. Method The study will use a convenience sampling method with four groups: Group I (Kids E SDF, 38% SDF), Group II (3M ESPE Clinpro, 0.21% NaF and tricalcium phosphate), Group III (2% Chlorhexidine, positive control), and Group IV (distilled water, negative control). Each group has sample size of 14. Dissolution of the study materials will be done using Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). The study agents will be prepared in specific concentrations and mixed to ensure proper testing conditions. Streptococcus mutans (MTCC 497) will be cultured in Brain heart infusion broth, and antimicrobial efficacy will be assessed by measuring ZOI in agar plates. The plates will be incubated, and ZOI will be recorded after 24 hours. Data will be analyzed using SPSS 26.0. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics (One-Way ANOVA or Kruskal-Wallis Test followed by Bonferroni Post Hoc Test) Results â€” Yet to be obtained Conclusion â€” Yet to be obtained

Reg no:946

Name: Dr. DR POOJA GUPTA

Institution: CHANDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL LUCKNOW

Title: Effect of SDF and KI on tensile bond strength of GIC and RMGIC

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Dr Pooja Gupta Department Of Pedodontic And Preventive Dentistry Chandra Dental College Safedabad, Barabanki. INTRODUCTION ECC is a multifactorial complex disease which remains a significant problem in all age groups. Upon focusing on multiple preventive interventions as alternative to the traditional methods of restorative care, silver diamine fluoride is unique in both killing the bacteria and hardening the teeth, thus both arresting and preventive caries. AIM To compare and evaluate the influence of silver diamine fluoride and potassium iodide on the tensile bond strengths of glass ionomer cements and resin -modified glass ionomer cements. OBJECTIVE To evaluate and compare the tensile bond strength of GIC and RMGIC to dentine surface that has been treated with or without SDF, with or without KI and with SDF/KI MATERIAL AND METHOD Teeth were cleaned out debris and stored in saline. Occlusal surface of the teeth was grounded to exposed dentin with the help of diamond disk and was polished with carbide abrasive paper. Then the specimen was randomly divided into two groups with 60 samples each. This in turn were sub grouped to three subgroups with 20 samples each a 26-gauge twisted ligature wire was placed inside the

setting restorative material Glass ionomer cement or resin modified glass ionomer cement and was light cured with 400 nm wavelength for 20seconds. The specimens were tested for tensile bond strength with UTM. RESULT-The data thus obtained from the present study will be subjected for statistical analysis

Reg no:618

Name: Dr. DEVANSHE CHAUDHARY

Institution: D.A.V. CENTENARY DENTAL COLLEGE HARYANA

Title: Evaluating school children's knowledge, behaviour and attitude regarding dental trauma in private school of Yamunanagar district: A survey based study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Background: Dental trauma is a common issue among children and adolescents, often resulting from sports, play, or accidents. Early intervention is crucial in dental emergencies, such as tooth avulsion, to prevent complications and improve long-term outcomes. However, studies indicate that young people often lack adequate knowledge and skills to respond effectively to dental injuries. Understanding children's awareness in managing dental trauma can help identify educational gaps. Objectives: The primary objective of this study was to assess the awareness of 10-13 years old children regarding dental trauma and its management, along with their interest in learning more about dental first aid. Methods, Materials, and Analytical Procedure: A structured survey was conducted among 10-13 years old students which included questions on awareness of dental trauma, emergency responses, and attitudes toward learning more about dental first aid. Responses were analyzed to identify knowledge gaps. Results: The survey revealed that 78% of respondents actively played sports, showcasing a high level of physical activity. 52% have experienced dental injuries, while only 12% were aware that an avulsed tooth could be saved, and 88% believed that tooth should be discarded. 82% understood the importance of getting a chipped tooth examined by the dentist even if it didn't hurt. 90% felt that better dental education would improve their awareness and proactiveness about dental trauma. Conclusion: These findings highlighted a positive attitude towards prevention but underlined the need for improved awareness of dental first aid. With targeted educational programs, schools can improve awareness, ensuring better dental health outcomes.

Reg no: 149

Name: Dr. AJAY KHANNA

Institution: I.T.S DENTAL COLLEGE GREATER NOIDA

Title: REMINERALISING ABILITY OF AMELOGENIN DERIVED PEPTIDES IN EARLY ENAMEL LESIONS : A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Aim- Dental caries is a major public health concern and one of the most prevalent diseases in the world's population. Fluoride is widely used to treat dental caries. However, the regenerated mineral crystals in carious lesions from fluoride are disordered. Furthermore, excessive exposure to fluoride may be hazardous hence the development of novel biomaterials that can safely promote carious lesion remineralization is a necessity . Amelogenin plays crucial role in controlling the nucleation, growth, morphology, and organization of the mineral phases in enamel. This systematic review evaluates the potential of amelogenin derived peptides in remineralization of early enamel lesion. Methods- A systematic electronic search was done on various electronic search engines- Pubmed, Google Scholar, Cochrane Library database with the relevant search strategy using relevant MeSH terms and Boolean operators. In vitro studies evaluating remineralising ability of amelogenin - derived peptides in early enamel lesion and studies published from 2013 to 2024 were included where as Systematic reviews , Narrative reviews, Editorials, Case series and Conference reports were excluded Results - 15 invitro studies were included and all involve intervention with amelogenins , Leucine-Rich Amelogenin Peptide (LRAP) and amelogenin-containing chitosan hydrogel on extracted teeth to determine the remineralisation ability of early enamel lesions. Conclusion- Samples treated with amelogenin derived peptides showed highly aligned crystal fibers in a parallel manner in transmission electron microscopy and atomic force microscopy. They showed increased values in recovery of surface micro-hardness hence are effective in suppressing bacterial infection and demineralisation.

Reg no: 816

Name: Dr. SONIYA YADAV

Institution: JN KAPOOR DAV DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Evaluating Parental Satisfaction and acceptance of SDF Treatment for Early Childhood Caries in Pediatric Patients Aged 3-5 Years

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Silver Diamine Fluoride (SDF) is gaining attention as a minimally invasive treatment for early childhood caries (ECC), particularly for young children with limited tolerance for conventional restorative procedures. While it is effective in arresting caries progression, its black staining of treated lesions can influence parental acceptance and satisfaction. Studies have shown varying levels of acceptance, influenced by aesthetic concerns, child comfort, and parental awareness of SDF's benefits as described by Sabbagh et al (2020). Objectives: This survey aimed to evaluate parental satisfaction and acceptance of SDF treatment in children aged 3-5 years with ECC. Specifically, it investigated factors influencing their decision-making and the perceived trade-off between treatment efficacy and aesthetic concerns. Methods, Material, and Analytical Procedure: The survey recruited 30 parents from Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry at J.N. Kapoor DAV (C) Dental College, Yamuna Nagar. Data was collected using a structured questionnaire assessing parental satisfaction, perceived effectiveness, and aesthetic acceptability. Statistical analysis was conducted to correlate parental responses with demographic factors, prior dental experiences, and knowledge of SDF. Results: Though parents were concerned about blackening of anterior teeth, but still SDF application appeared to be acceptable to parents as a conservative treatment option for early

childhood caries. Conclusion: SDF can be utilized as a viable treatment modality keeping in mind its ease of application, non-invasive nature, and cost- effectiveness.

Reg no:157

Name: Dr. MRIGANKA KUMAR PHUKAN

Institution: ITS DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE

Title: Effectiveness of Non-Fluoridated Dentifrices and Mouthwashes in The Prevention of Dental Caries in Children During Mixed Dentition Period

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Aim: The development of carious lesions is a dynamic process of demineralization and remineralization, which can be managed using preventive agents. While fluoride is a well-established cariostatic agent, its excessive use may cause adverse effects like dental fluorosis. Non-fluoride agents, such as CPP-ACP, arginine, probiotics, xylitol, chlorhexidine, and hydroxyapatite, have also shown remineralization without associated side effects. This systematic review evaluates the anti-caries effectiveness of non-fluoride agents in dentifrices and mouthwashes for children in the mixed dentition stage. Methods: A systematic search of databases (PubMed, Cochrane Library, Embase, Web of Science) was conducted using relevant keywords "non-fluoridated dentifrices", "non-fluoridated mouthwash", "prevention of dental caries in children", "anticaries efficacy", and MeSH terms. Human randomized controlled trials on participants aged 6-15 years, focusing on outcomes like ICDAS scores, Streptococcus mutans counts and DMFT/DMFS indices. Literature, systematic, narrative reviews and In vitro studies are excluded. Results: Out of 2,381 articles screened, 8 studies with total 2,785 participants were finally selected. Evaluated agents included xylitol, arginine, hydroxyapatite, CPP-ACP, probiotics, chlorhexidine, and combinations. While most studies showed promising outcomes in reducing caries incidence, issues related to study design, sample size estimation, and reliability of measurement tools were noted. Inter-rater agreement on quality assessment was substantial ($\kappa = 0.88$). Conclusion: Non-fluoridated dentifrices and mouthwashes shows significant potential as effective preventive measures in pediatric dental care, particularly for children at risk of fluorosis or unable to use fluoride. Further robust studies are needed to confirm their long-term efficacy and safety

Reg no:196

Name: Dr. RAVNEET KAUR

Institution: CHRISTIAN DENTAL COLLEGE LUDHIANA

Title: Clinical And Radiographic Success of Different Post Systems For Rehabilitation of Severely Mutilated Primary Anterior Teeth- A Randomised Control Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: Early childhood caries (ECC) is the most common reason for the destruction of maxillary primary incisors, leading to aesthetic, functional, and developmental concerns. Preserving primary teeth is crucial for space management, oral health, speech development and aesthetics. Posts reinforce severely decayed or fractured teeth, restoring shape and function when significant crown structure is lost, provided sufficient supragingival tooth structure remains. Objective: The aim of this study is to evaluate the clinical and radiographic success of three different types of post systems for restoring severely mutilated primary anterior teeth using glass fiber post, injectable Glass ionomer post and modified omega post. Methods: Children aged 2-5 years with non-restorable primary anterior teeth were selected, excluding those with malocclusion, and oral habits. Criteria included parental preference for treatment over extraction, no mobility, subgingival crown destruction, or root resorption. The study involved 45 teeth randomly divided into three groups Glass Fiber Post, Injectable Glass Ionomer Post, or Modified Omega Post groups. The patients were treated by a single operator following the sequence- administration of local anesthesia, caries removal, pulpectomy, intra-canal post space preparation, post-placement, and post-endodontic buildup. Special children and those with systemic conditions were excluded. Clinical and radiographic evaluation was performed at baseline then after 3 and 6 months for the success and failure of the post and core and mode of failure was noted. Results: The study is in progress and the results will be statistically analyzed. Conclusion: Based on the results.

Reg no:172

Name: Dr. RIMSHHEANAM

Institution: MAULANA AZAD INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES NEW DELHI

Title: Navigating Complexities: Ellis-Van Creveld Syndrome

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Title: Navigating Complexities: Ellis-Van Creveld Syndrome Introduction: Ellis-van Creveld (EVC) syndrome is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by ectodermal dysplasia, bilateral post-axial polydactyly, chondrodysplasia, and congenital heart defects. The syndrome presents significant challenges in Pediatric Dentistry due to its complex oral manifestations. Clinical Case: This case report represents a 12-year-old male patient with EVC syndrome, presenting with syndromic face, digit deformities, and multiple dental abnormalities. Clinical and radiographic evaluation revealed several missing and malformed teeth. A comprehensive treatment plan was formulated which included prosthetic rehabilitation with removable partial dentures. Regular follow-ups were conducted to assess overall oral health. Conclusion: Early diagnosis and a tailored treatment approach are crucial for improving oral health, function and quality of life, thereby enhancing the psychological well-being and self-esteem of children affected with EVC syndrome. Keywords: Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome, Orofacial Anomalies, Pediatric Dentistry.

Reg no:845

Name: Dr. NINGTHOUJAM KHERODA DEVI

Institution: NATIONAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNJAB

Title: EVALUATION OF THE AESTHETICS OF HYPOMINERALIZED TEETH USING A REMINERALIZING AGENT AND RESIN INFILTRATION IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background/ Purpose: Hypomineralized teeth also known as developmental defect of enamel characterized by deficient mineralization of the tooth enamel. It appears as discoloured, demarcated opacities with clear, distinct borders with the adjacent enamel opacities ranging from white to yellow/brown in appearance, and in lesions with a severe mineral deficit, breakdown occurs and aesthetic problems arise, affecting both the psychological state and social behavior of patients. Several techniques have been proposed to improve the appearance of tooth discolourations. Objective: The aim of the study is to assess and compare the effectiveness of remineralizing agent and resin infiltration technique in pediatric patients. Methods: The children in the age group of 7 to 14 years were selected from the out-patient Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. The selected patients with 34 hypomineralized anterior teeth were divided into 2 groups. Group-1 CPP-ACP (GC Tooth mousse Plus) and Group-2 Resin infiltration technique. The treated teeth will be evaluated based on clinical evaluation and parental satisfaction using Visual Analogue Scale (VAS). Data will be statistically analysed. Results: The results are awaited. Conclusion: Ongoing study.

Reg no:866

Name: Dr. DIVYA SHARMA

Institution: NATIONAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNJAB DERA BASSI

Title: Aesthetic Rehabilitation in Children With Early Childhood Caries (ECC)

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Dental caries is the most common chronic disease of childhood. Caries in very young children known as early childhood caries, according to the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD), The disease of early childhood caries (ECC) is the presence of 1 or more decayed (non cavitated or cavitated lesions), missing (due to caries), or filled tooth surfaces in any primary tooth in a child 71 months of age or younger. Early childhood caries (ECC) significantly affects the quality of life of children due to recurrent pain, infection, and other associated problems. Prevention of its progression and restoration of the already damaged tooth structure while relieving the associated clinical symptoms is an important step towards improving the quality of life of these children. In such cases, endodontic treatment and placement of intracanal posts or retainers is necessary before the crown restoration. Maintaining a healthy primary dentition is crucial for a child's well-being, including effective mastication, aesthetics, phonetics. OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study is to assess the oral rehabilitation of children with Early Childhood Caries using two post systems in primary maxillary anterior teeth. METHODS: Children in the age group 3-5 years were selected for the study. 30 selected primary maxillary anterior teeth divided into two groups and treated endodontically following the post systems. The treated teeth will be evaluated based on clinical evaluation and parental satisfaction using modified United States Public Health Service (USPHS) criteria. RESULTS: Results are awaited CONCLUSION: Ongoing study

Reg no:838

Name: Dr. SONAGANTI CHARITHA

Institution: PANINEEYA MAHAVIDYALAYA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE HYDERABAD

Title: CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCLUSION IN PRIMARY DENTITION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN OF HYDERABAD

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background: Primary dentition is important for aesthetics, mastication, speech, and arch stability. It is a well-known fact that if discrepancies were found in occlusal characteristics of deciduous dentition, then there are high chances of getting the similar occlusal problems in the succeeding permanent teeth. Dental care in the initial years of life helps the identification of risk factors for oral diseases and difficulties, allowing the planning and implementation of preventative and curative procedures thus reducing the impact on individuals' life. Epidemiological studies play a significant role in determining the oral health status of a population and observing variations in occlusion during the growth phases of children. Objective: The objective of this study is to assess the characteristics of occlusion in primary dentition of preschool children of Hyderabad based on age, gender and geographical region Materials & Methodology: A total of 384 children of age 3-6 yrs from nursery and primary schools of different zones of Hyderabad (East, West, North, South and Central) with equal distribution are included in the study. The subjects will be seated in a chair with the investigator properly positioned. Examination will be done by a single examiner based on ADA examination type III using mouth mirror, probe and adequate illumination. Occlusal assessment will be carried out with the teeth in centric occlusion. The findings are recorded on a proforma by an assistant positioned on the opposite side. Results: Pending Conclusion: Pending

Reg no:842

Name: Dr. AGARWAL MANASI

Institution: PANINEEYA MAHAVIDYALAYA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE HYDERABAD

Title: ASSESSMENT OF PARENTS' AWARENESS ABOUT DENTAL TRAUMA IN CHILDREN AT HYDERABAD CITY: A SURVEY STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Introduction: Dental injuries defined as damage to teeth caused by thermal, chemical, or mechanical factors, are a significant global public health concern due to their prevalence and multifaceted impacts. Affecting approximately 15%–30% of children, traumatic dental injuries (TDIs) often result in fractures, luxations, and associated challenges such as embarrassment, social withdrawal, irritability, and emotional stress. Effective management depends on the injury's nature

and may involve interventions such as restoring fractured teeth, reattaching coronal segments, or reimplanting avulsed teeth. Despite their high incidence, research indicates inadequate parental knowledge regarding TDI and its management. Many children do not receive timely care, often relying on emergency services rather than dental professionals. Since TDIs frequently occur in the presence of parents or peers, evaluating its awareness among these individuals regarding dental trauma is crucial. AIM: This study aimed to evaluate via a questionnaire the level of knowledge of parents in Hyderabad city, regarding dental trauma and its immediate management in children. Methods: The survey questionnaire comprised of 15 questions pertaining to the knowledge (1) of parents related of dental trauma and its immediate management (2) Results: pending Conclusion: pending

Reg no:642

Name: Dr. SANGEETHA KANNAN

Institution: KSR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

Title: Meet the kakamora!

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Tooth remineralization is the natural repair process for non-cavitated tooth lesions in which calcium and phosphate are deposited into crystal voids of demineralized enamel. Coconut products are rich in minerals such as potassium, sodium, calcium, phosphorus, iron, and several other biomolecules (amino acids). Aim: To evaluate and compare the remineralization potential of *Cocos nucifera* on artificial carious lesions. Methods: The study was carried out in two phases. In phase one, the calcium and phosphorus content of four coconut products (natural and commercial coconut water, natural and commercial coconut milk) was found. Two products (natural coconut water – group 1, natural coconut milk – group 2) with the highest concentration of calcium and phosphate were assessed for their remineralization potential in phase 2. CPP-ACP (group 3) was used as a positive control. A gel form of coconut milk and coconut water was prepared. Fifty-one extracted human premolars were numbered and randomly divided into 3 groups with 17 teeth in each group. Specimens were demineralized for 96 hours using demineralising solution. Pre-intervention calcium and phosphate levels were determined using Energy Dispersive X-ray (EDX) analysis. The prepared gel was then applied daily for 14 days on the specimens based on their groups. Post-intervention changes in the calcium and phosphate levels of the teeth was determined by EDX analysis. Results and Conclusion: Ongoing

Reg no:790

Name: Dr. RAVIPATI ANUPRIYA

Institution: PANINEEYA MAHAVIDYALAYA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE HYDERABAD

Title: The Role Of Lip Prints As Diagnostic Markers For Malocclusion In Special Children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Lip prints, a unique biometric trait, have gained attention as potential diagnostic markers in forensic and dental sciences. Malocclusion, a common dental issue, can significantly impact oral health and quality of life, particularly in special children. Understanding the relationship between lip print patterns and malocclusion may offer valuable insights for diagnostic and treatment planning, especially in this underserved population. Aim: To explore the correlation between lip print patterns and malocclusion types in special children, assess their relationship, and identify potential diagnostic markers to enhance treatment planning. Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional observational study conducted on special children aged 6–18 years with sample size of 30. Lip prints were obtained using digital photography and classified according to the Suzuki and Tsuchihashi system. Malocclusion was evaluated clinically by a trained dentist and classified based on Angle's Classification. Statistical analysis, including descriptive statistics and chi-square tests, was used to examine the correlation between lip print patterns and malocclusion types. Results: Pending Conclusion: Pending

Reg no:220

Name: Dr. NIDHI S SHETTY

Institution: RAJARAJESWARI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: BATTLE OF SURFACES: AN IN-VITRO COMPARISON OF MICROBIAL ADHESION ON 3M STAINLESS STEEL AND PREFORMED BIOFLX CROWNS

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction: Finding a dental material which is appropriate with a minimal adhesion and colonization of Streptococcus Mutans (S.Mutans) and other pathogenic bacteria is of great significance in restoring primary teeth. The aim of the study is to evaluate and compare the microbial adhesion on 3M Stainless Steel and preformed BioFlx crowns in primary molars. Materials and Methods: This in-vitro experimental study was conducted on 20 specimens in two groups (3M Stainless Steel crown [SSC] and preformed BioFlx crown) exposed to S.Mutans bacterial suspension (1×10^6 mg/mL). Mitis salivarius bacitracin agar was used for the incubation of specimens, and the total number of S.Mutans was counted and expressed in colony forming units (CFU). Results: There was statistically significant difference found in the microbial count between the 3M SSC and preformed BioFlx crowns. Conclusion: Based on the findings of this study, BioFlx crowns demonstrate significantly less adhesion of S.Mutans compared to SSC, suggesting their potential to become the preferred choice of primary tooth replacement due to its numerous advantages.

Reg no:331

Name: Dr. AMBUJ MATHUR

Institution: TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Spontaneous Healing of Neumann's Tumor in a Neonate: A Case Study

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: **Abstract Introduction:** Congenital epulis, or Neumann's tumour, is a rare benign gingival growth mainly affecting female neonates. It typically occurs on the maxillary alveolar ridge and can cause feeding and respiratory issues due to mechanical obstruction. **Clinical Findings:** A 2-day-old female neonate presented with a bilobed, pedunculated mass on the upper and lower alveolar ridges. The lesion was firm, non-tender, and measured 1.5 x 1 x 1.5 cm. **Diagnostic Evaluation:** Clinical examination and systemic assessment confirmed a provisional diagnosis of congenital epulis, supported by characteristic features. **Treatment:** A conservative management approach was chosen, with observation instead of surgical intervention. **Follow-up:** By seven months, the lesion had spontaneously regressed without any treatment, and normal dentition development was observed. **Conclusion:** This case highlights the potential for spontaneous regression of congenital epulis, supporting conservative management. **Clinical Implications:** Early diagnosis and observation can avoid unnecessary surgery, ensuring favourable outcomes in neonates.

Reg no:100

Name: Dr. DHAMAL SAURABH KRISHNADEO

Institution: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Colour Stability of Two Resin Based Restorative Materials: An in Vitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: **Background:** The colour stability of resin based restorative materials basically depends on the type of resin material used. Different solutions such as medicine syrups, fruit juices, colas can significantly affect colour stability. Moreover, restorative material discolouration might be attributed to water sorption degree and matrix resin hydrophilicity. Hence, aesthetically for a better selection of the restorative material, colour stability needs to be evaluated. **Aim:** The aim of the study will be to evaluate colour stability of two resin based restorative materials. **Materials and Methods:** There will be two groups i.e. Group 1 and Group 2 based on the restorative material which will be used. Ten specimens of each group will be fabricated using a steel mould of dimension 10 mm × 5 mm × 2.5 mm and stored in three different solutions such as medicine syrup, fruit juice and cola for 4 weeks at 37°C. Colour parameters will be measured with a colorimeter before and after storage. Total colour differences and specific coordinate differences will be calculated after 4 weeks. The mean colour change values will be calculated. **Results:** Result will be drawn after the completion of study. **Conclusion:** Conclusion will be drawn after results and statistical analysis.

Reg no:100

Name: Dr. DHAMAL SAURABH KRISHNADEO

Institution: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Colour Stability of Two Resin Based Restorative Materials: An in Vitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: The colour stability of resin based restorative materials basically depends on the type of resin material used. Different solutions such as medicine syrups, fruit juices, colas can significantly affect colour stability. Moreover, restorative material discolouration might be attributed to water sorption degree and matrix resin hydrophilicity. Hence, aesthetically for a better selection of the restorative material, colour stability needs to be evaluated. Aim: The aim of the study will be to evaluate colour stability of two resin based restorative materials. Materials and Methods: There will be two groups i.e. Group 1 and Group 2 based on the restorative material which will be used. Ten specimens of each group will be fabricated using a steel mould of dimension 10 mm \times 5 mm \times 2.5 mm and stored in three different solutions such as medicine syrup, fruit juice and cola for 4 weeks at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. Colour parameters will be measured with a colorimeter before and after storage. Total colour differences and specific coordinate differences will be calculated after 4 weeks. The mean colour change values will be calculated. Results: Result will be drawn after the completion of study. Conclusion: Conclusion will be drawn after results and statistical analysis.

Reg no:803

Name: Dr. PERI MAITREYEE

Institution: PANINEEYA MAHAVIDYALAYA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE HYDERABAD

Title: COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY OF INTRACANAL IRRIGANTS IN PRIMARY TEETH - AN IN VITRO STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: The aim of this study was to evaluate the antimicrobial effect of ozonated water, Silver Diamine Fluoride (SDF) and chitosan in combination with chlorhexidine in human primary root canals contaminated by *E. faecalis* Objective: To evaluate the antimicrobial effect of Ozonated water, SDF and chitosan with chlorhexidine on *E. faecalis*. Materials and methods : 80 human extracted primary roots were collected. Crowns were cut off upto CEJ using diamond saw disc bur under water cooling. Roots obtained were biomechanically prepared. The roots were then sterilised by autoclaving in water for 15min at 121 $^{\circ}$ C. All the samples were contaminated with *E. faecalis* for 24h and incubated in BHI broth and then randomly divided into 4 groups. Group I $\hat{=}$ (25mg/L of ozonated water) Group II $\hat{=}$ 3.8% SDF(1:10 dilution) Group III $\hat{=}$ chitosan in combination with chlorhexidine Group IV $\hat{=}$ Positive control The canal of each specimen is irrigated with 5ml of test irrigant each for 4min with respective irrigants and the positive control will be left untreated. All the canals are agitated with sterile saline solution and the saline is collected from the canals using sterile paper points. From each specimen, the paper points were transposed to Eppendorf vials containing 2ml of BHI broth and then streaked on Mueller-Hinton agar plates. The CFU counts will be done using digital colony counter and the values are tabulated and analyzed. Results: pending Conclusion : pending

Reg no:699

Name: Dr. SAKSHI JOSHI

Institution: PEOPLES COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: "Mr. Thirsty One-Step Suction vs Rubber Dam: A Clinical Trial in Pediatric Dental Isolation Techniques"

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: "Mr. Thirsty One-Step Suction vs Rubber Dam: A Clinical Trial in Pediatric Dental Isolation Techniques" **Background:** Effective isolation is crucial in pediatric dentistry for maintaining a dry field, enhancing visibility and ensuring treatment success. While the rubber dam is the gold standard for isolation, its application can be technically challenging and may induce discomfort or anxiety in young patients. Mr. Thirsty One-Step Suction offers a modern alternative by integrating suction & retraction in a single device, potentially improving ease of use as well as patient cooperation. However, direct comparisons of these techniques in pediatric settings remain scarce. **Aim & Objectives** This clinical trial aims to compare Mr. Thirsty One-Step Suction and rubber dam isolation methods in pediatric dentistry. The objectives are to evaluate patient comfort, acceptance, and the chairside time required for each method. **Material & Method** A split-mouth design will be utilized, involving pediatric patients requiring treatment on comparable bilateral teeth. Each side of the mouth will be randomly assigned, either rubber dam or Mr. Thirsty isolation. Restorative procedures will be performed by the same operator to ensure consistency. Chairside time will be recorded for both methods and patient comfort will be assessed post-procedure using a standardized questionnaire. **Result & Conclusion** As the study is ongoing, data obtained will be statistically analyzed following which results and conclusion will be drawn.

Reg no:895

Name: Dr. SONALI

Institution: KRISHNADEVARAYA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL
BANGALORE

Title: SMART Edelweiss

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: **Background:** SMART makes it a potentially attractive adjunctive therapy for caries management in paediatric patients as a minimally invasive technique. SDFTMs fluoride concentration is the highest among all the commercially available fluoride agents in dentistry with only drawback of black discoloration of the treated tooth structure. GIC has been advocated in ART as it chemically bonds, being hydrophilic providing seal, enhancing remineralization at the tooth .However, the GIC restoration lack the retentive strength on the proximal aspects of decayed primary

teeth. To overcome the shortcomings of the above-mentioned treatment options, minimally invasive, highly aesthetic paediatric Edelweiss prefabricated crowns that are contoured to mimic the anatomy of the primary tooth are available. It is produced from a laser-sintered and vitrified composite which improves flexural strength of the crown to 550 MPa and produces a highly aesthetic surface. In summary: The Edelweiss pediatric crown offers a promising therapeutic choice post SMART technique

Reg no:847

Name: Dr. ANAGHAA GOPAKUMAR MENON

Institution: PEOPLES COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Exploring the Interplay between Dental Anxiety, Taste perception , Salivary pH, and their role in Caries Dynamics"

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Exploring the Interplay between Dental Anxiety, Taste perception , Salivary pH, and their role in Caries Dynamics" Background /purpose -Anxiety activates the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, leading to increased cortisol levels. Elevated cortisol can inhibit the function of taste receptor cells and reduce the neural signaling between the tongue and the brain, when salivary PH was compared with childrens with high anxiety levels it was found to be more acidic. The aim of the study is to verify the hypothesis of difference in taste perception in children with and without caries and to examine salivary PH and determine its relationship with anxiety levels of the children. Methodology- The study will comprise of healthy children aged 5 to10 years. Assessment of dental anxiety, salivary PH, caries status will be done using the facial image scale, litmus paper and DMFT/dmft index respectively. For the assessment of taste perception taste sprays of four respective taste will be applied, then children will be asked to name perceived taste using the flash cards. After collection of the data , it will be tabulated and will be subjected to statistical analysis. Results and conclusionâ€œ As the study will be ongoing obtained data will be statistically analyzed following which results and conclusion will be drawn.

Reg no:924

Name: Dr. SWAPNA BHAT

Institution: KRISHNADEVARAYA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL
BANGALORE

Title: A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PERIORBITAL EYE MASSAGER AND TELL-SHOW- DO TECHNIQUE IN REDUCING DENTAL ANXIETY IN CHILDREN.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Many behaviour management techniques are employed to reduce the anxiety associated with dental procedures in children. In recent techniques periorbital eye massager (PEM) can be used to decrease anxiety in children. **CLINICAL CASE:** Three children aged between 7â€“12 years reported to the Department with Frankl's behaviour rating scale of 2 and 3 who required a minimum of two clinical appointments of similar operative procedure on both the sides of the jaw preceded by Local anaesthesia. A written consent was obtained after explaining the procedure to the children and parents. In the first appointment these children were exposed to PEM, whereas in the second appointment these children were subjected to LA under Tell-Show-Do technique. Before the start and post dental treatment, baseline anxiety, pulse rate, and oxygen saturation were evaluated using Modified Child Dental Anxiety Scale questionnaire, and pulse oximeter respectively. **CONCLUSION:** The innovative PEM can also be used as an effective behaviour management tool in managing dental anxiety in children. **CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS:** PEM device seems to be a cost-effective, user-friendly, and reliable tool for oral health care providers to manage anxious children in performing dental treatment more effectively.

Reg no:884

Name: Dr. MUHAMMAD VAJID C

Institution: MAHE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL PONDICHERRY

Title: FROM IMPACT TO RECOVERY

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Traumatic dental injuries have now become a leading health issue due to their high prevalence and their significant impact on the activities of children. Dental trauma may compromise oral function, esthetics and self-confidence of the child patient. Post-replantation treatment typically includes splinting the tooth, administering antibiotics, and tetanus prophylaxis at the earliest possible time after trauma. Moreover, restoring aesthetics after trauma is of paramount importance to restore the self confidence of the child patient. This paper discusses two case reports of managing traumatised young permanent teeth, by two diverse clinically suitable approaches focusing on factors affecting prognosis such as extraoral dry time, storage medium, and replantation timing. **Conclusion:** Early recognition and intervention of traumatised young permanent teeth can ensure long-term success which depends on periodontal ligament healing and preventing complications such as ankylosis and root resorption.

Reg no:906

Name: Dr. MADHUMATHY R

Institution: ADHIPARASAKTHI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMIL NADU

Title: Assessing the effectiveness of Aligner therapy for correcting crossbite malocclusion-A systematic review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Objective This review aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of aligner therapy in correcting crossbite malocclusions. **Introduction** Traditional crossbite treatments using fixed orthodontic appliances, such as stainless-steel brackets, are effective but often associated with discomfort, dietary restrictions, and prolonged treatment durations. Aligner therapy, a modern alternative, offers advantages in aesthetics, comfort, and convenience, making it increasingly popular. **Methods** A comprehensive electronic search was conducted in PubMed, Cochrane, and Google Scholar up to March 2024. Studies in English, including clinical trials, retrospective studies, and case reports/series, were reviewed. MeSH terms and text words were used for the search. Articles were screened and critically appraised using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) checklist. **Results** The review included 22 case reports, 2 randomized controlled trials (RCTs), and 7 case series, encompassing 119 patients. Follow-up durations varied from 3 months to 6 years, offering insights into the short- and long-term outcomes of aligner therapy. Studies demonstrated consistent success in correcting mild-to-moderate crossbites, with aligners showing high predictability and patient satisfaction. Long-term stability was reported with adherence to retention protocols, while adverse effects were minimal. **Conclusions** Clear aligners are an effective and predictable treatment option for correcting mild-to-moderate crossbites, offering significant patient satisfaction, minimal adverse effects, and promising long-term stability. Further research with larger sample sizes and longer follow-ups is recommended to enhance understanding of their efficacy in more severe cases. **Keywords:** Crossbite, Aligners, Primary dentition, Permanent dentition

Reg no:444

Name: Dr. SREELAKSHMI JAYALAL

Institution: SANTOSH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Push-Out Bond Strength of MTA, Biodentine, and Kedo Bio D+ in Furcation Perforation Repair

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background Calcium silicate-based materials (CSMs) are widely used in furcation perforation repair due to their biocompatibility, sealing ability, and capacity to stimulate mineralization. MTA, Biodentine, and Kedo Bio D+ are all CSMs with distinct properties. MTA is the gold standard but has a long setting time and handling challenges. Biodentine offers faster setting and improved handling, while Kedo Bio D+, a recent innovation, claims enhanced strength and adaptability. Comparative data on these materials under clinical scenarios such as blood contamination are limited. **Aim** To compare the push-out bond strength of MTA, Biodentine, and Kedo Bio D+ in furcation perforation repair at 24 hours and 7 days, with and without blood contamination. **Methods** This in vitro study will use 30 extracted mandibular molars divided into three groups (n=10 each) based on the repair material. Furcation perforations will be repaired with MTA, Biodentine, or Kedo Bio D+ under conditions of blood contamination and without contamination. Push-out bond strength will be measured at 24 hours and 7 days using a universal testing machine. Statistical analysis will be conducted using three-way ANOVA. **Results and Outcome** Push-out bond strength is expected to improve over time for all materials. Biodentine and Kedo Bio D+ may exhibit superior performance to MTA at 24 hours, particularly under blood contamination, owing to their

faster setting and enhanced properties. Findings will guide clinicians in selecting optimal repair materials.

Reg no:297

Name: Dr. SONALI GARG

Institution: TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Transforming Function and Aesthetics in Amelogenesis Imperfecta: A Case-Based Insight

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: **Abstract Introduction:** Amelogenesis Imperfecta (AI) is an inherited disorder affecting the tooth's structure, appearance and functionality. It affects both the dentition's strength and quality of life which includes rapid loss of enamel, sensitivity, discolour and change in shape. **Clinical Findings:** A 14-year-old patient presented with generalized enamel hypoplasia, sensitivity, loss of functionality and discoloration affecting both primary and permanent dentitions. **Diagnostic Evaluation:** Clinical examination and radiographs revealed thin enamel with normal dentin and pulp. **Treatment:** A phased treatment included fluoride varnishes for sensitivity, composite restorations for anteriors, and stainless-steel crowns for posteriors. **Follow ups:** Regular follow-ups ensured oral health stability and patient satisfaction. **Results:** The treatment reduced dental sensitivity, restored aesthetics, improved occlusion, and boosted self-confidence. **Follow-ups** confirmed stable oral health and satisfaction. **Conclusion:** This case emphasizes early diagnosis and a multidisciplinary approach, improving oral function, aesthetics, and quality of life.

Reg no:918

Name: Dr. KIRTI AGRAWAL

Institution: PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL DEBARI UDAIPUR

Title: Unveiling The Link: Contact Pattern Between Primary Molars And Gum Disease

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: **Title of Presentation:** Unveiling The Link: Contact Pattern Between Primary Molars And Gum Disease **ABSTRACT:** **Background:** Epidemiological studies indicate that gingivitis is a common condition, although its prevalence varies significantly among individuals. Approximal contact between teeth plays a crucial role in oral health. While the type of contact between the primary first and second molars has been extensively studied as a risk factor for dental caries, there is a lack of data on its relationship with gum disease. **Aim:** This cross-sectional study aimed to assess the prevalence of gingivitis and periodontitis, as well as their associated risk factors, including the type of contact between primary molars, in children aged 3 to 7 years. **Method:** This cross-sectional study will include a representative sample of approximately 80 children visiting the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry at Pacific Dental College and Hospital, Debari. A single examiner will evaluate

the type of contact between primary molars and assess the presence of gingivitis and periodontitis. The molar contacts will be classified using the OXIS system as follows: O (open contact), X (point contact), I (straight contact), and S (curved contact). Result: Will be announced subsequently. Conclusion: Will be announced subsequently.

Reg no:296

Name: Dr. SONAM RAWAT

Institution: TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
UTTAR PRADESH

Title: A RARE DUAL ANOMALY: FUSION AND EAGLE™ TALON IN A 9-YEAR-OLD
WITH AN UNERUPTED MAXILLARY ANTERIOR TOOTH CHALLENGES AND
MANAGEMENT

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Abstract Introduction: Dental anomalies such as fusion and Eagle™ talon are rare but can significantly impact dental development and aesthetics. This case report highlights the occurrence of these anomalies in a 9-year-old boy with an unerupted maxillary anterior tooth, detailing the challenges encountered and the management approach adopted. Clinical Findings: The patient presented with a delayed eruption of the left maxillary central incisor. Clinical examination revealed a fused permanent central and lateral incisor with a prominent accessory cusp resembling Eagle™ talon. Diagnostic Evaluation: Radiographic analysis confirmed fusion of mandibular central and lateral permanent incisor and the unerupted maxillary central incisor, with no associated pathological changes. Treatment: Surgical exposure of the unerupted permanent maxillary incisor. Follow-Up: At 1 months, the incisor had erupted. Conclusion and Clinical Implications: This case underscores the importance of early diagnosis and interdisciplinary management of rare dental anomalies to ensure optimal functional and aesthetic outcomes.

Reg no:334

Name: Dr. DR AHANA SHARMA

Institution: SANTOSH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Create Your Healthy Future with Prevention-Interactive Web App for Analyzing Sugar Consumption to Reduce Dental Caries.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: • AIM: To harness the potential of artificial intelligence in preventive dentistry in reducing dental caries and introducing innovative dietary solutions and habits. • OBJECTIVE:- 1. Prevention is key in pediatric dentistry, promoting long-term oral health and reducing the need for complex treatments. 2. Early interventions like regular check-ups, fluoride treatments, and oral hygiene education help prevent dental caries, gum disease, and other oral issues. 3. Integrating AI into

pediatric dentistry focused here on creating an application to reduce dental caries by raising awareness about sugar consumption. CONCLUSION -The development of a web application designed to analyze sugar consumption and reduce dental caries presents a significant advancement in pediatric dentistry. By focusing on prevention, this tool aligns with the adage "prevention is better than cure," offering a proactive approach to oral health.

Reg no:1021

Name: Dr. SURBHI SURANA

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SITAPURA JAIPUR

Title: Swimming Away from Anxiety: The Efficacy of Fish-Based Distraction Technique in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Sub-Category: Behaviour Management Type: Original Research Title: Swimming Away from Anxiety: The Efficacy of Fish-Based Distraction Technique in Pediatric Dentistry Background: Dental anxiety is common among children, often caused by unfamiliar environments, dental equipment sounds, and pain fears. This anxiety can prevent necessary dental care, leading to long-term oral health issues. Techniques like using fish tanks for distraction have been effective in alleviating anxiety, enhancing the dental experience and treatment outcomes. Aim: To investigate the impact of having fish nearby a child during dental treatment on their levels of dental anxiety. Methodology: The study will be conducted, focusing on children aged 4 to 7 years who are visiting the dentist for the first time. Participants(n=45) will be selected based on their experiences of stress, anxiety, or fear related to dental visits. Children who exhibit a fear of interacting with fish or those who are medically compromised will be excluded from the study. Anxiety levels will be assessed through measurements of pulse rate and an anxiety scale at three distinct points: prior to the introduction of a fish bowl in the dental operatory, immediately after its introduction, and at the end of the dental procedure. Result: Results will be calculated statistically. Conclusion: Distraction techniques in pediatric dentistry redirect children's focus during procedures, reducing anxiety and improving cooperation. This study aims to assess their effectiveness in enhancing the overall patient experience during stressful situations.

Reg no:601

Name: Dr. ANJALI BHUTRA

Institution: PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL DEBARI

Title: Effectiveness of two tone disclosing agent on removal of dental plaque for oral prophylaxis in 7-10 years aged children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: ISPPD Registration Number: S-3412/23 Conference Registration Number: 0601 Type of Presentation: Original Research Title of Presentation: Effectiveness of two tone disclosing agent on removal of dental plaque for oral prophylaxis in 7-10 years aged children ABSTRACT Introduction: Dental plaque is relatively invisible but still is a causative agent for dental caries and should be cleared on regular basis. Removal can be done manually or with the professional dental prophylaxis. Disclosing agent helps to visualise the invisible dental plaque and improve the quality of the procedure. Objective: To determine the effectiveness of dental plaque removal as an auxiliary method for professional dental prophylaxis in 7-10 years children using two tone disclosing agent. Methodology: A randomized crossover clinical trial will be conducted in 7-10 years old children who require oral prophylaxis procedure. They will be divided into two groups: Group1: with disclosing agent and Group2: without disclosing agent. The teeth will be stained using two tone disclosing agent to assess the amount of dental plaque on smooth and occlusal surfaces. The overall time required and effectiveness on removal of dental plaque will be assessed using Greene and Vermillion for smooth surfaces and Mestrinho, Carvalho, and Figueiredo for occlusal surfaces. Results: Awaited Conclusion: To be established later

Reg no:892

Name: Dr. DR ARPITHA.K.R

Institution: KRISHNADEVARAYA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL BANGALORE

Title: Comparing The Efficacy And Treatment Duration Required For Twinblock And T4K Appliance In Children With Class 2 Malocclusion

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate and compare the dentoalveolar effects of the myofunctional trainer T4K versus twin block in children with class II division I malocclusion. Methodology: Two parallel arm randomized comparative clinical trial was conducted, including twenty healthy children, 9-12 years old, showing Angle's class II division I malocclusion due to mandibular retrusion. Children were randomly assigned into two groups according to the appliance used; Group 1: T4k, and Group II: twin block. Follow-up was done every 3 weeks, 6 weeks, 9 weeks, 12 weeks. Postoperative cephalometric Xray, study casts and photographs were taken for measurements and comparison. Results : T4K showed a statistically significant reduction in the overjet, and a significant increase in the lower arch perimeter (LAP). The twin block showed a statistically significant reduction in the overjet, a significant reduction in the overbite, and a significant increase in the LAP. Both groups showed significant dentoalveolar improvements toward class I occlusion; however, the twin block showed significantly better results than T4K appliance. Conclusion: Based on this short-term study, it was concluded that both T4k and twin block appliances achieved significant improvement in the anteroposterior inter-arch relationship in developing class II division I patients. The twin block appliance showed a significant improvement in the vertical inter-arch relationship with significant decreases in the overbite, but on the other hand the T4K appliance showed an increase in the overbite results. It has to be noted that the major limitation of the T4K was its poor retention and low patient compliance.

Reg no:137

Name: Dr. SAMAN SERAJ

Institution: TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Evaluation of cytotoxic effects of various dilutions of 38% silver diamine fluoride against human dental pulp fibroblasts-An In Vitro Stud

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Background : Silver Diamine Fluoride is a clear liquid that combines the antibacterial effects of silver and the remineralizing effects of fluoride in a promising therapeutic agent for managing carious lesions in young children and those with special care needs. Current AAPD clinical practice guidelines for use of SDF recommend avoiding use of SDF on cavitated carious lesions near pulp or with clinical signs of pulpal inflammation. Objective: The aim of this study is to evaluate the cytotoxicity of different concentrations of silver diamine fluoride on human dental pulp fibroblast cells. Methods: Sound teeth extracted for orthodontic purposes will be processed and pulp tissue will be aseptically extirpated from the tooth using sterile excavator and barbed broaches. Human dental pulp fibroblast cells were exposed to dilutions of 38% SDF(10-1,10-2,10-3,10-4, 10-5) and incubated for 24 hrs. Viability of cells was analysed with colorimetric detection assay at 24 hrs. Fresh media was used as a negative control and H₂O₂ was used as a positive control. Three independent experiments were performed in triplicates. Cell viability data were analysed using analysis of variance and Tukey's multiple comparison test Results: Cells exposed to higher concentrations of SDF had greater cell viability than those exposed to diluted concentrations. Conclusion: Based on the cytotoxicity of SDF to human dental pulp fibroblasts, this in vitro study supports the concern that pulp exposure to 38% SDF should be avoided.

Reg no:531

Name: Dr. PRAGYA

Institution: PEOPLES COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: ~Optimizing Palatal Anesthesia in Children: EMLA Cream with Different Drug Delivery Systems~

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background/Purpose: Pain-free injections are essential for a positive pediatric dental experience. Traditional topical anesthetics like lignocaine and benzocaine are less effective for palatal anesthesia due to the thick, keratinized mucosa. EMLA cream, however, effectively numbs the palatal area by softening the tissue, allowing for better anesthetic absorption. To improve its efficacy, advanced drug delivery systems, including physical methods (such as micropores formation) and chemical enhancers, can be used to increase tissue permeability, leading to more effective and comfortable palatal anesthesia for children. Aim: To evaluate the effectiveness of EMLA cream in

providing the palatal anesthesia and to compare its application using the drug delivery systems. Methods: This study will recruit healthy children from the Outpatient Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. The participants will be randomly allocated into three groups: Group 1 (EMLA cream alone), Group 2 (EMLA cream with microneedle patches), and Group 3 (EMLA cream with propylene glycol). Pain perception will be measured at two key stages: during palatal probing and throughout the tooth extraction procedure. Pain levels will be assessed using the Wong-Baker Faces Pain Scale and the FLACC (Face, Legs, Activity, Cry, Consolability) Scale. Data will be analyzed using appropriate statistical methods to compare pain scores across the three groups and determine the efficacy of each intervention in reducing pain during dental procedures. Results and Conclusion: As the study is ongoing, obtained data will be statistically analysed following which results and conclusion will be drawn.

Reg no:277

Name: Dr. MAHUA DUTTA

Institution: MAHARAJA GANGA SINGH DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
RAJASTHAN

Title: Evolution of Pediatric Dentistry : A Review

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: For decades, pediatric dentistry was considered the Cinderella of all dental disciplines because compared to other disciplines where new technologies and the resulting economic impact brought constant changes and improvements in dental procedures, it seemed that pediatric dentistry was not evolving. But pediatric dentistry has evolved significantly in recent years, with technological advancement shaping new trends and improving the overall experience of young patients. Pedodontics has come a long way from tried-and-tested behavioural management skills to the more tech-savvy virtual reality management. New imaging technologies, restorative techniques, the use of the internet and powerful electronic gadgets, and other innovations are examples of development that have had a significant impact on dentistry. Hence with the changing scope of practice it is imperative that the clinician stays updated with the current evidence based trends in practice, collaborates with other disciplines and imparts quality oral health care tailored to the specific needs of every child.

References : 1. The Future of Pediatric Dentistry is Now. Maria Grazia Cagetti, Guglielmo Campus 2. The Futuristic Era of Paediatric Dentistry : A Review Riddhi Rajeev Godbole, Abhishek Khairwa, Manohar Bhat, Diksha Shekhawat, Aarti Garg

Reg no:280

Name: Dr. RAJAL DAVE

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AHMEDABAD

Title: Articaine vs. Lidocaine for Pediatric Pulpectomy: Exploring Single Buccal Infiltration for Primary Mandibular Molars A Split-Mouth Randomized Controlled Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background Pain control is achieved through local anesthetics, which can cause discomfort and anxiety in children. Minimizing pain while reducing the number of injections is essential for improving the child's experience during dental procedures. **Objectives:** This study aims to compare the efficacy of 4% articaine with adrenaline (1:100,000) versus 2% lidocaine with adrenaline (1:100,000) for pulpectomy of primary mandibular molars in children aged 6-10 years, using a single buccal infiltration. **Material & Method:** Systemically healthy children with requiring bilateral pulpectomy, will be selected and randomly assigned to receive either articaine or lidocaine on each side of the mouth using a coin toss. Prior to the procedure, topical lignocaine gel will be applied to minimize discomfort. A 30-gauge needle will administer 0.6 mL of the anesthetic at the mucobuccal fold, and pulpectomy will begin after 5 minutes. Pain will be assessed using the MBPS scale for facial expressions and movements, and the FPSR, where children rate their pain post-treatment. If lingual anesthesia is insufficient, supplemental anesthesia will be administered. **Analysis:** will include paired t-tests, repeated measures ANOVA, or non-parametric tests based on data distribution. **Anticipated Results:** It is expected that articaine will provide adequate anesthesia with a single buccal infiltration, while the lidocaine group will require additional injections. The FPS and MBPS scores will be higher in the lidocaine group, indicating greater pain during the procedure. **Conclusion:** This study is expected to demonstrate that 4% articaine with adrenaline offers superior anesthesia and lower pain scores compared to 2% lidocaine, reducing the need for supplemental injections and enhancing overall comfort during pediatric pulpectomy

Reg no:166

Name: Dr. AKANSHA GUPTA

Institution: MAULANA AZAD INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES NEW DELHI

Title: Restoring Smiles: Case Series on Pediatric Anterior Tooth Replacement Techniques

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: **Introduction:** Replacing missing anterior teeth in pediatric patients is a delicate balance between restoring function and aesthetics while accommodating ongoing growth and development of jaws. Tooth loss in children, often caused by trauma, congenital absence, or caries, can significantly impact speech, self-esteem and oral health related quality of life. **Clinical Case:** This case series highlights the management of missing anterior teeth in children aged 3-14 years, primarily due to traumatic injuries. The cases demonstrate various treatment modalities tailored to age, dental development, and individual needs of the patients. Techniques include removable prostheses, groupers appliance, fiber-reinforced bridges, etc. Each case emphasizes the clinical decision-making process, the challenges encountered, and the follow up outcomes. **Conclusion:** While the management of missing anterior teeth in pediatric patients is still underway, preliminary observations emphasize the need for individualized treatment strategies to address aesthetics, function, and development in pediatric patients. **Keywords:** Tooth replacement, missing tooth, rehabilitation

Reg no:989

Name: Dr. K.MOUNIKA

Institution: MAHE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL PONDICHERRY

Title: ONE TOOTH AT A TIME FOR A STRONGER SMILE- CASE REPORTS

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: ONE TOOTH AT A TIME FOR A STRONGER SMILE- CASE REPORTS

INTRODUCTION ; Anterior Rotations Of Teeth Is One Of The Most Commonly Encountered Problem In Pediatric Patients And Considered As A Developmental Phenomemon. Single Tooth Rotations Can Cause Cosmetic Problems, Gingival Recession, And Traumatic Occlusion, Besides Undermining The Confidence Of The Child Patient. Early Treatment Of These Rotated Teeth Could Improve Dental Aesthetics Affecting Childâ€™s Behaviour And Enhanced Self-Confidence. Early Intervention Of Malocclusion Can Reduce The Gingival Damage, Tooth Attrition, And Transposition Of Other Teeth And Prevent Severe Malocclusions In Future Years. This Paper Discusses Case Reports Of Two Children With Severe Anterior Tooth Rotations In Whom Treatment Was Done Using Combination Appliance Therapy. CONCLUSION: Early Intervention Of Incipient Malocclusions In The Early Mixed Dentition Period Can Reduce Treatment Time And Cost And Help Prevent Psychological Trauma In Children.

Reg no:943

Name: Dr. B. SUBHA

Institution: MAHE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL PONDICHERRY

Title: From Clues to Clarity: Navigating MIH

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction: Molar Incisor Hypo-Mineralisation (MIH) Is A Developmental Enamel Defect Affecting the Permanent First Molars and Incisors, Characterized by Varying Degrees of Enamel Opacities and Structural Weakness. The Clinical Problems in Patients with MIH Are Post Eruptive Enamel Break Down, Tooth Sensitivity to Hot and Cold Foods. Difficulty In Chewing, Poor Oral Hygiene, Increased Caries Susceptibility, Aesthetic Problems, Tooth Loss, Eruption Difficulties of Molars. MIH Being of Multifactorial Etiology Its Clinical Problems Vary from Mild to Severe. Clinical case: This Paper describes Case reports of MIH Patients from Mild to Severe and Their Management. MIH Presents with Visible White, Yellow, Or Brown Enamel Defects, Leading to Aesthetic Concerns, Increased Susceptibility to Caries, And Heightened Dental Sensitivity. Early Diagnosis Can Lead to More Effective and Conservative Management. Conclusion: The Importance of Early Detection of MIH And Its Intervention Can Mitigate Long-Term Dental Complications and Reduce Patient Difficulties.

Reg no:171

Name: Dr. PINKAL PATEL

Institution: AHMEDABAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Comparative Evaluation of conventional and camouflage insulin syringe in reducing pain levels during infiltration technique in paediatric patients.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Despite the numerous behaviour therapy techniques designed to ease the pain response linked to fear-inducing stimuli, the sight of a needle often triggers anxiety. This reaction is largely a result of classical conditioning based on past experiences with injections as well as dental procedures from earlier years. The aim of the study is to endeavour a new behaviour management technique to change the perception of child to local anesthetic technique by desensitising the child to the fearful stimulus. Objective: To compare the efficacy of conventional insulin syringes versus camouflage insulin syringes in reducing perceived pain levels during infiltration techniques. Materials & Methodology The study will be conducted among a group of 60 children with Frankel Behaviour rating score 2 and 3 requiring extraction of mobile teeth and will be divided into two groups. Group 1- Control group and Group 2- Study Group of 30 children. In Study group a modified syringe pattern camouflaged with the cartoon character will be introduced during local anesthesia administration thereby desensitising and guiding the child to think different. The control group will be subjected to injection using normal syringe with no modification. The pain perception levels will be measured using a behavioural observational pain scale and compared. Results The results will be analyzed and presented in a tabular format after completion of the study. Conclusion The study will be concluded after analyzing the results. Key words: Infiltration technique, insulin syringe, camouflaged

Reg no:755

Name: Dr. ANISHA NANAWATI

Institution: K M SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: A Comparative Study of Patient Acceptance and Anxiety Levels in Children Aged 5-8 Years Sedated with Intranasal Dexmedetomidine and Midazolam

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Dental anxiety is a global problem in the realm of paediatric dentistry. It is associated with the emotions of fear, anxiety, and other behavioural disturbances of children that need to be managed. Beyond non-pharmacological methods, there are pharmacological methods used in dental practice to provide analgesia and anxiolysis to help children behave appropriately for dental treatment with the help of sedating agents. Sedation using drugs like dexmedetomidine (DEX) and midazolam (MID) is a common pharmacological behaviour management technique. Objective: The objective of the study is to Compare Acceptance and Anxiety Level in Children Aged 5-8 years old using Intranasal Dexmedetomidine vs Midazolam for Sedation utilizing an Atomizer Device Methodology: 48 participants with Frankl's II behavior were randomly divided into two groups: Group I: Midazolam (0.25 mg/kg) and Group II: Dexmedetomidine (1.5 µg/kg) received either of the drugs intranasally. Primary outcomes measured were drug acceptance and pre- and post-treatment

anxiety levels. Secondary measures were pre- and post-treatment vitals. Results: Group II Dexmedetomidine showed better drug acceptance, which was highly significant (p

Reg no:768

Name: Dr. ANUDEEP KONERU

Institution: RUNGTA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CHHATTISGARH

Title: comparative evaluation of anesthetic efficacy of 4% articaine infiltration versus 2% lignocaine in children: randomized controlled clinical trial.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: Pain management during paediatric dental procedures is essential for effective treatment. While 2% lignocaine is widely used due to its safety, inferior alveolar nerve block (IANB) often causes prolonged soft tissue numbness, leading to accidental lip and tongue injuries in children. Alternatively, 4% articaine has shown better diffusion properties and a reduced risk of postoperative trauma, making it a potential alternative for pulp therapy in primary mandibular molars. Aim: To evaluate and compare the anesthetic efficacy of 4% articaine buccal infiltration with 2% lignocaine IANB during pulp therapy in primary mandibular molars. Objectives: 1. To assess pain perception with 4% articaine buccal infiltration and 2% lignocaine IANB. 2. To evaluate child behaviour during pulp therapy using both techniques. Materials/Methods: A randomized controlled clinical trial will be conducted over 18 months on 30 children requiring pulp therapy. Tools include topical anesthetic gel, 4% articaine, 2% lignocaine, disposable syringes, rubber dams, and other dental instruments. Pain perception and behaviour will be evaluated and recorded. Statistical Analysis: Sample size (30 children) was determined using a 95% confidence interval and 80% power. Data will be analysed using appropriate statistical methods to compare the efficacy and child responses for the two anesthetic techniques. Expected Results: The study will determine whether 4% articaine buccal infiltration is a safer and more effective alternative to 2% lignocaine IANB for pulp therapy in primary mandibular molars.

Reg no:828

Name: Dr. DR DEEKSHA LAKSHMAN

Institution: VYDEHI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH KARNATAKA

Title: Formulation and evaluation of the physical, phytochemical, toxicity and antimicrobial properties of a novel polyherbal toothpaste.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: BACKGROUND Toothpaste formulations have evolved considerably over the years. In recent times, a significant number of consumers are opting for herbal dentifrices as commercially available dentifrices possess chemical agents such as fluoride, peroxide, amine fluorides, sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS), and propyl paraben. These products have been shown to have side effects on

long-term use such as altered taste, tooth staining and glossodynia. Many herbal formulations are particularly efficacious as they contain active chemical components like polyphenols, gums, alkaloids, glycosides, and other compounds. **OBJECTIVE** The aim of the study is to formulate a herbal toothpaste containing extracts of *Persea Americana* (Avocado-Seed), *Commiphora myrrha* (myrrh-resin), *Moringa oleifera* (Drumstick-leaf) and *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis* Linn (Parijatha â€“bark) and to assess the physical, antimicrobial, toxicity and phytochemical properties, in accordance with the Bureau of Indian Standards. **METHODOLOGY** The toothpaste will be formulated using herbal extracts procured from a certified source and tested in accordance with the Bureau of Indian Standards. Toothpaste will be evaluated for: pH, foamability, homogeneity, abrasive particles, moisture content, shape retention, extrudability, anti -bacterial activity, toxicity check for heavy metals and phytochemical test. **RESULT AND CONCLUSION** The study is ongoing and the results are awaited. The use of plants and plant extracts is recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO). This expands the possibilities for developing and testing new herbal toothpaste formulations.

Reg no:841

Name: Dr. ADITYA SANDEEP JADHAV

Institution: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Correlation of dermatoglyphics, cheiloscopy and rugoscopy with dental caries in children of Navi Mumbai: A cross-sectional study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Innovations

Abstract: Background/purpose: The aim of this study is to compare the reliability of dermatoglyphic, cheiloscopy, and rugoscopic patterns for assessing the risk of dental caries in children. **Materials and Methods:** The study will include 100 children aged 5-12 years who will be divided into two groups based on their decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMFT/deft) index. Fingerprints, lip prints, and rugae patterns will be recorded and analyzed. **Results:** Results will be drawn after the completion of study. **Conclusion:** Conclusion will be drawn after results and statistical analysis.

Reg no:800

Name: Dr. ISHA

Institution: GURU NANAK DEV DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE SUNAM PUNJAB

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Microleakage of three pit and fissure sealants-GC Fuji VII, Heliaseal F and 3M Clinpro Sealant-in vitro study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background Dental caries is a wide spread disease in children with pits and fissures accounting for more than 85% of the affected surface of teeth. In this era of preventive dentistry, pit and fissure sealants constitute an effective intervention for preventing caries development. It is well

known that marginal sealing ability of fissure sealants is an important prerequisite for successful treatment whereas microleakage result in caries progression underneath the sealant material. Aims and objectives- This study was done with the aim to evaluate the microleakage of three pit and fissure sealants- GC Fuji 7, HeliOSEAL F and 3M Clinpro sealant in permanent molar teeth. Material and methods- The present in vitro study was conducted on 60 extracted human permanent molar teeth. Teeth were randomly divided equally into 3 study groups: Group 1- GC Fuji 7, Group 2- HELIOSEAL F, Group 3-3M Clinpro Sealant. Teeth were cleaned with ultra-sonic scaler and pumice slurry. The respective pit and fissure sealants were applied. Teeth were thermocycled and then placed in methylene blue dye for 24 hours and sectioned bucco-lingually into two halves. The microleakage was scored under grade 0, 1, 2, 3 using stereomicroscope. Results- Microleakage scores were highest with GC Fuji 7 and lowest with 3M Clinpro Sealant. Conclusion- The least microleakage scores were observed with 3M Clinpro Sealant that forms a stronger, margin-free bond, compatible with residual moisture and ideal for use in children. Key words- dental caries, pit and fissure sealants, microleakage

Reg no:378

Name: Dr. MUNAZZA WASIMURREHMAN TAMBAT

Institution: M.A. RANGOONWALA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH
CENTRE MAHARASHTRA

Title: Assessment Of Awareness And Perception Regarding Molar Incisor Hypomineralisation
Amongst The Dental Health Professionals In Maharashtra. A Cross Sectional Survey.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: MIH is a qualitative type of enamel defect that is mainly identified as being hypomineralized. Clinically, hypomineralized enamel is seen to be soft, porous, and brittle, which makes it subject to being easily peeled off by the pressures of mastication. Specific guidelines have been developed over the past few decades to advance understanding of the diagnosis, clinical characteristics, and treatment options for MIH contaminated teeth. The suggestions are partially inconsistent as a result of the incomplete data situation about the epidemiology, etiology, and therapy of MIH, which may have a different impact on dentists' expertise. Objective: To assess the level of awareness and perception of dental health professionals regarding molar incisor hypomineralisation in Maharashtra. Method and materials: A Cross- sectional survey using standardized questionnaire. Study population included Dental Health Professionals Groups, General Dentists, Interns, Postgraduate Students, Pedodontists, Other Dental Health Specialists. The study included a sample size of 500.

Reg no:569

Name: Dr. SHRUSTI SHAH

Institution: NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL

Title: IN PURSUIT OF PRECISION: DIGITAL VS. CONVENTIONAL IMPRESSIONS IN
PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: In recent years, the field of Pediatric Dentistry has seen significant advancements with the integration of digital technology. One of the key innovations is the use of digital impressions, which offer potential advantages over conventional impression techniques. **Aim:** To compare the accuracy of both alginate and digital impression techniques in pediatric patients. **Objectives:** • To evaluate the hard and soft tissue landmark present on both the impression. • To evaluate the ease of making impression of patients with different levels of mouth opening. • To assess the patient's comfort and acceptability. **Materials & Methodology:** A Randomized Clinical Trial, 3-10 years of age group. Two impressions will be made for each of the subjects one with alginate and other with intraoral scanner. **Group 1 -** Children in the age group of 3 to 6 year (Primary Dentition) **Group 2** • Children in the age group of 7 to 10 year (Mix Dentition) Parameters for cast comparison are Inter-canine, Inter-Molar, Canine-Molar(Linear) **Result & Conclusion:** Results of the study are still in process. **Key words:** Digital Impression, Impressions Techniques, Conventional Impressions

Reg no:580

Name: Dr. ANUJA GAIKWAD

Institution: K M SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: Prevalence of Dental Agenesis in Permanent Dentition Among Children in Vadodara City: Cross Sectional Retrospective Observational Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background- The formation of a tooth is a complex process which involves interaction of the epithelium and mesenchymal tissues. Tooth agenesis is one of the most common anomalies of the human dentition, characterized by developmental absence of one or more teeth. Subjects with dental agenesis usually have deeper spaces and bites, aggravating in the case of missing posterior teeth or extrusion of antagonistic teeth. **Objectives-** To Evaluate the Prevalence of Dental Agenesis in Permanent Dentition Among Children Using Orthopantomographs. **Methods-** Orthopantomograms were evaluated from the available database in the Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology, K.M.Shah Dental College & Hospital, Vadodara. Only orthopantomograms of the children aged between 7-16 years which were previously taken for diagnostic purposes were used. Presence of each permanent tooth was assessed, except for third molars since they are often absent due to their variability. Demographic details like age, gender and missing teeth using were recorded. **Results-** The overall prevalence of tooth agenesis was found to be 13.5%. Most common missing tooth was lower right lateral incisor with 3.5% agenesis. The only significant difference in agenesis by sex was found in lower left lateral incisor, where 0.9% of females and 4.8% of males had agenesis and lower right lateral incisor, where 2.4% of females and 4.8% of males were affected, though this was not statistically significant. **Conclusion-** Prompt diagnosis of these anomalies can help plan treatment modalities at an early age to establish a functional and esthetic dentition.

Reg no:78

Name: Dr. MAYURI SOPAN MUNDHE

Institution: KING GEORGE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY LUCKNOW

Title: Hyperplastic Pulp to Healing Root: A Case of Delayed Management in Paediatric Dental Trauma.

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: This case describes the management of an 8-year-old boy with a traumatic maxillary central incisor fracture, focusing on pulpal vitality preservation through partial pulpotomy, fragment reattachment, and root development monitoring. **CLINICAL CASE:** An 8-year-old boy presented 14 days post-trauma with a crown-root fracture in the maxillary left central incisor. The coronal fragment was palatally displaced with hyperplastic pulpal tissue protruding from the buccal fracture line. Intraoral radiographs indicated Nolla's stage 8 root development. The fragment was extracted, stored in saline, and partial pulpotomy was performed with MTA. A type IX GIC coronal seal was placed, and the fragment was reattached. Follow-up showed normal healing and root development by 6 months, though reattachment failed at 4 months due to re-injury. The patient remains under follow-up. **CONCLUSION:** Hyperplastic pulp reflects inflammation and positive vitality. Partial pulpotomy successfully maintained vitality and supported root development. However, a lack of trauma protection was a limitation.

Reg no:185

Name: Dr. ABHILASHA

Institution: SRI RAJIV GANDHI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL BANGALORE

Title: Tech vs. Tradition: Reducing Pain in Children's Dental Care

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: **Introduction:** Distraction is a behaviour guidance technique that redirects attention from unpleasant procedures to positive stimuli. Robot-based distraction has gained popularity in pediatric healthcare for reducing anxiety and improving cooperation during medical procedures. However, its use in dentistry is limited, with only one study demonstrating its effectiveness in managing anxiety and enhancing cooperation during dental treatments. **Objective:** This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of robot-based distraction (a robotic smart toy) compared to conventional behaviour management in reducing dental anxiety and improving pain-related behaviour during local anesthesia administration in children. **Methods:** Children were randomly assigned to two groups (15 each). Group 1 received an inferior alveolar nerve block with conventional behaviour management, while Group 2 received the same treatment with the addition of robot-based distraction. Anxiety was assessed using the RMS-PS scale, pulse rate (physiologic measure), and pain was measured using the FLACC scale. **Results:** RMS-PS scores showed lower post-procedure anxiety in the intervention group (13.3% vs. 40%), with stable anxiety levels ($p = 0.346$) compared to a significant increase in

the control group ($p = 0.005$). Pulse rates were stable in the intervention group ($p = 0.685$), while they increased significantly in the control group ($p < 0.001$). FLACC scores were lower in the intervention group (2.80 vs. 4.73), with fewer children experiencing severe pain (13% vs. 33%), indicating better anxiety and pain management. Conclusion: Robot-based distraction reduced dental anxiety and improved pain-related behaviour in children, showing promise as an alternative to conventional management.

Reg no:611

Name: Dr. M N MOHIT

Institution: VYDEHI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH KARNATAKA

Title: Evaluation of effectiveness of breathing & relaxation techniques on reducing anxiety during dental restoration in children aged 5-8 years

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Comparative Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Two Breathing & Relaxation Techniques on Reducing Anxiety During Dental Restorative Procedures in Children Aged 5-8 Years: A Randomized Controlled Clinical Study Authors: Dr M N Mohit Introduction: Dental anxiety, particularly in children, poses significant challenges in achieving effective treatment. Breathing exercises are mind-body techniques shown to reduce stress by enhancing vagal activity and suppressing the sympathetic response. Diaphragmatic breathing, known to promote relaxation, and the use of a breathing ball—a visual and tactile aid for mindful breathing—are potential tools for anxiety management. Both methods encourage slower, deeper breathing, fostering a calmer state. Objective: This study aims to compare the effectiveness of diaphragmatic breathing and breathing ball exercises in reducing anxiety in children aged 5-8 years with Frankl behavior ratings of 2 and 3 during dental restorative procedures. Methodology: Participants are divided into two groups: Group I (Frankl 2) and Group II (Frankl 3). Each group is further subdivided into SubGroup A (breathing ball exercise) and SubGroup B (diaphragmatic breathing). Anxiety levels are assessed using Venham's Clinical Anxiety Rating Scale (VCRS) and pulse rate measurements via a pulse oximeter at three stages: baseline, post-breathing exercise, and post-procedure. Data will undergo statistical analysis to determine the effectiveness of each technique. Results & Conclusion: The study is ongoing, and results are awaited.

Reg no:778

Name: Dr. POURNIMA RAO

Institution: RUNGTA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CHHATTISGARH

Title: Assessment of Oral Health Status and Treatment Needs Amongst Gond Tribes of Bastar Region In Chattisgarh State, India

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Purpose The study focuses on assessing the oral health status and treatment needs of Gond tribes residing in the Bastar region of Chhattisgarh, India. The Gond tribes are socio-economically marginalized, with limited access to healthcare, including dental care. This research addresses the gap in oral health data among this population, aiming to improve awareness and interventions. Objectives: The primary Aim & objectives are: 1. To evaluate oral hygiene practices and perceptions among Gond tribal children using the WHO questionnaire. 2. To determine oral health status and treatment needs in this population. 3. To analyze demographic variations in the oral health of tribal children. Materials & Methods This cross-sectional survey involves 621 children aged 5–15 years, selected using cluster random sampling. The study employs the WHO Oral Health Survey (2013) for clinical assessments, including the Community Periodontal Index (CPI) and DMFT indices. Type III clinical examinations are conducted under natural or artificial light in tribal schools. Data collection incorporates a questionnaire addressing demographics, habits, and healthcare access. Ethical clearance was obtained, and participant consent was ensured. Essential materials include CPI probes, mirrors, sterilization solutions, and protective equipment. The statistical analysis is performed using SPSS software with a significance threshold of $p < 0.05$. Expected Result: The study aims to provide valuable insights into the oral health challenges of Gond tribal children, facilitating targeted public health intervention and promoting equitable dental care access.

Reg no:557

Name: Dr. SWETHA MURALEEDHARAN

Institution: SRI RAJIV GANDHI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL
BANGALORE

Title: ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY OF NANOSILVER FLUORIDE AGAINST
STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS AND CANDIDA ALBICANS : AN IN VITRO STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: **ABSTRACT BACKGROUND:** Streptococcus mutans and Candida albicans are key pathogens in dental caries and oral infections. Growing resistance to conventional treatments necessitates alternative antimicrobial agents. Nano silver fluoride (NSF) has shown promise due to its antimicrobial properties and enamel remineralization potential. This study aimed to evaluate the dual antimicrobial efficacy of NSF against S. mutans and C. albicans, pathogens associated with dental caries. **OBJECTIVE:** To assess the antimicrobial efficacy of NSF against S. mutans and C. albicans using the disc diffusion method. **METHOD:** Bacterial strains were maintained on Nutrient Agar (NA) and fungal strains on Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (SDA). Pure bacterial cultures were inoculated on NA plates and incubated at 37°C for 24 hours, adjusted to a 0.5 McFarland standard. Antibacterial testing was performed using the disc diffusion method on Muller-Hinton Agar (MHA). C. albicans was inoculated on SDA plates, and NSF (1 mg/mL) was applied to discs for incubation at 22°C for 48 hours. The antifungal activity of NSF was determined by Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method. Ciprofloxacin and fluconazole served as positive controls. **RESULTS:** The mean zone of inhibition of NSF was 14.00 ± 1.000 mm and 20.00 ± 2.000 mm against S. mutans and C. albicans respectively. **CONCLUSION:** NSF demonstrated significant antimicrobial activity, with greater efficacy against C. albicans compared to S. mutans. These findings suggest NSF as a promising candidate for managing fungal infections and dental caries.

Reg no:588

Name: Dr. URJA MAHESHWARI

Institution: NARSINHBHAIPATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: Beneath the Surface: Unraveling the Secrets of Intracoronar Defects

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Purpose: Radiolucent lesions visible on radiographs but not detectable during clinical examinations may indicate Pre-Eruptive Intracoronar dentin Radiolucencies (PEIR), a condition often overlooked in clinical practice. Early identification of these lesions is essential to prevent future complications and facilitate timely intervention. **AIM/Objective:** To investigate the prevalence of PEIR in unerupted permanent teeth in children up to 12 years of age in the Mehsana district using Orthopantograms (OPGs). **Methods:** A Retrospective prevalence study will be conducted in the Mehsana district, utilizing 114 OPGs of children and young adults up to 12 years. The OPGs will be examined for PEIR defects in the unerupted teeth. The prevalence will be assessed with respect to age, sex, tooth and the arch involved. **Results:** Results are currently pending and will be reported upon completion of study. **Conclusion:** Upon completion of the study, the results will provide insights into the prevalence of PEIR in unerupted permanent teeth in the Mehsana district. These findings will contribute to improved early diagnostic strategies and inform preventive care practices in Pediatric Dentistry. **Keywords:** PEIR, OPG, Unerupted Permanent Teeth, Prevalence Study

Reg no:282

Name: Dr. JAYKUMAR RASIKLAL CHHATROLA

Institution: AHMEDABAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Prevalence of Dental Anomalies among school going children in Ahmedabad city

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Different types of dental anomalies are seen in children. Dental Anomalies are one of the anomalies of the human structure that result from disturbances during formation of the teeth. They can be developmental, congenital, or acquired and may be localized to single tooth or multiple teeth. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to investigate the prevalence of dental anomalies according to gender among children of Ahmedabad city. **Materials & Methodology:** The Cross-sectional study will be conducted in 600 School going children of Ahmedabad city. Official permission will be taken from Heads of the school for conducting the study. All the subjects are made to sit in a chair under natural light for examination. Prevalence of dental anomalies like microdontia, macrodontia, talons cusp, taurodontism and rotation of teeth will be checked. **Results & Observations:** The results will be tabulated after the study is completed. **Conclusion:** The study will be concluded after the results are formulated. **Key words:** Dental Anomalies, Prevalence, Children

Reg no:179

Name: Dr. SHIKHA VASHIST

Institution: SUDHA RUSTAGI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH
HARYANA

Title: Correlation between A, B, and O Blood Group System and Dental Anxiety in Children of Age 6â€“12 Years

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: ISPPD REGISTRATION NUMBER: S-3686/23 CONFERENCE REGISTRATION NUMBER: 0179 TYPE OF PRESENTATION: ORIGINAL RESEARCH TITLE OF PRESENTATION: Correlation between A, B, and O Blood Group System and Dental Anxiety in Children of Age 6â€“12 Years Background: Dental anxiety is the fear or stress kids experience during dental visits, which pediatric dentists often address. Research suggests that blood groups may influence behavior, as the genes for blood types affect brain chemicals like dopamine. Aim: This study will aim to explore the relationship between children's blood groups and their level of cooperation during dental treatments. Material and Methods: The study will be including 109 children aged 6 to 12 years requiring class 1 and class 2 cavity restorations. Dental anxiety will be measured using the Facial Image Scale during the procedure. Data regarding the blood group of patients will be collected School Identification Cards or Medical Records. Correlation between dental anxiety and the blood group of patients will be assessed. Statistical Analysis : The collected data will be statistically analyzed . Results And Observations: The study's goal will be to determine whether there is a significant correlation between blood groups and cooperation levels in pediatric dental patients. Conclusions: Based on the results of this study, conclusion will be formulated.

Reg no:174

Name: Dr. SHWETA

Institution: SUDHA RUSTAGI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH
HARYANA

Title: IQ and Behaviour : Let's explore the Twinning

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: ABSTRACT ISPPD REGISTRATION NUMBER: S-3688/23 CONFERENCE REGISTRATION NUMBER: 0174 TYPE OF PRESENTATION: ORIGINAL RESEARCH TITLE OF PRESENTATION: IQ and Behaviour: Let's explore the Twinning Background: Children's IQ significantly impacts their behaviour during dental treatments. Higher IQ children manage stress better, understand procedures, follow instructions, and stay calm. They often exhibit more cooperative behaviours, while lower IQ children may struggle with anxiety and show less cooperation. Behavioural assessments confirm this correlation. Understanding these factors helps dental professionals create supportive environments, improving children's experiences and cooperation during dental treatments. AIM: This study aimed to evaluate and compare the relation between

Children's Intelligence Quotient and their behaviour in Dental Operatory. Materials and Methods: This study will evaluate how the intelligence quotient (IQ) of 5-10 years old children influences their cooperation during dental treatments. Total 44 Children with no previous dental history, requiring pulpectomy or extraction in primary teeth, will be selected for the study and those who will receive local anaesthesia before the procedure. Written consent will be obtained from parents, children's IQs will be measured using the Raven's Progressive Matrices test, treatments will be performed, and cooperation levels will be assessed using the Modified Frankl's behaviour rating scale from 1 (definitely negative) to 5 (definitely positive). The study will analyse the relationship between IQ and cooperation level. RESULTS AND OBSERVATION: The relation will be found between IQ and children's cooperation according to Modified Frankl's behaviour rating scale. CONCLUSION: Based on the results of this study, conclusion will be formulated.

Reg no:175

Name: Dr. CHARUL GUPTA

Institution: SUDHA RUSTAGI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH
HARYANA

Title: "PREVALENCE OF DENTAL CARIES IN THE FIRST PERMANENT MOLAR
DURING THE MIXED DENTITION STAGE IN FARIDABAD CITY.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: ISPPD REGISTRATION NUMBER: S-3683/23 CONFERENCE REGISTRATON
NUMBER: 0175 TYPE OF PRESENTATION: ORIGINAL RESEARCH TITLE OF
PRESENTATION: "PREVALENCE OF DENTAL CARIES IN THE FIRST PERMANENT
MOLAR DURING THE MIXED DENTITION STAGE IN FARIDABAD CITY. BACKGROUND:
The mixed dentition stage (6-13 years) begins with the eruption of the first permanent molar
(FPM), crucial for dental arch development. FPM is highly caries-prone due to early eruption,
prolonged exposure, plaque retention, immature enamel, poor brushing skills, and coexistence with
decayed deciduous teeth, impacting future dental health significantly. AIM: The study will explore the
prevalence and distribution of dental caries in the first permanent molar (FPM) among 150 Faridabad
children aged 5-13 years during the mixed dentition stage. MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY:
The early eruption of FPM is expected to make it particularly vulnerable to dental caries due to mixed
dentition-specific risk factors. The study involves 150 children aged 5-13 years. Comprehensive
dental exams will be conducted according to WHO criteria, with parental written informed consent.
Data will be analyzed using nMaster software and Chi-square test, with statistical significance set at p

Reg no:336

Name: Dr. ADITI BANGANI

Institution: MAITRI COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY AND RESEARCH CENTRE CHHATTISGARH

Title: Comparative Evaluation Of Shear Bond Strength Of RMGIC Pretreated With 38% SDF, KI,
Glutathione In Primary Molars- In Vitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: Silver diamine fluoride 38% is an efficient topical fluoride used to arrest dental caries though it causes black staining of both teeth and restoration. The application of potassium iodide (KI) after SDF reduces the stain, but the color change is only temporary. A different approach that is recommended is combining glutathione (GSH) with SDF, which keeps the silver ions of SDF in the mixture. Not only does GSH delay the release of silver ions, but it also coats them to prevent them from aggregating. **Objective:** To evaluate the Shear bond strength of RMGIC to demineralized dentin in primary molars pretreated with 38% SDF, KI and GSH. **Method:** A total of 40 primary molar teeth will be selected for the study. All sample will be immersed in a demineralising solution. The tooth will be embedded vertically in acrylic resin and sample will be randomly allocated to four groups of 10 each. Group I- RMGIC; Group II- 38% SDF; Group III-38% SDF followed by application of KI; and Group IV- 38% SDF mixed with 20% GSH. Specimens will be bonded with RMGICs. After bonding, all samples will be stored in Incubator to allow the complete setting of RMGICs. Thermocycling will be done to simulate oral conditions. After thermocycling all samples will be subjected to shear bond strength testing. The data will be compiled and tabulated and subjected to statistical analysis. The statistical analysis will be done using ANOVA test. **Result:** As per the analysis. **Conclusion:** After the completion of study

Reg no:242

Name: Dr. MANYA VORA

Institution: AHMEDABAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Oral Hygiene Awareness and Preferences Among Generation Alpha's Parents: A Survey on Practices, Education, and AI Integration

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background Parental attitudes and practices are expected to play a crucial role in shaping the oral health habits of children. With the increasing integration of technology in healthcare, AI-powered tools are projected to offer innovative opportunities to improve oral hygiene practices. However, parental awareness and adoption of these tools are likely to remain limited without targeted education and interventions. So, a study will be conducted with focus on Generation Alpha parents' knowledge, preferences, and perceptions, which could help us to design strategies for oral hygiene habits through technological advancements. **Aim** Aim of the study will be to evaluate the awareness, preferences, and attitudes of Generation Alpha's parents toward oral hygiene practices and assess their understanding and potential adoption of AI-powered tools in Pediatric Dental care. **Materials and Methodology** A structured survey will be designed and conducted among parents of children born from 2010 onwards. The questionnaire will include sections on general oral hygiene awareness, current practices, educational preferences, and familiarity with AI-driven tools such as smart toothbrushes and dental apps. The study will analyze data on parental demographics, education levels, preferred learning methods, and barriers to adopting AI technology. **Statistical analysis** will be performed to evaluate correlations between these factors and parents' attitudes toward oral health and technology use. **Results and Observations** The results will be compiled and analyzed upon completion

of the survey. Conclusion The conclusions will be formulated after analyzing the survey results.
Keywords Oral hygiene, Generation Alpha, AI tools, Parental Awareness, Pediatric Dentistry, Dental Education, Behavior Modification.

Reg no:243

Name: Dr. ANJANI DAVE

Institution: AHMEDABAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Comparison of traditional v/s DSLR photogrammetric method for the Tanaka Johnston mixed dentition analysis.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Assessing tooth size-arch length discrepancy is vital for diagnosing and planning treatment in children, helping determine space for premolars and canines and addressing malocclusion early. Traditionally, the Tanaka Johnston analysis is being done manually, but digital methods save time. Plaster study models are popular for 3D information, while digital models offer quick access, virtual planning, and no physical storage needs. Therefore, the digital method can surpass the traditional one, offering a time-efficient and easier approach. Aim To compare Tanaka Johnston mixed dentition analysis using the mobile photogrammetric method and traditional method. Methodology A group of 30 healthy children, aged between 8 and 14 will participate in the study. Casts will be analyzed using the conventional Tanaka Johnston method. A digital caliper measures the mesiodistal dimension of each tooth, from the incisor to the first permanent molar on both sides. Intraoral occlusal photos are taken using a DSLR (Canon EOS 1500D) with intraoral occlusal mirror. The principal investigator captures these images, while an assistant retracts the lips and positions the mirror inside the mouth. The collected images are then exported to software for processing and analysis. Results To be tabulated later on after the study is completed. Conclusion: The study will be concluded after the results are formulated. Key Words: Tanaka- Johnston, Model Analysis, Digital Method

Reg no:903

Name: Dr. KRITI MISHRA

Institution: MAITRI COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY AND RESEARCH CENTRE CHHATTISGARH

Title: "SEM ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF ION RELEASE ON SURFACE MORPHOLOGY OF HVGIC MODIFIED WITH L-ARGININE AND AN ANTIBIOTIC COMPONENT."

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: BACKGROUD/ PURPOSE: The first materials to demonstrate bioactive qualities in dental restoratives were glass ionomer cements. One of the most often utilized dental restorative materials is GICs. They release fluoride into the oral environment. The composition of GIC is changed by reinforcement with different particles, which may also have an impact on the potential for ion release.

The antibiotics can be included in GIC to provide medicinal advantage. Arginine, a semi-essential amino acid, is thought to act as a prebiotic biofilm modulator. **OBJECTIVE:** The aim of this study is to compare the effect of ion release on the surface structure of high-viscosity glass ionomer cement with a formulation modified by the incorporation of antibiotics and L-arginine at different concentrations. **METHOD:** In this study, a total of 30 samples will be prepared, and the samples are further divided into 10 samples in each group, i.e., Group 1: High viscosity GIC (control), Group 2: High viscosity GIC + metronidazole + ciprofloxacin, and Group 3: L-arginine + High viscosity GIC. The samples prepared will be immersed in artificial saliva. The ion release will be assessed by using an ion-selective electrode. The readings will be obtained by utilising fluoro-selective and calcium-selective electrodes connected to an ion analyzer after 24 hours, 7 days, and 21 days. The same prepared samples will be subjected to SEM analysis on day 1 and after 21 days. Then the data will be analysed by using statistical analysis. **RESULT:** As per the analysis. **CONCLUSION:** After the completion of the study.

Reg no:789

Name: Dr. DORNADULA KARUNYA

Institution: PANINEEYA MAHAVIDYALA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title: Evaluation of Effectiveness of Photobiomodulation Therapy as an Adjunct to Local Anesthesia Injection In Pediatric Dentistry-A Split Mouth Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Dental fear and anxiety can significantly impact oral health leading to delay in seeking dental care. Reports indicate that anesthetic injections during dental procedures can heighten patient's anxiety and fear especially among younger individuals. Addressing pain and discomfort during dental therapy is crucial for managing anxiety and promoting cooperation in children. Aim: To evaluate the efficacy of Photobiomodulation therapy as an adjunct to local anesthetic (LA) injection to render the process painless. Settings and Design: This is a split mouth randomized clinical study. Materials and Methods: The study included 35 children between 6 and 12 years old wherein both the conventional local anesthesia and Photobiomodulation therapy will be used in the same individual requiring anesthesia for treatment needs in both quadrants of mandibular arch. Each patient will be randomly assigned to receive conventional local anesthesia and photobiomodulation therapy on right and left side. The Wong-Baker's Faces Pain Scale will be measured during administration of anesthesia. Statistical Analysis: The study is under the process. Results: The study is under the process. Conclusions: The study is under the process.

Reg no:784

Name: Dr. VEDASHREE GIRISH CHAUDHARI

Institution: DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Two Remineralizing Agents on Salivary Ph and Salivary Flow Rate – An In Vivo Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Purpose: Salivary pH and buffering capacity are crucial characteristics in managing the ion exchanges throughout the remineralization and demineralization of enamel. The CPP-ACP complex has been reported to inhibit enamel demineralization by maintaining the supersaturation of calcium and phosphate in saliva, buffering of plaque pH and increasing the calcium and phosphate ion levels in plaque. Toothmin consists of a formula known as Anticay which aids in remineralization.

Objectives: To evaluate and compare the effect of Two Remineralizing Agents: Toothmin and GC Tooth Mousse on Salivary pH and Salivary Flow Rate. **Method:** 40 Children with 6-9 years were included in the study based on inclusion criteria. Saliva samples were collected between 10am-12pm. Children were given sugarless gums to chew for a period of 3 minutes under operator's supervision and later drooled saliva was collected into saliva collecting tube. Toothmin and GC Tooth Mousse were applied after salivary sample collection. The salivary sample collection process was done 4 times: before the application of the agents, immediately after the application of the agents, after half an hour and after an hour. pH of the saliva was measured using calibrated pH meter.

Results: Results were calculated and were statistically analysed. **Conclusion:** Taking into account the study's characteristics, remineralization is observed in Tooth mousse followed by Toothmin. More research is essential to assess new remineralization products, ensuring they offer economical benefits to patients while supporting a healthy oral environment.

Reg no:714

Name: Dr. RAVNEET KOUR

Institution: HIMACHAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES HIMACHAL PRADESH

Title: TO EVALUATE AND COMPARE THE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES TO REDUCE ANXIETY LEVELS IN A CHILD PATIENT

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Purpose – Dental Operatory is an anxiety-provoking environment for children. Developing a sense of trust with the child instils positive attitude which goes a long way. Thus, studies need to be undertaken to evaluate different behaviour management techniques that might help reduce the anxiety levels in young patients. **Objective –** To evaluate and compare the effects of Tell-show-do, Virtual reality eyeglasses, Magic tricks and Smartphone Dental Application to reduce anxiety levels in child patient. **Method –** Children aged between 6-9 years having their first dental visit in Outpatient Department with chief complaint of decayed teeth but no systemic illness, pain, abscess or any pulpal involvement were divided into four groups by random sampling technique. Group 1 is Tell Show Do group, Group 2 is Virtual Reality Distraction Aid Group, Group 3 is Magic Trick group and Group 4 is Smartphone Dental Application Group. After conditioning of each subject with the behaviour management strategies, cavity preparation will be done followed by restoration using Resin- modified GIC. Statistical analysis will be performed after recording physiological parameters i.e. pulse rate and oxygen saturation using a fingertip pulse oximeter. Anxiety assessment parameters used are Chotta Bheem – Chutki scale and Facial Image Scale. **Results –** The research

is currently underway with ongoing data analysis. Final results are anticipated by the end of this month.

Reg no:106

Name: Dr. SHRIYA PRADIP KHATU

Institution: YOGITA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Unlocking Movement: A Case report on Laser-Assisted frenectomy

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Introduction: Ankyloglossia, or tongue-tie, is a developmental anomaly where the tongue's movement is restricted by a thick, short lingual frenulum, causing speech and feeding issues. It makes pronouncing consonants like t, n, r, and l difficult. A frenectomy can be done using a scalpel, electrosurgery, or lasers. Laser-assisted tongue-tie release provides a precise, minimally invasive treatment for pediatric patients. Clinical Case: A 8-year-old boy with slurred speech on intraoral examination revealed a short lingual frenum and a heart-shaped tongue; Diagnosed as class II ankyloglossia (Kotlow). Treated with Soft tissue diode laser frenectomy. A 24-hour follow-up evaluated wound healing and haemorrhage. Conclusion: Lasers are absorbed by hemoglobin and melanin, providing selective action for precise cuts without damaging tissues. They prevent bleeding, eliminate stitches, and reduce anesthesia use. Laser treatment lowers patient stress and fear, offering a more conservative, non-invasive approach with minimal discomfort and bleeding, making it a valuable tool.

Reg no:105

Name: Dr. DR TANVI KUMBHAR

Institution: YOGITA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Knowledge and Awareness among Parents about Dental Home and Treatment Modalities for their Children in Khed Population: A Cross-sectional Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background “Dental Home is the ongoing relationship between the dentist and the patient which include all the aspect of oral health care in family-centered way. This helps to schedule early oral health examination and preventive services and to make the parents aware of child’s growth and development. As parents and caregivers plays a crucial role in child’s oral health care. Many parents and caregivers have little knowledge about their child’s dental care and different treatment modalities as well as need for Dental home. Hence, the level of knowledge and awareness of the dental home and dental care must be ascertained. Objectives “To assess parents' knowledge and awareness towards the concept of Dental Home and various dental treatment modalities for their children. Method “This study will involve parents reported to the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. An informed consent will be taken. A self-administered questionnaire will be

framed which include open ended, closed ended and multiple-choice question. Through these self-administered questionnaires, data will be collected regarding knowledge and awareness toward concept of Dental home and various treatment modalities for their children. Result – Ongoing research Conclusion – Conclusion will be drawn based on the result.

Reg no:107

Name: Dr. SNEHA BHARAT GANGAN

Institution: YOGITA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Post-Graduate Students in Maharashtra, Regarding Smartphone Apps used in Pediatric Dentistry - A Cross-Sectional Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background - Mobile apps are software programs that run on smartphones and other mobile devices. Mobile health or mHealth refers to the use of mobile devices, to facilitate data and information exchange between patients and health care providers. mHealth applications have become increasingly popular due to improved global cellular infrastructure and the increased affordability of mobile devices. These apps are a promising option for oral health promotion and behavioral change, as they can address innate psychological needs and offer intrinsic motivation in a fun form to the child. Objective - To assess the knowledge, attitude and practices of post-graduate students regarding smartphone apps used in Pediatric Dentistry in Maharashtra region. Method - PG students from Maharashtra State will be participating in this study. Data will be collected by self-administered questionnaire regarding knowledge, attitude and practices about latest apps available for use in Pediatric dentistry. Result - awaited Conclusion - Conclusion will be drawn based on the results we obtain.

Reg no:889

Name: Dr. BHAVANA TANYA DANDEKAR

Institution: MAITRI COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY AND RESEARCH CENTRE CHHATTISGARH

Title: Impact Of Bird Assisted Therapy In Anxious Pediatric Dental Patient During First Visit: A Randomized Control Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: A dentist frequently has significant difficulty when it comes to managing children's behavior. Fear and anxiety with regard to the prospect of dental treatments are serious problems that families and pediatric dentists need to address. In the past, a variety of behavior modification techniques such as modeling, tell show do, voice control, desensitisation etc have shown limited results. In order to reduce the patient's anxiety, recently bird-assisted therapy has acquired significance. Therefore, this study aims to examine how the presence of birds helps ameliorate patient's anxiety. It is critical to comprehend and evaluate children's dental fear and anxiety in

order to provide effective and fulfilling dental care. Objective: This study compares and analyses the anxiety levels of children between the age group of 4 to 8 years using Birds Assisted Therapy. Method: 40 patients between the age group of 4 to 8 years will be selected with their first dental visit. Children who come under Frankl behaviour rating score 2 and 3 (i.e. Negative and positive) will be divided into 2 groups with 20 patients in each group. Group-I which is control group (without birds); and group-II (With birds). Childâ€™s pre and post screening anxiety will be recorded using three parameters: Jeet Wheel Scale (JWS1 and JSW2), pulse rate (PR1 and PR2) using pulse oximeter and Modified Venham Clinical Anxiety Scale (MVCAS1 and MVCAS2). Data will obtain from physiological measure and psychometric scale. Data will be statistically analyzed. Result: As per the analysis. Conclusion: After the completion of study

Reg no:398

Name: Dr. UTTARA ANIL THAKRE

Institution: MAITRI COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY AND RESEARCH CENTRE CHHATTISGARH

Title: Estimation Of Accuracy Of Audiovisual Kiddie Mood Scale When Compared With Two Different Scales.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BACKGROUND:- In Pediatric Dentistry dental fear and anxiety are most observed feelings in dental office. Interpreting the behaviour of the pediatric patient allows dentist to use appropriate techniques for child management. Analysing childâ€™s behaviour, personality and psychological characteristics will significantly increase treatment success. Therefore, the analysis of childâ€™s behaviour prior to dental care for each child, should be done according to their emotional state.

OBJECTIVE:- This study aims to validate AVKMS (Audiovisual Kiddie Mood Scale) and compare it with Venham Picture Scale (VPT) and Facial Image Scale (FIS) for measuring dental anxiety in young children between age group of 4-10 years during their first dental visit. METHOD: - 100 healthy children will be randomly selected between the age group of 4-10 years during their first dental visit from the outpatient Department of Pediatric and Preventive dentistry of Maitri College of Dentistry and Research Centre, Durg, Chhattisgarh. Parents will be informed regarding the study and consents will be obtained from them. The study will commence after obtaining ethical clearance by ethical committee of the institute. Children with first dental visit and with no history of any major illness will be included in the study. Physically and mentally disabled children and those who have had previous dental visits will be excluded. Childâ€™s anxiety will be measured using VPS, FIS and AVKMS and respective scores will be recorded. All the scores from all three scales will be compared and statistically analysed. RESULTS:- Awaited CONCLUSION:- After the completion of study.

Reg no:239

Name: Dr. KAVYA PUROHIT

Institution: AHMEDABAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Effect of AI Generated Pre-visit Imagery on Dental Anxiety and Behavior in Children aged 4-10 years : An Observational Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background : Pediatric First Dental Visit often cause significant anxiety in children, leading to fear or non-cooperative behavior, which can distress both child and dentist. In today's digital age, AI-generated pre-visit imagery offers an innovative approach by using interactive and visually appealing content to virtually familiarize children with dental settings and procedures. This engaging approach can be utilized to reduce anxiety and improve cooperation during treatment. Aim : The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of AI-generated pre-visit imagery in reducing dental anxiety and improving behavioral outcomes in children aged 4-10 years during their first dental visit. Materials & Methodology : 60 patients aged 4 to 10 years from the outpatient Department of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry at Ahmedabad Dental College and Hospital will be included. The patients will be divided into two groups : a study group (30 patients), where AI-generated child-friendly visual content designed to simulate the dental environment will be shown prior to treatment and a control group (30 patients), where a conventional approach utilizing verbal/non-verbal communication will be employed. Patients will be selected based on inclusion criteria. Pretreatment anxiety levels will be assessed using the Venham Picture Scale and their behavior will be evaluated using Frankl's Behavior Rating Scale before and after the treatment . Result & Observations : The results will be tabulated after the study is completed. Conclusion : The study will be concluded after the results are formulated. Key Words : Dental anxiety, Behavior

Reg no:294

Name: Dr. WAJAHAT ALI

Institution: TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
UTTAR PRADESH

Title: One-Year Follow-Up of Apexification in an Immature Permanent Tooth: A Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: ABSTRACT Introduction: Apexification is essential endodontic procedure used to encourage apical closure in immature, non-vital permanent teeth with open apices. It plays critical role in preserving tooth structure and promoting root development. Clinical Findings: Patients with necrotic pulp, open apices typically present with negative pulp response, periapical radiolucency, history of trauma, infection. Radiographs confirm open apex and need for apexification. Diagnostic Evaluation: Diagnosis involves clinical examination, pulp vitality testing, radiographic imaging to assess root development and infection. Treatment and Follow-Up: Apexification is performed using materials like Ca(OH)₂ or bioceramics to stimulate apical closure. Follow-up care includes periodic radiographic monitoring to assess healing, typically at 6-month intervals. Conclusion: Apexification, particularly with Ca(OH)₂ or bioceramic materials, shows high success rates in promoting apical closure and root development. Clinical Implications: Appropriate case selection and material choice are critical to ensuring successful outcomes and preserving the function of immature permanent teeth in young patients.

Reg no:589

Name: Dr. SHREYASH PARMAR

Institution: AHMEDABAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Effectiveness of Intraoral Camera as a Visual Aid for Communicating Dental Findings in Pediatric Dentistry: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: ISPPD Registration Number: S-3255/23 **Original Research Background:** Effective communication is a cornerstone of successful pediatric dental care as it directly influences parental understanding and acceptance of proposed treatment plans. Traditional verbal communication often falls short in conveying complex dental findings especially to non-medical parents/caregivers. Intraoral cameras as accessible and user-friendly visual aids offering a practical solution by providing real-time, clear and personalized images of a child's oral condition. These visuals can bridge the gap between professional explanations and parental comprehension potentially improving acceptance and cooperation during treatment planning. **Aim:** The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of intraoral cameras in enhancing parental comprehension of pediatric dental findings and treatment plans compared to traditional verbal explanations. **Materials & Methodology:** 60 patients aged 4 to 14 years from the outpatient Department of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry at Ahmedabad Dental College and Hospital will be included in the study. The patients will be randomly divided into two groups: A study group of 30 patients where dental findings and treatment plans will be explained using intraoral camera images as visual aids alongside verbal explanations and a control group of 30 patients where dental findings and treatment plans will be explained using verbal communication only. Parental comprehension and satisfaction will be measured using a structured questionnaire and a 5-point Likert scale. **Result & Observations:** The results will be tabulated after the study is completed. **Conclusion:** The study will be concluded after the results are formulated.

Reg no:809

Name: Dr. ANTARIK DHAR

Institution: AWADH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL JHARKHAND

Title: COMPARITIVE EVALUATION OF REMINERALIZATION EFFICACY OF IVOCLAR FLUOR PROTECTOR S WITH FLUORITOP SR NEO ON ARTIFICIALLY DEMINERALIZED TOOTH SURFACE

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: **Background:** Dental caries, characterized by the demineralization of enamel. This remains a prevalent oral health issue globally. Effective remineralization strategies are essential for reversing early carious lesions and preventing further decay. **Objective:** This study aims to evaluate and compare the remineralization efficacy of IVOCLAR FLUOR PROTECTOR S and FLUORITOP SR

NEO on artificially demineralized enamel surfaces. Methods: 20 enamel samples from freshly extracted maxillary premolars were divided into two groups. Group A was treated with IVOCLAR FLUOR PROTECTOR S, Group B with FLUORITOP SR NEO . All samples underwent demineralization using a standard protocol, followed by daily treatment application for 7 days. The Vickers microhardness test was used to assess the changes in enamel surface hardness after treatment. Results: The study found significant increases in enamel microhardness in both Group A (IVOCLAR FLUOR PROTECTOR S) and Group B (FLUORITOP SR NEO). However, FLUORITOP SR NEO was slightly more effective than IVOCLAR FLUOR PROTECTOR S in remineralizing the enamel surfaces. Conclusion: Both IVOCLAR FLUOR PROTECTOR S and FLUORITOP SR NEO are effective remineralizing agents for demineralized enamel surfaces, with FLUORITOP SR NEO showing marginally superior efficacy. These findings suggest potential applications for these agents in clinical practice for the management and prevention of dental caries. Keywords: Remineralization, IVOCLAR FLUOR PROTECTOR GEL, FLUORITOP SR NEO

Reg no:312

Name: Dr. HARSHA PATNI

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SITAPURA JAIPUR

Title: Evaluation of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of BDS Interns on Differentiating White Spot Lesions, Molar Incisor Hypomineralization, and Dental Fluorosis

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Background: White spot lesions, Molar Incisor Hypomineralization, and Dental Fluorosis are general dental conditions with overlapping clinical features that can pose diagnostic challenges. Accurate identification and differentiation are critical and essential for their effective management and treatment. This study assesses the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of BDS interns regarding the identification and distinction of these conditions. Objective: To evaluate the ability of BDS interns to distinguish between white spot lesions, MIH, and dental fluorosis, and to assess their knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to these conditions. Methods: A cross-sectional questionnaire-based study is being conducted among BDS interns. The questionnaire comprises of close-ended, multiple-choice questions designed to quantitatively assess participants' knowledge, attitudes, and practices in distinguishing between white spot lesions, MIH, and dental fluorosis. Result: Data will be analyzed statistically to determine the extent of knowledge and the effectiveness of current practices among the participants. Conclusion: Accurate differentiation between white spot lesions, Molar Incisor Hypomineralization, and dental fluorosis is vital for appropriate diagnosis and treatment. This study underscores the importance of assessing the knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) of BDS interns, who are at the forefront of patient care. By employing a structured, questionnaire-based approach, this research aims to identify gaps in understanding and practical application, thereby highlighting the need for enhanced training and education. The findings will provide valuable insights into the current preparedness of these future dental professionals, potentially guiding training refinements and fostering better patient outcomes.

Reg no:380

Name: Dr. PRIYANKA RAVI

Institution: SATHYABAMA UNIVERSITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL CHENNAI

Title: Is Etch from scratch, needed for proper catch!

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background/Purpose: This study was performed to qualitatively analyse the micro leakage between commercially available flowable composite and flowable glass ionomer cement..

Objective: The aim of this study was to compare and evaluate the micro leakage between flowable glass ionomer cement and flowable composite when used as a filling material. Materials and methods: For this study, 20 caries free extracted human premolars with single root was selected. Class I cavity was prepared. Group-A [n=10] of the tested teeth received flowable glass ionomer cement as a filling material and Group-B [n=10] received flowable composite as a filling material. These samples were subjected for thermocycling between 5-55°C, dye penetration with 2% methylene blue and evaluation for micro leakage was done through SEM analysis. SPSS Version 25 was used for statistical analysis. Paired t test was done for inter group comparison. Level of significance was set at 5% ($p < 0.05$ = statistically significant) Result: Based on the comparison between both the samples, quantitative assessment of dye penetration into the dentinal tubules, flowable glass ionomer cement exhibited less microleakage than flowable composite. Conclusion: Flowable glass ionomer cement is ready to use, convenient and shows less micro leakage than flowable composite when used as a filling material. Keywords; Micro leakage, convenient, ready to use.

Reg no:215

Name: Dr. ASWATHI

Institution: SATHYABAMA UNIVERSITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL CHENNAI

Title: Comparing the effectiveness of different etching times on tensile bond strength of primary dentin – An in vitro study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Aim of the study: Comparing the effectiveness of different etching times on tensile bond strength of primary dentin. Materials and methods: 40 extracted or exfoliated caries free human primary molars were randomly divided into 4 groups each including 10 teeth. All samples were mounted on acrylic blocks of 2 – 2 inches. Group 1, 2, 3, and 4 were etched with 37% phosphoric acid for 7 seconds, 15 seconds, 30 seconds and 60 seconds respectively. The etched dentin surfaces were dried using a blotting paper to prevent excessive drying and collapse of the collagen network. Bonding agent was applied and cured for 20 seconds and restored with composite resin. After 24 hours in saline, tensile bond strength was measured using universal testing machine by loading the samples at a cross head speed of 1 mm/ minute until the composite debonded from the tooth.

Statistical analysis: Unpaired t test was done for inter group comparison. Level of significance was set at 5% ($p < 0.05$ = statistically significant). There are conflicting results concerning the ideal time for etching primary dentin and its effect on the bond strength of adhesive restorative materials.

Decreasing the time of etching for primary dentin has been recommended to obtain sufficient bond strength values. Keywords: Tensile bond strength, Etching, Primary tooth

Reg no:263

Name: Dr. RIYA BAFNA

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SITAPURA JAIPUR

Title: Oral Health Attitudes, Knowledge and Behaviour Among Primary and Secondary School Children in Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: A child's understanding, attitude, and actions regarding oral health play a crucial role in their dental well-being. Knowing proper hygiene, valuing dental care, and practicing healthy habits help prevent problems like cavities and gum disease. Early dental education encourages positive behaviours, supporting long-term oral health and overall wellness. Aim: The aim of the study is to assess the attitudes, knowledge and practices among primary and secondary school children towards oral health and dental care in Jaipur, Rajasthan and to evaluate the factors determining these variables. Methodology: A total of 340 school children will be divided into two groups: Age 8-10 years attending primary schools and Age 13-15 years attending secondary schools in Jaipur will be selected for the study. A structured questionnaire will be provided to children in both the groups with the aim to evaluate primary and secondary school children's behavior, knowledge, and perception of their oral health and dental treatment. Results: Results will be statistically analyzed. Conclusion: This study will assess participants' oral hygiene habits, the influence of parents on children's dental practices, and their awareness of issues like cavities and gum disease. It will also investigate the frequency and reasons for dental visits, children's attitudes toward their dentists, and the importance they place on oral health for overall well-being. Additionally, the study will evaluate how parents' knowledge and attitudes towards dental care impact their children's oral hygiene habits.

Reg no:250

Name: Dr. KOMAL PRAVIN BHOSALE

Institution: SATHYABAMA UNIVERSITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL CHENNAI

Title: From Plaster to Pixel: Comfort and Precision in Mixed Dentition Analysis

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background/Purpose: Dental impressions are a fundamental part of many diagnostic and therapeutic procedures where impressions have been obtained using materials such as alginate or silicone, which are then poured into plaster to create physical models of the patient's dental arches and used to analyse various dental parameters. However, the conventional impression-making process can be uncomfortable for young children. In recent years, intraoral scanners have emerged as a promising alternative as they provide fast, accurate impressions with enhanced precision. Objective:

To compare patient comfort and the reliability of mixed dentition analysis when performed using an intraoral scanner versus traditional plaster models. Materials and Methods: 25 patients aged 6-12 years having mixed dentition, requiring dental evaluation were included. Participants were allocated into two groups and underwent both intraoral scanning and conventional plaster model procedures. Tanaka Johnston mixed dentition analysis was done. Patients were asked to assess their comfort through Likert scale for both the procedures. Results: Paired t test was used for intra-group comparison. Digital impression performed significantly better than alginate impression in terms of comfort, gag reflex and intraoral scans were found to have clinically acceptable accuracy, reliability, and reproducibility of the tooth measurements, and could be a viable alternative to traditional plaster models for dental arch analysis. Conclusion: Digital models might be considered as an alternative to plaster models in mixed dentition space analysis because of their clinical acceptability in terms of comfort, accuracy and repeatability in tooth measurements.

Reg no:579

Name: Dr. ADITI DNYANESHWAR HAGWANE

Institution: PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL DEBARI UDAIPUR

Title: Evaluating the impact of insulin and camouflaged syringes with/ without counter-stimulation on anxiety in children during local anesthesia.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: The sight of dental injection can bring about severe anxiety in children. Therefore, an alternative method that is convenient, effective, and keeps the needle hidden making it child friendly is necessary. Aim: This study aimed to measure the efficacy of a camouflaged syringe and insulin syringe with or without using counter stimulation on behaviour and anxiety in 6-11-year-old children during local anaesthesia administration. Methods: Forty children aged between 6-12 years requiring local anaesthesia will randomly be allocated into 2 groups. Group A participants will be delivered local anaesthesia with camouflaged syringe with or without using counter stimulation for Group B participants with insulin syringe anaesthesia with camouflaged syringe with or without using counter stimulation. Their behaviour will be assessed using the Wong-Bakers Faces Pain Rating Scale and FLACC scale and anxiety will be assessed by measuring changes in pulse rate. Results: Awaited. Conclusion: Yet to be established.

Reg no:645

Name: Dr. ANAM SHAIKH

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title: Comparison of oral hygiene and gingival outcomes in special needs children using powered or manual toothbrushes: A SRMA of RCTs

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Aim: This SRMA compares oral hygiene and gingival outcomes in children with special needs using powered or manual toothbrushes. **Material and Methods:** Two authors searched articles using PubMed and Cochrane library; the search was extended to other databases to include publications until July 2024. RCTs available in English were included. Oral hygiene and gingival outcomes in 12-18-year-old children with special needs, using powered or manual toothbrushes were: Plaque index (PI), Quigley Hein plaque index (QHPI), Gingival index (GI) and Oral hygiene index simplified (OHIS). ROB and publication bias was assessed using Cochrane tool and funnel plots, respectively. Meta-analyses were performed using forest plots. GRADE was used for the quality. **Results:** Twelve studies were included in SR and 11 studies in MA. In relation to GI and in the subgroup analysis of QHPI, powered toothbrushing was superior to manual toothbrushing with SMD -0.681 [95% CI (-0.911 to -0.451)] and SMD -0.85 [95% CI (-1.166 to 0.53)], respectively using REM. Comparisons with other indices exhibited no significant differences. The ROB and publication bias were moderate, quality of evidence was low to moderate GRADE. [1] **Conclusion:** Powered toothbrushes had favourable outcomes in a few but not all parameters. Overall quality of evidence is low. **References:** 1) Guyatt G, Oxman AD, Akl EA, Kunz R, Vist G, Brozek J, Norris S, Falck-Ytter Y, Glasziou P, DeBeer H, Jaeschke R. GRADE guidelines: 1. Introductionâ€”GRADE evidence profiles and summary of findings tables. Journal of clinical epidemiology. 2011 Apr 1;64(4):383-94.

Reg no:117

Name: Dr. PRIYAL

Institution: AHMEDABAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Evaluation of xylitol solution dipped versus normal x ray film towards unpleasant experience while taking radiograph in pediatric patients

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Type of Presentation: Original Research Title Evaluation of efficacy of xylitol solution dipped versus normal x ray film towards unpleasant experience while taking radiograph in pediatric patients. **Background** Pediatric dentistry deals with children who are having fear or phobia from dental treatment. Dental anxiety can be managed by behavior or pharmacologic intervention. Taste distraction reveals mind a new stimulus which develops focus on new stimuli resulting into less pain and anxiety. **Aim and Objectives** The study aimed to evaluate the efficacy of taste distraction in reducing discomfort and unpleasantness caused while taking dental radiograph in children. **Methodology** The total 40 children who needed the radiographic diagnosis for any dental treatment have been included in the study and will be divided into two groups. In Group 1 - Distraction is being done using xylitol sweetening solution on the radiographic sensor sleeve by dipping the radiographic sleeve in the sweetening solution. In Group 2 - No distraction is used. The responses of children are recorded by VAS scale (visuoanalogue taste scale) to note the unpleasantness while taking the dental radiograph with and without the use of sweetening solution. **Results** Results will be tabulated after the study is completed. **Conclusion** The study will be concluded after the results are formulated. **Keywords** Distraction, Xylitol, Dental Radiograph

Reg no:293

Name: Dr. PARTH SOLANKI

Institution: AHMEDABAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Knowledge and Awareness regarding child abuse among General Dental Practitioners in Gujarat

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Others

Abstract: Background: Child abuse is part of spectrum of conditions that can lead to significant morbidity and mortality in children. Recognition of these forms of child maltreatment is crucial to prevent harm. Dentists should have familiarity with the framework for diagnosing and reporting child abuse as the orofacial complex is the prime anatomical region to show any signs of abuse. Aim: To assess the knowledge and awareness regarding child abuse among general dental practitioners in Gujarat. Methodology: A self-administered questionnaire comprising of 17 questions was distributed among general dentists in Gujarat and the responses were collected. The questionnaire included questions on the knowledge, awareness, and experience of dentists in child abuse identification, reporting and legal proceedings. The data will be analysed after the study is completed. Results: The results will be tabulated after the study is completed. Conclusion: The study will be concluded after results are formulated

Reg no:279

Name: Dr. SUSHMITA KUMAR

Institution: KOTHIWAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Healing From Within: Revascularization, The Game-Changer for Traumatically Affected Immature Teeth

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Aim: Regenerative endodontic treatment is regarded as a reliable procedure for treating immature necrotic teeth. However, the influence of dental trauma on the prognosis of regenerative endodontic treatment remains uncertain. This systematic review aimed to evaluate the current level of evidence regarding pulp revascularization techniques in the management of traumatized necrotic immature permanent teeth, both with and without periapical radiolucent areas. Method: Electronic searches were conducted using PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar, including articles published from 2017 to 2024. After screening, 13 articles were found to be eligible. Results: The results indicate that regenerative endodontic treatment techniques demonstrate high survival and success rates in treating traumatized necrotic immature permanent teeth. However, root maturation in these traumatized teeth appears to be lower when using regenerative endodontic treatment techniques. Future research is necessary to assess root maturation in traumatized teeth through three-dimensional radiographic evaluations. Additionally, the lack of literature comparing Regenerative endodontic treatment with apexification methods, such as calcium hydroxide or mineral trioxide aggregate, in the treatment of traumatized necrotic immature teeth underscores the need for high-quality clinical studies to compare these treatment options. Conclusion: Revascularization can be considered as a successful

vital therapy because the roots canal gaps of the tooth contain vital tissue. Coronal discoloration is a common issue in traumatized teeth treated with regenerative endodontic therapy. Therefore, internal bleaching may be necessary at the end of treatment, and further clinical studies are needed to overcome this problem.

Reg no:781

Name: Dr. ARUSHI

Institution: NATIONAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNJAB DERA BASSI

Title: PREVALENCE OF ECC AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN IN DERA BASSI, PUNJAB

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Background: Dental caries is one of the most common diseases of childhood. Factors such as prolonged bottle feeding, nocturnal bottle use with sugary drinks, and early introduction to sugar-laden diets significantly contribute to its development. The consequences of ECC extend beyond oral health and the Data on the number of children being affected by this condition is meagre. Severe cases can lead to pain, infection, difficulties in chewing, and speech development issues, ultimately affecting the child's growth and quality of life. Objectives: The objective of the study will be to determine the prevalence of caries in children under the age of 6 years in Dera Bassi, Punjab Methods: Data was obtained from National Dental College and Hospital Dera Bassi and nearby school where a total of 1520 children younger than six years of age were included in the study. Results: A total of 1520 children were examined. The prevalence of ECC was 10.15% (n =155). A total of 124 cases (80%) were classified as severe ECC, 23 instances (15%) as moderate ECC, and 8 cases (5%) as mild ECC. Severe ECC was shown to have a higher prevalence than mild and moderate ECC. Conclusion: ECC is a preventable yet widespread condition that significantly impacts the oral and overall health of young children. Promoting good oral hygiene practices, advocating for healthy dietary habits, ensuring access to fluoride treatments, and encouraging routine dental visits are critical strategies for which target population needs to be analysed .

Reg no:272

Name: Dr. MANPREET H. RAJPAL

Institution: RUNGTA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CHHATTISGARH

Title: Evaluation of Knowledge and Awareness Regarding the Management of Avulsed Tooth Among School Teachers in Bhilai City: Questionnaire-Based Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Background: Traumatic dental injuries are observed more frequently in permanent teeth (58.6%) compared to primary teeth (36.8%), with the upper front teeth being the most commonly affected. These injuries are prevalent among children aged 8 to 11 years, primarily occurring at school or home. Avulsion, where the tooth is completely dislodged from its socket, constitutes 1%–16% of

dental injuries and is the most severe type, often leading to complications such as root resorption, pulp necrosis, and inflammation. In the case of avulsion, immediate and specific emergency management is required, including proper handling, rinsing, repositioning, or storage in a suitable medium. As early response is critical, school teachers are essential first responders in such situations, yet their knowledge regarding this emergency remains largely unexplored. Objective: This study aims to evaluate the awareness and knowledge of school teachers in Bhilai city regarding the management of tooth avulsion and to increase awareness of appropriate first-aid procedures. Materials/Methods: A questionnaire containing 12 structured questions will be distributed to 150 school teachers from grades 1 to 7 in various schools in Bhilai. Data collection will span a 4-month period. Statistical Analysis: The responses will be analysed using SPSS software, with findings presented as statistical data. Expected Results: The study is expected to identify the current level of knowledge among school teachers on avulsion management, providing insights for educational and training initiatives to enhance emergency preparedness.

Reg no:154

Name: Dr. ANUGYA JAIN

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SITAPURA JAIPUR

Title: The Grip of Change: Toothbrush Evolution Across Eras

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND- Toothbrushing is essential in order to remove dental plaque for the control of dental caries and periodontal diseases. Up to now, the toothbrush still remains the most efficient of all cleaning devices. In order for hand brushing to be effective a certain degree of manual dexterity is required. This is specially important in children since the dexterity of the child varies and increases according to his/her age. OBJECTIVE- The main objective of the study was to evaluate the various types of toothbrush grips for children in Alpha-Generation. A secondary objective was also to compare this data to the historical perspective of toothbrush grips in previous generations. METHOD- 100 school students in the 7-11-year age group were included in the study. Toothbrushes were dispensed to the children and the grip was observed and recorded with the help of video camera. RESULTS- Chi square test was applied to statistically analyze the obtained results at 95% Confidence Interval and 80% power considering p

Reg no:153

Name: Dr. MUSKAN RATHORE

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SITAPURA JAIPUR

Title: Prevalence of OXIS contact in 3- to 5-year-old in Jaipur population

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: 0153/Student Paper/ Original Research Title- "Prevalence of OXIS contact in 3- to 5-year-old in Jaipur population" Purpose- The purpose of this study was to investigate the prevalence of different interproximal contact areas of primary molars, as described in the OXIS classification, in a group of three- to five-year-old caries-free children in Jaipur population. Method- This population-based study was carried out with a representative sample of 4,000 contact areas of 1,000 caries-free school children from the different zones of Jaipur. We did the examination in two stages-first clinical examination and second intraoral digital scans to assess the type of contact area between primary molars, as seen from the occlusal view. The contacts were scored as O (open contact), X (point contact), I (straight contact), and S (curved contact) using OXIS classification. We also obtained a CBCT of each type of contact. The prevalence of the types was expressed in the form of numbers and percentages. Results- The results will be calculated using Chi square test. It will be applied to statistically analyse the obtained results at 95% Confidence Interval and 80% power considering p

Reg no:268

Name: Dr. MAYURI M. ADHAO

Institution: RUNGTA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CHHATTISGARH

Title: Breaking Barriers: Understanding Dentist's Challenges in Treating Early Childhood Caries in Chhattisgarh

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background: Early childhood caries (ECC) remains a significant public health issue worldwide, with many cases left untreated. Despite advancements in dental care, a large proportion of children do not benefit from oral healthcare services. This is attributed to various factors, including differences in attitudes toward oral health among both parents and dental care providers. Objective: The primary goal of this study is to identify the perceived barriers that dentists in Chhattisgarh face while treating early childhood caries. Methods: A cross-sectional study will be conducted, where 96 dentists (48 general dentists and 48 paediatric dentists) will be selected using a simple random sampling method. Each dentist will complete the Barriers to Childhood Caries Treatment (BaCCT) questionnaire, which includes 29 factors that evaluates barriers across five domains: 1. Child coping abilities 2. Attitude toward offering restorative treatment 3. Attitude toward the necessity of restoring primary teeth 4. Parent's expectation 5. Existing healthcare system Results: Data obtained will be subjected to appropriate statistical test for analysis using the statistical package. Conclusion: The study will explore the inherent barriers faced by both general dentist and the paediatric dentist in providing treatment for early childhood caries.

Reg no:269

Name: Dr. AARTI P. UGALE

Institution: RUNGTA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CHHATTISGARH

Title: Current Perceptions and Future Implications of Artificial Intelligence in Genral Dentistry: An Online Questionnaire Survey.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: What once seemed like imagination is now becoming a reality in dentistry. Artificial intelligence (AI) is a rapidly advancing technology that allows machines to perform tasks traditionally done by humans. In dentistry, AI can automate the analysis process, enabling quicker and more accurate detection of dental pathologies. Properly trained neural networks have the potential to greatly assist diagnosticians, as accurate diagnosis is essential for effective clinical practice. AI has the potential to revolutionize public health and dental care delivery. The aim of this study is to evaluate the knowledge and perception of AI among General practicing dentists and postgraduate dental students. **Objective:** The objective of this study is to assess the perception of Artificial Intelligence (AI) among practicing dentists, specialized dentists who have completed 5 years of experience and postgraduate students regarding its role in dentistry. **Methodology:** A questionnaire with closed-ended questions will be randomly distributed to 177 General practicing dentists, specialized dentists who have completed 5 years of experience and postgraduate students across India. Responses will be collected using Google Forms and will be analyzed to identify any correlations among the variables. **Result:** The data obtained will be subjected to appropriate statistical test for analysis using the statistical package.

Reg no:376

Name: Dr. SANA MULLA SIKANDAR

Institution: M.A. RANGOONWALA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH
CENTRE MAHARASHTRA

Title: Comparative Efficacy Of Four Different Types Of Medicaments For Pulpotomy Of Primary Molars- Clinical And Radiographic Study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: Pulpotomy is an effective, vital pulp therapy procedure for caries-affected primary teeth. Protective liners, indirect pulp treatments, direct pulp caps and pulpotomies are vital pulp therapies for primary teeth with normal pulp or reversible pulpitis. **Objective:** To compare the efficacy of four different pulpotomy medicaments i.e. MTA Putty, Biodentin, MTA Gel and Theracal LC in primary molars clinically & radiographically. **Method and materials:** This in vivo study included a total of 60 primary molars from age group 4-8 yr and randomly divided into four groups, Group A: MTA Gel, Group B: Biodentin, Group C: TheraCal LC and Group D: MTA Putty. Clinical evaluation will be carryout at 1, 3, 6 month and radiographic evaluation at pre-operative, post-operative and 6 months. The data were analysed using Chi-square test, level of significance $P = 0.05$. **Results:** After 1 month, there was no clinical finding observed in group A & D but 14% teeth in group B & C was noted slight discomfort. At 3 months, clinical evaluation 28% of teeth in group A & D, 57% of teeth in group B and C noted slight discomfort. At 6-month clinical evaluation 14% teeth in group B & C was noted minor discomfort. Radiographic evaluation 14% of teeth in group B and 28.6% in Group C was noted minor pathological changes. 57% of teeth in Group A & D noted slight discomfort. **Conclusion:** Present pilot study concluded that MTA Putty and MTA Gel exhibited overall best results followed by Biodentin and Theracal LC.

Reg no:284

Name: Dr. NAMRATA JUGALKISHOR MANTRI

Institution: RUNGTA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CHHATTISGARH

Title: Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Mother toward the Children's Oral Health: A Cross-Sectional Questionnaire Survey.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Good oral health is important for the overall health and well-being of a child and is one of the building blocks for a disease-free life. The oral health related knowledge, attitude, and practices shown by preschool children determine their oral health status in the future. Parent/caregiver plays a major role in a child's life, so their knowledge and attitude about oral health will have a great impact on the child's oral health. Objective: The objective is to assess the knowledge, attitude, and practices of mother accompanying the child in outpatient Department of Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry, Rungta College of Dental Sciences and Research, Bhilai towards their child's oral health. Also to evaluate the correlation between age and education of the mothers with oral health related knowledge. Materials and methods: Two hundred and forty-six mothers of children aged 6-12 years with no systemic condition/pathology to be included in the study. A comprehensive questionnaire with apparent validity is designed covering questions regarding views of mothers for their children on oral health knowledge, caries prevention, and role of diet which will be distributed to their mothers. Further DMFT/dmft score of children would be determined to correlate the mother's attitude and impact of that on their child's oral health. Result: The data obtained will be subjected to appropriate statistical test for analysis using statistical package.

Reg no:634

Name: Dr. NAMRATA JAIN

Institution: HITKARINI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL JABALPUR

Title: To compare and evaluate efficacy of ozonated olive-oil on post-operative pain, haemostasis, healing following extraction in primary molar: A RCT

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND: - AIM: - To assess the efficacy of ozonated olive oil on post-operative extraction socket METHOD: - A prospective study conducted on 100 patients who required multiple extractions, were divided into two groups as follows- Group I- Ozonated olive oil (Case) Group II- Control The patients were followed up on the 3rd and 7th day postoperatively for evaluation of wound healing using Healing index of Landry, Turnbull and Howley. Pain was evaluated using Visual Analog Scale after 6 hours and 24 hours. Haemostasis was assessed using stop watch. All the data was recorded in prepared Performa. RESULT :- On assessment of pre-operative pain there was no significant difference for VAS scores between the groups at pre-operative time interval (MW = 4810.500, P >0.05). Post-operatively, VAS scores for pain in ozonated olive oil group was significantly lower than conventional group after 6 hours and 24 hours P

Reg no:389

Name: Dr. KHUSHBOO S SINGH

Institution: HITKARINI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL JABALPUR

Title: "A comparative evaluation of marginal leakage and shear bond strength of three different restorative materials: CentionN, RMGIC and Conventional GIC- An In-Vitro study."

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background:-Dental caries is one of the major oral health problems and approximately 30% of total caries experience occurs mainly in primary teeth. Dental restorative materials are crucial in replacing lost tooth structure. To choose the most reliable restorative material the clinician has to take in consideration of many factors like biological, optical, mechanical and manipulative properties. Objective:-To evaluate and compare the marginal leakage and shear bond strength of CentionN, RMGIC and conventional glass Ionomer cement (GIC). In class I restoration of pre-molars. Methods:- CentionN and RMGIC of light-curing using an adhesive and GCFuji IX are self-curing GICs. For evaluating microleakage, class I cavities were prepared on the occlusal surface of 30 premolars. The cavities were restored with one of the three restorative materials (n = 10). After restoration and thermocycling, the microleakage assessment was made under a stereomicroscope at 40x magnification following immersing of the teeth in 0.5% methylene blue dye and buccolingual sectioning. For evaluating dentin shear bond strength, the occlusal surface of the 30 premolars was ground flat, and cylinders of the three restorative materials (n = 10) were bonded to the occlusal surface according to manufacturers' instructions. Following 24-h storage at 100% humidity, the dentin shear bond strength was measured USING universal testing machine. Data were statistically analysed using Mann-Whitney and Scheffé tests (p = .05). Results:-CentionN displayed significantly less microleakage than did RMGIC and GCFuji IX. Dentin shear bond strength varied significantly between 0.4-5.85 MPa with CentionN showing the highest bond strength and GCFuji IX the lowest. Conclusion:-In this in-vitro evaluation, CentionN consistently performed better than the conventional GIC as well as RMGIC.

Reg no:244

Name: Dr. ANERI KAPADIA

Institution: AHMEDABAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: The Dermatoglyphic Link: A New Frontier in Dental Caries for Cleft Patients

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Cariology

Abstract: Background: Cleft lip and palate (CLP) are common congenital anomalies with various phenotypic expressions. Facial structures and the epidermal ridges of fingers and palms develop from the same embryonic tissues during fetal growth. Dental caries, affected by genetic and environmental factors, is a microbiological disease impacting teeth. Dermatoglyphics, the study of fingerprint

patterns, is also genetically determined. This study investigates the correlation between dermatoglyphic patterns and caries susceptibility in children with clefts. Objective: To identify and compare the different types of dermatoglyphic patterns associated with dental caries among cleft patients. Methodology: A total of 96 cleft patients were selected. Dental caries status was evaluated using the DMFT index with Group 1 = 5 score. While dermatoglyphic study was performed by recording impressions using stamp pad-ink method. Result: Prevalence of dental caries was highest among subjects with whorl pattern followed by Loop pattern whereas the subjects with Arch pattern shows lowest prevalence of dental caries in Cleft lip and palate patient & this result came out to be statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Dermatoglyphics can be used as a positive indicator of caries susceptibility in cleft lip and palate children and are useful as a prediction of future caries.

Reg no:273

Name: Dr. DR. BHUMIKA K. SAHU

Institution: RUNGTA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CHHATTISGARH

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Mobile Dental Application versus Kaleidoscope in Mitigating Paediatric Dental Anxiety undergoing Local Anaesthesia: A Randomized Clinical Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Purpose The global prevalence of dental anxiety and fear among children ranges from 3% to 53%. In paediatric dentistry, local anaesthesia is essential for effective pain management. However, despite its benefits in alleviating pain and discomfort, it often heightens dental fear and anxiety. This underscores the need for effective behavior management during children's dental treatments. Distraction techniques offer an economical, safe, and non-aversive solution. Among these, kaleidoscopes and mobile apps stand out as active distraction methods improving child behavior and reduce self-reported pain during procedures. Objectives 1. To compare the effectiveness of kaleidoscope and mobile dental app in alleviating paediatric dental anxiety. 2. To evaluate pain perception undergoing local anaesthesia administration in children aged 6 to 9 years. 3. To identify the most effective method which can be implemented chairside. Methods Forty-eight children aged 6 to 9 years will be randomly assigned to two groups undergoing local anaesthesia administration: Group 1 (kaleidoscope) and Group 2 (mobile app). The anxiety of the children will be evaluated using physiological measures with Pulse oximeter and Facial Image Scale will be used as a subjective measure at two different time frames: Pre and Post Operative. Subjective measures of pain will be assessed using the Wong-Baker Faces Pain Rating Scale. Result The data obtained will be subjected to appropriate statistical tests for analysis using the SPSS software.

Reg no:716

Name: Dr. DR EEMANA FAROOQ BHAT

Institution: NIMS DENTAL COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

Title: A Clinical Comparison of Epigallocatechin Gallate and Conventional Irrigants in Pediatric Pulpectomy Procedures- An In Vivo microbial study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Background Traditional irrigants like Normal Saline and 2% Chlorhexidine have been widely used for irrigation purpose, but recent studies suggest that alternative natural agents, such as Epigallocatechin Gallate (EGCG), may offer comparable or superior antimicrobial properties. **Aim** This study aimed to compare the efficacy of EGCG and conventional irrigants (Normal Saline and chlorhexidine) in the disinfection of root canals during pulpectomy of primary teeth. **Method** In this randomized controlled in vivo trial, 60 primary molars according to inclusion & exclusion criteria will be divided into three groups: Group 1: Normal Saline ,Group 2: 2% Chlorhexidine and Group 3: EGCG . This study will be conducted in Department of Pediatrics & Preventive Dentistry , NIMS University. For this study EGCG will be extracted from dried tea leaves by the process of Maceration , Solvent Addition , Extraction Process and filtration. Group 1 will receive Normal Saline, Group 2 will receive 2 % Chlorhexidine and Group 3 will receive EGCG as an irrigant during the procedure of pulpectomy in primary molars. The efficacy of root canal disinfection will be evaluated based on microbial load reduction before & after irrigation. **Results** Data collected after completion of the study will be statistically analysed and result will be tabulated. **Conclusion** EGCG has shown promising biocompatibility and anti-inflammatory properties with no adverse clinical outcomes. EGCG could be a viable alternative to conventional irrigants for pulpectomy in primary teeth. **Keyword** Epigallocatechin Gallate (EGCG) , Chlorhexidine , Normal Saline , Pulpectomy

Reg no:564

Name: Dr. KHUSHBU PIYUSH SONI

Institution: NIMS DENTAL COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

Title: An in vivo comparative study to Reduce Dental Anxiety using Binaural Beats and ASMR Techniques in Children

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background Binaural beats (a form of sound therapy where two slightly different frequencies are played in each ear to induce a perceived third tone) and ASMR (Autonomous Sensory Meridian Response, involving soft, soothing sounds or whispers) are two auditory techniques that have shown promise in alleviating stress and anxiety. However, limited research exists comparing their effectiveness in managing dental anxiety in children. **Aim** This study aimed to compare the efficacy of binaural beats and ASMR techniques in reducing dental anxiety among children undergoing routine dental procedures. **Method** In this randomized controlled trial, 90 children aged 6-12 years, will be randomly assigned to two groups: Group 1 Binaural beats and Group 2 ASMR , This study will be conducted in Department of Pediatric & Preventive Dentistry, NIMS Dental College . Dental anxiety levels will be assessed using the Modified Dental Anxiety Scale (MDAS) and physiological parameters will be assessed before and after subjected to sound therapy .The intervention groups will be subjected to listen to binaural beats or ASMR audio tracks via headphones during the treatment like scaling , Fluoride application , Pit & fissure sealant application.. **Results** Data collected after completion of the study will be statistically analysed and result will be tabulated. **Conclusion** The auditory interventions like Binaural beats & ASMR can be a viable, non-invasive tool

for managing dental anxiety in children, enhancing their dental experience and treatment outcomes.
Keywords Binaural beats , Autonomous Sensory Meridian Response (ASMR) , Modified Dental Anxiety Scale (MDAS)

Reg no:462

Name: Dr. AMRUTHA K

Institution: SRI RAJIV GANDHI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL
BANGALORE

Title: Knowledge, Attitude and Perception of Parents Regarding Teething

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Purpose: To investigate parental knowledge, attitude and perception towards infant teething. Objective: To assess the level of parental knowledge, attitude and perception on infant teething process among parents of children aged 6 months to 3 years. Materials and methods: A cross-sectional survey is being conducted at the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry, Sri Rajiv Gandhi College of Dental Science & Hospital, Bengaluru, Karnataka. A pre-validated questionnaire was administered to 108 parents of children aged 6 months to 3 years visiting as outpatients. Questionnaire comprised of sociodemographic details and close ended questions assessing the knowledge, attitude and perception about the teething process. Descriptive statistics will be applied. p value

Reg no:670

Name: Dr. SANKET SANGER

Institution: SRI RAJIV GANDHI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL
BANGALORE

Title: Comparative evaluation of antimicrobial efficacy of prebiotic and probiotic toothpastes against *Candida albicans*: an in vitro study

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND Worldwide, dental caries is recognized as a multi-factorial disease. *Candida albicans* are associated with active carious lesions and is the most common yeast isolated from the oral cavity. Effective antimicrobial agents are used in toothpaste to produce an inhibitory action on plaque formation and candida colonization. Since their discovery, there has been an increased public interest in probiotic and prebiotic toothpastes. OBJECTIVE To evaluate and compare the antimicrobial efficacy of probiotic (Purexa) and prebiotic (Revitin) toothpaste against *Candida albicans*. METHODS *Candida albicans* (MTCC 3958) were inoculated respectively in 30mL of sterilized Luria Bertani (LB) broth flasks and incubated at 37°C for 24h. In each plate, 4 wells measuring 0.6cm were made using the borer. A volume of 50µL of 100% and 50% concentration of the test samples were placed on the surface of LB agar media and then the plates were incubated at 37°C for 24 hours and the zones of inhibition were measured and compared with positive and

negative controls. RESULTS The mean values of zone of inhibition (in mm) observed were 15.00 ± 0.000 , 11.33 ± 0.577 , 21.33 ± 0.577 , 20.33 ± 0.577 , and 12.08 ± 0.515 for probiotic, prebiotic, fluoridated, non-fluoridated, and chlorhexidine paste at 100% concentration respectively, and 15.00 ± 0.000 , 11.67 ± 0.577 , 21.33 ± 0.577 , 20.33 ± 0.577 , and 12.08 ± 0.515 for probiotic, prebiotic, fluoridated, non-fluoridated, and chlorhexidine paste at 50% concentration respectively. CONCLUSION The probiotic toothpaste exhibited better antimicrobial efficacy than prebiotic toothpaste at both 100% and 50% concentrations.

Reg no:252

Name: Dr. JYOTI SHUKLA

Institution: RKDF DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Childhood Dental Caries and Childhood Obesity- Different Problems With Overlapping Causes- An Exploratory Study From South Bhopal School

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background: The rising prevalence of dental caries and obesity among children poses a significant health challenge globally and unhealthy dietary habits was found linked to both. This study explores the associations between dietary habits, the development of dental caries, and overweight/obesity in school-going children, emphasizing the role of oral hygiene practices in South Bhopal, India. Objectives: \bullet Identify patterns of dental caries and obesity rates in children based on age, gender, and socio-economic background. \bullet Analyze the dietary intake of children and correlate specific dietary habits, such as sugar consumption and meal frequency, with the incidence of dental caries and overweight/obesity. \bullet Examine the influence of regular oral hygiene practices on the prevalence of dental caries in children with high and low dietary risk factors. Methods- \bullet A cross-sectional study was conducted among school children from south Bhopal of aged 7-9 years, selected through a multi-stage random sampling from various schools. \bullet Data collection included a structured questionnaire addressing dietary habits, oral hygiene practices, and physical activity levels. \bullet Dental examinations were conducted to assess caries prevalence, while anthropometric measurements (BMI) were used to evaluate weight status. Results: Analysis revealed a positive correlation between frequent intake of sugary snacks and beverages with increased dental caries and higher BMI. Children with poor oral hygiene practices showed a higher prevalence of caries, independent of dietary habits. Conclusion: Unhealthy dietary habits are significantly associated with both increased dental caries and overweight/obesity among children in South Bhopal.

Reg no:253

Name: Dr. ADITI MISHRA

Institution: RKDF DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Influence Of Gender And Oral Health Knowledge On DMFT/deft Index :A Cross-Sectional Study Among School Children From South Bhopal.

Category: For Original Research

Sub-category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background- The perception of practicing good oral hygiene measures is the major factor along with the knowledge of school going children about the oral health. So, the impact of these factors on DMFT/deft index need to be studied and also finding out gender difference in scores. **Objective-** “ To assess the perception of practicing good oral hygiene measures & oral health knowledge among school children of South Bhopal in age group of 07 to 09 years. “ To evaluate the oral health status using DMFT/deft index of school children of South Bhopal in age group 07 to 09 years. “ To identify the association between perception of oral hygiene measures & oral health knowledge on DMFT/deft index of school going children of South Bhopal of 07 to 09 years. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among school children of South Bhopal . Schools were randomly selected from the urban and semi-urban areas in the district. Data were collected for perception on oral hygiene measures & oral health knowledge. The oral screening was done for DMFT/deft index. **Results:** Total decayed score was higher among those who did not have knowledge that fluoride prevents decay compared to those who had knowledge about it. Females have higher DMFT/deft score than males. **Conclusion** “ The female students have lower level of oral health knowledge attributed to higher DMFT index. Regular brushing, use of fluoridated paste, tongue cleaning and care of gum diseases are recommended in schools.

STUDENT MEMEBERS POSTER PRESENTATION

Reg No: 1071

Name: Dr. VINIKA RATHI

Institution: KD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSIPTAL

Title: Advancements In Pulpotomy Medicaments In Primary Teeth

Category: For Systematic Reviews/ Meta-Analysis

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Pulpotomy, a vital procedure for maintaining pulp vitality in primary teeth, has evolved significantly with the development of advanced medicaments that emphasize safety, efficacy, and biological compatibility. Bioceramics are a benchmark material due to their ability to stimulate dentin bridge formation and maintain high clinical success rates. Similarly, bioactive glass (BAG) and nano- hydroxyapatite (NHA) offer biocompatibility and reparative potential, reducing inflammatory responses while encouraging dentin regeneration. Emerging herbal options like Nigella Sativa oil and Ankaferd Blood Stopper (ABS) show promise in leveraging natural anti-inflammatory and hemostatic properties. These agents provide innovative, patient-friendly solutions for pulpal healing. Additionally, regenerative therapies, such as platelet-rich plasma (PRP) and calcium phosphate cements (CPC), are gaining attention for their ability to deliver growth factors and support hard tissue regeneration. These advancements mark a transition from traditional medicaments like formocresol, known for its cytotoxicity, to biologically favorable alternatives. While initial results are promising, further long-term studies are necessary to validate their use in clinical practice. The evolution of pulpotomy medicaments reflects a commitment to improving outcomes for pediatric patients, balancing innovation with safety and clinical effectiveness.

Reg No: 1194

Name: Dr. NARESHVIKRAMAN V

Institution: MADHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL CHENNAI

Title: Knowledge, Awareness and Practice of Dental Postgraduate students on use of various antibiotics and analgesics in Pediatric dental patients

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Pharmacology in dentistry

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Antibiotics treat bacterial infections while analgesics manage symptoms by relieving pain. It is essential to prescribe antibiotics and analgesics effectively to attain maximum benefits to induce minimal harm to patients particularly Children. Awareness and knowledge with regards to prescribing with analgesics and antibiotics is crucial for every practicing dentist to help attain better prognosis of the tooth being treated. Likewise, a properly titrated dose of prescribed drug may help avoid/reduce its adverse effects. Postgraduation in dentistry is a pivotal time period to learn benefits and side effects of prescribing drugs. **AIM & OBJECTIVES:** This study aims to evaluate the level of knowledge, awareness, and practice of postgraduate students among all specialties across the country regarding the use of antibiotics and analgesics for children. It also assesses their knowledge of drug interactions, targeted drug delivery systems, and the role of facultative anaerobes in infections. The ultimate goal is to provide insights for developing training programs to promote the safe and effective use of medications. **MATERIALS & METHODS:** An online questionnaire survey was designed to evaluate knowledge, awareness and practice of antibiotic and analgesic usage among postgraduate students. A structured questionnaire comprising of 20 questions was distributed

through various social media platforms. Data will be analysed using descriptive statistics.
RESULTS: Awaiting. CONCLUSION: Awaiting.

Reg No: 1048

Name: Dr. DIPANJANA MONDAL

Institution: DR. R. AHMED DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KOLKATTA

Title: Breath Of Harm: The Association Between Second-hand Smoke And Early Childhood Caries.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Early Childhood Caries(ECC) remains a significant public health challenge, disproportionately affecting young children worldwide. While dietary and hygiene factors are well-recognized contributors, the role of Second-hand smoke(SHS) exposure has emerged as a critical but underexplored risk factor. Second-hand smoke(SHS) is a mixture of smoke from cigarette's burning end and exhaled smoke. This study investigates the intricate relationship between SHS and ECC in exposed and unexposed children, shining a spotlight on the need for heightened parental awareness and action to eliminate SHS exposure, protecting not only young lungs but also young smiles from preventable harm. **OBJECTIVE:** To determine the association between exposure to second-hand smoke and the prevalence of early childhood caries in children aged 0-6 years. To also analyze the influence of oral hygiene practices, dietary habits, socioeconomic factors (parental education, income level) on the correlation between SHS and ECC. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** The design of this study was observational and targeted children between 0-6 years to see if there is a positive correlation between SHS and ECC and to further explore with large sample size. The study was conducted at DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRIC AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY, Dr. R. Ahmed Dental College and Hospital, Kolkata. Tools used in the study were self -reported questionnaires filled by the parents of the participants to obtain the data. Questionnaires included sections related to demographic part and smoking characteristics. Participants were divided into passive exposed(PE) and unexposed(UE) group based on exposure parameters. **RESULTS:** Awaited. **CONCLUSION:** Awaited.

Reg No:533

Name: Dr. NIVEDITHA R

Institution: SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Comparative evaluation of commercially available nutritional drinks on surface micro-hardness and demineralisation of primary teeth - an in-vitro study

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Nutritional have gained widespread popularity due to their perceived health benefits providing overall nutritional intake, despite this, there is a growing concern regarding the potential adverse effects of these drinks on dental health of young children. **OBJECTIVE :** To evaluate and compare surface demineralisation and micro-hardness of enamel surface in primary teeth after exposure to different milk based beverages. **METHODS:** 32 caries-free primary teeth were selected and divided into four groups based on

immersion beverage used , namely Junior Horlicks , Pediasure , Slurp Farm - Millet Vanilla and Manna Health Mix. Each group consisted of 8 teeth which were used as both control and test and were subjected to two immersion cycles per day, each lasting 5 minutes for a total period of 7 days , following which the samples were subjected to Micro hardness, SEM and EDAX analysis. RESULTS : Based on EDAX analysis, Group I (Junior Horlicks) and Group III (Slurp Farm) showed loss of elemental calcium ions from enamel surface whereas Group II and Group IV retained calcium ions better than control surface. Despite this, there was no statistical difference in micro-hardness of enamel surface between the groups. CONCLUSION : Children friendly commercially available beverages are known for their high acidity and sugar content. Owing to the fact, Group I and Group III has been identified to cause enamel demineralisation whereas the same does not hold true for Group II and Group IV. However, long term effects of these groups is yet to be researched.

Reg No:732

Name: Dr. AWALWAR JYOTI SUBHASH

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES DAVANGERE

Title: Green dentistry for little smiles: Sustainable practices in pediatric care

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: “Green dentistry for little smiles: Sustainable practices in pediatric care”
ABSTRACT Green dentistry, also known as environmentally sustainable dentistry, is an emerging field that emphasizes eco-friendly practices aimed at reducing the environmental impact of dental care while maintaining high-quality patient outcomes. In pediatric dentistry, green dentistry is of particular importance due to the long-term exposure children have to dental treatments and the need to ensure their health and the sustainability of the environment. This approach integrates various strategies, such as the use of non-toxic, biodegradable materials, energy-efficient equipment, and waste reduction practices, with a focus on minimizing harmful chemicals and pollutants. Additionally, it advocates for a holistic approach to pediatric care by emphasizing preventive measures, such as fluoride varnishes and silver diamine fluoride (SDF), which reduce the need for invasive treatments. This abstract explores the key principles of green dentistry in pediatric settings, highlighting its relevance in promoting both environmental and child health. The integration of green dentistry practices not only benefits the planet but also offers an opportunity to educate young patients and their families on the importance of sustainability, ultimately contributing to the creation of a healthier future for both individuals and communities.

Reg No: 1398

Name: Dr. VIGNESWARAN S

Institution: PRIYADHARSHINI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: GREEN LIGHT ON ASD : NOT A RED LIGHT ANYMORE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are frequently afflicted with sensory processing difficulties, which often impact their ability to cooperate with dental treatment

where they experience pain, sensitivity and experience sensory modulating disturbances. Light therapy has been used to treat a variety of medical conditions, including depression and sleep disturbances in paediatric .In particular, green light exposure has been shown to improve pain and quality of life in patients with fibromyalgia, chronic migraine, reduce anxiety and pain during peripheral intravenous cannulation. Green light has been shown to alter serotonin level, stimulate the endogenous opioid system, and sensoryaversive characteristics of a standard dental environment. There are evidence towards reduced uncooperative behavior where they showed less anxiety when receiving a dental prophylaxis in green light. There is lower pain intensity after receiving a dental prophylaxis in the green light condition. Furthermore, dental treatment may become safer for children if there is a reduction in the use of general anesthesia, which is used more frequently when children are not cooperative for dental treatment. Additionally, the need for restraint during dental treatment may also be reduced if children exhibit more cooperative behavior. Electrodermal activity could feasibly be utilized in ASD patient to analyse their anxiety level. Thus concluding that use of green light exposure during dental treatment is a potential technique to increase successful outcomes in the patient with ASD.

Reg No: 1079

Name: Dr. N SUSHANTH BILLAVA

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
KARNATAKA

Title: BRIGHT SMILES CALM MINDS - AUTISM FRIENDLY DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BRIGHT SMILES CALM MINDS - AUTISM FRIENDLY DENTISTRY Dental Anxiety is associated with general dental care, the anticipation of treatment, fear of the unknown, fear of pain and relationship with dental professionals in the dental office. Children with autism spectrum disorders experience motor, perceptual, language, sensory, cognitive, and behavioural impairments which can create difficulties in undertaking oral hygiene measures. In the regular dental setup, autistic children are sensitive and easily invoked to sensory stimuli. Conventional behaviour management techniques have not shown satisfactory outcomes. So , what is the solution ? SADE A sensory adapted dental environment (SADE) has been developed, based upon the Snoezelen environment [MULTISENSORY ENVIRONMENT], and may potentially be suitable in reducing dental anxiety and facilitating a calming effect in the dental clinic among children. SADE has been thoroughly studied in people with developmental disability . SADE uses a multisensory environment, a combination of mesmerising sound, good lighting, vibration, tactile sensation, and aroma. The aim of implementing these sensory adaptations is to regulate sensory responses and facilitate in the reduction of anxiety. Studies that have researched sensory adapted dental environments have shown significant improvement in cooperation and reduction in dental anxiety and associated behaviours for children with autism spectrum disorders. Take home message- So, it is responsibility of pediatric dentist to provide a environment which reduces patients fear and anxiety to provide better treatment outcomes by implementing SADE in patients with developmental disability like autism.

Reg No: 1415

Name: Dr. SREELEKHA S

Institution: INDIRA GANDHI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES PONDICHERRY

Title: 3D Printing in pediatric dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: 3D PRINTING IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY Digital technology, particularly artificial intelligence (AI) and 3D printing, has become essential in modern dental practice, revolutionizing procedures and patient care. In pediatric dentistry, these advancements have shown great promise, especially in managing the challenges posed by fearful and anxious young patients. 3D printing, known for its precision, accuracy, and less invasive nature, has gained significant traction, offering benefits such as reduced chair-side time, which is crucial in pediatric treatments. One key application is the creation of "Digital Space Maintainers" using CAD-CAM and biocompatible materials. These digitally fabricated devices offer advantages over traditional space maintainers, including high strength, smooth surfaces, quick production, and lightweight design, all while minimizing gingival trauma. Additionally, 3D printing is widely used to produce esthetic pediatric dental crowns, such as composite crowns, as alternatives to stainless-steel or zirconia crowns. Another area where digital technology excels is in the fabrication of obturators for patients with oronasal fistulas. Intraoral scanning and 3D printing have improved the precision and comfort of creating obturators, which were previously challenging to fabricate due to discomfort in impression-taking. These digital obturators are produced from highly accurate models obtained through advanced scanning techniques like intraoral scanning or CBCT, ensuring better fit and function for the patient. **Conclusion :** Thus 3D printing marks a significant advancement in the field by maximizing precision and minimizing patient discomfort, and provide a more patient-friendly approach, especially for pediatric patients.

Reg No: 1227

Name: Dr. SOWMIYA.M

Institution: KARPAGA VINAYAGA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES TAMIL NADU

Title: Avulsion-Fall and correct

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Avulsion or ex-articulation is a complete displacement of a tooth from its alveolar socket as a result of trauma. Avulsion of permanent teeth is seen in 0.5%–16% of all dental injuries. Causes of avulsion includes trauma from falls, sporting activities, bicycling, traffic accidents, and violence were the most common causes of dental injuries in children. Replantation Protocol includes maturity of the root – Open apex or closed Apex, Condition of the PDL Cells – Depends on the Storage medium and the Time out of the mouth (especially dry time). The PDL cells are most likely viable. The PDL cells may be viable but compromised. The PDL cells may not be viable. If the tooth has been replanted before the patients arrival at the clinic, PDL cells may be viable. If the tooth has been kept in a physiologic storage medium or osmolality balanced medium and/or stored dry, the extra oral dry time has been less than 60

minutes, PDL cells may be viable. Dry time longer than 60 minutes or other reasons suggesting non-viable cells. The prognosis for success of re-implantation attachment is greatly dependent on the extra-oral dry time to which the avulsed tooth is exposed and placement in a storage medium that is capable of maintaining the viability of the PDL cells. This e-poster explains about the protocols to follow after avulsion and its management to create awareness among people.

Reg No: 1402

Name: Dr. KISHOTHINI

Institution: PRIYADHARSHINI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: COCOACoAT - THE SWEET PROTECTION FOR YOUR TEETH

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: AIM: Our aim is to demonstrate the efficacy of newly developed non fluoride varnish (containing theobromine), in remineralizing initial caries. MATERIALS AND METHODS: In our experiment, 40 deciduous enamel samples were randomly allocated into two groups of 20 samples each as: Group 1: theobromine + calcium + phosphate and Group 2: Casein Phosphopeptide-Amorphous Calcium Phosphate + Fluoride (MI Varnish™ GC). To produce an artificial carious lesion in the enamel, the samples were kept in a demineralizing solution for 72 hours. Samples underwent pH cycling for 6 days in order to induce remineralization. The means of the three measurements were compared, and the percentage of Surface Microhardness Recovery (SMHR%) was calculated. Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) was used for qualitative assessment of surface changes. RESULTS: Group 1 had the highest SMHR% value than Group 2. The One-way ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) showed significant differences in the SMHR% values among the groups after six days of cycling ($p < 0.001$) CONCLUSION: Theobromine showed remineralization potential comparable to CPP-ACP + fluoride in acceptable statistical measurements. Thus, it could be used as a potentially effective preventive measure for pediatric patients.

Reg No: 1404

Name: Dr. TAMEEM MOHAMMED

Institution: ARMY COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES SECUNDERABAD

Title: Integrating AI into Pediatric Dentistry: Redefining Treatment and Outcomes

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a technology that enables machines to mimic human intelligence, analysing data and making decisions. Artificial intelligence (AI) is reshaping pediatric dentistry by integrating advanced technologies into diagnosis, treatment, and patient care. AI-powered diagnostic tools analyse dental images to identify issues like cavities, malalignments, and gum diseases, dental anomalies with greater precision. This early detection helps dentists intervene promptly, preventing complications. Treatment planning has also improved with AI, as algorithms analyse patient data to create personalized care plans tailored to individual needs. Predictive analytics further enhance care by forecasting long-term dental outcomes, enabling proactive measures to maintain oral health. AI enhances the patient

experience, especially for children, by offering interactive tools like virtual reality and Augmented reality. These innovations reduce anxiety and make dental visits more engaging. However, challenges include high implementation costs, potential technical issues, data privacy concerns, and ethical considerations in decision-making. While AI offers significant advancements in care quality and efficiency, addressing these challenges is essential to fully realize its potential in pediatric dental practices. Reviewed AI tools: Image-Based Automatic Disease Detection, Diagnosis-Support Systems, Image Segmentation, Robotic Assistance, Machine Learning (ML), Deep Learning (DL). By combining technology with compassionate care, AI is transforming pediatric dentistry, ensuring better outcomes, improved efficiency, and a more comfortable experience for young patients.

Reg No: 1389

Name: Dr. SANDESHA NAGARAJU BONIGA

Institution: INDIRA GANDHI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES PONDICHERRY

Title: Sensory Adapting Rooms for Autistic Children

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Sensory Adapting Rooms for Autistic Children Fear of dentists is a common and a potentially distressing problem especially in the children. Autistic children are of a great concern in pediatric dentistry because of the difficulty of managing their oral health-related problems. In children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), there is a frequent encounter of increased levels of anxiety displaying resistant behaviours during dental examinations and treatments which negatively impact their oral health maintenance. One of the environmental factors that can cause anxiety prior to dental treatment includes the waiting room experience. These factors can induce a negative behaviour in these children thereby resisting dental evaluation and the treatment. Sensory adapting rooms provide a calm environment giving these children their own space and time prior to their dental treatments which can have a positive impact on their behaviour. This change in behaviour can help a pedodontist in maintaining and treating their oral-health related problems. Therefore, sensory adapting room is a novel non-pharmacologic technique which can be used by a pediatric dentist to reduce preoperative anxiety and increase postoperative outcome in autistic children.

Reg No: 1043

Name: Dr. HARINI T

Institution: MADHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL CHENNAI

Title: Unveiling the mystery of black stains

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: UNVEILING THE MYSTERY OF BLACK STAINS Black stain is a type of extrinsic staining seen in the primary dentition of children. They are clinically seen in the cervical third of the tooth and can extend along the gingival margin. The causative factors involved in the formation of these type of stains has not been clearly reported. Literature had stated the presence of microflora of various organisms with *Actinomyces* species being the more predominant one. As these stains have a darker appearance, it usually becomes a parental concern due to its unesthetic appearance. Some studies have shown possible etiological factors

regarding black stain formation which is frequently associated with external discolouration due to intake of tea or coffee, poor oral hygiene or intake of diet rich in iron. They are also associated with some intrinsic discolouration factors like long term intake of medication for any systemic illness. Interestingly, there are some studies which speaks about black stains and dental caries suggesting its presence associated with lower caries experience. There are different treatment options such as Ultrasonic scaling, prophylactic paste usage for removal of these stains. Since the rate of recurrence of these black stains are high, it is important to maintain proper diet and proper oral hygiene maintenance. These black stains are a common finding, yet they often go unnoticed due to a lack of awareness among the Indian population.

Reg No: 373

Name: Dr. SHREEDEVI

Institution: P.M.N.M. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BAGALKOT

Title: From 'Defect' to 'Perfect': Stem Cells Solutions for Cleft Palate Repair

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Cleft palate is a common congenital deformity characterized by malunion of developing palatal shelves, often requiring closure for optimal functional and aesthetic outcomes. Traditional approaches, such as bone grafting, are associated with limitations including donor site morbidity and limited availability of autologous bone. Stem cell-based therapies have emerged as a promising alternative, offering innovative solutions for bone regeneration in cleft palate cases. This poster explores the potential of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) derived from sources such as bone marrow, adipose tissue, and dental pulp in promoting osteogenesis. MSCs exhibit the capacity to differentiate into osteoblasts, contributing to the formation of new bone tissue. Advances in tissue engineering, including the use of biomimetic scaffolds and growth factors like BMP-2, further enhance the regenerative capabilities of stem cells. Pre-clinical and clinical studies have demonstrated successful outcomes in bone defect repair using stem cell-based therapies, with improved bone density, structural integrity, and reduced healing time. Additionally, these approaches minimize complications that are associated with traditional techniques. Thus, the potential of stem cells in revolutionizing the treatment of cleft palate cases, offers a pathway to more effective, minimally invasive, and patient-specific therapeutic solutions.

Reg No: 373

Name: Dr. VAISHNAVI KRISHNAMURTI HOLALKERE

Institution: P.M.N.M. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BAGALKOT

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Abstract: Cleft palate is a common congenital deformity characterized by malunion of developing palatal shelves, often requiring closure for optimal functional and aesthetic outcomes. Traditional approaches, such as bone grafting, are associated with limitations including donor site morbidity and limited availability of autologous bone. Stem cell-based

therapies have emerged as a promising alternative, offering innovative solutions for bone regeneration in cleft palate cases. This poster explores the potential of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) derived from sources such as bone marrow, adipose tissue, and dental pulp in promoting osteogenesis. MSCs exhibit the capacity to differentiate into osteoblasts, contributing to the formation of new bone tissue. Advances in tissue engineering, including the use of biomimetic scaffolds and growth factors like BMP-2, further enhance the regenerative capabilities of stem cells. Pre-clinical and clinical studies have demonstrated successful outcomes in bone defect repair using stem cell-based therapies, with improved bone density, structural integrity, and reduced healing time. Additionally, these approaches minimize complications that are associated with traditional techniques. Thus, the potential of stem cells in revolutionizing the treatment of cleft palate cases, offers a pathway to more effective, minimally invasive, and patient-specific therapeutic solutions.

Reg No: 369

Name: Dr. VAISHNAVI KRISHNAMURTI HOLALKERE

Institution: P.M.N.M. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BAGALKOT

Title: Sweet teeth, Bitter consequences: Oral impacts of Juvenile Diabetes in Tiny smiles

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Juvenile Diabetes, also known as type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM), Insulin dependent diabetes. It is a chronic autoimmune condition characterized by the destruction of Pancreatic beta cells, leading to Insulin deficiency. This condition primarily affects Children and Adolescents, requiring lifelong management to control Blood glucose levels. Beyond systemic effects, Juvenile Diabetes has significant implications for Oral health, particularly in paediatric patients. Oral manifestations associated with Juvenile Diabetes include increased susceptibility to Dental caries, Periodontal disease, Delayed wound healing, Xerostomia, and Fungal infections such as Candidiasis. Furthermore, Diabetes can influence the Eruption and Development of teeth, with studies suggesting delayed eruption patterns in children with poorly controlled Blood sugar levels. In Paediatric dentistry, managing Oral health in children with Juvenile Diabetes requires a multidisciplinary approach which includes early diagnosis, preventive care, and the management of these oral complications. Emphasis is placed on individualized oral hygiene practices, dietary counselling, and use of minimally invasive techniques to prevent dental decay and periodontal issues. Close collaboration between dental professionals, endocrinologists and caregivers is essential to ensure optimal systemic and oral health outcomes for these patients. This highlights the bidirectional relationship between juvenile diabetes and oral health in paediatric patients, emphasizing the importance of early intervention, education, and comprehensive care in paediatric dental practice.

Reg No: 1383

Name: Dr. NABIHA MAHMOUD

Institution: GDCRI BANGALORE

Title: From Cells to Smiles: Transforming Pediatric Dentistry with Bioprinting

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Bioprinting, a cutting-edge technology in regenerative medicine, is transforming pediatric dentistry by enabling the fabrication of bioengineered tissues and structures tailored to the unique needs of children. This approach offers innovative solutions for tooth regeneration, providing alternatives for premature tooth loss due to trauma or decay. It facilitates pulp-dentin complex regeneration, preserving the function and structure of severely damaged teeth, and supports the treatment of congenital anomalies such as cleft palate and enamel hypoplasia. Bioprinting also plays a critical role in periodontal tissue regeneration, orthodontic scaffolds for guided tooth and jaw growth, and enamel-like materials for minimally invasive caries management. Additionally, bioengineered models enhance education and research by enabling better understanding and testing of pediatric dental treatments. Despite challenges such as cost, ethical considerations, and safety concerns, ongoing advancements in biomaterials and stem cell technology promise to address these limitations. Bioprinting's ability to deliver highly personalized, minimally invasive, and effective solutions positions it as a transformative tool in pediatric dentistry, redefining treatment paradigms and improving long-term outcomes for young patients.

Reg No: 1181

Name: Dr. VIGNESH.S

Institution: MADHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL CHENNAI

Title: Knowledge, Awareness and Practice of Dental Postgraduate students on use of various antibiotics and analgesics in Pediatric dental patients

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Antibiotics treat bacterial infections while analgesics manage symptoms by relieving pain. It is essential to prescribe antibiotics and analgesics effectively to attain maximum benefits to induce minimal harm to patients particularly Children. Awareness and knowledge with regards to prescribing with analgesics and antibiotics is crucial for every practicing dentist to help attain better prognosis of the tooth being treated. Likewise, a properly titrated dose of prescribed drug may help avoid/reduce its adverse effects. Postgraduation in dentistry is a pivotal time period to learn benefits and side effects of prescribing drugs. **AIM & OBJECTIVES:** This study aims to evaluate the level of knowledge, awareness, and practice of postgraduate students among all specialities across the country regarding the use of antibiotics and analgesics for children. It also assesses their knowledge of drug interactions, targeted drug delivery systems, and the role of facultative anaerobes in infections. The ultimate goal is to provide insights for developing training programs to promote the safe and effective use of medications. **MATERIALS & METHODS:** An online questionnaire survey was designed to evaluate knowledge, awareness and practice of antibiotic and analgesic usage among postgraduate students. A structured questionnaire comprising of 20 questions was distributed through various social media platforms. Data will be analysed using descriptive statistics. **RESULTS:** Awaiting. **CONCLUSION:** Awaiting.

Reg No: 975

Name: Dr. SHINDE ANUSHKA JITENDRA

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY INDORE

Title: Augmented reality - a behaviour boost

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: AUGMENTED REALITY-A BEHAVIOR BOOST Dental anxiety is defined as a cognitive-emotional response to a stimulus or an experience associated with dental treatment. It leads to the rejection and avoidance of dental procedures, also impact children's overall growth and development. Augmented Reality (AR) may be an effective and relevant tool for diverting patient's attention away from clinical procedures. AR is composed of simulation, association of virtual reality with physical materials, instruments, feedback to train child and verify their acquired knowledge on specific subjects. It mainly aims to improve the clinical practice in the field of dentistry as the clinical information that is generated can be directly visualized on the patient. In contrast to virtual reality, augmented reality (AR) adds virtual elements to the physical world by allowing the user to interact with an integral image of the patient's teeth and anatomical structures in a 3D environment that is registered using basic imaging techniques. Primary use of AR in pediatric dentistry comprises reality, allows effective education and communication between child and dentist through the use of video, pictures and three dimensional models. AR can be implemented to overcome dental phobia. There will be a game that allows the kids to practice the toothbrushing technique in a virtual setting. This game is designed to help kids oral health by correcting technique and teaching the user the proper brushing technique if mistakes are detected. This approach is simple to monitor using Microsoft's motion control ludic interface. **Aim:** Use of AR on oral hygiene practice

Reg No: 1020

Name: Dr. RANJITA GOLIYA

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY INDORE

Title: Innovations in pediatric dentistry exploring the potential of 4D printing

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Innovations in Pediatric Dentistry: Exploring the Potential of 4D Printing The integration of time as a fourth dimension in 4D printing technology has introduced dynamic capabilities to traditional 3D printing, presenting significant potential in pediatric dentistry. This advancement enables the creation of adaptive dental materials and devices tailored to the unique and evolving oral structures of children. In pediatric orthodontics, for example, 4D-printed appliances can self-adjust in response to the growth and development of a child's dentition, applying controlled forces to guide teeth into proper alignment without the need for frequent manual adjustments. Similarly, 4D-printed space maintainers can adapt to the changing dimensions of the oral cavity, ensuring effective preservation of space for permanent teeth following premature loss of primary teeth. Additionally, the development of self-healing restorative materials that respond to stimuli such as temperature or pH changes holds promise for extending the longevity of dental restorations in children, who are prone to higher rates of restoration failure due to dietary habits and oral hygiene challenges. Despite these promising applications, challenges remain, including the need for biocompatible materials suitable for

pediatric patients, precise control over material transformations, and the integration of 4D printing into existing pediatric dental workflows. Ongoing research and technological advancements are essential to address these challenges and fully realize the potential of 4D printing in pediatric dentistry. This presentation aims to provide an overview of current developments in 4D printing within the pediatric dental field.

Reg No: 978

Name: Dr. RUTUJA VIBHUTE

Institution: GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY INDORE

Title: Trick the Brain; Ease the Pain!

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Trick The Brain; Ease The Pain! Dental anxiety in children is a pervasive and deeply concerning issue that can cast a long shadow over their dental experiences, leading to heightened fear, distress, and avoidance of necessary dental care. This anxiety is often triggered by a combination of factors. If left unaddressed, these fears can snowball, leading to significant oral health deterioration and a cycle of increasing anxiety. Thankfully, there are numerous innovative and compassionate strategies to help alleviate these overwhelming fears. A new novel behavior-shaping technique which actually turns dental visits into magical moments is by Thaumaturgy, a term historically associated with miraculous or magical acts, is reimagined in this context as the practice of employing imaginative, child-centered strategies to transform routine dental procedures into engaging and enjoyable experiences. This approach also fosters trust, ensuring positive long-term attitudes toward oral health. Magic tricks directly works on the right hemisphere of the brain, which is attributed to non-verbal skills, such as art, music, emotions and most importantly imagination. Dental Thaumaturgy can be used as distractive, comforting, educational and emotional purpose. It includes few pediaTRICKS such as Thumb and light trick, book trick, item trick and Clown therapy. Clown therapy is an innovative approach which employs trained clowns who use tricks, humor, play to create calming environment. Hence, by employing distraction techniques and playful environments, pediatric dentists can create a sense of wonder that captures the imagination of children while promoting optimal oral health, where magic meets science.

Reg No: 1041

Name: Dr. ANGAM VENKATA LAKSHMI PRIYANKA

Institution: MADHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL CHENNAI

Title: unveiling the mystery of Black Stains

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: UNVEILING THE MYSTERY OF BLACK STAINS Black stain is a type of extrinsic staining seen in the primary dentition of children. They are clinically seen in the cervical third of the tooth and can extend along the gingival margin. The causative factors involved in the formation of these type of stains has not been clearly reported. Literature had stated the presence of microflora of various organisms with Actinomyces species being the more predominant one. As these stains have a darker appearance, it usually becomes a parental concern due to its unesthetic appearance. Some studies have shown possible etiological factors regarding black stain formation which is frequently associated with external discoloration due to intake of tea or coffee, poor oral hygiene or intake of diet rich in iron. They are also associated with some intrinsic discoloration factors like long term intake of medication for any

systemic illness. Interestingly, there are some studies which speaks about black stains and dental caries suggesting its presence associated with lower caries experience. There are different treatment options such as Ultrasonic scaling, prophylactic paste usage for removal of these stains. Since the rate of recurrence of these black stains are high, it is important to maintain proper diet and proper oral hygiene maintenance. These black stains are a common finding, yet they often go unnoticed due to a lack of awareness among the Indian population.

Reg No: 900

Name: Dr. ADITEE GORE

Institution: PADMASHREE DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title: Green Solutions: Unlocking the Potential of Phytomedicine

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: Caries is a multi-factorial disease of which bacteria are a major contributing factor involving a number of genus and strains. Multiple aerobic and anaerobic, facultative, obligatory bacteria contribute to root canal infections against which antibiotics are being used in the form of intracanal medicaments. For millennia, plants have long been seen as a source of remedies for their therapeutic properties. Traditional remedies availed from neem (*azadirachta indica*) and *sphilanthes acmella* (paracress) are revered for their medicinal benefits. This study has been designed with the objective of testing the potential of natural and conventional intracanal medicaments against common root canal pathogens. The aim is to identify the commonly seen bacteria, present in root canals of deciduous teeth and to compare the antibacterial efficacy of Neem and Paracress with conventional intracanal medicaments. Infected root canal material was collected and identification of bacteria was done. Antibacterial efficacy of two herbal and two conventional intracanal medicaments was tested on the bacteria identified in the presence of two control agents with the help of microbiological testing. Zones of inhibition were assessed and tabulated.

Reg No: 548

Name: Dr. NEHA DAREKAR

Institution: PADMASHREE DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title: CROWNING MOMENTS FOR LITTLE TOOTH

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: CROWNING MOMENTS FOR LITTLE TOOTH INTRODUCTION: Restorative dental materials play a vital role in ensuring long-lasting, functional, and aesthetically pleasing outcomes for patients, particularly in pediatric care. Traditional options like Stainless steel crowns are widely used but often face challenges related to fit and customization, which can affect treatment success. Recent advancements in dental technology have introduced new manufacturing techniques that promise to offer enhanced precision and better adaptability to individual patient needs. These innovative methods allow for the creation of more customized restorations, addressing issues such as fit, comfort, and durability. This study aims to investigate the performance of these modern restorations, focusing on their marginal fit and



internal adaptation, which are critical factors in preventing complications and ensuring the longevity of dental restorations. Digital measurement tools are utilized to assess and compare the effectiveness of these approaches. OBJECTIVE: Comparison of Direct Metal Laser Sintering and Preformed Stainless Steel Crown for Marginal Fit and Internal Adaptation in Extracted Primary Molars. METHOD: In this in-vitro study 24 Extracted Primary molars are allocated in two groups using randomization. GROUP A: Traditional preformed SSC GROUP B: CAD-CAM fabricated DMLS crown SSC preparation and placement will be done following standard protocol. All 24 samples will be evaluated for marginal fit and internal adaption employing stereomicroscope in microns at pre-determined reference point. RESULTS: Data obtained will be subjected to statistical analysis.

Reg No: 931

Name: Dr. GUJJALA RAMYESWARI

Institution: YENEPLOYA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MANGALORE

Title: Breathe well, Sleep well

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: The aim is to promote awareness about impact of yogic breathing exercise on Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) in children and adolescents. The objective is to cause awareness on impact of yogic breathing exercise with routine treatment modalities on Apnea Hypopnea Index (AHI) and other parameters among those with sleep apnea syndrome. The researchers found that this practice significantly improved respiratory parameters, especially in individuals with mild to normal AHI. Yogic breathing exercise offers clinical benefits as adjunctive therapy for managing sleep apnea in adolescents and development of holistic intervention and informing health policies to target respiratory disorders in children. Yogic lifestyle helps in prevention of dental as well as soft tissue disorder of the oral cavity which are the results of stresses of the life.

Reg No: 774

Name: Dr. ASHRITA V

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES PONDICHERRY

Title: The elixir that HAS it all

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Hyaluronic acid used as Hyaluronic Acid Serum (HAS) is a naturally occurring biopolymer (glycosaminoglycan) present in various tissues like skin, joints, eyes, etc. It plays a critical role in tissue hydration, wound healing, inflammation control and regeneration. It is an essential constituent of extracellular matrix, which is network of proteins and other substances that gives structural support to cells and tissues. Nowadays, hyaluronic acid is widely utilized in medicine, dentistry and in cosmetics. Its biocompatibility and anti-inflammatory properties make it particularly beneficial in Pediatric Dentistry, where minimally invasive and biologically safe materials are prioritized. This poster highlights the mechanism of action, mode of application of hyaluronic acid, emphasizing its safety, efficacy in Pediatric Dentistry and future prospects. Keywords: Hyaluronic acid, Pediatric Dentistry, Wound healing, Tissue regeneration, Minimally Invasive Therapy.

Reg No: 700

Name: Dr. VANI SREEKUMAR

Institution: YENEPLOYA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MANGALORE

Title: Breathe well, Sleep well

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: The aim is to promote awareness about impact of yogic breathing exercise on Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) in children and adolescents. The objective is to cause awareness on impact of yogic breathing exercise with routine treatment modalities on Apnea Hypopnea Index (AHI) and other parameters among those with sleep apnea syndrome. The researchers found that this practice significantly improved respiratory parameters, especially in individuals with mild to normal AHI. Yogic breathing exercise offers clinical benefits as adjunctive therapy for managing sleep apnea in adolescents and development of holistic intervention and informing health policies to target respiratory disorders in children. Yogic lifestyle helps in prevention of dental as well as soft tissue disorder of the oral cavity which are the results of stresses of the life.

Reg No: 431

Name: Dr. BHARATH K

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL STUDIES AND TECHNOLOGY MODINAGAR

Title: A Novel Tool for Assessing Dental Pain in Children.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: TITLE: A Novel Tool for Assessing Dental Pain in Children. INTRODUCTION Pain, often termed the "fifth vital sign," significantly impacts children's emotional states, evoking fear, anxiety, and sadness, and influencing daily activities. Due to limited cognitive abilities, young children primarily express pain through crying, making it difficult for pediatric dentists to manage behaviour and administer effective treatment. Determining the amount of pain a patient is experiencing is important in order to deliver the optimal care. OBJECTIVE To modify the Pictorial Visual analog scale and Wong-Bakers facial pain rating scale (WB-FPS) through self-made pictorial pain scale for pre-school children and validate it. MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY Preschool children often find it easier to understand cartoon faces than emojis for assessing pain perception. To address this, a novel cartoon-based image scale was developed and tested for evaluating pain in children. The study included children aged 2–5 years undergoing operative procedures with anesthesia on their mandibular or maxillary teeth. On the first day of the procedure, subjective pain levels were assessed using the Pictorial Visual Analog Scale (PVAS), the Wong-Baker Facial Pain Scale (WB-FPS), and the newly developed cartoon-based scale. The objective was to identify the most comprehensible and effective scale for children to express their pain perception. STUDY DESIGN Cross-sectional study RESULT The collected data will be tabulated and subjected to statistical analysis CONCLUSION The conclusion will be drawn from the results obtained.



Reg No: 439

Name: Dr. SRUTHY SREENIVASAN

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL STUDIES AND TECHNOLOGY MODINAGAR

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Grape Seed Extract, Pomegranate Seed Extract, and Chlorhexidine Mouthwashes on Dental Plaque and Gingivitis in Children

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: TITLE Comparative Evaluation of Grape Seed Extract, Pomegranate Seed Extract, and Chlorhexidine Mouthwashes on Dental Plaque and Gingivitis in Children Aim & Objective: This study aims to evaluate the clinical efficacy of grape seed extract and pomegranate seed extract when compared with chlorhexidine mouthwash in reducing dental plaque and gingivitis in children. Materials and Methods: A total of 45 children, aged 6-10 years with mild gingivitis and plaque whose first permanent molars have been erupted will be recruited for the study. The participants will be divided into three groups: Group 1 will use grape seed extract mouth rinse, Group 2 will use pomegranate seed extract mouth rinse, and Group 3 will use chlorhexidine mouth rinse as a positive control. Gingivitis and plaque status will be assessed using standardized diagnostic criteria at baseline (Day 1), Day 7, and Day 21. The grape seed extract and pomegranate extract mouthrinses will be formulated and prepared under controlled laboratory conditions specifically for this study. Results: The study will statistically analyze the data to determine the effectiveness of each mouthwash in reducing dental plaque and gingivitis. Conclusion: The study will provide evidence-based insights into the potential of grape seed and pomegranate seed extracts as naturally available effective alternatives to chlorhexidine for the management of dental plaque and gingivitis in children. The conclusions will be drawn based on the results obtained from the statistical analysis.

Reg No:1063

Name: Dr. BRINDA.B.K

Institution: AL AZHAR DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: ALIGNERS: THE DARK SIDE OF A PERFECT SMILE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: The rise of plastic aligners has revolutionised dentistry. The clinicians advertise aligners as a comfortable and aesthetically pleasing alternative to traditional braces. The use of non-biodegradable plastic is harmful to nature and living beings due to the release of toxic chemicals like bisphenol-A and polychlorinated biphenyls. These materials require 100-500 years to get degraded in the landfills. The microplastics get introduced into human body through inhalation, ingestion and dermal contact which results in health problems such as in cardiovascular, respiratory, reproductive and nervous system. To minimise the harm produced by plastic orthodontics to the environment and living beings, manufacturers, dentists and patients can work together to create new materials for the production and to initiate the principles of reduce, reuse, recycle and rethink.

Reg No: 864

Name: Dr. BHAVANA YADAV

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL STUDIES AND TECHNOLOGY MODINAGAR

Title: Exploring the Link Between Dental Caries and Hemoglobin Levels in Children

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: **TITLE:** Exploring the Link Between Dental Caries and Hemoglobin Levels in Children. **INTRODUCTION** Iron Deficiency Anemia (IDA) is a significant global health concern, impacting over two billion people worldwide. Dental caries, a preventable disease, which affects nearly half the global population. It's linked to anemia in children, though not widely recognized as a risk factor. Prevalence is 66% among 6-17-year-olds in WHO's Eastern Mediterranean Region and 70% among children and adolescents, posing a major public health concern. Iron deficiency anemia (IDA) reduces saliva production, impairing food and plaque removal, leading to cavities. Lower iron levels weaken anti-caries properties, promoting *S. mutans* growth. Children with dental caries may eat less meat and fruit, risking nutritional IDA due to inadequate iron intake. Despite the significance of this relationship, there are few studies covering this topic. **OBJECTIVE** To evaluate the correlation between Hb level and dental caries. **MATERIALS AND METHOD** The study will be conducted in the department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. Children aged 3-10 years visiting the OPD diagnosed with dental caries (with moderate and high DMFT/dmft index) will be selected in the study to find out the correlation between hemoglobin (Hb) levels and dental caries. Exclusion criteria included children with chronic diseases, medication or supplement use affecting Hb levels, use of anti-asthmatic inhalers, uncooperative or disabled children, and those outside the specified age range. **STUDY DESIGN** observational study **RESULT** The collected data will be tabulated and subjected to statistical analysis. **CONCLUSION** The conclusion will be drawn from the results obtained.

Reg No: 616

Name: Dr. RUCHIKA SHARMA

Institution: SUBHARATI DENTAL COLLEGE MEERUT UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Paradigm Shift in Obturation from Older to Newer Technique

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Paradigm shift in the field of dentistry continues to evolve with modern treatment modalities & technological advancement. Evolution of pediatric dentistry focuses on the prevention of tooth loss with or without endodontic treatment. Successful endodontic treatment in primary teeth requires pulpectomy with ideal obturation material and techniques, failure of which can lead to percolation of fluids from the canal, growth of microorganisms, localization of bacteria leading to subsequent sequelae of inflammation. Hence, effective obturation techniques ensure a successful pulpectomy and maintain the tooth's integrity. Various techniques of obturation have been tried in past, including pressure technique, lentulospirals & syringe, etc. This presentation highlights various advantages and disadvantages of the different obturating techniques in order to achieve a fluid-tight seal to prevent reinfection and ensure the long-term success of the treatment.

Reg No: 1164

Name: Dr. SANJANA VR

Institution: POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CHANDIGARH

Title: From Data To Decisions

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: From Data to Decisions : Predicting healthy smiles with Artificial Intelligence Artificial intelligence involves emulating human cognition which is particularly useful for performing arduous and intricate tasks such as processing and decision-making. Machine learning, which is a branch of AI, helps increase precision and accuracy by continuously training on new data. More the data that we feed it , the better it gets trained with experience. AI particularly has high potential in pediatric dentistry by adding to diagnostic accuracy, tailor-made treatment plans, and improving patient experiences through individualized behavior management strategies. Through easy access to extensive medical records, it can help in identifying common issues like cavities and orthodontic problems which otherwise have a potentially lasting impact on the child's life. It can evaluate dental plaque and high-risk groups for ECC prevention, predict orthodontic treatment results, fabricate CAD-CAM restorations, and assist in the development of treatment modalities for cases of cleft lip and palate. AI also enhances patient involvement by providing children with educational materials that are easy to grasp thereby empowering them and their parents to engage in their oral health. This poster will look at the new developments in AI and how it could transform dental care for future generations.

Reg No: 1393

Name: Dr. SWETHA BABU

Institution: PRIYADARSHINI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMIL NADU

Title: "Froggy Mouth Appliance: The Ribbiting Revolution in Oral Health"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: "Froggy Mouth Appliance: The Ribbiting Revolution in Oral Health" Unusual swallowing patterns are commonly observed in developing individuals. The primary methods for addressing this issue are orthodontic treatment using orthodontic devices and speech therapy. The Froggy Mouth myofunctional appliance, is a small, removable device made of thermoplastic material that is designed to address and correct atypical swallowing patterns. It is placed between the lips to prevent sucking and swallowing, while also encouraging lip contraction to help keep the device in place. It uses the subcortical pathway to build new neural circuits and therefore, considered to be a myofunctional appliance as it prevents bilabial contact, forces the tongue into a correct position, stimulates muscular training and ultimately induces a new swallowing pattern. This appliance can be prescribed to young children as it doesn't require analogue impressions or digital scans for its manufacture. It shows visible changes from two weeks by stopping the negative pressure on the mouth. It showed significant improvement in the patient's tongue posture with a reduction in anterior tongue thrust. Swallowing function improved and the orofacial musculature showed increased tone and coordination. This appliance reduces the length of other myofunctional treatments and it reduces the risk of relapse. Froggy Mouth appliance also helps to resolve other problems such as snoring, drooling, sleep apnoea and difficulty breathing through the nose. It is used as



preparatory therapy which facilitated the subsequent treatment with aligners, leading to a harmonious aesthetic and functional outcome that is remarkably stable over time.

Reg No: 949

Name: Dr. NIDHI VAIBHAV SHETIYA

Institution: DY PATIL SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY NAVI MUMBAI

Title: SWISH YOUR WAY TO STRONGER TEETH

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: SWISH YOUR WAY TO STRONGER TEETH **Abstract:** Introduction: Dental caries is a prevalent chronic condition affecting children worldwide, with significant implications for their health. While newer oral care products are commonly used to prevent tooth decay, alternative traditional practices are gaining attention for their potential benefits in oral hygiene. One such practice involves the use of natural remedies, which some believe may help reduce harmful bacteria in the mouth and improve oral health. However, scientific research on the effectiveness of these alternatives, particularly in young children, remains limited. This study aims to explore the effectiveness of a traditional oral care practice compared to standard preventive treatments in reducing bacterial activity associated with dental caries in pediatric patients. **Materials and Methods:** In this study, 45 children, aged 7-14 years, who are at high risk for dental caries, will be assigned to one of three groups using simple randomization via parallel-group design. Group 1 (alternative oral care practice) Group 2 (commercially available oral care product) Group 3 (control group). The 3 groups will be instructed to perform routine oral hygiene over a period of 2-week. Saliva samples will be collected at baseline, immediately after and 2 weeks post-intervention, and bacterial activity measured using microbiological methods. **Result:** Data obtained will be subjected to statistical analysis.

Reg No: 715

Name: Dr. RIYA GUPTA

Institution: PADMASHREE DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title: Savour the Flavour in Each Breath

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Introduction:- Nitrous oxide sedation, widely recognized as "laughing gas," is a cornerstone in pediatric dentistry by alleviating anxiety and facilitating a positive dental experience. However, its successful application often hinges on overcoming challenges associated with nasal mask acceptance among children. Factors such as fear, discomfort, and sensitivity to the mask's odor frequently hinder cooperation, posing a barrier to effective sedation. Despite various interventions aimed at improving mask acceptance, many have met with limited success. This study aims to explore innovative strategies to address this challenge and enhance patient cooperation along with optimizing sedation outcomes in pediatric dental practice. **Materials and Method:-** In this study, 20 children from age group of 6-10 years will be selected with FR behavioural scale of 2 and 3 and divided into two groups using simple

randomization via lottery method. A single operator will perform all procedures, the second investigator, blinded to the study will assess the behaviour using behavioural score and anxiety levels using pulse oximeter at baseline, during and post treatment. Result:- Data obtained will be subjected to statistical analysis and represented in tabular / graphic form.

Reg No: 897

Name: DR. RUCHI

Institution: PADMASHREE DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title: Nutritional delight or oral blight

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: ABSTRACT Title- Nutritional delight or oral blight Introduction- Various forms of multivitamin supplements have gained significant popularity as a convenient and palatable alternative to traditional supplements, offering essential vitamins, minerals, and nutrients. They are commercially available in different forms and flavors. Their appealing taste and texture make them particularly attractive to children and convenient for parents to supplement the child. However, alongside their health benefits, concerns have arisen regarding their potential impact on oral health, specifically on saliva and teeth. The sugar content, acidic components, and sticky nature of these multivitamin supplements may contribute to changes in salivary pH, creating an environment conducive to acidogenic activity. So, despite their benefits as nutritional supplements, the consumption of these supplements necessitates careful consideration of their formulation and frequency of intake. Hence exploring a balance between their nutritional value and potential risk is crucial in promoting both general and dental health. Materials and methods- In this study, 52 children from the age group 5-10 years, with good oral hygiene will be selected and divided into two groups using simple randomization method. A single operator will perform all the procedures and access the scores. Result- scores obtained will be subjected to statistical analysis and results will be followed.

Reg No: 1064

Name: Dr. A A NIKHITHA

Institution: AL AZHAR DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Snoezelen Room: Sensory Adventure for A Happier Child

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Children often experience pain, discomfort, and anxiety during dental procedures. Non-invasive, non-pharmacological anxiety treatment requires a special approach for children and those with a unique health care need. Snoezelen rooms are specially created spaces that use advanced technology and multimodal stimulation to encourage involvement, relaxation, and tranquility. It is packed with visuals, sound, tactile, scent and taste which stimulate the different human sense organs. This controlled environment is created in a single room and provides either single sensory or multimodal stimulation. This method of establishing a soothing, multisensory stimulating atmosphere has been shown to enhance behaviour, promote cooperation, and lessen the need for general anaesthesia or sedation. This setup has a high

success rate in providing dental care which is significantly influenced by the relationship between the kid and the pediatric dentist, which makes the procedure less painful and stressful.

Reg No: 1067

Name: Dr. SHAHANA N

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL STUDIES AND TECHNOLOGY MODINAGAR

Title: Oral health related quality of life in children with sleep disordered breathing

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: **TITLE: ORAL HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN CHILDREN WITH SLEEP-DISORDERED BREATHING. INTRODUCTION:** Sleep-disordered breathing (sdb) is associated with a wide range of oral manifestations, including adeno-tonsillar hypertrophy, narrow dentoalveolar width, increased overjet, reduced overbite, and malocclusion. **AIM AND OBJECTIVE:** This analytical cross-sectional study aims to evaluate the relationship between sleep-disordered breathing (SDB) and oral health in children, with a focus on its impact on oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL). **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The study will be conducted on 500 children aged 8–14years. The Pediatric Sleep Questionnaire (PSQ) will be used to identify children at risk of SDB. Oral health assessments will involve clinical examinations for decayed, missing, and filled teeth (DMFS/dmfs), probing pocket depth (PPD), and bleeding on probing (BOP). OHRQoL will be measured using the Child Oral Health Impact Profile (COHIP) questionnaire completed by children and their caregivers **RESULT:** The study will statistically analyse the data. **CONCLUSION:** The study anticipates finding significant associations between SDB and poorer oral health outcomes, including higher rates of dental caries and periodontal issues, as well as reduced OHRQoL. These findings are expected to emphasize the need for routine oral health assessments in children at risk of SDB to improve their overall health and quality of life.

Reg No: 1008

Name: Dr. SASIKALA M NAIR

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL STUDIES AND TECHNOLOGY MODINAGAR

Title: Effectiveness and Comparison of Audio distraction aids, Acupressure therapy and Aromatherapy in Managing Pediatric Dental Anxiety

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: **Abstract Introduction:** Dental anxiety in children is a major barrier to quality care, often leading to increased caries and behavior issues. Non-aversive techniques like audio distraction, acupressure, and aromatherapy have shown promise in alleviating anxiety during dental procedures. These methods are safe, cost-effective, and may improve pediatric dental patient management based on success in adults. **Aim:** This study aims to compare the effectiveness of audio distraction, acupressure therapy, and aromatherapy in reducing dental anxiety in pediatric patients during stressful and invasive dental procedures. **Materials and Methods:** 120 children aged 8-12 years, randomly selected from dental patients, were divided into four groups of 30 each: control group, music group, three-point acupressure group, and aromatherapy group. The Children's Fear Survey Schedule-Dental Sub-scale (CFSS-DS) was administered 30 minutes before and after the procedure. The control group received standard treatment, while the music group listened to various audio presentations, the acupressure group

received stimulation on three acupoints for 10 minutes, and the aromatherapy group had aromatherapy initiated during treatment. Anxiety levels were assessed using Venham's Picture Test (VPT), Facial Image Scale (FIS), and by measuring pulse rate, respiratory rate, and oxygen saturation before and after treatment. Result: Study will statistically analyse the data. Conclusion: By the end of the study, we hope to identify the effective non pharmacological interventions in reducing dental anxiety during stressful and invasive dental procedures. This research has the potential to improve the dental experience for the children, leading to better oral health outcomes and reduced fear of dental treatment.

Reg No: 950

Name: Dr. RAUT DIPENKUMAR

Institution: KARNAVATI SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY GUJARAT

Title: HUMANOID DENTAL ROBOT: FICTION TO REALITY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Artificial intelligence is transforming pediatric dentistry by enhancing diagnostic accuracy, streamlining treatment planning, and improving behavior management. Humanoid robots are revolutionizing pediatric dentistry by creating a more comfortable and engaging experience for children, particularly those who experience anxiety or fear during dental visits. These robots interact with children using speech gestures, and expressions, offering a non-threatening and supportive environment. Additionally, humanoid robots play an educational role by teaching oral hygiene through stories along with positive reinforcement and also used to reproduce an authentic clinical situation for dental clinical training. Pre-procedure preparation through simulated dental processes further helps familiarize children and alleviate fear. For children with special needs, these robots facilitate better communication and social interaction skills, making dental visits more manageable. Benefits of integrating humanoid robots include enhanced patient experiences, reduced stress for dentists, and personalized interactions tailored to the child's preferences and behavior. Notable examples include PEPPER, which engages children with expressive and playful interactions and NAO, which uses storytelling and games for education and distraction. However, challenges such as high costs, training requirements for staff, potential unfamiliarity or fear of robots among children, and ethical considerations regarding human-robot interaction must be addressed. This poster aims to educate the pediatric dentists and parents about the perks AI and Robotics have on patient comfort and smooth dental visits. It is crucial to explore such new advances in the field of pediatric dentistry especially to make treatment more acceptable and feasible.

Reg No: 1348

Name: Dr. YADNESH SUHAS GOSAVI

Institution: PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE UDAIPUR

Title: Artificial intelligence in pediatric dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Pediatric dentistry is undergoing a revolution thanks to artificial intelligence (AI), which presents numerous chances to improve patient care and treatment results. The present

and future uses of AI in pediatric dentistry are examined in this abstract: 1) Early Caries Detection: To spot early indications of tooth decay, artificial intelligence systems can examine digital dental photos. This facilitates prompt action and the avoidance of more severe dental conditions 2) AI-powered tools can also assist in determining a child's level of pain and suggesting suitable pain-reduction techniques. 3) Growth and Development Assessment: By monitoring a child's growth and development patterns, AI can assist in early evaluating of problems and direct the right kind of action. 4) Behavioral Management: By using AI-powered methods like virtual reality and augmented reality, kids can be diverted and kept active throughout dental operations, which lowers anxiety and fosters better teamwork. 5) Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR): AI-powered AR and VR technologies can make dental treatments less frightening and stressful for youngsters by producing captivating and immersive dental experiences. 6) AI integrated devices such as electric toothbrush 7) Remote monitoring and teledentistry Conclusion :As AI technology develops further, can facilitates collaboration between pediatric dentistry and other healthcare services such as orthodontic oral surgery and pediatric medicine. However Responsible development and implementation of artificial intelligence in pediatric dentist are essential to maximize its benefits while minimizing risks has the potential to completely transform the practice and guarantee children the best dental health. Keywords: Artificial Intelligence(AI), Pediatric dentistry ,Technology.

Reg No: 1395

Name: Dr. RHYTHM

Institution: PB. GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AMRITSAR

Title: CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Child abuse constitutes all forms of physical, and emotional ill treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation resulting in actual or potential harm to child's health, survival, development or dignity in context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. These not just affect the child's oral function but lead to negative effects on nutrition, learning capacity and other activities which are fundamental for normal growth and development.

Reg No: 953

Name: Dr. RAHULSOLANKI

Institution: KARNAVATI SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY GUJARAT

Title: PRECISION AND COMFORT: D.O.P. DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Promoting healthy oral development through therapeutic, diagnostic, and preventive care is the aim of pediatric dentistry. Two of its most important elements are growth monitoring and the timely treatment of dental and orthodontic concerns. Traditional methods in pediatric orthodontics often include physical impressions, fixed appliances like braces and manual diagnostic procedures. Despite their effectiveness, these conventional approaches often cause

discomfort for young patients and require a significant investment of time and resources to accurately evaluate and develop a treatment plan. Advances in technology are revolutionizing pediatric dentistry through digital orthodontics. Digital orthopediatric dentistry (D.O.P.) uses modern technology including intraoral scanning, 3D imaging, and computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacture (CAD/CAM) systems to increase accuracy and patient comfort. Band design, space maintainers, palatal expanders, prefabricated functional and cosmetic crowns, 3D cephalometry, CBCT, 2D imaging such as panoramic X-rays, etc. are some of its applications. Additionally, it also offers convenient data transfer of patients amongst clinicians. Because digital imprints created with intraoral scanners eliminate the need for messy traditional molds, the procedure is more kid friendly. Additionally, 3D models allow pedodontists to more accurately envision and predict dental outcomes, which can increase patient motivation. However, there are also disadvantages to DOP dentistry, including cost and availability, technological and software problems, moral and ethical concerns, maintenance and repair, modifications for growing patient populations, and a learning curve. In conclusion, this poster will provide information about a more technologically advanced, child friendly and efficient way to diagnose and treat malaligned teeth in kids.

Reg No: 1357

Name: Dr. KRUTHI H G

Institution: THE OXFORD DENTAL COLLEGE BANGALORE

Title: SUGAR RUSH: TIME FOR RESET

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Food marketing has been highlighted as an important factor contributing to poor nutritional quality that are often high in sodium, sugar and saturated fats in children and in to childhood. Various marketing tactic are used to impact children's attention, recall, preferences, and choice of products they choose. Excessive intake of sugar predisposes children to a number of pathological conditions and effecting Oral health as well as general health also. The urgent need for stricter regulations on food marketing to children, aligning with WHO (World Health Organization) recommendations to protect their health and well-being is needed. As Pediatric dentists, sugar related dietary excesses are already very obvious to us since it is the main reason that drive young patients to our clinic. In our privileged position, we should promote knowledge on the possible correlations between excessive sugar consumption, related diseases, drawing the attention of parents of young patients to all foods that are harmful to their growing children.

Reg No: 1278

Name: Dr. PRADEEPTI SINGHA

Institution: FACULTY OF DENTAL SCIENCES INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Ultrasound imaging in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Ultrasound imaging in pediatric dentistry Ultrasound imaging is becoming a valuable tool in pediatric dentistry, offering a safer alternative to conventional radiography, which relies

on ionizing radiation. By using high-frequency sound waves, ultrasound generates real-time images of dental structures, including the root canal system and periapical tissues. This makes it particularly suitable for repeated use during procedures like pulpectomy, minimizing risks for both patients and practitioners. One of ultrasound's main advantages is its ability to evaluate periapical lesions. It provides information about the size, shape, and vascularization of the lesions without radiation exposure, making it ideal for seeing the healing of periapical pathosis or detecting persistent infections. Its non-invasiveness is perfect for pediatric dentistry's emphasis on safety and comfort. However, certain limitations are present. Ultrasound's less ability to penetrate deeply into calcified structures poses challenges in some diagnostic scenarios. Additionally, its resolution is not yet comparable to the detailed imaging offered by cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT). Nonetheless, advancements in transducer technology and image processing are steadily improving the quality and accuracy of ultrasound images. With ongoing innovation, ultrasound shows great promise as a routine diagnostic tool that enhances clinical decision-making while reducing radiation exposure. Its real-time imaging capabilities and effectiveness in assessing soft tissues and vascular components make it a valuable addition to endodontic practice.

Reg No: 1331

Name: Dr. NEHA CHANDRA

Institution: INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES BHU VARANSI

Title: 3D PRINTING IN Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: 3-Dimensional Printing is a resourceful technique that develops fully digitalized and customized treatment plans, thus helps in the personalization of dental appliances for patients. It is highly competent, replicable, and provides faster and precise results with lesser time duration. In pedodo3D PRINTING IN Pediatric Dentistryntics, this technology can overcome the increased chair side time for children thus making the treatment easier for both the pedodontist and the child. 3-D printing is not only useful for clinical cases but also used for making real-life models for dental educational purposes, both for students as well as for patient awareness. 3-D printing along with CAD-CAM technology helps in construction of customized crowns, space maintainers, orthodontic retainers, appliances and prosthesis. The current trends of 3D printing uses has the capacity to revolutionize and change the face of pediatric dentistry.

Reg No: 630

Name: Dr. ISHARA ISMAIL P

Institution: AMITA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

Title: Laser Photobiomodulation as pre- anesthetic technique in reducing injection pain in children

Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Sub- Category: For Literature Review

Abstract: Effective pain management is a cornerstone of pediatric dental care, ensuring a positive experience and fostering long-term patient cooperation. Needle injections for local anesthesia often cause anxiety and discomfort in children, impacting their perception of dental treatment. Laser photobiomodulation, a non-invasive low-level laser therapy, has emerged as a promising technique for reducing pain perception by modulating tissue response at the cellular

level. Many studies explores the efficacy of PBM(photobiomodulation) as a pre-anesthetic tissue management technique in minimizing injection pain in pediatric patients. According to systematic review and meta-analysis, PBM can be used for pain relief. PBM uses low-level laser to promote cellular activity, enhance blood flow, and reduce nociceptive signals. By pre-treating the injection site with PBM, the therapy potentially desensitizes the tissue, thereby decreasing the pain associated with the needle insertion. Integrating PBM into pediatric dental practice could improve the patient care by alleviating fear and discomfort associated with dental injections. Keywords : Photobiomodulation, pediatric dentistry, injection pain, pre-anesthetic management, tissue desensitization, low-level laser therapy.

Reg No: 1203

Name: Dr. SHILPASHREE S

Institution: THE OXFORD DENTAL COLLEGE BANGALORE

Title: THE SCIENCE OF TOUCH: HAPTICS REVOLUTIONIZES PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Simulation training for invasive dental procedures is a core component of the pre-clinical dental curriculum. Besides conventional mannequin-based simulators, dental schools are now incorporating haptic virtual reality simulation (HVRS) devices to facilitate the transition of students from the simulated dental learning environment to the clinical settings. Haptic virtual reality simulation (HVRS) offers sensory (haptic) feedback in the form of pressures, vibrations, and sounds, allowing students to feel dental instruments and oral tissues in a virtual environment and perform clinical procedures with realistic force feedback. A more recent innovation, combines haptic technology with virtual reality simulation in the form of haptic virtual reality simulators; a cutting-edge technology that has revolutionised dental education globally. Management of podiatric dental patients poses additional challenges due to the anxiety within dental care settings often observed in young patients. Dental students also need the skills to efficiently complete complex pediatric dental procedures in a timely manner due to the limited attention span and/or cooperation of children undergoing dental treatment. Thus, it is imperative for dental educators to enhance the clinical skills and confidence of dental students in performing Podiatric restorative procedures by employing the most appropriate pre-clinical training methods. For Pediatric Dentistry, virtual reality simulation training was found to significantly improve dental students' skills in expressing empathy, behaviour management, and local anesthesia delivery. HVRS aids in faster skill acquisition, standardized evaluation, improved safety, personalized and supervised learning and realistic experience in dentistry.

Reg No: 1166

Name: Dr. SPURTHY JAVALAKAR

Institution: THE OXFORD DENTAL COLLEGE BANGALORE

Title: Acupressure: A Natural Aid in Managing Pediatric Dental Anxiety and Discomfort

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Dental visits can be stressful for children, often leading to anxiety and discomfort that may hinder effective treatment. Acupressure, a non-invasive therapeutic technique based on traditional Chinese medicine, has emerged as a promising solution to address these concerns

in pediatric dentistry. This approach involves applying gentle pressure to specific points on the body, which can help alleviate anxiety, reduce pain, and promote overall relaxation without the need for pharmaceuticals. Research suggests that acupressure can be particularly beneficial for children who experience heightened fear of dental procedures or are sensitive to pain. By stimulating key acupoints, acupressure helps release endorphins, the body's natural painkillers, while also enhancing circulation and reducing stress. In pediatric dental settings, acupressure can be easily integrated into treatment plans as a complementary therapy alongside conventional methods. This poster aims to explore the potential benefits of acupressure for managing dental anxiety and pain in children, highlighting its effectiveness, safety, and ease of application. Emphasizing its non-invasive nature, acupressure offers a gentle yet effective solution that promotes a more positive dental experience for young patients.

Reg No: 1163

Name: Dr. SANJANA CHAKRAPANI

Institution: THE OXFORD DENTAL COLLEGE BANGALORE

Title: "Numb and Calm: Revolutionizing Pediatric Dentistry With Anaesthetic Patches"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Local anaesthesia (LA) is a cornerstone of pain management in dentistry. Traditional methods such as syringes and needles often cause anxiety and discomfort in patients which leads to deferral of treatments involving local anaesthesia. Several approaches have been used to reduce pain during LA administration in children including: topical anesthetic agent, vibrating the tissue around the injection site, pre-cooling the injection site, warming local anesthetic agent, buffering anesthesia solution, etc. However, there is a lack of consensus on the effectiveness of these techniques since none of these strategies have completely relieved pain. Hence, there is always a need to develop novel efficient strategies to decrease injection pain. Anesthetic patches have emerged as a promising method, offering a non-invasive, painless, and convenient method of delivering local anesthesia in children. These patches are designed to deliver topical anesthetics, such as lidocaine, Benzocaine or prilocaine through the skin or oral mucosa, providing localized numbness to that area. Their application is simple, and they can be tailored for specific durations, ensuring effective pain control during routine dental procedures such as cavity preparation, extractions, or prophylaxis. Furthermore, advancements in patch technology, such as micro-needle arrays and controlled-release systems, have improved drug delivery efficacy and safety. The integration of such innovative pain management tools can provide a positive dental experience and fostering lifelong oral health habits in children.

Reg No: 1167

Name: Dr. ADITI MANE

Institution: THE OXFORD DENTAL COLLEGE BANGALORE

Title: Tuning In, Calming Down : Binaural Audio in behaviour management of children

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Dental anxiety is a prevalent issue in Pediatric Dentistry, leading to uncooperative behaviour and negative experiences for young patients. Managing dental anxiety in Pediatric patients is crucial for ensuring positive dental experiences and promoting long-term oral health. Binaural audio in behaviour management of children has emerged as a potential solution to reduce anxiety through brainwave entrainment. Binaural audio involves playing two slightly different frequencies to each ear through earphones. This creates a perception of a third sound, known as a binaural beat, which can influence brainwave activity. This phenomenon, called brain entertainment, helps synchronize brain waves to a desired frequency. The brain's electrical activity adjusts to match the frequency of the binaural beat, leading to a state of relaxation. This can help reduce the physiological symptoms of anxiety, such as increased heart rate and muscle tension. Binaural audio is a safe, non-invasive method to reduce anxiety without the need for medication or physical restraints. It can be used in various settings, such as during medical procedures, therapy sessions, and even in educational environments. By incorporating binaural audio into dental practices, Pediatric Dentists can help create a more comfortable and stress-free environment for their young patients. By leveraging these advantages, binaural audio can significantly enhance the patient cooperation and experience in dental settings, promoting relaxation, cooperation and overall satisfaction.

Reg No: 13986

Name: Dr. NAVEENA S ARUN

Institution: KVG DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Plasma Power: Advancing Paediatric Dental Care

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Plasma technology is transforming paediatric dentistry by offering minimally invasive, safe, and effective treatments tailored to children. • Cold Plasma for Disinfection: Effective in eliminating oral pathogens, particularly in root canal treatments and periodontal therapies. • Tissue Regeneration: Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) and Platelet-Rich Fibrin (PRF) promote healing and regeneration of soft and hard tissues. • Tooth Whitening: Plasma enhances bleaching efficacy by activating whitening agents. • Dental Implantology : Plasma-treated surfaces improve implant integration. • Oral Cancer Therapy: Selectively destroys malignant cells with minimal damage to healthy tissue. Its application extends to procedures such as pulp therapy, healing post-extractions, and management of traumatic dental injuries. PRP's growth factors accelerate soft and hard tissue repair while minimizing discomfort and recovery time. Plasma-based therapies, particularly Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) and Platelet-Rich Fibrin (PRF), have shown great promise in regenerative endodontics. They enhance healing and tissue regeneration by delivering concentrated growth factors to damaged pulp and periapical tissues. Plasma facilitates the formation of new blood vessels, promotes stem cell proliferation, and aids in the regeneration of dentin and pulp tissues. These properties make it valuable for managing immature permanent teeth with pulp necrosis, providing a minimally invasive approach to preserve natural tooth structure and function. This poster highlights PRP's clinical potential, supported by recent studies, and discusses its preparation and use in child-friendly dental practices, making it a promising tool in advancing paediatric dental care.

Reg No: 245

Name: Dr. KANDAGATLA LEELA SAI HARITHA

Institution: ST.JOSEPH DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: SIMVASTATIN: THE GAME CHANGER IN BIOMIMETIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Upholding natural teeth and conservation at its core, biomimetic dentistry represents a transformative approach, focusing on integrating modern dental technologies with low-impact tooth conservation. By designing biomaterials that simulate the physical and mechanical properties of lost tissue, this methodology provides new opportunities to innovate and change treatment modalities for dental diseases. Recently, Simvastatin, a potent lipid-lowering drug, has emerged as a novel medicament in regenerative dentistry. It has been shown to enhance osteoblast function and reduce osteoclastic activity, thereby inducing bone formation and mineralization. Its regenerative effects have been demonstrated in the odontoblastic differentiation of human dental pulp stem cells and the formation of reparative dentin. With its anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties, simvastatin can be used as a pulpotomy medicament. Additionally, simvastatin exhibits antimicrobial and anti-biofilm activities against oral bacteria, contributing to the control of dysbiosis, and can be employed as an adjuvant in periodontal bone regeneration. The controlled release of simvastatin from biomimetic materials has shown promising results in both in vitro and in vivo studies. Recent advancements have focused on optimizing the physicochemical properties of these biomimetic materials to improve the stability and bioavailability. Techniques such as surface modification, nanoparticle incorporation, and hybrid composite formulations enhance the mechanical strength and biocompatibility of these materials, thereby improving their clinical applicability. This poster depicts comprehensive understanding of simvastatin's applications and its future therapeutic potential in the field of dentistry.

Reg No: 761

Name: Dr. POONAM SHUKLA

Institution: FACULTY OF DENTAL SCIENCES LUCKNOW

Title: "From Inhibition to Innovation: GSK3 Antagonists in Dental Regeneration"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Regenerative dentistry is attracting growing interest in the scientific community, mainly because of its translational and promising therapeutic approach. The latest research carried out by the scientific community are aimed at triggering the local cellular response, in order to induce a physiological self-repairing of damaged oral tissues. Such physiological processes mainly involve the activation of local stem cell populations: mesenchymal stem cells, in fact, retain the ability to proliferate and to differentiate towards functional mature elements, thus leading towards healing of damaged tissues. Glycogen Synthase Kinase-3 (GSK-3) is a key-regulator of the Wnt/ β -catenin pathway; it phosphorylates β -catenin, that then is degraded in the cytosol. The activation of such signalling, mediated by Wnt ligand/receptor association, inhibits GSK-3, leading to translocation of β -catenin to the nucleus and to gene transcription. Selective inhibitors of GSK-3 have been linked to the activity of Wnt signalling and to the regeneration of injured tissues, including complex dental and oral structures. Small Molecule GSK-3 Antagonists are the most interesting class of molecules acting with a "Bystander effect": reducing local inflammation and local bone resorption and triggering the activity and differentiation of resident "sleeping" MSCs. The aim of this narrative



topical review is to describe the current knowledge on the role of small molecule GSK-3 antagonists in regenerative dentistry, with strategic insights towards the translational applications in nanomaterials in dentistry and in dental repairing.

Reg No: 734

Name: Dr. RITIKA SRIVASTAVA

Institution: INDERPRASTHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Modernizing Dental Education with Haptic Technology

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: MODERNIZING DENTAL EDUCATION WITH HAPTIC TECHNOLOGY
ABSTRACT In this poster, use of visio haptic technology is discussed in paediatric dentistry. Although innovation of visio haptic technology has been more popular in medical field, therefore introducing it in dentistry can be beneficial. Haptic technology, simulates the sense of touch through force feedback. It will offer dental students a realistic, risk-free environment to develop and refine their psychomotor skills before treating actual paediatric patients. Integrating haptic devices into dental training will permit students to practice procedures such as probing and cavity preparation, root canal preparation on virtual models that mimic the tactile sensations of real dental tissues. This hands-on experience is crucial for mastering the dexterity required in juvenile dental practice. Advanced visio-haptic dental training systems combine visual and haptic feedback to create immersive simulations. These systems enable students to interact with 3D virtual environments using dental instruments. The adoption of haptic technology in dental curriculum will offer several advantages: Risk-free Learning: Students can practice procedures without the fear of causing harm to children, facilitating a more confident transition to clinical settings, Repetitive Practice: Haptic simulators allow unlimited practice opportunities, enabling students to hone their skills through repetition. Practicing on juvenile dental structures: due to the distinct differences between deciduous and permanent dentition, such as the higher pulp horns and shorter roots in primary teeth. These anatomical variations require specialized training to ensure precise and safe treatment tailored to deciduous teeth. **Keywords:** Visio haptic technology, innovation, dental education

Reg No: 136

Name: Dr. URMILA MENSE

Institution: AMRITA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY KERALA

Title: Evaluating acid wear potency in deciduous teeth using commercially available Sip-Up in India - in vitro study

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction: India having being the highest in sugar consumption, has shown a higher susceptibility to poor oral health. Dental erosion which is one of the wasting diseases is a chemical process characterized by the acid dissolution of dental hard tissue that does not involve acids of bacterial origin. The study aimed to assess the dental erosion in deciduous teeth exposed to commercially available Sip- Up. **Methodology:** 15 enamel slabs of 1x 1x 1 inch dimension were prepared from extracted primary anterior teeth. The enamel slabs were exposed to repeated acid pH cycles at timed intervals using commercially available Sip-Up brands. The study measured the pre and post-exposure calcium loss with Inductively Coupled

Plasma Mass Spectrometry and the chemical structure of deciduous teeth with Fourier-transformed infrared spectroscopy. The enamel slabs were stored in the specified Sip-Up solution for 21 days before being transported for the final post-exposure measurements. Results: The Fourier-transformed infrared spectrophotometry examination revealed that exposure to grape and orange Sip Up caused considerable deterioration of the enamel ultrastructure when compared to a placebo (p

Reg No: 1106

Name: Dr. SAYALI HANSRAJ PATIL

Institution: ANNASHEB CHUDAMAN PATIL MEMORIAL DENTAL COLLEGE
MAHARASHTRA

Title: From Bytes to Bites- Exploring the future of Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into dentistry has revolutionized diagnosis, treatment planning, and preventive care, offering transformative solutions to longstanding challenges. For instance, managing pediatric dental anxiety has been addressed through innovative tools like the RMS-Digital Anxiety Scale (RMS-DAS), enabling accurate assessment of anxiety levels in children. Similarly, AI-powered diagnostic tools have shown remarkable efficacy in detecting dental caries from radiographic images, with deep learning models achieving high accuracy, particularly for advanced lesions. Mobile applications such as “SMARTeeth” leverage AI algorithms to identify early-stage caries via smartphone photographs, improving accessibility for underserved populations and fostering community-centered oral healthcare. AI-based models have been validated for tasks like detecting ECC, with diagnostic accuracies up to 97.2%, demonstrating their potential for widespread use in pediatric dentistry. AI has also helped in detecting rare genetic diseases using gene responsible for missing tooth. Orthodontics has also benefited from AI advancements, shifting from traditional braces to personalized treatments like clear aligners. AI and machine learning enhance diagnosis, predict treatment outcomes, and streamline orthodontic practices, thereby improving functional and aesthetic results. Despite these advancements, challenges persist, including missed classification in early caries detection and the limited accessibility of oral health apps. Addressing these gaps through interdisciplinary collaboration and technological refinement can further enhance patient outcomes. AI's integration into dentistry underscores its potential to redefine patient-centered care, improve oral health, and contribute to overall quality of life, heralding a new era of innovation in dental practice.

Reg No: 1198

Name: Dr. SAHILI SUNIL BANSOD

Institution: ANNASHEB CHUDAMAN PATIL MEMORIAL DENTAL COLLEGE
MAHARASHTRA

Title: WHEN TECH MEETS TEETH

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: The development of AI-powered toothbrushes has revolutionized oral care and recent advancements are making these devices particularly beneficial for children. The challenge of maintaining good oral hygiene in young children is often compounded by a lack of motivation, improper brushing technique and the early onset of dental issues. AI-powered toothbrushes specifically designed for children now feature interactive technologies that promote engagement while ensuring effective cleaning. These devices integrate sensors, real-time feedback and gamification features to encourage proper brushing habits. Recent innovations include AI-driven real-time brushing guidance, fluorescence-based detection of plaque and early cavities and customized brushing patterns based on the child's dental condition. With interactive apps, children can receive personalized brushing instructions, track progress and even earn rewards. Furthermore, advanced sensors and smart algorithms can assess brushing effectiveness, detect missed spots and ensure thorough coverage of the entire mouth. These advancements are not only improving children's oral hygiene but also fostering lifelong habits through enjoyable and interactive learning. By combining technology, gamification and tailored dental care, AI-powered toothbrushes are transforming the way children approach their oral health, helping reduce future dental issues and promoting healthy smiles from an early age.

Reg No: 821

Name: Dr. HETAL .R. JOSHI

Institution: ANNASHEB CHUDAMAN PATIL MEMORIAL DENTAL COLLEGE
MAHARASHTRA

Title: Healthy smiles begin at home

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a prevalent and preventable public health issue that can have lifelong implications for a child's health and development. Early diagnosis is critical for effective management and prevention of severe outcomes. Maternal education plays a pivotal role in recognizing ECC symptoms at early stage , fostering preventive oral health practices, and seeking timely dental care. Maternal education in caries risk assessment explores the impact of awareness and knowledge on the early detection of ECC that is white spot lesion (WSL). After literature review we have found that mothers with higher education levels or exposure to oral health literacy programs are more likely to identify early signs of ECC that is white spot lesion implement effective oral hygiene routines, and seek professional dental care at initial stage. As to identify WSL ,ECC at home level , various tools such as deep learning models on mobile that can diagnose ECC from an early stage and provide real-time results to untrained users. MAAC chart was developed in alignment with RE – AIM (reach effectiveness , adoption , implementation , maintenance) model is introduce to expedite ECC prevention . The poster highlights strategies to improve maternal education . Empowering mothers with knowledge is essential to reduce the burden of severe ECC and promote better oral health related quality of life for children.

Reg No: 1156

Name: Dr. RAJ RAGANI SINHA

Institution: POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND
RESEARCH CHANDIGARH

Title: "SUBTLE SPOTS, SERIOUS CONCERNS: UNDERSTANDING WHITE SPOT LESIONS"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: White spot lesions (WSLs) are areas of subsurface enamel demineralization, appearing as localized opacities with varying translucency on smooth tooth surfaces. Caused by an imbalance between mineralization and demineralization, they serve as early indicators of the carious process. Most prevalent in younger children, their early detection is crucial to prevent irreversible damage, reduce treatment costs and time, minimize school absenteeism, improve nutrition and confidence, and enhance overall quality of life. Accurate diagnosis of WSLs is essential, as similar clinical presentations can arise from conditions like fluorosis (diffuse, homologous tooth involvement), hypomineralization (qualitative, well-demarcated), and enamel hypoplasia (diffuse, irregular-shaped teeth). Early detection is vital, as WSLs are reversible if treated promptly. Traditional diagnostic methods, such as visual and photographic examinations, are commonly used, while advanced techniques like fluorescence-based tools (e.g., DIAGNOdent), microradiography, and microcomputed tomography enhance precision. Recently a newly developed liquid caries indicator (BlueCheck) was tested for the diagnosis of white spot lesions. Minimally invasive treatment strategies focus on preserving dental structures and promoting remineralization to restore enamel and halt lesion progression. Traditional treatment modalities include maintaining oral hygiene, topical fluoride applications, casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate (CPP-ACP), and resin infiltration. Innovative agents like Self-Assembly Peptides and Nano Silver Fluoride (NSF) enhance enamel repair by binding to hydroxyapatite. This poster emphasizes the importance of early detection, accurate diagnosis, and conservative therapies in the effective management of WSLs, ensuring the preservation of children's long-term oral health and aesthetics.

Reg No: 927

Name: Dr. DEVIRITHEYA C

Institution: ARMY COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES SECUNDERABAD

Title: NAVIGATING PEDIATRIC BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT FROM MILLENNIALS TO GEN ALPHA

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Behaviour management in pediatric dentistry involves various strategies that help children feel at ease, cooperate, and have a positive experience during dental procedures. These techniques are crucial for reducing anxiety, enhancing treatment outcomes, and encouraging good oral hygiene practices. Behaviour management methods in pediatric dentistry have evolved to meet the unique traits and expectations of Millennials, Generation Z, and Generation Alpha. As each generation is shaped by different technological, social, and cultural influences, dental professionals have adapted their approaches to align with these changes. Millennial children (born 1981-1996) were exposed to early technology but still relied on traditional behaviour management techniques, such as positive reinforcement, the tell-show-do method, and parental involvement. Generation Z (born 1997-2012) grew up in a world dominated by smartphones and social media, leading to the adoption of digital tools like virtual reality (VR), gamification, and apps to engage children and reduce anxiety. Dental practices also began incorporating personalized methods, including AI-driven behaviour tracking and in-office digital games, creating a more interactive and child-focused environment. Generation Alpha

(born 2013 onward), the first generation to be fully digital-native, has further transformed behaviour management approaches. AI and data analytics now support highly personalized treatments, offering individualized experiences. The influence of social media, influencers, and increased parental involvement play a significant role in shaping children's dental experiences. This poster explores the evolution of behaviour management techniques across these three generations, emphasizing the impact of technology, personalized care, and cultural shifts.

Reg No: 1385

Name: Dr. KRISHNA SUDARSHAN BIRADAR

Institution: MIDS R DENTAL COLLEGE LATUR

Title: Illuminate to Innovate: The Fluorescence Revolution In Paediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Fluorescence-based technologies are revolutionizing dentistry in general and especially paediatric dentistry by offering non-invasive, precise, and child-friendly approaches for diagnosis, monitoring, and treatment. These innovations illuminate complex diagnostic challenges, enabling minimally invasive strategies and enhancing the quality of care. Devices such as DIAGNOdent (Uses Laser Fluorescence) and SoproLIFE (Light -Induced Fluorescence Evaluator) have significantly improved the detection of early, non-cavitated carious lesions with high sensitivity, facilitating timely interventions. FACE (Fluorescence-Aided Caries Excavation) has emerged as a game-changer, enabling selective removal of infected dentin while preserving healthy tooth structure, making it ideal for Paediatric patients. In addition to caries management, fluorescence technology is advancing bacterial identification through tools like CariScreen, which assess biofilm activity and support personalized preventive strategies. QLF(Quantitative Light-Induced Fluorescence) aids in monitoring enamel remineralization, offering objective evaluation of therapeutic outcomes. Orthodontic applications include the detection of demineralization around brackets, while smart toothbrushes with fluorescence engage children in oral hygiene by visualizing plaque removal in real time. These technologies also serve as powerful motivational tools for improving compliance and enhancing patient education. Beyond diagnostics, fluorescence integrates with artificial intelligence to provide automated and precise analysis, reducing clinician subjectivity and improving treatment outcomes. Fluorescence devices, being non-invasive and radiation-free, ensure safer and more comfortable experiences for children. In this poster, we will see how the fluorescence technology is transforming Paediatric Dentistry by providing innovative solutions for early diagnosis, minimally invasive treatments, and improved oral health education.

Reg No: 1387

Name: Dr. KOMAL SINGH

Institution: MANIPAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES MANGALORE KARNATAKA

Title: Enhancing Efficiency and Outcomes during Conscious Sedation in Paediatric Dentistry : The Transformative Role of Rubber Dam

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Rubber dam is a crucial tool in paediatric and preventive dentistry known mostly for its ability to isolate the operative field effectively. Some of the advantages are moisture control improved visibility and patient comfort. The potential to reduce procedural time, especially in

the management of paediatric patients, remains inadequately investigated. Paediatric dental treatments involves challenges such as behavioural management and maintaining a dry working environment, accentuating the importance of efficient techniques like rubber dam isolation. This review aims to evaluate the role of rubber dam application in reducing procedural time during common paediatric dental treatments, such as restorations, pulp therapies, and preventive procedures under conscious sedation . By collecting available data review intends to establish a direct correlation between rubber dam use and greater procedural efficiency while investigating aspects including ease of operator , patient compliance chair side time for procedure planned. Findings emphasizes on role of rubber dam isolation on enhancement of treatment outcomes by preventing contamination improving visibility minimizing interruptions and reducing overall treatment time and to check the role of rubber dam as vital tool for paediatric dentists in search to boost efficiency and patient care. This review is to highlight the rubber dam's transformative potential as a time-saving and outcome-enhancing tool, advocating its broader adoption in paediatric and preventive dentistry.

Reg No: 1307

Name: Dr. RUTUJA DINESH KOTHAVALA

Institution: MAHARASHTRA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES RESEARCH LATUR

Title: Want To Grow A Tooth? Dentition 3.0 : A Tooth Revolution

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Congenital tooth agenesis affects millions worldwide, significantly impacting oral health and quality of life. Recent studies have identified Uterine sensitization-associated gene-1 (USAG-1) as a key regulator of tooth development, inhibiting Wnt and BMP signals essential for tooth formation. Blocking USAG-1 function via knockout or anti-USAG-1 antibody administration has shown promise in rescuing congenital tooth agenesis in mice, paving the way for tooth regeneration therapy. This innovative therapy utilises monoclonal antibodies that inhibit the action of USAG-1, thereby facilitating the natural regenerative processes of the tooth . By blocking the inhibitory signals of USAG-1, the therapy encourages the proliferation and differentiation of dental stem cells, leading to the formation of new dental structures. This method not only has the potential to restore lost teeth but also aims to enhance the overall health of the dental ecosystem. Preclinical trials have demonstrated promising results, with regenerated teeth exhibiting functional characteristics similar to natural teeth . Future challenges include translating these findings to human clinical trials, optimising anti-USAG-1 antibody delivery and efficacy and addressing potential off-target effects. Additionally, understanding the complex interplay between USAG-1, Wnt/BMP signaling will be crucial for developing effective tooth regeneration strategies. This poster presents a groundbreaking approach to tooth regeneration, offering hope for individuals with congenital tooth agenesis and early loss of tooth . The identification of USAG-1 as a key regulator of tooth development and the potential of anti-USAG-1 antibody therapy highlight the significance of this research.

Reg No: 503

Name: Dr. JOTHI KIRUTHIKA

Institution: M.R.A. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: SPACE GUARDS: CHITOSAN'S SILENT ARMOR

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: SPACE GUARDS: CHITOSAN'S SILENT ARMOR **ABSTRACT** The study investigates the effectiveness of chitosan incorporated space maintainers in enhancing enamel remineralization and reducing microbial growth compared to conventional stainless steel banded space maintainers. Space maintainers are commonly used in paediatric dentistry to preserve arch integrity and guide the eruption of permanent teeth. However, their use can sometimes lead to enamel demineralization and an increased risk of bacterial colonization. Chitosan, a natural biopolymer, is known for its antimicrobial properties and its ability to promote remineralization, making it a promising material for improving the performance of space maintainers. This study aims to evaluate whether chitosan incorporated space maintainers offer better remineralization potential and antimicrobial effects when compared to conventional space maintainers through in vitro experiments. The findings may pave the way for the development of advanced space maintainers with enhanced preventive features for improved oral health outcomes. **KEYWORDS:** chitosan, stainless steel bands, antimicrobial efficacy, demineralisation

Reg No: 1248

Name: Dr. NEHAL VENKATESH SARDA

Institution: MIDSR DENTAL COLLEGE LATUR

Title: MIXED REALITY: A PRECISION PERSPECTIVE IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Dentistry is benefiting from the development of modern digital transformation. Augmented Reality (AR), Virtual Reality (VR) and Mixed reality (MR) represent some of these innovations. Mixed reality is a very new technology, in which the 3D view can help plan or simulate various types of tasks before they will be carried out in real life. MR blends both VR and AR, where digital and physical elements coexist and interact in real time, allowing users to manipulate virtual objects as if they were part of the real world. Microsoft HoloLens is a mixed reality device which has the capability to provide a real-time, three-dimensional platform using multiple sensors and holographic processing to display information and even simulate a virtual world. The poster emphasizes various applications of this technology. MR has demonstrated effectiveness in various surgical disciplines, reducing risks and time in the operating room while boosting trainee's confidence and proficiency. In Pediatric Dental practice MR's real-time feedback optimizes surgical precision and safety by offering immersive, realistic simulations that improve psychomotor skills, decision-making and procedural accuracy. However, barriers such as cost, training requirements and limited hardware compatibility in clinical settings must be addressed. This innovative approach not only improves clinical outcomes but also sets the stage for broader applications in Pediatric Dentistry, contributing to a paradigm shift in modern medical practices.

Reg No: 1233

Name: Dr. KAMESH SUBHASH BHAMARE

Institution: MIDSR DENTAL COLLEGE LATUR

Title: Vibrotactile Magic : Revolutionizing Painless Dentistry For Little Smiles

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Paediatric dentists face challenges in managing anxiety and pain during procedures, particularly those involving local anaesthesia. Fear of injections is a major obstacle to cooperation in children, potentially affecting treatment outcomes and long-term attitudes towards oral health care. Vibrotactile devices, such as Accupal and DentalVibe, have emerged as transformative tools in pain management, based on the gate control theory of pain. The gate control theory suggests that non-painful stimuli, like vibration, activate large-diameter nerve fibers, inhibiting pain signal transmission to the brain. Vibrotactile devices utilize this principle to reduce injection-associated discomfort. Accupal combines vibration and gentle pressure to locate the injection site, preconditioning the area for a less painful experience. Dental Vibe delivers high-frequency vibrations timed with anaesthesia administration, minimizing nociceptive signals and ensuring comfort. Clinical studies demonstrate the efficacy of these devices in reducing pain scores on validated scales like the Wong-Baker Faces Pain Scale and FLACC scale. Their use enhances child cooperation, shortens procedural time, and fosters acceptance of dental care, building trust and encouraging positive behaviour during visits. This poster explores the scientific basis, clinical protocols, and applications of vibrotactile devices, supported by evidence from trials and studies. By transforming dental procedures into more positive experiences, these devices address physical and psychological barriers to treatment, promoting better oral health and trust in dental professionals.

Reg No: 1326

Name: Dr. SHIVANGI SHIVSAMB SWAMI

Institution: MAHARASHTRA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH
DENTAL COLLEGE MAHARASHTRA

Title: Glass For Growing Smiles Bioactive glass materials in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Pediatric Dentistry plays a critical role in ensuring oral health and well being of children and adolescents. The quest for effective dental materials that are safe, biocompatible and capable for promoting natural remineralisation has led to the emergence of biosilicate cements as a promising advancement in this field. Bioactive glass materials offer a unique combination of restorative and regenerative properties. These materials have been shown to promote tooth remineralisation, inhibit bacterial growth and support pulp vitality. Bioactive glass materials are composed of silicon dioxide, calcium oxide, phosphorus pentoxide which reacts with physiological fluids to form a hydroxyapatite layer, promoting integration with the surrounding tissues. This poster presentation will provide an overview of the current state of bioactive glass materials in Pediatric Dentistry, including their composition, properties, and clinical applications. The recent advances in Biosilicate cements involves biodentine, activa tm bioactive, novamin based biosilicate cements, theracal LC. We will discuss the potential benefits of using bioactive glass materials in Pediatric Dental practice, including enhanced tooth remineralisation, reduced risk of secondary caries, maintenance of pulp vitality, improved bond strength and durability of the restoration. This poster will also describe the challenges and limitations of using bioactive glass materials in Pediatric Dental practice such as need for specialised training, high cost, limited availability, limited clinical evidence, long term follow up studies. Thus the development of Biosilicate cements marks a pivotal moment in the pursuit of safer, more effective and biocompatible dental restorative materials for the young population.

Reg No: 1392

Name: Dr. DR.HARSHA RATAWAL

Institution: PB. GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AMRITSAR

Title: PHOTOBIMODULATION AND ITS USES IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: PHOTOBIMODULATION AND ITS USES IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

ABSTARCT: Photobiomodulation is a promising field in modern minimally invasive dentistry which serves as a non-cutting method of using the red to near infrared light. Photobiomodulation is considered an excellent alternative or adjunctive to traditional treatment modality. One of the major challenges while treating pediatric patient is related to their anxiety and fear of dentistry especially patient with special needs, hence novel non-invasive technologies like lasers can alleviate pain and anxiety and facilitate improved relationship between dentist and the patient, along with reinforcing positive attitude toward oral health. This technique relies on the use of low level laser radiation to stimulate cellular and tissue responses and to promote healing. There are many applications like caries detection and removal, pulp therapy, orthodontic interventions, surgical procedures, lowering inflammation, swelling and reducing bleeding. AIM: This poster presentation aims to thorough the light on the application of photobiomodulation therapy in pediatric dentistry. The purpose of this poster is to highlight its application, mechanism of action with a special focus on stem cell and mechanisms of repair. CONCLUSION: Photobiomodulation is recommended as an alternative for failed standard therapy or as an adjunct modality to treatment. It is a safe and potentially effective and easy to use and faster application, better coagulation, no need for suturing, less swelling and pain. However, there are some limitations which include cost of the device and difficulty to have all the different lasers indicated for different procedures in a private practice.

Reg No: 98

Name: Dr. JAGRUTI SUHAS CHAUDHARI

Institution: SARASWATI DANWANTRI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Photodynamic Therapy in Pediatric Dentistry: Shining a light on oral Health

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Photodynamic therapy in pediatric dentistry is an innovative treatment modality that utilizes light-activated agent to target and eliminate harmful bacteria and diseased tissues in the oral cavity. It is a noninvasive therapy. The advantages of using PDT include the elimination of bacteria in a short period of time, reduced incidence of injury to adjacent tissues, access to areas with complex anatomy, low risk of bacteremia in immunocompromised patients, with PDT being an alternative antibacterial therapy for plaque-related diseases such as dental caries in children. Photodynamic therapy can be used in the treatment of oral mucositis, endodontic infections, periodontitis, etc. It proves effective for prevalent issues like dental caries, disinfecting root canals and addressing conditions such as molar-incisal hypoplasia, candidiasis, alveolar osteitis, leukoplakia and herpetic gingivostomatitis and as an adjuvant therapy for pediatric oral cancer and mucositis. It seems to be an efficient method to reduce salivary S. mutans. However, two factors hinder the dissemination of the treatment: the cost of medicines and equipment, in addition to the lack of knowledge of the technique by the medical and dental professions. Adopting this innovative approach has the potential to transform dental practice, enhancing oral health and patient care for a better future. Thus this poster aims to



explore the multifaceted application of photodynamic therapy in pediatric dentistry, emphasizing its antibacterial effect. Keywords: Photodynamic Therapy, Noninvasive, Antibacterial Therapy

Reg No: 1390

Name: Dr. RIPUDAMAN SINGH

Institution: PB. GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AMRITSAR

Title: AI Powered ECC detection –Game changer in paediatric dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Topic –AI Powered ECC detection –Game changer in paediatric dentistry
ABSTRACT Early childhood caries (ECC) is a prevalent dental issue that can have long-term health implications for children. AAPD defines ECC as the presence of one or more decayed (noncavitated or cavitated lesions), missing or filled tooth surfaces in any primary tooth in a child 71 months of age or younger. Traditional diagnostic methods for ECC often rely on manual inspection, radiographs, and subjective assessment, which may lead to delays in detection and treatment. Recently, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a promising tool for enhancing ECC detection through its ability to analyze large datasets, identify patterns and make precise predictions. Aim – This poster explores the potential of AI-powered systems, particularly machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) algorithms, in the early diagnosis of ECC. By leveraging data from dental images such as photographs, X-rays, and intraoral scans, AI can assist in recognizing early signs of tooth decay, even in its early stages. AI relies on techniques such as convolutional neural networks and support vector machines in automating ECC detection with high accuracy. Conclusion -The use of AI in ECC diagnosis offers several benefits, including faster identification of carious lesions, reduced clinician workload, and the potential for real-time, scalable solutions. However, challenges such as the need for large, annotated datasets and the integration of AI systems into clinical workflows remain. Future developments in AI-based diagnostics may lead to improved preventive care and better long-term oral health outcomes for children.

Reg No: 1344

Name: Dr. RAJAT DUTTA

Institution: KUSUM DEVI SUNDERLAL DUGAR JAIN DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: ABNORMAL FRENAL ATTACHMENT-A HINDRANCE TO PERFECT SMILE

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Frenum is a thick band of muscle fiber that attaches the lip to the alveolar mucosa, gingiva, and the underlying periosteum. It may be of varying shape, size, form, number and thickness. An aberrant frenum leads to difficulty in speech, mastication, midline diastema, gingival recession and poor esthetics. There is 3.8% prevalence of high frenal attachment in India. Orthodontic correction of midline diastema helps to create an aesthetic smile but an abnormal frenal attachment may interfere with it. Treatment of high frenal attachment by Frenectomy is of pivotal concern for midline diastema closure as it may lead to failure of orthodontic treatment. In the present case a 12 year old female patient came with a chief

complaint of spacing between upper anterior teeth . Intra oral examination showed there was papilla penetrating type of hypertrophic maxillary labial frenal attachment (type 4 frenal attachment) which was causing a midline diastema of 1-2 mm along with mild distal rotation of the upper central incisors. After taking the parents consent this case was treated by conventional frenectomy method and underwent regular follow up to understand the need for orthodontic treatment.

Reg No: 614

Name: Dr. ASHMITA ALEX

Institution: AMRITA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY KERALA

Title: Distraction techniques in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: An intellectual developmental disease called autism is typified by subtle impairments in language use, social interaction, communication, and abstract concepts. Many kids with autism spectrum disorder do not appropriate dental treatment. For dentists treating these patients present significant challenges While a lot of fundamental behaviour management strategies can be used to help these patients receive dental care, their effectiveness in lowering the kids' dental anxiety and enhancing their conduct has been patchy. Blocking or reducing the reception of chosen information is one way to divert a person's or a group's attention from the desired area of awareness. These tools indirectly influence positive conduct and reduce anxiety during dentist appointments.. In paediatric dentistry, special distraction aids for kids with autism spectrum disorder are highlighted in this overview.

Reg No: 1044

Name: Dr. NIRMALLYA MUKHERJEE

Institution: GURU NANAK INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH

Title: Rebirth of a twice born : Restoring agenesis the molecular way

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Tooth agenesis, or the congenital absence of teeth, affects many individuals, with hypodontia (missing a few teeth) seen in 2-8% of the population and oligodontia (missing many teeth) in about 0.09-0.3%. This condition is caused by genetic anomalies in genes like MSX1, PAX9, WNT10A, and others. Traditional treatments for missing teeth include dentures or implants, but recent advancements focus on regenerating teeth using stem cells and molecular biology techniques. Tooth formation depends on complex interactions between cells and proteins during early development. Proteins that guide tooth shape and number work through signaling pathways, which control cell growth and development. One particular protein regulator has been found to inhibit the processes required for new tooth growth. Blocking this inhibitor in experiments has shown promising results, such as encouraging the possibility of inducing a third set of teeth; fascinatingly a rebirth of diphyodont human teeth. These findings highlight the potential for using monoclonal antibodies to inhibit the particular gene and promote tooth regeneration. Although promising, more research is needed to ensure the safety and effectiveness of these approaches for clinical use. If successful, such advancements could revolutionize dental treatments by offering new ways to regenerate natural teeth rather than relying on artificial replacements.

Reg No: 1371

Name: Dr. NEGHA BIJU

Institution: ANNOOR DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KERALA

Title: ADAPTING TO ALPHA: Aligning pediatric dental approaches with generational traits

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: The emergence of Generation Alpha, born between 2010 and 2025, has introduced a cohort of tech-savvy, socially aware, and highly adaptable individuals. As the youngest generation raised in a digital-first world, their unique behavioral and cognitive traits present both opportunities and challenges in pediatric dentistry. This poster explores strategies for aligning dental approaches with the generational characteristics of Alpha kids to ensure effective and compassionate care. By leveraging their affinity for technology, innovative methods such as gamified oral health education, virtual reality distractions, and AI-assisted behavior management can be employed to improve patient cooperation and engagement. Furthermore, understanding their heightened environmental awareness and preference for personalized experiences enables the creation of sustainable, patient-centered dental practices. This poster emphasizes the importance of bridging generational traits with modern dental behavior management techniques to foster trust, alleviate anxiety, and promote lifelong oral health in Generation Alpha. By adapting to their unique needs, pediatric dentists can redefine care delivery for this forward-thinking generation, creating a foundation for healthier smiles and better patient experiences. Embracing these strategies ensures that the dental profession evolves alongside this dynamic generation, paving the way for healthier smiles and a lasting commitment to oral health.

Reg No: 1372

Name: Dr. ANOOP DAS P M

Institution: ANNOOR DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: ORAL MUSCULAR THERAPY IN TREATING TONGUE THRUSTING HABIT

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Tongue thrust is the persistence of an infantile swallow pattern during late childhood. This leads to breathing and speech difficulties, open bite, and protruded teeth. During formative years, most children successfully transition from an infantile to a mature swallowing pattern. However, a few develop a retained infantile swallow and tongue thrust habit which could be due to abnormal habit like thumb sucking or an underlying cause like enlarged adenoids. Adverse effects of these habits can be avoided by early detection and intervention in a growing child. Tongue thrust can be treated in different ways with early diagnosis, removal of underlying causes, correcting tongue posture, and breaking of habit with the use of orthodontic appliances. This poster is focused on the various OMT techniques employed for the correction of tongue thrust. There are several exercises in OMT which can help a child with tongue thrust. These can be performed at home under the supervision of the child's parents. Orofacial myofunctional therapy has provided a dramatic and positive influence on patients treated for tongue thrust. Clinically, OMT plays a positive role by not only improving swallow but also the posture of tongue, improper muscle function, and reduces relapse of previous orthodontic

treatments. This poster provide an overview of the various exercises in orofacial myofunctional therapy (OMT) as a treatment modality for tongue thrust habit.

Reg No: 1298

Name: Dr. DESHMI VENNELA

Institution: SRI SAI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY VIKARABAD

Title: PACIFIERS ARE NOT FOREVER

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Pacifier use is common in infants and young children, proving comfort and soothing benefits. However, prolonged or improper use can have significant implications for oral health, particularly in the context of pediatric dentistry. This poster examines the effects of pacifier use on dental and oral development, including its impact on the alignment of teeth, bite patterns and overall oral function. While pacifiers may help alleviate teething discomfort and promote self-soothing behaviors, extended use beyond infancy can lead to malocclusions such as open bite or cross bite. The poster discusses guidelines for safe pacifier use emphasizing the importance of limiting usage duration, proper cleaning and monitoring oral health. Additionally addressing the role of pediatric dentists in educating parents about the potential risks associated with pacifiers and offers strategies for weaning children off pacifiers to prevent long term dental issues.

Reg No: 907

Name: Dr. AISHA YENENOYA

Institution: YENENOYA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MANGALORE

Title: VIRTUAL AUTISM – Is it the End of A Happy Childhood?

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Virtual Autism refers to the phenomenon where excessive exposure to digital screens and virtual environments, particularly during critical developmental periods of a child, leading to symptoms resembling Autism Spectrum Disorder. Recent studies indicate that children who spend significant time engaging with screens may experience delay in communication skills, social interaction, and emotional regulation. Research suggests that the addictive nature of virtual platforms can hinder real-world social experiences, potentially exacerbating or mimicking autistic traits. Despite the recommendation of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) to avoid the use of screen media for children younger than 18 months, Excessive media exposure especially before 3 years of age poses many long-term developmental risk (eg: language delay) as well as socioemotional, behavioral and cognitive problems. Children with digital autism may have difficulty with dental care due to behavioral challenges, sensory sensitivity and a lack of cooperation. There are various methods of recovering from virtual autism like reducing screen time, promote physical activity, seek professional help, etc.

Reg No: 295

Name: Dr. AMEY VIJAY BANE

Institution: S.M.B.T. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Tiny Smiles, Sustainable Miles: Reducing the Carbon Footprints from Pediatric Dental Practice

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Environmental Sustainability in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction The increasing environmental burden from healthcare waste has highlighted the urgent need for sustainable practices in dentistry. Integrating biodegradable materials into both consumable and non-consumable dental products offers a promising path toward sustainability. This abstract discusses the role of biodegradable alternatives in reducing the environmental carbon footprint of pediatric dental practices while maintaining high standards of care. Body Traditional dental materials, such as single-use plastics, non-recyclable packaging and chemical-laden products, contribute extensively to environmental degradation. Biodegradable consumables, including plant-based dental floss, compostable suction tips, bamboo or biopolymer toothbrushes and biodegradable packaging, offer sustainable alternatives. These materials decompose naturally, reducing landfill contributions and pollution. Non-consumable biodegradable materials, such as eco-friendly sterilization wraps and reusable materials crafted from sustainable resources, further enhance the green credentials of dental practices. In pediatric dentistry, these materials are particularly relevant, as the frequency of patient visits and the use of disposable items are higher. Adopting biodegradable products can also serve as a teaching tool, fostering eco-conscious habits in children and their families. While challenges such as higher costs and limited availability remain, increasing market demand and innovation are steadily addressing these barriers. Conclusion Incorporating biodegradable consumable and non-consumable materials into pediatric dental practices is a pivotal step toward achieving sustainability. This approach not only minimizes environmental impact but also aligns with the broader healthcare goal of reducing the ecological footprint. By leading these efforts, pediatric dentistry can set a precedent for environmentally responsible healthcare.

Reg No:912

Name: Dr. MOHAMMED JABIR

Institution: YENEPOYA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MANGALORE

Title: DIGITAL AUTISM-Is it the end of happy childhood

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: DIGITAL AUTISM – Is it the End of A Happy Childhood? Digital autism or Virtual Autism refers to the phenomenon where excessive exposure to digital screens and virtual environments, particularly during critical developmental periods of a child, leading to symptoms resembling Autism Spectrum Disorder. Recent studies indicate that children who spend significant time engaging with screens may experience delay in communication skills, social interaction, and emotional regulation. Research suggests that the addictive nature of virtual platforms can hinder real-world social experiences, potentially exacerbating or mimicking autistic traits. Despite the recommendation of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) to avoid the use of screen media for children younger than 18 months, Excessive media exposure especially before 3 years of age poses many long-term developmental risk (eg: language delay) as well as socioemotional, behavioral and cognitive problems. Children with

digital autism may have difficulty with dental care due to behavioral challenges, sensory sensitivity and a lack of cooperation. There are various methods of recovering from virtual autism like reducing screen time, promote physical activity, seek professional help, etc.

Reg No: 1249

Name: Dr. AISHWARYA PARMAR

Institution: MODERN DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: REVOLUTIONIZING DIGITAL PEDIATRIC DENTAL CARE: INTEGRATING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR ENHANCED DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND PATIENT EXPERIENCE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Pediatric Dentistry has undergone a significant transformation with the advent of digital technologies. This abstract showcases the integration of modern digital tools in pediatric dental care, highlighting their impact on diagnosis, treatment and patient experience. The incorporation of digital radiography, cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) and intraoral scanners has enhanced diagnostic accuracy and treatment planning. Digital impressions and 3D printing enable the creation of customized orthodontic appliances, mouthguards and prosthetic devices. Furthermore, digital technologies have improved patient engagement and education. Interactive tools, such as digital caries detection and simulation of software, facilitate patient understanding and participation in their case. This abstract demonstrates how modern digital pediatric dentistry offers:- 1) Enhanced diagnostic accuracy and treatment planning. 2) Improved patient experience and engagement. 3) Increased efficiency and productivity. 4) Customized and precise treatment outcomes. By embracing digital technologies, pediatric dentistry can provide state-of-the-art care, improving the oral health and well-being of children worldwide.

Reg No: 1250

Name: Dr. SAKSHI KENDRE

Institution: MODERN DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: PEDIATRIC ADVANCED DENTAL ANXIETY RATING SCALES

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Anxiety is far more complicated mood state and it is characterized by a state of helplessness a perceived inability to predict upcoming situations and state of readiness to counteract possible future threats. Dental anxiety can stem from several factors ,including age ,personal fears ,dental experiences . These factors significantly influence a child's behaviour during dental visits . according to Agars et al (1969) anxiety associated with dental appointments and procedure is the fifth most common cause of anxiety , with a substantially higher frequency among children .Dental anxiety scales should be easy to grasp for patient and accessible to score anxiety level for clinicians . Conventional dental anxiety scales such as facial image scale , visual analogue ,modified child dental anxiety were so complicated to analyse, such as figures on cards were all boys this may presented problem when young patient such as girls and also a time consuming. Recent advances in anxiety rating scales such as

Chhota Bheem Chutki Scale, animated emoji anxiety scale, jeet wheel ,Emoticons rating scale these scales are so colorful and attracted to the patient , easy to assess child aged 5-8 years .Sadana et al state that CBCS is colorful and attractive , uses characters from ongoing famous cartoon series , provides separate cards for boys and girls.

Reg No:513

Name: Dr. ANKIT BHALCHANDRA BAPAT

Institution: DR. R. AHMED DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KOLKATTA

Title: The Power of Perception : Exploring Sense- Specific Distraction Techniques.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Pain related anxiety and fear of pain in children undergoing tooth extraction often makes them uncooperative during dental visits thus making treatment difficult or impossible. Anxious children may try every possible means to avoid or delay treatment, resulting in further deterioration of their oral health. Distraction is a non-pharmacological intervention technique which can divert a child's attention away from noxious or unpleasant stimuli. Objective: To Investigate the effect of Distraction techniques, each pertaining to different sense organs on pain and anxiety of children undergoing dental extraction. Material and Methods: The design of this study was a quasi-experimental research design. The study was conducted at Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry, Dr. R. Ahmed Dental College and Hospital, Kolkata. The sample of the current study comprised of 44 children (11 for Music Distraction, 11 for Visual Distraction, 11 for Aromatherapy and 11 for Vibration Distraction) requiring extraction of either maxillary or mandibular tooth and were free from any physical problems such as visual impairment, auditory and respiratory problems. Pre- and post-distraction anxiety levels of children were measured subjectively with Facial Image Scale and objectively with Pulse rate, Heart rate and Oxygen saturation (Using Spectra Smart Patient Monitor). Results: Awaited. Conclusion: Awaited.

Reg No: 1247

Name: Dr. SAKSHI TIBDEWAL

Institution: MODERN DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: FUTURE OF PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY:AUGMENTED REALITY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: : The pediatric dentist must frequently explain complicated, anatomical and physiological changes to patient and their parents who may not understand biological complexities involved. The ability to convey these complex clinical concepts in a simple and easy understood fashion, remains a primary obstacle for achieving a positive consultation outcome. Newer technologies like augmented reality, combine real and virtual environment that could serve a way to enhance the practitioner's verbal communication and enable the positive and enjoyable experience to patient and their parents.It reduces anxiety and also helps to educate and motivate children for their oral health. In context to dental profession,

augmented reality can provide pedodontist to visualize complex dental procedure from every aspect.. This bridges the gap between theoretical and practical knowledge. The fusion of digital and physical world promises to make dental education more interactive, comprehensive and tailored to individual learning needs.

Reg No: 1251

Name: Dr. TANIYA GUPTA

Institution: MODERN DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Lasers in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Laser applied science has been newly introduced into the dentistry and since last two decades its use has evolved in an immense way. The 1st dental experience for pediatric patients using laser can be useful from the point of preventive and therapeutic approach. Although soft-tissue laser was initially introduced, but with invention of new generation laser, it is now widely used on dental hard tissue as well. Use of lasers enhances the child's cooperation leading to greater satisfaction by all three i.e guardians, patients and dentist. The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry acknowledges using lasers as scientifically documented, alternative and adjunctive treatment provision methods of soft and hard tissue management for infants, children, adolescents and persons with disabilities. Laser technology offers minimally invasive and modern approaches to diagnosis , treatment and prevention. Depending on the treatment procedure and the targeted chromophore, all laser wavelengths could be used (e.g, KTP, diodes, Nd:YAG, erbium family lasers,CO2). Although the use of laser may produce certain hazards and need some precautions, its use in pediatric dental practice seems to soon become the gold standards.

Reg No: 1370

Name: Dr. HRISHIKESH KANDE

Institution: MODERN DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Nanotech in Pediatric Dentistry : A Game Changer?

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Nanotechnology comes from the Greek word nanos, meaning "very small," and was first introduced by Richard Feynman in 1959. It focuses on working with materials on a scale smaller than 100 nm. Over the years, it has transformed medical and dental fields by improving the properties of materials, leading to new diagnostic tools and treatment options. Nanoparticles, the building blocks of nanotechnology, have incredible potential in medicine. They're used in cancer therapy, tissue engineering, detecting biomolecules, advanced diagnostics, biosensors, targeted drug delivery, and even as antimicrobial agents. In dentistry, nanotechnology is opening doors to exciting possibilities. It helps with dentin repair and remineralization, treating dentin hypersensitivity, and improving root canal sealers. Intelligent nanoparticles are being used for dental implants, enamel polishing, cavity prevention, desensitizing agents, and teeth-whitening toothpaste. What's more, these nanoparticles can

control drug release based on changes in the environment, like pH or temperature, or external triggers like light or magnets. When it comes to pediatric dentistry, nanotechnology is making treatments more targeted and effective. It's helping with localized drug delivery, advanced cavity treatments, managing periodontal diseases, and fighting infections. It's even contributing to better vaccine delivery and development for kids. This review takes a closer look at how nanotechnology is reshaping pediatric dental care, exploring what's possible today, the challenges ahead, and where we're headed. By diving into this field, we can imagine a future where kids' oral health gets even better.

Reg No: 751

Name: Dr. AKANKSHA MAKODE

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MUMBAI

Title: " Parenting with AI: Insight or Intrigue ? "

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Background: Advancements in AI, such as Google's Gemini AI model, have showcased the ability to generate human-like text and perform multimodal tasks by combining language understanding with image analysis. This next-generation AI system has gained attention for its potential applications in health sciences, including dentistry. Parents often seek information about their children's health using various internet resources. Evaluating the accuracy, reliability, and safety of AI-generated content is essential, particularly in Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry. This study examines the quality of Google Gemini AI model responses in this domain. Aim & Objective: To evaluate the quality of AI information generated by Google's Gemini AI model, the artificial intelligence language model within the context of Pediatric and Preventive dentistry. Methodology: A quantitative approach will be employed to evaluate Google's Gemini AI model, performance in Pediatric dentistry. A set of 20 common questions—frequently asked by parents of young children—will be prepared, covering topics such as: Early childhood caries, Teething concerns, Oral hygiene practices, Dietary advice, Trauma management, Preventive dental measures. Gemini's responses will be analyzed using a standardized rubric, assessing: Accuracy, Completeness, Relevance, Clarity, Potential risks. Additionally, feedback will be gathered to highlight the strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement in the AI-generated answers. Results: Yet to be derived.

Reg No: 97

Name: Dr. SHWETA ABAJI KHARATE

Institution: SARASWATI DANWANTRI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Beyond The Surface :Modern Approches To Intrinsic Tooth Stain Removal

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Self-esteem and dental health can be greatly impacted by intrinsic tooth stains. In order to safely and successfully remove these stains, modern paediatric dentistry uses sophisticated procedures. Given the aesthetic significance of tooth colour, many children and their care givers seeking dental care are concerned about the appearance of their dentition. Developmental problems, severe injuries, excessive fluoride consumption, the use of various drugs and haematologic illnesses can all result in intrinsic stains in paediatric dentistry whereas

intrinsic discolouration or stains inside the dentin originate from pulpal or systemic sources. It happens when the thickness or structural makeup of the oral hard tissues, such as the dentin and enamel, changes during development. The treatment for intrinsic tooth discolouration staining depends on the child's age, severity and aetiology. Usually, intrinsic stain removal, Prevention, sensitivity, pain management, aesthetics and the application of different behaviour control techniques are all necessary components of appropriate care. Zoom whitening, resin infiltration, ozone therapy, whitening strips and gels, veneers and stem cell therapy are just a few of the safe and efficient solutions available in modern paediatric dentistry. A customised strategy that takes into account each child's particular needs guarantees the best results and fosters long-term dental health. Therefore, the goal of this poster is to highlight contemporary methods for removing intrinsic tooth discolouration. Keywords: Bleaching, Aesthetics, Teeth Whitening, Intrinsic stain.

Reg. no: 99

Name: Dr. ASHISH NARAYAN VHATKAR

Institution: SARASWATI DANWANTRI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
MAHARASHTRA

Title: Oral health matters even during pregnancy- "Smile bright, baby in sight"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Dental care during pregnancy is crucial for overall health of both the mother and developing fetus. It is important for expectant mothers to understand how their oral health can affect future dental health of their child. Primary concerns is the transmission of cavity causing bacteria particularly *Streptococcus mutans* from the mother the baby. Expectant mothers should practice good oral hygiene to reduce bacterial load in their mouths and minimize the risk of early childhood tooth decay. Pregnant women can lay the groundwork for their baby's oral health by adopting good habits such as regular brushing with fluoride toothpaste, flossing, maintaining a balanced diet, avoiding sugary foods and professional dental check-ups is essential for preventing these complications. Pregnancy induces hormonal changes that can increase the risk of dental issues such as gingivitis, periodontitis and tooth decay. Additionally, poor oral health during pregnancy has been linked to adverse pregnancy outcomes including preterm birth, low birth weight and preeclampsia. Education and awareness about the importance of dental care as well as guidance on managing dental health during pregnancy are critical in promoting the well-being of both the expectant mother and her baby. Hence, the aim of this poster is to create awareness about care to be taken by mother for good oral health of the baby Keywords- *Streptococcus mutans*, early tooth decay, fluoride toothpaste, pregnancy gingivitis, periodontitis, preeclampsia, preterm birth, bleeding.

Reg No: 706

Name: Dr. ZINZALA CHETANKUMAR BHARATBHAI

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES GUJARAT

Title: Impact Of Digital Devices On Oral Habit And Oral Health In Children

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: The over utilisation of digital devices such as mobile phones, televisions, computers, and video games among children has significantly affected their oral habits and health.

Extended screen time results in a sedentary lifestyle, promoting unhealthy snacking behaviours and diminishing physical exercise. Moreover, excessive use of digital devices might result in inadequate oral hygiene, since youngsters may overlook routine brushing. It can also induce neck pain due to repetitive strain on the neck muscles from utilising technologies such as mobile phones, televisions, computers, and video games. This ailment is referred to as tech neck. Moreover, digital devices can indirectly affect children's dental habits. For example, exposure to commercials and social media influencers endorsing sugary foods and beverages can alter their nutritional preferences. Furthermore, the blue light emitted by devices can interfere with sleep patterns, resulting in diminished saliva production and modifications to the oral flora. Research indicates that children who utilise digital gadgets for over two hours each day are at an increased risk of encountering oral health issues. Parents and carers must acknowledge these hazards and formulate recommendations for balanced digital device utilisation. Promoting healthy oral practices, regulating snacking, and arranging routine dental examinations are essential. By advocating for responsible digital device usage and encouraging proper dental hygiene practices, we can protect the oral health and well-being of our children, guaranteeing the cultivation of enduring healthy habits.

Reg No: 1384

Name: Dr. MARIA JOHNCY P.

Institution: K.V.G. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: AI: A Futuristic Promise in Managing a Child Patient

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Pediatric dentistry is a branch which requires enormous mind game along with the ability to understand with empathy the fears and anxiety of the growing child. Child's dental anxiety can be a mishap of psychological growth due to wrong classical conditioning. So we may need to mould and manipulate the child's mind to accept the treatment. AI is the most effective adjunct of this era to human race and is going to be an inseparable part of living. AI powered virtual reality exposure therapy (VRET) a recent technique, based on classical conditioning theory, it uses computer-generated images to simulate scenarios that allow patients to experience their fears without real-world exposure. Using this immersive technology, it can alleviate preoperative anxiety, fear of dental extraction and needle phobia by offering an empathetic approach to enhance young patients. Gamification, another innovative application, integrates game-like features such as points, badges, and levels into dental care. By tailoring rewards to each child's preferences and progress, it transforms dental visits into engaging, positive experiences, motivating young patients and promoting cooperation. Integration of chatbots with natural language processing offer emotional support. AI holds tremendous promise in transforming pediatric dentistry, reshaping how young patients perceive and experience dental visits.

Reg No: 1380

Name: Dr. SPARSHITHA C S

Institution: K.V.G. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Proactive Steps Towards Prevention Of Aftermath Of ECC In Paediatric Dentistry A New Leap

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Every child suffering from ECC (Early Childhood Caries) in primary dentition has been shown to have an increased risk of caries in permanent mandibular molars. The eruption of permanent molar is a full fledged case of ecc affecting children under six,. Its high prevalence is linked to dietary habits, poor oral hygiene, and socioeconomic factors. ECC can lead to complications such as pain, infection, impaired growth, and speech difficulties, affecting the child's overall well-being. Prevention strategies include promoting breastfeeding, limiting sugary food and drink intake, ensuring routine dental check-ups, and early application of fluoride. Permanent mandibular molar has pits and grooves and it is more prone to caries pit and fissure sealants can be can be applied to prevent caries but in proximal region SDF can be applied to prevent proximal caries .since SDF has shown promising results this can also be used in medically compromised patients and special children. Parental education and community-based interventions play a crucial role. As paediatric dentists, implementing preventive strategies to protect the permanent molars is crucial. This abstract underscores the need for proactive measures to reduce ECC prevalence and its associated complications.

Reg No: 483

Name: Dr. DURGA

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES DAVANGERE

Title: REVOLUTIONIZING PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY WITH PLATELET-RICH FIBRIN:
A NEW FRONTIER IN HEALING AND CARE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Plasma rich Fibrin has emerged as a versatile and biocompatible biomaterial in pediatric dentistry, particularly for its regenerative potential. Derived from autologous blood, PRF is a fibrin matrix enriched with platelets, leukocytes and growth factors such as VEGF, PDGF, and TGF-B which promotes cell proliferation, angiogenesis and tissue healing. Compared to Plasma-rich protein, PRF is more economical, easy to prepare, and feasible to use in daily clinical practices. In Pediatric application, PRF has shown promising result in regenerative endodontics for managing necrotic immature teeth, apexogenesis, pulpotomy as well as soft tissue healing and socket preservation. It acts as matrix for tissue in-growth. Studies highlight its role as a scaffold for pulp and periapical tissue regeneration, offering faster healing and reduced risk of complications. Evidences of progressive thickening of dentinal walls, root lengthening, regression in the periapical lesion, and apical closure was reported. Despite its benefits challenges such as variability in preparation, limited sample volume in children and the need for standardized protocols remain. This poster consolidates current findings, emphasizing PRF's potential to transform pediatric dental care while identifying areas for future research and clinical refinement.

Reg No: 641

Name: Dr. RIMPA BHOWMICK

Institution: ANIL NEERUKONDA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title: crisper- case

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: The 21st century has already yielded extraordinary technological advances. It could potentially change our lives and society. It's called CRISPR (clustered regularly interspaced

short palindromic repeats).CRISPR is a gene editing tool that uses a bacterial defence system to modify DNA in living cells and organisms. It uses a guide RNA to match up with target DNA, and then a DNA-cutting enzyme, usually Cas9,cuts the DNA. This method offers a precise way to edit DNA during embryogenesis, potentially preventing abnormal tooth development. It can be used to correct genetic mutations associated with dental disorders, such as amelogenesis imperfecta, dentinogenesis imperfecta. This could empower dentists to manage gene expression, preventing issues like ectopic odontogenesis and malocclusion. Disorders like primary failure of eruption affect tooth eruption and are challenging to diagnose and treat. This genome-editing tool can alter the DNA of bone marrow stem cells, which has a potential treatment for certain blood diseases. This gene editing has been used to modify a subset of blood stem cells to reverse the clinical symptoms of sickle cell disease and beta thalassemia and cleft deformities. Conclusion:- Nevertheless, this fascinating technology might just change the world, and we should all be keeping an eye on its progress. This technology opens many doors that have otherwise left public health and biomedicine at a standstill.

Reg No: 1381

Name: Dr. ROSHNA SJ

Institution: K.V.G. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: AI as a Game Changer in Preventing Early Childhood Caries Through Behavioural Counselling

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a common and preventable dental condition primarily caused by improper feeding techniques and inadequate oral hygiene practices. Despite advances in pediatric dentistry, a significant number of caregivers, particularly mothers, lack awareness of effective preventive strategies. Anticipatory guidance, a key approach to prevention, focuses on educating caregivers about maintaining oral health and addressing harmful practices. However, delivering consistent, personalized guidance to a large population remains a challenge. Artificial Intelligence (AI) offers an innovative solution to this issue by integrating motivational interviewing techniques into dental counseling. AI-powered tools such as chatbots, mobile applications, and teledentistry platforms can simulate interactive and non-judgmental conversations, delivering tailored advice to caregivers. These tools provide real-time feedback, reminders, and educational content, making oral health guidance more accessible and engaging. The use of AI not only reduces the burden on healthcare providers but also bridges gaps in accessibility, particularly in remote or underserved areas. By empowering caregivers with knowledge and fostering behavioral changes, AI-driven anticipatory guidance has the potential to significantly reduce the incidence of ECC. This integration represents a promising advancement in pediatric dentistry, paving the way for a more effective and technology-driven approach to oral health prevention.

Reg No: 1382

Name: Dr. AMITHA L

Institution: KVG DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: INTER-PROFESSIONAL COLLABORATION:-THE FUTURE OF PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: Paediatric Dentistry is a subject with enormous scope and no boundaries. however, if a paediatric dentist doesn't intervene at the right time ,the child's overall well-being be it physical, mental, cognitive and emotional health can be endangered by wrong doings of any care taker be it mother, pediatrician, teachers or general practitioners. Quoting few examples for the above like cleft lip and palate ,special children and others, Anticipatory guidance from birth through adolescence regarding ECC, Malocclusion ,cleft lip and palate should be incorporated in order to deliver the best treatment possible to the patients and a dental home has to be established within 6 months of child birth. A child from birth is dependent on care takers from day one ,caretakers plays a pivotal role in overall health and oral health of the child, however both are interrelated. This paper emphasizes on the timely orchestrated exchange of treatment from birth through adolescence among all the care givers. Maintaining the oral health of the child is not just upon caretakers or caregivers it also depends upon inter professional collaborations among pedodontists, paediatricians, gynaecologists, child psychologists, social health care workers and so on. So , it is high time to change we start seeing the possibilities to incorporating and exploring inter-professional collaborative teamwork into practice. Thus this poster enlightens on the timely and orchestral exchange of treatment of the child .

Reg No: 722

Name: Dr. TOMMANDRU SUPRIYA

Institution: ANIL NEERUKONDA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title: MINIATURE DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: At the core of pediatric dentistry lies a profound understanding of child development, behavior management and tailored treatment modalities, similarly tailoring dental tools and technology to address the distinct requirements of children is an essential aspect of pediatric dental practice. Kid sized dentistry is the customization of dental tools and technology to effectively meet the unique needs of children. Everything from dental tools or toothbrushes to advanced technologies like radiographic exposures is carefully miniature or "kidsized" for a reason. Tailoring these essentials to fit children's unique needs ensures treatments are not only safe and effective but also comfortable. This poster is to comprehensively explore all dimensions of resizing dental tools and technology for children. CONCLUSION: In the realm of dentistry, every speciality brings a unique lens through which patient care is viewed. pediatric dentistry in particular focuses on the specialized needs of children, with emphasis on understanding child development, behavior management, customized treatment approaches. Insights from pediatric clinicians have contributed to advancements in dental equipment, improving its suitability for children. KEYWORDS: Pediatric dentistry, Pediatric instruments, Dentistry for kids, Dental practice management, Dental tools, Dental technology.

Reg No: 1133

Name: Prof. LAVANYA CR

Institution: SRI RAJIV GANDHI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL BANGALORE

Title: LASER !! CUTTING EDGE IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY !!

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Photobiomodulation (PBM) is a promising field in modern minimally invasive dentistry approach which serves as a non-invasive method of using the red - near infrared light on oral tissues. PBM is considered an excellent alternative or adjunct to traditional treatment modalities. It has emerged as a promising therapeutic approach in Pediatric Dentistry, utilizing low-level laser therapy (LLLT). PBM has demonstrated effectiveness in reducing pain and discomfort, making it an ideal tool for pediatric patients undergoing surgical procedures, such as extractions or soft tissue surgery. Furthermore, it aids in the management of periodontal and oral lesions by accelerating wound healing and promoting tissue repair. The application of PBM also enhances bone regeneration, especially in cases of trauma or congenital defects. PBM not only facilitates tissue healing but also reduces the need for pharmacological interventions, thus minimizing the risk of side effects. This poster aims to depict the numerous applications of photo biomodulation in Pediatric Dentistry.

Reg No: 1266

Name: Dr. DIVYA JATOTH

Institution: SRI SAI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY VIKARABAD

Title : TINY TARGETS, BIG IMPACT

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: TINY TARGETS, BIG IMPACT Nanotechnology represents a groundbreaking advancement in pediatric dentistry. Imagine a dental treatment so precise it targets decay at the molecular level delivering therapy directly where it is needed providing site specific treatment. These innovative systems are designed to interact precisely with specific oral sites such as, demineralized enamel, cariogenic bacteria enabling a revolutionary leap in pediatric dentistry. Key characteristics of these nano particles in this poster include silver nano particles, calcium phosphate, Chitosan and Fluoride loaded nano particles causing immense increases in bio-availability, biocompatibility and ability to release therapeutic agent in sustained manner. The application of these systems are vast from sustained drug release and localized fluoride delivery to non-invasive biofilm removal and adaptive dental care, emerging trend such as smart nano particles and personalized dentistry hold the promise of even greater breakthroughs. Smart Nano vectors are transforming oral health charting a non-scale revolution that reshapes pediatric dentistry. With precision driven care and break through innovations, the future glows brighter for tiny teeth to smile.

Reg No: 170

Name: Dr. GIREEJA MACCHINDRA ZAGADE

Institution: S.M.B.T. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : Small Patients, Big Solutions: Addressing Pediatric Orofacial Sleep Issues

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: Sleep-related orofacial and nasal disorders, such as pediatric obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), snoring, and chronic nasal obstruction, bruxism, orofacial pain pose significant risks to children's growth, cognitive function, and overall health. These conditions often result from structural or functional abnormalities in the orofacial and nasal regions, including malocclusion, tongue posture, and restricted nasal airflow. Pediatric dental sleep medicine is an evolving discipline that addresses these challenges by focusing on airway health and

craniofacial development. This poster explores the state-of-the-art approaches in diagnosing and managing sleep-related orofacial and nasal disorders in children. Key areas include early screening protocols for high-risk populations, advanced diagnostic tools such as three-dimensional imaging and polysomnography, and the integration of multidisciplinary treatment modalities. Interventions discussed range from myofunctional therapy, rapid maxillary expansion, occlusal splint, night guards and mandibular advancement device designed to maintain the airway with collaborative surgical solutions for severe cases, involving otolaryngologists and maxillofacial surgeons. Preventive strategies, such as promoting nasal breathing and addressing oral habits early in life, are highlighted for their role in mitigating long-term complications. The poster emphasizes the importance of a patient-centered, evidence-based approach to improving sleep quality, enhancing craniofacial development, and fostering overall well-being in children. Advancing pediatric dental sleep medicine offers transformative potential to address the growing prevalence of sleep-disordered breathing in young populations.

Reg No: 731

Name: Dr. SHETTY KHUSHI D

Institution: YENEPOYA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MANGALORE

Title : The Best Path Forward: Management Of Hypomineralized Second Primary Molars

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: others

Abstract: The Best Path Forward: Management Of Hypomineralized Second Primary Molars
The occurrence of Hypomineralised Second Primary Molars (HSPM) has become increasingly important in recent years. A comprehensive approach for managing teeth affected with hypomineralization is an essential component in the delivery of oral health care for children and adolescents including those with special health care needs. The American Academy Of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD) in 2024 provided recommendations to help practitioners make decisions regarding the prevention and comprehensive management of primary teeth affected by hypomineralization. In 2024 the “Würzburg concepts” which was originally developed for teeth affected by molar incisor hypomineralization was adopted for the management of Hypomineralised Second Primary Molars. This poster aims to compare the management strategies of hypomineralised second primary molars proposed by the American Academy Of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD) and the Würzburg Concept. KEYWORDS: Hypomineralized Second Primary Molars; American Academy Of Pediatric Dentistry; Würzburg Concept; Management

Reg No: 104

Name: Dr. SHARVARI INGLE

Institution: S.M.B.T. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : Gen R: The New Era of Regeneration in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Regenerative dentistry represents a transformative approach to restoring dental tissues and function by harnessing biological processes and advanced biotechnologies. Maturogenesis and revascularization have emerged as key strategies for revitalizing immature

teeth with necrotic pulp, promoting continued root development and vascular regeneration. Revascularization, leverages stem cells and growth factors to stimulate the formation of vital tissues, offering an alternative to traditional endodontic therapy. This poster discusses the different modalities of regenerative dentistry emphasising the need for further research delving into the realm of regenerative dentistry and its implications in pediatric patients. The advent of bioengineered tooth buds introduces a paradigm shift, enabling the generation of functional teeth through tissue engineering approaches. These bioengineered structures combine stem cells, scaffolds, and signaling molecules to mimic natural tooth development and hold significant potential for personalized dental regeneration. We also discuss about Exosome therapy as a cell-free approach for dental tissue regeneration as it reduces immunogenicity and enhances regenerative outcomes. Lastly, CRISPR-based gene editing further amplifies the scope of regenerative dentistry by precisely modifying genetic pathways involved in tooth development and regeneration. CRISPR technology enables targeted correction of genetic defects, enhances stem cell function, and optimizes tissue engineering processes, opening avenues for innovative therapies. In summary, regenerative dentistry offers numerous advantages for pediatric dental care by promoting the preservation, restoration, and natural healing of teeth. By reducing the need for invasive procedures, minimizing long-term dental problems, and supporting the healthy development of children's teeth, regenerative approaches can play a transformative role in pediatric dentistry.

Reg No: 649

Name: Dr. J MONISHA

Institution: ANIL NEERUKONDA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title : THE ROLE OF COGNITIVE COMPUTING IN BEHAVIOR MANAGEMENT

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: ABSTRACT : AI pertains to the theory and creation of systems capable of executing tasks that typically necessitate human intelligence. With the integration of recent technological advancements, behavioural science's impact has expanded into diverse fields such as finance and policy. The term "artificial intelligence" (AI) has become increasingly prevalent, but it is essential to provide clarity before proceeding. Integrating Artificial intelligence in paediatric dentistry has emerged as a promising avenue to enhance patient care, improve diagnostic accuracy, streamline treatment planning and augment patient engagement. This poster presents an overview of AI's application in paediatric dentistry, particularly behaviour management, highlighting its potential to revolutionize traditional paediatric dental practice. CONCLUSION: In conclusion, the potential integration of AI in paediatric dentistry offers opportunities and challenges that warrant careful consideration. While AI technologies hold promise in enhancing certain aspects of dental care, it is essential to acknowledge the complexity of paediatric dentistry and the unique needs of young patients. KEYWORDS: Artificial intelligence; Behaviour; Management; Paediatric dentistry.

Reg No: 167

Name: Dr. PESALA NEERAJA

Institution: ANIL NEERUKONDA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY ANES VISAKHAPATNAM

Title : catalyst sleuthing for gleeful chuckle

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: INTRODUCTION Oral health practices of younger children are influenced by their mother/ caregiver's knowledge and beliefs. Children with special health care needs are more prone to dental caries due to various factors including difficulties with oral hygiene, dietary habits, adverse effects of medication and limited access to dental care. Though Mother/ caregiver play a vital role in the child's life and their health beliefs and attitude towards oral health acts as a strong predictor for children oral health care. Hence, assessment of knowledge, attitude and practice of caregivers/mother of children depicts the status of child's oral health. AIM To assess the correlation between knowledge, attitude and practices among caregivers/ mothers of special child with dental caries. METHODOLOGY Children of age between 4-15 years of age who needs special care and normal children with their respective mothers/caregivers were subjected to the questionnaire related to knowledge about oral health attitude practices of oral hygiene. Intra oral examination was done and represented through DMFT index for caries detection. RESULTS Results of questionnaire was interpreted using scoring system and analysis of both results were entered in Microsoft excel and analyzed. CONCLUSION The current study presented the findings that mothers of children/caregivers with special needs had poor knowledge and attitude towards oral health of their children. Hence, oral health programs are to be conducted to increase the awareness and importance of oral health in one's life. KEY WORDS-caries index, KAP study, special child.

Reg No: 1039

Name: Dr. APRATIM GANGULY

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES DAVANGERE

Title : Multisensory Journey To Clinical Excellence: The Snoezelen Room

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Dental visits can be stressful for both adults and children, often leading to anxiety, avoidance of care, and worsening oral health. Various relaxation techniques have been shown to shorten stress recovery time. Snoezelen is a multisensory therapy that stimulates the five senses with visual, auditory, and olfactory inputs, promoting relaxation and is widely used in healthcare for children with severe physical, mental, and intellectual disabilities. In paediatric dental care, Snoezelen environments have been shown to help manage stress and anxiety in children. Clinicians are encouraged to modify their clinical settings by incorporating elements such as slow-moving colour effects on the ceiling, rhythmic music, calming aromas, and comfortable seating options like bead cushions or waterbeds, promoting tactile sensations during dental procedures. The Snoezelen offers opportunity for treatment in a cozy, trustworthy, and relaxed environment and is promising in reducing dental anxiety. It offers a chance to enhance patient care by employing suitable sensory stimulation reducing physiological stress, discomfort, and pain during dental visits and has a significant impact on the behaviour modification in children. It is used in offering enhanced dental care to children with stress and anxiety, autism spectrum disease, uncooperative children with special healthcare needs and also in elderly patients with Dementia and more research is needed to further explore the effectiveness of multisensory-adapted dental environments on children's behaviour toward dental treatment.

Reg No: 550

Name: Dr. GRANDHI SESHANJANA

Institution: ANIL NEERUKONDA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES

Title : ASTROLOGY OF CARIES

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: INTRODUCTION- Fingerprints are highly stable, and the fundamental properties of fingerprints remain the same from birth to death. As both the enamel and finger buds epithelium are derived from the ectoderm and develop simultaneously in intra-uterine life so dermatoglyphics can be considered as a diagnostic tool. Several studies have indicated certain associations between dermatoglyphics and congenital defects, including Down's syndrome Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, cleft lip and palate, periodontal disease, bruxism, malocclusion, oral submucous fibrosis, dental caries. Dental caries, one of the most prevalent oral diseases, has been recognized by the World Health Organization as one of the three major chronic and non-communicable diseases alongside cancer and cardiovascular diseases. OBJECTIVE- To evaluate the prevalence of caries in special child and relating it to dermatoglyphic patterns on their palms. METHODOLOGY- Divyang children in the 4-15year age group were compared with normal children in the same index age. DMF index for each child was recorded and palm impressions of both the hands were taken with ink pad and patterns were observed and interpreted with Cummins method. RESULTS- Results were interpreted and sent to statistical analysis. COCLUSION- The present study shows a significant association between fingerprint patterns and dental caries. This could prove be a valuable, non-invasive anatomical tool which could be used for screening of dental caries and hence in devising measures for prevention of the disease. KEY WORDS- Dermatoglyphics, special child, caries index.

Reg No: 605

Name: Dr. DHRUVI GODHANI

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES GUJARAT

Title : Special Smiles : Addressing oral health challenges in children with Autism

Category:For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Children with autism, due to their distinct sensory and behavioural requirements, merit more than conventional dental care; they warrant specialised attention that fosters unique smiles. By acknowledging their needs and customising strategies for dental health, we guarantee each child obtains the necessary comfort and comprehension. These exceptional smiles merit empathy and tailored approaches to promote enduring oral health and self-assurance. Children with autism possess Sensory sensitivities,communication obstacles, behavioural challenges, and dietary restrictions frequently hinder the brushing, flossing, and dental visits. Children with autism exhibit hypersensitivity to the textures, tastes, and feelings related to dental care, complicating their participation in standard hygiene practices. Moreover, communication barriers can impede the recognition of oral health issues, whilst behavioural resistance may cause discomfort during dental appointments. This poster examines the distinct oral health concerns encountered by children with autism and provides pragmatic solutions to mitigate these issues. Establish a sensory-friendly environment for dental hygiene by implementing consistent routines, utilising positive reinforcement strategies, and deploying specialised instruments such as electric toothbrushes or water flossers. Desensitisation techniques for dental appointments, including social narratives and rehearsal sessions, are also

addressed. Furthermore, nutritional control, including the reduction of sugary foods and the promotion of water, is essential for sustaining dental health. Healthcare providers, such as dentists are crucial in delivering personalised support and partnering with families to formulate effective care plans. By comprehending the distinct requirements of children with autism and implementing specific therapies, carers can elevate oral health results and enhance the child's overall quality of life.

Reg No: 1068

Name: Dr. CHELSI PATEL

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES GUJARAT

Title : Gut Health and Oral Health: The Connection Between Probiotics and Early Childhood Caries

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Early childhood caries (ECC) continues to be a major global health concern, affecting the oral health and general well-being of young children. Recent studies underscore the significant influence of the oral and gut microbiomes on the onset of dental caries, especially during early life. Probiotics, live bacteria that provide health advantages when consumed in sufficient quantities are becoming recognised for their ability to influence both the gut and oral microbiomes, presenting a new preventive strategy for early childhood caries (ECC). This poster examines developing relationship between gut health, oral microbiota, and the possible influence of probiotics in mitigating the occurrence and severity of early childhood caries (ECC). The gut microbiota impacts the immune system, which subsequently effects oral health. Dysbiosis, characterised by an imbalance of microbiota, is associated with the proliferation of cariogenic bacteria in the oral cavity, facilitating the onset of caries. Probiotics may restore microbial equilibrium, diminish dangerous pathogens, and bolster immune responses that safeguard against dental caries by fostering helpful bacteria in the gastrointestinal tract and oral cavity. Clinical investigations and trials indicate that probiotic supplementation may diminish salivary levels of mutans streptococci, a primary factor in early childhood caries, and enhance dental hygiene results in children. This presentation emphasises the potential of probiotics as an adjuvant therapy in paediatric dentistry, providing a promising, non-invasive approach to prevent and manage early childhood caries. By comprehending the gut-oral health nexus, we can formulate more cohesive and efficacious strategies to address ECC and enhance the overall well-being of children.

Reg No: 1267

Name: Dr. AKANSHA ROY

Institution: GDCRI BANGALORE

Title : Presurgical nasoalveolar moulding in cleft lip and palate patients

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Cleft lip and palate (CLP) are common congenital deformities requiring multidisciplinary management for optimal outcomes. Presurgical nasoalveolar moulding (NAM) combined with surgery offers significant advantages over surgery alone. NAM helps approximate alveolar segment, reshape nasal cartilage and elongate the columella, reducing cleft severity before surgery. Comparative studies show that patients undergoing NAM



demonstrate improved nasal symmetry, reduced cleft width, and better lip repair with minimal tension, resulting in reduced postoperative scarring and complications such as oronasal fistulas. Additionally, NAM facilitates gingivoperiosteoplasty, decreasing the need for secondary alveolar bone grafting by up to 60%. Conversely, surgery alone may result in increased surgical complexity, residual nasal deformities, and a higher likelihood of secondary corrections. Pedodontist play a critical role in the NAM process by fabricating and regularly adjusting the appliance to ensure effective molding. They educate and motivate parents for consistent appliance use and proper care, ensuring compliance throughout the treatment. Weekly follow ups and appliance modifications guided by the pedodontist are essential to achieve optimal alveolar and nasal alignment. By facilitating early tissue guidance, Pedodontist significantly contribute to improve surgical outcomes and long term esthetic stability, making NAM an integral component of CLP management.

Reg No: 338

Name: Dr. ELIZA BANERJEE

Institution: GURU NANAK INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH

Title : "PRESERVING TOMORROW'S BITE: ADVANCED TECHNIQUES IN PEDIATRIC SPACE MAINTAINERS"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: The premature loss of primary teeth in children can lead to significant dental problems, including malocclusion, crowding, and impaction of permanent teeth. Space maintainers are appliances designed to preserve the space left by the missing tooth until the eruption of its permanent successor. Space maintainers are indicated in Premature loss of primary molars, Delayed eruption of permanent teeth, preserve the arch form and prevent over-eruption of opposing teeth. Traditional space maintainers, often fabricated using metal bands and wires, can be uncomfortable and aesthetically unappealing for young patients. Recent advancements in dental technology have led to the development of more comfortable, efficient, and patient-friendly space maintainers. Advance technology used in space maintainers are digital space maintainer CAD/CAM, 3D Printing and various material polyetheretherketone, fiber reinforced composite, polyethylene fiber etc. are used which provide benefit over traditional space maintainer. This advance type improved the aesthetics, enhance the oral function, improve the oral hygiene and reduce the need for future orthodontic treatment. So the technological progress in space maintainers, their clinical applications, and their impact on pediatric dental treatment outcomes, emphasizes the role of innovation in advancing space maintainer treatment options for pediatric patients.

Reg No: 450

Name: Dr. VARSHINI K PAWAR

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES DAVANGERE

Title : Triumph Over Trauma: Redefining Dental Intrusion Management Together. A Case Report.

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Traumatic dental injuries (TDIs) are common, especially among children and adolescents, often caused by falls, sports activities, or accidents. These injuries can impact the teeth, surrounding tissues, and alveolar bone, leading to both functional and aesthetic concerns. One of the more complex and rare TDIs is tooth intrusion, where a tooth is displaced into the alveolar bone due to high-impact trauma. Although it accounts for only 0.3-1.9% of all dental injuries, tooth intrusion is more prevalent in younger individuals because their alveolar bone is softer and more pliable. Diagnosing and managing tooth intrusion can be challenging. The condition may result in complications such as pulp necrosis, root resorption and periodontal damage, which can affect the gums and surrounding bone structure. If left untreated or managed improperly, these issues can compromise the tooth's long-term survival and oral health. The orthodontic approach is a novel and minimally invasive method for managing tooth intrusion. Applying controlled and gradual forces to reposition the intruded tooth to its original position. This technique is particularly beneficial for children and adolescents due to the flexibility of their alveolar bone and their faster healing capacity. Compared to surgical interventions, the orthodontic approach offers significant advantages. It reduces the risk of complications, including pulp necrosis, root resorption, and ankylosis, while minimizing trauma to the surrounding tissues. The gradual movement of the tooth preserves periodontal health and ensures a conservative and predictable outcome. This poster reports a novel approach to orthodontic extrusion of intruded teeth

Reg No: 335

Name: Dr. TAMANNA TAHER

Institution: GURUNANAK INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH
KOLKATTA

Title : "TOOTH TELLS TUMMY TALES: UNVEILING THE ORAL CLUES OF
GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES IN CHILDREN"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: The oral cavity often serves as an essential diagnostic window for systemic diseases specially in children. Gastrointestinal (GI) diseases, ranging from inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) to Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), frequently present with distinct oral manifestations in children that can aid in early diagnosis and management. Widely varying prevalence rates of oral lesions in patients with Crohn's disease, Ulcerative colitis have been reported, ranging from 2% to 37%. Oral lesions secondary to gastrointestinal diseases are more prevalent in children compared to adults. Oral manifestations of GI diseases can include recurrent aphthous ulcers, pyostomatitis vegetans, oral lichenoid reactions and xerostomia, often linked to conditions like Crohn's disease and Ulcerative colitis. Additionally, deficiencies in essential nutrients due to malabsorption syndromes, such as Celiac disease can manifest as glossitis, angular cheilitis, or enamel hypoplasia. This poster aims to provide a concise and visually engaging summary on importance of oral symptoms as early indicators of gastrointestinal diseases in children, enabling pediatric dentists to contribute significantly to the early diagnosis and holistic care of children with GI diseases.

Reg No: 1339

Name: Dr. NIYATI

Institution: HIMACHAL DENTAL COLLEGE SUNDERNAGAR

Title : Smiles Without Limits : Dental Tools for Every Need

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Dental care is important for everyone's health and well-being. Yet, some individuals may be limited in their ability to receive dental care. Special need individuals are at a risk of attaining oral health diseases throughout their life. Oral health diseases can have serious implications and devastating effects on the quality of life and the health of the individual. Dental care for patients with disabilities presents unique challenges that require tailored approaches to ensure optimal oral health outcomes. Although a caregiver maybe willing to brush the patient's teeth, as much as possible should be carried out by the patient. Psychological benefits to the patient result in feelings of self-esteem and accomplishment when able to manage the important task of brushing. This poster highlights a variety of self-care aids designed to assist individuals with disabilities in maintaining oral hygiene independently. It reviews common barriers such as limited mobility, communication difficulties, and sensory sensitivities, and explores effective strategies to overcome these challenges. Through a comprehensive review of best practices, this poster aims to raise awareness and provide practical insights for dental professionals to improve care for patients with disabilities, promoting better oral health and quality of life.

Reg No: 1121

Name: Dr. BISWARANJAN MAHAPATRA

Institution: SCB DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL CUTTACK

Title : ECOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO DENTAL CARIES PREVENTION- A PARADIGM SHIFT

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: Dental caries develops when there is an imbalance in the process of demineralization and remineralization. It is affected by dietary and host variables in addition to acidogenic bacteria found in plaque biofilm, which are frequently considered as the causative agents. Recent techniques in the field of dentistry have increasingly prioritized disease prevention and the conservation of tooth structure. Various methods of prevention of dental caries are sugar substitutes, calcium carbonate carrier-SensiStat, CPP-ACP Casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate ,ACP Technology, , BIOACTIVE GLASS, Probiotics, Caries vaccine, Ozone Therapy, Laser, Intraoral fluoride -Releasing Devices. The common sugar substitutes are xylitol and sorbitol. The SensiStat technology is composed of calcium carbonate, a typical abrasive in toothpaste, and arginine bicarbonate, an amino acid combination helps in remineralization. The anti-cariogenic characteristics of Casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate (CPP-ACP), commercially known as 'tooth mousse' neutralizes salivary pH better than fluoridated toothpaste. The bioactive glass Novamin Technology used for the purpose of remineralization of enamel. Probiotics lowers salivary pH and prevent Streptococcus mutans from colonizing tooth surfaces hence prevent dental caries. ozone treatment eradicate microbes linked to caries and can reverse lesion growth. Caries vaccine is also introduced to prevent dental caries by inducing an immune response against the bacteria responsible for tooth decay, primarily Streptococcus mutans. Recently, sub ablative laser energy has been used to prevent caries by changing enamel structure without ablating tissue. Commercial intraoral fluoride releasing devices include copolymer membrane devices, glass devices with fluoride, and other modifications dramatically increase salivary fluoride levels.

Reg No: 1175

Name: Dr. RENY PHILIP

Institution: POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CHANDIGARH

Title : Breaking barriers, building trust - pioneering behaviour management for clinical excellence in pediatric dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Breaking barrier, building trust – pioneering behaviour management for clinical excellence in pediatric dentistry. Behaviour management is at the heart of pediatric dentistry, transforming fearful first visits into lifelong positive attitude towards oral health. Proper management techniques unveils innovative and evidence based strategies that redefine clinical excellence in managing young patients behaviour. From the use of tailored rewards such as verbal praise, stickers to virtual reality that transports children to calming world transforms dental visits exciting and fun empowering children to participate actively in their dental care. Communication strategies as neurolinguistic programming can be used to identify patient domain and treat accordingly which in turn builds trust in children and caregivers alike. Technology driven solutions including artificial intelligence based stress monitoring and interactive education applications provide real time insights and engagement making treatment smoother and more effective. This presentation is a call to action – to move beyond traditional methods and embrace strategies that blend innovation, personalization and compassion. By involving every stakeholder – children , parents and technology – pediatric dentistry can break barriers ,ease of fears and deliver smiles that last a life time.

Reg No: 1120

Name: Dr. SHWETA BAGADE

Institution: SCB DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL CUTTACK

Title : SCB DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL CUTTACK

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Dental caries is one of the most common chronic diseases affecting both children and adults, often leading to a diminished quality of life. Particularly, children tend to fear dental visits and often avoid appointments due to the invasive nature of traditional dental treatments. This reluctance negatively impacts their oral health, which can also affect their overall well-being. With the increasing trend and need for preserving natural tooth and structure, the dawn of ‘minimal invasive dentistry’ has enormously changed the basic idea of cavity preparation. The current cavity preparations depend on the shape and extent of the carious lesion, leaving the healthy tooth tissue as much as possible. In quest to harness advanced technologies for caries removal new multifarious, methods have been introduced. New caries excavation techniques such as mechanical methods like ceramic and polymeric burs, caries disclosing dyes, caries dissolving chemical agents including Carisolv, Caridex, Papacarie, Biosolv, Carie-care, BRIX3000, caries selective air and sonic abrasion, FACE (fluorescence aided caries excavation), laser ablation and use of enzymes pronase to dissolve caries have been introduced. All these methods aim at minimal tooth preparation and maximum tooth preservation. All the techniques remove carious dentine with differing levels of efficiency but, it is still unknown if these techniques will discriminate between the soft, outer, necrotic, highly infected zone that

needs to be excavated from the inner, reversibly damaged, less infected zone which could be retained. All these methods are under regular modification for improvement.

Reg No: 363

Name: Dr. TOUTIK BHATTACHERJEE

Institution: HALDIA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH WEST BENGAL

Title : BRIGHT SMILES, CALM MINDS: SENSORY CARE DENTISTRY FOR SPECIAL CHILDS"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Special care dentistry focuses on delivering oral health services to individuals with physical, developmental, or cognitive impairments. These children often face heightened anxiety and sensory issues, making traditional dental settings overwhelming and hindering treatment compliance. Sensory Adapted Dental Environments (SADEs) have emerged as a promising approach to mitigate these challenges by creating a calming, patient-centered atmosphere tailored to individual sensory needs. SADEs integrate sensory modifications such as dimmed lighting, noise reduction, weighted blankets, soothing visual stimuli, and calming audio-visual distractions, used to reduce environmental stressors. These adaptations help lower anxiety levels and improve cooperation among kids with conditions such as autism spectrum disorder (ASD), intellectual disabilities, and sensory processing disorders. The use of SADEs fosters a more positive dental experience, potentially enhancing long-term oral health outcomes for these populations. This poster explores the efficacy and implementation of SADEs in special care dentistry. Evidence from recent studies indicates significant reductions in patient distress and improved procedural success rates within sensory-adapted settings. Moreover, dental practitioners report enhanced confidence and satisfaction in delivering care within SADEs. While the integration of SADEs requires initial investment and training, the benefits outweigh the costs by promoting equitable and effective care for underserved populations.

Reg No: 310

Name: Dr. DIDHITI DAS

Institution: HALDIA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH WEST BENGAL

Title : "SMART IRRIGATION DEVICES FOR TINY SMILES: A NEW INNOVATIVE HORIZON FOR PEDIATRIC ENDODONTICS"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: The success of endodontic treatment requires removal of vital and necrotic remnants of pulp tissues, microorganisms and microbial toxins from the root canal system. This can be achieved through chemo-mechanical debridement but because of the intricate nature of root canal anatomy it is impossible to shape and clean root canal completely. Primary teeth often have irregular root canal systems with accessory canals, fins and anastomoses. Primary teeth undergo physiological root resorption, these areas harbor bacteria. Due to thinner dentin and more porous structure there is increase chance of bacterial penetration in primary teeth. In deciduous teeth canals are narrower mesiodistally and broader buccolingually. The instruments that are used during biomechanical preparation are square, triangular or circular in cross

section, so it is difficult to remove all pulp tissues. Irrigation plays a major role in thorough disinfection, pulp and debris removal while preserving the health of developing permanent tooth. This poster highlights the benefits and application of advanced irrigation devices such as Quantec-E irrigation system, endo activator system, endo vac system, photo activated disinfection, ozone based delivery system. These technologies enhance the penetration of irrigants, improve biofilm removal and minimize risk of extrusion and tissue damage. The incorporation of these devices in pediatric endodontics aligns with the need for minimally invasive, safe and effective techniques especially in young patients with developing dentition. The poster presentation will discuss their mechanisms, comparative efficacy and practical considerations to assist clinicians in optimizing treatment protocols for pediatric cases.

Reg No: 341

Name: Dr. ARSHIA MAZUMDER

Institution: GURUNANAK INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH
KOLKATTA

Title : Tiny Innovations ,Big Impacts : Nano Solutions for Kids' Dental Needs

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Nanotechnology refers to the branch of science and engineering devoted to designing, producing and using structures, devices and systems by manipulating atoms and molecules at nanoscales. Applications of the principles of nanotechnology in dentistry have led to the development of the new concept “ nanodentistry” .Nano dentistry helps in the improvement and maintenance of oral health of patients through the use of nanomaterials and biotechnology , including tissue engineering and nanorobotics . It has revolutionized paediatric dentistry by offering advanced solutions to the treatment needs of children. Nanorobotics uses nanoscale devices capable of performing targeted diagnostic and therapeutic tasks with exceptional accuracy, transforming traditional dental procedures. Nano dentistry is used in restorative dentistry, orthodontics, endodontics and imaging. In paediatric dentistry, nanomaterials such as nanohydroxyapatite and silver nanoparticles are utilized for caries prevention, enamel remineralization, and antimicrobial treatments, significantly improving the durability of teeth. Nanocomposite resins and nanoparticle-enhanced sealants provide superior restorative and protective options with enhanced aesthetics and longevity. Furthermore, nano sensors enable early detection of dental pathologies, promoting timely and effective interventions while reducing discomfort for young patients. Nanorobotics brings an unparalleled level of precision to paediatric dental treatments. The integration of nano dentistry and nanorobotics into paediatric dentistry offers promising advancements in preventive, diagnostic, and therapeutic care. These technologies not only enhance clinical outcomes but also improve the overall dental experience for children by emphasizing comfort, efficiency, and long-term oral health.

Reg No: 752

Name: Dr. MRUNAL KARANDE

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MUMBAI

Title : Title: “Theta Tones for Tiny Titans, Pain Reduction for Pediatric Patients”

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Pain management in pediatric dentistry is crucial for ensuring a positive dental experience. Conventional methods often rely on pharmacological interventions, which may have side effects. Alternative approaches, such as theta wave therapy, have shown promise in reducing pain and anxiety. Binaural beats comprise two sinusoidal auditory waves with a slight difference in their frequencies. When these beats are presented to a listener, they have psychophysiological effects corresponding to the difference in their frequencies. One such effect is the pain reduction when the difference between the two frequencies is present within the theta range (4-7.9) Hz. Objective: To investigate the efficacy of binaural theta wave in reducing pain during extraction procedure Materials and Method: A randomized controlled trial will be conducted on 60 pediatric patients of aged 5 to 10 years requiring extraction. The patients will be divided into two groups: an experimental group of 30 patients, who will be presented with binaural theta beats, and a control group of 30 patients, who will be presented with white noise. Wireless headphones will be used for 10 minutes before the procedure. The patients pulse rate and pain intensity will be measured at start and at the end of procedure with the help of pulse oximeter and visual analog scale respectively. Results: Yet to be derived

Reg No: 1360

Name: Dr. DIVYARAJESHVARI R

Institution: RAGAS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title : 3D PRINTING IN PAEDIATRIC DENTAL CARE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: AIM: The technique of three-dimensional (3D) printing is used for generating 3D objects using Computer-Aided design software or 3D scanners. The employment of this in medical and dental fields is one of the recent emerging trends since it has numerous advantages over traditional .3D printing technology can revolutionize dentistry and shortly, it is going to change the face of pediatric dentistry. METHODOLOGY: Applications of this technology in pediatric dentistry can be done in 3D printing, rapid prototyping, AM study model, treatment planning, clinical approach, fluoride application, space maintainer, occlusal splints, endodontic procedures, rehabilitation, nasoalveolar molding (NAM), crowns, and so on. These were taken from peer reviewed articles related to 3D printing and its applications in dentistry in databases such as PubMed, Ebscohost, and Google Scholar RESULTS: The 3D printing has the potential to transform the pediatric dentistry and there is considerable room for further research. CONCLUSION: The scope for diagnosis, treatment modalities, and educational purposes in 3D printing-based technologies aids pediatric dentists.

Reg No: 1354

Name: Dr. HARITHA D and Dr. DIVYARAJESHVARI R

Institution: RAGAS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title : 3D PRINTING IN PAEDIATRIC DENTAL CARE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: AIM: The technique of three-dimensional (3D) printing is used for generating 3D objects using Computer-Aided design software or 3D scanners. The employment of this in medical and dental fields is one of the recent emerging trends since it has numerous advantages

over traditional .3D printing technology can revolutionize dentistry and shortly, it is going to change the face of pediatric dentistry. METHODOLOGY: Applications of this technology in pediatric dentistry can be done in 3D printing, rapid prototyping, AM study model, treatment planning, clinical approach, fluoride application, space maintainer, occlusal splints, endodontic procedures, rehabilitation, nasoalveolar molding (NAM), crowns, and so on. These were taken from peer reviewed articles related to 3D printing and its applications in dentistry in databases such as PubMed, Ebscohost, and Google Scholar RESULTS: The 3D printing has the potential to transform the pediatric dentistry and there is considerable room for further research. CONCLUSION: The scope for diagnosis, treatment modalities, and educational purposes in 3D printing-based technologies aids pediatric dentists.

Reg No: 1252

Name: Dr. HANDI SHEETAL MANOHAR

Institution: MODERN DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title : Pediatric Obstructive Sleep Apnea:An Awarening Call

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: PEDIATRIC OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA: AN AWARENING CALL Upto 1% to 4% of all children suffer with Pediatric Obstructive Sleep Apnea (POSA), which is the most severe form of Sleep Disordered Breathing (SDB). Sleep disordered breathing refers to a spectrum of sleep-related breathing abnormalities that include snoring, upper airway resistance syndrome, obstructive hypopnea syndrome, and Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA). OSA is characterized by repeated episodes of airway obstruction for more than 10 seconds during sleep, resulting in pauses in breathing. An average child spends almost one-half of his or her life asleep. A newborn sleeps for as much as 16 hours a day, which plays an important role in children's development. Sleep disorders can impair child's health and lead to negative consequences and is associated with cardiovascular complications, impaired growth, learning problems, and behavioral problems. Thus, respiratory disorders during sleep like obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) are of particular importance during childhood. The etiology of childhood OSA is quite different from that of the adult condition. In adults, OSA is usually associated with obesity and other causes and the vast majority of cases of OSA in children are associated with adenotonsillar hypertrophy. Various surgical and nonsurgical techniques are currently being used in the treatment of POSA. Although it often improves symptoms, adenotonsillectomy (AT), the first line of therapy, may not be entirely curative in children with POSA. Nonsurgical options include treatment of nasal allergies, Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP), weight reduction, and changes in sleep position.

Reg No: 1162

Name: Dr. SHIFALI TRIKHA

Institution: POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND
RESEARCH CHANDIGARH

Title :Crafting Smiles In The New Dimension: The use of 3D printing in pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Crafting Smiles in the New Dimension: The use of 3D printing in Pediatric Dentistry
3-Dimensional printing has revolutionized dentistry, offering high quality precision, speed, and customization. Charles Hull was the first to introduce it in 1986. In the field of pediatric dentistry, its applications range from creation of space maintainers to 3D models for treatment planning. Parental education plays a pivotal role in the management of a pediatric patient which makes 3D printed models the need of the hour. One of the major advancement has been the increased fracture resistance of 3D printed stainless steel crowns in comparison to preformed stainless steel crowns, offering distinct advantages including tailored fit, enhanced mechanical properties and improved longevity. 3D printing offers a significant advancement towards clinical excellence, reducing the chairside time, improving the efficiency of the clinician and favouring the low attention span of pediatric patients. This presentation highlights various applications of 3D printing such as fabrication of mouthguards, surgical guides, prosthetic restorations and obturators, autogenous transplantation and fluoride application, to aid in the dental treatment of pediatric patients with the intention to provide utmost care and satisfaction. Therefore, with time, this advanced technology will further lay the groundwork for quality dentistry.

Reg No: 150

Name: Dr. TAPASYA MAJI

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHUBANESWAR

Title : Pediatric Drooling: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Management

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Drooling or sialorrhoea is defined as the involuntary escape of saliva from the mouth. Drooling or sialorrhoea considered normal in children until the age of 2 years, but drooling beyond 4 years is considered abnormal. It is caused due to teething, orofacial abnormalities, upper respiratory illness, neurological disorders, mononucleosis, other contributing factors are nasal obstruction, malocclusion, acid reflux. Drooling may cause significant social burden, with embarrassment to the child and frequent bib or clothing changes by family, dehydration cracked and painful lips and skin, lower respiratory infections. Management strategies include conservative measures, palatal appliances, speech and language therapy, pharmacotherapy and surgical therapies. This poster highlights managing drooling in children and increasing their self esteem. **KEYWORDS:** Drooling, Sialorrhoea, Teething, Neurological disorder, Dehydration Palatal appliances, Pharmacotherapy, Speech and language therapy.

Reg No: 785

Name: Dr. SHEELA PRAVEENA

Institution: PANINEEYA MAHAVIDYALAYA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE HYDERABAD

Title : EARLY CARE, BETTER SMILES

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Space maintenance in pediatric dentistry plays a crucial role in ensuring the correct alignment and development of a child's permanent teeth. The premature loss of primary teeth due to trauma, decay, or other reasons can result in space loss if not addressed with space maintainers. This can lead to issues such as crowding, delayed eruption of permanent teeth,

malocclusion, and functional difficulties, including challenges in chewing and speaking. Such dental concerns can significantly impact a child's appearance, self-esteem, and social interactions. These emotional repercussions often hinder the child's participation in school activities and impede the development of social skills and friendships. Over time, untreated dental problems can diminish the quality of life and may necessitate complex and expensive orthodontic treatments during adolescence. The implementation of space maintainers not only aids in preserving oral health but also enhances a child's emotional and social well-being by preventing malocclusion and ensuring proper alignment of teeth. It is essential to educate parents and caregivers about the significance of space maintenance to promote healthy dental development and prevent future complications, ultimately enabling children to achieve both functional and aesthetic dental health for a positive and confident social experience.

Reg No: 712

Name: Dr. ASHIQA ALI

Institution: DENTAL WING S.C.B. MEDICAL COLLEGE ORISSA

Title :D.O.P { DIGITAL ORTHODONTIC PEDIATRIC} DENTISTRY -THE NEW ERA

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: D.O.P DENTISTRY { Digital Orthodontic Pediatric } – THE NEW ERA D.O.P [Digital Orthodontic Pediatric] Dentistry is a novel approach aligning two branches of dentistry, Pediatric Dentistry and Orthodontics that is bridged by a third element that comprises digital technologies like CAD CAM, 3D Printing , bioactive ionic resin composites , biocompatible technopolymers such as PEEK or PA12 to perform a digitally integrated pediatric orthodontic treatment . This opens up a new era making early intervention more simple , predictable with precise visualization of oral cavity with digital scanners redesigning classic orthodontic devices . Hence The advent of D.O.P dentistry is efficient, time saving, comfortable , more accurate with enhanced treatment outcomes. Furthermore it can rely in motivating both child and parents instilling positive attitude towards oral health .

Reg No: 1025

Name: Dr. YOGITA GAUTAM

Institution: MAHARANA PRATAP COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY AND RESEARCH CENTRE MADHYAPRADESH

Title : NEWER PROSPECTS OF REGENERATIVE ENDODONTICS

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Management of non-vital immature teeth with underdeveloped root in endodontic practice pose difficult and inconvenient clinical situations or challenges for the dental practitioners in pediatric patients. Various factors such as shorter root with thinner dentinal walls and the lack of apical closure make the affected tooth difficult to obturate conventionally and can also make it prone to root fracture. Conventionally, apexification and later apical barrier/ plug endodontic modalities have been widely undertaken for such affected teeth. Such treatment approaches have several intrinsic short coming such as uncertain long-term treated tooth prognosis. Since recent years, a biologically based therapeutic endodontic approach known as regenerative endodontics therapy has been or being extensively explored or studied



to overcome the drawbacks of previous conventional treatment modalities and also to improve the long term prognosis of the affected immature non-vital teeth in children and adolescents. Regenerative endodontics is a rapidly evolving subject and also a promising treatment modality for the scientific researchers and clinicians, respectively. Hence the present article aims to comprehensively and critically appraise the recent literature pertaining to regenerative endodontic procedures. The relevant literature regarding the regenerative endodontics was searched in electronic databases. The articles were retrieved using Boolean operators with relevant keywords/medical subject headings. The included articles were critically appraised in the present review. The latest important aspects of regenerative endodontic have been described in a systematic manner for its better understanding and deeper insight for the general and pediatric dental professionals.

Reg No:1150

Name: Dr. APOORVI VERMA BAGHEL

Institution: MAHARANA PRATAP COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY AND RESEARCH CENTRE MADHYAPRADESH

Title : DIGITAINERS-A BENEVOLENT PROBE IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY DELIVERING DIGITAL WAY FOR SPACE MAINTAINERS

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: ABSTRACT Presence of deciduous teeth is mandatory in the oral cavity. Regardless of, best preventive measures shedding of teeth in paediatric patients is the most common problem for paediatric dentists to deal with. Space Maintainers play a vital role. With advancements in researches in dental sciences, biocompatible materials using CAD CAM or 3D print technology the materials used are called as “DIGITAINERS” or “DIGITAL SPACE MAINTAINERS”. ADVANTAGES - Accuracy, Comfort , Time & Precision OBJECTIVES - To improve child’s cooperation, Enthusiasm, Overcome child’s fear, Reduces anxiety in Child, Cutting down on chair side time. MATERIALS AND METHODS – CAD CAM TECHNOLOGY with the help of PEEK POLYMER, BRUXZIR and TRIOR is used. STEPS – Scan the tooth to ensure with digital data. Digital data is manipulated with software program to build the volume model for restoration. Transform volume model into restoration. CONCLUSION – As this aid is pain free & child friendly DIGITAINERS in the near future can be boon to paediatric dentistry.

Reg No: 556

Name: Dr. SUSHMITHA DP

Institution: M S RAMAIAH DENTALL COLLEGE BANGALORE

Title : Smart Smiles: Revolutionizing Gen Alpha Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: The rapid advancement in technology have brought a transformative shift in dentistry, particularly benefiting Generation Alpha. Innovative tools like teledentistry, artificial intelligence (AI), augmented reality (AR), and gamification are reshaping oral healthcare, making it more accessible, engaging and effective for younger, tech-savvy generation. Teledentistry enables remote consultations, oral health education through mobile apps,

smartphone cameras, and interactive websites, significantly improving care access in underserved regions. AR-based serious games offer immersive experiences, turning toothbrushing into an engaging activity that motivates children to adopt proper hygiene habits. AI-powered toothbrushes and wearables provide real-time feedback, detect brushing errors, and track progress, ensuring personalized care. Gamification platforms further inspire healthy routines by blending fun and education, capitalizing on Generation Alpha's ease with technology to enhance behavioral management. Mobile apps like Disney Magic Timer, My Bright Smile, and Brusheez gamify brushing routines, using timers, rewards, and engaging characters to make oral hygiene a fun, consistent habit. These tools address critical gaps in education and behavioral engagement, fostering lifelong healthy habits in children. These emerging technologies, as they become more accessible, have the potential to revolutionize oral health care by promoting preventive practices among Generation Alpha. With continued research into their long-term effects, these advancements are set to transform paediatric dentistry, paving the way for healthier smiles and improved dental outcomes for future generations.

Reg No: 1135

Name: Dr. VIDULA RAVI BUGGE

Institution: SRI RAJIV GANDHI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL BANGALORE

Title : AI!! MAKING THE IMPOSSIBLE, POSSIBLE!!

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Artificial intelligence (AI), a major invention that imitates human cognitive capabilities, has captured the attention of scientists all around the world. The core component of artificial intelligence technology is a neural network that is designed like that of human brains, which can also simulate human thought. It is a rapidly evolving field and has recently entered dentistry, which has resulted in exceptional achievements. The early detection, management, and prevention of problems is essential for a child's best oral health. AI offers a range of applications that span diagnosis, decision making, treatment planning, and outcome prediction. Diagnosis, in particular, has seen significant improvements through AI. AI facilitates caries identification and offer valuable predictions. It can identify potential risk factors in pediatric oral health. Also, studies have demonstrated that neural modelling algorithms could accurately determine metric age utilizing proprietary teeth and bone indicators. AI can also be used in identification of tooth anomalies and was found to be more efficient at identifying cephalometric landmarks than manual tracing. AI can be helpful in evaluating the anatomy of the root canal system, identifying working length measures, diagnosing periapical diseases and root fractures, and forecasting the outcome of retreatment treatments. AI can help with precise shade matching. It has been shown that convolutional neural network (CNN) algorithms are useful tools for automatically identifying cancer and periodontal disease. This poster aims to highlight AI as a useful and potent tool for helping pediatric dentists owing to its sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy.

Reg No: 160

Name: Dr. KOLLIBOYINA AKHIL

Institution: ST. JOSEPH DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI

Title : SCREEN TO SMILE : THE EVOLUTION OF VIRTUAL DENTAL CLINICS

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: SCREEN TO SMILE: THE EVOLUTION OF VIRTUAL DENTAL CLINIC Virtual dentistry, a blend of dentistry and virtual communications, holds great promise in enhancing public health globally. By removing geographical constraints and offering virtual consultations and diagnostics, it provides a solution. Rapid technological development, like portable electronics and high-speed internet, has increased accessibility and efficiency, aiding virtual dentistry's acceptance. As lifestyles become more digital, virtual dental clinics will seamlessly integrate into future generations' lives, offering flexible dental care that fits their needs. Virtual clinics hold immense potential, offering transformative benefits beyond current practices. As technology evolves, these clinics will shape oral healthcare's future. Integrating artificial intelligence, augmented reality, and other cutting-edge technologies will enable precise diagnostics and personalized treatment plans. These clinics will facilitate global collaboration among dental professionals, exchanging best practices and innovations. This collective knowledge will drive advancements in dental care, benefiting future generations. Virtual dental clinics reduce physical visits, lowering the carbon footprint associated with travel. This eco-friendly approach aligns with the growing emphasis on sustainability among younger generations. By minimizing the need for physical infrastructure, virtual clinics can offer more affordable care, making quality services accessible to a broader population. Virtual clinics manage dental anxiety, provide immediate help in emergencies, and streamline scheduling. By maintaining digital records and offering educational resources, they ensure a seamless, personalized experience. In emergencies, they offer immediate help and guidance, allowing patients to manage pain until they can visit a dentist.

Reg No: 840

Name: Dr. THASLIMA NANDHINI J S

Institution: CHETTINAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE TAMIL NADU

Title : Application of Clear Aligners in Mixed Dentitions – A systemic review and Meta analysis

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Clear aligner is a modern innovation in orthodontics that has quickly gained worldwide popularity. This growing preference is influenced by extensive advertising and the appeal of 'invisible' orthodontic solutions among patients. Clear aligners being removable and transparent are celebrated for their aesthetic advantages and effectiveness in treating mild to moderate malocclusions. While initially popular in adult orthodontics, advancements such as 'Invisalign First' have expanded their application to paediatric dentistry making them a viable option during the mixed dentition phase. AIM: This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness, safety, and acceptability of a new orthodontic technology for children undergoing treatment during the mixed dentition period. METHODS: A comprehensive search of electronic databases such as PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar was conducted using relevant keywords to the subject. In line with PRISMA guidelines, this systematic review included all relevant studies with no limitations on the publication years. RESULTS: This article seeks to provide practical guidelines and targeted therapeutic strategies for orthodontists managing mixed dentition. It also aims to highlight gaps in existing research and suggest directions for future studies on the use of transparent aligners

in mixed dentition, contributing to the advancement of evidence-based orthodontic practices
CONCLUSION: This systemic review demonstrates that clear aligner is able to correct early stage of malocclusion in a safe, comfortable and convenient way. Thus, it is a promising method to correct a certain type of malocclusion and its clinical use should be promoted in the future.

Reg No: 162

Name: Dr. MEDISETTI DIVYA

Institution: ST. JOSEPH DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI

Title : HYDROGEL SCAFFOLDS : PIONEERING DENTAL PULP REGENERATION

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: "Hydrogel Scaffolds: Pioneering Dental Pulp regeneration" Root canal therapy has enabled us to save numerous teeth over the years. The most desired outcome of endodontic treatment would be when diseased or nonvital pulp is replaced with healthy pulp tissue that would revitalize the teeth through regenerative endodontics. Pulp regeneration is an innovative approach, focusing on restoring the vitality and function of dental pulp. Key to this process is the use of scaffolds, which provide a supportive framework for cell attachment, proliferation, and differentiation. Recent advancements in scaffolds for pulp regeneration have focused on developing versatile and sophisticated biomaterials. Innovations include synthetic polymers like polylactic acid (PLA) and polyglycolic acid (PGA), Extracellular matrix scaffolds, Nanofibrous scaffolds, Functional Extracellular vesicles (EV), and Kappa-carrageenan-based scaffolds. The Hydrogel scaffolds (Functional EV) have emerged as particularly promising due to their unique properties, including high water content, biocompatibility, and ability to mimic the extracellular matrix. It can be classified into natural and synthetic types, each offering distinct advantages for pulp regeneration. Natural hydrogels, such as those derived from chitosan and alginate, provide excellent biocompatibility, while synthetic hydrogels, like polyethylene glycol-based materials, allow for greater control over mechanical properties and degradation rates. And more recently hydrogel formulations include exosome-loaded and thermosensitive hydrogels, have shown enhanced regenerative capabilities by promoting cellular responses and improving nutrient transport. This poster depicts Hydrogel scaffold materials along with its properties and applications. These innovations are particularly relevant in paediatric dentistry, where the preservation of Young permanent tooth is crucial.

Reg No: 514

Name: Dr. AKSHITA DHAR

Institution: HIMACHAL DENTAL COLLEGE HIMACHAL PRADESH

Title : Futuristic Dentistry: Innovations Redefining Oral Healthcare

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: The future of dentistry is being shaped by a convergence of cutting-edge technologies that are revolutionizing patient care, clinical practice, and the overall dental experience. This poster highlights the most promising innovations transforming the field, beginning with artificial intelligence (AI) for diagnostic accuracy and personalized treatment plans. AI-powered tools are already enhancing the detection of oral diseases, such as cavities and oral cancer, enabling earlier intervention and more tailored care. 3D printing is also making a

significant impact, allowing for the rapid production of custom dental implants, crowns, and prosthetics, thus reducing treatment time and improving patient outcomes. Robotic-assisted surgery is another breakthrough, offering greater precision, reducing human error, and facilitating minimally invasive procedures that promote faster recovery. Regenerative dentistry, which focuses on stem cell therapies and bioactive materials, holds tremendous potential for tooth regeneration and enhanced healing. These technologies could reduce the need for traditional restorative procedures, offering more sustainable solutions for oral health. Additionally, the integration of tele-dentistry, augmented reality (AR), and virtual reality (VR) is improving patient education, facilitating remote consultations, and enabling virtual treatment planning and simulations. Together, these innovations are paving the way for a more efficient, accessible, and patient-centered approach to oral healthcare. The future of dentistry promises better clinical outcomes, greater patient satisfaction, and a shift toward preventive care, ultimately improving the long-term oral health of populations worldwide.

Reg No: 161

Name: Dr. KANCHARAPU POORNIMA

Institution: ST. JOSEPH DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI

Title : TECHNOLOGY vs. TOUCH: A COMPARISON OF VIRTUAL DENTAL ASSISTANTS

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Virtual dental assistants (VDA), human-based or AI-powered, streamline dental practices by handling tasks like scheduling, patient communication, and record management. Human-based assistants provide personalized care, while AI-based assistants offer efficient, 24/7 support. Together, they enhance efficiency and patient care. Human-Based Virtual Dental Assistants (HBVDAs) manage billing, insurance verification, patient records, offer personalized communication, virtual consultations, and monitor patient progress with empathetic care. HBVDAs also enhance online presence through social media, website updates, and digital marketing. However, they are limited by working hours, prone to human errors, and involve higher costs for salaries and training. Artificial Intelligence-Based Virtual Dental Assistants (AIVDAs) automate tasks like reminders, billing, and organizing patient records. They provide, accuracy, and can analyze dental images. Artificial Intelligence (AI) chatbots help children understand dental procedures, reducing fear. AIVDAs lack human interaction and may face technical issues and privacy concerns. Combining both can optimize dental practice operations, ensuring high-quality patient care and streamlined management. VDAs must comply with all Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) regulations and be thoroughly trained in HIPAA requirements and patient data security protocols. In the future, virtual dental assistants (VDA) will use AI for personalized treatment plans, robots for precise procedures, and deep learning for accurate diagnostics. VDAs will also help patients with simple education tools and improve communication using natural language technology. This Poster compares HBVDAs and AIVDAs in modern Pediatric dentistry. Both types of assistants help improve Pediatric dental practice efficiency and patient care by handling tasks remotely.

Reg No: 853

Name: Dr. KASHVI SAHU

Institution: RISHIRAJ COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title : PARADIGM SHIFT IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Over the past few years, Pediatric dentistry has made significant advancements. Pediatric dentists may not have as many cutting-edge equipment or therapies as their dental colleagues, but improvements in technology have nonetheless greatly enhanced their practices in recent years. The way dentistry is practiced is changing as a result of new technology. New imaging technologies, restorative techniques, the use of the internet and powerful electronic gadgets, and other innovations are examples of developments that have had a significant impact on dentistry. It is a fundamental necessity for all the dentists, to know the advancements in their field in order to incorporate them into their day-to-day practice. So, in the present poster, we will be discussing various recent advancements in the field of Pediatric Dentistry, that can aid the dentist to deliver better treatment and to obtain the patient's satisfaction. In the last few years Pediatric dentistry has come a long way. Despite the fact that, children's dentists may not have as many creative treatment alternatives as their dental colleagues, advancements in recent years have greatly improved their practices. As a result of new technologies, the practice of dentistry is evolving.

Reg No: 952

Name: Dr. CHAITHRA M

Institution: MANIPAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES MANGALORE KARNATAKA

Title : Injectable Composite Resin Technique: A Transformative Approach to Restoring Anterior teeth in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Pediatric dentistry has witnessed remarkable advancements, integrating cutting-edge technology, innovative materials, and refined techniques to improve children's oral health. However, pediatric dentists face unique challenges, such as smaller oral cavities, higher risks of moisture contamination, parental expectations, time constraints, and managing shorter attention spans of children. The introduction of computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing (CAD-CAM) and 3D printing technology has revolutionized pediatric dentistry by simplifying complex procedures like prosthesis fabrication and impression-making. These innovations address difficulties arising from children's behavioral challenges, gag reflexes, and concerns over foreign body aspiration or choking. The restoration of anterior teeth, vital for aesthetics and function, remains a significant focus for both clinicians and patients. Traditional direct and indirect methods, while effective, are often labor-intensive and demand precision. The injectable composite resin technique emerges as a transformative solution, providing efficient, predictable, and minimally invasive restorations using CAD CAM without tooth preparation. This approach streamlines procedures and enhances outcomes in pediatric dental care. This technique is quick, time-effective, and ideal for minor build-ups. This poster will give detailed information regarding methodology, indications, the advantages and disadvantages of the technique over the alternative treatment options for aesthetic restorations in pediatric dentistry.

Reg No: 446

Name: Dr. JANHVI SARANGKAR

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DEEMED UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE
HOSPITAL SANGLI

Title : Unblocking the Airway: Effective Interventions for Childhood Obstructive Sleep Apnea

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) is characterized by repeated episodes of partial or complete upper airway obstruction during sleep. In India the prevalence of pediatric OSA is estimated characterized to be around 2-5%. It presents with symptoms associated with adenotonsillar hypertrophy extra oral features show dolichocephalic facial profile, high mandibular plane angle, narrow palate and severe crowding, habitual mouth breathing. Pedodontist can identify these early signs and may refer the child for a sleep study to confirm the diagnosis. Treatment options fall into two major categories: surgical and mechanical. Severe OSA is mostly caused due to adenotonsillar hypertrophy for which tonsillectomy and adenectomy is performed. If postoperative upper airway obstruction develops it may be successfully treated with nasal continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) or supplemental oxygen is administered. Pediatric patients can be non-compliant to CPAP in such conditions mandibular advancement devices (MADS) are used. Mild to moderate OSA can be caused due to craniofacial deformities. MADS are used when OSA occurs due to mandibular retrusion. Palatal expansion is done in constricted maxilla to cause opening of posterior oropharyngeal airway. Tongue retaining device is used when reduced tongue space is causing OSA although it is more common in adults. Myofunctional exercises are done to improve muscle tone. In conclusion, pediatric dentists play a crucial role in the early detection, management, of OSA in children, offering interventions such as oral appliances, orthodontic care, and preventive education, which can significantly improve both sleep quality and overall health outcomes.

Reg No: 736

Name: Dr. SRINIDHI ANANTHANARAYANAN

Institution: PANINEEYA MAHAVIDYALAYA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES
AND RESEARCH CENTRE HYDERABAD

Title : IDENTIFY DECAY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Dental caries is an irreversible disease that impacts individuals across all age demographics and poses a significant challenge for paediatric dentists. National epidemiological studies have indicated a prevalence rate of 54.16%. The overall incidence of dental caries is notably higher in western India at 72%, followed by northern India at 57%, central India at 56%, and southern India at 51%. Conversely, eastern India exhibits the lowest prevalence at 36%. The primary factor contributing to dental caries is the consumption of highly fermentable carbohydrates, particularly sucrose. The various stages of caries can be readily identified, allowing for appropriate treatment at each phase without leading to complications. Unfortunately, parents often remain unaware of their child's oral health status until symptoms become apparent. Utilizing visual aids in health education can significantly enhance knowledge among the target audience, which includes school teachers, children and

their parents, thereby improving their comprehension of the subject matter. The objective of this poster is to raise awareness and provide knowledge to individuals with limited understanding of the carious process, focusing on preventive measures that can be implemented at an early stage to avert the progression of dental caries.

Reg No: 720

Name: Dr. KOMAL KARNANI

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MUMBAI

Title : Smiles Under Siege: How Screen Time Affects Kid's Teeth

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: Title: Smiles Under Siege: How Screen Time Affects Kid's Teeth Background: Increased screen time among children is linked to unhealthy eating habits and a higher risk of dental caries. Prolonged snacking, food pouching during screen use contribute to these issues. Children aged 3-8 years, with developing dietary and hygiene routines, are especially vulnerable. While prior research connects screen time with lifestyle changes, little focus has been given to its combined impact on eating habits and dental health. Objective: This study aims to establish a link between screen time, dietary patterns, and oral health, emphasizing the need for preventive measures addressing these modifiable risk factors in children. Material and Method: This cross-sectional study examines the effects of excessive screen time on eating habits and dental caries in children aged 3-8 years. The study will be conducted at a school in Mumbai, with minimum 60 participants. The data will be collected via a structured questionnaire on screen time and eating behaviours (to be filled by parents). Clinical evaluations will be done in a follow up visit to assess dental caries using DMFT/deft Index. A calibrated examiner ensures consistency ($\kappa = 0.9$). Statistical analysis will determine significance at $p < 0.05$. Result: Yet to be derived.

Reg No: 698

Name: Dr. AZEEZA . A

Institution: SRI RAJIV GANDHI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL BANGALORE

Title : GO GREEN TO KEEP YOUR TEETH CLEAN!! THINKING BEYOND FLUORIDE!!

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: Dental caries, one of the most prevalent oral diseases globally, is primarily caused by the demineralization of tooth enamel due to acid-producing bacteria. Traditional preventive measures include mechanical cleaning and the use of fluorides. Chemical agents used in the form of dentifrices or oral rinses may have undesirable side effects like staining of teeth, altered taste sensation, dryness etc. Recently with the constant increase in antibiotic resistant strains and side effects caused by chemical agents, new horizons in the field of alternative medicine have emerged. Herbal agents such as *Salvadora persica* (miswak), *Camellia sinensis* (green tea), *Curcuma longa* (turmeric), and *Azadirachta indica* (neem) have demonstrated antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and remineralizing properties. These herbs contain bioactive compounds, including flavonoids, polyphenols, and essential oils, which inhibit the growth of cariogenic bacteria, reduce plaque formation, and support tooth enamel remineralization. Additionally, many of these herbal remedies are widely accessible, cost-effective, and have

fewer side effects compared to synthetic chemicals. Clinical and in vitro studies have shown that herbal mouth rinses, toothpaste, and gels containing plant extracts can effectively decrease the growth of harmful microorganisms, and promote oral health. This poster aims to illustrate the use of herbal agents in the prevention of dental caries, highlighting their efficacy in promoting oral health through natural antimicrobial and remineralizing actions and the potential integration of these agents into daily oral practices.

Reg No: 730

Name: Dr. MATHEEN SHARIFF

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES DAVANGERE

Title : Beyond The Screen: AI's Role in Childhood Behavior

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: TITLE : Beyond The Screen: AI's Role in Childhood Behavior
INTRODUCTION Artificial Intelligence (AI) has seamlessly integrated into modern childhood, shaping learning experiences, behaviour, and social interactions. The increasing prevalence of AI-driven tools, including educational applications, virtual assistants, and digital entertainment platforms, has sparked concerns about their potential influence on children's behaviour. This study explores these effects through the lens of parental perspectives. AIM This study aims to assess the impact of AI on children's behaviour by examining its effects on cognitive development, emotional well-being, social interactions, and screen time habits, using a parent-based survey as the primary tool. METHODOLOGY The study will be conducted with the sample size of 49 parents/guardians who have accompanied with the child, for the dental treatment in the department of paediatric and preventive dentistry, college of dental sciences, Davangere, Karnataka. This questionnaire survey is designed to explore parents' perspectives on the impact of AI on child behaviour. It consists three Sections namely, Section 1: Social behaviour, Section 2: Uses of AI Devices, Section 3: Parental/Guardian Observations, that provides information about AI and the child interactions. The data collected from the questionnaires are analysed using SPSS version 25. It is an ongoing study. The results are awaited.

Reg No: 456

Name: Dr. M. VYSHNAVI

Institution: MEGHNA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES NIZAMABAD

Title :TRANSFORMING ORAL HEALTH: EMERGING TRENDS IN CARIES PREVENTION

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Emerging trends in caries prevention have evolved in scientific research, technology, and deeper understanding of multifactorial nature of dental caries. Traditional preventive measures, such as Fluoride application and oral hygiene practices, remain foundational, but novel strategies are being developed to address growing challenges posed by Diet, Microbiome dynamics, and patient-specific factors. Recent innovations include use of Remineralization agents like Graphene oxide silver, Grape seed extract , Calcium phosphates, Bioactive reinforced GIC, and Novel fluoride compounds, EQUIA ,which aim to repair early enamel

lesions. LumiCare Caries Detection Rinse a starch-based rinse, can distinguish between active caries, inactive caries and Hypomineralization, and can augment caries detection with high sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic accuracy. Additionally, advances in molecular biology have led to the exploration of Nanoparticles, Niobium Pentoxide, Probiotics and Antimicrobial agents Bio Min F tooth paste , Arnebia Euchroma , Strawberry fruit extract targeting the oral microbiota to prevent cariogenic bacteria colonization. The rise of personalized preventive dentistry, driven by genetic and microbiome profiling, allows for tailored approaches based on individual risk factors. Comprehensive Caries Risk Assessment Tools like CAT, Caries management by risk assessment , Cariogram and digital technologies newly released c50 intraoral camera, AI and machine learning, are being applied to predict caries risk, assist in early detection through digital imaging, and optimize treatment planning. As these trends converge, future of caries prevention holds promise for more effective, individualized, and sustainable approaches to Oral health management.

Reg No: 523

Name: Dr. SHREYA SHARMA

Institution: M.S. RAMAIAH DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title :Digital Connectivity: The Need Of The Hour

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Digital Connectivity: The Need of the Hour Digital divide is the gap between demographics and regions that have access to modern ICT (Information and Communication Technology) and those do not or have restricted access. Despite substantial evolution of technology and development of modern healthcare amenities, disparity exists whether it is accessible to urban and rural areas. This inequality presents a divide and hindrance in the way of a holistic growth among all the people in a country. About 68.8% of India's population still resides in rural areas. The Providing Urban Amenities in Rural areas (PURA) is a visionary initiative proposed by Dr APJ Abdul Kalam in January 2003. It focused on providing equitable services to rural areas when compared with urban areas. Healthcare services should be accessible through telemedicine services, health infrastructures, collaborative models, primary healthcare centres and preventive healthcare. Till date the purpose hasn't been fulfilled completely. The aim is to present the remote and marginalized areas of the nation with equality when it comes to basic and advanced healthcare needs. The gap needs to be bridged efficiently and timely. When it comes to dentistry, basic oral hygiene knowledge, accurate diagnosis, oral cancer awareness and numerous other areas of concern can be addressed and even worked out with innovative technology if devised well. Coming up with significant, economical and long-term solutions will definitely go a long way in the country's well-being and development.

Reg No: 317

Name: Dr. BOGA GAYATHRI

Institution: MEGHNA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES NIZAMABAD

Title : THE LENS OF INNOVATION: REDEFINING PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY WITH MAGNIFICATION

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Magnification is the process of visualization of any structure or object in its enlarged, more detailed and in-depth the field seen by eyes. Magnification aids include Dental

loupes/Telescopes, Dental operating microscope, Orascope, Rod lens endoscope. Dental loupes include Diopter single flat plane lens loupes, Galilean loupes, Keplerian loupes. The Diopter system has a simple magnifying lens. The Galilean loupes utilize two lenses an objective convex lens and a concave eyepiece. Keplerian loupes utilize two or more convex lenses, with a prism between the lenses. The dental operating microscope are either wall mounted, ceiling mounted, floor mounted and head mounted. An Orascope is a fiber optic endoscope designed for intracanal visualization. Rod lens endoscope provides greater magnification than loupes. It consists of rods of glass. It has a camera, a light source, and a monitor. Magnification is used for Soft Tissue Evaluation, Occlusal caries detection, better visualization of pulp chamber, Locating canal orifices, Locating and retrieving foreign objects, Repairing iatrogenic and Idiopathic perforations, Microsurgical Endodontics, to diagnose Cracked tooth Syndrome and intracanal visualization. Advantages of magnification includes enhanced visualization, enhanced illumination, improved quality and precision of treatment, enhanced ergonomics. Disadvantages includes expensive, provides narrower field of vision. Thus, the trifecta of Magnification–Illumination–Instrumentation without any doubt increases the quality of diagnosis and treatment results.

Reg No:516

Name: Dr. CHINMAYI M

Institution: M S RAMAIAH DENTALL COLLEGE BANGALORE

Title : Efficacy of Zwitterions as an Antifouling and Remineralizing Agent in Clinical Dentistry: A Systematic Review.

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Title: Efficacy of Zwitterions as an Antifouling and Remineralizing Agent in Clinical Dentistry: A Systematic Review. Abstract: Background: The potential for secondary bacterial infections after dental procedures has promoted the need for creation of innovative antimicrobial and antifouling dental materials aimed at limiting pathogenic microbial growth, preventing biofilm formation, and mitigating oral and dental diseases. Aim: The aim of this systematic review is to analyse the literature on antifouling mechanism and remineralizing action of 2-methacryloyloxyethyl phosphorylcholine (MPC) zwitterionic dental materials. Methodology: A systematic search of literature was conducted using PRISMA guidelines employing the key words “zwitterion”, “2-methacryloyloxyethyl phosphorylcholine”, “antifouling agents” and “remineralization” in PubMed, EBSCO, Web of Science and Scopus databases. A total of 48 studies were initially screened, but only 10 met the inclusion criteria. Results: According to the findings of this review, 3% MPC was found to be an excellent antifouling and remineralizing agent yet maintained the mechanical properties of original dental material. Proteins adsorbed on the surfaces were quantitatively analyzed and showed that 3% MPC exhibited significantly lower adsorption (0.45 ± 0.09) compared to other samples. 3% MPC effectively balanced improved enamel demineralization resistance with acceptable bond strength whereas 5%MPC although demonstrated superior remineralization capacity but had compromised mechanical properties. Conclusion: Zwitterion-based materials, such as MPC, are biocompatible agents with antimicrobial, antifouling, and remineralizing properties, making them promising candidates for interrupting dental caries. Keywords: 2-methacryloyloxyethyl phosphorylcholine, antifouling agent, remineralization, zwitterion

Reg No: 460

Name: Dr. SANDHYA FREDARIC

Institution: M.S. RAMAIAH DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title : Revolutionizing 3D Printed Crowns in Pediatric Dentistry – A Systematic Review

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Abstract: Background: Conventional prefabricated dental crowns made of materials such as zirconia ceramic, stainless steel, composite strip and polycarbonate are used in Pediatric Dentistry. However, they come with several drawbacks that may limit their use or effectiveness in specific cases like aesthetic limitations, technique sensitivity, durability issues, gingival health concerns and cost factor. 3D printing has become increasingly popular in Pediatric Dentistry in fabrication of dental crowns due to its precision and versatility. Aim: The current systematic review aims to ascertain the best technique and material for 3D printed crowns in pediatric dentistry. Methodology: A systematic search was conducted using keywords “3D printing”, “pediatric dentistry” and “crowns” in PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science and EBSCO databases. A total of 31 articles were shortlisted as per the PRISMA guidelines. On application of inclusion and exclusion criteria 6 articles were selected for the analysis. Results: On analysis 3D printed zirconia crowns had more fracture resistance. Those fabricated using the CAD/CAM technology had increased fracture resistance and were aesthetically superior than non 3D printed crowns. Conclusion: 3D printed crowns are recommended for their aesthetic and functional benefits in pediatric patients. Keywords: 3D printing, Crowns, Zirconia, CAD/CAM.

Reg No: 1016

Name: Dr. SHREYA SHARMA

Institution: RISHIRAJ COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title : AI Techniques in Paediatric dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Tiny teeth, Big Tech : AI TECHNIQUE in Paediatric Dentistry. The key to a child's optimal health is early diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of lesion. In recent years, the field of artificial intelligence (AI) has seen tremendous pace and progress. As a result, AI's infiltration is witnessed even in those areas that were traditionally thought to be best left to human specialists. The ultimate ability to improve patient care and make precise diagnoses of illnesses has revolutionised the world of healthcare. As a result, we decided to conduct this review specifically to examine the applications of AI models in paediatric dentistry. AI is frequently used in paediatric dentistry for the purpose of making an accurate diagnosis and assisting clinicians, dentists, and paediatric dentists in clinical decision making, developing preventive strategies, and establishing an appropriate treatment plan. AI is a recent technological advance that has swiftly acquired traction in the field of science and technology. AI heavily relies upon imaging, which thrives as a cornerstone for dentistry to a large extent. AI is highly beneficial in assessing and monitoring a patient's health continuously, understanding the long-term effects of a drug, and knowing any health-related risk beforehand. It is feasible to improve people's health at lower costs, provide customized, preventive, and predictive dentistry, and integrate healthcare for everyone. This poster is an attempt to compile various aspect of AI & its model used in field of paediatric dentistry.

Reg No: 633

Name: Dr. ALIA PARVEEN

Institution: M.S. RAMAIAH DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title : Beyond Anaesthesia – Novel Approaches For Pain Management In Pediatric Dentistry:
A Narrative Review

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Effective pain management and anxiety reduction are important components of pediatric dental care, which ensures a positive experience for children. Traditional pain management involves pharmacological techniques like local anaesthesia injections, which are invasive and technique sensitive. This review aims to project the various novel advancements in pain control and anxiety management in pediatric dentistry. Modern, non-pharmacological approaches to local analgesia like laser therapy, virtual reality, cryoanesthesia etc., have gained popularity in minimising pain, anxiety and discomfort; while also showing faster recovery and better patient cooperation. According to literature, the Buzzy device, based on the principle of cryoanesthesia, uses a combination of vibration and cold to the local site. The effect of cryoanesthesia are comparable to 5% lidocaine for achieving topical anaesthesia. Another local anaesthesia delivery system, Electronic Dental Anaesthesia (EDA) uses transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation and reduces pain and anxiety in children. Virtual reality has emerged as a powerful tool for distraction and engagement during dental procedures and can be used as an adjunct to local anaesthesia. Laser therapy works by disrupting ion channels while acupuncture works by applying pressure to a few acupoints. To summarise, technology is advancing day by day and newer tools are emerging to help distract and calm children during procedures. Despite the innovations there are challenges such as making these techniques affordable and accessible to all.

Reg No: 501

Name: Dr. AISHWARYA R PATIL

Institution: M S RAMAIAH DENTALL COLLEGE BANGALORE

Title : Experimental Animal Models of Dental Pulp Inflammation

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Experimental Animal Models of Dental Pulp Inflammation

Abstract: Human dental pulp is a highly dynamic tissue equipped with a network of resident immunocompetent cells that play a major role in the defense mechanism against oral pathogens and during dental tissue injury. Animal studies are mandatory and complementary to in-vitro experiments when studying the physiopathology of dental pulp, new diagnostic tools, or innovative therapeutic strategies. This animal approach makes it possible to define a benefit-risk ratio necessary to be subsequently tested in humans. Among the animal species, rodents, rabbits, ferrets, swine, dogs, and non-human primates have been used as a model to study human pulpitis. Animal research is currently carried out on three main categories of animals: small animals (rats, mice, rabbits, ferrets, fish, and birds), large animals (dogs, cats, swine, and goats), and non-human primates. Rodents, for instance, are frequently used due to their availability and cost-effectiveness, yet their dental anatomy differs significantly from humans. The diversity of animals found in studies indicate the difficulty of choosing the correct and most efficient model. Hence literature review is carried to provide a thorough understanding of

the different animal models used to study pulp inflammation. This may help to find the most pertinent or appropriate animal model depending on the hypothesis investigated and the expected results. The ethical considerations in animal research help in the development of more clinically relevant models that closely mimic human pulpitis to advance understanding and treatment of this condition.

Reg No: 840

Name: Dr. THASLIMA NANDHINI J S

Institution: CHETTINAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE TAMIL NADU

Title : Application of Clear Aligners in Mixed Dentitions – A systemic review and Meta analysis

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Clear aligner is a modern innovation in orthodontics that has quickly gained worldwide popularity. This growing preference is influenced by extensive advertising and the appeal of 'invisible' orthodontic solutions among patients. Clear aligners being removable and transparent are celebrated for their aesthetic advantages and effectiveness in treating mild to moderate malocclusions. While initially popular in adult orthodontics, advancements such as 'Invisalign First' have expanded their application to paediatric dentistry making them a viable option during the mixed dentition phase. AIM: This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness, safety, and acceptability of a new orthodontic technology for children undergoing treatment during the mixed dentition period. METHODS: A comprehensive search of electronic databases such as PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar was conducted using relevant keywords to the subject. In line with PRISMA guidelines, this systematic review included all relevant studies with no limitations on the publication years. RESULTS: This article seeks to provide practical guidelines and targeted therapeutic strategies for orthodontists managing mixed dentition. It also aims to highlight gaps in existing research and suggest directions for future studies on the use of transparent aligners in mixed dentition, contributing to the advancement of evidence-based orthodontic practices. CONCLUSION: This systemic review demonstrates that clear aligner is able to correct early stage of malocclusion in a safe, comfortable and convenient way. Thus, it is a promising method to correct a certain type of malocclusion and its clinical use should be promoted in the future.

Reg No: 162

Name: Dr. MEDISETTI DIVYA

Institution: ST. JOSEPH DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI

Title : HYDROGEL SCAFFOLDS : PIONEERING DENTAL PULP REGENERATION

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: "Hydrogel Scaffolds: Pioneering Dental Pulp regeneration" Root canal therapy has enabled us to save numerous teeth over the years. The most desired outcome of endodontic treatment would be when diseased or nonvital pulp is replaced with healthy pulp tissue that would revitalize the teeth through regenerative endodontics. Pulp regeneration is an innovative approach, focusing on restoring the vitality and function of dental pulp. Key to this process is the use of scaffolds, which provide a supportive framework for cell attachment, proliferation,

and differentiation. Recent advancements in scaffolds for pulp regeneration have focused on developing versatile and sophisticated biomaterials. Innovations include synthetic polymers like polylactic acid (PLA) and polyglycolic acid (PGA), Extracellular matrix scaffolds, Nanofibrous scaffolds, Functional Extracellular vesicles (EV), and Kappa-carrageenan-based scaffolds. The Hydrogel scaffolds (Functional EV) have emerged as particularly promising due to their unique properties, including high water content, biocompatibility, and ability to mimic the extracellular matrix. It can be classified into natural and synthetic types, each offering distinct advantages for pulp regeneration. Natural hydrogels, such as those derived from chitosan and alginate, provide excellent biocompatibility, while synthetic hydrogels, like polyethylene glycol-based materials, allow for greater control over mechanical properties and degradation rates. And more recently hydrogel formulations include exosome-loaded and thermosensitive hydrogels, have shown enhanced regenerative capabilities by promoting cellular responses and improving nutrient transport. This poster depicts Hydrogel scaffold materials along with its properties and applications. These innovations are particularly relevant in paediatric dentistry, where the preservation of Young permanent tooth is crucial.

Reg No: 514

Name: Dr. AKSHITA DHAR

Institution: HIMACHAL DENTAL COLLEGE HIMACHAL PRADESH

Title : Futuristic Dentistry: Innovations Redefining Oral Healthcare

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: The future of dentistry is being shaped by a convergence of cutting-edge technologies that are revolutionizing patient care, clinical practice, and the overall dental experience. This poster highlights the most promising innovations transforming the field, beginning with artificial intelligence (AI) for diagnostic accuracy and personalized treatment plans. AI-powered tools are already enhancing the detection of oral diseases, such as cavities and oral cancer, enabling earlier intervention and more tailored care. 3D printing is also making a significant impact, allowing for the rapid production of custom dental implants, crowns, and prosthetics, thus reducing treatment time and improving patient outcomes. Robotic-assisted surgery is another breakthrough, offering greater precision, reducing human error, and facilitating minimally invasive procedures that promote faster recovery. Regenerative dentistry, which focuses on stem cell therapies and bioactive materials, holds tremendous potential for tooth regeneration and enhanced healing. These technologies could reduce the need for traditional restorative procedures, offering more sustainable solutions for oral health. Additionally, the integration of tele-dentistry, augmented reality (AR), and virtual reality (VR) is improving patient education, facilitating remote consultations, and enabling virtual treatment planning and simulations. Together, these innovations are paving the way for a more efficient, accessible, and patient-centered approach to oral healthcare. The future of dentistry promises better clinical outcomes, greater patient satisfaction, and a shift toward preventive care, ultimately improving the long-term oral health of populations worldwide.

Reg No: 161

Name: Dr. KANCHARAPU POORNIMA

Institution: ST. JOSEPH DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI

Title : TECHNOLOGY vs. TOUCH: A COMPARISON OF VIRTUAL DENTAL ASSISTANTS

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Virtual dental assistants (VDA), human-based or AI-powered, streamline dental practices by handling tasks like scheduling, patient communication, and record management. Human-based assistants provide personalized care, while AI-based assistants offer efficient, 24/7 support. Together, they enhance efficiency and patient care. Human-Based Virtual Dental Assistants (HBVDAs) manage billing, insurance verification, patient records, offer personalized communication, virtual consultations, and monitor patient progress with empathetic care. HBVDAs also enhance online presence through social media, website updates, and digital marketing. However, they are limited by working hours, prone to human errors, and involve higher costs for salaries and training. Artificial Intelligence-Based Virtual Dental Assistants (AIVDAs) automate tasks like reminders, billing, and organizing patient records. They provide, accuracy, and can analyze dental images. Artificial Intelligence (AI) chatbots help children understand dental procedures, reducing fear. AIVDAs lack human interaction and may face technical issues and privacy concerns. Combining both can optimize dental practice operations, ensuring high-quality patient care and streamlined management. VDAs must comply with all Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) regulations and be thoroughly trained in HIPAA requirements and patient data security protocols. In the future, virtual dental assistants (VDA) will use AI for personalized treatment plans, robots for precise procedures, and deep learning for accurate diagnostics. VDAs will also help patients with simple education tools and improve communication using natural language technology. This Poster compares HBVDAs and AIVDAs in modern Pediatric dentistry. Both types of assistants help improve Pediatric dental practice efficiency and patient care by handling tasks remotely.

Reg No: 853

Name: Dr. KASHVI SAHU

Institution: RISHIRAJ COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title : PARADIGM SHIFT IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Over the past few years, Pediatric dentistry has made significant advancements. Pediatric dentists may not have as many cutting-edge equipment or therapies as their dental colleagues, but improvements in technology have nonetheless greatly enhanced their practices in recent years. The way dentistry is practiced is changing as a result of new technology. New imaging technologies, restorative techniques, the use of the internet and powerful electronic gadgets, and other innovations are examples of developments that have had a significant impact on dentistry. It is a fundamental necessity for all the dentists, to know the advancements in their field in order to incorporate them into their day-to-day practice. So, in the present poster, we will be discussing various recent advancements in the field of Pediatric Dentistry, that can aid the dentist to deliver better treatment and to obtain the patient's satisfaction. In the last few years Pediatric dentistry has come a long way. Despite the fact that, children's dentists may not have as many creative treatment alternatives as their dental colleagues, advancements in recent years have greatly improved their practices. As a result of new technologies, the practice of dentistry is evolving.



Reg No: 952

Name: Dr. CHAITHRA M

Institution: MANIPAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES MANGALORE KARNATAKA

Title : Injectable Composite Resin Technique: A Transformative Approach to Restoring Anterior teeth in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Pediatric dentistry has witnessed remarkable advancements, integrating cutting-edge technology, innovative materials, and refined techniques to improve children's oral health. However, pediatric dentists face unique challenges, such as smaller oral cavities, higher risks of moisture contamination, parental expectations, time constraints, and managing shorter attention spans of children. The introduction of computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing (CAD-CAM) and 3D printing technology has revolutionized pediatric dentistry by simplifying complex procedures like prosthesis fabrication and impression-making. These innovations address difficulties arising from children's behavioral challenges, gag reflexes, and concerns over foreign body aspiration or choking. The restoration of anterior teeth, vital for aesthetics and function, remains a significant focus for both clinicians and patients. Traditional direct and indirect methods, while effective, are often labor-intensive and demand precision. The injectable composite resin technique emerges as a transformative solution, providing efficient, predictable, and minimally invasive restorations using CAD CAM without tooth preparation. This approach streamlines procedures and enhances outcomes in pediatric dental care. This technique is quick, time-effective, and ideal for minor build-ups. This poster will give detailed information regarding methodology, indications, the advantages and disadvantages of the technique over the alternative treatment options for aesthetic restorations in pediatric dentistry.

Reg No: 446

Name: Dr. JANHVI SARANGKAR

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DEEMED UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL SANGLI

Title :Unblocking the Airway: Effective Interventions for Childhood Obstructive Sleep Apnea

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) is characterized by repeated episodes of partial or complete upper airway obstruction during sleep. In India the prevalence of pediatric OSA is estimated characterized to be around 2-5%. It presents with symptoms associated with adenotonsillar hypertrophy extra oral features show dolichocephalic facial profile, high mandibular plane angle, narrow palate and severe crowding, habitual mouth breathing. Pedodontist can identify these early signs and may refer the child for a sleep study to confirm the diagnosis. Treatment options fall into two major categories: surgical and mechanical. Severe OSA is mostly caused due to adenotonsillar hypertrophy for which tonsillectomy and adenectomy is performed. If postoperative upper airway obstruction develops it may be successfully treated with nasal continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) or supplemental oxygen is administered. Pediatric patients can be non-compliant to CPAP in such conditions

mandibular advancement devices (MADS) are used. Mild to moderate OSA can be caused due to craniofacial deformities. MADS are used when OSA occurs due to mandibular retrusion. Palatal expansion is done in constricted maxilla to cause opening of posterior oropharyngeal airway. Tongue retaining device is used when reduced tongue space is causing OSA although it is more common in adults. Myofunctional exercises are done to improve muscle tone. In conclusion, pediatric dentists play a crucial role in the early detection, management, of OSA in children, offering interventions such as oral appliances, orthodontic care, and preventive education, which can significantly improve both sleep quality and overall health outcomes.

Reg No: 736

Name: Dr. SRINIDHI ANANTHANARAYANAN

Institution: PANINEEYA MAHAVIDYALAYA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE HYDERABAD

Title : IDENTIFY DECAY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Dental caries is an irreversible disease that impacts individuals across all age demographics and poses a significant challenge for paediatric dentists. National epidemiological studies have indicated a prevalence rate of 54.16%. The overall incidence of dental caries is notably higher in western India at 72%, followed by northern India at 57%, central India at 56%, and southern India at 51%. Conversely, eastern India exhibits the lowest prevalence at 36%. The primary factor contributing to dental caries is the consumption of highly fermentable carbohydrates, particularly sucrose. The various stages of caries can be readily identified, allowing for appropriate treatment at each phase without leading to complications. Unfortunately, parents often remain unaware of their child's oral health status until symptoms become apparent. Utilizing visual aids in health education can significantly enhance knowledge among the target audience, which includes school teachers, children and their parents, thereby improving their comprehension of the subject matter. The objective of this poster is to raise awareness and provide knowledge to individuals with limited understanding of the carious process, focusing on preventive measures that can be implemented at an early stage to avert the progression of dental caries.

Reg No: 720

Name: Dr. KOMAL KARNANI

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MUMBAI

Title : Smiles Under Siege: How Screen Time Affects Kid's Teeth

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: Title: Smiles Under Siege: How Screen Time Affects Kid's Teeth Background: Increased screen time among children is linked to unhealthy eating habits and a higher risk of dental caries. Prolonged snacking, food pouching during screen use contribute to these issues. Children aged 3-8 years, with developing dietary and hygiene routines, are especially vulnerable. While prior research connects screen time with lifestyle changes, little focus has been given to its combined impact on eating habits and dental health. Objective: This study aims to establish a link between screen time, dietary patterns, and oral health, emphasizing the need for preventive measures addressing these modifiable risk factors in children. Material and Method: This cross-sectional study examines the effects of excessive screen time on eating

habits and dental caries in children aged 3-8 years. The study will be conducted at a school in Mumbai, with minimum 60 participants. The data will be collected via a structured questionnaire on screen time and eating behaviours (to be filled by parents). Clinical evaluations will be done in a follow up visit to assess dental caries using DMFT/deft Index. A calibrated examiner ensures consistency ($\kappa = 0.9$). Statistical analysis will determine significance at $p < 0.05$. Result: Yet to be derived.

Reg No: 698

Name: Dr. AZEEZA . A

Institution: SRI RAJIV GANDHI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL BANGALORE

Title : GO GREEN TO KEEP YOUR TEETH CLEAN!! THINKING BEYOND FLUORIDE!!

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: Dental caries, one of the most prevalent oral diseases globally, is primarily caused by the demineralization of tooth enamel due to acid-producing bacteria. Traditional preventive measures include mechanical cleaning and the use of fluorides. Chemical agents used in the form of dentifrices or oral rinses may have undesirable side effects like staining of teeth, altered taste sensation, dryness etc. Recently with the constant increase in antibiotic resistant strains and side effects caused by chemical agents, new horizons in the field of alternative medicine have emerged. Herbal agents such as *Salvadora persica* (miswak), *Camellia sinensis* (green tea), *Curcuma longa* (turmeric), and *Azadirachta indica* (neem) have demonstrated antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and remineralizing properties. These herbs contain bioactive compounds, including flavonoids, polyphenols, and essential oils, which inhibit the growth of cariogenic bacteria, reduce plaque formation, and support tooth enamel remineralization. Additionally, many of these herbal remedies are widely accessible, cost-effective, and have fewer side effects compared to synthetic chemicals. Clinical and in vitro studies have shown that herbal mouth rinses, toothpaste, and gels containing plant extracts can effectively decrease the growth of harmful microorganisms, and promote oral health. This poster aims to illustrate the use of herbal agents in the prevention of dental caries, highlighting their efficacy in promoting oral health through natural antimicrobial and remineralizing actions and the potential integration of these agents into daily oral practices.

Reg No: 730

Name: Dr. MATHEEN SHARIFF

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES DAVANGERE

Title : Beyond The Screen: AI's Role in Childhood Behavior

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: TITLE : Beyond The Screen: AI's Role in Childhood Behavior INTRODUCTION Artificial Intelligence (AI) has seamlessly integrated into modern childhood, shaping learning experiences, behaviour, and social interactions. The increasing prevalence of AI-driven tools, including educational applications, virtual assistants, and digital entertainment platforms, has sparked concerns about their potential influence on children's behaviour. This study explores these effects through the lens of parental perspectives. AIM This study aims to assess the impact of AI on children's behaviour by examining its effects on cognitive development,

emotional well-being, social interactions, and screen time habits, using a parent-based survey as the primary tool. **METHODOLOGY** The study will be conducted with the sample size of 49 parents/guardians who have accompanied with the child, for the dental treatment in the department of paediatric and preventive dentistry, college of dental sciences, Davangere, Karnataka. This questionnaire survey is designed to explore parents' perspectives on the impact of AI on child behaviour. It consists three Sections namely, Section 1: Social behaviour, Section 2: Uses of AI Devices, Section 3: Parental/Guardian Observations, that provides information about AI and the child interactions. The data collected from the questionnaires are analysed using SPSS version 25. It is an ongoing study. The results are awaited.

Reg No: 456

Name: Dr. M. VYSHNAVI

Institution: MEGHNA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES NIZAMABAD

Title : TRANSFORMING ORAL HEALTH: EMERGING TRENDS IN CARIES PREVENTION

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Emerging trends in caries prevention have evolved in scientific research, technology, and deeper understanding of multifactorial nature of dental caries. Traditional preventive measures, such as Fluoride application and oral hygiene practices, remain foundational, but novel strategies are being developed to address growing challenges posed by Diet, Microbiome dynamics, and patient-specific factors. Recent innovations include use of Remineralization agents like Graphene oxide silver, Grape seed extract , Calcium phosphates, Bioactive reinforced GIC, and Novel fluoride compounds, EQUIA ,which aim to repair early enamel lesions. LumiCare Caries Detection Rinse a starch-based rinse, can distinguish between active caries, inactive caries and Hypomineralization, and can augment caries detection with high sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic accuracy. Additionally, advances in molecular biology have led to the exploration of Nanoparticles, Niobium Pentoxide, Probiotics and Antimicrobial agents Bio Min F tooth paste , Arnebia Euchroma , Strawberry fruit extract targeting the oral microbiota to prevent cariogenic bacteria colonization. The rise of personalized preventive dentistry, driven by genetic and microbiome profiling, allows for tailored approaches based on individual risk factors. Comprehensive Caries Risk Assessment Tools like CAT, Caries management by risk assessment , Cariogram and digital technologies newly released c50 intraoral camera, AI and machine learning, are being applied to predict caries risk, assist in early detection through digital imaging, and optimize treatment planning. As these trends converge, future of caries prevention holds promise for more effective, individualized, and sustainable approaches to Oral health management.

Reg No: 523

Name: Dr. SHREYA SHARMA

Institution: M.S. RAMAIAH DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title : Digital Connectivity: The Need Of The Hour

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Digital Connectivity: The Need of the Hour Digital divide is the gap between demographics and regions that have access to modern ICT (Information and Communication



Technology) and those do not or have restricted access. Despite substantial evolution of technology and development of modern healthcare amenities, disparity exists whether it is accessible to urban and rural areas. This inequality presents a divide and hindrance in the way of a holistic growth among all the people in a country. About 68.8% of India's population still resides in rural areas. The Providing Urban Amenities in Rural areas (PURA) is a visionary initiative proposed by Dr APJ Abdul Kalam in January 2003. It focused on providing equitable services to rural areas when compared with urban areas. Healthcare services should be accessible through telemedicine services, health infrastructures, collaborative models, primary healthcare centres and preventive healthcare. Till date the purpose hasn't been fulfilled completely. The aim is to present the remote and marginalized areas of the nation with equality when it comes to basic and advanced healthcare needs. The gap needs to be bridged efficiently and timely. When it comes to dentistry, basic oral hygiene knowledge, accurate diagnosis, oral cancer awareness and numerous other areas of concern can be addressed and even worked out with innovative technology if devised well. Coming up with significant, economical and long-term solutions will definitely go a long way in the country's well-being and development.

Reg No: 317

Name: Dr. BOGA GAYATHRI

Institution: MEGHNA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES NIZAMABAD

Title : THE LENS OF INNOVATION: REDEFINING PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY WITH MAGNIFICATION

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Magnification is the process of visualization of any structure or object in its enlarged, more detailed and in-depth the field seen by eyes. Magnification aids include Dental loupes/Telescopes, Dental operating microscope, Orascope, Rod lens endoscope. Dental loupes include Diopter single flat plane lens loupes, Galilean loupes, Keplerian loupes. The Diopter system has a simple magnifying lens. The Galilean loupes utilize two lenses an objective convex lens and a concave eyepiece. Keplerian loupes utilize two or more convex lenses, with a prism between the lenses. The dental operating microscope are either wall mounted, ceiling mounted, floor mounted and head mounted. An Orascope is a fiber optic endoscope designed for intracanal visualization. Rod lens endoscope provides greater magnification than loupes. It consists of rods of glass. It has a camera, a light source, and a monitor. Magnification is used for Soft Tissue Evaluation, Occlusal caries detection, better visualization of pulp chamber, Locating canal orifices, Locating and retrieving foreign objects, Repairing iatrogenic and Idiopathic perforations, Microsurgical Endodontics, to diagnose Cracked tooth Syndrome and intracanal visualization. Advantages of magnification includes enhanced visualization, enhanced illumination, improved quality and precision of treatment, enhanced ergonomics. Disadvantages includes expensive, provides narrower field of vision. Thus, the trifecta of Magnification–Illumination–Instrumentation without any doubt increases the quality of diagnosis and treatment results.

Reg No: 516

Name: Dr. CHINMAYI M

Institution: M S RAMAIAH DENTALL COLLEGE BANGALORE

Title : Efficacy of Zwitterions as an Antifouling and Remineralizing Agent in Clinical Dentistry: A Systematic Review.

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Title: Efficacy of Zwitterions as an Antifouling and Remineralizing Agent in Clinical Dentistry: A Systematic Review. Abstract: Background: The potential for secondary bacterial infections after dental procedures has promoted the need for creation of innovative antimicrobial and antifouling dental materials aimed at limiting pathogenic microbial growth, preventing biofilm formation, and mitigating oral and dental diseases. Aim: The aim of this systematic review is to analyse the literature on antifouling mechanism and remineralizing action of 2-methacryloyloxyethyl phosphorylcholine (MPC) zwitterionic dental materials. Methodology: A systematic search of literature was conducted using PRISMA guidelines employing the key words “zwitterion”, “2-methacryloyloxyethyl phosphorylcholine”, “antifouling agents” and “remineralization” in PubMed, EBSCO, Web of Science and Scopus databases. A total of 48 studies were initially screened, but only 10 met the inclusion criteria. Results: According to the findings of this review, 3% MPC was found to be an excellent antifouling and remineralizing agent yet maintained the mechanical properties of original dental material. Proteins adsorbed on the surfaces were quantitatively analyzed and showed that 3% MPC exhibited significantly lower adsorption (0.45 ± 0.09) compared to other samples. 3% MPC effectively balanced improved enamel demineralization resistance with acceptable bond strength whereas 5%MPC although demonstrated superior remineralization capacity but had compromised mechanical properties. Conclusion: Zwitterion-based materials, such as MPC, are biocompatible agents with antimicrobial, antifouling, and remineralizing properties, making them promising candidates for interrupting dental caries. Keywords: 2-methacryloyloxyethyl phosphorylcholine, antifouling agent, remineralization, zwitterion

Reg No: 460

Name: Dr. SANDHYA FREDARIC

Institution: M.S. RAMAIAH DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title : Revolutionizing 3D Printed Crowns in Pediatric Dentistry – A Systematic Review

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Abstract: Background: Conventional prefabricated dental crowns made of materials such as zirconia ceramic, stainless steel, composite strip and polycarbonate are used in Pediatric Dentistry. However, they come with several drawbacks that may limit their use or effectiveness in specific cases like aesthetic limitations, technique sensitivity, durability issues, gingival health concerns and cost factor. 3D printing has become increasingly popular in Pediatric Dentistry in fabrication of dental crowns due to its precision and versatility. Aim: The current systematic review aims to ascertain the best technique and material for 3D printed crowns in pediatric dentistry. Methodology: A systematic search was conducted using keywords “3D printing”, “pediatric dentistry” and “crowns” in PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science and EBSCO databases. A total of 31 articles were shortlisted as per the PRISMA guidelines. On application of inclusion and exclusion criteria 6 articles were selected for the analysis. Results: On analysis 3D printed zirconia crowns had more fracture resistance. Those fabricated using the CAD/CAM technology had increased fracture resistance and were aesthetically superior than non 3D printed crowns. Conclusion: 3D printed crowns are recommended for their aesthetic and functional benefits in pediatric patients. Keywords: 3D printing, Crowns, Zirconia, CAD/CAM



Reg No:1016

Name: Dr. SHREYA SHARMA

Institution: RISHIRAJ COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title : AI Techniques in Paediatric dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Tiny teeth, Big Tech : AI TECHNIQUE in Paediatric Dentistry. The key to a child's optimal health is early diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of lesion. In recent years, the field of artificial intelligence (AI) has seen tremendous pace and progress. As a result, AI's infiltration is witnessed even in those areas that were traditionally thought to be best left to human specialists. The ultimate ability to improve patient care and make precise diagnoses of illnesses has revolutionised the world of healthcare. As a result, we decided to conduct this review specifically to examine the applications of AI models in paediatric dentistry. AI is frequently used in paediatric dentistry for the purpose of making an accurate diagnosis and assisting clinicians, dentists, and paediatric dentists in clinical decision making, developing preventive strategies, and establishing an appropriate treatment plan. AI is a recent technological advance that has swiftly acquired traction in the field of science and technology. AI heavily relies upon imaging, which thrives as a cornerstone for dentistry to a large extent. AI is highly beneficial in assessing and monitoring a patient's health continuously, understanding the long-term effects of a drug, and knowing any health-related risk beforehand. It is feasible to improve people's health at lower costs, provide customized, preventive, and predictive dentistry, and integrate healthcare for everyone. This poster is an attempt to compile various aspect of AI & its model used in field of paediatric dentistry.

Reg No: 633

Name: Dr. ALIA PARVEEN

Institution: M.S. RAMAIAH DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title : Beyond Anaesthesia – Novel Approaches For Pain Management In Pediatric Dentistry:
A Narrative Review

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Effective pain management and anxiety reduction are important components of pediatric dental care, which ensures a positive experience for children. Traditional pain management involves pharmacological techniques like local anaesthesia injections, which are invasive and technique sensitive. This review aims to project the various novel advancements in pain control and anxiety management in pediatric dentistry. Modern, non-pharmacological approaches to local analgesia like laser therapy, virtual reality, cryoanesthesia etc., have gained popularity in minimising pain, anxiety and discomfort; while also showing faster recovery and better patient cooperation. According to literature, the Buzzy device, based on the principle of cryoanesthesia, uses a combination of vibration and cold to the local site. The effect of cryoanesthesia are comparable to 5% lidocaine for achieving topical anaesthesia. Another local anaesthesia delivery system, Electronic Dental Anaesthesia (EDA) uses transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation and reduces pain and anxiety in children. Virtual reality has

emerged as a powerful tool for distraction and engagement during dental procedures and can be used as an adjunct to local anaesthesia. Laser therapy works by disrupting ion channels while acupuncture works by applying pressure to a few acupoints. To summarise, technology is advancing day by day and newer tools are emerging to help distract and calm children during procedures. Despite the innovations there are challenges such as making these techniques affordable and accessible to all.

Reg No:501

Name: Dr. AISHWARYA R PATIL

Institution: M S RAMAIAH DENTALL COLLEGE BANGALORE

Title : Experimental Animal Models of Dental Pulp Inflammation

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: Human dental pulp is a highly dynamic tissue equipped with a network of resident immunocompetent cells that play a major role in the defense mechanism against oral pathogens and during dental tissue injury. Animal studies are mandatory and complementary to in-vitro experiments when studying the physiopathology of dental pulp, new diagnostic tools, or innovative therapeutic strategies. This animal approach makes it possible to define a benefit-risk ratio necessary to be subsequently tested in humans. Among the animal species, rodents, rabbits, ferrets, swine, dogs, and non-human primates have been used as a model to study human pulpitis. Animal research is currently carried out on three main categories of animals: small animals (rats, mice, rabbits, ferrets, fish, and birds), large animals (dogs, cats, swine, and goats), and non-human primates. Rodents, for instance, are frequently used due to their availability and cost-effectiveness, yet their dental anatomy differs significantly from humans. The diversity of animals found in studies indicate the difficulty of choosing the correct and most efficient model. Hence literature review is carried to provide a thorough understanding of the different animal models used to study pulp inflammation. This may help to find the most pertinent or appropriate animal model depending on the hypothesis investigated and the expected results. The ethical considerations in animal research help in the development of more clinically relevant models that closely mimic human pulpitis to advance understanding and treatment of this condition.

Reg No: 951

Name: Dr. UTSAVI TILWANI

Institution: KARNAVATI SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY GUJARAT

Title : From bench to chairside: Applications of CRISPR in modern dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: FROM BENCH TO CHAIRSIDE: APPLICATIONS OF CRISPR IN MODERN DENTISTRY Genetic technology, a boon for mankind has its applications in agriculture, pharmaceuticals, vaccine production, rare disease diagnosis, and environmental sustainability. It includes a range of methods and advancements, such as genomics, genetic engineering, and gene editing. The introduction of Clustered Regularly Interspaced Palindromic Repeats - CRISPR a revolutionary technique for precise genome editing, in the 2010s is one of the major turning points in genetic technology. PAM, the cas9 protein, and CRISPR RNA are the constituents of CRISPR. The purpose of this poster is to shed light on the revolutionary effects

of CRISPR on various facets of paediatric dentistry like tooth development, cleft lip and cleft palate, dental caries, amelogenesis imperfecta, dentinogenesis imperfecta, dentin dysplasia and many others. It has proven vital in treating inherited and acquired diseases, immunodeficiency disorders and for combating antibiotic resistance. Additionally, this poster offers information on how CRISPR technology is being used for tooth movement, pulp therapy and in managing periodontium. Although CRISPR has its merits because of its accuracy and effectiveness, its off-target effects can be of a major concern. Despite its potential, genetic technology presents moral, legal, and societal issues, especially with regard to human gene editing and genetic data privacy. Henceforth, this poster provides insights on every facet of CRISPR and how we dental professionals should prepare ourselves to overcome the challenges associated with CRISPR applications for a more promising future.

Reg No: 1265

Name: Dr. NIKITA SHAJI

Institution: D.A. PANDU MEMORIAL R.V. DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title : PRESERVING VITALITY: INNOVATIONS IN PEDIATRIC PULP AUTO - TRANSPLANTATION

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Dental pulp auto-transplantation is a promising technique in regenerative dentistry that involves the transplantation of dental pulp tissue from one tooth to another within the same individual. This procedure is particularly beneficial for patients with non-vital teeth or those experiencing pulp necrosis. The process begins with the careful extraction of the dental pulp, followed by its preservation and subsequent placement into a prepared root canal of the recipient tooth. Research indicates that this technique can lead to successful outcomes, including the regeneration of pulp tissue, improved tooth vitality, and reduced risk of tooth loss. One of the notable applications of this technique is that it can be used in the transplantation of pulp tissue from a deciduous to a permanent tooth as it offers a natural and effective solution for tooth preservation, particularly in young patients. Dental pulp auto-transplantation offers several advantages, including preservation of vitality, reduced rejection risk, restoration of function, aesthetic benefits, potential for regeneration, and cost-effectiveness. Despite the merits, it also comes with several demerits, like infection, bleeding and resorption. The success of this procedure varies widely depending on factors such as the age of the patient, the condition of the donor tooth, and the technique used. Patients may require regular follow-up visits to monitor the transplanted pulp's health and the teeth's overall condition. Futuristic approaches for traumatized teeth that can be salvaged by regeneration of pulp avoiding early loss of tooth in young children.

Reg No:521

Name: Dr. TANIYA BHAGAT

Institution: INDIRA GANDHI GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Title : Dental Care For Tiny Lungs: Navigating Pediatric Asthma

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Pediatric asthma is a chronic respiratory condition characterized by wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath and chest tightness leading to inflammation and narrowing of the

airway. It is one of the most common chronic diseases in children, affecting millions worldwide. Pathophysiology of asthma in children involves a complex interaction of genetic predisposition and environmental factors, such as allergens, air pollution and chronic respiratory infections. Early diagnosis and management are critical to control the symptoms, preventing exacerbations and improving the long term outcomes. Treatment strategies include the use of inhalational corticosteroids, bronchodilators and in some cases biologic therapies. Effective management also includes avoiding triggers, promoting adherence to prescribed medications and educating both patients and caregivers. The goal is to develop more personalized treatments, improve early detection, and enhance overall asthma care, ultimately improving quality in life for affected children and reducing the burden of pediatric asthma.

Reg No:517

Name: Dr. KAVYA MOHAN

Institution: INDIRA GANDHI GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE
JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Title : Airway Dentistry- Breathing New Life into Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Airway dentistry is an emerging field that focuses on the interrelationship between oral health and airway function, particularly how dental treatments can impact or enhance respiratory health. Airway disturbances such as obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), snoring, or other breathing difficulties can affect overall mental and physical well-being. Dentists particularly specializing in the sleep medicine, orthodontics, TMJ disorders play a vital role in diagnosing and managing these conditions. Use of oral appliance aims to improve alignment of jaw, tongue, soft tissues, thereby enhancing airflow and preventing obstruction during sleep. Airway dentists identify risk factors such as craniofacial abnormalities, malocclusion, poor posture and collaborate with other healthcare providers to address both structural and functional aspects of airway. This interdisciplinary approach not only improves respiratory function but also contributes to better sleep, cognitive ability and overall health. Airway dentistry highlights the importance of holistic view of oral and systemic health, with emphasis on prevention, early intervention and personalized treatment. Research in this field continues to evolve and airway dentistry is poised to become a critical component of integrated healthcare for improving both oral and respiratory health.

Reg No: 1268

Name: Dr. S SRI THREYA

Institution: SRI SAI COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY VIKARABAD

Title : SUBTLE ALIGNMENTS FOR YOUNG SMILES

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract:“Subtle Alignments for Young Smiles” The advent of clear aligner therapy has revolutionized orthodontics, offering a discreet and comfortable alternative to traditional braces. In pediatric dentistry, clear aligners present unique opportunities to address the evolving needs of younger patients, particularly in the management of malocclusions during critical stages of dental development. Clear aligners in pediatric dentistry are tailored to meet the specific anatomical and developmental considerations of younger patients. Unlike traditional braces, aligners are removable, allowing for better oral hygiene, easier eating, and minimal disruption to daily life. This poster presentation will examine key factors influencing

the successful use of clear aligners in pediatric populations, including the timing of treatment, patient selection criteria, and the importance of monitoring growth and development throughout the treatment process. We will also discuss technological advancements, such as 3D imaging and virtual treatment planning, that enable more precise and effective aligner therapy for younger patients. By evaluating current research and clinical experiences, it provides a comprehensive overview of clear aligners in pediatric dentistry, highlighting their potential to transform the orthodontic experience for young patients. This abstract highlights the role of clear aligners in pediatric dentistry, focusing on the benefits, challenges, and future potential of this treatment modality for younger patients.

Reg No: 1035

Name: Dr. PRISHITA VIJ

Institution: HIMACHAL DENTAL COLLEGE HIMACHAL PRADESH

Title : AN IMMACULATE INNOVATION : THE FUTURE OF DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Impressions are a fundamental aspect of dentistry, serving as the basis for fabricating accurate dental restorations, such as crowns, bridges, and dentures. The conventional impression method in dentistry, where materials like alginate, polysulfide, or silicone are used to take moulds of the oral cavity, has been a cornerstone of dental practice for many years. Traditionally, dental impressions have relied on the use of impression materials like alginate, polyvinyl siloxane (PVS), and polysulfide, which require meticulous technique and can be time-consuming. However, the conventional impression method presents several challenges, including patient discomfort due to the tray material and impression paste, gag reflex, dimensional instability of the impression materials, and the risk of errors caused by bubbles or distortions during the process. Additionally, these impressions require manual handling and transportation to the laboratory, increasing the likelihood of inaccuracies. The poster reviews recent advancements, depicting potential for improved interdisciplinary collaboration and patient satisfaction and explore the benefits/challenges of integrating new techniques into clinical practice, focusing on its role in improving treatment outcomes, reducing clinical chair time, and enhancing patient experience.

Reg No: 1260

Name: Dr. MANJULA TOKRE

Institution: D.A. PANDU MEMORIAL R.V. DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title : “BIORESPONSIVE NANOTECHNOLOGY IN PEDIATRIC DENTAL DRUG DELIVERY”

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Bioresponsive drug delivery systems (DDSs) utilize stimuli such as pH, temperature, or enzymes in the oral cavity to trigger precise drug release. Bioresponsive drug delivery systems (DDSs) are transforming pediatric dentistry by enabling targeted and controlled therapeutic interventions. Leveraging nanotechnology, they employ nanoparticles (NPs) designed to respond to these specific conditions, ensuring enhanced treatment efficacy while minimizing systemic exposure and adverse effects. Key applications in pediatric dentistry

include antimicrobial treatments, caries prevention, enamel remineralization, periodontal disease management, and tissue regeneration. Nanoparticles in DDSs are engineered for biocompatibility and optimized for pediatric anatomy, integrating seamlessly into hydrogels, varnishes, and dental coatings to improve therapeutic outcomes. For instance, pH-responsive DDSs release antimicrobial agents in response to infection-induced acidity, effectively targeting pathogenic biofilms. Despite their promise, challenges such as toxicity, long-term safety, and regulatory hurdles must be addressed. Comprehensive research is critical to ensuring these systems' safety, efficacy, affordability, and accessibility in clinical practice. Future directions focus on integrating personalized medicine with advanced nanotechnology, developing tailored DDSs, and leveraging bioadhesive and environmentally sustainable materials. These innovations aim to revolutionize pediatric dental care, providing precise, effective, and minimally invasive solutions to oral health challenges.

Reg No: 1253

Name: Dr. VATSALA RANJAN, Dr. TWINKLE

Institution: SHREE BANKEY BIHARI DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
UTTAR PRADESH

Title : Comparison of sedative effects of nitrous oxide/midazolam, oral Midazolam/chloral hydrate and Nitrous oxide/Promethazine for paediatric dental sedation

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Uncooperative behaviour in paediatric patients poses a significant challenge to effective and safe treatment. Dental anxiety, fear, and lack of understanding are common factors contributing to this behaviour in children. Sedation is widely used in paediatric dentistry to facilitate procedures, minimize psychological trauma, and improve patient cooperation. Various pharmacological agents are employed for procedural sedation, including (N₂O), Midazolam, Promethazine, and Chloral Hydrate, each with unique sedative properties and safety profiles. Combining these medicaments improves the efficacy and safety of the sedation procedure by obtaining the added benefits of combined agents. AIM: To evaluate and compare the sedative effects of combinations of drugs, including N₂O/Midazolam, N₂O /Promethazine and Midazolam/Chloral hydrate. Materials and Methods: This crossover, single-blinded clinical trial was conducted on thirty children aged 3-6-years who were selected based on the selection criteria. A combination of N₂O/midazolam was given in the first visit to all the participants. At the second visit, either N₂O/promethazine or oral midazolam/chloral hydrate was administered based on the group allocated randomly. Vital signs were recorded preoperatively and postoperatively. Frankl behaviour rating was also recorded preoperatively. The level of sedation was checked through the Wilson sedation scale. Postoperatively, patients' comfort and parents' satisfaction were assessed by Visual Analogue Scale. Results: Awaited. Conclusion: It is imperative to utilise the best available behaviour modification technique to have a successful dental appointment that, in turn, would instil a positive attitude towards oral health. Thus, this study aims to achieve a safer sedative regimen that gives maximum therapeutic index and patient acceptability.

Reg No: 486

Name: Dr. SHAIK AFSAH RAHMAN

Institution: M.R.A. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title : TOOTH GUARDIANS: A GAME-BASED APPROACH TO ENHANCE DENTAL TRAUMA AWARENESS AND SAFETY IN YOUNG CHILDREN

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Background: Dental trauma in young children often results from accidents or play, necessitating timely management for optimal outcomes. However, knowledge about dental trauma prevention and management is often insufficient among children and caregivers. Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of an interactive, game-based educational tool in enhancing dental trauma awareness and preventive behaviors among children aged 6–11 years. Methodology: The study includes 100 children aged 6–11 years, divided into two age groups (6–8 years and 9–11 years), recruited based on sample size estimation using G*Power 3.1.9.7 software. Baseline dental trauma knowledge will be assessed through pre-test questionnaire. The children will be then engaged with an educational game comprising: 1. Interactive Scenarios: Real-life trauma cases with action-based choices (e.g., storing a knocked-out tooth in milk), coupled with positive feedback. 2. Quizzes: Focused on safe foods and the importance of safety measures. 3. Feedback: Reinforcing correct responses and providing guidance for incorrect ones. Post-game, the children will be reassessed using the same questionnaire to evaluate knowledge improvement. Statistical analyses will include descriptive statistics and inferential tests such as paired t-tests or Wilcoxon signed-rank tests for pre- and post-test comparisons, and independent t-tests or Mann-Whitney tests for comparisons between the two age groups. The study aims to assess the mean difference in pre- and post-test scores to determine the effectiveness of the game-based intervention. The significance level is set at $P < 0.05$. Results: The results are awaited.

Reg No: 1286

Name: Dr. AKANKSHA AKHATKAR

Institution: SHARAD PAWAR DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : Nano Smart, Delivery Smart: The Bioresponsive Revolution

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Bioresponsive nanotechnology has emerged as a promising approach for enhancing drug delivery in pediatric dentistry, offering the potential for targeted, controlled, and safe therapeutic interventions. This innovative technology integrates nanomaterials that respond dynamically to specific biological triggers, such as pH, enzymes, or temperature, ensuring that the released drugs are delivered efficiently and locally where needed. In pediatric dental applications, bioresponsive nanocarriers can address challenges like poor drug adherence, insufficient bioavailability, and potential systemic side effects. The ability to design nanoparticles that specifically release their payload in response to the acidic environment of cavities or inflammation sites can optimize the efficacy of treatments for dental caries, pulpitis, and other common pediatric dental conditions. Furthermore, nanotechnology can enable personalized treatment strategies, reducing the need for frequent visits and minimizing patient discomfort. This abstract explores the key mechanisms behind bioresponsive nanotechnology, its application in pediatric dentistry, and the future potential to revolutionize drug delivery in this specialized field.

Reg No: 1214

Name: Dr. ARPITA RANA

Institution: SHREE BANKEY BIHARI DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
UTTAR PRADESH

Title : UNDERSTANDING ANXIETY: INSIGHTS THROUGH GSR TECHNOLOGY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Dental anxiety is a common problem that affects people of all ages and appears to develop mostly in childhood and adolescence. Childhood dental anxiety is not only distressing for the child and family but is also associated with poor oral health and acts as a barrier to receive proper dental care. Assessing and managing dental anxiety lays the foundation for successful behaviour management and helps in providing comfortable dental experience. Therefore, it is important for us as pediatric dentists to be able to evaluate the anxiety of our patients beforehand. Some conventional techniques which were commonly being used to measure dental anxiety in pediatric patients are Children's Dental Fear Survey Schedule, Modified Child Dental Anxiety Scale (MCDAS), Venham Picture Test (VPT), Facial Image Scale (FIS) among many others. However, these scales are very subjective and outcomes depend on the child. Therefore, there has been a constant quest to find more objective and standardised scales to measure stress and anxiety. Galvanic Skin Response (GSR) is an objective technique that evaluates stress and anxiety. It enables the measurement of unconscious behaviours that cannot be voluntarily controlled. Ectodermal changes occur in response to different emotions such as stress and anxiety that make our skin more conductive to electricity. This electrical conductance of the skin is recorded on GSR making it an ideal biometric data collection tool for the investigation of emotional/motivational changes.

Reg No: 1355

Name: Dr. MOHD MAAZ IQBAL

Institution: RKDF DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE MADHYAPRADESH

Title : Oral Health Promotion Revisited as Pediatric Dentist Perspective

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Oral health promotion is a critical component of public health, encompassing strategies to improve oral hygiene practices, prevent dental diseases, and promote overall well-being. This study explores effective approaches for addressing oral health from both professional and public perspectives. At the professional level, the integration of evidence-based practices, interdisciplinary collaboration, and continuous education for healthcare providers is emphasized. For public engagement, awareness campaigns, community outreach programs, and policy interventions targeting underserved populations are proposed.

Reg No: 333

Name: Dr. POULAMI DAS

Institution: GURUNANAK INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH
KOLKATTA

Title : INVISIBLE BRACES, VISIBLE CONFIDENCE:ALIGNERS IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Malocclusion is the third most prevalent dental issue globally, following caries and periodontal diseases. It is particularly significant among young adults and children, affecting 30%-40% of the latter. This condition not only compromises aesthetics but also impacts the functionality of the dentofacial apparatus, leading to challenges in chewing, speaking, and swallowing, alongside an increased risk of periodontal diseases and trauma. Traditional correction methods, such as braces with metallic wires, often lack aesthetic appeal, which can negatively affect psychological well-being, especially in children. Over time, alternatives like composite, ceramic, and lingual braces have been developed, but each has its limitations. Aesthetic treatment innovations, such as clear aligners, offer a modern, discreet solution for addressing, developing or developed mild to moderate malocclusion, like crowding, deep overbites, open bite, spacing, narrow arches etc. among children and adolescent. For effective tooth movement into the desired position, a thin, transparent aligner, known as Invisalign has been developed which are created using the computer aided design/computer-aided manufacturing (CAD-CAM) technology. This presentation explores the clinical applications, advantages and limitations of aligners in pediatric dentistry, highlighting their role in creating positive dental experiences and promoting long-term oral health in young patients.

Reg No: 1263

Name: Dr. ADITI SACHIN MUNDADA

Institution: D.A. PANDU MEMORIAL R.V. DENTAL COLLEGE KARNATAKA

Title : GROWING SMILES: CLEAR ALIGNERS FOR MIXED DENTITION

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Clear aligners have emerged as an innovative orthodontic solution for treating mixed dentition. This phase, presents unique challenges in managing crowding, spacing, and arch development while accommodating ongoing dental transitions. Clear aligners offer a minimally invasive, aesthetically pleasing, and comfortable alternative to traditional braces, making them particularly suitable for young patients. The primary objective is to intercept developing malocclusions early, guide proper jaw and dental arch development, and create space for erupting permanent teeth to improve aesthetics and function at an early age. They employ gentle, controlled forces to facilitate tooth movement without compromising the health of primary teeth. Clinical studies demonstrate their effectiveness in addressing mild to moderate transverse discrepancies, crowding, and other orthodontic irregularities while minimizing discomfort and enhancing patient compliance. Despite their advantages, limitations exist, particularly in cases of severe malocclusion, need for skeletal corrections, predictability of long-term growth patterns, aligner fit due to shorter crowns where traditional appliances like expanders or braces might be more appropriate. Nevertheless, advances in aligner technology, including precise digital treatment planning, eruption guidance features, custom shaped composite attachments and adaptive designs, have significantly enhanced their predictability and scope of application. Clear aligners for mixed dentition represent a promising modality in early orthodontics, providing a patient-centered approach. However, successful outcomes require proper case selection, detailed planning, robust monitoring, and patient

compliance. As research continues to evolve, they can redefine how orthodontic care is delivered to growing patients.

Reg No: 753

Name: Dr. PRERNA TAMANG

Institution: DR. R. AHMED DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KOLKATTA

Title : "ENGAGE, EDUCATE, EMPOWER: USING TELL, SHOW DO AND BREATHING TECHNIQUES FOR KIDS"

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: "ENGAGE, EDUCATE, EMPOWER: USING TELL, SHOW DO AND BREATHING TECHNIQUES FOR KIDS" DR. PRERNA TAMANG, 1ST YEAR PGT Department of Pediatric and preventive dentistry Dr. R Ahmed Dental College and Hospital Kolkata, West Bengal Managing the behaviour of Generation Alpha (born from 2010 onward) requires understanding to their unique characteristics and the environments in which they are growing up. Generation Alpha is often motivated by interactive experiences, and this can be a powerful tool for behaviour management. They face more anxiety and stress than previous generations due to social pressures, digital distractions, and environmental concerns. Strategies and techniques used to encourage positive behaviours, discourage negative behaviours, and create a structured, supportive environment for individuals, particularly children is called as behaviour management. Effective behaviour management helps children learn how to regulate their actions, make better choices, and develop self-discipline. It involves setting clear expectations, providing appropriate consequences using proactive and reactive strategies. One highly effective strategy incorporates the "Tell, Show, Do" method combined with breathing exercises. Overall, managing the behaviour of Generation Alpha is about balancing structure, emotional intelligence, and technology in a way that helps them grow into independent, responsible individuals.

Reg No: 771

Name: Dr. SNEHA A BULLANNAVAR

Institution: SRINIVAS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES MANGALORE

Title : "Transformed Yet Evolving: The voyage of Aesthetic frontiers in Pediatric Dentistry"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Paediatric dentistry has evolved significantly over the decades, transitioning from focus on functional restoration to a comprehensive with the advent of globalization . dentistry enters into the new field of awareness approach that integrates aesthetics, durability, and minimally invasive techniques . Historically, materials like amalgam , stainless steel crowns were used but lacks aesthetic appeal. Awareness of smile boost confidence leads to better treatments. Growing demands for aesthetic solutions have shifted parental preferences toward tooth-colored restorations for their natural looks and durability . As a result metallic restoration are being replaced by aesthetic option like Zirconia crown and composite strip crown . Modern materials provide match with natural teeth offering strength and meeting the expectation for appearance and functionality . Recent advancements include introduction of many restorative materials like Bioactive ,HV-GIC, Nanocomposites, Giomers , combines wear resistance , dentin regeneration , excellent shade matching , enhanced biocompatibility

and fluoride release. Introduction of Zirconia crowns , Strip crown , Edelweiss , Bioflex , which combine strength and aesthetics ,promoting remineralisation etc . Newer 3D tec printed crown ,allows customize ,precise fit and enhance functional and aesthetic . Furthermore, computer-aided design and (CAD/CAM) technologies enables precise, patient-specific restorations, and digital workflows streamline the process while maintaining high aesthetic standards. This poster highlights the efficacy, advantages, and limitations of these advancements in pediatric aesthetic dentistry. Despite challenges like cost, accessibility, and technical sensitivity remain , continued research and technological development are key to making these solutions more available, benefiting children's function and confidence

Reg No: 678

Name: Dr. GEETHA THANTRI

Institution: SRINIVAS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES MANGALORE

Title : "Revolution Of Local Anesthesia Delivery; The Futuristic Approach In Pediatric Dentistry."

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Even though lot of advancements been done in the field of local anesthesia, still painless injection is a dream. Parents increasingly expect pain-free treatment for their children. Pain and anxiety contribute to avoidance of dental care, treating such patients is stressful for the dentist. Improved anesthesia techniques can help meet this demand, ensuring minimal discomfort during procedures motivated the choice of this topic. Children's emotional and psychological well-being during procedures is now a significant focus. Commonly used method of delivery is conventional needles, syringes. Newer advances include CCLAD, that regulates flowrate of the local anaesthetics using computers, minimizing pain. Comfort Control Syringe helps operator to place the needle at the site to be anesthetized to get better control Safety dental syringes prevent the needle stick injuries. Additionally vibrotactile systems, jet injectors are used. Laser analgesia can be used to reduce pain during local anaesthesia. In children, use of AI-powered facial recognition monitoring shows using facial recognition technology to assess the child's emotional state during a dental procedure. Anesthetic nanorobots, if introduced in a suspension into the quadrant of interest, will reach pulp blocking action potentials in sensory nerves upon activation. Nanorobots can be either bionanorobots or inorganic robots. FDA Approves Artificial Intelligence Device for Guiding Regional Anesthesia. This poster highlights the efficacy, advantages, and limitations of these delivery methods. Modern day dentist has responsibility of knowing the variety of anaesthetic devices and techniques. When the goal of painless anaesthesia is achieved, dentist obtain satisfaction with the improved quality of care.

Reg No: 867

Name: Dr. DIVYAPRAKASH BBRAHMADEV TRIPATHI

Institution: RISHIRAJ COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title : PLASMA POWER: A NEW HORIZON IN DENTAL HEALTH

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract:Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) has gained attention in Pediatric dentistry due to its regenerative properties, promoting healing in various dental procedures. PRP, derived from the

patient's own blood, contains growth factors that accelerate tissue repair, reduce inflammation, and enhance bone regeneration. In Pediatric dentistry, PRP is particularly useful in managing traumatic dental injuries, soft tissue surgeries, pulp therapy, and periodontal treatments. Traumatic dental injuries, common in children, often result in pulp necrosis and root resorption. PRP, when applied to the injured site, aids in tissue regeneration and accelerates healing, reducing the need for invasive treatments. In pulp therapy, PRP supports the regeneration of pulp tissue, increasing the success rate of vital pulp therapies like pulpotomy. Moreover, PRP's role in promoting bone regeneration makes it an adjunctive tool in alveolar bone grafting and post-extraction socket preservation. Its application in Pediatric dentistry is especially beneficial due to its autologous nature, reducing the risk of allergic reactions and transmission of diseases. However, its use requires careful consideration of patient age, procedure type, and potential complications. While early results are promising, further clinical studies are necessary to establish standardized protocols and validate the long-term efficacy of PRP in Pediatric dental practice. Overall, PRP represents a promising advancement in regenerative techniques, offering potential benefits in Pediatric dental care.

Reg No: 1285

Name: Dr. URVI BHATIA, Dr. CHITHALURU PRANATHI

Institution: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES GTB HOSPITAL NEW DELHI

Title : CALM IN THE CHAIR: LEVERAGING DISTRACTION TO REDUCE DENTAL ANXIETY IN PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Dental anxiety is a common issue faced by people of all ages, though it seems to be more common in children and adolescents. Negative dental experiences, especially those resulting from dental pain can lead to the development of fear and anxiety. The fear of painful dental treatments and dental anxiety are confounding problems with which the dentists must cope up. Distraction is a commonly used non-pharmacological behaviour guidance technique to decrease procedural pain. Distraction can be of two types-Active and Passive. Active distraction refers to intentionally engaging in an activity or behaviour to divert attention away from something stressful or painful. Examples include using a stress ball or playing video games during treatment. Passive distraction refers to situations where attention is diverted away from a source of discomfort without requiring active effort or engagement. Examples include watching TV, listening to music and looking at calm imagery. This ensures that the child is deeply involved in the experience, leaving fewer cognitive resources available to process fear or pain. Over time, this may reduce overall fear, leading to improvements in oral health.

Reg No: 1245

Name: Dr. SHRUTI SRIVASTAVA

Institution: RAMA DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE UTTAR PRADESH

Title : General Anesthesia/Nitrous oxide Sedation –"ULTIMATE FALCHION"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: Dental treatment on uncooperative patients has always been an clinicians enigma! Depending on the patients' emotional and physical maturity, psychological and mental skills, the quotidian behavior control practices may not offer adequate efficacy and safety for quality dental treatment. In such circumstances, alternative methods like nitrous oxide sedation and general anesthesia have emerged as a ray of hope. Such avant-garde routes also provide way for complete dental rehabilitation of special children. Hence, this poster will depict the viability of General Anesthesia and Nitrous oxide Sedation in various circumstances, with consideration to parent-child compliance and acceptance of dental treatment by child and the parent. These techniques not only aid pediatric dentists to impart high level quality dental care but also instill a positive dental attitude in the child for life time!

Reg No: 750

Name: Dr. MAHIMA METHA

Institution: YERALA MEDICAL TRUST AND RESEARCH CENTRES DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : Redefining Motherhood: The changing Face of Breastfeeding in India

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Title Redefining Motherhood:The Changing Face of Breastfeeding in India
OBJECTIVE To Explore Breastfeeding Patterns in India and its Impact on immunological development and Oral Health of children
METHODOLOGY Systematic search of existing literature was done using different databases like PubMed and Google scholar. Various MeSH terms like “breast feeding” AND “caries” AND “malocclusion” AND “human milk immunity”. Data were collected on Breastfeeding and its association with immunological status in children, Early Childhood Caries and developing malocclusion.
RESULTS Overall, 61% children were exclusively breastfed for six months, 69% continued beyond two years. On demand breastfeeding showed a higher caries prevalence (57%), though not statistically significant. Meta-analysis found that breastfed children were 57% less likely to develop caries than bottle-fed (OR: 0.43; 95% CI: 0.23–0.80). Breastfeeding was also associated with lower odds of NNSH (OR 0.66, $P < 0.0001$), while prolonged breast feeding practices were linked to increased overjet ($P = 0.0019$), open bite ($P = 0.0416$), and spacing ($P = 0.0243$).
CONCLUSION Feeding practices impact early childhood health with breastfeeding reducing ECC, malocclusion and fostering development. Promoting proper feeding ensures better long-term outcome

Reg No: 190

Name: Dr. HARSHADA LAHORI

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title : Little Beam: Quick and Gentle Oral Scan

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Little beam: quick and gentle oral scan
Abstract: Children with orofacial clefts in India are one and a half times more vulnerable to severe malnutrition compared to other children under five and that up to a third of estimated cleft lip and palate-related malnutrition deaths in children under 5 in India could be prevented with access to adequate nutrition and surgical treatment. Making impression in infants with conventional techniques like using alginate has chances of dislodgement leading to airway obstruction. These challenges are

partially overcome by digital dentistry by Scanners like Medit, iTero, 3Shape, Carestream, and Vatech brands but the large, bulky head of the intraoral scanner causes difficult in capturing the defect. With the evolving technology there is need to make changes in the design of the intraoral scanner head for easy insertion and efficient recording of impression. This poster compares the various scanners available in India and thereby highlights the need for designing a newer head for efficient intraoral scanning. Keywords: CLCP infants, impression making, intraoral scanner, challenges.

Reg No: 617

Name: Dr. SHREYA RAHUL KULKARNI

Institution: YERALA MEDICAL TRUST AND RESEARCH CENTRES DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : Hashtags and Healthy smiles: Exploring social media in pediatric dentistry

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Hashtags & Healthy Smiles: Exploring Social Media in Pediatric Dentistry
ABSTRACT BACKGROUND Social media (SM) is an important component of our lives. It is also used to gain information about health conditions and treatment options. The effective use of SM in paediatric dentistry needs to be explored further. **METHOD** A systematic search was done in PubMed and Google Scholar databases using relevant MeSH terms like social media, social networking, dentistry, children and other keywords. Data were collected on the use of SM by children, its impact on their behaviours and preferences, and its advantages and limitations. **RESULT** Studies (3) have reported that SM is convenient for accessing health information, user-friendly, improve knowledge, provides support and can be used for effective data collection. On the other hand, these studies have also shown poor information quality, information overload, wasting time, doubts about information credibility etc. 3 studies stated that SM helped reduce dental anxiety. 2 studies found SM increases frequency of brushing in 20% cases. 3 studies highlighted the negative effect on cognitive development and 2 have shown reduction in sleeping hours of children. **CONCLUSION** Social media can be used to engage with child patients and with careful management to mitigate risks can be a valuable tool for pediatric dentists.

Reg No: 318

Name: Dr. BATTULA SNEHA PUJITHA

Institution: MEGHNA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES NIZAMABAD

Title : "REGROWTH REVOLUTION:TRANSFORMING PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY WITH REGENERATIVE MEDICINE"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Regenerative dentistry in Pediatric dentistry is an Innovative and rapidly evolving field that focuses on the biological repair and regeneration of dental tissues, including enamel, dentin, pulp, and periodontal structures. This approach leverages the principles of tissue engineering, stem cell biology, molecular signaling to address a range of pediatric dental issues such as trauma, caries, and developmental anomalies. Unlike traditional restorative techniques that rely on synthetic materials and mechanical replacements, Regenerative dentistry aims to harness the body's natural healing processes to restore function and aesthetics in growing children. Key techniques include pulpal regeneration through methods like Revascularization

and Scaffold-based therapies to treat immature necrotic teeth, and stem cell-based approaches utilizing cells like SHED (Stem Cells from Human Exfoliated Deciduous Teeth) and DPSCs (Dental Pulp Stem Cells). These stem cells have demonstrated a remarkable potential for differentiation and tissue formation, especially in pediatric cases where growth and healing capacities are naturally enhanced. Additionally, bioactive materials such as Biodentine Mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA), Neo MTA, Endo Sequence Bioceramic putty, TheraCal LC. Despite these advancements, challenges such as the high cost of therapies, ethical considerations around stem cell use, and limited long-term clinical data remain significant barriers. However, the minimally invasive nature of regenerative techniques, combined with their ability to preserve natural tooth structure and promote biological compatibility, makes them highly advantageous for pediatric care.

Reg No: 435

Name: Dr. POOJA

Institution: RAJARAJESWARI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title : DIGITAINERS:A FUTURE VISION?

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: An ideal occlusion with proper tooth alignment and fully functional teeth is the ultimate goal of all dental treatments. Premature loss of primary teeth might lead to inadequate space for the successor tooth, drifting of teeth and loss of arch integrity leading to malocclusion in the permanent teeth. To prevent the space loss, space maintainers are designed and delivered to allow for development of proper functional occlusion. The advent of digital diagnostic and therapeutic tools has significantly advanced the diagnosis and treatment planning in paediatric dentistry. Conventional techniques including prefabricated space maintainers are being replaced by the digitally manufactured space maintainer. In paediatric dentistry, 3-D printing, CAD-CAM has become a favoured tool due to its child-friendly nature, particularly when combined with intraoral scanners. This technology can be utilized to fabricate space maintainers, effectively addressing the disadvantages of traditional options. Digital space maintainers or digitainers are the space maintainers produced through 3-D printing. This technique uses computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing (CAD-CAM), utilizing intraoral scans, a dental CAD software platform, and a milling machine. They help alleviate dental anxiety, reduce chairside work, shorten appointment times, and enhance outcomes in terms of impression accuracy, aesthetics, and error minimization. Hence, this poster depicts on a complete digital workflow for the fabrication of aesthetic space maintainers which offer considerable promise as an alternative to conventional space maintainers, effectively overcoming their limitations.

Reg No: 857

Name: Dr. S VAISHNAVEE

Institution: MEENAKSHI AMMAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title : Non-atmospheric pressure plasma in pediatric dentistry: A scoping review

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: TOPIC: NON-THERMAL ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE PLASMA IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY- A SCOPING REVIEW Currently, the extent of chairside



application of non-thermal atmospheric pressure plasma (NTAPP) in dental practice isn't explored to its full potential. The aim of this scoping review is to scan the contemporary scientific papers related to the uses & applications of NTPP in dentistry presently as well as the cope for future advancements. Literature database searches were performed in the following databases: PubMed/MEDLINE, Scopus, ClinicalKey, ProQuest and J-Gate from 2014 to 2024 in English language. After accessing for relevance and final screening a total of 25 articles involving the use of NTAPP in dentistry-related applications were included. Studies involving experimental designs in animals, microorganisms, or cells were included. The applications of NTAPP included caries management, biofilm reduction, implant osseointegration, antimicrobial activity, enamel remineralization, periodontal therapy, the surface modification of tooth implants, and the modification of other restorative materials such as dental adhesives and denture base resins. The studies included in this review suggested that NTAPP may have beneficial effects for treating early carious lesions, promoting cell adhesion, enhancing the adhesion strength of dental implants, antimicrobial agents and in tissue engineering as healthy promoters of the periodontium. Keywords: Non-thermal atmospheric pressure plasma, biofilm, regenerative dentistry, implant osseointegration, enamel remineralization.

Reg No: 184

Name: Dr. BODHE SUHASINI UMKANT

Institution: DARSHAN DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RAJASTHAN

Title : ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN DENTISTRY - GREEN DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Green dentistry promotes sustainability by incorporating eco-friendly practices into dental care. This approach involves reducing waste, minimizing airborne chemicals, and safeguarding the well-being of both patients and practitioners. In healthcare major contributors to carbon emissions include pharmaceuticals, dental materials, medical gases, energy consumption, transportation and waste. Nitrous oxide, a common sedative in dentistry, contributes about 5% to the greenhouse effect. Innovations in dental care can help mitigate these environmental impacts. For example, hydrophilic pit and fissure sealants enhanced with green-synthesized silver nanoparticles offer more eco-friendly solution. Titanium dioxide nanoparticles, infused with rosemary and ginger, can prevent caries by reducing bacterial load in the oral cavity. Fluoride varnishes containing 5% nano-silver are also effective in preventing caries. 0.2% chlorhexidine solution combined with aqueous extracts of clove and ginger and green-synthesized silver nanoparticles is useful for alginate impression disinfection. Polylactic acid can replace other post types for restoring primary teeth. Silver nanoparticles combined with glass ionomer cement (GIC) offer another caries-prevention alternative. Propolis and pomegranate mouthwashes serve as natural alternatives to chlorhexidine. Switching to sevoflurane instead of nitrous oxide helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions while maintaining effective sedation. Implementing an environmentally preferable purchasing policy, along with efficient waste management and energy conservation practices can further reduce the carbon footprint of dental offices. By addressing the environmental challenges posed by dentistry green dentistry not only contributes to global sustainability but also enhances patient care and community health, making it a crucial component of the future of oral healthcare

Reg No: 183

Name: Dr. GRUSHA HARESHBHAI DHOLAKIYA

Institution: DARSHAN DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RAJASTHAN

Title : FUTURE READY PEDIATRIC CARE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: The future of pediatric dentistry is poised to transform through advancements driven in technology, materials and treatment approaches, promising patient-friendly, innovative care. Recent innovations include enhanced diagnostic tools like Laser induced fluorescence which allow early & accurate detection of dental caries. Caries vaccine targeting *Streptococcus mutans* using Dextranucrase antibodies and use of Silver Diamine Fluoride offers non-invasive options for caries arrest. Er:YAG lasers enable precise, minimally invasive caries removal & pediatric oral surgery reducing pain and improved healing outcomes. Minimally invasive treatment methods like chemo-mechanical caries removal techniques - Carie-care, Smart prep burs and Brix 3000 aim to preserve healthy tooth tissue and reduce discomfort. In terms of materials, Bioactive restoratives (ACTIVATM & CEM cement), Nanomaterials (Incorporation of nanoparticles in sealants, composites & toothpastes) and Smart materials like Admira Fusion (VOCO), Beautifil Flow Plus X, SDR flow + and ACP releasing pit & fissure sealants along with fluoride-releasing compounds have enhancing remineralization and antibacterial properties. Innovative crowns like Edelweiss, Bioflex, Cerec , Art glass crowns offer durable and aesthetic solutions. Digital dentistry through Cad-Cam systems & 3D printing with biocompatible materials (BioHPP, PEEK polymer) ensures precise fabrication of space maintainers. Behaviour management techniques including thaumaturgy and educational apps (Little Lovely Dentist) have improved patient cooperation. These advancements emphasize minimally invasive, patient centered approaches, promoting better outcomes. As pediatric dentistry evolves, holistic approach will emphasize not only oral health but also the mental and emotional well-being of young patients, ensuring effective and forward-thinking field.

Reg No: 733

Name: Dr. NIHARIKA RATHORE

Institution: DARSHAN DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RAJASTHAN

Title : PEDIATRIC AIRWAY DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: A pediatric patient in a dental office could experience a life-threatening emergency at any time. Every medication intervention treatment, including local anesthetics has the potential to cause allergic responses which could result in potentially fatal circumstances. The most frequent dental emergencies involving pediatric patients include the administration of medication, usually local anesthetics and/or central nervous system depressants for sedation. Numerous dentists have documented aspiration and swallowing accidents involving young children and also, patients with medical, physical and mental disabilities that have resulted in potentially fatal situations. These cases require careful patient assessment and constant observation to prevent complications. As basic care providers, dentists, especially pediatric dentists, must be thoroughly aware and acknowledged about the emergency treatment regimes. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and Automated external defibrillator (AED) are the most common basic life support regimes. Knowledge of BLS and practice of simple CPR techniques increase the chances of survival of the patient until experienced medical help arrives and, in most cases, is sufficient for survival in itself. Their knowledge and skills can be assessed through the PEARS (Pediatric Emergency Assessment Recognition Stabilization), PALS



(Pediatric Advanced Life Support), APLS (Advanced Pediatric Life Support), MEDO (Medical Emergencies in Dental Office), and PEDO (Pediatric Emergencies in Dental Office) assessment systems and courses. To avoid major consequences, early detection and timely management are essential. This poster highlights the significance of careful patient monitoring during treatments as well as preventive measures such as the use of rubber dams, throat packs, and high-vacuum suction.

Reg No: 482

Name: Dr. GAYATRI RAVINDRA MULAY

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title : Happy smiles all the while: The power of Painless Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: One of the main reasons children visit the dentist is dental pain from caries, pulpal involvement and trauma. In order to minimize the pain perceived during treatment, local anesthetics are used. Traditional syringes used for anesthesia can cause pain, anxiety and have several drawbacks, such as the intimidating sight of needles and inability to adjust the speed at which the anesthetic solution is administered. The quality of child dental care is determined by how painless the procedure is and may be hampered by use of such techniques. Children who undergo proper pain management during dental procedures may experience less worry and hence develop favorable attitude towards the dentist. Maintaining a healthy child-dentist connection and cultivating a favorable dental attitude depends on the efficient and painless administration of local anesthetics and the following treatment. In order to help dentists administer injections that are almost painless and minimize dental anxiety, more recent techniques have been developed, including intranasal spray, centbucridine, jet injectors, CCLAD, vibrotactile devices, LLLT, cryoanesthesia, VR analgesia, buzzy devices, and acupuncture. This poster highlights about newer techniques for painless dentistry. Keywords:- Painless pediatric dentistry, Local Anesthesia, dental anxiety.

Reg No: 962

Name: Dr. HARSHITHA RANGI

Institution: MEENAKSHI AMMAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title : Transforming Paediatric Dentistry: Adapting to Generation Alpha's Unique Needs

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: cariology

Abstract: The first generation of digital natives, the Alpha Generation (born 2010–2025), was raised surrounded by technology. It is the first generation that is called “digital generation” or “digital natives”. They prioritize technology in everyday life, such as using audio/visual tools to communicate and seek information. These kids have unique behavioural traits that affect their experiences in healthcare, especially dentistry, include an increased dependence on digital gadgets, critical thinking, and a desire for immediate outcomes. The primary factor influencing dental and oral health status is behaviour of the child. In order to provide patients with high-quality care that meets their needs, dentists must be aware of their traits and behaviours. This poster examines how behaviour management techniques in paediatric dentistry interact with the characteristics of Generation Alpha. The main challenges that are highlighted are heightened anxiety, decreased social engagement, and a lack of patience during operations. There is great potential for lowering stress, enhancing collaboration, and producing a more



interesting dental experience through creative methods that make use of virtual reality (VR), audiovisual distraction strategies, and technology-driven storytelling. This poster emphasizes the importance of adapting paediatric dental practices to align with Generation Alpha's digital-centric worldview, ensuring better patient cooperation, satisfaction, and oral health outcomes. KEYWORDS: Generation alpha, Characteristics, Technology, Behaviour management, Audiovisual distraction

Reg No: 291

Name: Dr. PRIYA KANNAN

Institution: CHETTINAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE TAMIL NADU

Title : RHYTHMS OF COMFORT: Evaluating Dance-movement Therapy (DMT) as a pre-procedural intervention to alleviate anxiety in paediatric dental patients.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: TITLE: RHYTHMS OF COMFORT: Evaluating Dance-movement Therapy (DMT) as a pre-procedural intervention to alleviate anxiety in paediatric dental patients. BACKGROUND: Dental anxiety in children is a significant barrier to effective dental care, often leading to behavioural challenges and procedural delays. While various pharmacological and behavioural interventions exist to manage this anxiety, alternative interventions such as dance therapy, which incorporates rhythmic movements and music remain unexplored. Dance Therapy, an expressive movement-based intervention has demonstrated efficacy in reducing anxiety in other healthcare settings, and its potential to improve dental experiences for children is worth investigating. OBJECTIVE: This study aims to explore the effectiveness of Dance-Movement Therapy in reducing anxiety in paediatric dental patients prior to dental procedure. METHODOLOGY: Fifty children aged 5-10 years, scheduled for non-invasive dental procedures, were randomly assigned to an experimental group (Dance-Movement Therapy) or a control group (routine waiting room environment). The experimental group participated in a 10- minute session of a guided dance therapy. The dental anxiety levels were evaluated 4 times using both physiological (oxygen saturation and pulse rate) and behavioural parameters (Facial Image Scale). Qualitative feedback from the children and parents supplemented the quantitative data. RESULTS: The Dance-Movement Therapy group showed a significant reduction in dental anxiety levels as compared to control group. Parents and children in the experimental group reported increased relaxation and positive dental experiences. CONCLUSION: Dance-Movement Therapy offers a promising, non-invasive approach to reducing paediatric dental anxiety, promoting a positive experience for children in dental settings.

Reg No: 960

Name: Dr. POONAM VILAS KANDEKAR

Institution: YERALA MEDICAL TRUST AND RESEARCH CENTRES DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY IN THE DIGITAL LANE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: TITLE: “ PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY IN THE DIGITAL LANE” ABSTRACT INTRODUCTION: Digitalization has experienced significant rejuvenation in recent times with paediatric dentistry being no exception. Digital dentistry is a broad term encompassing any dental technology or devices that involves the use of digital or computer- based components such as hardware devices and software solutions to carry out dental procedures. Advent of advanced digital technology has transformed the patient care by enabling them to receive modern solutions for traditional dental problems and has enhanced diagnosis, proper treatment planning, patient compliance and education and helps in improving outcomes. AIM: This poster aims to provide comprehensive picture of varied application of digital paediatric dentistry, it's strengths and shortcomings. METHOD: A systematic search of different databases was done. Various MeSH terms like ‘digitalization’ ‘digital dentistry’ and ‘paediatric dentistry’ were used. This process was completed by reviewing existing literature to identify relevant studies by searching PubMed and Google scholar. CONCLUSION: Digitalization in paediatric dentistry not only helps to provide complex, qualitative, patient friendly treatment but also enhances diagnosis with increased precision, convenience for both child and operator also aids in patient education and participation which enhances children trust and enthusiasm regarding dental care.

Reg No: 1316

Name: Dr. RAHMATH SNUBA SHAREEF, Dr. ATHIRA BABU

Institution: MALABAR DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE KERALA

Title : Knowledge and practices regarding green dentistry among dental professionals in kerala

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: ABSTRACT Green dentistry or Eco-friendly dentistry is an environment friendly way of practicing dentistry. It focuses on sustainability through energy efficient technologies, waste reduction, water conservation and use of non-toxic biodegradable materials. This study aims to assess the current knowledge and practice regarding green dentistry among dental professionals in Kerala. This cross sectional study was conducted by using a pre validated questionnaire, which was electronically shared among dental professionals. The tool consisted of twenty three questions including demographic data, knowledge and practices of green dentistry. The study highlights the need for incorporating green dentistry education in to dental curricula and promoting eco friendly initiatives within dental practices. Addressing these gaps could enhance the adoption of sustainable practices and contribute to a greener healthcare environment.

Reg No: 463

Name: Dr. PARIDHI SRIVASTAVA

Institution: YERALA MEDICAL TRUST AND RESEARCH CENTRES DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : SHINING A LIGHT ON CHILDREN'S ORAL HEALTH: THE POWER OF VITAMIN D

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: SHINING A LIGHT ON CHILDREN'S ORAL HEALTH: THE POWER OF VITAMIN D **ABSTRACT INTRODUCTION:** Vitamin D is a fat-soluble nutrient essential for bone health, calcium regulation and immune function. Recent studies suggest that deficiency of Vitamin D can lead to increased risk of dental caries, periodontal disease and oral infection, thus affecting overall oral health in children. **METHODOLOGY:** A comprehensive search for literature published in electronic database (Pubmed) was conducted using the keywords: 'Vitamin D', 'Oral health', 'Dental caries', 'malocclusion', 'Periodontal health', 'Children'. **DISCUSSION:** A total of 12 studies that were reviewed, majority of studies reported a positive association between adequate vitamin D levels and improved oral health outcomes, including reduced incidents of periodontal disease and dental caries. Children born to mothers with low levels of prenatal vitamin D as well as those with lower level of serum vitamin D had increased risk of dental caries. According to a cross – sectional study, Vitamin D deficiency can be considered as an etiological factor for delayed eruption. 2 reviews showcase that there is a correlation between vitamin D levels and dentoalveolar malocclusion. 4 studies also depicted that there is low level of vitamin D in children with early childhood caries. Several studies also indicated that vitamin D supplementations may enhance periodontal healing and reduce the risk of oral infections. **CONCLUSION:** This review highlights the potential for integrating vitamin D monitoring into preventive dental care to improve overall oral health outcomes.

Reg No: 1288

Name: Dr. GEETHA A A

Institution: MALABAR DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTER

Title : Evaluation of knowledge and attitude of pediatric dental PG students in Kerala about applications of AI in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: ABSTRACT The adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) has grown substantially across dentistry, yet its applications in Pediatric dentistry remain relatively underexplored. Successful implementation of AI in this field largely depends on the willingness and preparedness of dentists to incorporate it into their daily practice. This study focuses on the current knowledge and attitude of pediatric dental postgraduate students in Kerala about the application of artificial intelligence in pediatric Dentistry. A pre-validated questionnaire was adopted consisting of 20 questions to collect the required data. The survey was designed to gather information on participant's baseline awareness of AI, their perspectives on its current and potential applications in pediatric dentistry, and their views on the challenges and future directions for integrating AI into clinical practice. This poster is a depiction of the evaluation of knowledge and attitude of pediatric dental postgraduates in Kerala about application of AI in Pediatric and Preventive dentistry

Reg No: 447

Name: Dr. LEKHA SHREEDHARA

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES DAVANGERE

Title : From Aches to Efficiency: The Role of Ergonomics in Dental Practice

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: Background: Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are a common occupational hazard for dental professionals due to the repetitive nature of their work, prolonged static postures, and suboptimal ergonomics.. These issues can lead to chronic pain, reduced productivity, and long-term disability if left unaddressed. Neck, shoulder, and lower back pain are among the most commonly reported issues, affecting the quality of life and career longevity of dental practitioners. Understanding the prevalence, risk factors, and current ergonomic practices is essential to promote better occupational health in dentistry. **Aim and Objective:** This study aims to assess the prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders among dental professionals, identify the associated risk factors, and evaluate their awareness and implementation of ergonomic practices. Additionally, the study seeks to explore the effectiveness of workplace adaptations and physical activity routines in mitigating MSD symptoms. **Methodology:** A structured questionnaire was developed to collect data on demographic details, work experience, working hours, prevalence and severity of MSD symptoms, and ergonomic awareness among dental professionals. The survey also included sections on workplace adaptations, use of ergonomic tools, and physical activity routines. Participants were recruited from various dental institutions and private practices through online means. Data analysis will focus on identifying correlations between MSD prevalence and factors such as working posture, workload, and ergonomic practices to inform targeted interventions. **Results:** Awaited **Conclusion:** Awaited

Reg No: 1299

Name: Dr. YADHU GOVIND M, Dr. GEETHA A A

Institution: MALABAR DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE KERALA

Title : Evaluation of Knowledge and Attitude of Pediatric Dental PG Students in Kerala About Applications of AI in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: others

Abstract:The adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) has grown substantially across dentistry, yet its applications in Pediatric dentistry remain relatively underexplored. Successful implementation of AI in this field largely depends on the willingness and preparedness of dentists to incorporate it into their daily practice. This study focuses on the current knowledge and attitude of pediatric dental postgraduate students in Kerala about the application of Artificial Intelligence in Pediatric Dentistry. A pre-validated questionnaire was adopted consisting of 20 questions to collect the required data. The survey was designed to gather information on participant's baseline awareness of AI, their perspectives on its current and potential applications in pediatric dentistry, and their views on the challenges and future directions for integrating AI into clinical practice. This poster is a depiction of the evaluation of knowledge and attitude of Pediatric dental postgraduates in kerala about application of AI in Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry.

Reg No: 959

Name: Dr. JESSICA SONAL MONTEIRO

Institution: MANIPAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES MANGALORE KARNATAKA

Title : Bonding breakthroughs: Bioinspired protein in pediatric dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Bonding breakthroughs: Bioinspired protein in pediatric dentistry



Reg No: 1276

Name: Dr. STELLA GEORGE

Institution: GOVT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SRINAGAR

Title : SEALING THE DEAL: EXPLORING RESTORATIVE BONDS AFTER VITAL PULP THERAPY- A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Vital pulp therapy [VPT] emerged as a key treatment modality in preserving pulp vitality. The success of this procedure hinges on the effective bonding of restorative materials to the pulp capping agents and the treated tooth because an inadequate coronal seal can allow bacterial penetration reaching the pulpal tissue resulting in failure. AIM: The aim of this review is to evaluate the bonding strength and durability of various restorative materials, including composite resins, resin-modified glass ionomers, MTA etc following VPT. MATERIALS AND METHOD: A literature search of published papers indexed on Google scholar, PubMed, Embase and Cochrane was undertaken using keywords VPT, pulp capping agents, restorative materials, bondstrength using Boolean operators. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA: Inclusion criteria: Invitro studies, articles comparing bond strengths Exclusion criteria: Invivo studies, only abstracts available, Review articles RESULTS: Composite resin exhibiting superior adhesion, potentially influencing the long-term success and prognosis of teeth treated with VPT when compared to RMGIC. CONCLUSION: Composite material may be preferable for definitive restoration after VPT over other agents used for restoration. KEYWORDS: VPT, pulp capping agents, restorative materials, bondstrength REFERENCES: • Zarean, Paridokht, et al. "In vitro comparison of shear bond strength of a flowable composite resin and a single-component glass-ionomer to three different pulp-capping agents." Dental and Medical Problems 56.3 (2019): 239-244. • Salama, Fouad, et al. "Bond Strength of Resin Modified Glass Ionomer Cement and Resin Composite to Four Pulp Capping Biomaterials." IOSR J Dental Medical Sciences 16.12 (2017): 68-75.

Reg No: 1311

Name: Dr. ATHIRA BABU, Dr. RAHMATH SNUBA SHAREEF

Institution: MALABAR DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE KERALA

Title : Knowledge and practices regarding green dentistry among dental professionals in kerala

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: ABSTRACT Green dentistry or Eco-friendly dentistry is an environment friendly way of practicing dentistry. It focuses on sustainability through energy efficient technologies, waste reduction, water conservation and use of non-toxic biodegradable materials. This study aims to assess the current knowledge and practice regarding green dentistry among dental professionals in Kerala. This cross sectional study was conducted by using a pre validated questionnaire, which was electronically shared among dental professionals. The tool consisted of twenty three questions including demographic data, knowledge and practices of green dentistry. The study highlights the need for incorporating green dentistry education in to dental curricula and promoting eco friendly initiatives within dental practices. Addressing these gaps could enhance the adoption of sustainable practices and contribute to a greener healthcare environment.

Reg No: 404

Name: Dr. AMRUTA SATDEVE

Institution: DASWANI DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE RAJASTHAN

Title : Role of Pedodontist in Forensic Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Forensic dentistry involves the use of dental knowledge in legal contexts, highlighting the intersection between the fields of dentistry and law. Pediatric dentistry is that dental specialty concerned with the treatment of dental diseases in children. Pedodontist plays an important role in forensic dentistry by applying his expertise in various fields such as accidental or non-accidental oral trauma, child abuse and neglect, age determination, dental records, and mass disasters by examination of the teeth and jaw structures for clues. Dental records can play a crucial role in forensic identification, allowing for the identification of an unidentified individual through their dental characteristics. The records of dental information persist throughout an individual's life and beyond, influenced by physiological variations, pathological conditions, and therapeutic interventions. Additionally, lip prints and palatal rugae patterns can provide significant insights and assist in identification of the individuals. Dental characteristics can also aid in determining the gender of skeletal remains through the analysis of dental DNA. Forensic dentistry is instrumental in criminal investigations related to dental evidence, such as bite marks. A dentist can assist medical professionals in the assessment of bite marks associated with cases of abuse. This study aims to explore the contributions of pedodontist in various facets of forensic dentistry, as well as the necessary procedures for the examination, identification, and investigation of bite marks.

Reg No: 860

Name: Dr. ZARNAB

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SRINAGAR

Title : Beam of Relief: How Laser Assisted Anesthesia is Changing the Game: A Systematic Review

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: For Literature Review

Abstract: Background: Anesthesia is a cornerstone of modern dentistry. Dental anxiety and fear of procedures can result in poor oral health. Thus, it is pertinent to search for painless, low-risk, and non-pharmacological auxiliaries. The incorporation of photo-biomodulation (PBM), also known as low-level laser therapy (LLLT) provides analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects, blocks nerve impulse conduction and modifies nociceptive pathways, which minimizes pain perception. Aim: The aim of this review was to evaluate the effect of LLLT on the efficacy and depth of LA in dental treatment. Materials and Method: A literature search of published papers indexed on Google Scholar, PubMed, EMBASE, and Cochrane was undertaken using keywords Laser assisted anesthesia, Photo-biomodulation, Low-level laser therapy using Boolean operators. Eligibility Criteria: Randomized clinical trials (RCTs), Controlled clinical trials (CCTs), Patient with Conservative and Endodontic procedures were included. Surgical and Orthodontic procedures along with in-vitro and ex-vivo studies were excluded. Results: From 359 articles identified only 10 were included. Photo-biomodulation amplifies the efficacy and depth of local anesthesia. However, with changes in laser parameters different clinical

effects can be obtained. Conclusion: Photo-biomodulation can be used as an auxiliary to LA. Keywords: Laser assisted anesthesia, Photo-biomodulation, Low-level laser therapy. References: 1. Uçar G et al. Effects of low-level laser therapy on injection pain and anesthesia efficacy during local anesthesia in children: A randomized clinical trial. *Int J Paediatr Dent*. 2022 Jul;32(4):576-584. 2. Ebrahimi et al. Photo-biomodulation therapy with 810-nm laser as an alternative to injection for anesthesia in dentistry. *Laser Dent Sci* 5, 117–123 (2021).

Reg No: 1320

Name: Dr. PARVATHY S

Institution: MALABAR DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE KERALA

Title : Quality of life of children with ecc in Edappal,kerala

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: ABSTRACT Early childhood caries (ECC) is a prevalent oral health issue affecting children worldwide, impacting the oral health related early childhood quality of life(OH QoL). Quality of life can be defined as the self-perception of general well-being as it is influenced by culture, principles, objective, expectation, paradigms and concerns. The earlier the impact of oral diseases is measured, the greater the opportunities to intervene with educational and preventive approaches. There have been very limited number of studies regarding the OH QoL in children with ECC in the Kerala population. This study aimed at assessing the quality of life of children with ECC reporting to a institution in north kerala. This cross sectional used a pre-validated questionnaire of ECQOL (translated version) with a sample size of 100. Parents of these children were asked to complete these questionnaires. By evaluating the study ECC significantly impacted on the quality of life. Early detection and treatment of ECC, as well as preventive measures such as dietary counselling and fluoride varnish applications, are essential to improve the oral health related quality of life of children.

Reg No: 457

Name: Dr. POOJA ATUL TAJI

Institution: YERALA MEDICAL TRUST AND RESEARCH CENTRES DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : SMART SOLUTIONS FOR YOUNG TEETH: POWERED BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (A.I.)

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: ABSTRACT TITLE: SMART SOLUTIONS FOR YOUNG TEETH: POWERED BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (A.I.) BACKGROUND Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a general term that implies the use of a computer to model intelligent behaviour with minimal human intervention. It plays an important role in many aspects of dentistry. Its usage is rapidly increasing for diagnosing, proper treatment planning and providing quality treatment to the patients. A.I. driven innovations in pediatric dentistry helps and improves treatment outcomes, behaviour management and early detection of dental anomalies in children. It has also been used in assessing chronological age of patients. AIM To discuss A.I. as an innovative approach in pediatric dentistry. METHOD A systematic search of existing literature was done using different databases like PubMed, Scopus and Google scholar. Various MeSH terms and keywords like “Artificial intelligence, A.I. technology, pediatric dentistry, children and behaviour management” were searched on the above databases. CONCLUSION A.I. claims to



improve accuracy and precision in diagnosis and treatment planning besides increasing the productivity. It is rapidly advancing through ongoing research and development in the field of pediatric dentistry. However, it also becomes essential to approach these developments with careful considerations of ethics. A.I. has the potential to become a standard tool in modern dentistry in near future.

Reg No: 189

Name: Dr. SATYAM LAHOTI

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title : "Tooth Time for Tots: Gentle, Caring, & Fun!"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: The first dental appointment is an essential milestone in a child's life, signifying the start of their oral health journey. A child's initial experiences greatly influence their future behavior and emotional growth. A visit to the dentist is one of the most significant experiences which are frequently linked with anxiety and unease. For numerous children, dental appointments conjure thoughts of discomfort and result in challenges in cooperating during treatments, creating difficulties for both patients and professionals. These challenges are tied not only to the physical components of treatment but also to the emotional distress that children might feel, which can arise from previous negative experiences linked to healthcare environments. Instead of just depending on adult preferences, it is essential to take into account children's needs and preferences when creating pediatric dental settings. This poster highlights the evolving operatory designs that emphasize maximum comfort, minimize anxiety, thus enhancing the quality of care and happy environment for both patients and the dental team. Creating a friendly and welcoming surrounding for young patients like children play area, the integration of advance technologies like digital imaging, laser dentistry, AI diagnostics enhances the treatment precision. The layout of the operatory must encompass ergonomics, noise control, tailored lighting and instruments designed for children's requirements. Safety protocols and infection control are vital for preserving the child's well-being during appointments. Advanced features such as augmented reality, sensory distractions can also be incorporated. Keywords: Pediatric dental operatory, child-friendly design, patient experience, ergonomics.

Reg No: 191

Name: Dr. NEHA BAKSHI

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title : TINY PARTICLES COLOSSAL IMPACT: THE PROMISE OF NANODENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Nanodentistry, an emerging field, harnesses the potential of nanotechnology to transform oral health care. Nanotechnology is defined as the art and science of material engineering at a scale smaller than 100 nanometers. Nanotechnology has brought about many exciting novel applications in various fields, including medicine, through the use of nanoparticles which enhance the effectiveness of treatment and prevention of dental infections and diseases. Various applications of nanotechnology in dentistry include nanodiagnostics, dentin re-naturalization, therapy for dentin hypersensitivity, complete orthodontic realignment,

implants, enhancing property in root canal sealers, Dental composites, improving their performance and biocompatibility, continuous oral health maintenance and controlled-release therapeutics for oral diseases, such as dental caries and periodontitis. Nanoparticles have also shown promise in regenerative dentistry, facilitating tissue engineering and pulp regeneration. Nanotubules with a characteristic hollow tubular shape nanostructure are finding applications in drug delivery and tissue regeneration. Principles of engineering govern nanotechnology including nanocomposites (materials with enhanced physical and thermal properties), miniature devices, sensors and actuators and nanorobotics. Nanorobots are used in dentistry for various applications including disease diagnosis of oral cancer, anesthesia, tooth repair, hypersensitivity cure, oral hygiene and periodontal tissue engineering. This poster presentation will provide an overview of the current state of nanodentistry, highlighting its applications in the field of dentistry. By exploring the vast potential of nanodentistry, we aim to inspire innovative solutions for improving oral health outcomes and transforming the field of dentistry. Keywords: Nanodentistry, nanotechnology, oral health, therapeutics, drug delivery, tissue engineering.

Reg No: 403

Name: Dr. MRUNMAYEE SOMAN

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title : Modifications of a distal shoe space maintainer for preserving arch integrity in children: A review of published literature

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background: Although Distal shoe space maintainer has been used by clinicians and has been reported in literature, no SRMA is available to make specific recommendations. Primary second molars play an important role in the guidance of eruption of first permanent molars. A SR was planned to include the need and success for the different designs of space maintenance. Methodology: Two authors carried out a detailed literature search by using combinations of keywords such as: premature loss of deciduous molars, distal shoe, space maintainer, eruption guidance on PubMed. The search was extended to Google Scholar, Semantic Scholar. All articles published between 1980-2024 with full-text or translation available in English were considered. Results: On primary screening 291 articles were found out of which 32 met the inclusion criteria and were included in the final review. Most of the articles were case reports. No RCT's or interventional studies were found. Thus the overall current evidence can be regarded as low-quality to make specific recommendations. Multiple designs of the appliance have been explored for different situations, yet none have discussed factors such as longevity and failure adequately. Conclusion: All the available literature is in the form of case reports and thus more research is required in the form of randomised controlled trials and longitudinal studies.

Reg No: 1254

Name: Dr. NISHA K ARASANAL

Institution: BANGALORE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title : DRYING UP THE DRIP - SALIVA CONTROL TECHNIQUES FOR PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Saliva control in Pediatric dentistry is crucial for ensuring optimal oral health and successful dental treatments in children. Saliva plays an essential role in maintaining the oral ecosystem by neutralizing acids, aiding digestion and providing anti-microbial protection. However, it's excessive or insufficient production can pose challenges during dental procedures such as cavity restoration, preventive intervention and orthodontic treatment. Effective saliva management techniques are essential for enhancing patient comfort, reducing procedural complications, and preventing aspiration risk. This abstract explores the mechanism behind saliva secretion, factors contributing to its imbalance in children and various strategies for controlling salivation in pediatric dental sitting. Methods like using absorbent materials, suction devices, and pharmacological agents are examined in terms of the adaptability, safety and efficacy. Additionally, the impact of conditions such as pediatric drooling, developmental delays or neurological disorders on salivary control is discussed. Through evidence-based insights this review highlights the importance of personalized care in dentistry, emphasizing the need for tailored approaches to manage salivary flow while minimizing patient discomfort. By integrating innovative techniques and understanding the developmental nuances of children's oral health, dental practitioners can enhance treatment outcomes and foster a positive dental experience for young patients.

Reg No: 748

Name: Dr. DEVIKA.S

Institution: GOA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GOA

Title : PATTERN OF SCREEN TIME, SIGNS OF AUTISM-LIKE BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN WITH ORAL PARAFUNCTIONAL HABITS: A PILOT STUDY

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: PATTERN OF SCREEN TIME, SIGNS OF AUTISM-LIKE BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN WITH ORAL PARAFUNCTIONAL HABITS: A PILOT STUDY OBJECTIVE: To investigate the pattern of screen time and Autism-like behavior in children with oral parafunctional habits. BACKGROUND: In today's digital world, exposure to screens in young children has increased. Research has shown that early excessive screentime is associated with Autistic-like symptoms/signs, also known as "Virtual Autism". Oral para-functional habits like thumb sucking, teeth grinding/bruxism, nail biting are common in children and may be linked to anxiety, stress and sensory-seeking behavior. When young children are continually exposed to digital devices, the device replaces child's relationship with social environment, thereby diminishing interactions with mother or caregiver during the crucial part of early development. In turn, this may contribute to the child's indulgence in oral parafunctional habits. METHODS: This Pilot study assessed children with oral parafunctional habits, aged 2-6 years, at the Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry, Goa Dental College and Hospital. Parents completed a validated questionnaire assessing their child's screentime, oral para-functional habits and autism-like behavioral signs. The questionnaire sub-section related to autism-like signs was validated by Behavioral Pediatrician. Results of the study are awaited.

Reg No: 973

Name: Dr. UTKARSH SANJAY PATIL, Dr. ANUSHKA MANISH CHOCHÉ

Institution: SRI SIDDHARTHA DENTAL COLLEGE TUMKUR

Title : Evaluating anxiety levels and pain perception while administering local anesthesia using conventional, insulin syringes and novel star pen device

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: AIM-To evaluate and compare the efficacy and anxiety levels between Conventional, Insulin syringe and Star pen for anesthetizing primary maxillary teeth in children. OBJECTIVE- To compare the pain perception and anxiety levels in children during local anesthesia administration using Conventional syringe, Insulin syringe and Star pen. MATERIALS AND METHODS- A comparative clinical study was conducted on children between the age groups of 4 - 10 years. A total of 45 children fulfilling the inclusion criteria was selected for the study. The selected participants were randomly allocated between the three groups. Group A: Conventional method (Control group), Group B: Insulin syringe and Group C: Star pen method. The clinical evaluation of pain perception and dental anxiety of the children assessed by Animated emoji scale, FLACC scale, and Physiological parameters like Pulse rate and Oxygen saturation. RESULTS- In our study star pen and insulin syringes showed better reduction in anxiety levels and pain perception than conventional syringes which demonstrated high statistically significant difference. CONCLUSION- The result of our study concludes that star pen method was superior to the conventional group. We also observed that children were very comfortable with Insulin syringes. Hence the study shows that less perceived pain and anxiety occur when local anesthesia was administered using star pen method than with the conventional method.

Reg No: 1296

Name: Dr. RUCHIRA DAS

Institution: BANGALORE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title : COMFORT FIRST:IN-DEX VS OM IN PEDO CARE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Premedication plays a crucial role in ensuring a smooth and stress-free dental procedure for pediatric patients. Anxiety can produce aggressive reactions, increase distress, and may make the control of postoperative pain difficult. Midazolam (OM) is routinely used as pre-anesthetic medication in pediatric dentistry and has a number of beneficial effects like sedation, fast onset, and limited duration of action. Despite having a number of beneficial effects, it is far from an ideal premedicant having untoward side effects. Recently, dexmedetomidine (IN-Dex) has emerged as an alternative as premedicant. Both agents are known for their sedative and anxiolytic properties, but their routes of administration and effectiveness may vary. IN-Dex offers faster onset and potentially less sedation variability due to its direct absorption via the nasal mucosa, whereas OM is orally administered and generally requires a longer onset time. IN-Dex may offer a more predictable and effective sedation profile compared to OM, providing superior preoperative anxiety control and faster onset with minimal side effects. However, both methods were deemed safe and effective, with preferences varying based on patient and procedural factors. So evaluating the preoperative sedative effects, anxiety level changes, the ease of child-parent separation, and the recovery profile and postoperative analgesic properties of both the premedicants provide valuable insights for clinicians in selecting optimal premedication strategies tailored to the needs of pediatric dental patients, ultimately enhancing treatment outcomes and patient comfort.

Reg No: 500

Name: Dr. RISHAB CHAKRABORTY

Institution: HALDIA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH WEST BENGAL

Title : Joyful kids, delighted dentists: Smooth invasive solutions for little smiles

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Pain and anxiety management in pediatric dentistry are critical for ensuring positive dental experiences and fostering long-term adherence. Recent advancements in local anesthesia techniques have significantly improved the efficacy and comfort of these procedures for children. The pre-application of newer topical anesthetics with improved formulations ensures effective numbing, enhancing patient comfort during injection. Innovative delivery systems such as computer-controlled local anesthetic delivery (CCLAD) systems, including devices like the Wand and STA(Single Tooth Anesthesia), allow precise administration with minimized discomfort and reduced tissue trauma. Needle-free systems, such as jet injectors, eliminate the need for traditional needles, addressing needle phobia and reducing procedural anxiety. Adjunctive techniques such as vibration or pressure devices, including VibraJect and DentalVibe, provide tactile stimulation to distract the patient, further reducing pain perception without any side effects by closing the "pain gate". Other advancements include buffered anesthetics, which reduce the acidic sting of injections, and shorter-acting anesthetics tailored for pediatric needs to avoid prolonged numbness post-procedure. Techniques such as intraligamentary anesthesia are also gaining popularity for less invasive applications. Additionally, psychological techniques, such as distraction, positive reinforcement, and audiovisual aids like virtual reality headsets, complement pharmacological methods to minimize anxiety and promote cooperation during procedures. When these innovations are combined with a child-centered and empathetic approach by dental professionals, they significantly enhance the overall patient experience. The poster will showcase the mechanisms of action, clinical applications, and efficacy of these newer anesthetic techniques through visual aids.

Reg No: 742

Name: Dr. DHAARANE S.S

Institution: CHETTINAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE TAMIL NADU

Title : Comparative analysis to evaluate remineralising effect of non-fluoridated mouthwash with fluoridated mouthwash: In-vitro study:

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: AIM: This study aims to compare the remineralisation effect of non-fluoridated mouthwash with fluoridated mouthwash. MATERIALS AND METHOD: In this in vitro study two groups will be compared. Group A(non-fluoridated mouthwash) and Group B(fluoridated mouthwash) will be compared. The remineralization potential of non-fluoridated mouthwash and fluoridated mouthwash will be analysed by surface microhardness testing (Vickers hardness testing) and the surface morphology will be analysed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) examination. RESULT: The non fluoridated mouthwash demonstrate

inhibitory effect on demineralization and have enhanced remineralization on enamel .
CONCLUSION: Non fluoridated mouthwash shows remineralising effect and also reduce plaque, control oral bacteria, and neutralize harmful acids. They also create a healthier oral environment, which supports the remineralization process and helps prevent tooth decay.

Reg No: 1200

Name: Dr. RIJUTA SUBODH GUJAR

Institution: SHARAD PAWAR DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : From scan to smile: Transforming Pediatric Dentistry with 3D Printing

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: 3D printing technology, or additive manufacturing, has revolutionized multiple fields of healthcare, including pediatric dentistry. This innovative approach enables the precise and cost-effective creation of dental models, custom orthodontic devices, surgical guides, and even patient-specific implants. In pediatric dentistry, where both functional and aesthetic considerations are paramount, 3D printing offers a range of benefits tailored to the unique needs of young patients. Key applications include the production of personalized dental appliances such as spacers, retainers, and crowns, which ensure optimal fit and comfort. Furthermore, 3D-printed models provide an accurate representation of a child's oral anatomy, aiding in diagnosis, treatment planning, and education for both practitioners and parents. The use of biocompatible materials, such as resins and thermoplastics, enhances patient safety while ensuring durability. Additionally, 3D printing facilitates the development of custom surgical guides for pediatric dental procedures, such as tooth extractions or cleft lip and palate surgeries. This precision minimizes surgical errors, reduces recovery times, and improves outcomes for young patients. As the technology continues to evolve, the future of 3D printing in pediatric dentistry holds immense promise. With advancements in material science, biocompatibility, and scalability, 3D printing is poised to become an integral tool for enhancing patient care, streamlining workflows, and reducing treatment costs in pediatric dental practices. This poster highlights current applications, benefits, and potential challenges, offering insights into how 3D printing is shaping the future of pediatric dentistry. KEYWORDS: 3D Printing, custom surgical guides, applications, benefits, future of pediatric dentistry

Reg No: 921

Name: Dr. SWASTIK DAS

Institution: SCB DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL CUTTACK

Title : PROBIOTICS – THE NEWEST FRONTIERS IN DENTAL CARIES MANAGEMENT

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: PROBIOTICS – THE NEWEST FRONTIERS IN DENTAL CARIES MANAGEMENT Dental caries is a highly prevalent oral disease affecting significant population of the world especially children .Conventional approaches indiscriminately eradicate microbes and disrupt the natural equilibrium of the oral microbiota .In contrast biointervention strategies aims to restore this balance by introducing beneficial microorganisms and inhibiting cariogenic ones. Probiotics are such a type of biointervention , used as a therapeutic approach to manage caries by restoring eubiosis that have edge over the

traditional approaches. This poster elucidates latest research progress , mode of delivery, mechanism of action, challenges and future research directions regarding probiotics for the prevention and treatment of dental caries taking into account the unique pathogenic mechanism of dental caries with an enhanced understanding of oral microbiota which can emerge as a critical future caries management .

Reg No:713

Name: Dr. PAYAL RUPAREL

Institution: DENTAL WING S.C.B. MEDICAL COLLEGE ORISSA

Title : BIOGENIC TOOTH INTEGRATED SPACE MAINTAINER -A NOVEL APPROACH

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: cariology

Abstract: BIOGENIC TOOTH INTEGRATED SPACE MAINTAINER - A NOVEL APPROACH Traumatic dental injuries (TDIs) are the serious dental public health problem among younger population. Avulsion injuries are common in permanent teeth but not uncommon in primary teeth. Dentists routinely encounter avulsed primary teeth in their clinical practice, but according to trauma guidelines (IADT), it is not advisable to reimplant primary tooth into the socket even though reimplanted many a times resulted in unfavorable consequences leading to loss of that primary tooth. As reimplantation depends on many factors such as time elapsed, condition of root, post operative care etc. At this point of time the edentulous area needs to be replaced by a space maintainer focusing mainly on esthetic aspect, esthetic biogenic space maintainer that utilizes patients own natural tooth. Natural teeth have several advantages related to dental rehabilitation and function restoration including better aesthetics, smoother surfaces which help to reduce biofilm retention and promote easier oral hygiene maintenance. It also provides the optimum choices concerning size, alignment, color, and form with effective treatment and patient and family satisfaction.

Reg No: 344

Name: Dr. SINGH TRISHA KUMARI RAVINDRA KUMAR

Institution: SARASWATI DENTAL COLLEGE UTTAR PRADESH

Title : Reimagining NAM Therapy: From Traditional to Digital Excellence

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Revolutionizing cleft care, digital Naso alveolar Molding (NAM) therapy involves 3D technology with patient-focused innovation. Unlike traditional NAM, which demands frequent clinic visits and places a heavy burden on families, this novel method leverages intraoral scanning (IOS) and 3D-printed models to design precise, custom-made clear aligners. The result? A game-changing therapy that reduces clinical visits, enhances parental compliance, and ensures superior outcomes—all while simplifying the treatment process for infants with cleft lip and palate (CLP). IOS technology brings unmatched precision, creating a seamless digital workflow that minimizes errors and streamlines appliance fabrication. Virtual treatment simulations empower families with a clearer understanding of the therapy, while telemedicine tools enable remote support, making care more accessible than ever. This approach is not just patient-friendly—it is also cost-effective, time-efficient, and far less invasive, addressing the limitations of conventional methods. Beyond improving outcomes, this innovation reshapes the entire treatment experience, fostering better collaboration among

clinicians and expanding access to underserved communities. It is a bold leap forward in craniofacial care, combining technology and compassion to reimagine NAM therapy. Keywords: IOS Technology, Cleft, d-NAM ,3-D print, Pediatric Dentistry Prosthesis

Reg No: 343

Name: Dr. ANVI BARANWAL

Institution: SARASWATI DENTAL COLLEGE UTTAR PRADESH

Title : Break the Mold: The beginning era of 'Digitainers'

Category For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: A fast paced life often means having to get things done quickly and efficiently where time is the essence. As the world is advancing technologically day by day, 3-D printing technology will be the pressing priority in coming days. Technologies like 3D Printing has introduced us to Digitainers - Digital Space maintainers. Digital space maintainers are created using digital impressions captured by intraoral scanners, followed by 3D design and printing techniques. Unlike conventional space maintainers, which require traditional molds and manual fabrication, digital space maintainers offer a more accurate fit, reducing discomfort and the need for adjustments. The customizable design options and improved material durability contribute to their long-term success. While the initial cost of digital technology may be higher, the overall benefits, including faster treatment times and enhanced patient satisfaction, make digital space maintainers a promising alternative for modern pediatric dental care. Keywords: 3D printing, CAD/CAM, Digital technology, Pediatric dentistry, Space maintainers.

Reg No: 877

Name: Dr. REVATHI K

Institution: BANGALORE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title : ERGONOMICS : DESIGN COMFORT AND SHAPE PRODUCTIVITY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Ergonomics in dentistry is crucial for improving the health and productivity of dental professionals while enhancing patient care. Due to the repetitive nature of dental procedures and the need for sustained static postures, musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are prevalent, particularly in the neck, back, and shoulders. Recent ergonomic innovations have focused on reducing physical strain through advanced tools and workplace adjustments. Customizable dental chairs and adjustable stools promote better posture by supporting optimal body alignment, while lightweight, well-balanced instruments reduce hand and wrist fatigue. Magnification loupes allow for improved visibility, enabling practitioners to maintain more natural, less strenuous postures during procedures. Robotic-assisted technology is also emerging as a game-changer, helping to minimize the physical demands of certain tasks and improve overall posture. In addition to these innovations, dynamic workstations that encourage movement and provide flexibility in seating have become essential for preventing MSDs. Incorporating regular stretching exercises and yoga routines into daily practice has gained attention as an effective way to counteract the effects of prolonged sitting and repetitive movements. These practices help improve flexibility, increase muscle strength, and enhance circulation, reducing the risk of injury. Digital tools and apps that remind practitioners to take

breaks and engage in stretches further support ergonomic well-being. Together, these ergonomic strategies, innovations, and physical activity practices are vital for fostering a sustainable and healthy dental practice environment, reducing the incidence of MSDs, and improving long-term career satisfaction.

Reg No: 391

Name: Dr. PRAGATI RAI

Institution: SARASWATI DENTAL COLLEGE UTTAR PRADESH

Title : From print to perfection: 3D solutions for pediatric dental care

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Dental clinicians face numerous challenges when treating pediatric patients due to their emotional and mental immaturity, as well as their significant apprehension about dental procedures. The advent of 3D printing technology has marked a transformative shift in pediatric dentistry, offering innovative solutions to age-old challenges. This technology, also known as additive manufacturing or rapid prototyping, involves a manufacturing technique that creates objects layer by layer, gradually building them into a complete structure. Incorporating 3D printing into pediatric dentistry shortens treatment duration, enhances patient comfort, and ensures better-fitting, more functional dental prosthetics. This poster explores the applications, benefits, and challenges of 3D printing in pediatric dental care. Key applications involve the creation of biocompatible crowns, space maintainers, orthodontic devices, and surgical guides, all tailored with child-friendly ergonomics and appealing aesthetics. Moreover, 3D-printed models play a crucial role in improving communication with young patients and their caregivers, fostering a clearer understanding of procedures. Advances in materials and printing technologies have enhanced the safety, precision, and efficiency of these solutions, while also minimizing chair-side time and reducing treatment costs. This poster also examines the limitations and future perspective on how integrating 3D printing technology into pediatric dentistry will advance clinical practice and education. Key words- 3D printing, pediatric dentistry, orthodontic appliances, customized treatment, patient care, dental technology, restorative dentistry, patient education, dental technology challenges

Reg No: 285

Name: Dr. SUBAKEERTHI T

Institution: CHETTINAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE TAMIL NADU

Title : Effect of Acupressure on Pain during Inferior Alveolar Nerve Block Injection in Children Aged 6-10 Years Old - Experimental Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Background: Pain management during dental procedures is critical in paediatric patients to ensure cooperation and a positive experience. Inferior alveolar nerve block (IANB) injections, commonly used for mandibular anaesthesia, are often associated with significant discomfort. Acupressure, a non-invasive technique rooted in traditional medicine, has shown potential for alleviating pain in various medical contexts. Objective: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of acupressure on pain perception during IANB injections in children aged 6-10 years. Methods: The randomized experimental study included children requiring IANB

injections for dental treatment. Participants were divided into two groups: the intervention group received acupressure beads at the GB3, GB2, ST3, ST6, ST7 points during the injection, while the control group underwent the procedure with adhesive stickers without bead. Pain perception was assessed using the Wong-Baker Faces Pain Rating Scale and objective behavioural indicators. Results: Children in the acupressure group reported significantly lower pain scores compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$). Additionally, objective behavioural assessments showed reduced signs of distress and improved cooperation during the procedure in the intervention group. Conclusion: Acupressure at the points GB3, GB2, ST3, ST6, ST7 effectively reduces pain perception during IANB injections in children aged 6-10 years. This technique offers a simple, non-invasive, and cost-effective method for improving paediatric dental experiences. Further studies with larger sample sizes are recommended to validate these findings. Keywords: Acupressure, Pain Management, Inferior Alveolar Nerve Block, Paediatric Dentistry, Non-Pharmacological Techniques

Reg No: 181

Name: Dr. YASHASHRI PRAMOD NEHETE

Institution: SURENDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRIGANGANAGAR

Title : "Smart Kids, Smarter Care: Dentistry for Generation Alpha"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Generation Alpha, born between 2010 and 2025, is growing up in a tech-driven world, known as the "Glass Generation," with quick access to information and prioritize online interactions over face-to-face ones. Alpha kids often depend on gadgets, prefer learning through visuals and interactive tools and can get frustrated with slow or traditional processes. These traits present unique challenges in paediatric dentistry, where personal engagement is crucial. Effective behaviour management for this tech-savvy generation requires innovative, technology-driven strategies such as audiovisual distractions, virtual reality, and interactive storytelling. These approaches help reduce anxiety, improve cooperation, and enhance the dental experience. One method for controlling the behaviour of alpha children is to observe how easily they adjust to technology. However, their heavy use of technology can also make them more independent, less likely to follow rules, and less comfortable talking face-to-face. This makes traditional ways of managing behaviour in a dental appointment harder. Paediatric dentists need to adjust their approach, using non-pharmacological methods that match the preferences of today's kids. By understanding how Generation Alpha thinks and interacts, paediatric dentists can create a better care experience. This approach will help improve dental health and ensure these tech-savvy kids grow up with good oral hygiene habits. Key words: Pediatric Dentistry, Child Behavior, Fear, Anxiety, Technology.

Reg No: 1062

Name: Dr. SANJANA M

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AFZALGANJ

Title : Crafting smiles with IoT in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: The Integration of Internet of Things (IoT) in pediatric dentistry is revolutionizing the approach to dental care for children. IoT encompasses a network of connected devices that communicate and share data, enabling enhanced diagnostics, treatment monitoring and patient motivation. There are various applications of IoT in pediatric dentistry such as monitoring of oral health conditions, smart toothbrushes and wearables that track brushing habits and artificial intelligence driven analytics for personalized care. IoT devices help in early detection of dental issues, promote better oral hygiene practices among children and facilitate seamless communication between dental care providers and parents. Moreover the use of IoT can reduce anxiety in young patients by making dental visits more interactive and engaging. Despite the potential benefits of IoT in pediatric dental practices, challenges such as data security, patient privacy and the cost of implementation must be addressed to ensure morality and effectivity. This poster aims to highlight the transformative potential of IoT in shaping the future of pediatric dental care while emphasizing considerations for responsible usage.

Reg No: 151

Name: Dr. SAYAN DAS

Institution: AB SHETTY DENTAL COLLEGE MANGALORE

Title : Plasma as a cutting edge tool - shaping the future of dental care

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Class III with mandibular prognathism presents a significant challenge in dental practice, with current treatment options often failing to offer comprehensive solutions. In response to this issue, the R.M.S. Bite Corrector has been developed—an innovative

Reg No: 965

Name: Dr. AKSHITA BAKHETIA

Institution: SEEMA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title : Advancements in Pain Control: Enhancing Comfort In Paediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Advancements in pain control have revolutionized pediatric dentistry, offers enhanced comfort and reducing anxiety for young patients. Traditional dental procedures often caused fear and discomfort, leading to negative associations with oral care. However, recent innovations in pain management technologies, such as vibrotactile devices, needle-free injectors, and advanced sedation techniques, have transformed the experience for both children and clinicians. These advancements not only enhance comfort but also promote a positive attitude toward dental care, encouraging early visits and improved oral health in children. Non-pharmacological techniques, such as behavioral management strategies and distraction methods, often complement these technologies, further reducing anxiety. By integrating these modern pain control methods, pediatric dentists can provide a more compassionate and effective care experience. This poster explores the key advancements, highlighting innovations to ensure the pain-free, comfortable, and anxiety-free dental treatments accessible to every child.

Reg No:102

Name: Dr. NIVETHA MANOHARAN

Institution: A.B. SHETTY MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES
KARNATAKA

Title : jaw-Dropping Innovations for Class III mandibular prognathism

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Class III with mandibular prognathism presents a significant challenge in dental practice, with current treatment options often failing to offer comprehensive solutions. In response to this issue, the R.M.S. Bite Corrector has been developed—an innovative device that seamlessly integrates principles from three established orthopedic appliances: the reverse twin block, reverse-pull headgear, and bone-anchored maxillary protraction combined with Rapid Maxillary Expansion. This novel approach aims to provide a more effective method for correcting mandibular protrusion in growing patients. Throughout the treatment period, patients with mandibular prognathism exhibited remarkable anatomical changes. Skeletal transformations included an anti-clockwise rotation of the mandible resulting in a hypodivergent facial profile characterized by decreased anterior facial height and increased posterior facial height, contributing to a more balanced and harmonious facial appearance. The targeted skeletal and dental modifications achieved through this approach strategically repositioned the mandible, ultimately enhancing both function and aesthetics. The appliance demonstrated its potential to address mandibular protrusion by fostering a more symmetrical and visually pleasing facial structure through a non-invasive methodology. Positive skeletal and dental outcomes were observed, reinforcing the efficacy of the R.M.S. Bite Corrector in managing Class III malocclusion with mandibular prognathism.

Reg No: 145

Name: Dr. NEHA GAJEWAR

Institution: K.M. SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title : Screen time and ADHD; understanding its relation

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: In recent years, the concept of screen time has become increasingly complex due to the growing variety and accessibility of electronic media devices worldwide. While television remains the primary screen-based activity for children. . This poster aimed to explore the correlation between screen time and ADHD in children. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is characterized as a disorder causing predominant inattention, hyperactivity, or impulsivity persisting for over six months. Two theories have been identified to explain the link between screen use and ADHD symptoms: the dopamine hypothesis and the delay gratification theory. The dopamine hypothesis suggests that individuals with ADHD have an imbalance in dopamine, a neurotransmitter crucial for regulating motivation and attention. The delay gratification theory posits that children with ADHD struggle with impulse control and delaying gratification, making it difficult for them to wait for long-term rewards. A variety of environmental factors contribute to screen time and emotional factor in ADHD child such as working mother who don't have much time ,which further leads to excessive screen time . Use of excessive screen time can also promote unhealthy eating habits in children, such as

overeating and frequent snacking, increasing their risk of dental caries. Additionally, screen time impacts behavior, cognitive development, and sleep. Overexposure to mobile devices can lead to difficulties with impulse control and cooperation, often resulting in misbehavior during dental visits. By reducing the screen time, sleep quality can be improved which will help to ease the ADHD symptoms in children.

Reg No: 1313

Name: Dr. AVULA SREE NAVYA

Institution: MNR DENTAL COLLEGE SANGAREDDY

Title : "TOOTH TALK: Empowering teachers to promote lifelong dental health habits."

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Teachers shape young minds with wisdom, compassion, and encouragement, while schools serve as key platforms for promoting oral health education, as children spend much of their time there. **OBJECTIVE:** To assess teachers' opinions and awareness in effectively promoting oral hygiene among school students. **METHODS:** After obtaining ethical clearance, a self-administered questionnaire with 20 questions which was distributed to school teachers in 5 schools of Sangareddy. 150 teachers participated in the survey, using simple random sampling method. Descriptive statistical analysis was performed, with the Kruskal-Wallis test evaluating age, qualification, and experience. **RESULTS:** Among the teachers surveyed, 40-50 years age group accounted for 12.7%, with statistically significant results, while 26% of teachers with more than 10 years of experience also showed statistically significant findings, along with 30% of teachers holding a postgraduate qualification also demonstrated better oral hygiene awareness, with results being statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The survey further revealed that 77.3% of teachers were unaware of the proper use of mouthwash for children. **CONCLUSION:** Regardless of age, qualification and experience, school teachers demonstrated incomplete oral health knowledge, inappropriate oral practices and unfavourable approaches to children's oral health. There is a definite and immediate need for organised training of school teachers on basic oral health knowledge.

Reg No: 1255

Name: Dr. ASHRAY M. NIMJE

Institution: SHARAD PAWAR DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : "Healing Harmony: Use of Active Noise Cancellation Headphones in Reducing Dental Anxiety in Pediatric Dentistry"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Dental anxiety is a significant challenge in pediatric dentistry, often resulting in heightened stress and avoidance of necessary dental care. One promising intervention to alleviate this anxiety is the use of active noise cancellation (ANC) headphones. ANC technology works by reducing ambient sounds, such as the whir of dental equipment and providing a calming auditory environment. This poster explores the effectiveness of ANC headphones in reducing anxiety levels among pediatric patients during dental procedures. ANC headphones significantly decrease anxiety, providing a non-invasive and accessible solution for improving pediatric dental visits. The findings underscore the potential of incorporating ANC technology in dental practices to foster a positive, stress-free environment for young

patients, thereby encouraging better oral health outcomes. Keywords: Pediatric Dentistry, Dental Anxiety, Active Noise Cancellation.

Reg No: 913

Name: Dr. NIDHI J SHETTY

Institution: VOKKALIGARA SANGHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BANGLORE

Title : SELLA TURCICA: A NEW FRONTIER IN DENTAL DIAGNOSIS

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: The Sella turcica, a saddle-shaped depression in the sphenoid bone, is an essential anatomical landmark with significant diagnostic value in paediatric dentistry. Its evaluation, primarily through lateral cephalometric radiographs, provides a non-invasive, cost-effective approach to identifying craniofacial syndromes and developmental anomalies. Morphological variations, such as Sella bridging, irregular contours, or size abnormalities, are frequently associated with conditions like cleft lip and palate, craniosynostosis syndromes, Turner's syndrome, Down syndrome, and Williams syndrome, pituitary hyperplasia or tumours, such as gigantism or acromegaly etc. In paediatric patients, the Sella turcica serves as a critical reference point for assessing craniofacial growth and skeletal maturity. Deviations in its morphology may also indicate pituitary gland dysfunction, hormonal imbalances, skeletal abnormalities, or neurological implications, or other systemic issues that affect dental and skeletal development. These findings play a vital role in orthodontic treatment planning, especially in cases requiring early intervention for malocclusions or skeletal discrepancies. Incorporating Sella turcica assessment into routine paediatric dental practice enhances early detection of craniofacial abnormalities, enabling timely multidisciplinary management. It bridges the gap between dentistry and medical specialties, fostering a collaborative approach to the comprehensive care of children with syndromic and developmental conditions. This poster emphasizes the importance of Sella turcica as a diagnostic aid in paediatric dentistry and highlights its potential to improve patient outcomes through early diagnosis and intervention.

Reg No:695

Name: Dr. DR HARSHITHA C S

Institution: VOKKALIGARA SANGHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BANGLORE

Title : Enhancing Dental Care: The Role of Robotics in Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Management of pediatric patient in dental chair is a daunting job, which needs patience, apart from skills to perform the usual treatment. The mental and physical strain on the pediatric dentist due to long hours of managing the child and the unyielding focus that the trade itself demands may compromise the quality of service, which is the most motivating human factor supporting this presentation. The inclusion of robotics in pediatric dentistry would be a step towards progress as its use is immense. It's use in medical field is well known such as, Da Vinci surgical system, allowing minimally invasive operations with enhanced precision and quicker recovery time, ROSA robot in neurosurgery etc., whereas the use of robotics in medical field is well known its use in dentistry need to be explored further, the Yomi robotic system (Neocis) which assists with dental implant placement ,Medi a tiny robot

used to reduce anxiety in pediatric dentistry, Robodent used for dental drilling with extreme precision, robotics assisted diagnostics, robotic system integrated with CAD/CAM are being used to assist in restorative dentistry, robotic assisted remote care where dentist can remotely control robotic arm to perform certain tasks. Rather than replacing dentists, robotics in dentistry is about augmenting their skills, reducing physical strain, and improving patient outcomes. As the technology evolves, dentist will need to adapt, learning to operate these advanced tools, but their role as primary caregivers and treatment planners remains essential.

Reg No: 258

Name: Dr. AKSHAYAKUMAR S

Institution: CHETTINAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE TAMIL NADU

Title : Dye - The Detective

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: Aim: This systematic review evaluates the effectiveness of caries detecting dyes in diagnosing dental caries in both primary and permanent teeth, focusing on their sensitivity, specificity, and overall performance, particularly for occlusal and early-stage caries. Methods: A comprehensive search was conducted in databases including PubMed, Cochrane Library, and Scopus for studies published up until 2023. Eligible studies included clinical trials, observational, and comparative studies that reported on the diagnostic accuracy of caries-detecting dyes. Studies without sufficient data, in vitro studies, and non-clinical trials were excluded. Data on the dyes' efficacy in detecting lesions were extracted, and statistical analyses were performed where applicable. Conclusion: Caries-detecting dyes enhance diagnostic accuracy, especially for occlusal and early-stage caries. While their effectiveness can vary with operator experience, they serve as a valuable adjunct in caries detection. Further research is needed to standardize their use and evaluate long-term outcomes.

Reg No: 955

Name: Dr. MANIKSHA.P

Institution: MEENAKSHI AMMAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title : CHOCOLATE IS THE NEW FLUORIDE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Cocoa is a major source of theobromine, a bitter alkaloid found mainly in the pods of cocoa and preliminary studies suggest it can inhibit carious lesion formation with a mechanism of action parallel to fluoride. On oral health, in vitro studies have shown that cocoa extract inhibited the growth, adherence, and metabolism of cariogenic and periodontal pathogenic bacteria. It also inhibits the acid production, glycosyltransferase enzyme activity and the synthesis of insoluble polysaccharides. Additionally, the usage of cocoa extract reduced biofilm accumulation and caries development. Clinical studies also reported that the use of mouthwashes containing cocoa extract reduced Streptococcus mutans counts in saliva and dental biofilm formation. In short, this review highlights the nutritional value of cocoa and its clinical applicability in pediatric dentistry. KEYWORDS: Theobromine, Streptococcus mutans, Anti-cariogenic, Antiplaque, Biofilm

Reg No: 956

Name: Dr. PREENA DANDE

Institution: NEW HORIZON DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
CHHATTISGARH

Title : TINY HEROES FOR TINY TOTS: THE MICROBOTS

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: TITLE- TINY HEROES FOR TINY TOTS :THE MICROBOTS Pediatric dentistry is arguably the most unique and challenging branch in dentistry. Off late there has been renewed interest in oral health care of children due to increased parental awareness .However patient compliance and busy schedules of parents make the pediatric oral health care complicated. Microrobots represent a groundbreaking innovation in pediatric dentistry , offering precise, minimally invasive and efficient solutions to common dental challenges in children . Microrobots in pediatric dentistry can possibly improve treatment outcomes , reduce procedural discomfort and enhance patient compliance , which is crucial in young patients. These microrobots operate on micro- scale mechanisms , utilizing advanced technologies such as magnetic fields, chemical gradients or acoustic waves for navigation and actuation within the oral cavity. It often involve autonomous or semi-autonomous movement ,enabling them to perform complex tasks such as biofilm removal , targeted drug delivery and precise tissue manipulation. There could be vast and varied applications of microrobots in pediatric dentistry . They are particularly useful in managing dental caries by delivering antibacterial agents directly to infected areas , cleaning hard to reach interproximal surfaces and repairing enamel defects . Additionally , microrobots have potential applications in orthodontics for precision adjustments and in endodontics for minimally invasive cleaning of root canals in young patients. In future , microrobots are set to revolutionize pediatric dentistry ,combining precision ,efficiency and patient -centered care.

Reg No: 801

Name: Dr. FERMINA DIAS

Institution: GOA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GOA

Title : TERRIBLE, HORRIBLE, NO GOOD, VERY BAD DAY.

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: TERRIBLE, HORRIBLE, NO GOOD, VERY BAD DAY. Dental treatment can be a source of anxiety and fear for many children. Prolonged or complex dental procedures can lead to behavioural challenges that can hinder the treatment progress leading to the child burnout. The concept of Burnout is not new in the field of mental health. It refers to the mental exhaustion a service provider goes through, while caring for the persons in service. It is prevalent in almost every professional Field of work and study. It pervades every category of persons, from young to the old. However, in this poster presentation we shall reflect to understand the possibility of Burnout of the Receiver – pediatric patients. Various studies have been conducted to analyze the behavior of the children during the phase of dental treatment. However, very little is understood in terms of the burnout suffered by the children during the

treatment. This Poster explains the behavior of the children in relation to their dental treatment. It also explains the signs of Burnout that would help a dental professional to understand the behavior of the patient and provide better care. It also points out the children who are more susceptible to the Burnout. Nevertheless, this poster proposes a triad method of answering the need of Child Burnout and how to deal with it. This method of triad involves a Child-Parent-Professional relationship in practice, and hopes to reduce Dental Burnout among the Children.

Reg No: 1159

Name: Dr. YASH NAIK

Institution: SHARAD PAWAR DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : Unlocking the potential of scaffolds in the field of pediatric dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Scaffolds are the key components in regenerative endodontics, providing a framework to facilitate the regeneration of pulp- dentin complex in immature or necrotic teeth. They present significant opportunities to revolutionize regenerative endodontics , offering biologically based alternatives for revitalizing damaged dental tissues and improving patient outcomes . These scaffolds support cellular activities such as migration, attachment, and differentiation, promoting the recovery of tissue vitality and function . Innovations in scaffold development focus on biocompatible and biodegradable materials that replicate the extracellular matrix . Functionalization with growth factors , stem cells , and bioactive molecules enhances their regenerative capacity and aids in restoring the pulps biological and structural integrity . The purpose of this poster is to review the applications of various scaffolds available in the field of tissue engineering and challenges in achieving adequate vascularization , optimizing scaffold design , and ensuring effective integration with the host tissue .

Reg No:832

Name: Dr. CHAUDHARI SOHAN SHARAD

Institution: PADMASHREE DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title : Clear Aligners: knowledge and awareness among parents of children aged 10-17years

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Name: Dr. Sohan S Chaudhari Type of Presentation: Poster TITLE: Clear aligners: knowledge and awareness among parents of children aged 10-17years Background: Clear aligners have gained significant popularity in recent years, particularly due to widespread social media promotion. However, awareness about the different types of clear aligners among parents, especially for children aged 10-17 years, remains unclear. Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the knowledge and awareness of clear aligners among parents of children aged 10-17 years. Materials and methods: A cross-sectional survey of parents of children aged 10-17 years was conducted. A questionnaire was distributed to assess their baseline knowledge of orthodontic treatments and clear aligners. Also, the questionnaire covered the parent's knowledge on the ideal age for orthodontic treatment, the types of clear aligners, their respective advantages and disadvantages as well as preference. Results and Conclusion: This

is an ongoing study. The results will aid in educating parents about the benefits and risks associated with different types of clear aligners.

Reg No: 746

Name: Dr. GUND SAPNA SURESH

Institution: GOA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GOA

Title : GO GREEN OR PLASTIC: WHAT'S THE HEALTHIEST PICK FOR YOUR CHILD?

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: **TITLE:** Go Green or Plastic: What's the Healthiest Pick for Your Child? **PURPOSE:** The toothbrush is the most essential tool for maintaining good oral hygiene in children. It harbors many microorganisms and can be a direct source of infection. The purpose of this study was to prevent transmission of infection from the toothbrush to the child's oral cavity and to opt for a better toothbrush. **OBJECTIVE:** To compare and evaluate the microbial counts in bamboo and plastic toothbrushes in children aged 6-11 years visiting the Department of Paediatric Dentistry. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** Twenty children in the age group of 6-11 years visiting the department of Paediatric dentistry were randomly selected. The accompanying parents were asked to fill out a questionnaire to check their knowledge regarding toothbrushing and oral hygiene. In PHASE I, the children were given a plastic toothbrush for 14 days. After 14 days, the participants were asked to return their used toothbrushes, which were collected in disposable sterile plastic pouches. The toothbrush heads were sectioned and stored in transport media and subjected to microbial analysis. In PHASE II and PHASE III, the same children were provided bamboo toothbrushes and charcoal-activated toothbrushes for 14 days each, and the same procedure was repeated. **RESULTS:** Bacteria adhere to toothbrush bristles and potentially transmit infection to children. **CONCLUSION:** This study offers guidance for parents to choose their child's toothbrush wisely to prevent various infections in the early stages of life due to toothbrush contamination.

Reg No: 504

Name: Dr. SAIRAB MANZOOR

Institution: ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES RAIPUR

Title : YouTube as a Source of Oral Health Maintenance Information for Special Needs Children: A Content Analysis

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction Children with special health care needs (CSHCN) are at an increased risk for oral diseases throughout their lifetime. According to the literature ,non-compliant behaviors (gagging, crying, running away, refusing to open the mouth, biting the toothbrushes, or not able to keep still) were frequently observed among those children deeming the need of parental assistance to maintain good oral hygiene . However, children's resistant behaviors can make parental assistance extremely difficult to be implemented. YouTube, is a widely accessible public platform which contains several videos on oral health maintenance(OHM) in CSHCN but without scientific filters. Hence the objective of this study is to analyse the content and scientific value of YouTube videos on OHM in CSHCN **Methodology** A systematic search was conducted by two independent authors on YouTube using the terms "brushing" , "oral health" "special children" "autism" "Down syndrome" "intellectual disability" "cerebral

palsy". The top 100 results will be screened based on the eligibility criteria. Data collected will include source, duration, views, likes, dislikes, no of days posted, like ratio, view ratio, interaction index and video power index. The usefulness of the videos will be assessed using the Global Quality Assessment scale and reliability using the m DISCERN tool. Appropriate statistical tests will be applied to draw the results and conclusion. Inclusion criteria Videos and YouTube shorts in English/local language with English subtitles Focused on OHM advices for CSHCN Exclusion criteria Duration of videos exceeding 10 mins. Promotional content

Reg No: 964

Name: Dr. VIDYASHRI. S

Institution: SRM KATTANKULATHUR DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMIL NADU

Title : NANOZYMES: NEW HORIZON FOR THERAPEUTIC APPROACH IN DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Nanozymes are a novel class of nanomaterials that have similar catalytic properties to the natural enzymes secreted in the human body. Nanozymes can regulate the biological processes by reducing oxidative stress, modulating inflammation and possessing antibacterial properties and thus, are a field of interest for researchers in dentistry. Nanozymes have been observed to have high stability, biocompatibility and ease of functionalization and have proven to be effective against root canal pathogens and in disrupting biofilms. They can be used to target excessive reactive oxygen species (ROS) in oral tissues, providing an effective way to protect cells from oxidative damage, reduce inflammation, and promote tissue healing. OBJECTIVES: To gain insight into the fabrication and methods of action of nanozymes. To evaluate the usage and benefits of nanozymes in dentistry. To assess the potential advantages and disadvantages of nanozymes. METHODS: An extensive literature review was conducted to analyze studies on nanozyme applications in antibacterial treatments, biofilm disruption, dental diagnostics, and caries removal procedures. CONCLUSION: Nanozymes demonstrate significant antibacterial properties, offering effective solutions for dental caries and periodontal diseases. Their ability to disrupt biofilms enhances the efficacy of traditional antimicrobial agents. Additionally, nanozymes can be utilized in point-of-care diagnostics, providing sensitive and specific detection of dental disease markers. Future research is essential for establishing their clinical applications and safety profiles, paving the way for their integration into mainstream dental practice. CHALLENGES: Despite their potential, concerns regarding biocompatibility, long-term safety, and the need for standardization in production and characterization must be addressed.

Reg No: 379

Name: Dr. ANAM IMRAN

Institution: DR. ZIAUDDIN AHMAD DENTAL COLLEGE AMU ALIGARH

Title : Sports Dentistry: Minimizing and Managing Oral Injuries

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Sports dentistry focuses on the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of oral injuries related to sports and physical activity. Athletes, especially those participating in high-contact sports such as football, basketball, and boxing, are at increased risk of dental trauma, including

fractured teeth, soft tissue injuries, and tooth avulsion. This field emphasizes the importance of preventive care, such as the use of custom-fitted mouthguards to reduce the risk of oral injuries. Additionally, it addresses the impact of exercise on oral health, including issues like dry mouth, tooth erosion due to diet or dehydration, and temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disorders resulting from repetitive physical stress. Sports dentists work closely with other healthcare providers to ensure comprehensive care for athletes, emphasizing the restoration of both function and aesthetics, while promoting the long-term orofacial health. A mouthguard is a protective device worn over your teeth to prevent injuries during sports or physical activities. It helps cushion any impact to the face, reducing the risk of broken teeth, jaw injuries, and cuts to your lips or tongue. It's especially useful for contact sports like football, basketball, or hockey. There are different types of mouthguards: custom-fitted, boil-and-bite, and stock mouthguards.. A comprehensive approach, including the use of custom mouthguards, timely interventions for dental trauma, and ongoing monitoring, ensures the athlete's oral health is maintained, allowing them to continue participating in their sport without long-term consequences. Key words: Sports dentistry; fractured tooth; mouthguards.

Reg No: 1158

Name: Dr. SHEPALI HULE

Institution: SHARAD PAWAR DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : "Snoezelen For Smiles: The power of multisensory therapy in Pediatric Dentistry"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: The Snoezelen environment refers to a structured, multisensory therapeutic setting specifically designed to mitigate anxiety, enhance emotional regulation, and promote positive engagement during dental procedures. It is a therapy for children with autism, developmental disabilities, learning and intellectual disabilities, dementia and brain injuries in which the user is placed in a soothing, relaxing and stimulating environment usually accompanied by a skilled therapist. This approach uses a combination of auditory, visual, tactile, and olfactory sensory stimuli to modify the behaviour of child. The concept of establishing a soothing environment improved cooperation, behaviour and contentment with care in special children. It represents a compassionate, innovative approach to making dental care less stressful and more accessible for children with diverse sensory needs. The objective of this poster is to review the goals, applications, benefits, challenges and a brief insight of the Snoezelen atmosphere can influence behaviour and treatment outcomes of a child patient.

Reg No: 506

Name: Dr. RAMSIYA RAHIM, Dr. SAIRAB MANZOOR

Institution: AIIMS RAIPUR

Title : Evidence or Anecdote? A Critical Review of YouTube Content on Mucositis Management

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: "Evidence or Anecdote? A Critical Review of YouTube Content on Mucositis Management" Introduction Cancer treatment-induced mucositis (CTM) is a debilitating side effect of chemotherapy and radiotherapy, significantly impacting patients' quality of life. According to literature, about about half of the patients submitted to cancer chemotherapy

developed oral mucositis with an incidence and severity that varies depending on the primary disease and the kind of drugs administered. As per the available literature, agents such as SAMITAL®, Low-level laser therapy, palifermin, honey, and zinc are recommended. YouTube, is a widely accessible public platform which contains several videos on management of CTM but without scientific filters. Hence the objective of this study is to analyze the content and scientific value of YouTube videos on CTM management. Methodology A systematic search was conducted by two independent reviewers on YouTube using the terms "How to get rid of cancer induced mucositis". The top 120 videos will be screened based on the eligibility criteria. Data collected will include source, duration, views, likes, dislikes, no of days posted, like ratio, view ratio, interaction index and video power index. The usefulness of the videos will be assessed using the Global Quality Assessment scale and reliability using the m DISCERN tool. Appropriate statistical tests will be applied to draw the results and conclusion. Inclusion criteria Videos and YouTube shorts in English/local language with English subtitles focused on mucositis management Exclusion criteria Duration of videos exceeding 10 mins. Promotional content

Reg No: 1154

Name: Dr. DEVYANI TAORI

Institution: SHARAD PAWAR DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : Theobromine: From Chocolate to Cavity Shield

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract:Theobromine, a natural compound found in cacao, has gained attention in pediatric dentistry as a safe and effective agent for improving oral health. It is one of the excellent non fluoridated remineralizing agent, holding a promising future of preventive dentistry. It is found in chocolate (higher concentration in dark chocolates) and cocoa-containing foods, as well as in the leaves of tea plants, and the cola nut. Its biocompatibility and enamel-strengthening properties make it particularly suited for use in children. Theobromine strengthens enamel by promoting the growth of hydroxyapatite crystals, enhancing enamel remineralization. The introduction of theobromine in pediatric toothpaste formulations has shown promising results in supporting caries prevention, tooth remineralization, and hypersensitivity management. Its natural and sustainable properties provide an eco-friendly approach to dental care, offering significant benefits for pediatric applications. Future research should focus on exploring cost-effective manufacturing techniques and conducting large-scale studies to establish theobromine's clinical utility. The objective of this poster is to highlight the potential of theobromine as a safe and effective agent in pediatric dentistry by emphasizing its enamel-strengthening properties and biocompatibility and to explore its role in caries prevention, tooth remineralization, and hypersensitivity management.

Reg No: 690

Name: Dr. CAMELIA MUKHERJEE

Institution: DR. R. AHMED DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KOLKATTA

Title : From Anxiety To Cooperation: Unlocking Emotional Intelligence In Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Dental visits can be an intimidating experience for children, often sparking fear and anxiety impacting their behavior. In the hope to create stress-free dental experiences, Emotional Intelligence (EQ) can emerge as a trendsetter. This innovative study establishes a relation between Child's Emotional Intelligence(EQ) with Behavior, Anxiety & Fear in children aged 8-12 years. Utilizing different questionnaires and scales which includes “ The Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire”- Child Short Form for EQ ; “The Frankl's Behavior Rating Scale” for Behavior ; “ Modified Child Dental Anxiety Scale “ for Anxiety and “Children Fear Survey Schedule-Dental Subscale” for Fear, we explore how child's emotional capability influence reactions in dental settings. This study emphasizes the paramount importance of EQ (Emotional Intelligence) in determining the child's behavior in the dental clinic. Hence, there is a scope for behavior modification in clinical practice, along this novel line of study. This study aims to promote a harmonious blend of clinical expertise and emotional awareness ensuring lifelong oral health, general well-being and confidence.

Reg No: 966

Name: Dr. S SANA NASREEN

Institution: SRM KATTANKULATHUR DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMIL NADU

Title : Reviving Teeth: PRP & PDL Stem Cells in Action

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: "Reviving Teeth: PRP & PDL Stem Cells in Action" Background Tooth avulsion, a severe dental injury, requires prompt and effective intervention to restore the tooth and its functionality. Traditional treatments focus on reimplantation, but healing often involves challenges related to periodontal ligament (PDL) regeneration. Recent advancements in regenerative therapies, such as Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) and PDL stem cells, offer promising alternatives to enhance tooth reattachment. Objective To explore the role of PRP therapy and PDL stem cells in improving the reattachment and healing of avulsed teeth. Methods A review of current literature on the use of PRP therapy combined with PDL stem cells in avulsed tooth reimplantation was conducted. The regenerative potential of these therapies was assessed through clinical trials, laboratory studies, and case reports. Results PRP, rich in growth factors, enhances tissue healing by promoting cellular regeneration at the injury site. When combined with PDL stem cells, which have regenerative capabilities, these therapies significantly improve periodontal healing, increase tooth survival rates, and reduce the risk of complications such as ankylosis and resorption. Conclusion The combination of PRP therapy and PDL stem cells represents a groundbreaking approach in the management of avulsed teeth, offering enhanced healing and reattachment. This regenerative method may pave the way for more successful outcomes in dental trauma treatment, minimizing the need for conventional restorative techniques. Further clinical studies are needed to establish optimal protocols and long-term effectiveness.

Reg No: 413

Name: Dr. NANDINI PRASAD

Institution: NARAYANA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NELLORE

Title : MIH: FLIMSY START, FIRM FINISH

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Molar Incisor Hypomineralization (MIH) is a condition where the enamel of first permanent molars and incisors are underdeveloped. It mainly affects first molars, especially in males, with mandibular molars being more commonly affected than maxillary molars. Prevalence of MIH varies by region and is influenced by factors like ethnicity, age, diagnostic methods and the presence of cavities. Its causes are not fully understood but likely involve genetic factors, environmental factors, systemic factors and conditions during tooth development. MIH can range from mild discolouration to severe damage, causing issues with tooth appearance, function, sensitivity, and increased cavity risk. Treatment requires a multidisciplinary approach, focusing on both prevention and care. New minimally invasive methods, such as remineralization and strengthening treatments like CPP-ACPF, Resin Infiltration, Photobiomodulation show promising results. Early diagnosis and intervention are key to reducing impact on both the child's health and well-being. Pediatric dentists play an important role in guiding parents on dental check-ups and timely treatment, helping to improve both the appearance and function of teeth while minimising long-term effects thereby encouraging oral health quality of life.

Reg No: 329

Name: Dr. SANJANA ROTHAMS GATTU

Institution: MALLA REDDY DENTAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Title : Tooth Tales in 3D: The Magic of Augmented Reality in Pediatric Dentistry"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: One of the most cutting-edge technologies that has the potential to revolutionize paediatric dentistry is augmented reality, which offers both doctors and young patients a number of benefits. AR apparatus used for paediatric dentistry includes mobile devices like smartphones and tablets, which use cameras and sensors to overlay digital content onto the real world. For a more immersive experience, AR glasses such as Microsoft HoloLens allow hands-free interaction with 3D visualizations and in advanced setups, projectors and cameras can be used to superimpose digital data—such as pictures, videos, and 3D models—onto the desired platform. By combining digital images, such as X-rays and CT scans, with the patient's real-time anatomy, augmented reality aids diagnostic precision, treatment planning, and procedural accuracy, offering paediatric dentistry a fresh viewpoint particularly in complex paediatric cases. By offering an interactive and visual representation of dental operations or oral hygiene habits, augmented reality (AR) adds a new level of humour to traditional patient education, reducing fear while increasing patient cooperation. Paediatric dentists may now offer care in a new way which effortlessly blends the real and virtual worlds. This combination serves as an entertaining teaching tool in addition to making kids' dental appointments less stressful and more pleasurable. By increasing accuracy, improving treatment planning, and creating a more positive dental experience, augmented reality (AR) technology has the potential to completely transform paediatric dentistry and provide substantial advantages for both patients and dental practitioners.

Reg No: 465

Name: Dr. DHRUVEE GANGANI

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE AHMEDABAD

Title : UNVEILING REVIEW LITERACY: POSTGRADUATE'S KNOWLEDGE OF RESEARCH REVIEW TYPES

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: Reviews are fundamental tools in research, offering a structured approach to synthesizing and analysing evidence. They enable researchers to address specific questions, identify knowledge gaps and guide future studies. Despite their significance, understanding the typology and purpose of different reviews remains limited among many postgraduate students, potentially impacting the quality of research output. This study aims to evaluate the prevalence of knowledge regarding varied review types among postgraduate students. A cross-sectional study design will be implemented, using a structured online questionnaire. A consent form along with the link to google form would be sent to post graduate students. The sample size would be derived from statistician. Reminders will be sent three times at 15 days of interval.

Reg No: 1282

Name: Dr. BHAGYASHREE PATIL

Institution: BHABHA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHOPAL

Title : Nano-driven solutions

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Nanomedicine and nano delivery systems are a relatively new but rapidly developing science where materials in the nanoscale range are employed to serve as means of diagnostic tools or to deliver therapeutic agents to specific targeted sites in a controlled manner. Through the site-specific and target-oriented administration of precise medications, nanotechnology provides numerous advantages in the treatment of chronic human diseases. Traditional medication delivery approaches are frequently employed to address a variety of medical issues, but they have a number of drawbacks, including instability, displacement danger, uncontrolled release, pain and irritation as side effects, sluggish absorption, enzymatic degeneration, and many more. One of the most effective ways to deliver a medicine in a targeted and sustained manner is by incorporating it into a nanocarrier. By using various types of nanoparticles for the delivery of the accurate amount of drug to the affected cells such as the cancer/tumour cells, without disturbing the physiology of the normal cells, the application of nanomedicine and nano-drug delivery system is certainly the trend that will remain to be the future arena of research and development for decades to come. AUTHOR : Dr.Bhagyashree Patil DESIGNATION : First year postgraduate student (Department of pediatric and preventive dentistry)

Reg No: 419

Name: Dr. SAGILI LAHARI

Institution: NARAYANA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NELLORE

Title : FOETUS IS ALSO A PATIENT IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: ABSRACT: In paediatric dentistry, primary focus is typically on children and adolescents. But the concept of foetus as a patient is gaining recognition due to significant impact of maternal oral health can have on foetal orofacial and teeth development. Pre-natal health issues including systemic, genetic and maternal factors, oral infections, nutritional deficiencies play a major role in foetal tooth development. Hormonal changes during pregnancy can make women more susceptible to dental issues such as gingivitis, periodontitis, and dental caries. These conditions, if left untreated, can have serious consequences not only for the mother's health but also for the foetus. Oral health in pregnancy is crucial for the well-being of both mother and the foetus. Inadequate prenatal education in oral health can negatively impact the quality of oral hygiene in children. It is imperative to develop strategies to improve oral health and develop a health system strengthening by interprofessional collaboration during prenatal phase of pregnant women. It is essential for pregnant women to seek dental care and certain treatments may need to be adjusted to ensure safety for both the mother and the foetus. By acknowledging the foetus as a patient, a paediatric dentist and other health care providers can promote optimal oral health from the earliest stages of development, mitigating the risks of foetal dental problems and setting stage for a life time of healthy smiles.

Reg No: 415

Name: Dr. GAJULA.HARSHYASREE

Institution: NARAYANA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NELLORE

Title : T 4 T: A TOOTH FOR TOMORROW THE POWER OF DENTAL STEM CELL PRESERVATION IN REGENERATIVE PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Stem cells represent an innovative frontier in health sciences offering immense promise in various fields. Stem cell regeneration in paediatric dentistry focuses on the therapeutic potential of dental stem cells that have ability to undergo tripotential differentiation making them the valuable source for regenerating various components of oral tissue that play a crucial role in treating craniofacial anomalies in children such as cleft lip and palate, trauma, enamel hypoplasia. These includes Dental Pulp Stem Cells (DPSCs) and Stem Cells from Human Exfoliated Deciduous teeth (SHED) etc, that can differentiate into various dental tissue. These dental stem cells are harvested noninvasively during routine dental procedures minimizing trauma. This poster explores the potential way of retrieval of stem cells for future use.

Reg No: 411

Name: Dr. SETTIPALLI SOWJANYA

Institution: NARAYANA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NELLORE

Title : PEDIATRIC DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS: AN INSIGHT

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Designing and developing pediatric formulations is a challenging task, as children in various age groups have different needs. To overcome the drawbacks of conventional drug delivery systems, paediatric dental researchers have focused on alternative methods. Drug administration, flexibility, patient compliance, palatability, and toxicity are the factors to be considered during the development of pediatric preparations. There is a need to focus on various drug delivery systems that can have a significant impact on the medication prescribed

for children during a dental emergency. Therefore, the present poster focuses on various novel drug delivery systems.

Reg No: 967

Name: Dr. SHIVANGI DIXIT

Institution: SRM KATTANKULATHUR DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMIL NADU

Title : " VIRTUAL SMILES AHEAD"- AUGMENTED REALITY IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY.

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: .Introduction Dental anxiety is defined as a cognitive-emotional response to a stimulus or an experience associated with dental treatment . It not only leads to the rejection of dental procedures but can also impact an individual's overall growth and development. Augmented Reality (AR) offers a novel, non-invasive solution by creating engaging and interactive environments that reduce anxiety. Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) often experience heightened anxiety and discomfort during dental visits due to Sensory Processing Disorders (SPD). These challenges hinder routine dental care and affect their oral health . Aim To explore the application of AR-based tools in pediatric dentistry, to create sensory-friendly environments, reduce anxiety, and improve cooperation in children with ASD. Objective 1. To analyze the impact of AR on patient cooperation during dental procedures. 2. To evaluate AR's effectiveness in reducing dental anxiety and discomfort in children with ASD. Methodology AR has emerged as a transformative technology in dentistry, with tools like MEDIANE, DentAR, SmileView revolutionizing patient care, education, and procedural planning. One such innovative tool -DentAR specifically designed for children with ASD. DentAR uses a participatory design approach and transform clinical spaces into sensory-friendly environments through customized visual and auditory stimuli. Applications include interactive educational tools, calming visualizations, and gamified distraction techniques tailored for children. Conclusion AR tools like DentAR demonstrates significant potential in transforming pediatric dentistry for children. By reducing anxiety, improving cooperation, these tools address sensory and emotional challenges effectively, paving the way for innovative solutions in oral health management.

Reg No: 1218

Name: Dr. HITARTH VAISHNAV

Institution: DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title : Turning the Tide on MIH using Index: Early Detection Better Outcomes

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Molar Incisor Hypomineralisation (MIH) is defined as 'hypomineralisation of systemic origin, presenting as demarcated, qualitative defects of enamel of one to four first permanent molars (FPMs) frequently associated with affected incisors presenting as yellow or brownish opacities on teeth. It is clinically expressed as one to all four permanent first molars with enamel hypomineralization simultaneously with permanent incisors having an overall prevalence of 3%-21% and around 25%-45% in primary dentition. Although MIH is not an enigma to Pediatric Dentists, more awareness should be created. Undetected cases of Molar

Incisor Hypomineralization in the deciduous dentition expressing as Hypomineralized Second Primary Molars are almost always associated with presenting as MIH in permanent dentition as well. Therefore, as a primary solution to this, early detection of MIH is of supreme importance for which the need for a proper index system is a requisite. A proper index specifically developed for diagnosis and classification of MIH helps in organising and analysing the disease inturn simplifying the process of treatment planning. Various Indices have been developed to detect the condition over time and has been published in the literature sporadically the most recent being the MIH-TNI index. Thus, this poster aims to provide a Bird's Eye view of the various indices and critically compare its potential in analysing the MIH as a condition enabling the dentists to have a more comprehensive approach towards its timely detection.

Reg No: 476

Name: Dr. KAUSHIKEE YADAV

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title : Rhythm of Relaxation: Relax, Breathe, Smile

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Anxiety is an adaptive emotional response to potentially threatening or dangerous situations; moderated by the sympathetic nervous system. Dental anxiety can appear prior to, during, or following dental procedures. Significant distress affects both oral and general health since it causes people to forgo dental care and miss several appointments. Depending on patient features, anxiety level, and clinical circumstances, behavioural methods can alter the patient's experience in a minimally intrusive manner with no or very minor adverse effects. To lessen anxiety and make kids feel more at ease in the dental office, traditional strategies like tell-show-do, contingency management, diversion techniques, and desensitization have been used extensively. These methods mostly concentrate on establishing trust, providing incentives, and acquainting kids with the dental setting and procedures gradually . However, with advancements in psychology and technology , new behaviour modification techniques have surfaced. These include music therapy, animal-assisted treatment, virtual reality (VR), video games, audiovisual approaches, and many more. These novel approaches aim to engage the child more effectively by fostering a greater sense of control over their anxiety. In AAT specially trained dogs are employed to sense negative emotions and offer solace to anxious patients. AI driven interventions can modulate the stress response, reducing cortisol levels and promoting relaxation. Music listening can distract the patient while suppressing the autonomic nervous system. This poster explores the effectiveness of conventional and modern behaviour modification strategies in reducing dental anxiety in children, highlighting the shift towards personalized and technology-enhanced interventions.

Reg No: 1110

Name: Dr. MADDURI SUSHMITHA, Dr. B SWETHA

Institution: SRI VENKATA SAI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES
MAHABUBNAGAR

Title : CLICK, CONNECT, CARE: VIRTUAL DENTISTRY FOR CHILDREN

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: CLICK, CONNECT, CARE: VIRTUAL DENTISTRY FOR CHILDREN
Teledentistry has emerged as a transformative approach for delivering oral health care, especially for paediatric patients. The integration of telecommunications technology into dental care is rapidly reshaping the landscape of oral health delivery. It combines dentistry with virtual communication technologies such as computers, cameras, and the internet. This approach offers consultation, diagnosis, treatment planning and dental care advice for patients who are not physically present at the dental office. Tele-consultation can be conducted in 3 ways: Synchronous (real-time consultation), Asynchronous (store-and-forward method) and Remote monitoring which enable interactions between dental professionals and patients. It has the ability to improve access to oral healthcare and lower its costs. It also has the potential to eliminate the disparities in oral health care between rural and urban communities. A key advantage of teledentistry is its capacity to raise public awareness about various oral health conditions and share essential information, particularly among the pediatric population. By leveraging internet-based media platforms, teledentistry proves to be an effective tool for reaching a broad and targeted audience, especially during emergencies, where rapid and widespread communication is crucial. This paradigm shift in healthcare delivery not only increases the inclusivity of oral health services but also optimizes the utilization of resources, ultimately leading to a more sustainable healthcare ecosystem. The present poster explores the growing role of teledentistry in modern healthcare, its potential for revolutionizing dental practice and its impact on the future of oral health management.

Reg No: 320

Name: Dr. A MANASA

Institution: MALLA REDDY DENTAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Title : PULPAL STEM CELLS - THE RECREATOR

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Pediatric dentistry has entered into a new era by the discovery of pulpal stem cells which has a promising potential in regenerative procedures. Dental treatments for dental problems such as decay, pulpitis, and many other dental traumas is by replacement procedures, now a days these treatments can be done by regenerative procedures by the discovery of these pulpal stem cells. Dental pulp present in both the dentition has mesenchymal stem cells which has ability to differentiate into multiple cell types such as odontoblast, osteoblast, chondrocytes and many more cells. These odontoblast cells has ability to build the whole tooth structure. In cases such as pulpal necrosis and irreversible damage these PSC regenerate healthy pulpal tissue restoring both function and Vitality of tooth. In regenerative endodontics these PSC helps in repairing and regenerating damaged pulpal tissue decreasing the need of invasive treatments such as root canal treatment or extractions. In addition to regenerative capacity these PSC has immunomodulatory properties that helps to reduce inflammation and enhance tissue repair. Treatments such as pulpal revascularization, apexification and stem cell based pulp capping are scrutinized as less invasive and more biologically driven barter to conventional treatments. These PSC can treat oral and systemic conditions due to their ability to generate not only dental tissues but also other mesenchymal derivatives. PSC play a crucial role in future pediatric therapies offering a more natural and effective approach to dental care in young patients.

Reg No: 1239

Name: Dr. DIVYA NIMBURGE

Institution: KRISHNA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES KARAD

Title : Natures remedy for healthy smiles: EGCG Revolution in Paediatric Care

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG), a major polyphenol found in green tea, has gained attention for its potential therapeutic benefits in oral health. In Paediatric dentistry, EGCG's antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, remineralizing properties offer a promising adjunct for preventing and managing common dental conditions in children, including dental caries, gingivitis, and periodontal disease. EGCG has been shown to inhibit the growth of cariogenic bacteria such as *Streptococcus mutans*, reduce plaque formation, and promote remineralization of enamel, making it a valuable tool in caries prevention. Additionally, its anti-inflammatory effects may help manage gingival inflammation, a common concern in pediatric patients, especially those with orthodontic appliances or early stages of periodontal disease. EGCG also exhibits antioxidant properties that may protect oral tissues from oxidative stress, which is particularly beneficial in children with conditions that predispose them to oral health challenges, such as malnutrition or systemic diseases. Recent studies have explored the incorporation of EGCG into mouth rinses, toothpaste, and gels for children, showing encouraging results in improving oral hygiene, reducing microbial load and also has been proven to protect mucosa from irradiation induced mucositis. Given its safety profile and natural origin, EGCG offers an attractive, low-risk option for enhancing Paediatric dental care. Further clinical trials and long-term studies are necessary to fully assess its effectiveness and optimal application in pediatric dentistry. However, EGCG represents a promising natural adjunct in promoting better oral health outcomes for children and reducing the risk of dental diseases.

Reg No: 1236

Name: Dr. SAMRUDDHI PATIL

Institution: KRISHNA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES KARAD

Title : Empowering Dentistry: Graphene's Potential in Enhancing Dental Applications

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Graphene-based materials have gained significant attention in recent years for their promising potential in various medical fields, including dentistry. Due to its remarkable mechanical, electrical, and thermal properties, graphene has been explored for enhancing the performance of dental materials and devices. In dental applications, graphene is primarily utilized as a reinforcement material for composite resins, dental implants, and scaffolds for tissue engineering. Its high strength-to-weight ratio, flexibility, and biocompatibility make it an ideal candidate for improving the durability and performance of dental restorations. Graphene oxide (GO) and reduced graphene oxide (rGO) are particularly valuable in modifying dental composites, offering improved wear resistance, mechanical strength, and antimicrobial properties. These composites, when integrated with graphene, demonstrate enhanced resistance to degradation and wear, extending the lifespan of dental restorations. Furthermore, the antimicrobial properties of graphene help reduce bacterial adhesion and biofilm formation, addressing concerns related to oral hygiene and preventing infection in dental implants and

restorative materials. Additionally, graphene-based materials have shown promise in tissue engineering. The unique surface chemistry of graphene facilitates cellular adhesion and growth, which is essential for tissue regeneration. In implantology, graphene-enhanced materials can improve osseointegration, ensuring better bonding between the implant and bone tissue. In conclusion, graphene-based materials hold significant promise in advancing dental applications, offering improvements in mechanical properties, biocompatibility, and antimicrobial activity, which could revolutionize the field of restorative and regenerative dentistry.

Reg No: 1237

Name: Dr. KIRTI N. PATIL

Institution: KRISHNA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES KARAD

Title : Optimizing Early Orthodontic Intervention: AMCOP Bio-activator

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: The field of paediatric dentistry is continuously evolving with innovative approaches to promoting oral health in children. One such advancement is the use of AMCOP bioactivators—materials that aim to stimulate biological processes in the oral cavity for improved dental outcomes. AMCOP bioactivators, which include compounds such as calcium, phosphate, and other essential ions, work by enhancing remineralization, strengthening tooth enamel, and potentially reversing early stages of tooth decay. These bioactive materials are particularly beneficial in paediatric dentistry, where children's teeth are more vulnerable to decay and enamel erosion. Recent studies have demonstrated that AMCOP bioactivators not only contribute to the remineralization of demineralized enamel but also support the natural defence mechanisms of teeth against harmful oral bacteria. By promoting remineralization at the molecular level, these materials can potentially reduce the need for invasive treatments and foster long-term oral health in children. This poster highlights the key benefits, clinical applications, and outcomes of AMCOP bioactivators in paediatric dentistry. It explores their role in caries prevention, management of early childhood cavities, and their potential as a non-invasive alternative to traditional restorative treatments. The growing body of research supporting AMCOP bioactivators underscores their potential to revolutionize paediatric dental care, making them an essential tool for modern preventive and restorative practices in paediatric dentistry.

Reg No: 1238

Name: Dr. RAHUL RAMESH GOTAD

Institution: KRISHNA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES KARAD

Title : "Transforming Smiles, Transforming Lives" (Myobrace)

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Title : “Transforming Smiles, Transforming Lives” (Myobrace) Myobrace offer an innovative approach to Paediatric orthodontics by focusing on the early correction of malocclusions and promoting proper facial development with minimal use of traditional braces. This poster explores the benefits and clinical outcomes of myobrace in Paediatric patients, particularly in addressing the functional and skeletal causes of dental issues. Myobrace are soft, removable aligners that work by encouraging proper oral posture, tongue placement, and



nasal breathing, while also correcting the alignment of teeth. Unlike conventional braces, myobracers target the root causes of dental misalignments rather than simply moving teeth. This treatment is especially beneficial in younger children whose facial structures and jawbones are still developing, offering the potential for natural correction before the need for more invasive procedures. The key advantage of myobracers is that they are designed to work with the body's natural growth patterns, reducing the need for extensive orthodontic treatment later in life. By addressing habits like mouth breathing and incorrect tongue posture, myobracers help create a more balanced facial structure, improving not only dental alignment but also overall facial aesthetics. This poster will discuss the advantages of myobracers in Pedodontics, including improved patient comfort, higher compliance, and better long-term results. Clinical evidence suggests that myobracers are effective in enhancing facial symmetry, promoting healthy dental development, and providing a more comfortable alternative to traditional braces in Paediatric orthodontic care.

Reg No: 1234

Name: Dr. SIDDHI D PISAL

Institution: KRISHNA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES KARAD

Title : Rooted in Care: Flapless Decoronation for Paediatric Dental Trauma

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Flapless decoronation is an emerging, minimally invasive approach in paediatric dentistry, particularly effective in managing avulsion and intrusion cases that lead to dentoalveolar ankylosis and subsequent root resorption. This technique is commonly applied in both early and late mixed dentition, where traumatic dental injuries result in displaced permanent teeth. Flapless decoronation allows for the removal of the crown while preserving the intact root structure, which minimizes trauma to the surrounding tissues and bone. In paediatric patients, this technique offers several advantages over traditional extraction methods, including reduced risk of soft tissue damage, preservation of the alveolar bone, and improved aesthetic outcomes. By maintaining the root in place, flapless decoronation helps prevent further bone resorption, preserving the alveolar ridge and allowing for future implant placement or space maintenance for proper dental development. This technique is especially valuable in the early mixed dentition, where preserving the space for permanent teeth is critical, as well as in late mixed dentition, where a more definitive treatment approach may be required. While flapless decoronation provides a promising solution in paediatric cases of dentoalveolar ankylosis, its success depends on careful case selection, thorough planning, and precise execution. This method significantly reduces postoperative discomfort, enhances healing, and ensures better functional and aesthetic results in children with traumatic dental injuries. Thus, flapless decoronation offers a minimally invasive alternative to conventional methods in paediatric dental trauma management.

Reg No: 1235

Name: Dr. SEJAL KONGHE

Institution: KRISHNA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES KARAD

Title : Smart Space Management: Digital Solutions for Paediatric Tooth Alignment

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Digital space maintainers are advanced orthodontic devices that utilize digital technology to address the challenges of space management following premature loss of primary teeth in pediatric patients. Unlike traditional metal appliances, digital space maintainers are designed using digital impressions and 3D printing, offering improved accuracy, comfort, and aesthetics. The process begins with a digital scan of the patient's oral cavity, followed by custom appliance design using computer-aided design (CAD) software. The final product is fabricated using 3D printing, providing a precise fit and faster production times compared to conventional methods. These devices play a crucial role in maintaining space for permanent teeth, preventing misalignment, crowding, and potential future orthodontic issues. Digital space maintainers also offer advantages such as better patient compliance due to enhanced comfort and aesthetic appeal. Additionally, remote adjustments through digital platforms can facilitate ongoing care with greater flexibility for both clinicians and patients. This poster explores the benefits of digital space maintainers, including improved treatment outcomes, reduced treatment time, and greater patient satisfaction. It also addresses challenges such as cost, technology accessibility, and the need for further clinical research to establish long-term efficacy. Overall, digital space maintainers represent a promising evolution in pediatric orthodontics, offering a more efficient and patient-friendly solution for space management in growing children.

Reg No: 1191

Name: Dr. VAGGU PAVITHRA

Institution: SRI VENKATA SAI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES
MAHABUBNAGAR

Title : DIGITAL PLAY - MIND DELAY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Virtual Autism: Digital play - Mind delay Children learn language through stimulation and exposure to the environment during their critical period of development. In earlier times children were more socially engaged, however in the present scenario they are spending more time with electronic screen media. This increased screen time in young children has been associated with detrimental health effects, including reduced cognitive function, delayed language development and behaviours like short attention span, irritability, ADHD etc. This led to the development of a new term known as Virtual Autism. Virtual Autism is also known as Digital Autism or Screen time Autism which refers to a condition where individuals exhibit autistic like symptoms such as social withdrawal and communication difficulties, primarily triggered by excessive screen time and digital interactions. Virtual Autism can affect individual of various ages but research suggests that excessive screen time and digital exposure can impact as early as infancy (6-12 months) and toddlerhood (1-3 years). Prolonged exposure to screens, lack of physical activity and inadequate sleep contribute to virtual autism. Parents, caregivers, and healthcare professionals must recognize the warning signs and implement preventive measures, such as setting screen time limits, encouraging physical activity and fostering social connections. Early intervention and responsible screen use habits can mitigate the effects of virtual autism, promoting healthy development and social skills in children.

Reg No: 386

Name: Dr. BHAGYALAXMI OSWAL

Institution: VOKKALIGARA SANGHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BANGLORE

Title : HEALTHY TEETH HAPPY KIDS

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: "Healthy Teeth, Happy Kids: Promoting Early Oral Hygiene" Oral health in pediatric patients is foundational to lifelong health and development, yet many children suffer from preventable oral diseases such as cavities and gum disease. This poster aims to educate parents, caregivers, and healthcare providers about the importance of early oral health practices for children, starting from infancy. Key topics include the benefits of cleaning an infant's gums, introducing tooth brushing by age one, and the role of fluoride in preventing tooth decay. Additionally, the poster emphasizes the significance of regular dental check-ups, ideally starting by the child's first birthday, to monitor oral development and prevent potential issues. It also provides guidance on healthy dietary habits, such as limiting sugary snacks and drinks, which contribute to dental caries. The poster presents age-appropriate oral care routines and encourages positive dental visits to reduce fear and anxiety. By promoting these early preventive measures, this poster seeks to improve the oral health outcomes for pediatric patients, reduce the burden of dental disease, and foster healthy habits that will last throughout life.

Reg No: 152

Name: Dr. SADHVI B

Institution: AB SHETTY DENTAL COLLAGE MANGALORE

Title : Injecting confidence: Transforming pain into comfort

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: INJECTING CONFIDENCE: TRANSFORMING PAIN INTO COMFORT
ABSTRACT Pain is the ultimate villain when it comes to dealing with pediatric patients and therefore managing pain is one of the important factors affecting the success of pediatric dentistry. New needle-free and pain-free local anesthesia techniques have been developed with technological advancements. Comfort-in system is a new dental device which administers anesthetic solution through 'liquid jet' needle-free system. These injectors create pressure with enough force to penetrate soft tissues through a small orifice with little or no pain. Needle free injections make the treatment comfortable and relaxing for patients. It is therefore the primary goal of dental practitioners to execute clinical procedure with as minimal discomfort as possible which enhances the quality of treatment. Upgrading to pain free technologies can increase patient acceptance and save time of operator as well. This poster gives a brief insight about recent advancement in pain free local anesthetic methods.

Reg No: 663

Name: Dr. NIKITA AJITKUMAR KHACHANE

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title : Comparison of local anesthesia using 4% Articaine versus 2% Lignocaine for hypomineralised 1st permanent molars in children: Meta-analysis

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background & aim Achieving success from local anaesthesia is a challenge in teeth affected with MIH. The aim of the study was to evaluate and compare the effectiveness of 4% Articaine versus 2% Lignocaine in hypomineralised first permanent molars in children. **Methods:** Two reviewers searched articles using PubMed and Cochrane library using different keyword combinations. Search was extended to Google Scholar and physical copies. Articles reporting RCTs with complete text or translations in English and participants younger than 18 years of age affected with MIH were included. Risk of bias was assessed using Cochrane tool. Meta-analysis was carried out using RevMan 5.4.1. **Results:** Four studies reporting the efficacy of 4% Articaine done on 115 children with hypomineralised first permanent molars were included in the analysis. However, only three trials involving 76 children were included in the meta-analysis. Meta-analysis reveals Articaine to be superior than Lignocaine. Based on two studies (n=47), the MD (CI) of Articaine versus Lignocaine were -0.75 (-5.10, 3.59). This was statistically non-significant. REM was used as the heterogeneity was high (98%). Based on three studies (n=49), percentage Articaine effectiveness was 63.28 (CI 32.01 to 89.34). REM was used as heterogeneity was high (85.15%). ROB was found to be moderate. Publication bias could not be assessed. Overall quality using GRADE was very low. **Conclusion:** 4% Articaine is comparable to 2% Lignocaine in hypomineralised first permanent molars with effectiveness of about 63%. More primary research is needed.

Reg No: 1038

Name: Dr. ALTHAF V.J

Institution: MAHARAJA GANGA SINGH DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE RAJASTHAN

Title : Conscious Sedation in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Fear and avoidance of dental treatment are considered to be major barriers to oral health, especially in children. Conscious sedation is a technique used in pediatric dentistry to manage anxiety and pain in young patients undergoing dental procedures. The use of sedatives such as nitrous oxide, midazolam, and ketamine can help children remain calm and cooperative during dental treatments. Nitrous oxide-oxygen sedation meets almost all of these requirements and has been propagated and used for years in many countries. Inhalation sedation utilizing nitrous oxide- oxygen has been a primary technique in the management of dental fears. The technique has an extremely high success rate coupled with a very low rate of adverse effects and complications. But its use should always be carefully considered and implemented by trained and experienced dental professionals.

Reg No: 1055

Name: Dr. NADIA FATIMA NOOR MAHALTY, Dr. MEENAVALLI SUPRAJA

Institution: SRI VENKATA SAI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES MAHABUBNAGAR

Title : TOOTH FAIRY'S GUIDE TO HEALTHY SMILE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Oral health risks are a pervasive threat to children's overall health and wellbeing, evolving across the life course from birth to adolescence. The aim of this poster is to visualise the various oral risks children encounter at different ages, emphasizing the importance of regular dental check-ups, oral hygiene education, oral prophylaxis, fluoride supplementation, dietary counselling, orthodontic and orthognathic interventions. The present poster also aims to educate healthcare professionals, parents and caregivers on the importance of oral health across ages. From prenatal counselling, the focus shifts to oral hygiene practices for infants following birth, including wiping gums before eruption of teeth and introducing a toothbrush coinciding with the eruption of first tooth. During toddler phase it is important to educate mothers regarding feeding habits and ill effects of night feeding. In preschool years, the emphasis is on dietary guidance to reduce sugar intake, brushing techniques and regular dental check-ups. In school age phase, mixed dentition management, sealants for cavity prevention and education on impact of habits such as thumb sucking, bruxism etc takes precedence. Adolescents require tailored guidance to address orthodontic needs, wisdom tooth monitoring, and impact of life style choices like smoking and sugary diets. Throughout all stages, collaboration between parents, caregivers, school and dental professionals is essential. This poster emphasizes preventive measures as the cornerstone of oral health which empowers children and their families to achieve and maintain optimal oral healthcare for a lifetime.

Reg No: 1246

Name: Dr. JANANI SWARNA S

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RIMS KADAPA

Title : When Toy Story Became a Reality.

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Dentistry has significantly advanced over the years, driven by technological progress that has improved diagnostics and treatment methods. Traditional practices, relying heavily on manual expertise, have served for centuries but are prone to human error, limiting diagnostic accuracy and treatment efficacy. This has led to the development of robotic and automated systems in dentistry. Robotic systems eliminate human error by offering unmatched precision and consistency, especially for navigating complex anatomical spaces and performing minimally invasive procedures. Tools such as operating microscopes and dental endoscopes have improved treatment precision. Microrobots utilizing iron oxide nanoparticles are now employed for biofilm diagnosis and removal, while nanozyme-based microrobots target specific bacterial and fungal infections, showcasing their versatility in dental therapy. This poster reviews the latest advancements in micro-robotic tools for dental therapy, emphasizing their strengths, such as accuracy and precision, and examines the barriers hindering their adoption, like safety concerns, cost barriers, and the need for further innovation. Microrobots, in particular, have the potential to revolutionize oral healthcare, offering faster, safer, and less invasive treatments. By reducing discomfort, shortening recovery times, and improving outcomes, these technologies represent a new milestone in dental care. However, continued research is essential to overcome the technical, biological, and economic hurdles to realise their transformative potential.

Reg No: 492

Name: Dr. FAITH BEULAH SURYAPOGU

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RIMS KADAPA

Title : Beyond Phosphoric Acid : Exploring Etching Alternatives.

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Adhesive dentistry is integral to modern dental care, especially in restorative and cosmetic treatments. Adhesive systems utilize micromechanical retention through the acid etching technique, which has proven highly effective in creating stable enamel bonding. Acid etching generates microscopic spaces in the enamel, increasing surface roughness to allow resin penetration and micro-mechanical interlocking, thereby improving bond strength. The collagen fibre network is exposed following acid erosion and dentin demineralization. Preserving the structural integrity of these fibres is essential for successful bonding. The most commonly used etchant is 37% phosphoric acid applied for 15 seconds. While effective for bonding to enamel, phosphoric acid is aggressive toward dentin due to exposed collagen fibres lacking hydroxyapatite crystals. Additionally, it interacts with dentin proteinases, reducing enzyme activity. To address these limitations, crosslinking agents have been employed to stabilize dentin and minimize enzymatic breakdown. Researchers are also exploring alternatives to phosphoric acid etching to improve safety and effectiveness. Substances like lactic acid, phytic acid, tannic acid, and EDTA are being studied as potential alternatives, offering varying advantages and challenges. This poster reviews these proposed alternatives, analysing their effectiveness, benefits, and limitations compared to traditional phosphoric acid etching. These insights aim to pave the way for safer, more efficient, and biocompatible adhesive dentistry practices while maintaining strong bonding outcomes in both restorative and cosmetic dental procedures.

Reg No: 498

Name: Dr. NEELIMA SANGARAJU

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RIMS KADAPA

Title : Gentle Care For Unique Needs

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Cleft lip and palate (CLP) is one of the most prevalent congenital facial deformities. Children with cleft lip and palate frequently encounter skeletal and dental irregularities, resulting in an increased incidence of oral health issues. Anatomical and morphological alterations in these youngsters facilitate bacterial plaque formation, which is challenging to eliminate and heightens their vulnerability to dental caries. Multiple reasons hinder the maintenance of adequate oral hygiene. These include apprehension regarding soft tissue injury during brushing, anxiety about the haemorrhage from irritated gingiva, and challenges in accessing teeth and cleft regions. Therefore, there is an urgent requirement for novel instruments to aid in cleaning these inaccessible areas while considering tissue sensitivity and cleft architecture. A novel device, the "cleft toothbrush," has been developed as an adjunct to standard toothbrushes to tackle these issues. This gadget conforms to the curves of the cleft and brushing material to facilitate usability, especially for children. To better suit the space, the cleft toothbrush design was changed to a flame shape with 360-degree bristles, handle and tip. The cleft toothbrush markedly diminishes bacterial plaque and offers a gentler cleaning experience, enhancing confidence in both parents and children. Its efficient cleansing of

delicate regions fosters better tissues surrounding the cleft. This poster highlights its user-friendly design, which facilitates children in attaining improved dental hygiene independently or with help.

Reg No: 400

Name: Dr. S.VITTAL SAI

Institution: AMES DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title : QUANTUM RADIANCE: THE DAWN OF NEW ERA IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Background Envision a future where pediatric dentistry is transformed by extremely small wonders. Quantum Dots, measuring a mere billionth of a meter, yet packed with immense potential. Quantum Dots (QDs) revolutionize the pediatric dentistry with their unique optical and electronic properties. These are tiny semiconductor nanoparticles of size 1-10nm, with quantum mechanical properties due to the magnitude of their energy band gaps. They exist as zero-dimensional nano crystals containing bundles of infinite energy in 3D. Body With high quantum yield, photostability, and adjustable optical features, Quantum Dots outperform traditional materials, providing brighter and longer-lasting fluorescence for improved diagnostics and treatment planning in pediatric dentistry. In Pediatric dentistry, Quantum Dots can stimulate tissue growth, enhance healing processes, and promote dental tissue regeneration. They can be integrated into drug delivery systems for enhanced therapeutic outcomes. Quantum Dots also possess antimicrobial properties, making them effective against multi-drug-resistant bacteria. Their applications in dental diagnostics, preventive dentistry, and regenerative medicine show promising prospects for the future of oral healthcare. Conclusion Overall, Quantum Dots have the potential to transform the field of pediatric dentistry, offering improved diagnostic capabilities, enhanced therapeutic outcomes, and promising prospects for regenerative medicine. Keywords Quantum Dots, Dental Applications, Tissue Regeneration, Drug Delivery .

Reg No: 887

Name: Dr. SAYALI RAJKUMAR ERANDE

Institution: INDEX INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES INDORE

Title : AMCOP Bio-activator

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: AMCOP Bio-activator Interceptive orthodontic treatment aims to eliminate factors that prevent the harmonious development of the maxillary and mandibular arches during childhood. Elastodontics is a specific interceptive orthodontic treatment that plays important role in the context of modern dentistry. These are functional appliances which produce neuromuscular, orthopaedic and dental corrections in young patients because of considerable plasticity and adaptability of skeletal structure. The AMCOP Bio-activator is an elastodontic device representing an innovative solution made entirely of elastomeric material which is thermoactivable . They act simultaneously on both the arches and shortens the duration of the treatment with more stable corrections. These devices includes types like Bio-activators for

young children, for first class, for second class, for third class and novel Bio-activator. They correct malocclusion, occlusion curve such as anterior and lateral open bite, improve jaw alignment and TMJ dysfunction, rehabilitate functional issues like atypical swallowing and tongue posture. They are also used in the treatment of night snoring and sleep apnea. While offering advantages such as minimal patient compliance, economically feasible, reduced treatment duration and decreased need for fixed appliances. The protocol is best suited for mild to moderate malocclusion and is most effective when initiated early. The clinical cases demonstrate significant improvement in skeletal and occlusal relationships and making AMCOP Bio-activators an effective, non- invasive and patient friendly solutions in modern orthodontics.

Reg No: 885

Name: Dr. MUSKAN SAINI

Institution: INDEX INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES INDORE

Title : Interdisciplinary Approaches in Pediatric Dentistry: Collaborating for Comprehensive Child Oral Health Care

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Interdisciplinary Approaches in Pediatric Dentistry: Collaborating for Comprehensive Child Oral Health Care Pediatric patients often present with conditions that require collaboration with other medical professionals to ensure a comprehensive understanding of their health status. Conditions which involve professionals from various fields to work together for better outcomes are known as interdisciplinary approach. Some examples are OSA,ECC,SHCN & dental treatment of hemophilic child The foremost approach in interdisciplinary collaboration is with ENT & craniofacial surgeon for the treatment of OSA, where ENT is for nasal obstruction, airway health; craniofacial surgeon for understanding growth of face whereas pedodontist to correct early nasal obstruction using preventive orthodontic treatment. Second comes the collaboration of pedodontist, hematologists, pediatrician and anesthetist in the management of gingival bleeding & hematomas in hemophilic pediatric children to implement the principles of multidisciplinary management of dental problems. Collaboration with gynecologists, nutritionists and pediatricians for the management of ECC. Pedodontists are leading coordinators in prevention and treatment of ECC. Gynecologists creates awareness among the pregnant women on the prevention of developmental anomalies, Nutritionist instruct on dietary aspect, and Pediatricians helps in educating the parents about proper feeding practices and refer to Pedodontist in case of ECC. At last collaboration of Pedodontist with care takers helps to ensure regular supervision of daily oral hygiene of SHCN children who have high prevalence of gingival disease & dental caries. Hence Pediatric dentist plays a crucial role in setting the foundation of intervention and preventive care for above issues along with other medical professionals.

Reg No: 410

Name: Dr. C.AKHILA

Institution: NARAYANA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NELLORE

Title : INVISIBLE ALIGNERS, VISIBLE CONFIDENCE

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Phase I orthodontic treatment is undertaken during mixed dentition, between the ages 6 and 10. This treatment is designed to address early dental and skeletal concerns in order to create adequate space for succedaneous teeth. This phase lasts 9-18 months and fosters healthy jaw development and long-term dental health. Invisalign First is a novel solution to this age-old problem, employing transparent, comfortable aligners that are removable to expand the arches of children and align their teeth. Invisalign First is intended to address malocclusion in children during the mixed dentition period, which encompasses short clinical crowns, erupted teeth, and lateral inconsistency. Recent studies have demonstrated that the use of transparent aligners in early mixed dentition have resulted in substantial changes in the dimensions of the upper arch, indicating that the results are promising in terms of arch expansion and alignment. Hence the present poster is designed to elucidate the importance of Invisalign first in paediatric dentistry.

Reg No: 837

Name: Dr. DHVISHA PATEL

Institution: NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title : Anti - Caries Candies : CANDY GUARDS

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Cariology

Abstract: Sweets and candies hold an irresistible charm for children, yet their excessive consumption is a well-known precursor to dental caries, primarily due to the proliferation of *Streptococcus mutans*. To address this paradox, we present an alternative solution - Anti-Caries Candies. These delightful treats combine the joy of candy consumption with dental health benefits, offering a preventive approach to oral care. This innovative integration of traditional herbal medicine and conventional medicine into modern preventive dentistry highlights the potential of anti-caries candies as a palatable and effective measure to combat dental caries while satisfying the sweet tooth of children.

Reg No: 551

Name: Dr. PAKHI PIYUSH SHAH

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAVI MUMBAI

Title : prevalence rate of accessory canals in furcation area of primary molar teeth.

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Aim: The aim of systematic review was to evaluate percentage prevalence rate of accessory canals in furcation area of primary molar teeth. Methodology: Online searches was conducted by two independent investigators on PubMed, Cochrane and Semantic Scholar, then data extraction was done. Out of 11 identified studies, 5 were included for Systematic review and Meta- analysis. MedCalc tool (free version) was used for meta-analysis of the data. Forest plots were made for meta-analysis and I² statistic was used for measuring heterogeneity. The risk of bias was assessed using QUIN Tool. Results: Of the 5 studies included, 225 teeth were

analysed for prevalence of accessory canals. Using REM analysis, the method for evaluating pooled prevalence was 70.45(57.59,81.84) with heterogeneity of 76%. 2 subgroup meta-analysis were carried out using forest plot. Using REM analysis, the method for evaluating prevalence according to Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) was 62.8(47.94,76.54) with heterogeneity of 63.10%; using FEM analysis, the method for evaluating prevalence according to Light Microscopy (LM) was 71.07(59.19,81.16) with heterogeneity of 39.30%. There was moderate risk of bias across studies. Conclusion: Prevalence percentage of accessory canals in furcation area was 76%. Evidence was low quality with high heterogeneity. This suggest that treatment of accessory canals in furcation area improves the endodontic treatment outcome in primary molars.

Reg No: 1089

Name: Dr. Rajeswaryde

Institution: KUSUM DEVI SUNDERLAL DUGAR JAIN DENTAL COLLEGE

Title : From Oops to Smiles! Fixing Extruded Teeth in Style

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: The International Association of Dental Traumatology (IADT) highlights that nearly one-third of children aged 8 to 12 years experience dental trauma, with upper incisors being the most affected. Among these injuries, extrusive luxation, or "partial avulsion," is caused by oblique forces that displace a tooth from its socket, leading to partial detachment of the periodontal ligament. This condition is characterized by tooth elongation, pain and sensitivity due to damage to surrounding neurovascular structures, posing both functional and aesthetic concerns. A recent case involved a 10-year-old male patient came to OPD presenting with pain, extruded and fractured tooth following a fall. The patient's extruded tooth was carefully repositioned, followed by the precise application of splinting. Immediate management is critical in such cases to prevent complications like infection, root resorption, or permanent tooth loss. Timely intervention promotes reattachment of the periodontal ligament, stabilizes the tooth, and minimizes the risk of further damage, ensuring a better prognosis for both the tooth and surrounding orofacial structures. Delayed treatment, however, can result in irreversible damage and complicate treatment outcomes. This case underscores the importance of early diagnosis, precise repositioning, and personalized treatment plans in effectively managing pediatric dental trauma, preserving the tooth's health, and ensuring the child's overall oral well-being for the long term.

Reg No: 471

Name: Dr. SAKSHI SHAH

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE AHMEDABAD

Title : GAMING, STREAMING AND CAVITIES: CONNECTING THE TRINITY

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Digital devices have become an indispensable part of our lives including children. With the increasing accessibility of smart phones, tablets and computers, children are spending more time engaging with digital media at expense of physical activity. This over reliance on screens has negative influence on oral health. This study aims to investigate the association

between digital screen time and oral health outcomes in children. Data will be collected using a structured questionnaire to assess demographic information, screen time habits, oral hygiene practices and anxiety levels. The findings of this study will provide valuable insights into the impact of digital screen time on children's oral health.

Reg No: 754

Name: Dr. SOLANKI HARDIK BALDEVBHAI

Institution: COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
AHMEDABAD

Title : XENOBIOTICS EXPOSURE IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY: A GROWING CONCERN

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Xenobiotics are foreign chemical substances that are not naturally produced by the body but are used or encountered during dental treatments. These include therapeutic agents, restorative materials, and environmental or dietary chemicals that can affect children's oral health. The goal of studying xenobiotics is to foster the creation of safer materials, reduce unnecessary exposure, improve monitoring practices, raise awareness among parents, and ensure strict regulatory oversight in pediatric dentistry. This poster would uncover the effects of Xenobiotics on oral health in children.

Reg No: 313

Name: Dr. CHANDRIKA SHARAD PANDHARE

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI VIDYA MANDIRS DENTAL COLLEGE AND
HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : COMFORTING THE SURROUNDINGS:OVERLOOKED ASPECTS

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: COMFORTING THE SURROUNDINGS: OVERLOOKED ASPECTS

Background: Managing child anxiety is the most critical for success of treatment in paediatric dental setup. This poster depicts few of the approaches which are Scent psychology, Sedative music, Virtual reality distraction by engaging the senses like smell sound ,sight. They are all effective for enhancing the clinic ambiances by calming the child. Scent psychology uses soothing scents to significantly impact patients emotional state and thus promote relaxation. It can be effective, non-invasive way to create a pleasant experience for child. Relaxing tunes, nature sounds and waves have long been known to influence the mood. They create a more welcoming environment, calm the child by reducing dental anxiety, and also improves patients' satisfaction. Virtual reality distraction also offers an engaging experience, effectively diverting patients' attention away from the clinical environment. Thus, fostering a positive and enjoyable treatment experience and thus may also help to reduce apprehension to pain. These promising and innovative approaches not only alleviate anxiety, fear and stress but also contribute to the creation of a positive and welcoming ambiance in the dental clinic that promotes overall well-being by making it less stressful & more comforting.

Reg No: 256

Name: Dr. SHRUSHTI NARKHEDE

Institution: DASWANI DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE RAJASTHAN

Title : Digital Space Maintainers: Revolutionizing Pediatric Dentistry with Precision and Innovation

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Space maintainers are essential in Pediatric dentistry to preserve space after the premature loss of primary teeth, ensuring proper eruption of permanent teeth. Traditionally, space maintainers were created using manual impressions and lab-based techniques, which were time-consuming and uncomfortable for patients. The advent of digital technology has revolutionized this process, leading to the development of Digital Space Maintainers. These digital devices are produced using intraoral scanning, CAD/CAM software, and 3D printing. The digital workflow allows for precise, customized devices that fit the patient's dental anatomy. This approach reduces chair time, enhances patient comfort, and provides a superior fit with fewer errors. Additionally, it streamlines the production process, enabling faster delivery of the final device. Materials commonly used to fabricate digital space maintainers include biocompatible polymers, such as acrylic resins and medical-grade stainless steel, ensuring durability and safety. These materials contribute to the effectiveness and comfort of space maintainers for pediatric patients. The main benefits of digital space maintainers include improved accuracy, better customization, enhanced patient comfort, and reduced treatment time. Digital impressions eliminate the discomfort and inaccuracies of traditional molds. As digital solutions gain wider adoption, they are expected to further streamline clinical procedures and improve outcomes in pediatric dentistry. In conclusion, digital space maintainers represent a significant advancement in pediatric dental care. With ongoing technological advancements, including artificial intelligence and new materials, they offer a more efficient, patient-friendly solution for maintaining proper dental alignment and ensuring long-term dental health.

Reg No: 707

Name: Dr. SHRIYA SHRIVASTAVA, Dr. SREELAKSHMI JAYALAL

Institution: SANTOSH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title : The role of telehealth consultation and virtual counselling services in the modern health care.

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Telehealth consultation and virtual counseling services have significantly transformed modern healthcare, providing enhanced accessibility, cost savings, and convenience. These services facilitate remote medical consultations, treatment, and follow-up, particularly benefiting individuals in rural and underserved areas. Virtual counseling helps address mental health needs by overcoming obstacles such as stigma and geographical distance. This paper explores the comprehensive impact of telehealth and virtual counseling on healthcare delivery, patient outcomes, and system efficiency. It assesses their effectiveness in managing chronic conditions, integrating wearable technology, mobile health applications, and artificial intelligence to improve service delivery. Emphasizing the importance of patient education and digital literacy, the paper discusses the necessary policy and regulatory frameworks to support the sustainable growth of these services. CONCLUSION - The adoption of telehealth consultation and virtual counseling services has significantly transformed healthcare systems, broadening access to medical and mental health services, enhancing patient

outcomes, and streamlining service delivery. Despite the persistence of challenges such as technological limitations and the need for comprehensive regulatory frameworks, the advantages of these services far exceed their drawbacks. As telehealth technologies continue to advance, they are set to become increasingly vital in creating a more inclusive and efficient healthcare system.

Reg No: 534

Name: Dr. RASIKA CHANDAK

Institution: SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title : Comparative evaluation of the antimicrobial efficacy of novel obturating material with zinc oxide eugenol, metapex, endoflas.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Title - Comparative evaluation of the antimicrobial efficacy of novel obturating material with zinc oxide eugenol , metapex and endoflas. Introduction: The preservation of primary teeth through endodontic treatment has significantly advanced pediatric dental care, enabling their retention until natural exfoliation. Despite these advancements, challenges such as reinfection and failure of pulpectomy procedures highlight the importance of identifying effective root canal filling materials with robust antibacterial properties. This study investigates the antimicrobial efficacy of different Obturating materials against the root canal pathogens in primary teeth . Materials and methods: The antimicrobial efficacy of the novel obturating material was evaluated against root canal pathogens using Mueller-Hinton agar (MHA) for 24 hours at 37°C. After a day, the zone of inhibition was measured in millimeters. Results : Still awaiting

Reg No: 572

Name: Dr. MEGHANA B NARAYAN

Institution: VOKKALIGARA SANGHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BANGLORE

Title : SMARTER TOOLS HEALTHIER SMILE: AI IN PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: ABSTRACT Title: Smarter tools, Healthier smile: AI in pediatric dentistry The rapid evolution of Artificial intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing pediatric dentistry, offering cutting edge solutions for diagnosis, treatment planning and patient engagement. The key advances include AI driven diagnostic tools capable of identifying caries, developmental anomalies, behavior management and malocclusions with unprecedented accuracy. AI powered behavioral prediction models enable personalized approaches of managing children with dental anxiety, providing a more comfortable clinical environment. Devices integrated with AI algorithms provide better monitoring of oral habits enabling early intervention. AI enhanced tele dentistry platforms are reshaping access to care in inaccessible populations. This poster provides insights for overcoming the hurdles and ensuring the responsible adaptation of artificial intelligence in pediatric dentistry. By utilizing the AI's advanced capabilities, pediatric dentistry is poised to achieve unparallel precision, efficiency and accessibility paving the way for a healthier and a bright future for children's overall oral health worldwide.



Reg No: 862

Name: Dr. HARSHIL THUMMAR

Institution: NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title : Role of colours in pediatric dentistry: Colorpedia

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Dental anxiety and specific phobia of dental procedures are prevalent conditions that can cause substantial distress to the pediatric dental patient and often lead to dental neglect. It is widely recognized that colors have a strong impact on our emotions and feelings. Color has the ability to inspire, excite, soothe, heal and even agitate. The impact of color preferences on emotions among children in the context of pediatric dentistry are explored. Recognizing that dental anxiety is a common challenge, the poster explains how specific colors influence feelings of happiness and sadness, aiming to create a more child-friendly dental environment. Here we highlight importance of strategic color selection in creating a welcoming and calming environment for young dental patients.

Reg No: 493

Name: Dr. SHAMBAVI V KADAM

Institution: SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title : Comparative Analysis of Mechanical Properties of Stainless Steel Crowns from Five Different Manufacturers

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: Stainless steel crowns (SSCs) are extensively used in pediatric dentistry for restoring primary molars due to their durability, ease of use, and cost-effectiveness. Despite their widespread use, variations in mechanical properties between different manufacturers' SSCs can influence clinical outcomes. Critical parameters such as wear resistance, microhardness, and compressive strength determine their performance and longevity under masticatory forces. Aim: To evaluate and compare the mechanical properties of stainless steel crowns from five different manufacturers, focusing on wear assessment, microhardness, and compressive strength, to provide evidence-based insights for clinical selection. Materials and Methods: Five commercially available SSCs from different manufacturers will be analyzed. Standardized samples will undergo: 1. Wear Assessment: Using simulated masticatory cycles in a wear testing machine to measure material loss. 2. Microhardness Testing: Conducted with a Vickers hardness tester. 3. Compressive Strength Testing: Performed on a universal testing machine to evaluate the crowns' resistance to fracture under compressive load. Each crown type will be subjected to identical testing conditions, and data will be statistically analyzed to determine intergroup differences. Conclusion: This study aims to provide a comparative evaluation of SSCs to assist pediatric dentists in selecting the most mechanically robust options for their clinical practice.

Reg No: 518

Name: Dr. SOMYA SETH

Institution: SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title : Comparison Of Wear Resistance Of Two Different Composites In Primary Molars: An Invitro Study

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Background: The wear resistance of dental composites is a critical factor in the longevity and performance of restorations, especially in primary molars that experience high occlusal forces. Different antagonists, including natural teeth and various crown materials, can affect the wear behaviour of restorative materials. Kedo composite and 3M composite are commonly used in pediatric dentistry, this study compares wear resistance of these composites.

Aim: This study aimed to compare the wear resistance of Kedo composite and 3M composite in primary molars when antagonized by four different surfaces: natural tooth, natural tooth with Kedo composite, natural tooth with stainless steel crown, and natural tooth with zirconia crown.

Materials and Methods: The wear resistance of Kedo and 3M composites was evaluated using chewing simulation and thermocycling to mimic the clinical conditions of masticatory forces and temperature fluctuations. The restorations were subjected to repeated cycles of simulated chewing against the different antagonists. Wear was assessed by measuring volume loss and surface roughness before and after testing. Conclusion: The study provides insight into the wear behaviour of Kedo composite and 3M composite under simulated oral conditions, offering important clinical implications for its use in pediatric dental restorations.

Reg No: 364

Name: Dr. S AMULYA

Institution: KAMINENI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES NALGONDA

Title : FROM FRACTURED TO FUNCTIONAL: RESTORING CROWN AND ROOT FRACTURES.

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: FROM FRACTURED TO FUNCTIONAL : RESTORING CROWN AND ROOT FRACTURES Abstract: Dental trauma is painful experience that impairs function, occlusion, esthetics and it is crucial to save the natural teeth to preserve function, esthetics, and psychological wellbeing. Traumatic dental injuries like crown and root fracture can present unique challenges, particularly when pulp is involved. Prevalence of Crown and root fracture is 5% in permanent teeth and 2% in primary teeth. Uncomplicated crown and root fracture can be treated by exposing the fracture line by gingivectomy (osteotomy if necessary) followed by restoration. Treatment modality for complicated crown and root fracture is surgical extrusion, reimplantation, splinting to adjacent tooth and endodontic treatment or orthodontic extrusion followed by endodontic treatment. Although the treatment of crown-root fractures can be complex and laborious, most permanent teeth can be saved. Fractures extending significantly below gingival margin is difficult to restore. Trauma to teeth is a common occurrence that every dental surgeon must be prepared to assess, evaluate and treat when necessary. Understanding the basic principles and therapeutic protocols can help to provide the treatment and prevent further complications. This poster signifies the various treatment protocols of both complicated and uncomplicated crown root fracture. Keywords: Traumatic Dental Injury, Crown and root fracture, Gingivectomy, Surgical extrusion, Orthodontic extrusion, Endodontic treatment.

Reg No: 473

Name: Dr. MUPPA SUSMITHA

Institution: KAMINENI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES NALGONDA

Title : SHATTERED ENAMEL TO RESTORED SMILES: TACKLING MIH

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Molar-incisor hypo mineralization (MIH) describes a qualitative defect in the enamel of both primary and permanent teeth most commonly affecting First Permanent Molars and Incisors. MIH is globally recognized as a condition with complex etiology that may be the result of systemic, medical, genetic and environmental interactions while the exact etiology is unknown. Due to inadequate mineralization, teeth affected with MIH are vulnerable to post-eruptive breakdown of tooth structure, caries, sensitivity, pain, tooth loss, and subsequent occlusion problems. Diagnosis of MIH depends on clinical assessment of the qualitative defects and can be classified as Mild, Moderate, and Severe. This literature review discusses the prevalence, etiology, sequelae, clinical presentation, classification, diagnosis and highlights the management of MIH. This poster explains about preventive strategies, various restorative and rehabilitative treatment options for MIH including the timing of planned extraction and molar substitution when restorative treatments are not feasible and on newer treatment modalities using digital workflow like CAD-CAM and the application of photodynamic therapy. Pediatric dentists should be well aware with the diagnosis and the management options available for children who present with MIH to optimize their oral health and increase their quality of life. KEYWORDS: Molar-incisor hypo mineralization, Post eruptive breakdown, Preventive strategies, Restorative measures, Photodynamic therapy, Digital workflow (CAD-CAM).

Reg No: 969

Name: Dr. KAVISHA MITTAL

Institution: SEEMA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title : Caries prevention: Knowledge, attitude and practice among parents; An institutional based study.

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Title: Caries prevention: knowledge, attitude and practice among parents; an institutional based study. Background: Dental caries is one of the most prevalent oral health issues globally, affecting approximately 3.5 billion people, with 40% of cases left untreated. This condition arises from the interaction between bacteria and fermentable carbohydrates, leading to the destruction of tooth enamel and dentin. Effective prevention strategies include reducing sugar intake, brushing teeth properly after meals, and attending regular dental check-ups. Understanding individuals' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors towards oral health is essential for developing targeted educational strategies, particularly for children, to instill good oral hygiene habits. Objective: To assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of caries prevention among parents at Seema dental college and hospital, Rishikesh. Methodology: Pre validated questionnaire will be provided to all the parents visiting outpatient department at our institution. Specific questions related to knowledge, attitude, and practice will be asked from each study participants towards caries prevention. Data will be collected and analyzed. Statistical Analysis: Data will be analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)

version 21. Results: Awaited Conclusion: This study aims to address the challenges by applying a theoretical framework to assess patients' knowledge, attitudes, behaviors, and caries prevention techniques.

Reg No: 859

Name: Dr. NAQVI NISHATFATEMA KAZIMRAZA

Institution: NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title : Food insecurity and Oral Health of child: Empty Plates, Painful Teeth

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Millions of children worldwide face the dual burden of food insecurity and poor oral health. Hunger disrupts not only nutrition but also oral hygiene, leading to cavities, gum diseases, and missed school days. This poster explores how food insecurity exacerbates oral health disparities. Paediatric dentist plays a vital role in bridging the gap between nutrition and oral health, fostering brighter smiles and healthier future. This poster invites you to join the movement for change. Together, we can build a world where no child has to choose between a full belly and a healthy smile.

Reg No: 711

Name: Dr. SIMRAN SIDHAR, Dr. DR AHANA SHARMA

Institution: SANTOSH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title : 3D printing for customized dental appliances

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: 3D printing has transformed the production of customized dental appliances by offering unparalleled precision, speed, and cost efficiency. Utilizing computer-aided design (CAD) and additive manufacturing techniques, 3D printing enables the production of dental prosthetics, orthodontic aligners, retainers, crowns, bridges, implants, veneers and surgical guides. Unlike conventional methods, 3D printing reduces the margin of error, shortens production cycles, and enhances cost efficiency, making advanced dental care more accessible. This approach allows the use of biocompatible materials, such as resins, ceramics, and metals ensuring durability and patient safety. The digital workflow from intraoral scanning to CAD modelling and 3D printing ensures seamless integration into dental practices and laboratories, offering better fit, function, and aesthetic outcomes. Furthermore, the ability to quickly produce prototypes and final appliances has revolutionized treatment planning and execution. The role of 3D printing in modern dentistry also emphasizing its advantages, technological innovations, and challenges, such as material limitations and equipment costs. By streamlining the production of personalized dental solutions, 3D printing is poised to set a new standard in patient-centred care, offering a glimpse of the future of dental practice. CONCLUSION: 3D printing has revolutionized the fabrication of customized dental appliances, offering enhanced precision, efficiency and adaptability compared to traditional methods. This technology enables the creation of tailored solutions for individual patient needs, improving both comfort and functionality. As advancements in materials and techniques continue, 3D printing is set to play an even more significant role in modern dentistry, streamlining workflows and elevating the quality of patient care.

Reg No: 710

Name: Dr. ROANAK HOODA, Dr. SREELAKSHMI JAYALAL

Institution: SANTOSH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title : HEALTHY SMILES FOR KIDS, HEALTHY CHOICES FOR OUR PLANET

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Sustainable practices in pediatric dentistry are essential to align with global efforts toward environmental conservation while delivering high-quality oral healthcare to children. This approach emphasizes eco-conscious strategies such as reducing reliance on single-use plastics, optimizing waste management systems, and adopting materials with lower environmental impact. Integration of digital technologies, such as electronic health records and tele-dentistry, minimizes resource consumption and enhances operational efficiency. Preventive care and oral health education are central to sustainability, as they help reduce the need for resource-intensive treatments. By fostering collaborations among dental professionals, manufacturers, and policymakers, pediatric dentistry can play a vital role in promoting environmental stewardship while maintaining the standards of care. This poster explores the implementation of sustainable initiatives in pediatric dentistry, addressing challenges and highlighting opportunities for innovation in practice.

Reg No: 366

Name: Dr. SARIKA .M, Dr. DR AHANA SHARMA

Institution: SANTOSH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title : Smart Smiles Revolutionizing Pediatric dentistry with artificial intelligence

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Smarter Smiles: Revolutionizing Paediatric Dentistry with Artificial Intelligence The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in paediatric dentistry is transforming clinical practice by enhancing diagnostic accuracy, treatment planning, and patient care. AI technologies, including machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) algorithms, are being utilized to analyse radiographic images, predict caries risk, and support early detection of dental anomalies. AI-driven predictive models assist in treatment planning by forecasting tooth eruption patterns and identifying malocclusions at an early stage. Virtual dental assistants and Chatbot applications provide patient education and appointment management, improving patient engagement and reducing administrative workload. Personalized treatment approaches are also facilitated through AI-based data analysis, enabling more effective care tailored to individual patient needs. As Artificial Intelligence continues to evolve, it holds the potential to revolutionize paediatric dentistry by streamlining workflows, enhancing patient outcomes, and supporting evidence-based decision-making. **CONCLUSION-** Therefore highlighting the current applications, benefits, and future prospects of AI in pediatric dentistry, emphasizing its role in advancing the quality and efficiency of pediatric oral healthcare.

Reg No: 675

Name: Dr. ACHINTYA SHARMA, Dr. DR AHANA SHARMA

Institution: SANTOSH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title : RECENT ADVANCES IN DISTRACTION TECHNIQUES IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: RECENT ADVANCES IN DISTRACTION TECHNIQUES IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY The aim of this poster is to demonstrate the recent advances in distraction techniques in Pediatric dentistry and their implementation. Managing dental anxiety in pediatric patients remains a critical challenge for clinicians. Distraction techniques have emerged as an effective approach to reduce fear and enhance cooperation during dental procedures. While traditional methods have proven beneficial, technological advancements have revolutionized this domain. The use of AR fuses real life with digital content (animations, games) to provide children more interactive and engaging world. AR glasses entertain & soothe with calming animations. Robotic companions are interactive robots that comfort and entertain children during dental visits. Humanoid robots providing positive reinforcement, or leading children through relaxation exercises. AI takes data from the child's activities, preferences and physiological signals to deliver customized, real-time distractions. Virtual assistants recommends content according to the age, interests, and anxiety pattern of the child. Use of games to make dental experiences fun and less scary. Activity on the interactive tablets that have games make the children focus away from the procedure. CONCLUSION Recent advances in distraction techniques including augmented reality, humanoid robots, virtual assistants and gamification are transforming care for better treatment experiences for young patients.

Reg No: 1225

Name: Dr. VUDATHA MADHURI

Institution: C.K.S. TEJA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH TIRUPATI

Title : DIGITAL ORTHO PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: D.O.P. DENTISTRY (DIGITAL ORTHO PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY) DOP dentistry is a new concept that combines pediatric dentistry and pediatric orthodontics with a new digital technologies and biocompatible techno polymers in a daily practice and it integrates the needs of young patients and their families by shortening procedures by reducing chair side time and improving children's co-operation and being comfortable and precise. Importantly a pediatric dentist can develop skills and abilities that embrace both of these disciplines. Furthermore, it can help in motivating the children and also in instilling the positive attitude and behaviour towards dentistry. Digital dentistry has transformed the way we diagnose plan and treat our patients while it allows for greater precision, accuracy and efficiency by improving patient outcomes and patient satisfaction.

Reg No: 1176

Name: Dr. AMANPREET KAUR

Institution: NATIONAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNJAB DERA BASSI

Title : Relevance of magnesium oxide nanoparticles in dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Relevance of magnesium oxide nanoparticles in dentistry Abstract: Nanoparticles are minuscule materials with unique properties making them more appropriate for novel applications and attractive for dental applications. Earlier, the most frequently used nanometal in dental materials include gold, silver, copper oxide, iron oxide, aluminium oxide, titanium dioxide, and zinc oxide. The accumulation of these non-biodegradable nanoparticles in different body organs, including brain, posing bad effect on their normal functions. Magnesium oxide (also called periclase) nanoparticles considered as a biocompatible, antibacterial, non-toxic, corrosion resistant with biodegradable by products, making this innovative material a centre of attraction for use in dental care. Magnesium oxide nanoparticles are metabolised and reabsorbed entirely in body indicating that the implanted Mg can decay during healing process, leaving no debris behind. US food and Drug administration has announced them to be safe. MgO nanoparticles have antibacterial and antibiofilm action against Streptococcus mutans cariogenic species. Mg²⁺ ions made a new hope in regenerative pulp therapy due to their capacity to mobilise endogenous cells and regulate proliferation and differentiation of human dental pulp cells (HDPCs). As polymeric filling and restoration materials, MgO nanoparticles are excellent candidates due to their biocompatibility Magnesium hydroxide containing kind of toothpaste might be valuable methods for reducing impacts of erosive problems. All these variety of uses and benefits make this ideal antibacterial agent suitable for application in dental materials. Keywords: Magnesium oxide, nanoparticle, antibacterial, HDPCs.

Reg No: 1011

Name: Dr. SURYA K S

Institution: EDUCARE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES KERALA

Title : SCAFFOLD TO REVIVAL

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Restorative dentistry and endodontics are trending towards a regenerative approach for the pulp-dentin complex. Regenerative endodontic procedures are performed as an attempt to restore the original anatomic structure and physiologic function of the pulp-dentin complex after it has been damaged. Pulp auto transplantation is a dental procedure that involves removing pulp from an unwanted healthy tooth and reinserting it in to the disinfected root canal, which promotes periapical healing and saves tooth vitality. Auto transplantation of deciduous tooth pulp as a biologic scaffold could be a viable approach in the regenerative endodontic treatment of young permanent tooth with immature apex and pulp necrosis. Unlike other regenerative endodontic procedures, there is less chance of transplant rejection, absence of complicated laboratory procedures, more patient- friendly, less expensive and less chance of progressive root canal obliteration. However, a healthy donor tooth is mandatory for the procedure. Further researches and long term follow up is required before routine use.



Reg No: 188

Name: Dr. PRACHI

Institution: SURENDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRIGANGANAGAR

Title : Revolutionizing Dentistry-Role of Digital Imaging in Modern Practice

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Digital dentistry refers to the use of dental technologies or devices that incorporates digital or computer-controlled components to carry out dental procedures rather than using mechanical or electrical tools. The use of digital dentistry can make carrying out dental procedures more efficient than using mechanical tools, both for diagnostic and treatment planning. Some of the technologies used in digital dentistry include digital radiography, digital intraoral scanners, digitizers, digital impressions, 3D printings etc. Various digital radiographic techniques are CBCT, OPG, CT scan, RVG, cephalometric analysis, and intraoral radiographs. Compared to traditional film radiography, it offers fast processing, image clarity and monitoring healing processes. Intraoral digital scanners are becoming integral to the modern orthodontic office, improving both practice efficiency and the patient experience compared to conventional alginate and PVS impressions. Digital Intraoral scanners sensors include 3M Lava COS, S CEREC AC, and CADENT ITRO. When properly executed, the digitalization of the workflow will lead to more efficient, timesaving, and more accurate results. In pediatric dentistry, 3D printing has demonstrated potential for precise diagnosis and treatment planning. It is effective for both surgical and non-surgical procedures, fabrication of space maintainers, prosthetic restorations, fracture treatment etc. Ultimately, the incorporation of 3D printing in dentistry is set to enhance the quality of patient care, improve treatment outcomes, less chair side time and enrich the educational experience for upcoming dental professionals. KEYWORDS: Digital Imaging, Digital Sensors, Digital Impression

Reg No: 1123

Name: Dr. NIDHI KUMARI

Institution: MAHARAJA GANGA SINGH DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH
CENTRE RAJASTHAN

Title : 360° Toothbrush: An Efficient Aid for Mechanical Plaque Control in Patients with Cleft Lip and Palate

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Maintaining Oral Hygiene in patients with cleft lip and palate is essential and equally crucial due to their unique anatomical challenges and increased risk of dental complications, including plaque buildup. This study evaluates the efficacy of a 360° toothbrush as a mechanical aid for plaque control in this patient population. The 360° toothbrush design, featuring bristles that encompass the entire circumference of the brush head, aims to enhance cleaning efficiency and accessibility in hard-to-reach areas. Results indicate significant improvement in plaque removal and user satisfaction compared to conventional toothbrushes, suggesting that the 360° toothbrush is a practical and efficient tool for improving oral hygiene in patients with cleft lip and palate.

Reg No: 1113

Name: Dr. SHAILESH

Institution: MAULANA AZAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NEW DELHI

Title : BrushSmart:Your AI-Powered Dental Companion

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: The advent of smart toothbrush technology represents a significant advancement in oral hygiene, integrating digital innovation with daily dental care routines. Equipped with sensors that track brushing habits, pressure, and coverage, the smart toothbrush connects to a mobile application, providing users with actionable insights to improve their brushing technique. Additionally, the app offers reminders, educational content, and progress tracking, fostering better dental hygiene practices. Preliminary studies indicate that the use of smart toothbrushes correlates with increased engagement in oral care and improved dental outcomes. This technology not only empowers users to take control of their dental health but also holds promise for reducing the prevalence of common dental issues, such as cavities and gum disease, by promoting consistent and effective brushing habits. This paper presents an overview of a smart toothbrush designed to enhance users' oral health through real-time monitoring, personalized feedback, and gamification elements. Future developments may focus on integrating artificial intelligence for predictive analytics and personalized dental recommendations, further revolutionizing oral care.

Reg No: 147

Name: Dr. PARCHURI EMMANUEL

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHUBANESWAR

Title : SOFT INSIDE, STRONG OUTSIDE:THE MAGIC OF ERKOLOC SPLINTS.

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: The Erkoloc occlusal splint is a versatile tool in pediatric dentistry for managing temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disorders, bruxism, and occlusal disharmony. This thermoplastic appliance, fabricated using Erkoloc sheets, combines durability with patient comfort, making it ideal for children and adolescents. Erkoloc splints offer precise customization through vacuum or pressure moulding techniques, ensuring an optimal fit and reducing chairside adjustments. Its biocompatibility and ease of adaptation contribute to improved patient compliance compared to traditional splints. The dual-layer design of Erkoloc sheets, with a soft inner layer and a rigid outer surface, provides both cushioning and stability. Clinical applications include protection of teeth during parafunctional habits, stabilization of occlusion post-trauma, and support in orthodontic or prosthetic treatments. The Erkoloc occlusal splint exemplifies a practical and innovative approach, enabling pediatric dentists to address functional and esthetic challenges with minimal invasiveness. This poster highlights the benefits, fabrication process, and clinical outcomes associated with Erkoloc splints in pediatric dentistry. Keywords: Erkoloc, occlusal splints, biocompatibility, bruxism , dual layered

Reg No: 1093

Name: Dr. BANDI SPANDANA

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL HYDERABAD

Title : Titania nanoparticles in pediatric dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Nanoparticles are substances composed of particles grouped together with dimensions falling within the range of 1-100 nm. Nanoparticles are getting popular in dentistry because of their vast potential in biocompatibility, size, surface area, charge, color stability and thermal conductivity, which can improve the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of numerous oral diseases. Various nanomaterials such as silica, hydroxyapatite, silver, zinc oxide, graphene oxide have been evaluated for their effectiveness towards biocompatibility, physico-chemical properties and antimicrobial activity in pediatric dentistry but were found to have some adverse effects like allergy, toxicity, discoloration and poor esthetics. To overcome their disadvantages, a Titania [TiO₂] nanoparticles are introduced which has multifaced applications in children with oral lesions such as in oral disinfectants and mouthwashes, in restorative materials, in teeth whitening products, in dental implants and prosthesis, in endodontics, in tooth paste formulations, in dental bonding agents. This poster focuses on the uses of Titania nanoparticles in pediatric dentistry.

Reg No: 381

Name: Dr. SURABHI SURESH NIMBALKAR

Institution: YOGITA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : “App-y Smiles: Revolutionizing Pediatric Dentistry One Tap at a Time!”

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Mobile phones are now an integral part of daily life, with users constantly seeking the latest innovations. There has been an incredible rise in the use of apps in recent years, and we often hear the words - “There’s an app for that!”. Mobile apps are rapidly transforming the landscape of pediatric oral care, offering innovative solutions to engage children and improve their oral health habits. These apps blend fun with function - using games, animations, and rewards to motivate children to adopt better oral hygiene practices. Educational tools integrated within these apps teach children about the importance of brushing, flossing and visiting the dentist through interactive stories and bite-sized lessons. These apps provide an excellent illustration of the concept of digital dentistry, offering valuable insights into its potential to transform dental care. Specifically, it highlights the ways in which digital dentistry can enhance dentist-patient interactions, optimize treatment outcomes, and foster positive behavioural changes in both dental professionals and patients.

Reg No: 361

Name: Dr. TANVI MUKUND INGALE

Institution: YOGITA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : SYNERGY FOR SMILES – EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF SYNBIOTICS IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: In the quest for better oral health in children, synbiotics—a powerful blend of probiotics and prebiotics—emerges as a promising ally. By harnessing the synergistic effects of beneficial bacteria and their food sources, synbiotics have the potential to revolutionize

pediatric oral care, offering a natural, preventive solution to common dental problems like cavities, gum disease, and bad breath. Probiotics, the good bacteria, actively work to outcompete harmful microbes like *Streptococcus mutans* and help balance the oral microbiome. They not only inhibit the growth of pathogenic bacteria, but also strengthen the immune mechanism, promoting healthier gums and teeth. Prebiotics, such as Inulin and Fructooligosaccharides (FOS), nourish these beneficial bacteria, ensuring that they thrive and continue to protect the oral ecosystem. For children whose dentition is still developing, synbiotics offer a non-invasive, easy-to-use solution that fits seamlessly into daily routines. Whether in the form of chewable tablets, lozenges, or mouthwashes, synbiotics can actively reduce plaque build-up, prevent the onset of gingivitis, and even improve breath freshness. By integrating synbiotics into early oral hygiene practices, we can set the stage for healthier smiles, reduced dental visits, and a lifetime of optimal oral health for children. The future of pediatric oral care may very well be transformed by this simple boon for the prevention of oral diseases. This poster explains the role of synbiotics in Pediatric Dentistry, highlighting their benefits for oral health and their support of the immune system.

Reg No: 359

Name: Dr. SHRADDHA PRABHU

Institution: YOGITA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : “Fight-O-Dentistry”– Emergence of Phytotherapy in Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: Currently, the use of biocompatible materials has become the touchstone for modern dentistry. Paediatric Dentistry faces many challenges in preventive regimens for children and adolescents, and in this context, phytotherapy offers a host of benefits. Phytotherapy implies the use of plant extracts in the treatment of various diseases or as health promoting agents. An estimated 25% of current medications are derived either directly or indirectly from plants. Primary teeth are the best space maintainers. Therefore, it is important to maintain the primary dentition in the dental arch, provided it can be restored to function and remain disease free. There is a growing worldwide interest in Phytotherapy due to its promising results, safety, economic benefits, and very low incidence of side effects. In dental practice, herbal extracts are proving to be a great alternative to conventional synthetic drugs due to their potential anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antifungal, antibacterial, antiviral, and analgesic properties. A wide range of plants have been used for their remarkable medicinal properties, such as *Allium sativum*, Propolis, Turmeric, *Nigella sativa*, Aloe vera, *Thymus vulgaris*, castor oil, etc. Plant extracts have the potential to act as prophylactic agents in mouthwashes and toothpastes, as therapeutic agents in the treatment/prevention of dental caries and gingival diseases, as root canal irrigants, haemostatic agents, pulp medicaments and in the treatment of chronic oral diseases. Therefore, incorporation of these versatile herbs could pave the way to a more natural “Green Dental Practice”.

Reg No: 691

Name: Dr. SHAGUN RANA

Institution: KING GEORGE'S MEDICAL UNIVERSITY LUCKNOW

Title : Beyond the Chair: Using Virtual Reality to Transform Paediatric Dental Experiences

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: "Beyond the Chair: Using Virtual Reality to Transform Paediatric Dental Experiences" Virtual Reality (VR) has emerged as a transformative technology in paediatric care, particularly in enhancing patient experience during medical procedures. Children often experience heightened anxiety and fear in clinical settings, leading to challenges in managing pain, cooperation, and overall procedure success. VR offers an innovative solution by immersing paediatric patients in a controlled, interactive environment, which diverts their attention away from the procedure and promotes relaxation. This e-poster explores the application of VR in paediatric procedures, focusing on its effectiveness in reducing pain and anxiety, improving patient cooperation, and enhancing overall treatment outcomes. Through a variety of VR simulations, children can be engaged in playful or calming experiences that distract them from the discomfort of medical interventions. Moreover, VR can foster better communication between healthcare providers and young patients, allowing them to feel more in control of their medical experience. Recent studies highlight the positive impact of VR across a range of paediatric settings, including vaccinations, minor surgeries, and dental treatments. It has shown potential not only in pain management but also in reducing the need for sedatives, which decreases the risks associated with medication. The presentation also discusses technological advancements, cost-effectiveness, and the future of VR in paediatric care. This e-poster aims to raise awareness among healthcare professionals about the potential of VR in transforming paediatric healthcare, making procedures less traumatic and more efficient, ultimately contributing to improved clinical outcomes and better overall patient experiences for children.

Reg No: 624

Name: Dr. KOCHUTHRESI C NJAVALLIL

Institution: JSS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title : Reviving Roots: PRF in Regenerative Endodontics – A Case Report

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Introduction Regenerative endodontic therapy (RET) has brought innovative approaches to endodontics, improving healing and treatment outcomes. Platelet-Rich Fibrin (PRF) rich in growth factors, are autologous materials known for promoting tissue repair and bone regeneration. Their application in treating immature permanent teeth with periapical pathology has shown promising results. Clinical Case A 9-year-old patient presented with pain in the lower left back tooth region for a week. Clinical findings revealed deep dentinal caries on tooth 36, and diagnostic evaluation confirmed a chronic periapical abscess. After canal debridement and irrigation, PRF prepared from the patient's blood, was used as an intracanal scaffold. Biodentine was placed, and the tooth was restored with GIC. At six months, clinical and radiographic follow-ups showed complete symptom resolution, functional restoration, and significant periapical healing. Conclusion This case showcased the treatment of young permanent molar, emphasizing PRF's potential to accelerate healing and establish its value as an adjunct in pediatric endodontics.

Reg No: 1050

Name: Dr. KAMIA SINGH

Institution: KALKA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title : BIOACTIVE BIOSILICATE CEMENTS IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY--A REVIEW OF THE LATEST MATERIALS

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Pediatric dentistry plays a crucial role in ensuring the oral health and well-being of children and adolescents. biosilicate materials, composed of amorphous silica, calcium oxide, and phosphorus pentoxide, are safe, biocompatible, and effectively promote natural remineralization. Their bioactive properties allow them to interact with living tissues, enhancing remineralization and encouraging hydroxyapatite formation. Their ability to release essential ions, such as calcium, phosphate, and fluoride, supports natural healing, preserves pulp vitality, and reduces the risk of secondary caries. Biosilicate cements offer significant versatility in pediatric dentistry, particularly in indirect pulp capping and small-sized restorations. Their rapid setting time is advantageous for managing young patients with limited cooperation. Furthermore, the continuous release of fluoride contributes to caries prevention and enhances the long-term oral health of children. However, their handling characteristics differ from traditional materials, necessitating an understanding of their unique properties.

Reg No: 507

Name: Dr. ISHWARYA S

Institution: SRI RAMACHANDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title : EGGS-PERIMENTING FROM KITCHEN TO CLINIC – ROLE OF EGGSHELLS IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Chicken eggshell powder, a naturally abundant material derived from kitchen waste, is a rich source of calcium, phosphate, and other trace elements. Its application in pediatric dentistry has gained attention due to its potential as a biomimetic substance, particularly in enhancing enamel remineralization, especially for white spot lesions. Significance: The use of eggshell-derived nanohydroxyapatite (nHA) as an indirect pulp capping agent has shown promising results in clinical studies, offering a biocompatible and cost-effective alternative. During remineralization, eggshells help to avoid the effects of excessive fluoride intake which can deplete calcium levels, by providing a safe and natural remedy. The material has been recognized for its bone regenerative properties due to its high calcium content and minimal cytotoxicity, making it a viable option in dentistry. Additionally, eggshells can be incorporated in other dental materials, thereby improving its mechanical properties. Conclusion: This review poster aims to highlight the various uses of eggshell and its derivatives in pediatric dentistry, exploring its potential applications, benefits, and recent advancements. It emphasizes the role of eggshells as a sustainable and eco-friendly alternative, offering a unique approach to treating common pediatric dental issues while minimizing the environmental impact.

Reg No: 1017

Name: DR MEGHNA DAS

Institution: KALKA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title : MODERN APPROACHES WITH INNOVATIVE THERAPIES FOR BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT IN PEDIATRIC DENTAL PATIENTS

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: As stated, pediatric dentistry provides primary and comprehensive, preventive and therapeutic oral health for children and infants using a variety of skills, disciplines, procedures and techniques that have been modified and reformed as per the need and uniqueness. The major criteria in management of child in dental office is effective communication combined with good rapport making it easier for them to accept the treatment. To address this, newer and painless methods have emerged to create a more child friendly environment which then reduces the anxiety. These includes various approaches such as behavioral modification, virtual reality-based distraction techniques, positive reinforcement, pain management and motivation. This poster enumerates various recent advances in behavior management techniques for children in pediatric dentistry, to name a few like – Snorezen therapy, bubble breath therapy, aromatherapy, humanoid robotics, audio visual distraction, mobile dental app, video game distraction, animal assisted therapy, virtual reality-based distraction, tell-play-do and tell-play-show.

Reg No: 1028

Name: Dr. PARTH CHAURASIA

Institution: KALKA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title : Revolution in Local Anesthesia Administration in Pediatric Patients – Modern Alternative

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Dental fear may linger on to adolescence if not modified at a younger age. The fear of pain is a primary source of dental anxiety and a major barrier in delivering dental care. Successful treatment of pediatric patients includes identification & prevention of dental fear as it influences the child attitude towards treatment. As local anaesthesia is one of the most sensitive and difficult procedures in pediatric dental treatment, various modifications in delivering Local Anaesthesia has been developed like Cetacine Topical anesthetic liquid, Oraqix Subgingival Anesthetic gel, CCLAD, Vibrotactile devices , LLLT, Cryoanesthesia, Virtual reality Analgesia, EDA, Oraverse. This poster concentrates on the advanced techniques like camouflage syringe, jet injector , Buzzy device, DentiPatch system . which are effective alternative to the use of conventional methods for local anaesthesia. The camouflage syringe which is designed in a way which conceals the needle and acts like a distraction tool. The DentiPatch system is a patch which contains lidocaine that numbs the area without the use of needles. The Buzzy device uses vibrations to distract children and reduces anxiety. The jet injector which delivers anaesthesia quickly at high pressure without the use of needle. The innovative methods show promising results in reducing the overall pain & anxiety thus providing better outcome in pediatric dental patients.

Reg No: 1157

Name: Dr. NANDITA SOLAPURKAR

Institution: MARATHA MANDALS DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
KARNATAKA

Title : Exploring elastodontic appliances as an innovative approach to managing pediatric obstructive sleep apnea

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Exploring elastodontic appliances as an innovative approach to managing pediatric obstructive sleep apnea. Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome involves difficulty breathing during sleep. It is due to adenotonsillar hypertrophy (ATH), which alters the tongue position or airway volume. Other reasons for altered tongue position can be tongue tie (i.e., an abnormally short lingual frenum) or macroglossia. Craniofacial deformities include a constricted maxillary arch with a high or deep palate maxillary hypoplasia, retrognathic mandible, constricted mandible, vertical growth pattern with steep mandibular and occlusal planes, or a low hyoid bone. This impacts the systemic health of a child. Pediatric patients with OSA and concomitant craniofacial deformity can be treated by elastodontic appliances. These appliances work by mandibular advancement shift to a more anterior position of the hyoid bone with consequent forward traction of the tongue. This promotes an increase in pharyngeal space with less resistance to the passage of air. This poster aims to shed light on the effectiveness of these appliances as a new and an improved tool in managing patients with sleep apnea and also malocclusions in children in the early and mixed dentition period.

Reg No: 508

Name: Dr. SHARANYA SAYEE SRINIVASAN

Institution: SRI RAMACHANDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title : Chitosan in Pediatric Dentistry: A Natural Revolution in Oral Health Care

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Introduction: Chitosan, a biopolymer derived from chitin, has garnered significant attention in pediatric dentistry due to its versatile properties, including biocompatibility, antimicrobial activity, and biodegradability. Its potential applications in pediatric dental care are wide-ranging, particularly in the prevention and treatment of oral diseases such as caries, periodontal disease, and mucosal ulcers. This poster reviews the current research on chitosan's role in pediatric dentistry, focusing on its use in dental materials, antimicrobial agents, and wound healing. Discussion: Chitosan's antimicrobial properties, particularly against oral pathogens like *Streptococcus mutans* and *Candida albicans*, make it an attractive option for incorporation into dental sealants, varnishes, and toothpastes. Furthermore, chitosan has demonstrated effectiveness in promoting wound healing in post-operative care following dental procedures such as extractions and pulp treatments. Its bioactive nature aids tissue regeneration, reduces inflammation, and accelerates healing, making it beneficial in pediatric patients, who are more susceptible to infections and delayed healing. The biocompatibility of chitosan ensures its safety in pediatric applications, with minimal adverse reactions reported. Moreover, its biodegradability eliminates concerns of long-term accumulation in tissues. However, further clinical trials are needed to determine optimal concentrations, formulations, and long-term effectiveness in the pediatric population. Conclusion: Chitosan offers promising potential as a multifaceted biomaterial in pediatric dentistry. Ongoing research into its

properties and applications is essential for its full therapeutic potential in improving oral health for children, particularly in preventive and therapeutic areas.

Reg No: 756

Name: Dr. MANISHA

Institution: MAULANA AZAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NEW DELHI

Title : Impact of Soft Drinks on Pediatric Dental Health: Call for Preventive Approach

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Impact of Soft Drinks on Pediatric Dental Health: Call for Preventive Approach
Modernization has provided heaps of option for soft drinks. The growing consumption of soft drinks has raised considerable concerns regarding their impact on dental health. It is a significant etiological factor in the deterioration of dental health, particularly in pediatric populations. Due to their high sugar content and acidic pH, creates an ideal environment for acidogenic microorganisms. Repeated and frequent exposure to soft drinks accelerates the process of enamel wear, increasing the risk of dental caries, hypersensitivity and weakening of tooth matrix. This pathological process also alters the oral microbiome. Over time, the ongoing cycle of demineralization and erosion can result in irreversible damage to both the functional and aesthetic aspects of the dentition. In Pediatric Dentistry, the susceptibility of developing teeth to these deleterious effects is of particular concern. Preventive dentistry emphasizes a proactive approach, incorporating education, awareness, and sustainable lifestyle changes to mitigate the harmful effects of these beverages. This poster elucidates the underlying mechanisms by which cold drinks adversely impact dental health in pediatric patients and explains the preventive measures and alternative strategies aimed at minimizing their harmful effects on dental health. Keywords: Soft drinks, Acid production, Dental Health

Reg No: 992

Name: Dr. ARADHANA BEHERA

Institution: NEW HORIZON DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE CHHATTISGARH

Title : DENTAFUSION 3D-PRINT A SMILE

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: 3D Bioprinting allows precise placement of cells in supportive bioinks to create complex scaffolds for targeted tissue repair. It offers advantages over conventional methods, such as high precision and better production efficiency, leading to greater outcome recently in regenerative medicine .The purpose of this technology is to provide an overview of diverse range of bioinks and their respective applications in context of various dentoalveolar tissues. A 3D Bioprinter utilizes a computer and computer aided design (CAD) to create structures containing cells through various techniques. It prints bioinks which are mixture of cells and biomaterials which is important for tissue regeneration. Hydrogels maintains stability in water and exhibit viscoelastic properties ,enabling the incorporation of mesenchymal cells to generate dental tissues.The innovative strategy has shown its success , particularly in developing a bilayer scaffold that encourages the creation of a structural matrix to that of dental tissues. The clinical data suggest that the fusion of detailed inductive matrices, specially designed material properties and 3D technology lays the foundation for a promising future in tissue generation. This poster includes designing of scaffolds, ensuring materials are safe and biocompatible that

promotes cell growth and tissue regeneration which enhances the effectiveness of the treatment ,ultimately leading to improved oral health and function.

Reg No: 224

Name: Dr. SUFAIN SUBAIR M

Institution: DR. ZIAUDDIN AHMAD DENTAL COLLEGE AMU ALIGARH

Title : Sound Sleep in Sleep Apnea, A dream come true!!!

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: Sleep is crucial for children's development, as they spend nearly half of their lives asleep. Sleep-disordered breathing (SDB), particularly obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), disrupts sleep and can lead to health and behavioural issues. OSA, the most prevalent form of SDB, causes airway blockages, poor sleep quality, and reduced oxygen levels, impacting growth, cognition, and cardiovascular health. The prevalence of OSA is approximately 1-4% in children and young adults, with higher rates of 24% in men and 9% in women. SDB is notably common in children aged 4–8. Early diagnosis and treatment of OSA can enhance neurocognitive function and behaviour. Diagnosis primarily involves assessing symptoms, with additional methods including polysomnography, drug-induced sleep endoscopy (DISE), cine MRI, sleep nasoendoscopy, and awake fiberoptic nasopharyngeal endoscopy. Non-surgical treatments for OSA include Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP), lifestyle modifications, and various mandibular advancement devices, both prefabricated (e.g., BluePro (France), Myobracers (Australia), Bite device (Sleep Pro Easifit) and customized (e.g., Karwetzky activator, DIA Apnia (Spain), Narval CC (France), NOA (Spain)). Surgical options exist for correcting anatomical abnormalities associated with OSA, such as uvulopalatopharyngoplasty, lingualplasty and maxillomandibular osteotomy with advancement. However, the American Academy of Sleep Medicine does not recommend upper airway surgery as a first-line treatment for severe OSA. This poster highlights the significance of OSA, its health impacts, and the treatment modalities available. Poster Presented By: Dr. Sufain Subair M. Dr.Ziauddin Ahmed Dental College and Hospital Aligarh Muslim University

Reg No: 234

Name: Dr. SUFAIN SUBAIR M

Institution: DR. ZIAUDDIN AHMAD DENTAL COLLEGE AMU ALIGARH

Title : Sound Sleep in Sleep Apnea, A dream come true!!!

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Others

Abstract: Sleep is crucial for children's development, as they spend nearly half of their lives asleep. Sleep-disordered breathing (SDB), particularly obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), disrupts sleep and can lead to health and behavioural issues. OSA, the most prevalent form of SDB, causes airway blockages, poor sleep quality, and reduced oxygen levels, impacting growth, cognition, and cardiovascular health. The prevalence of OSA is approximately 1-4% in children and young adults, with higher rates of 24% in men and 9% in women. SDB is notably common in children aged 4–8. Early diagnosis and treatment of OSA can enhance neurocognitive function and behaviour. Diagnosis primarily involves assessing symptoms, with additional methods including polysomnography, drug-induced sleep endoscopy (DISE), cine MRI, sleep nasoendoscopy, and awake fiberoptic nasopharyngeal endoscopy. Non-

surgical treatments for OSA include Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP), lifestyle modifications, and various mandibular advancement devices, both prefabricated (e.g., BluePro (France), Myobracers (Australia), Bite device (Sleep Pro Easifit) and customized (e.g., Karwetzky activator, DIA Apnia (Spain), Narval CC (France), NOA (Spain)). Surgical options exist for correcting anatomical abnormalities associated with OSA, such as uvulopalatopharyngoplasty, lingualplasty and maxillomandibular osteotomy with advancement. However, the American Academy of Sleep Medicine does not recommend upper airway surgery as a first-line treatment for severe OSA. This poster highlights the significance of OSA, its health impacts, and the treatment modalities available. Poster Presented By: Dr. Sufain Subair M. Dr.Ziauddin Ahmed Dental College and Hospital Aligarh Muslim University

Reg No: 1183

Name: Dr. REACHAL

Institution: BABA JASWANT SINGH DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE PUNJAB

Title : Guardians of the Space: Digitainers

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: GUARDIANS OF THE SPACE: DIGITAINERS Premature loss of primary teeth can disrupt permanent dentition alignment, causing malocclusions and orthodontic complications. Space maintainers (SMs) preserve the space needed for proper eruption of permanent teeth. However, traditional SMs often exhibit limitations, including high failure rates, gingival irritation, plaque retention, and discomfort. Advances in 3D printing and digital workflows have revolutionized SM fabrication, enabling the development of 3D-printed SMs. The advent of digital technology, including CAD/CAM and 3D printing, has revolutionized SM fabrication. Digital SMs, termed “Digitainers,” employ biocompatible materials such as polyetheretherketone (PEEK), BruxZir, and Trilor. These materials are lightweight, metal-free, and durable, addressing limitations of traditional methods. Digital workflows involve scanning, designing, and milling SMs with enhanced accuracy and minimal manual intervention, providing customized, esthetically superior, and functionally efficient appliances. The study underscores the transformative potential of digital technologies in pediatric dentistry, emphasizing the need for further longitudinal studies to explore cost-effectiveness and long-term efficacy. These findings support the integration of 3D-printed SMs into routine clinical practice, advancing patient care standards.

Reg No: 1180

Name: Dr. THOTAKURA PRANEETHA

Institution: ST. JOSEPH DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI

Title : “Dry Shield in Action: Zero Aspiration, Pure Precision”

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Dentistry is a multispecialty field with procedures ranging from simple to sophisticated, requiring a dry and clean operative field for effective treatment. Paediatric dentistry in particular, addresses the unique needs of primary dentition from infancy through childhood. Traditional isolation methods like rubber dams, cotton rolls, and high evacuation systems, along with modifications like Optra Dam, Endo Vac provide a clean working

environment but have limitations such as highly technique sensitive, increased chairside time, reduced clinical efficiency, and issues for patients with latex allergies or gag reflexes. To overcome these limitations and enhance clinical efficiency, parental satisfaction, and patient comfort, the Dry Shield dental isolation system offers a tailored solution for paediatric patients. Dry Shield isolation, an alternative to rubber dam system consists of a bite block, cheek, and tongue retractor connected to high-volume suction. It provides dual functions of retraction and suction. The bite block aids in mouth opening and stabilization during treatment. Its main advantage is the ability to retract and isolate one side of the oral cavity, providing good access to both upper and lower quadrants and preventing aspiration of small instruments during dental procedures. Securing the tongue, airway, addressing latex allergies, and avoidance of unnecessary aspiration of files, broken instruments, burs, and remnants of restorative materials in the operatory arena. It produces excessive noise, which may cause discomfort for children during their first dental visit. However, Dry shield isolation is a great alternative to rubber dam isolation among the paediatric patients.

Reg No: 530

Name: Dr. KALLURI SARAYU

Institution: SRI RAMACHANDRA MEDICAL COLLEGE RESEARCH INSTITUTE
CHENNAI

Title : Flora to Floss – Silencing caries with Probiotics

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: “Flora to Floss – Silencing caries with Probiotics.” ABSTRACT Introduction: Dental caries, a widespread dental health problem worldwide, can be caused by a number of factors, such as insufficient fluoride, sugary diets, biofilm formation, microbial load, reduced saliva, and poor oral hygiene. Probiotics and other antimicrobial and preventive measures are becoming more and more common in dentistry, which was dominated by surgery for 150 years. Elie Metchnikoff invented probiotics, which use non-pathogenic bacteria to combat harmful microorganisms. Their benefits extend beyond the stomach, as studies have demonstrated their usefulness in maintaining tooth health by combining specific bacterial strains. Installation, mechanism and delivery of probiotics: Through pathogen inhibition, immune modulation, and adhesion competition, probiotics are live bacteria that improve dental health. Dairy products, juices, gums, and capsules many of which are enhanced with probiotics are common delivery vehicles. Since probiotic colonization in the mouth usually lasts for a short time, consistent consumption is necessary for long-term benefits. They improve oral health indicators like gingivitis and caries risk by lowering harmful bacteria like *Streptococcus mutans* and *Candida*. Probiotics work mechanistically by immune regulation, antibacterial substance synthesis, and competitive exclusion. Permanent colonization is challenging, particularly in adults, despite encouraging outcomes. This emphasizes the necessity of ongoing intake and additional research to determine the best strains to use and how to deliver them. Conclusion: Probiotics offer non-surgical, long-term treatments for dental and general health difficulties. These also prevent cavities, restore bacterial balance, enhance oral health, and aid in infection management.

Reg No: 888

Name: Dr. SHIVANI SHANTARAM PANGAVHANE

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI VIDYA MANDIRS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : INSPIRING ASSURANCE:MANAGING THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Registration no:0888 INSPIRING ASSURANCE: MANAGING THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED Visually impaired children encounter numerous challenges in their daily life which makes it difficult to pay special attention to their oral health needs. Managing such children in the dental office is While matter of concern and requires modification of normally used behaviour management techniques, with a few additions to same. This poster incorporates the process of managing the visually impaired children. Management starts with interaction with parents and gaining insights into child's preferences, accustoming the child with the dental clinic, introduction to people present during the procedure. Use of audiocassette tapes and Braille dental pamphlets explaining specific dental procedures to supplement information, Tadoma method, tell feel do approach are a few methods which can be used according to the child's preference. The management of visually impaired children is critical, so implementation of appropriate behaviour management techniques becomes a help. This poster is an attempt to highlight a few methods that aid the same in order to give the child a decent experience in the dental clinic since he/she deserves it just as a child with normal visual abilities. This poster also does not claim of representing the only process of management and thus process is bound to situational variation.

Reg No: 566

Name: Dr. ABHIRAMI K

Institution: RAJARAJESWARI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title : AUGMENTED REALITY TOOTHBRUSH

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Brushing is a fundamental part of maintaining good oral hygiene and overall health. Brushing plays a major role in mechanical plaque control, which is essential for maintaining good oral health and prevent the buildup of harmful biofilm. Young children often find brushing difficulty since they are still learning the appropriate technique. Many children struggle with the technique and may not understand the importance of cleaning every tooth thoroughly. They often dislike the taste or texture of toothpaste, which can make the experience unpleasant for them. For some, the activity feels tedious, leading to resistance or incomplete brushing. The AR-assisted toothbrush aids the child's physical movements and cognition toward toothbrushing through visual and audible means. The child is reinforced every time they perform the instructed movement correctly through the format of a reward system in the video game. Conversely, the toothbrush also detects errors in movement and hence can deduct scored points for incorrectly executed movements. The AR-assisted toothbrush is designed to provide real-time feedback on brushing techniques and motivate children to brush. Augmented reality technology presents an innovative solution to improve oral hygiene, particularly among children. By integrating visual and auditory guidance, AR-assisted toothbrushes enhance brushing techniques, correct errors, and motivate users through a gamified reward system. This interactive approach aids children in developing fine motor skills but also establishes effective oral hygiene routines.

Reg No: 1083

Name: Dr. LANKA SPANDANA

Institution: PANINEEYA MAHAVIDYALAYA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE HYDERABAD

Title : BEYOND DISTRACTION Achieving laughter and Comfort through furry faces and funny friends

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: BEYOND DISTRACTION : Achieving laughter and Comfort through furry faces and funny friends In paediatric dentistry, managing children's fear and anxiety is crucial for creating a positive and welcoming environment. Dental anxiety often stems from a fear of the unknown, which can heighten a child's stress during dental procedures. One effective strategy for reducing anxiety is distraction, as it diverts attention away from potentially distressing stimuli, thereby lowering the perception of pain. A variety of distraction techniques can be employed, including the Tell-Show-Do method, non-verbal communication, positive reinforcement, desensitization, parental involvement, distraction toys, guided imagery, breathing exercises, music, audiovisual distractions, and behavioral modelling. Recent therapeutic approaches such as pet therapy and clown therapy have been shown to effectively reduce fear and anxiety and enhance the overall dental experience. Pet therapy, which typically involves trained dogs, birds, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, miniature horses, has demonstrated significant benefits in reducing anxiety and providing comfort. Clown therapy, utilizing professional clowns or medical clowns, engages children through humour, playful interaction, and imaginative storytelling, helping them become more comfortable with dental treatments. Together, these therapies help improve emotional well-being, foster trust, and enhance cooperation during procedures. Research shows that these non-invasive therapies not only ease children's fear and anxiety but also contribute to better clinical outcomes by decreasing the need for sedation. This abstract highlights the integration of pet therapy and clown therapy in Paediatric dentistry, emphasizing their potential to transform the patient experience and improve treatment success.

Reg No: 1185

Name: Dr. KOLIPARA SAHITHI

Institution: C.K.S. TEJA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH TIRUPATI

Title : NANO SILVER FLUORIDE- A NOVEL ANTI-CARIES AGENT

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Innovations

Abstract: NANO SILVER FLUORIDE- A NOVEL ANTI-CARIES AGENT Nanotechnology is quickly expanding as it has numerous potential uses in dentistry. Among which a novel formulation such as Nano silver fluoride with a particle size of 3-5 nm and it has both caries prevention and antimicrobial properties. It has an aesthetic focus with an establishment of healthy balance between pathogenic and protective aspects. It is less toxic, effective against principal microorganisms which are responsible for onset and progression of dental caries. As it is non-invasive, it follows non caries removal principle which makes the child to have better



compliance. It is topically applied and superiorly effective in arresting dental caries without staining the carious lesions.

Reg No: 1002

Name: Dr. SHIVANI RAVINDRA TADWALKAR

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI VIDYA MANDIRS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : MINIMALLY INVASIVE TREATMENT APPROACH FOR MOLAR INCISOR HYPOMINERALIZATION

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Minimally invasive treatment approach for molar incisor hypomineralization Molar incisor hypomineralization is a qualitative defect in the enamel of both primary and permanent teeth. MIH is a defect due to inadequate mineralization. Teeth affected with MIH can suffer from enamel breakdown, dental caries ,hypersensitivity and eventually tooth loss. Preventive measures for the treatment of MIH involves sealants, fluoride use. The severity of these defects varies from mild to severe and the clinical appearance varies from creamy or white through yellow to brown color MIH defects can cause post-eruptive enamel breakdown and possible tooth hypersensitivity. Hypersensitivity impairs tooth brushing and thus increases the risk of caries for MIH teeth (mainly molars). Pediatric dentists should familiarize themselves with the diagnosis as well as preventive and restorative options available for children and adults who are suffering from MIH in order to improve their oral health. There is great need for evaluating new materials and non-invasive or minimally invasive techniques for the treatment of teeth affected with MIH especially when aesthetics and oral health related quality of life.

Reg No: 1131

Name: Dr. MUPPURI YASASWINI

Institution: C.K.S. TEJA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH TIRUPATI

Title : FIGARO CROWNS-AN EQUITABLE BRIGHT SMILE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract:FIGARO CROWNS – AN EQUITABLE BRIGHT SMILE Full coverage restorations are indicated in primary teeth and permanent teeth following pulp therapy, trauma or esthetic reasons which reproduces the morphology and contour of damaged coronal portion of the tooth while maintaining its function. There are various types of restorations i.e, polycarbonate crowns, strip crowns, stainless steel and veneered stainless-steel crowns to name a few. Of late prefabricated Figaro crowns have been introduced which are made up of fiber glass and resin. These are time saving, metal free, BPA free with good biocompatibility, beneficial in uncooperative patients and can be placed with minimal tooth reduction and proven to be advantageous over conventional ones.

Reg No:

Name: Dr. HIMANKSHI PANCHAL

Institution: MARATHA MANDALS DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
KARNATAKA

Title : "Smart Algorithms in Pediatric Dentistry: From Treatment Planning to Post-Care Monitoring"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: The influence of behavioral science on various organizations has been experiencing remarkable growth worldwide. With the integration of recent technological advancements, the term “artificial intelligence” (AI) has become increasingly prevalent Artificial Intelligence (AI) pertains to the theory and to developing computer systems performing tasks that typically require human intelligence Integrating artificial intelligence (AI) in pediatric dentistry has emerged as a promising avenue to enhance patient care, improve diagnostic accuracy, streamline treatment planning, and augment patient engagement. AI-driven tools such as image analysis, natural language processing, and machine learning algorithms assist in early caries detection, orthodontic treatment planning, behavior management, and personalized oral hygiene education for pediatric patients. In diagnosis, AI algorithms analyze dental images with remarkable precision, enabling early detection of dental conditions and enhancing treatment planning. AI-powered technologies like virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) alleviate fear and anxiety in pediatric patients, creating engaging experiences during dental procedures. When it comes to behavior management in children, AI can be utilized in various ways, including: Personalized Learning , Virtual Tutors and Assistants, Emotional Support, Monitoring and Feedback However, there are challenges associated with AI, especially in behavior management: Lack of Personalized Interaction, Unpredictable Reactions to AI Tools, Complexity of Procedures, Impact on Parent-Child Relationship. This poster provides an overview of the various applications of AI in pediatric dentistry, particularly in behavior management, and highlights its potential to transform traditional pediatric dental practices.

Reg No: 937

Name: Dr. MANASI MHATRE

Institution: MARATHA MANDALS DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE
KARNATAKA

Title : Beyond the Eyes: Dental Care for the Visually Impaired

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: This poster outlines key considerations for dental management of visually impaired children, ensuring a specialized approach that caters to their unique needs eventually leading to an extraordinary experience. A patient that relies predominantly on hearing and touch, must have a dental care experience that incorporate sensory inclusive strategies to facilitate communication, comfort and an effective treatment. Effective communication begins with orienting the child to the dental environment through clear verbal descriptions and clear unobstructed views to ensure accessibility. It is necessary to allow the child to touch and explore dental tools to familiarize them with their appearance and function. Verbal explanations paired with tactile demonstrations help the child understand procedures and reduce anxiety. Techniques such as the "tell-show-do" approach are adapted to verbal and tactile methods to enhance cooperation during treatment. A key focus is the use of Audio-Tactile Perception (ATP) techniques and the inclusion of Braille, which serve as critical tools for communication and instruction. These techniques allow children to interact with their

environment and understand dental procedures through touch and sound, compensating for their lack of vision. Involving caregivers is key to reinforcing proper oral hygiene techniques at home, ensuring consistency in the child's dental care routine. By implementing these strategies—effective communication, behavioural management, environmental adjustments, and caregiver involvement—dental professionals can provide inclusive care that fulfils the specific needs of visually impaired children, empowering them to take an active role in their dental care.

Reg No: 60

Name: Dr. SALONI SANDEEP JOSHI, Dr. SIDDHI KISHOR CHAVAN

Institution: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : Evaluation of Microleakage and Penetration Depth of Three Pit and Fissure sealants: An In Vitro Pilot study

Category: Evaluation of Microleakage and Penetration Depth of Three Pit and Fissure sealants: An In Vitro Pilot study

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: ABSTRACT: Background: Clinical preventive procedures should be performed following a risk assessment, with occlusal morphology of the posterior teeth being one of the key risk factors. Fissure sealants play a crucial role in the preclusion of initiation of caries process. To prevent caries, fissures that are free of decay must be sealed. This in vitro experiment assessed the microleakage and penetration depth of three different pit and fissure sealants. Aim: To evaluate and compare the micro leakage and penetration depth of three types of Pit and Fissure sealants - Conseal F, Waldent GlassSeal, Ultraseal XT Hydro Pit and Sealant. Materials and Methodology: A total of 15 teeth were etched with 37% phosphoric acid to identify the most effective material for fissure sealing. Three Pit and Fissure sealants were used - Conseal F, Waldent Glassseal, Ultraseal XT Hydro Pit and Sealant, to seal the fissures. Post treating with 5% methylene blue dye for 24 hours and 500 cycles of thermocycling between 5°C and 55°C, the teeth are sectioned buccolingually and they were analyzed under Stereomicroscope. The penetration depth was graded based on 4-point scoring system by two trained observers using Ovrebo and Raadal (1990) criteria for evaluating dye penetration. Results and Conclusion: Results will be drawn after the completion of the study.

Reg No: 61

Name: Dr. SIDDHI KISHOR CHAVAN

Institution: TERNA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title : Evaluation of Microleakage and Penetration Depth of Three Pit and Fissure sealants: An In Vitro Pilot study

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: ABSTRACT: Background: Clinical preventive procedures should be performed following a risk assessment, with occlusal morphology of the posterior teeth being one of the key risk factors. Fissure sealants play a crucial role in the preclusion of initiation of caries process. To prevent caries, fissures that are free of decay must be sealed. This in vitro experiment assessed the microleakage and penetration depth of three different pit and fissure sealants. Aim: To evaluate and compare the micro leakage and penetration depth of three types

of Pit and Fissure sealants - Conseal F, Waldent GlassSeal, Ultraseal XT Hydro Pit and Sealant. Materials and Methodology: A total of 15 teeth were etched with 37% phosphoric acid to identify the most effective material for fissure sealing. Three Pit and Fissure sealants were used - Conseal F, Waldent Glassseal, Ultraseal XT Hydro Pit and Sealant, to seal the fissures. Post treating with 5% methylene blue dye for 24 hours and 500 cycles of thermocycling between 5°C and 55°C, the teeth are sectioned buccolingually and they were analyzed under Stereomicroscope. The penetration depth was graded based on 4-point scoring system by two trained observers using Ovrebo and Raadal (1990) criteria for evaluating dye penetration. Results and Conclusion: Results will be drawn after the completion of the study.

Reg No: 831

Name: Dr. SUVEDHA R

Institution: SRI VENKATESWARAA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL RESEARCH CENTRE PONDICHERRY

Title : BIOFLX CROWNS - CROWNED TO SHINE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract:Bioflx Crowns: CROWNED TO SHINE BACKGROUND Bioflx crowns represent a significant advancement in pediatric dentistry, providing a durable, aesthetic, and efficient solution for restoring primary teeth affected by decay or trauma. This article consolidates the findings from recent research, clinical trials, and case studies to highlight the clinical success, indications, and advantages of Bioflx crowns in managing pediatric dental issues AIM The restoration of primary teeth requires materials and techniques that balance functionality, aesthetics, and biocompatibility. Traditionally, stainless steel crowns (SSCs) have been the gold standard for restoring multisurface carious lesions. However, the emergence of Bioflx crowns addresses many shortcomings of SSCs, such as their metallic appearance and lack of esthetics, while maintaining comparable durability. Material Composition and Properties Bioflx crowns are composed of a biocompatible, resin-based material that combines esthetics with high tensile strength. These crowns are pre-formed and mimic the natural appearance of teeth, making them an excellent option for children who require both functional and aesthetic solutions. Conclusion Bioflx crowns represent a paradigm shift in pediatric restorative dentistry, offering a perfect blend of durability, functionality, and aesthetics. As research and clinical data continue to grow, these crowns are poised to become a preferred choice for restoring primary teeth, addressing both functional and psychological needs of young patients and their families. REFERENCE ahate I, Fulzele P, Thosar N. Comparative evaluation of clinical performance, child and parental satisfaction of Bioflx, zirconia and stainless steel crowns in pediatric patients.

Reg No: 808

Name: Dr. RUBINI.M

Institution: SRI VENKATESWARAA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL RESEARCH CENTRE PONDICHERRY

Title : Swishing to a Healthy Smile: Unlocking the Benefits of Oil Pulling in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Aim To assess the effectiveness of oil pulling in pediatric dentistry and to provide an overview of its application, benefits, and limitations. **Materials and Methods** A systematic search was performed on PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar, with the most recent update in 2024, focused on studies examining the impact of oil pulling on oral health. **Results** Oil pulling therapy has demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall oral health and effectively clears plaque-forming bacteria responsible for tooth cavities, gingivitis, periodontitis, and foul breath. There was also notable reduction in plaque index, *Streptococcus mutans* colony counts, and *Candida albicans* colony counts. It also alleviates symptoms of mouth/throat irritation and chapped lips. The muscles in the oral cavity and jaws strengthen. Within two weeks of practicing the correct oil pulling technique, oral hygiene shows significant improvement. **Conclusion** Oil pulling has been shown to be effective in improving oral health and can be used in conjunction with other oral hygiene practices to enhance oral care in children. Incorporating oil pulling into a child's daily oral care routine can offer additional benefits for maintaining healthy teeth and gums, making it a valuable supplement to conventional dental practices. However, it should not replace regular brushing, flossing, or professional dental check-ups. **Reference** Gosavi HS, Tandon S et al. To Evaluate the Efficacy of Oil Pulling on Caries Activity of *Streptococcus mutans*: An In Vivo Study. *Int J Clin Pediatr Dent* 2024;17(5):580–584.

Reg No: 368

Name: Dr. KAJAL TAYAL

Institution: SURENDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
RAJASTHAN

Title : Bio – Sensors : The New Wave In Pedodontics

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background: Biosensors are small, integrated, self-contained and self-analyzing scientific devices that identify and measures topics of interest. There are two types of biosensors in use nowadays: Electrochemical biosensors and Oral Fluid based biosensors. Biosensors have many uses in dentistry. They help to facilitate the early identification and monitoring of dental diseases by providing quantitative data on biomarkers related to oral health in real time. Biosensors in pediatric dentistry helps in early detection of pathologies; detection of dental caries, dental fluorosis, periodontitis and treatment planning. They are non-invasive, highly sensitive and have fast response along with cost effectiveness. Biosensors would also see more advances in future like inclusion of biochips and nanotechnology to provide high precision and shorten analyzing time. **KEYWORDS:** Biosensors, pediatric dentistry, applications, advancements

Reg No: 807

Name: Dr. ADITYANARAYANAN S

Institution: SRI VENKATESWARAA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL RESEARCH
CENTRE PONDICHERRY

Title : INTERNET GAMING DISORDER

Category: For Original Research

Sub- Category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management



Abstract: Background: The escalating concern over smart phone addiction and Internet gaming disorder (IGD) among children underscores the urgency of comprehending its determinants and links to anxiety and behaviour, particularly for interventions targeting school-aged children. Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the prevalence and determinants of Smart phone usage and Internet gaming disorder(IGD) and including anxiety and behaviour among 6-13-year-old children. Settings and Design: A pilot study involving 25 children aged 6-13 years from OPD, Sri Venkateshwaraa Dental college was conducted. Patients were randomly sampled, and data were collected through a self-administered questionnaire. Materials and Methods: A self-administered questionnaire survey was conducted to evaluate the prevalence and determinants of smart phone usage and Internet gaming disorder (IGD) in children aged 6-13 years. The questionnaire comprised of 2 parts, Part A comprised Sociodemographic characteristics (6 questionnaires) Part B comprised Game-related behaviour (5 questionnaires) and Part C comprised of anxiety measurement scale and is measured using Generalized anxiety disorder-7 (GAD-7) scale. Statistical Analysis Used: Data analysis utilized SPSS v23.0, including descriptive statistics, ANOVA, Chi-square tests for intergroup comparisons, and Pearson's correlation coefficient to determine associations.

Reg No: 854

Name: Dr. KUMARI NANDANI

Institution: SURENDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRIGANGANAGAR

Title : Acupressure - Tapping For Anxiety

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract:Acupressure is a pressure point, hand mediated energy healing technique which is considered as a useful strategy for the management of multiple symptoms. It is an economical and safe intervention method that requires no sophisticated equipment and provides physical comfort and satisfaction to the patient. Various methods, both pharmacological and non-pharmacological ones are available for anxiety relief in pediatric patients. Acupressure can be viable alternative to reduce dental anxiety in children. Besides anxiety, it is also useful for pain, stress, temporomandibular joint disorders and in controlling gag reflex during dental procedures in pediatric patients. It has three acupoints which is used to decrease dental anxiety in children. Acupressure is a noninvasive stimulation technique applied that can be easily administered by trained pediatric dentist and has anxiolysis effects that can relieve stress in children in the preoperative period. Acupressure significantly reduces the pain perception and plays a promising role in adjunct with conventional treatment modalities. Throughout this poster, I would like to highlight the beneficial impact of acupressure for anxiety relief as applied to pediatric dentistry. Keyword- Acupressure, Anxiety, Acupoints, Pediatric Dentist.

Reg No: 448

Name: Dr. DEEPSHIKHA BEHERA

Institution: SURENDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
SRIGANGANAGAR RAJASTHAN

Title : Artificial Intelligence - Game Changer In Pedodontics

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) can revolutionize pediatric dentistry with its potential to enhance accuracy, improve efficiency, and personalize care. AI has several subsets, namely machine learning and linked ranges like deep learning, expert system, robotics and natural language processing. AI and Neural Networks (NNs) are mostly used to facilitate dental caries diagnosis, treatment planning, and treatment results, and make the examination faster and more precise. Deep learning (DL) algorithm can be applied to areas such as periodontal disease, oral lesions, age determination and also shows the success rate of treatment procedures. Machine learning assessment of growth and development, can evaluate treatment outcomes. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) progressively refine results from data, and well-suited for image recognition and detection. The power of AI can improve oral health and reshape the future of dental care in children. **KEY WORDS:** Artificial Intelligence, Pediatric Dentistry, Neural Networks.

Reg No: 1155

Name: Dr. PAYAL SHARMA

Institution: DAV DENTAL COLLEGE YAMUNANAGAR

Title : AI -The Digital Doctor In Dental Trauma

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Dental trauma is a common occurrence resulting in significant pain, functional impairment and long- term aesthetic consequences. The effective diagnosis and management of dental injuries require timely and accurate assessment which can be challenging in emergency settings. AI application in dental trauma is emerging as a promising tool to enhance clinical decision making and improve patient outcomes. This poster summarizes the current role of AI in the management of dental trauma focusing on image analysis of traumatized teeth and related radiograph leading to decision support system and predictive model. The system not only assists in diagnosing trauma but also guides prognostication, treatment planning by predicting the best intervention based on type of injury and severity. AI algorithms especially deep learning can be used to automatically detect dental fractures and other injuries from radiograph and 3D imaging aiding in faster and more accurate diagnosis. It also highlights the future direction about role of AI in dental trauma including potential improvement in accurate diagnosis real time, decision making and personalized patient care this emphasize the need for future research about application of AI based models in dental trauma.

Reg No: 1172

Name: Dr. RAVNEET KAUR

Institution: BABA JASWANT SINGH DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE PUNJAB

Title : CARING WITH CODE- AI IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: CARING WITH CODE - AI IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force in healthcare, offering innovative solutions across various medical fields, including paediatric dentistry. AI's ability to customize therapy, reduce anxiety and fear, and enhance patient outcomes is especially advantageous for paediatric dentistry, a specialty that requires both technical know-how and compassionate behaviour

management. AI-driven technologies enable early detection of dental anomalies such as caries, malocclusions, and enamel defects through advanced imaging analysis, e.g., intra-oral scanners, etc. AI-powered tools also enhance behavioural management by adapting care to children's needs, reducing anxiety during dental visits. Innovations such as gamified applications, augmented reality (AR), and virtual assistants empower young patients, making oral care education engaging and effective. These techniques are especially useful for establishing distraction-based and immersive environments, assisting kids in overcoming their fear, and encouraging collaboration throughout operations. AI helps orthodontics by precisely designing treatments and tracking tooth movement, and tele-dentistry tools enable follow-ups and consultations from a distance. Parents and kids are encouraged to maintain good oral hygiene habits by virtual assistants and instructional AI platforms. AI-integrated robotics also facilitates repetitive tasks, guaranteeing comfort and efficiency. While AI has the potential to advance dental care for kids, there are nevertheless limitations that must be resolved. Effective integration requires a balanced approach, combining AI's capabilities with human expertise to maintain the essential emotional connection between dentists and young patients.

Reg No: 1170

Name: Dr. SHALU PATHAK

Institution: K.D. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MATHURA

Title : COLD ATMOSPHERIC PLASMA IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY: A NOVEL APPROACH FOR ORAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: ABSTRACT BY- DR. SHALU PATHAK KANTI DEVI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL COLD ATMOSPHERIC PLASMA IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY: A NOVEL APPROACH FOR ORAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT Cold Atmospheric Plasma (CAP) represents a novel therapeutic approach in pediatric dentistry, harnessing non-thermal plasma technology to enhance oral health outcomes in children. This poster explores the multifaceted applications of CAP, highlighting its antimicrobial properties, tissue healing capabilities, and potential for pain reduction during dental procedures. Recent studies demonstrate that CAP effectively targets oral pathogens, potentially reducing the incidence of caries and improving overall oral hygiene, particularly in pediatric populations prone to dental anxiety. Additionally, we examine the biocompatibility of CAP with dental materials, ensuring safe application in a pediatric setting. By integrating CAP into routine dental care, we aim to address common challenges in pediatric dentistry such as fear of treatment, minimizing invasive procedures, and managing infection. This poster will present current research findings and future directions for clinical applications of CAP in pediatric dentistry, emphasizing its role in enhancing patient comfort and treatment efficacy. Ultimately, our goal is to foster awareness and encourage the adoption of innovative plasma technologies to improve dental care for children, paving the way for a future where dental visits are less traumatic and more effective.

Reg No: 827

Name: Dr. AMBALAKARRA DIVYA, Dr. TIRUGABATHINA SOWMYA

Institution: SIBAR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES GUNTUR

Title : EVOLUTION OF SMART MATERIALS

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Evolution of smart materials ABSTRACT: Smart materials are the advanced materials that can sense and respond to their environment such as stress, temperature, moisture, PH and pressure in a predictable and controlled manner. Smart materials are transforming the field of dentistry, offering innovative solutions for improved oral healthcare. This poster presents an overview of the evolution of smart materials for dental applications and highlights their potential in various dental treatments such as restorative dentistry and tissue regeneration. The development of smart materials has shown progress in dental therapies especially in fields like tissue regeneration, caries prevention and minimally invasive dentistry leading to increased longevity, functionality, and patient care. These innovative materials are made to respond to stimuli like bacterial activity, oxidative stress and pH variations by interacting dynamically with the oral environment. Smart materials have greatly expanded the range of dental care starting with their early uses in restorative dentistry and continuing with their current roles in preventative, regenerative, and orthodontic therapies. Hence the benefits of smart materials in dentistry include improved treatment outcomes, increased patient comfort, and reduced chair time. Thus this poster presents an overview of latest advancements in smart materials for dental applications.

Reg No: 90

Name: Dr. VIDHI GOPALANI

Institution: HITKARINI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL JABALPUR

Title : PAVING THE PATH FOR A SEAMLESS SMILE: NAM

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Background and Introduction- Cleft lip and palate are common congenital anomalies that require a multidisciplinary approach for management. Alveolar bone defects are a common feature of cleft lip and palate, and can lead to difficulties with tooth eruption, speech, and facial aesthetics. Aim: This poster depicts Nasoalveolar Molding as a method in improving the shape and alignment of the alveolar bone in infants with cleft lip and palate. Method: Nasoalveolar molding involves the use of a custom-made appliance that is designed to mold the alveolar bone into a more normal shape. The appliance is typically worn by the infant for several months before surgical repair. Conclusion- There are significant improvements in the shape and alignment of the alveolar bone in infants with cleft lip and palate following alveolar molding. The technique was also found to reduce the need for secondary surgical procedures and enhance the overall aesthetic outcome. Keywords- Alveolar molding, Cleft lip and Palate, Alveolar bone, Orthodontics, Pediatric dentistry.

Reg No: 358

Name: Dr. MADHUMITHA.M

Institution: CHETTINAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE TAMIL NADU

Title : BOT FOR A BUDDING SMILE-Embracing robotics and artificial intelligence in pediatric dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry



Abstract: The aim of this poster is to assess how pediatric dentistry can be transformed by incorporating artificial intelligence and robotics, allowing pediatric dentists to deliver superior care with greater efficiency and accuracy, thereby improving the overall experience for patients. The literature for this poster was identified by performing a thorough search in electronic databases such as PubMed and Google Scholar. Integrating artificial intelligence in pediatric dentistry has emerged as a promising avenue to enhance patient care, improve diagnostic accuracy, streamline treatment planning, and augment patient engagement. AI-driven tools such as image analysis, natural language processing, and machine learning algorithms assist in early caries detection, orthodontic treatment planning, behavior management, and personalized oral hygiene education for pediatric patients. AI is in a state of evolution from the older Hebbian learning algorithm to the recent back-propagation algorithm which is based on tuning the given parameters in a network laying the foundation for many sequential processing tasks. Complete reliance on the dentist's skills and the dentist-patient rapport-model of contemporary healthcare can make a relatively easy transition to one that accommodate both Robotics and Artificial intelligence with the human elements, preserving the human aspects of dental care. This poster presents an overview of AI and robotics applications in pediatric dentistry. The selected publications show that AI and robotics are useful and have the potential to help with many aspects of pediatric dentistry. However, further studies are needed to assess the clinical effectiveness of these AI and robotics.

Reg No: 1152

Name: Dr. NAYANA ABRAHAM

Institution: K.D. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITALS MATHURA

Title : KID SIZED DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: KID SIZED DENTISTRY ABSTRACT: Kid-Sized Dentistry is a specialized branch of dentistry focused on adjusting dental technology, tools, and treatment approaches to suit children's unique needs. The continuous trend of "kid-sized" dental instruments and technology has a big influence on how Pediatric dentistry has developed, emphasizing safer and easier dental care for kids. In Paediatric dentistry, a key challenge is fostering a positive attitude toward dental care in children, starting with the selection of appropriately sized instruments and technology. Everything from dental tools or toothbrushes to advanced technologies like radiographic exposures is carefully "kid-sized" for a reason. Tailoring these essentials to fit children's unique needs ensures treatments are not only safe and effective but also comfortable. Any discomfort, can significantly affect a child's perception. Children are particularly sensitive to pain or discomfort, and a negative experience, no matter how small can lead to fear, anxiety, or reluctance to seek dental care in the future. This is why it's crucial to minimize any potential discomfort during dental procedures, using gentle techniques and child-friendly approaches to create a positive and reassuring experience. Therefore, we must abandon earlier methods, such as adapting adult tools for use with children. Comfort is essential for both the immediate course of treatment and for building life-long trust in dental care. Through this poster, I'm going to explain the ultimate need of proper kid-sized dental instruments, tools and gadgets to manage and treat paediatric dental patients.



Reg No: 1096

Name: Dr. M. SAI PRASANNA

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL HYDERABAD

Title : Pneumopedics-Using DNA appliance in Children

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Pneumopedics uses specialized appliances to signal a patient's genome to remodel tissues and spaces without surgery. It helps to improve orthodontic abnormality, upper airway patency during sleep by enlarging upper airways and by decreasing upper airway collapsibility. The DNA (Day time-Night time Appliance) is a biomimetic oral appliance using the principles of pneumopedics and epigenetic orthodontics. It aims at midface redevelopment and obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) management in the pediatric population. Traditional treatment methods for obstructive sleep apnea such as continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) and adenotonsillectomy are effective but may not be suitable for all children due to issues such as non-compliance or surgical risk. This DNA device provides a non-invasive customizable solution to support upper airway patency through mechanical means. DNA appliance can also be used in the management of malaligned teeth, TMJ dysfunction, snoring, mouth breathing and chronic rhinitis. It helps to prevent adverse effects of snoring and mouth breathing such as contracted upper arch, long and narrow face, increased overjet, short and flaccid lip, dryness of mouth, anterior open bite, anterior marginal gingivitis. This appliance offers a promising alternative or adjunct to current treatment strategies, with the potential to reduce the severity of OSA and improve clinical outcomes for pediatric patients. This poster focuses on the use of DNA appliance in the pediatric population.

Reg No: 1149

Name: Dr. SHRUSHTI VISHAL KHANDELWAL

Institution: RURAL DENTAL COLLEGE MAHARASHTRA

Title : Nano Magic - Enchanting Smiles - One Atom at a time

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Aim: The integration of nanotechnology in pediatric dentistry offers innovative solutions to enhance preventive, diagnostic, and therapeutic interventions. This abstract explores the use of nanoparticles in addressing common dental challenges in children, such as caries prevention, enamel remineralization, and antimicrobial applications. Introduction: Pediatric dentistry faces unique challenges due to the specific physiological and behavioural characteristics of children. The need for minimally invasive, biocompatible, and effective treatments has driven research into nanotechnology, particularly nanoparticles. These microscopic particles, ranging from 1 to 100 nano meters in size, possess unique chemical and physical properties that enhance their functionality in various dental applications. Nanoparticles such as silver, zinc oxide, and hydroxyapatite have shown promise in improving dental materials and preventive strategies. For instance, silver nanoparticles exhibit potent antimicrobial properties, offering effective caries prevention and management of biofilm-related issues. Similarly, calcium phosphate and hydroxyapatite nanoparticles contribute to enamel remineralization, strengthening primary teeth and preventing decay. Zinc oxide nanoparticles have been incorporated into sealants and composites to improve the durability and antibacterial properties. Emerging applications also include targeted drug delivery systems and diagnostic imaging, which can improve the precision of pediatric dental care. Despite their



advantages, challenges such as biocompatibility, long-term safety, and cost-effectiveness remain areas of active investigation. This review underscores the potential of nanoparticles to revolutionize pediatric dentistry by providing safer, more effective, and child-friendly solutions, ultimately promoting better oral health outcomes in children. Future research should focus on addressing challenges to optimize their clinical application. KEY WORDS- NANOTECHNOLOGY,CARIES PREVENTION , ENAMEL REMINERALIZATION

Reg No: 129

Name: Dr. T SHARANYA

Institution: JSS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title : Preformed Precision: Exploring Band and Loop Space Maintainers-A Scoping Review

Category: For Literature Review

Sub- Category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Background: Space maintainers are crucial in pediatric dentistry for preventing malocclusion and maintaining dental arch integrity following premature tooth loss. Prefabricated band and loop Space Maintainers, introduced for their single-appointment delivery and reduced lab work, remain underutilized despite their potential advantages over conventional Space maintainers. A scoping review is needed to comprehensively map existing evidence to provide an overview on this aspect of chairside management. Aim: To evaluate effectiveness, survival rates, gingival health, and practitioner preferences of prefabricated Space maintainers based on existing studies Methodology: A systematic search was conducted across various databases to identify relevant studies published up to December 2024 incorporating cross-sectional surveys and in vivo trials. The studies investigated the knowledge and practices of dentists, survival rates, gingival outcomes, and patient acceptance of preformed space maintainers versus conventional maintainers. Data from clinical trials and surveys were synthesized to highlight trends and gaps in current practices. Results: Preformed space maintainers demonstrated higher survival rates and better gingival health outcomes compared to conventional Space Maintainers. They also offered superior patient acceptance due to their efficiency and ease of use. However, barriers like perceived cost and insufficient training were significant adoption challenges. Conclusion: Preformed Space maintainers present a viable alternative, combining efficiency and better clinical outcomes. Targeted educational initiatives are needed to address knowledge gaps and promote their broader adoption n clinical practice. Further research is recommended to explore long-term outcomes and cost-effectiveness.

Reg No: 996

Name: Dr. CHILAMKURTHI NIKITHA

Institution: KRISHNADEVARAYA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL BANGALORE

Title : APPS GENERATING HEALTHY SMILES

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub- Category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND: - Pediatric dentistry plays a pivotal role in establishing foundational oral health habits that influence a child's overall well-being and confidence. Currently the mobile apps aim to bridge the gap between routine dental visits and at-home oral hygiene by providing an interactive, child-friendly platform that encourages consistent and proper dental habits. OBJECTIVE: - • To Enhance patient education and oral hygiene

compliance • To Facilitate patient-dentist communication. MATERIAL AND METHODS: - Studies on the use of mobile apps in pediatric dentistry have highlighted their potential to improve oral health in pediatric dentistry RESULTS: - Mobile app like Tooth SOS, Brush teeth, Dental Care have remarkably improved oral hygiene, have motivated and educated parents and patients have perceived benefits. CONCLUSION: - Mobile apps are emerging as valuable tools in pediatric dentistry, combining technology with education to empower children and parents in maintaining oral health. Integration with telehealth and AI could enhance their impact in the future making dental care more accessible and personalized.

Reg no: 397

Name: Dr. SYED FAZIL HASAN

Institution: MANAV RACHANA DENTAL COLLEGE DELHI

Title: Ectodermal Dysplasia: Uncovering the Hidden Challenges and Advances in Care

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract Ectodermal dysplasia (ED) is a rare, heterogeneous group of genetic disorders that impacts the development of ectodermal structures, including skin, hair, teeth, and sweat glands. It is characterized by clinical manifestations such as hypohidrosis, sparse or absent hair, conical or missing teeth, and dry or hyperpigmented skin, ED can significantly affect a patient's quality of life. The condition is most often inherited in an X-linked recessive pattern, though autosomal dominant and recessive forms also exist. Mutations in genes such as EDA, EDAR, and EDARADD are commonly implicated in the pathogenesis. The diagnostic process involves a combination of clinical assessment, genetic testing, and imaging to confirm the presence of characteristic features. Treatment approaches focus on symptom management, with interventions including dental prosthetics, dermatological care, and sweat gland function support. Multidisciplinary care is essential to address the complex needs of patients and improve both physical and psychological outcomes. This poster aims to highlight the management of Ectodermal dysplasia, clinical presentation, diagnostic strategies, and treatment modalities for ectodermal dysplasia, while emphasizing on the importance of early recognition and holistic management for affected individuals

Reg no: 1060

Name: Dr. AMBIKA VAJPEYI

Institution: AB SHETTY DENTAL COLLAGE MANGALORE

Title: FROM TEARS TO SMILE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract Effective pain management is a cornerstone of pediatric dentistry, ensuring that children experience minimal discomfort during dental procedures. Infants, children, adolescents, and individuals with special health care needs may experience pain resulting from injuries, infection, and various dental procedures. Dental pain is an inflammatory condition that can be categorized as somatic or visceral. Pediatric patients often face anxiety and fear, making it crucial to tailor pain management techniques to both the physiological and psychological needs of the child. Various approaches have been taken up over time to tackle this issue including pre-emptive pain management, post-operative pain control, non-pharmacological anxiolytic interventions, distraction and imagery and pharmacological pain control agents including non-opioid and opioid analgesics. Also, lots of advancements recently have added on to providing proficient treatment. The integration of these strategies can lead to

improved patient comfort, increased cooperation, and a positive dental experience. Additionally, the role of pediatric dentists in educating parents about pain management options and addressing concerns regarding safety and efficacy is critical. By combining these approaches, pediatric dentistry can provide a comprehensive, patient-centred care model that prioritizes the well-being of young patients and sets the foundation for a lifetime of positive dental experiences. In summation, pain management becomes very crucial for establishing a foundation for ongoing oral health. Beyond its clinical importance, it inspires young patients to develop a positive attitude towards dental care. This helps to create a healthier and happier oral future for children

Reg no: 362

Name: Dr. TASKEEN JILANI

Institution: PEOPLES DENTAL ACADEMY MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Digitainers - Advancing space maintenance with Digital Precision

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract Background/Introduction In Primary Dentition , majorly dental caries and trauma causes premature loss of teeth , which in turns causes significant space loss leading to malocclusion , loss of esthetics , function and even cause impaction of permanent tooth. Space maintainers are special appliances used for maintaining and preserving space created by premature loss of deciduous teeth. The space maintainers that use 3D printing technology are called 3D printed space maintainers or digitainers/ digital space maintainer Digitainers are made using intraoral scans, dental CAD/CAM software program, and a milling machine and it shows a promising future in overcoming the disadvantages of conventional space maintainers
Aim: This poster brings you an overview of Digitainers and its role in Preventive orthodontics in children
Conclusion Digital impressions make it easy for both the dentist and the patient, less chair- side work, short appointments, better patients cooperation, improves aesthetics, reduces processing errors, offers high strength, less breakage of the appliance and also offers good patient acceptability leading to customized, child-friendly, pain-free and comprehensive pediatric dentistry practice.

Reg no: 1145

Name: Dr. MULAKA SHEFALI JEANNE

Institution: LENORA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES EASTGODAVARI

Title: "ADVANCEMENTS IN ROBOTICS": SHAPING THE FUTURE OF DENTISTRY

Category: For Original Research

Sub category: Innovations

Abstract Robotic dentistry is unlocking new frontiers in oral care, recent advancements in robotic systems, artificial intelligence (AI), and machine learning are opening new possibilities for both practitioners and patients. The integration of robotics in dentistry marks a transformative shift in dental practice, combining advanced technology with clinical expertise to enhance the quality, precision, and efficiency of dental care. These robotic systems provide numerous advantages, such as reduced human error, and the ability to perform repetitive tasks with consistency. It also helps to alleviate the challenges associated with ergonomics and fatigue in dental practitioners, allowing for more comfortable, longer, and more complex procedures. Additionally, robotics play a significant role in improving patient outcomes by offering minimally invasive treatments, faster recovery times, and more predictable results. Surgical robots, endo micro robots, dental nano robots, robotic dental drill, dental patient robot,

dental implantology robot, tooth arrangement robots are examples of how robotics is being used in dentistry. The application of robotic technology will bring about a profound shift in dentistry. There is currently a dearth of research in this area, and it will require a substantial amount of study and effort from scientists and medical professionals to integrate robotics into clinical practice. Robots will revolutionize dentistry in the future, and we should expect to see more of them in everyday life. An outline of robotics applications in dentistry is provided in this poster.

Reg no: 1040

Name: Dr. AARYA JAIN

Institution: HITKARINI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL JABALPUR

Title: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: THE GAME CHANGER IN PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract BACKGROUND-The integration of artificial intelligence into paediatric dentistry has revolutionizing the way dental professionals diagnose, treat, and monitor the young patient.

AIM- This poster explores the development and implementation of AI-driven appliance to paediatric dental care with a focus on improving accuracy, efficiency, and patient outcome

METHODE- Artificial Intelligence (AI) transforms data management, enabling paediatric dentists to organize and utilize children's medical records efficiently, improving care quality.

AI research has advanced age assessment for children aged 4 to 15 by using digital pantomographic images and novel tooth and bone parameters One of the standout advantages of AI in plaque detection is its ability to swiftly analyze a large number of tooth images. This efficiency not only saves valuable clinical time but also allows for more frequent and thorough examinations. The incorporation of Augmented Reality (AR) into the realm of dentistry is ushering in a new era of enhanced visualization and patient engagements. Orthodontics, in particular, has seen notable advancements through the integration of AI driven appliances AI technology can enhance the quality of sonographic images used to guide local anesthesia procedure improved image quality leads to more precise injections, minimizing the chance of complications. CONCLUSION-The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning is gaining momentum across various domains, including the field of paediatric dentistry. AI is emerging as a valuable tool for clinicians, enhancing patient care and simplifying complex protocols by delivering predictable results.

Reg no: 89

Name: Dr. NEHA OLA

Institution: SURENDRA DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE SRIGANGANAGAR

Title: Age estimation in pediatric dentistry: bridging the gap between past and present

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract Convention Registration number: 0089 Title:Age estimation in pediatric dentistry:bridging the gap between past and present Age estimation is critically important in various fields such as forensic sciences, archaeology, anthropology, and pediatric dentistry for identifying missing children and determining age in forensic cases. Age estimation methods are divided into clinical and radiographic evaluations, with clinical methods assessing tooth eruption and radiographic methods analyzing dental mineralization and development stages.

Age estimation using the developmental stages of teeth is an important criterion for estimating the age of children and adolescents, due to the high correlation between chronological age and teeth development. However, in the case of young adults, dental age estimation with teeth maturity has limitations because the growth of teeth is largely complete, except third molars. The legal purpose of age estimation for young adults and adolescents is to provide an accurate estimation and scientific evidence as to whether they have reached the age of majority. The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into dental age estimation promises significant improvements in speed and objectivity, offering a valuable tool for both forensic and clinical dentistry. Deep learning is one of the most important applications of artificial intelligence. Deep learning is latest technology that has proven its value in many different fields and becoming the preferred method for analyzing medical images due to its accuracy and speed compared to traditional methods. This poster traces the development of dental age estimation methods from early observational techniques to contemporary advanced methodologies including the use of AI methods.

Reg no: 1019

Name: Dr. KODIMELA JYOTI PRIIYA

Institution: HITKARINI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL JABALPUR

Title: TRIUMPH OVER TEARS:ADVANCES IN ANXIOUS CHILD SUPPORT

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract Background : Dental Anxiety poses a significant problem in child patient management and is considered to be the main barrier for successful completion of the dental treatment. Aim : The purpose of poster is to provide newer advancements in technique used to manage anxious child in dental clinic. Objective : Dental anxiety is a type of fear developed due to threatening stimuli. Assessing the child's level of dental anxiety is very important to successfully carry out many treatment procedures in dentistry. Method : Dental anxiety in children, often stemming from fear of pain, unfamiliar environment, or past negative experiences, poses challenges for both practitioners and patients. Effective management requires methods like Aromatherapy, utilizing essential oils like lavender or orange oils for reducing anxiety, Virtual Reality (VR) headsets for managing both anxiety and behaviour of non-cooperative paediatric patients, Gamification is the use of game elements to make dental tasks more enjoyable and engaging for children, Chromotherapy is an ancient practice that uses the energy of the visible spectrum of electromagnetic radiation to induce changes in human body. Other methods like Role Play, Bubble breath play therapy, Humanoid Robotics, Acupressure, Hypnodontics, Audio-Visual Distraction, Mobile dental app, etc., can also be used to reduce anxiety of children in paediatric dentistry. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) also provides effect on anxiety management. Conclusion : Recent advancements in anxiety management have been studied to be used as an alternative to traditional method due to its innovative capacity to handle children and to enable dentists to provide better treatment.

Reg no: 848

Name: Dr. ALIA AHMED

Institution: PEOPLES DENTAL ACADEMY MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Tobacco toll on tiny teeth - Effect of second-hand smoke exposure on childhood caries

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract BACKGROUND/INTRODUCTION Tobacco smoking is an epidemic which is one of the biggest public health threats the world is observing today with around 253 million tobacco users worldwide. India has seen some of the highest cases so far. Second-hand smoking is filling the restaurant, offices, homes and other enclosed spaces. It is not only injurious to the surrounding people but is also adversely affecting the children. Passive smoking is responsible for deterioration seen in children's health and it also impedes dental development resulting in a rise of Early childhood caries (ECC). In this poster study we aim to show how dental caries, which is one of the most chronic and prevalent childhood disease, is on the rise in children exposed to environmental cigarette smoke, particularly in the form of Second-hand Smoke (SHS). **AIM** - The aim of this study is to determine the link of Early childhood caries (ECC) or Severe early childhood caries with Second-hand Smoke Exposure (SHS) in the surrounding environment. **CONCLUSION** - Based on the data studied through various studies and health examination, it is concluded that children have a higher risk of developing caries if they have high levels of cotinine, which is a byproduct of nicotine seen in second-hand smoke exposure (SHS), and children with high and consistent nicotine exposure as a result of second-hand smoke exposure (SHS) experience Early Childhood Caries (ECC).

Reg no: 643

Name: Dr. MANSI AGRAWAL

Institution: PEOPLES DENTAL ACADEMY MADHYAPRADESH

Title: IOT: Learning Systems for little learners

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract ABSTRACT BACKGROUND/INTRODUCTION: In the recent years, there has been a rise to apply IOT (Information Of Things) technology in various fields. This involves integrating sensors to the gadgets and providing them the ability to connect, monitor and communicate with other things. These things can be monitored using software and applications by the user. In the healthcare field, IOT has been playing a very beneficial role of collecting data, doing analysis and providing further care to the patients; this aids healthcare providers and acts as an adjunct to their practice. This poster explores the benefits of applying IOT in pediatric dentistry, which involves prevention strategies, early diagnosis and educating tools both for caregivers and the children. This can be done by monitoring of various oral disease factors like fluoride content, pH of saliva, biofilm composition, plaque and calculus and providing a picture of dental, gingival and mucosal health using various sensors and detectors; this information can be used to plan various treatment and preventive measures. **AIM:** Application of IOT in Pediatric Dentistry. **CONCLUSION:** Adopting IOT on the mass scale can be a revolutionary approach in pediatric dental practice, for spreading awareness, providing education and prevention. Challenges like data safety and security, content monitoring need to be taken into consideration for the desired use in the pediatric healthcare setting.

Reg no: 182

Name: Dr. RUMELA ASH

Institution: SARDAR PATEL POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: First Steps to Healthy Smiles: The Importance of Early Dental Care

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract The first dental visit is a critical milestone in establishing lifelong oral health habits. It is recommended that children visit a dentist by their first birthday, or within six months of the eruption of the first tooth. Early dental visits are essential for preventing early childhood caries (ECC), educating parents about proper oral hygiene, and fostering positive associations with dental care. These visits offer a unique opportunity for pediatric dentists to guide parents on topics such as teething, fluoride use, diet, and the importance of regular brushing and flossing. A positive early dental experience helps reduce anxiety and fear around dental visits, promoting a lifetime of routine dental care. During the visit, the dentist will assess the child's oral health, monitor tooth development, and address any concerns, such as thumb sucking or pacifier use. The dentist may also provide age-appropriate advice to parents on how to establish healthy habits at home, such as proper brushing techniques and the use of fluoride toothpaste. This poster emphasizes the importance of early intervention, the role of pediatric dentists in building trust with young patients, and strategies to help parents feel confident in supporting their child's oral health journey. Thus first dental visit plays a pivotal role in setting the stage for a future free of dental complications and fostering a positive attitude toward oral hygiene and regular check-ups emphasizing early visits are a proactive step towards maintaining optimal oral health throughout life.

Reg no: 986

Name: Dr. SOMPALLI MAMATHA

Institution: SUBBAIAH INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES SHIMOGA

Title: The Art of redirection; The magic wand

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Title: The Art of Redirection: The Magic Wand Dental anxiety in children is a complex issue influenced by emotional, behavioural, physiological, and cognitive factors. Children often experience anxiety, fear, and discomfort when visiting the dentist, which can lead to negative experiences and difficulties in managing dental care. Many techniques have been used to reduce the anxiety and fear, among that one is Distraction techniques. A range of traditional and modern distraction methods are explained, including Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR), Audiovisual aids, Thaumaturgy method, interactive storytelling and Smartphones. This poster explore and provides valuable insights into the use of distraction techniques by offering a useful framework for dental professionals to manage dental anxiety and discomfort during dental procedures in pediatric patients.

Reg no: 987

Name: Dr. ROSHNA ALI

Institution: SUBBAIAH INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES SHIMOGA

Title: Smaller is smarter; Nano magic for little smiles

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: SMALLER IS SMARTER : NANO MAGIC FOR LITTLE SMILES The application of nanoparticles in pediatric orthodontics offers innovative solutions to enhance tooth movement, reduce treatment time, and improve patient outcomes. Nanoparticles, due to their unique properties, are being incorporated into orthodontic materials such as archwires, brackets, and elastomers to accelerate tooth movement by influencing the biological processes of bone remodeling. This poster explores the use of nanoparticles like nano-silver, nano-zinc

oxide, and nano-hydroxyapatite in orthodontics, focusing on their roles in enhancing force delivery, reducing inflammation, and promoting tissue regeneration. Additionally, nanoparticles can be used for targeted drug delivery, providing localized treatment to stimulate bone resorption and optimize the rate of tooth movement. The integration of anti-bacterial nanoparticles in orthodontic appliances helps prevent plaque buildup, minimizing the risk of oral infections. This poster highlights the potential of nanoparticles to transform pediatric dental care by improving treatment efficiency, reducing side effects, and ensuring better oral health for children undergoing orthodontic treatment.

Reg no: 833

Name: Dr. VIJAYA LAKSHMI P

Institution: VYDEHI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH
KARNATAKA

Title: Dental unit water line- biofilm management/ disinfection protocol & health risks of microbial contamination- A literature review

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Others

Abstract: Abstract: Several studies have revealed that dental unit waterlines (DUWLs) are often contaminated by large numbers of various micro-organisms (bacteria, fungi, protozoa, viruses). Microbial contamination in DUWLs may originate from the mains water piped into the dental unit, the suck-back of patients's saliva into the line due to the lack of adequate valves, and contamination from bottled water systems. The main determinants of microbial contamination in DUWLs are: a very small lumen size (0.5–2 mm) of the tubing used, high surface-to-volume ratio (6:1), low throughput and the materials of which the tubing is made and water stagnation outside of working hours while the environmental conditions present inside the conduits of the dental unit may facilitate the proliferation of micro-organisms and the consequent formation of biofilm on the interior surface of the pipes of DUWLs. During the use of handpieces, particularly high-speed rotating instruments, a spray is thrown up in the form of aerosols or spatters containing biological material (saliva, blood and dental plaque) and micro-organisms. This means that the health of both dental staff and patients could be at risk of infection. The risk of cross-infections in dental settings can be tackled by implementing combined interventions to prevent the contamination of DUWLs. This poster reviews the health risks associated with pathogenic microbial contamination in dental unit water lines and the biofilm management and disinfection protocol of DUWLs.

Reg no: 180

Name: Dr. RISHITA CHAUDHARY

Institution: SARDAR PATEL POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND
MEDICAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: "TINY TEETH, BIG FEARS: STRATEGIES FOR EASING DENTAL ANXIETY IN CHILDREN"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: For many children, the dental chair feels like a battleground where tiny teeth face big fears. Dental anxiety, affecting nearly one in five children, can transform routine visits into overwhelming experiences for both patients and practitioners. But what if we could rewrite this narrative? This poster reveals how evidence-based approaches turn dread into delight. Time-tested techniques such as Tell-Show-Do, positive reinforcement, and distraction demonstrate

that even small changes can yield big victories. For children with heightened anxiety or special healthcare needs, strategies like cognitive behavioral therapy and sensory-adapted environments create calmer, more cooperative experiences. Emerging technologies such as augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) immerse children in interactive settings, reducing stress and reshaping dental visits into positive experiences. Additionally, complementary therapies like Aromatherapy, using calming scents like lavender to ease tension and Clown therapy, which brings humor and playfulness, help comfort anxious young patients and build trust. This poster emphasizes combining traditional techniques with innovative solutions to address the diverse needs of pediatric patients. By reducing fear and fostering trust, these strategies improve not only the immediate dental visit but also establish a foundation for lifelong positive oral health behaviors. Through an empathetic, personalized approach supported by modern technology and creative therapies, this presentation demonstrates how dental professionals can effectively manage pediatric dental anxiety and create a welcoming environment, ensuring that every small smile has the courage to conquer big fears.

Reg no: 886

Name: Dr. VEDSHRI VIKAS SANGVIKAR

Institution: NEW HORIZON DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
CHHATTISGARH

Title: Rise of virtual autism in the digital age: An emerging phenomenon

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract Virtual autism refers to the phenomenon where prolonged exposure to virtual environments and digital technologies contributes to the development of autistic-like traits in individuals. This emerging concept has significant implications for mental health, social interactions, and education. The causes of virtual autism are multifaceted, including excessive screen time, social media addiction, and immersive gaming. These factors can lead to social isolation, sensory overload, and decreased face-to-face communication skills. Virtual autism can also exacerbate existing autism spectrum disorder (ASD) symptoms. Effective management strategies for virtual autism include digital literacy programs, parental guidance, and balanced technology use. Additionally, targeted interventions such as cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and occupational therapy (OT) can help mitigate symptoms. This poster includes the relationship between virtual environments and autistic-like traits, exploring the underlying causes, consequences, and management strategies. By understanding virtual autism, we can develop strategies to promote healthy digital habits and mitigate the risks associated with digitally induced autistic-like traits.

Reg no: 985

Name: Dr. SOUMYA ASHOK KUMAR BHOVI

Institution: SUBBIAH INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES SHIMOGA

Title: "Irrigate to Elevate: Clean, Protect, and Heal!"

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract "Irrigate to Elevate: Clean, Protect, and Heal! The success of endodontics and pulp therapy depends on the proper biomechanical preparation, pulp space sterilization, and obturation of teeth. Complete disinfection of pulp space and root canal cannot be achieved with instrumentation techniques alone; aids like endodontic irrigants are essential for its success. These are the solutions that are used to flush out debris while disinfecting the root canal system.

Because they clean the canal and let medications enter the system, irrigants are crucial to the canal system. Therefore, prior to the obturation, the canal must be in good health. Various irrigating solutions have been studied over time based on their chemical makeup and more recent developments for pulp therapy, which are normal saline, Local anesthesia, urea, sodium hypochlorite, urea peroxide, EDTA, chlorhexidine, herbal irrigants, and a few others. An ideal irrigant should meet most of the ideal requirements, which are antimicrobial activity, bactericidal properties, the ability to remove smear layer, and the ability to dissolve necrotic and vital pulp tissues to achieve proper disinfection. Therefore, the success of pulp therapy depends on the proper use of irrigants. This poster gives an insight into different irrigation solutions, advantages, and disadvantages used in pulp therapies.

Reg no: 984

Name: Dr. SHUBHAM DOLE

Institution: DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Printing a Smile in Pediatric Ectodermal Dysplasia

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract Ectodermal dysplasia (ED) is a hereditary disorder characterized by the abnormal development of ectodermal tissues, often leading to anodontia. This case report details the treatment of a 4-year-old patient with complete anodontia due to ED using a 3D printed complete denture. Utilizing advanced digital technologies, including the 3Shape TRIOS intraoral scanner and the SprintRay 3D printer, we achieved significant improvements in the patient's oral functions, psychological well-being, and overall health. This report highlights the benefits of 3D printing technology over conventional methods, marking the first use of a 3D printed denture for pediatric ED in India.

Reg no: 995

Name: Dr. K MAHIMA

Institution: KRISHNADEVARAYA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL BANGALORE

Title: Endodontic Instrument Separation in Primary Teeth: Challenges and Strategies to address it

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub category: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract BACKGROUND: Fracture of an endodontic file within a primary root canal is a rare but critical complication during pulpectomy treatment. This obstruction impedes optimal cleaning and shaping, obturation, compromising the treatment outcome. The primary cause is over-use and excessive torque of intracanal files. Many clinicians opt for extraction as the final treatment plan post instrument separation. OBJECTIVE: To explore management strategies for dealing with fractured endodontic files in primary teeth and their impact on post operative outcomes. METHODS: The above poster addresses the various strategies for the retrieval of instrument separation based on A) whether tooth is symptomatic/asymptomatic B) location of file within the tooth at coronal, middle, apical third, or beyond apex and C) follow-up treatment plan RESULTS: Use of LSTR, BTR, Endo activators are mentioned as better outcomes for broken endodontic instrument retrieval when compared to conventional approach of extraction. CONCLUSION: Preservation of primary teeth is essential for maintaining function and

stability of the dental arch. Non-surgical retrieval of the fragment, when feasible, is a viable alternative. Each case requires careful consideration of the benefit vs. risk in preserving the tooth.

Reg no: 159

Name: Dr. ANSHU SINGHANIA

Institution: SARDAR PATEL POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Tooth on the loose: from milk to magic solutions!

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Dental avulsion, a severe form of traumatic injury resulting in the complete displacement of a tooth from its socket, is a critical dental emergency. The prognosis of an avulsed tooth is heavily dependent on the immediate management and the storage medium used until professional replantation is possible. The ideal storage medium should preserve periodontal ligament (PDL) cell viability, minimizing the risk of external root resorption and enhancing the success of replantation. This poster explores various storage media for avulsed teeth, including saline, milk, Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS), saliva, coconut water, and commercial products such as Save-A-Tooth. It evaluates their effectiveness in maintaining PDL cell integrity based on recent in vitro and clinical studies. The discussion also emphasizes the significance of immediate action, proper handling of the avulsed tooth, and the time elapsed before replantation. Through comparative analysis, the poster aims to identify the most accessible and effective storage medium under different scenarios. This work seeks to enhance public and professional awareness of optimal avulsion management strategies, thereby improving the long-term outcomes for patients experiencing dental trauma. The findings emphasize the critical role of prompt intervention and informed decision-making in preserving natural teeth after avulsion injuries.

Reg no: 914

Name: Dr. AKANKSHA GORE

Institution: DR D Y PATIL DENTAL SCHOOL LOHEGAON PUNE

Title: PedoRepair- Revolutionizing Self-Healing Composites for Kids.

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Self-healing composites are composite materials capable of automatic recovery when damaged. They are inspired by biological systems such as the human skin which are naturally able to heal themselves. Synthetic materials have been widely used in a variety of applications, but these materials are susceptible to damage. A small imperfection or microcracks of the materials may lead to premature failure if it is not detected or repaired in time. Some of these microcracks are formed within the material structures, which are invisible, difficult to repair manually, and result in catastrophic failure before the service life of the products. They are capable of automatic recovery and adaptation to environmental changes in a dynamic manner, unlike traditional tough and static composites. Through self-healing, it is expected that safety and reliability will improve, the cost of maintaining artificial composites will decrease and material life will be extended. This area has rapidly developed for more than a decade and seen a number of significant achievements. Current self-healing composites can be categorised into three groups: capsule-based, vascular and intrinsic self-healing materials. In capsule-based self-healing materials, small capsules containing a liquid able to fill and close

cracks are embedded under the material surface. Conclusion:- self-healing composites represent a significant advancement in materials science, offering the potential for increased durability, longer service life, and reduced maintenance costs.

Reg no: 168

Name: Dr. NIKKI

Institution: SARDAR PATEL POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: From First Latch to First Tooth: How Breastfeeding Shapes Dental Future

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract In Pediatric Dentistry, the relationship between breastfeeding and orofacial development remains an essential focus of research. This comprehensive review examines current scientific evidence linking infant feeding practices to dental health and craniofacial morphology. Contemporary studies demonstrate that breastfeeding facilitates proper maxillomandibular development through appropriate perioral musculature activity and physiologic sucking patterns. Maternal awareness and education play a pivotal role, as mothers must understand the importance of proper latch techniques, feeding positions, and duration to optimize their infant's oral development. Following the World Health Organization's guidelines for six months of exclusive breastfeeding has been linked to decreased incidence of sagittal and vertical malocclusions and enhanced palatal vault formation. The critical period for optimal orofacial development occurs during the first year, emphasizing the necessity for early dental consultation and maternal guidance. Pediatric dentists serve as primary educators, providing comprehensive counseling on oral hygiene protocols during lactation and monitoring dentofacial developmental milestones. They must address common maternal concerns regarding nocturnal feeding practices beyond 12 months, which require vigilant monitoring to prevent Early Childhood Caries (ECC) and Enamel Demineralization. The role of pediatric dentists extends to creating individualized preventive strategies, including dietary counseling, fluoride recommendations, and establishing the dental home by age one. This collaborative approach between mothers and pediatric professionals ensures optimal oral health outcomes while maintaining beneficial breastfeeding practices. Understanding these multifaceted interactions enables the development of comprehensive preventive protocols that support both maternal choices and infant oral health development.

Reg no: 158

Name: Dr. ANANYA SRIVASTAV

Institution: SARDAR PATEL POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Innovative Isolation: Redefining Pediatric Dental Treatment

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Innovations

Abstract Isolation plays a crucial role in Pediatric Dentistry, providing a clean, moisture-free, and controlled environment for effective treatment. Unique challenges in pediatric patients, such as excessive salivation, frequent tongue movements, and short attention spans, necessitate techniques tailored to their needs. Traditional methods, like rubber dams, have long been the gold standard, offering superior moisture control, improved visibility, and reduced contamination. However, advancements such as Instidam, Handidam, and OptraDam enhance patient comfort and reduce application time. Systems like Isolite and DryShield integrate

suction, retraction, and lighting, further streamlining procedures while improving efficiency. Modern isolation tools also play a significant role in behavior management. They minimize patient stress, reduce perceived pain, and enhance cooperation, which are critical in pediatric care. Comparative studies demonstrate that these advanced systems not only save chair time but also improve clinical outcomes by ensuring a dry and sterile operating field. Despite their advantages, these techniques come with limitations such as cost, acceptance by young patients, and contraindications in specific cases. The key lies in selecting the appropriate isolation method based on the clinical scenario and patient needs. The poster will explore the evolution of isolation techniques in pediatric dentistry, showcasing innovative solutions that address traditional limitations. By combining the strengths of conventional methods with cutting-edge technologies, dental professionals can enhance treatment success and patient satisfaction.

Reg no: 593

Name: Dr. MARATHE SANVEED SUNIL

Institution: RAJARAJESWARI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: PERCEPTUAL LEARNING VS LEARNING PROFICIENCY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract Learning is a process of acquiring knowledge or skills through experience which results in relatively permanent behaviour. It is primarily enhanced by cognitive, environmental and emotional factors. Perceptual learning is experience dependent enhancement of our ability to make sense of what we see, hear, feel, taste and smell. Perceptual learning is robust even in kids and hence represents an important substrate for studying mechanisms of learning and memory that persist beyond development. Neural changes responsible for perceptual learning benefits from application of signal detection theory and it describes how brain overcomes the noise from both and environment and its own internal processes to perceive sensory signals. This relates in improvement in behaviour to a particular change. Tell Show Do, Modelling, Positive and Negative Reinforcements are some examples. Learning proficiency, a concept that refers to ability to acquire, apply and retain knowledge skills effectively. It is more than just memorizing facts, it's about mastering contents and being able to transfer and use in variety of contexts. AR, VR, Audio Visual Aids, Gamification are some of the examples of learning proficiently. Motivation is a crucial factor in promoting behaviour change and Gamification offers a means that boosts health related knowledge and encourage positive health behaviour. The most commonly used Gamification mechanisms include Goals, Rewards/Scores, Success badges, Feedbacks, Leaderboards and enables special communication between them to encourage them to perform favourable task or adopt particular behaviour. This Poster highlights Behaviour Management of children with different Behaviour Patterns.

Reg no: 474

Name: Dr. PRASAD JALINDAR GAIKWAD

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: 3DIFY PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract Dental treatment of children poses significant challenges for clinicians. Children often face fear and anxiety in a dental set up which leads to difficulty in achieving their cooperation. Hence, there is a need for modern technologies which will help a pediatric dentist to deliver

oral health care efficiently and comfortably, by decreasing chairside time and using less invasive approach. Recently, 3D printing technology have played a major role in pediatric dentistry from printing of individualized imprint trays, orthodontic models, maxillo-facial growth evaluation, fabrication of a variety of prosthetics, crowns. It has role in fracture cases, surgical cases, navigating complex root canal treatments in pediatric patients. 3D-printed models could be used for educational purposes in training students and trainees. It allows the development of fully digitalized and customized treatment plans for children. 3D printing may revolutionize dentistry in near future by offering innovative solutions to traditional challenges. Hence this poster highlights the use of 3D printing technology for various applications in pediatric dentistry.

Reg no: 664

Name: Dr. ANUJA MAHENDRA DESHPANDE

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DEEMED UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL SANGLI

Title: Nanoparticle : A well wisher for tooth fissure

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract The classification of occlusal fissure patterns is determined by the morphology of the fissures, which include: V, U, I (Y1), IK (Y2) and inverted Y types. The individual fissure depth is known to range from 120 to 1,050 μm on average. Pit and fissure sealants are extensively utilized for the prevention of early caries by means of phosphoric acid pre-treatment followed by the application of the sealant the sealant material is affected by intra oral fluids and thermal change, and microleakage can compromise the sealant performance. Resin-based sealants are most commonly used because of good mechanical properties, wear resistance and high retention rates. Resin-based sealants usually do not have F recharge capability, or have only very low F recharge capability Modifying the filler content can impact the viscosity and permeability of the sealant, thereby affecting its retention rate. Therefore, it is crucial to achieve sufficient F release while utilizing a low filler level in the sealant. Nano-technology has the potential to meet this need. The objectives of this poster are (1) To develop novel bioactive sealant containing calcium fluoride nanoparticles and antibacterial dimethylaminohexadecyl methacrylate. (2) To find the F re-release & recharge, sealing efficacy & microleakage .

Reg no: 804

Name: Dr. SANIKA PRAVIN RATHI

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SITAPURA JAIPUR

Title: 'SMILE BRIGHTER WITH CLEAR ALIGNER:A PAEDIATRIC APPROACH'

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract In contemporary society, the impact of physical appearance extends beyond adults to children, with facial and dental aesthetics playing a pivotal role in shaping how individuals present themselves to the world. Mixed dentition, a transitional stage marked by both primary and permanent teeth, often brings aesthetic concerns that can impact children's psychological well-being, self-esteem, and social interactions. Traditional orthodontic treatments often result in patients' both young and adult being self-conscious about their appearance throughout the course of treatment. As a result, there is a clear aversion to the

conventional braces. In response, clear aligners have emerged as a modern, discreet, and visually appealing solution. For paediatric patients, early interceptive orthodontic therapy using clear aligners can facilitate optimal dental arch development, mitigate the progression of malocclusions, and reduce the need for more invasive procedures later in life. In this poster we confer about the efficacy, assets and liabilities of the clear aligners in Paediatric Dentistry.

Reg no: 665

Name: Dr. DIVYA LUNAWAT

Institution: BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
MAHARASHTRA

Title: print,adapt and smile-4D printing goes an extramile

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Innovations

Abstract ISPPD Registration Number:S-4160/24 Conference Registration Number:0665 Type of presentation: Comprehensive review Title of presentation: Print, adapt and smile - 4D printing goes an extramile . ABSTRACT: Digital technology has made possible to provide the highest quality dental care. In the recent time,3D Bioprinting technology concept has integrated time as the fourth dimension which have promising applications in the medical field. The emergence of 4d printing, allows smart materials to change shape dynamically in response to stimuli. It creates objects that can change their shape, properties or functions over time in response to external stimuli such as temperature, humidity, light or magnetic field. The technology provides reconfiguration to a printed object thus abating the chances of human errors and providing the more precise dental treatment. 4D Printing will provide a futuristic approach to various applications like medical modelling, surgical guides manufacture, removable prosthetic dentistry, orthodontics, implantology, tissue engineering and pediatric dentistry. It has the capacity to revolutionize dentistry and in the near future, it is going to change the face of pediatric dentistry. Hence, this poster summarizes the integration of materials, processes and clinical applications with scope of 4D printing in pediatric dentistry.

Reg no: 1072

Name: Dr. PRACHI KUMARI

Institution: KALINGA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHUBANESWAR

Title: Plasma Power in Pediatric Dentistry: A Cutting Edge Solution For Antibiotic

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract The outstanding properties and chemistry of cold atmospheric plasma (CAP) are not sufficiently understood due to their relatively complex systems and transient properties. In this poster, we are trying to present a detailed review of the application of CAP in modern dentistry, highlighting the biochemistry of this phenomenon. Operating at room temperature, CAP offers a safe, painless, and minimally invasive solution for managing common dental issues in children. Its strong antimicrobial properties effectively eliminate cariogenic bacteria like Streptococcus mutans and biofilms, making it highly suitable for caries management, pulp therapy, and root canal disinfection in primary teeth. Additionally, CAP promotes tissue regeneration and accelerates wound healing, enhancing recovery after oral surgeries and soft tissue injuries. Its application extends to reducing biofilm accumulation in orthodontic patients, preventing complications such as white spot lesions and gingivitis. CAP aligns with the principles of minimally invasive dentistry, ensuring comfort and compliance among pediatric patients. However, challenges such as cost, lack of standard protocols, and the need for further



clinical research must be addressed. CAP holds the potential to revolutionize pediatric dentistry, making treatments safer and more effective for young patients.

Reg no: 744

Name: Dr. ADITI CHOUDHARY

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL SITAPURA JAIPUR

Title: The green guardians of pediatric smiles

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract Title - THE GREEN GUARDIANS OF PEDIATRIC SMILES Presented by - Dr Aditi Choudhary Guided by - Dr Nikhil Marwah Sustainable dentistry is a vision where exceptional oral healthcare coexists with a thriving planet. As the dental profession grapples with the environmental toll of single-use plastics, energy-intensive practices, and mounting waste, the call for eco-conscious innovation grows louder. This poster unveils a path forward—a fusion of science, ingenuity, and environmental mindfulness. From biodegradable materials and energy-efficient technologies to water-saving systems and tele-dentistry, sustainable dentistry redefines care with creativity and conscience. The ethos of the “Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Rethink” takes center stage, demonstrating how even the smallest changes in practice can spark significant ecological benefits. This poster invites you to imagine a world where dental excellence contributes to planetary wellness, proving that every smile we create can also protect the Earth we cherish.

Reg no: 540

Name: Dr. MOTHIRAJATHI K

Institution: K.S.R. INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCE AND RESEARCH TAMILNADU

Title: The Jungle Book

Category: For Original Research

Sub category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract Background A tribe is defined as a “collection of families bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect, occupying a common territory”. Due to multidimensional factors, these people specially face many problems including illiteracy, difficult terrain, isolation, superstitions and inadequate health facilities. Aim The study was planned to estimate the prevalence of oral health problems among tribal children aged 6-12 year in Salem district of Tamil Nadu and explore the barriers in accessing oral health care among these children through qualitative study. Design and methods A mixed method study design was planned in two phases: Quantitative and Qualitative. In phase I, cross sectional survey was conducted among 200 tribal children aged 6-12 years from various government schools located in tribal regions of Salem district. Demographic details were collected. Oral health status of these children were recorded using Decayed, Missing and Filled teeth index (DMFT)/ Decayed and filled teeth index(dft), International Caries Detection and Assessment System (ICDAS I), Oral Hygiene Index Simplified (OHI-S) and Gingival index. Participants were chosen based on their treatment needs for phase II qualitative study. Face to face interview was conducted among the parents of tribal children to explore the barriers in accessing oral health care. Grounded theory approach was employed and thematic framework was formed. Results Study in progress Conclusion: Study in progress

Reg no: 858

Name: Dr. SETHIA DARSHANA UMESHKUMAR

Institution: KALINGA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHUBANESWAR

Title: Moulding Young Smiles - An Interceptive Approach To Perfect Alignment

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract Interceptive orthodontics focuses on early detection and management of dental and skeletal issues during a child's growth phase. This approach aims to identify and correct early malocclusions, and prevent the progression of severe orthodontic issues. It guides harmonious dental and facial development, ultimately enhancing oral health and psychosocial well-being. By addressing these problems at an early stage, it minimizes future complications and reduces the need for invasive treatments, ensuring both functional and aesthetic benefits. Leveraging the natural growth potential during the mixed dentition phase, interceptive orthodontics includes treatment options for cases with cross bite, early loss of deciduous tooth, presence of midline diastema, oral habits, ectopic eruptions, rotation of teeth etc. These interventions improve chewing, speech, and oral function, while promoting aligned teeth that boost self-esteem and confidence. Additionally, they reduce the risk of periodontal diseases, dental caries, and trauma associated with malaligned teeth, fostering a positive self-image and encouraging social interactions. Interceptive orthodontics not only addresses immediate dental concerns but also lays the foundation for lifelong oral health and confident smiles. This poster highlights its principles, methods, and transformative impact on shaping young smiles and bright futures.

Reg no: 762

Name: Dr. P MALAVIKA MANU

Institution: V S DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: FOR US , LIFE IS ONE BREATH AWAY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract Sleep apnea is a grave malady that is signaled by waves of paused breathing while asleep. Sleep apnea is distinguished into obstructive sleep apnea caused by upper respiratory tract obstruction, central sleep apnea caused by disorders in the central nervous system and mixed apnea being a combination of both. An estimated 936 million adults and 500 million children suffer from this, though only 5% seeks medical help. Sleep apnea being a ceaseless hassle thus far is undertreated due to scant infrastructure as well as knowledge regarding the latest advancements in the treatment of sleep apnea in children. Currently invasive techniques of treatment which are refractory in most of the cases are being followed rather than the non-invasive techniques that can offer better prognosis. This Poster aims on putting forward the latest innovations in dealing with sleep apnea in pediatric patients as, FOR US, LIFE IS ONE BREATH AWAY.

Reg no: 352

Name: Dr. HIMENDRI INDUKURI

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL VIJAYAWADA

Title: Tiny Peptides, Big Smiles: Self-assembling Peptides in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract Self-assembling peptides represent a promising frontier in pediatric dentistry, offering innovative solutions for oral health care in children. These peptides, characterized by their ability to spontaneously form nanostructures through non-covalent interactions, have demonstrated significant potential in applications such as dental remineralization, pulp regeneration, and antimicrobial treatment. In Pediatric dentistry, Self Assembling Peptides can aid in the remineralization of early-stage caries by facilitating the deposition of essential minerals, potentially reducing the need for invasive interventions. Furthermore, Self Assembling Peptides hold promise in stimulating tissue regeneration, especially in dental pulp, by promoting stem cell activity and repairing damaged tissues. Additionally, certain Self Assembling Peptides possess inherent antimicrobial properties, offering a natural defense against oral pathogens that commonly affect children. Despite their considerable potential, challenges related to developmental safety, long-term efficacy, and the need for extensive clinical trials remain. This Poster presentation explores the current research on Self Assembling Peptides, their potential applications in pediatric dental care, and the future directions for integrating these innovative biomaterials into clinical practice.

Reg no: 793

Name: Dr. SAI SUSHMA KALLAM

Institution: SIBAR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES GUNTUR

Title: 3D PRINTING IN CLEFT REPAIR: A BEACON OF HOPE OR HYPE?

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract 3D printing or additive manufacturing creates objects by adding material layer by layer in contrast to subtractive manufacturing which removes material from a block. Additive processes save material and allow for more complex geometries making them ideal for dentistry. In dentistry, 3D printing creates detailed dental models, crowns, space maintainers, etc. It has also been applied in bone tissue engineering for cleft lip and palate treatments and maxillofacial defects providing customized solutions for patients. This technology has emerged as a promising clinical tool for visualizing treatment outcomes. This poster highlights 3D printing's contributions to pediatric dentistry and also future trends such as bioprinting. While bioprinting faces limitations it could revolutionize treatments for cleft lip and palate along with craniofacial defects offering personalized minimally invasive options. Collaboration among bioengineers, dental surgeons, and tissue scientists is essential to integrate bioprinting into clinical practice. Advances in vascular bioprinting could improve graft survival by integrating blood vessels into printed tissues. Though the clinical application is still experimental, 3D printing can potentially transform pediatric dentistry shortly

Reg no: 133

Name: Dr. DURVA MANOJKUMAR VADKE

Institution: INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BHUBANESWAR

Title: Targeted Treatment for Tiny Teeth: pH-Responsive Nanoparticles in Pediatric Drug Delivery

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract The addition of polymeric bio-responsive nanoparticles that react to stimuli such as changes in the internal pH of the oral cavity in drug delivery systems is an innovative approach affording more controlled and targeted drug release. Their superior properties such as biodegradability, high drug loading capacity, longer clearance time, and intrinsic antibacterial

properties give them an unprecedented edge compared to conventional drug delivery systems. Naturally occurring polymers such as Chitosan, pectin, dextran, etc offer low immunogenicity and low toxicity as compared to synthetic polymers like mesoporous silica nanoparticles (nMS), p(DMAEMA), etc, which have additional properties such as deterring the formation of biofilm, while nanofibers comprising of polycaprolactone and polyvinyl alcohol show promise in oromucosal drug delivery approaches for children. Under acidic conditions that promote cariogenicity, pH-sensitive nanosystems undergo physical changes that result in the release of compounds, such as degradation, dissociation, and swelling hence being a tailored drug delivery system. Nano-drug delivery systems are relatively new therapeutics in dentistry and will continue undergoing rapid development in the future, taking their place in personalized oral treatment. Keywords: Bioresponsive nanoparticles, pH-responsive nanoparticles, drug delivery systems, polymeric nanoparticles

Reg no: 490

Name: Dr. ASHISH SURESH

Institution: SAVEETHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMILNADU

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Ego Defense Mechanisms Among Cooperative and Uncooperative Children: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Category: For Original Research

Sub category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract Background: Children's behavior in cooperative and uncooperative contexts, can be better understood by comprehending their EDMs. Using a randomized controlled trial methodology, this study compares the ego protection systems of cooperative versus uncooperative kids. Purpose: In order to discover patterns of adaptive and maladaptive coping methods, this study compares and assesses the ego protection mechanisms used by cooperative and disobedient children so as to provide appropriate behavior shaping. Method: This randomized controlled trial included 100 children aged 4-7 years, divided into cooperative (n=50) and uncooperative (n=50) groups based on Frankl's behavioral scale conducted by the investigator. The children were further evaluated using a standardized psychological defense scale namely Modified CADS and clinical tests like structured play, role playing activity and puzzle solving activity were done. Data were analyzed using statistical tools to compare the prevalence and intensity of defense mechanisms between the two groups. Results: The uncooperative group showed a larger reliance on immature defenses like denial and projection, the cooperative group showed a higher frequency of adult defense mechanisms like rationalization and sublimation. Furthermore, compared to their cooperative peers, uncooperative kids displayed greater overall levels of maladaptive coping mechanisms. Conclusions: This results emphasizes how crucial early psychological interventions are in helping recalcitrant kids develop better coping strategies, which may enhance their behavioral outcomes and interpersonal interactions. Future studies should examine therapies that target the development of ego defenses as well as longitudinal effects. Keywords: behaviour management , ego defence mechanism, pediatric dentistry

Reg no: 351

Name: Dr. SELJRAJ S S

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL VIJAYAWADA

Title: Three-Dimensional Dental Revolution: The Era of Bioprinting and Printing

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract Dental 3D bioprinting and printing are transforming the field of dentistry by enabling the creation of customized, complex, and functional dental structures. This innovative technology has the potential to revolutionize various aspects of dental care, from restorative dentistry to tissue engineering. The research explores the current state of dental 3D bioprinting and printing, highlighting its applications, benefits, and limitations. This discuss the use of 3D bioprinting for creating customized dental implants, space maintainers, and scaffolds for tissue regeneration. Also examine the role of 3D printing in fabricating dental models, surgical guides, and orthodontic appliances. The study demonstrates the accuracy, precision, and efficiency of dental 3D bioprinting and printing, as well as its potential for improving patient outcomes and reducing treatment costs. It concludes by highlighting the future directions of dental 3D bioprinting and printing, including the development of new biomaterials, the integration of artificial intelligence, and the standardization of regulatory frameworks. As the field continues to evolve, dental 3D bioprinting and printing are poised to become essential tools in the dental armamentarium, enabling clinicians to provide personalized, precise, and effective care.

Reg no: 354

Name: Dr. LOHE PRANAV PRAKASH

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL VIJAYAWADA

Title: Revolutionizing Pediatric Dentistry: Harnessing Artificial Intelligence for Enhanced Behavior Management

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract Managing child behavior is a crucial aspect of pediatric dentistry. Conventional behavior management techniques often rely on clinical experience .To explore the application of AI in behavior management in pediatric dentistry, with a focus on improving treatment outcomes and enhancing patient experience.AI has the potential to revolutionize behavior management in pediatric dentistry. By leveraging AI-powered tools, clinicians can provide more personalized, effective, and efficient care. Additionally, AI powered tools like Virtual Reality (VR) offer innovative solution to reduce anxiety, improve patient cooperation.AI has the potential applications in patient outcomes, increase efficiency and reduce reliance on pharmacological interventions. Despite the promising benefits, the integration of AI in this domain raises concerns about ethical implications, data privacy, and the need for proper clinician oversight. Further research is warranted to fully explore the possibilities of AI in Behaviour Management in Pediatric Dentistry.

Reg no: 1012

Name: Dr. MUSKAN MISHRA

Institution: KD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSIPTAL

Title: “Designing for Special Care”

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract Pediatric clinics play a critical role in providing care to Children with Special Health Care Needs (SHCN), requiring thoughtful design to address the unique challenges these patients face. Children with SHCN often require specialized equipment, accessibility features, and spaces that accommodate various medical, physical, and sensory needs. According to a

recent report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the number of children with Developmental Disabilities (DD) has significantly grown. Neurodevelopmental disorders are a broad category of long-term illnesses brought on by physical or mental impairments. Language, mobility, learning, self-help, and independent living are among the difficulties faced by children with developmental disorders. Children may have Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Motor Difficulties, Particular Learning Disorders, Intellectual Disabilities (ID), communication issues, and other neurodevelopmental diseases within this wide range of developmental abnormalities. This poster explores key considerations for designing pediatric clinics that are inclusive, functional, and supportive to these children and their families. It discusses the integration of universal design principles, such as wide hallways, adaptable examination rooms, and sensory-friendly spaces, alongside the use of technology for telemedicine and assistive devices. Additionally, it highlights the importance of designing environments that promote comfort and reduce anxiety, offering case studies and recommendations for creating a supportive care environment. By aligning clinical design with the needs of children with SHCN, healthcare facilities can foster better patient outcomes, improve caregiver satisfaction, and enhance the overall experience for this vulnerable population.

Reg no: 1033

Name: Dr. SIDDHI SATISH JAVALEKAR

Institution: DY PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Bedtime Biomarkers: Saliva's Role in Sleep Apnoea Detection

Category: For Original Research

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract Salivary Biomarker as a Diagnostic Tool in Obstructive Sleep Apnoea (OSA) Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) is a common but underdiagnosed sleep disorder linked to intermittent hypoxia, systemic inflammation, and oxidative stress. Early diagnosis is crucial to prevent severe cardiovascular, metabolic, and neurocognitive complications. While polysomnography (PSG) remains the diagnostic gold standard, its cost and complexity drive the need for accessible alternatives. Saliva has emerged as a promising diagnostic medium due to its non-invasive collection, ease of storage, and molecular richness. Key salivary biomarkers including cytokines (eg- IL-6, TNF-Alpha), oxidative stress markers, cortisol, and microRNAs, have been shown to correlate with OSA severity, reflecting the disease's pathophysiological mechanisms. These biomarkers offer potential for early detection, risk stratification, and monitoring therapeutic outcomes. My poster highlights how various salivary biomarkers profiling may enable risk stratification and monitoring of therapeutic efficacy in OSA management.

Reg no: 890

Name: Dr. TITUS SHAJAN

Institution: VYDEHI INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH KARNATAKA

Title: The Human Behaviour Conundrum -Understanding Behavioral Genetics

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract ~The Human Behaviour conundrum-Understanding Behavioral Genetics.™ In the early 1970s, Piaget's theory was undoubtedly the new look at social-personality development. However, in the last 25 years, several novel theories have surfaced; models that

expanded, improved, and questioned previous perspectives. While some of these more contemporary ideas emphasize biological processes, others focus more on environmental or cognitive factors that contribute to forming social and personality traits. There are two categories of "biological" theories in the ethology of behavior development. With a significant emphasis on inherited traits that define all species members and work together to make us similar, the first has strong evolutionary overtones. The second is the behavioral genetics, perspective, on the other hand, focuses primarily on figuring out how each person's distinct gene combination is inherited. Behavioral genetics is defined as the scientific study of how genotype interacts with the environment to determine behavioral attributes such as intelligence, personality, and mental health. Behavioural Genetics has a significant impact on how scientists see human development. The present poster aims to discuss behavioral genetics basics along with its attributes, studies, and estimating the role of the environment on the genes. Furthermore, the philosophical assumptions and worldviews underlying each of the broad theoretical perspectives of the social and personality development of behavioral genetics will also be discussed.

Reg no: 1076

Name: Dr. LABDHI LALWANI

Institution: DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Defend Your Smile: The Essential Role of Mouthguards in Sports Safety

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract Sports dentistry is a subspecialty of dentistry that emphasises the prevention and treatment of sports-related orofacial injuries. Oral injuries are a potential complication when participating in contact sports. Therefore, injury prevention is crucial to avert any injury-related complications. Orofacial injuries can range from tooth luxation to complicated outcomes like facial bone fractures. One of the effective strategies to avoid sports-related dental injuries is using a mouthguard. It is a removable oral appliance that protects the hard and soft tissues of the mouth by absorbing high-impact forces during contact sports. As dentists, it is necessary to promote athletic mouthguards and where deemed fabricate mouthguards for patient care. Subsequently, it is imperative to educate patients on the regular use and maintenance of mouthguards. Investing in a mouthguard that fits properly is a crucial step in safeguarding an athlete against orofacial injuries. Keywords: Dental trauma, mouthguard, sports dentistry in paediatric patients, sports-related orofacial injuries. My poster highlights the importance of mouthguard and its advances in sports dentistry.

Reg no: 1058

Name: Dr. KHUSHI PRASAD

Institution: DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Assessment of Pain and Anxiety: From Fake to Fair

Category: For Original Research

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract The assessment of pain, anxiety and perception forms the major portion of research in Medical and Dental research. It is a vital parameter to compare multiple intervention in clinical and psychological arena for preparation of guidelines and recommendations. Ironically it has embedded flaws which are inevitable and subjugates the authenticity of results and cause devastating effect in the treatment. These controversies and drawbacks should be overcome to add meaning research recommendation holding true in biological and psychological aspects. A

novel biofeedback and physiological monitoring system with 8-chambers designed for clinical applications, including neurofeedback, stress management and rehabilitation. It is used in medical and therapeutic contexts for biofeedback training and physiological assessments to reduce bias during data collection. Currently the devices available in the market are ProComp Infiniti, a flexible device offering real-time data acquisition and storage; Pupillometer provides objective pupil size and pupil reactivity data independent of the examiner that can be used to quantify anxiety in patients and Neuphony, an EEG headband that senses the electrical activity from your brain. This technology makes for a versatile solution for real-time monitoring and neurofeedback training. We discuss the technical capabilities and applications of this mechanism, underscoring its value in advancing patient care and research. This presentation will give an insight in brief about the novel methods used for assessment of the human behavior based on the physiological parameter for creating a error free assessment of study and recommendations.

Reg no: 1075

Name: Dr. VEDANTI MAHENDRA KULKARNI

Institution: DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: Every Journey is Unique: Exploring Breastfeeding and Formula Feeding Options

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract Breastfeeding is among the most efficient methods to promote a child's dental well-being and general health. It offers potential rewards to the child as well as to the mother, thereby preventing chances of malocclusion, speech difficulties and alteration in breathing patterns. Also infants who are breastfed are very less likely to develop non-nutritive sucking habits or habits like thumb sucking and tongue thrusting. WHO recommends exclusive breastfeeding upto 6 months of age, and its continuation as long as desired by the child. In contrary to this recommendation, less than 50% of infants are exclusively breastfed. The probable causes of discontinuation of breastfeeding include latching difficulties and nipple pain and trauma, for which lactation counselling can be beneficial. However, there are scenarios where breastfeeding is not feasible which includes women having intellectual and physical disabilities like, women with injuries to spinal cord, tetraplegia, deafness and visually impaired women. For these reasons, initiatives that offer professional advice to lactating mothers have been set into motion. About 17% of women suffer from mastitis. Supplemental feeding devices, like breast pumps and lactation devices like Lactamo, can be advised in women facing this condition. Also galactagogues like metoclopramide and domperidone can be suggested which increase milk production. Also, in cases where breastfeeding is impracticable, administration of infant formulas is advised. Availability of infant formulas, which are processed in a way that combats organoleptic and nutritional changes that occur during thermo-processing, is a beneficial alternative to breastfeeding. Keywords: Breastfeeding, mastitis, lactation devices, galactagogues, infant formulas.

Reg no: 735

Name: Dr. RITAMBHRA DIKSHIT

Institution: KGMU LUCKNOW

Title: DENTAL AUTOTRANSPLANTATION : a potential treatment option for children experiencing permanent anterior tooth loss

Category: For Original Research

Sub category: Dental Traumatology

Abstract BACKGROUND - Autotransplantation is the surgical transfer of a tooth from its original site to a recipient alveolus in the same patient, with high success rates when performed within predefined parameters. Dental trauma is the second most common cause of paediatric dental consultations. The highest prevalence occurs between 11 and 15 years, with maxillary central incisors affected 79.6% Tooth loss can be addressed through various methods such as osseointegrated implants, prostheses, orthodontic space closure, and dental autotransplantation. Dental autotransplantation benefits young patients by preserving periodontal ligament, volume, and bone morphology, allowing skeletal growth, functional adaptation, proprioception, and aesthetic results. Autotransplantation is considered the only viable option for children with anterior tooth loss, providing functional, aesthetic, and social reestablishment, considering the psychosocial impact on these patients.

Reg no: 786

Name: Dr. YERUVA MOUNIKA

Institution: SIBAR INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES GUNTUR

Title: AI:THE DENTIST'S NEW BESTFRIEND FOR LITTLE SMILES

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in pediatric dentistry is gaining attention for its ability to improve diagnosis and treatment. AI tools such as CNN (convolution neural network), deep learning models, and image recognition are being used to detect cavities, interpret X-rays and monitor oral health in children. These technologies help dentists identify problems early and plan treatments more accurately and also help in managing patient behaviour by predicting anxiety levels. This poster presentation focuses how AI is making pediatric dental care more efficient and effective. It highlights the benefits of AI like reducing human error and saving time while also pointing out challenges such as high costs and the need for specialized training. Although AI is still a developing field in dentistry, its potential to make treatments more personalized and accessible shows great promise. Future research should focus on overcoming the current limitations to ensure AI can be widely used in pediatric dental practices.

Reg no: 702

Name: Dr. PAVITHRA R

Institution: FACULTY OF DENTAL SCIENCES LUCKNOW

Title: THE STRATEGIC ROLE OF BIOTICS IN DENTAL CARIES PREVENTION

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract Dental caries is a significant global health challenge caused by the imbalance of the oral microbiota and the activity of cariogenic biofilms dominated by *Streptococcus mutans* and other acidogenic bacteria. Conventional approaches like fluoride and antimicrobials often disrupt beneficial microbes, necessitating alternative strategies. Biotics—probiotics, prebiotics, symbiotics, and postbiotics—have emerged as promising tools to restore microbial balance and prevent caries. Probiotics inhibit cariogenic bacteria through competitive exclusion, biofilm disruption, and immune modulation. Specific strains such as *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG and *Limosilactobacillus reuteri* have demonstrated efficacy in reducing biofilm formation, acid production, and *S. mutans* colonization. Prebiotics like urea and arginine elevate oral pH, further suppressing pathogenic activity. Symbiotic, combining probiotics and prebiotics, enhance the effectiveness of probiotics, while postbiotics, including bacterial metabolites and antimicrobial peptides, exhibit potential for targeted caries prevention. Recent

studies revealed that probiotics not only reduce cariogenic bacteria but also promote oral homeostasis by enhancing salivary buffering capacity and biofilm resilience. Delivery methods range from dairy products and lozenges to innovative vehicles suitable for lactose-intolerant populations. Despite their promise, challenges persist in optimizing strain selection, dosage, and long-term effects.

Reg no: 988

Name: Dr. KRUTIKA MADHAV WAGH

Institution: DR. HEDGEWAR SMRUTI RUGNA SEVA MANDALS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Ozone Therapy In Pediatric Dentistry-A Miracle

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Innovations

Abstract The therapeutic use of Ozone has been suggested for a long time in general dentistry and paediatric dentistry for its antimicrobial, virucidal, disinfectant and biocompatible properties. Ozone also has an anti-inflammatory, analgesic and immunostimulant properties and it promotes tissue regeneration. Its atraumatic, painless, non-invasive in nature, and relative absence of discomfort & side effects Increase the patients acceptability and compliance thus making it an ideal treatment choice specially for pediatric patients This poster summarizes various treatment modalities of ozone therapy in paediatric dentistry.

Reg no: 689

Name: Dr. MANSHI SAGAR

Institution: KGMU LUCKNOW

Title: "Smiles of the Future: How AI is Shaping the Next Generation of Paediatric Dental Care"

Category: For Original Research

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing various fields of healthcare, including paediatric dentistry, by enhancing diagnostic accuracy, treatment planning, and patient care. In paediatric dentistry, AI technologies offer innovative solutions to improve the management of dental conditions in children, from early diagnosis to post-treatment monitoring. Machine learning algorithms can analyse vast amounts of clinical data, including radiographs, to detect dental caries, malocclusions, and other oral health issues more efficiently than traditional methods. AI-driven tools, such as automated imaging systems, help paediatric dentists identify early signs of decay, even in challenging-to-diagnose areas, thus allowing for timely interventions and reducing the need for invasive treatments. AI also plays a significant role in personalized treatment planning, as it can predict the progression of dental conditions and recommend tailored treatment options based on individual patient data. Furthermore, AI-based virtual assistants and chatbots can assist in patient education, provide reminders for oral hygiene practices, and even support anxiety management during dental visits, enhancing the overall patient experience. The integration of AI in paediatric dentistry has the potential to improve treatment outcomes, reduce the burden on practitioners, and ensure more effective preventive care. However, challenges related to data privacy, ethical considerations, and the need for ongoing professional training must be addressed. As AI continues to evolve, it is expected to play an increasingly vital role in shaping the future of paediatric dentistry, ensuring better outcomes and experiences for young patients.

Reg no: 238

Name: Dr. IESHETA PATNAIK

Institution: INDERPRASTHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Electronically Programmed Injection Devices: Smarter Anesthesia Greater Comfort.

Category: For Original Research

Sub category: Innovations

Abstract Local anaesthesia is administered to reduce pain during dental treatments, but may itself cause pain and contribute to increased dental fear. Electronically Programmed Injection Device is one of the methods to reduce patient pain during local anaesthesia; it is a device that slowly administers anaesthetics by using a computerized device to control the injection speed. Electronically Programmed Injection Devices (EPID) like Dentapen®[®], Wand®[®] STA, SleeperOne®[®] are multi-speed, electronic injection device that adapts to a technique for controlled anaesthetic injections for painless anaesthesia. The device offers better comfort to patients by minimizing pain and elimination of fear of injection, continuously monitor the pressure applied at the injection site to avoid over pressure which is inherent to manual injection which causes pain. Key words: - Local anaesthesia, EPIDs, pain.

Reg no: 922

Name: Dr. KRATIKA JADHAV

Institution: DR. HEDGEWAR SMRUTI RUGNA SEVA MANDALS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Role of microorganisms-Caries VS Gut

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Dysbiosis is a condition where the microbiome in the body is out of balance, which can lead to changes in the types and functions of microorganisms. Early childhood caries caused by frequent consumption of dietary consumption including sugars lead to increased gut health diseases. Various microorganisms which are found in Early childhood caries like Lactobacillus, Streptococcus mutans, Porphyromonas gingivalis are few that affect carbohydrates and bolus formation in the oral cavity that leads to dysregulation in the gut. Oral bacteria can translocate to the gut and change its microbiota and possibly immune defence this is the dysbiosis associated with many diseases, including inflammatory bowel disease. Oral microbiota can translocate to the intestinal mucosa in conditions of the oral-gut barrier dysfunction. Oral bacteria can disseminate to the gut via enteral or hematogenous routes. The translocation of oral microbes to the gut may give rise to a variety of gastrointestinal diseases. By addressing these issues, we provide a comprehensive understanding about how various treatment modalities can help ameliorating oral bacteria-elicited gastrointestinal disorders.

Reg no: 701

Name: Dr. ROHINI SURESH KEDAR

Institution: DR. HEDGEWAR SMRUTI RUGNA SEVA MANDALS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Empowering the smiles with Digital Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Digital dentistry is a broad term encompassing any dental technology that involves use of computer-based components such as hardware devices and softwares solutions. In recent

years, digitization has seen in various sectors, with pediatric dentistry being no exception. Through integration of digital radiography, intra oral scanning, 3D printing and teledentistry, the field has seen improvement in patient comfort, reduced procedure durations and personalization of dental care. This poster summarizes about latest development, potential challenges and future directions of 3D printer, intra oral scanner, digital smile design etc in dentistry. The use of digital technology has notably enhanced diagnostic accuracy, treatment planning, patient engagement and educational tool for both dental practioner and their young patients.

Reg no: 701

Name: Dr. SHAHINA KHANAM

Institution: FACULTY OF DENTAL SCIENCES LUCKNOW

Title: ADVANCING REMINERALIZATION : PIONEERING THERAPIES REDIFINING EARLY CHILDHOOD ORAL HEALTH.

Category: For Original Research

Sub category: Innovations

Abstract: The presence of dental caries in the primary dentition of young children is known as early childhood caries (ECC). Despite early childhood caries can be easily preventable, it is one of the most prevalent childhood diseases worldwide, mainly affecting socially disadvantaged populations. Minimally invasive approaches in dental care are gaining prominence for their ability to preserve tooth structure while addressing conditions such as enamel opacities and early childhood caries (ECC). This synthesis integrates findings on different remineralizing agents such as ICON[®] resin infiltration. Self Assembly Peptide and Nano Silver Fluoride (NSF) as innovative microinvasive strategies. ICON[®] is a resin infiltration system designed to treat enamel discolorations, including white spots and mild fluorosis, by altering enamel refractive indices and reinforcing tooth structure. It achieves aesthetic and structural outcomes through a combination of controlled etching, ethanol drying, and resin infiltration, effectively masking opacities and halting lesion progression. Meanwhile, NSF, incorporating silver nanoparticles, demonstrates a novel approach to caries management in paediatric populations. Silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) have potent antimicrobial properties against a wide variety of microorganisms. Self-assembling peptides (SAPs) represent an innovative frontier particularly in the remineralization of dental caries. These peptides are designed to self-organize into a three-dimensional nanostructure within the oral environment, mimicking the extracellular matrix of enamel and dentin. This review focuses on how Innovative remineralizing agents are reshaping paediatric dental care, offering effective, biocompatible, and child-friendly solutions for managing caries and promoting lifelong oral health.

Reg no: 1001

Name: Dr. TANISHA S

Institution: AMES DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: REVISITING THE CLASSIFICATION OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES: AN UPDATE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Cariology

Abstract: Background: Dental caries, also known as tooth decay or cavities, result from the breakdown of teeth due to bacterial acids. In the primary dentition, "Late childhood caries"

(LCC) refers to caries disease patterns that include caries lesions that appear beyond the age of three until the primary dentition exfoliates. Body: LCC is carious lesions affecting the proximal surfaces of posterior teeth, in addition to the occlusal surfaces, seen in children between 6 -12 yrs old. The current definitions of ECC and S-ECC do not address the caries patterns in children after 72 months of age. Hence two initial distinct age classifications have been proposed which consists of ECC and LCC (Late Childhood Caries). Previously, primary dentition caries patterns covering different tooth surfaces were developed and applied, these patterns are useful in Early Childhood Caries (ECC) investigations. Various caries patterns in the primary dentition, affecting different tooth surfaces at different ages, are probably caused by the interactions between eruption age and exposure to evolving dental caries risk factors, such as shifting dietary habits, shifting host factors, and shifting environmental circumstances. Accordingly, dividing primary dentition caries patterns into two age-cohorts (ECC and LCC) may be useful in future studies. Conclusion: "Shielding Young Teeth from Caries" is the primary goal for pediatric dentists. Future research should concentrate on risk factors specific to infants and toddlers, distinct from those of children starting preschool and elementary school. Keywords: Caries, Caries pattern, Early Childhood Caries, Late childhood caries.

Reg no: 461

Name: Dr. DISHA JITENDRA DOSHI

Institution: MANAV RACHANA DENTAL COLLEGE DELHI

Title: "Laser: The Magic Wand of Modern Pediatric Dentistry"

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Laser phototherapy has transformed pediatric dental procedures, offering a minimally invasive and technologically advanced alternative for soft tissue management. Using coherent energy from diode and CO2 laser systems, clinicians achieve precise tissue manipulation with excellent hemostatic and analgesic benefits. Key scientific advantages include selective tissue ablation with minimal thermal damage, suppression of neurogenic inflammation to reduce anxiety, accelerated healing through photobiomodulation, and bactericidal as well as anti-inflammatory effects. Tethered oral tissues (TOTs), such as tongue ties, lip ties, and cheek ties, restricts tongue, lip, or cheek movement due to tight or thick tissue bands. These conditions can impair feeding, swallowing, speaking, and breathing, and may impact facial growth, sleep, and language development. Early diagnosis and laser treatment are critical to avoid long-term issues. Lasers are highly effective for pediatric procedures such as frenectomy, gingivectomy, fibroma removal, and aphthous ulcer management. Their wavelength-specific precision allows targeted tissue interaction, eliminating the need for scalpels or local anesthesia. Compared to traditional methods, lasers enhance patient cooperation, reduce postoperative discomfort, accelerate tissue regeneration, and improve surgical visibility by simultaneously cutting and coagulating tissue. This shift to photonic techniques underscores a significant advancement in pediatric dental care, emphasizing precision, efficiency, and patient comfort.

Reg no: 237

Name: Dr. SUSHREE MANASWINEE

Institution: MANAV RACHANA DENTAL COLLEGE DELHI

Title: Space Maintenance Made Smarter: Introducing the Functional Hinge Lock

Category: For Case Series/Report

Sub category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: The early loss of primary teeth, whether from caries, trauma, infection, or overcrowding can present with significant challenges. The premature loss of deciduous teeth can cause a shift of the adjacent teeth into the space created, preventing the normal eruption and deviation of their permanent successors leading to malocclusion. Space Maintainers help ensure proper alignment for the eruption of permanent teeth and prevent potential orthodontic issues. Conventionally, in cases of bilateral loss of lower molars, Lingual Arch Space Maintainer is the most effective appliance for maintaining arch perimeter and minor space regaining. However, certain limitations associated with the design modifications of Lingual Arch Space Maintainer arose in one of the cases wherein lingual arch space maintainer could not prevent the Supra-Eruption of opposing teeth and there was a high chance of failure of Optimal oral hygiene. The case report briefly illustrated in the poster, shows how an innovative use of a hinge-type locking dentulous component in a functional lingual arch met the requirements needed to get rectify the limitations. The Hinge Lock Mechanism ensured both the ease of maintaining the oral hygiene and also allowed proper reassurance of eruption of succedaneous teeth at every periodic follow up. Additionally, it also assisted in preventing the Supra eruption of the opposing tooth providing appropriate solution required in this case. In conclusion, the modified functional lingual arch with a Hinge Lock Mechanism offers a practical solution to address key challenges in space maintenance making it an effective innovation in pediatric dentistry.

Reg no: 849

Name: Dr. SHAFIQUE MUSKAN

Institution: MITHILA MINORITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BIHAR

Title: SILVER DIAMINE FLUORIDE

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: SILVER DIAMINE FLUORIDE Silver diamine fluoride (SDF) is a topical antimicrobial agent that has gained increasing attention in the field of dentistry for its ability to arrest dental caries and prevent further demineralization of tooth structure. It is a colourless liquid that combines silver ions, which have antibacterial properties, with diamine fluoride, which promotes remineralization and reduces the solubility of tooth enamel. The application of SDF has proven to be an effective and minimally invasive alternative for the treatment of dental caries, particularly in young children, elderly patients, and individuals with special needs, where traditional restorative treatments may not be feasible. SDF has shown efficacy in both primary and permanent teeth, demonstrating its potential to reduce the need for more invasive procedures such as fillings and extractions. The primary mechanisms of action of SDF include the inhibition of bacterial growth, the remineralization of enamel, and the prevention of further decay. However, its use has been somewhat limited by concerns over the discoloration of treated lesions, though recent advancements in formulation have aimed to address these cosmetic challenges. Despite these concerns, SDF represents a valuable tool in the management of dental caries, especially in resource-limited settings, where access to traditional restorative care may be restricted. Future research is necessary to further evaluate its long-term efficacy, safety, and potential impact on overall oral health outcomes.

Reg no: 538

Name: Dr. SIMMI PRIYA

Institution: MITHILA MINORITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BIHAR

Title: PRESERVATION OF TOOTH BEYOND THE SOCKET

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Preservation of Tooth Beyond the Socket Preserving The Vitality of Periodontal Ligament Is Very Crucial for Any Avulsed Tooth. Immediate Replantation Is Recommended, But Itâ€™s Not Feasible in Every Case. So, An Ideal Storage Media Is of Great Clinical Importance. The Main Requirement of An Ideal Storage Media Is to Preserve the Vitality of Periodontal Ligament Cells, as Long as Possible. Recent Research Has Led to The Development of Storage Media That Produce Conditions that Closely Resemble the Original Tooth Socket Environment. Storage Media Can Be Synthetic and Natural. Some of the Recent Advancements are Levodopa, Ascorbic Acid, ViaSpan, Propolis and Many More.

Reg no: 539

Name: Dr. KUMARI RANI

Institution: MITHILA MINORITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BIHAR

Title: MODIFIED MINERAL TRIOXIDE AGGREGATE- A VERSATILE DENTAL MATERIAL

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Modified Mineral Trioxide Aggregateâ€™ A Versatile Dental Material Mineral Trioxide Aggregate (MTA) Has Been a Material of Revolution in The Field of Dentistry Since Its Introduction In 1990s By Mahmoud Torbinejad and Dean White. Itâ€™s A Dental Material with Excellent Tissue Repair Properties and Biocompatibility. Even Though Its Application Is Wide But it has its Own Drawbacks Which Involves Long Setting Time, Discoloration and Poor Handling Characteristics. The Newer Advancements with Modification Overcomes These Limitation. The Introduction of Newer Fast-Setting MTA, NoeMTA Plus, MTA Repair HP And Pre-Mixed MTA have Shown Excellent Handling Properties. Hence, Itâ€™s Considered The â€œGold Standardâ€™.

Reg no: 218

Name: Dr. DRISHADVATI MUKHERJEE

Institution: AB SHETTY DENTAL COLLAGE MANGALORE

Title: LASERS IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Light has been a therapeutic agent for centuries, and lasers utilize focused, monochromatic light energy for various applications. Initially limited to soft tissue procedures, lasers are now extensively used on dental hard tissues for diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of dental caries, pulpotomy, root canal shaping, root resection, apicoectomy, periodontal pocket disinfection, and desensitization. Laser technology enables micro dentistry by precisely removing diseased tissue while preserving healthy structures, aligning with minimally invasive

dentistry principles. Lasers offer significant advantages over traditional drills, including reduced pain, sound, and vibration, making treatments more comfortable, especially for children. This improves cooperation and enhances the overall quality of care. Advancements in laser delivery systems have further expanded their utility in pediatric dentistry. This review discusses various types of lasers and their applications, emphasizing their growing importance in improving outcomes and patient experiences in contemporary pediatric dental practice.

Reg no: 939

Name: Dr. RUTUJA RAJENDRA DHAMANE

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI VIDYA MANDIRS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Crafting Smiles, Sustaining The Environment

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Innovations

Abstract: Topic- Green pediatric dentistry Background/ Introduction : Dentistry lacks information, evidence or even studies on sustainable practices and that's why efforts on green practices have been scant. Green Pediatric Dentistry helps in implementing sustainable practices by keeping resource consumption in line with nature's economy. Aim: To evaluate advantageous applications of green dentistry in day to day pediatric practices. Methodology: 1. Computerized search with help of websites such as Pubmed, Google scholar using keywords such as pediatric dentistry, green dentistry ,dentistry. 2. Using reusable materials, minimum use of paper, digital radiography, recovering of materials from recycling,using right amount of material and reducing wastage and digitization of all records. Results: Green pediatric dentistry is advantageous than conventional dentistry. Conclusion: Use of green pediatric dentistry is environment friendly, helps in minimizing pollution, helps in making use of resources efficiently in day to day practice.

Reg no: 520

Name: Dr. NITHYASRI B R

Institution: VIVEKANANDHA DENTAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TAMIL NADU

Title: Electrifying Smiles - Iontophoresis and Its Applications In Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Iontophoresis is a non-invasive method of systemic and local drug delivery using an electric field. Iontophoresis enables diffusion of the drugs via skin, mucous membrane, enamel, dentin, and other tissues. The amount of delivered therapeutic molecules is about 10⁴–2000 times greater than conventional forms of drug delivery. It is used in various fields of medicine including dentistry, ophthalmology, otorhinolaryngology, and dermatology, etc. Iontophoresis has a wide range of applications in dentistry such as tooth decalcification, hypersensitivity, delivering local anesthesia, remineralizing agents and antimicrobial agents for various oral health conditions. In pediatric dentistry, iontophoresis can be used to treat a range of conditions, including dental caries, pulpitis, and periodontal disease. It can also be used to promote oral health and prevent disease through the delivery of fluoride and other preventive agents. Overall, iontophoresis offers a versatile approach to various challenges in pediatric dentistry, promoting safer, more effective, and more comfortable treatment outcomes for children. This poster aims to provide an overview of iontophoresis, its mechanism, and its advantages in pediatric

dentistry. The discussion will encompass the benefits of iontophoresis in remineralization of enamel, painless delivery of local anesthesia, antimicrobial drug delivery, and increased patient compliance. The poster will also delve into the current evidence supporting the use of iontophoresis in pediatric dentistry, highlighting its efficacy and safety.

Reg no: 367

Name: Dr. PREKSHA PARAKH

Institution: K.M. SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: "Gene-Smart Dentistry: CRISPR's Role in Pediatric Oral Health "

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: CRISPR a novel genomic technology has a potential future in the treatment of genetic problems at an early stage. CRISPR stands for Clustered Regularly Inter Spaced Palindromic Repeats. It is a programmable protein capable of editing, erasing, and turning on or off the genome. CRISPR is now being researched and developed, and it has shown promising results in various areas. This cutting edge technology has numerous applications and has the potential to revolutionize oral health. Several oral and craniofacial diseases and conditions have been shown to be associated with certain genes in the human genome. These diseases included: periodontal disease, caries disease, tooth agenesis, orofacial clefts, head and neck cancer, orofacial pain, temporomandibular disorders and facial shape. In Pediatric dentistry, it can be used to treat cleft palate, osteogenesis imperfecta, dentinogenesis imperfecta, downâ€™s syndrome, etc. CRISPR changes the genetic makeup of cell lines, organs and animals. As a result, gene editing has expanded to include genome-wide screening for both loss and augmentation of function. The basic structure of CRISPR consists of operons of Cas genes, spacers, and repeats. CRISPR technology treats oral diseases by modulating or completely removing defective genes. While this technology appears to be saving lives, related research is in its infancy. Changes in the human genetic code can have eternal and random consequences for future generations. A benefit to potentially using CRISPR-Cas9 is the chance for a more personalized treatment strategy. Keywords â€™. Gene Editing, CRISPR-Cas Systems, Precision Medicine, Human Genetics

Reg no: 666

Name: Dr. NIHARIKA SHEKHAWAT

Institution: RUHS COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES JAIPUR

Title: BRIGHT BEAUTIFUL AND BELIEVABLE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Crowning the Best: Aesthetic Options for Paediatric Patients Loss of anterior teeth in children can lead to hampered aesthetic's, neuromuscular imbalance with decreased masticatory efficiency, speech disturbance, development of para functional habits and psychological problems. With the growing awareness of the aesthetic options available there is a great demand for solutions to unsightly problems such as caries, discoloured teeth, hypo plastic defects, fractures and missing teeth in children. However, the biggest dilemma is choosing the best treatment modality for a particular patient and situation. Thus, this poster highlights the various recent advances in the field of anterior crowns in paediatric aesthetic dentistry.

Reg no: 686

Name: Dr. MADHUMITHA P

Institution: VIVEKANANDHA DENTAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TAMIL NADU

Title: STEM CELLS “ BREAKING DOWN BARRIERS

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Stem cells also known as Precursor or Progenitor cells are capable of self-renewal and multi-lineage trans-differentiation and this term was coined by Wilson in 1908. Stem cells are categorized primarily into two types as embryonic stem cells (ESCs) and adult/somatic/postnatal stem cells (ASCs) depending on the source and differentiation. Stem cells offer a promising solution by not only repairing damaged tissues but also restoring them to their natural form and function. Dental pulp stem cells (DPSCs), a subset of postnatal stem cells, are especially noteworthy for their extensive proliferation and ability to differentiate into various specialized cell types. Dental stem cells are categorized into four major types: DPSCs, stem cells from human exfoliated deciduous teeth (SHED), stem cells of the apical papilla (SCAP), and periodontal ligament stem cells (PDLSCs). DPSC is highly attractive for regenerative medicine & tissue regeneration. In pediatric dentistry, stem cell offers less invasive and regenerative solutions for a variety of childhood dental conditions and they can be harnessed to regenerate damaged or lost dental tissues, including dentin, pulp, and periodontal structures, which are commonly affected in pediatric dental conditions such as dental caries, trauma, and congenital anomalies. Stem cell banking is the collection, isolation, and preservation of stem cells in preparation for use in regenerative treatment and therapy. In summary, dental stem cells present a promising avenue within pediatric dentistry, offering multifaceted applications ranging from pulpal regeneration and dentin repair to orthodontic support and the treatment of craniofacial anomalies.

Reg no: 393

Name: Dr. KRUSHNAPRIYA PRAVIN GATTANI

Institution: K.M. SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: LOCAL ROOTS , GLOBAL WINGS - ROUTE TO A RADIANT SMILE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Dental tourism is a part of medical tourism which is in the growing phase and now is an important sector of health tourism industry. Dental tourism in pediatric dentistry refers to the practice of parents seeking dental care for their children from another country. The rising costs of dental care, lack of access to local dentists and consumerism in developed countries have important roles in decisions to purchase dental care abroad. India is one of the country with 14% worldwide market shares in dental tourism which provides us to take advantage of lower costs with quality treatment, warm and caring approach of dentists making children feel comfortable and at ease, excess availability of skilled dentists and auxiliaries, modern technology, loyalty, increased convenience, personalized and follow up care, and with vast places as major tourist destinations. Its tropic climate along with its access to specialized pediatric dental treatment from other countries make India easily reachable .The necessity for travel is the primary motivation for seeking dental treatment which provides us with vast cultural heritage and touristic experiences to the child. Overall India is an excellent destination for dental tourism in pediatric dentistry offering a winning combination of quality, affordability

and cultural richness .This poster displays the survey which showcases pediatric dentists insights on the significance of dental tourism.

Reg no: 308

Name: Dr. KASTURI D. KADAM

Institution: RUHS COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES JAIPUR

Title: MAGIC BEAMS: ILLUMINATING LITTLE SMILES WITH LOW LEVEL LASER THERAPY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Low level laser therapy (LLLT) is an innovative, non-invasive treatment modality that is gaining significant attention in pediatric dentistry. In pediatric dentistry, where comfort and cooperation are key factors, LLLT serves as ideal solution for addressing challenges like dental pain, oral infections, alveolar osteitis, gag and nausea sensation, dentin hypersensitivity, etc. Moreover it is also been effective in reducing pain and inflammation during endodontic treatment, promoting wound healing after extraction and managing TMJ disorders. It reduces pain and discomfort, thereby minimizing anxiety and stress in young minds. Low level laser therapy is transforming pediatric dentistry by providing a gentle, effective and child friendly approach to various dental problems in children. With the advancement of technology, Low level laser therapy will pave way for brighter, healthier smiles and holistic well being of the children.

Reg no: 209

Name: Dr. AKSHITHA U S

Institution: VOKKALIGARA SANGHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BANGLORE

Title: Tears to Cheers: Progress in Child Distraction Strategies

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Dental anxiety in children is a significant challenge, often requiring innovative approaches to ensure effective and stress-free treatment. Recent advancements in distraction techniques offer creative, evidence-based solutions that transform the paediatric dental experience. This presentation explores modern methods such as virtual reality (VR), which immerses children in engaging, stress-reducing environments, and storytelling paired with soothing audio, capturing attention and easing tension. Animal-assisted therapy: featuring trained therapy animals, provides a calming presence, enhancing patient comfort. Visual and tactile techniques like kaleidoscopes and bubble therapy stimulate curiosity and create an engaging, interactive distraction. Audiovisual aids, including animations and soundscapes, further enrich the sensory experience, fostering cooperation and positive associations with dental care. Tailored to individual needs, these methods address age, preferences, and anxiety levels, minimizing the need for pharmacological interventions. Evidence supports their efficacy in improving compliance and overall treatment outcomes, ensuring a child-friendly approach to dentistry. This poster provides an overview of these innovative techniques, emphasizing their integration into clinical practice. By combining technology, creativity, and empathy, these advancements set a new standard for paediatric dental care, transforming anxious experiences into enjoyable ones and fostering lifelong positive attitudes toward oral health.

Reg no: 402

Name: Dr. K MAHESHWARI

Institution: AMES DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: probiotics the unsung hero in tiny pearls

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: BACKGROUND Probiotics, are live microorganisms that provide health benefits when administered in adequate amounts, have gained prominence in paediatric dentistry. Their primary role is to balance the oral microbiome, which is essential for maintaining oral health. In children, an imbalance in the oral flora often leads to dental caries, and halitosis. The introduction of probiotics offers a natural and preventive approach to counteract pathogenic bacteria without the adverse effects associated with conventional antimicrobials. **BODY** It functions by modulating the oral microbiota, competing with pathogenic bacteria, and enhancing immune responses. Commonly used strains include Streptococcus species, Lactobacillus species, and Bifidobacterium species. Clinical studies have shown that probiotics reduce Streptococcus species levels, a key contributor to dental caries, also lowers the PH and improve oral health . probiotics are being integrated into various delivery systems like chewing gums, lozenges, and milk products, making them more appealing and accessible for children. The dosage recommended for children is 5-10 billion colony forming units per day. Their use extends beyond caries prevention, addressing halitosis and improving oral mucosal health by reducing candidal infections and ulcers. **CONCLUSION** Probiotics represent a promising adjunct in paediatric dentistry, offering a preventive and minimally invasive approach to oral health. By fostering a balanced oral microbiome, they hold potential to transform paediatric dental care. **KEY WORDS** probiotics , oral microbiome , dental caries , oral health

Reg no: 1070

Name: Dr. PAYAL MAHESH PITALE

Institution: RURAL DENTAL COLLEGE MAHARASHTRA

Title: 3D Printing: A Silver Lining in Paediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: The advent of three-dimensional (3D) printing technology has significantly transformed modern dentistry. With continuous advancements, dental professionals are shifting from traditional methods to fully digital workflows, improving both treatment outcomes and patient experience. 3D printing enables the creation of fully customized treatment plans, allowing for the personalization of dental appliances. This technology is efficient, replicable, and provides fast, precise results at a relatively low cost. In paediatric dentistry, where precision and comfort are essential, 3D printing offers significant advantages, particularly in reducing chairside time and enhancing the ease of treatment for both clinicians and child patients. One of the most impactful applications of 3D printing in paediatric dentistry is the production of patient-specific orthodontic devices, such as braces, aligners, and retainers. These devices can be tailored to a child's unique dental anatomy, ensuring a better fit and more effective treatment. Additionally, 3D printing is used to fabricate crowns, bridges, and dental implants with greater accuracy and faster turnaround times compared to traditional methods. By producing detailed models from 3D scans of a patient's oral cavity, treatment planning becomes more efficient, particularly for complex cases such as congenital malformations or craniofacial abnormalities, which are more common in paediatric patients.

Beyond clinical applications, 3D printing also plays a vital role in dental education, creating real-life models that aids in better communication, decision-making, and patient awareness. Ultimately, 3D printing is revolutionizing paediatric dentistry, improving treatment outcomes and patient satisfaction.

Reg no: 301

Name: Dr. MAUSAM KUMARI

Institution: AB SHETTY DENTAL COLLEGE MANGALORE

Title: Artificial intelligence in diagnosis and treatment of dental caries

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: INTRODUCTION AI can be used as a tool for early diagnosis of dental caries or cavities. It can also be used for the diagnosis of risk of caries based on dietary habits, oral hygiene and malposition of teeth. Use of AI reduces chair time, improves quality of treatment and diagnosis by detecting caries early before they are visible to the human eye. **METHODS AND MATERIALS** Caries detection can be done in intraoral image using AI techniques like, convolutional neural networks (CNNs), artificial neural networks (ANNs), and deep convolutional networks (DCNNs). AI can enhance image quality by reducing noise, boosting resolution and adding missing features thus helping in caries detection. AI can automatically detect caries in images. AI can segment caries in radiographic images. AI using biosensors can be used as salivary biomarker for saliva quality. AI can classify caries diagnosis and interpretation. **RESULT** Machine utilizes algorithms and data input to self-improve and learn automatically to a wide range of samples and variables. Algorithms is best on computational model that directs them to retrieve results to pre-determined task. **CONCLUSION** Based on AI analysis, we can predict early dental caries and provide proper treatment. This tool is helpful in identifying patient with high risk of dental caries even malposition and to deliver the treatment accordingly.

Reg no: 321

Name: Dr. ALAPATI SAI LAKSHMI SUSMITHA

Institution: MNR DENTAL COLLEGE SANGAREDDY

Title: DIGITAL DENTAL DIARIES: AI'S IMPACT ON PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: In the present scenario, the rapid rise in smartphone usage is profoundly impacting many industries, including healthcare. Surveys reveal that 21 of 151 apps focus on pediatric dentistry. With more families using smartphones, these tools are increasingly accessible. Pediatric dentists have a powerful platform to connect with patients and improve oral health. Combining education, accessibility, and engagement with mobile apps has become a boon in dentistry. Mobile apps offer a range of benefits that support children, parents, and pediatric dentists in maintaining good oral health. They provide educational resources on essential topics such as brushing and flossing techniques, the importance of regular dental checkups, and tips for preventing dental decay. With interactive tutorials, animated videos, and articles created by dental professionals, these apps help families understand the significance of oral health and encourage healthier habits in children. To make oral hygiene routines more enjoyable, some apps feature brushing timers, music, or animated characters that motivate children to brush regularly. Additionally, AI algorithms can segment teeth, identify caries, and offer valuable predictions. AI can assist in diagnosing common pediatric dental issues, such as cavities, by

analyzing intraoral images, in educating young patients. These tools empower dentists to monitor oral health remotely, engage children in gamified learning, and reduce anxiety through innovative approaches. This abstract outlines the intersection of technology and dentistry, emphasizing the benefits and implications for future dental practice.

Reg no: 264

Name: Dr. G.YUKTA PRAGNYANI

Institution: MNR DENTAL COLLEGE SANGAREDDY

Title: TINY GENES, BIG IMPACT: EPIGENETICS AND ITS ROLE IN PEDIATRIC ORAL HEALTH

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Genes are the blueprint of life, encoding the proteins necessary for growth, development, and metabolism. Yet, beyond these genetic instructions, the epigenome plays a pivotal role in regulating gene expression. Epigenetics examines heritable changes that do not alter the DNA sequence but involve modifications to chromosomes, including DNA methylation, histone modifications, and non-coding RNA regulation. These changes, influenced by environmental factors, can be reversible and have far-reaching effects on gene activity and biological processes. In the context of oral hard and soft tissues, it is a sensitive process that demands precise genetic regulation. Disruptions in these regulatory pathways can lead to conditions such as tooth agenesis and other dental issues, underscoring the role of genetics in oral health, including prenatal exposure to toxins and physical trauma, can interfere with amelogenesis and odontogenesis resulting in enamel defects and dental abnormalities. Aggressive periodontitis in children is linked to IL-1, IL-10, and DEFB1, affecting inflammation and defense, while IRF6 and MSX1 relate to cleft lip and palate and in orthodontics, jaw forces shape condylar growth FKBP5-mediated stress responses alter DNA methylation. Integrating epigenetics in pediatric dentistry enhances outcomes, identifies early biomarkers, and promotes healthier futures from birth to adulthood, offering insights into gene-disease links for improved oral health. Epigenetic interventions hold promise but also pose risks. This review highlights how epigenetics influences paediatric dentistry, linking tiny gene changes to dental issues and paving the way for healthier smiles.

Reg no: 878

Name: Dr. PAIDIMARRY PUJITHA APARNA

Institution: MAMATA DENTAL COLLEGE KHAMMAM

Title: Breaking Barriers: Pain Free Local Anesthesia Revolution

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Effective pain management is integral to contemporary dentistry, significantly influencing patient's quality of life. In pediatric dentistry, pain and dental anxiety are particularly prevalent and act as major deterrents to timely dental care. This delay often exacerbates conditions like early childhood caries, highlighting the importance of addressing these issues. The success of dental treatments relies heavily on the effective use of local anesthesia, which serves as their cornerstone. However, the fear and anxiety associated with its administration remain substantial barriers for children undergoing dental treatment. Adequate pain control during procedures can alleviate these fears, reduce discomfort and allow dentists to deliver treatments effectively. While the classic aspirating syringe remains the

standard method for administering local anesthetics, advancements in delivery technologies have enabled less painful injections with fewer adverse effects. Recent developments in local anesthetic techniques include computer-assisted delivery systems, vibrotactile devices, electronic dental anesthesia, low level laser therapy, buzzy system, needle-free methods, and buffered solutions, all of which reduce injection-associated pain and anxiety. Such advancements play a pivotal role in pediatric dentistry by addressing fear and discomfort, ensuring effective treatment, and instilling positive dental attitudes in children. These improvements represent a significant stride toward optimizing pediatric dental care and enhancing overall treatment outcomes. The present e-poster emphasizes on improved anesthesia techniques for effective management of pain, to reduce anxiety, and to enhance outcomes and experiences in pediatric dental care.

Reg no: 880

Name: Dr. DESIREDDY ANUSHA

Institution: MAMATA DENTAL COLLEGE KHAMMAM

Title: EMULATING NATURE FOR ENHANCED RESTORATIVE AND PREVENTIVE CARE

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Biomimetics is a branch of science that explores the technical beauty of nature. Biomimetic materials closely mimic the structure, function, and natural healing mechanisms of dental tissues. These materials aim to restore aesthetics and function while promoting biological regeneration. Recent developments in biomimetic dentistry have focused on self-assembling peptides, bioactive glasses, mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA), and calcium silicate-based cements, each addressing specific challenges in pediatric dental care. Self-assembling peptides like P11-4 represent a groundbreaking advance in enamel remineralization. These peptides create a scaffold that enables mineral deposition, effectively reversing early lesions. Similarly, bioactive glasses release ions such as calcium and phosphate, essential for demineralizing tooth structures and treating hypersensitivity. Their bioactive properties also promote dentin regeneration. MTA has emerged as a preferred material for vital pulp therapies due to its biocompatibility, sealing ability, and capacity to stimulate dentin formation, significantly improving the success of pulp capping and pulpotomy in primary teeth. Calcium silicate-based cements are another innovation, encouraging hydroxyapatite formation and providing a bioactive environment conducive to tissue regeneration. There are biomimetic restorative protocols that dental clinicians should follow such as stress reducing and bond maximizing protocols. In dentistry the purpose of using biomimetic concepts and protocols is to conserve tooth structure and vitality. By supporting tissue repair and reducing the need for invasive procedures, biomimetic materials contribute to minimally invasive, patient-friendly care, ensuring better long-term oral health outcomes for children. The present e-poster emphasizes on the newer biomimetic materials that improve the strength of the tooth.

Reg no: 206

Name: Dr. PRABHLEEN KAUR

Institution: ITS DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE

Title: Protecting Young Airways: LMA vs NTI in General Anaesthesia

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Paediatric patients are unable to cooperate at times because of certain physical and medical disabilities or if they are extremely fearful or anxious. In such cases, sedation can help these adversities; however, this is challenging while maintaining unobstructed airways. The use of a laryngeal mask airway (LMA) has gained popularity as an alternative to nasotracheal intubation (NTI) for airway management in pediatric patients under general anesthesia. Several factors make LMA are preferred for pediatric airway protection, primarily due to ease of insertion, reduced risk of trauma, and better patient comfort. LMA is easier and faster to insert as compared to NTI, especially in pediatric patients because LMA insertion requires less force and technical expertise. Furthermore, LMA has a lower incidence of complications such as trauma to the nasal passages, teeth, or the airway itself, which are common with NTI in pediatric patients. Additionally, LMA provides adequate ventilation and airway protection, offering sufficient seal pressure to prevent aspiration of gastric contents. Also, LMA is less likely to cause discomfort and agitation in children compared to NTI, leading to fewer incidences of postoperative sore throat or hoarseness. Although nasal endotracheal intubation is often the gold standard for long-term airway control, the LMA is preferred for short to medium-duration procedures, where it gives a safer, more comfortable alternative for airway protection. In pediatric anesthesia, where reducing stress and trauma is vital, the laryngeal mask airway shows to be an optimal choice over nasal endotracheal intubation.

Reg no: 495

Name: Dr. MEGHNA UNNIKRISHNAN

Institution: PSM DENTAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

Title: EXPLORING THE WORLD OF PACIFIERS

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: EXPLORING THE WORLD OF PACIFIERS Pacifiers, also known as soothers, are small, nipple shaped objects designed for babies to suck on for comfort. Made of materials like silicone or latex, pacifiers often have a shield and a ring to ensure safety and easy handling. Mothers' obsession with pacifiers often stems from their desire to comfort their babies. However, this obsession may sometimes lead to potential drawbacks, such as dental issues like misaligned teeth or delayed speech either due to prolonged use or because of the structural impact of pacifier on oral musculature. To overcome these drawbacks, numerous modifications were introduced emphasizing changes on the structure, material and size of pacifier models that could reduce its negative impact on dental health. In a world of rapid scientific advancements in every fields including research, which did stimulate the breakthrough discovery of smart pacifiers, has incorporated the idea of biosensors that can detect salivary ion levels and even more versatile functions regarding the same. These advancements can not only be a soother to baby but also to mother

Reg no: 869

Name: Dr. SHALINI RAGHUVANSHI

Institution: NATIONAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNJAB DERA BASSI

Title: Significance of 3D printing in Pediatric dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Advancements in three-dimensional (3D) printing technology have introduced innovative solutions in Pediatric dentistry, revolutionizing diagnosis, treatment, and education. Pediatric dentistry requires personalized methods to address unique dental needs in children.

3D printing technology has occurred as a game changer in this field. Recently, 3D printing technology have played a major role in Pediatric dentistry from printing of individualized master and educational models, space maintainers, prosthetic restorations, surgical guide, splint design, fracture treatment, fluoride application, autogenous dental transplantation, pediatric endodontics and regenerative treatments. Personalized dental restorations can now be produced with high accuracy, enhancing functional and aesthetic outcomes. 3D printing in the applications for the digital impression procedure and the fabrication of various types of dental appliance have the good potential to deliver optimum oral health care in children. Moreover, the use of biocompatible and autogenous materials supports long-term clinical success while minimizing risks for pediatric patients. Beyond treatment, 3D printing has improved clinical outcomes by advancing training tools for students, dental professionals, and caregivers. Furthermore, it can help in motivating the children and also in instilling the positive attitude and behavior towards dentistry. The technology also improves patient comfort by reducing treatment time. Maximizing precision and minimizing patient discomfort, 3D printing streamline dental procedures and provide a more patient friendly approach, especially for Pediatric patients. Keywords: 3D printing technology, splint design, autogenous dental transplantation, innovative solutions.

Reg no: 970

Name: Dr. ODNAM SAI VENKATESH

Institution: MAMATA DENTAL COLLEGE KHAMMAM

Title: THE FUTURE OF ORAL HEALTH - TECH MEETS CARE

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Recent advances in oral health care and preventive dentistry emphasize innovation through technology, personalization, and sustainability. Artificial intelligence (AI) plays a transformative role, streamlining diagnostics, treatment planning, and workflow automation. AI-powered imaging and predictive analytics enhance care quality, while tele dentistry improves accessibility, particularly for underserved populations. Regenerative dentistry is gaining traction with biomaterials and tissue engineering technologies enabling natural restoration of dental tissues, such as dental pulp regeneration and periodontal repair. Preventive care continues to be a central focus, driven by personalized strategies that address individual patient needs. Tailored interventions, including fluoride treatments, sealants, and dietary guidance, aim to reduce the prevalence of cavities, gum disease, and other oral health issues. Patient education, supported by AI and remote platforms, promotes proactive management of oral hygiene and highlights the connection between oral and systemic health. This includes the integration of dental and medical care for conditions like sleep apnoea and diabetes. Environmental sustainability is a growing priority, with dental practices adopting biodegradable materials, energy-efficient technologies, and waste-reduction initiatives to align with eco-conscious healthcare trends. The industry also benefits from digital transformation, including the widespread use of electronic health records and 3D printing for restorative solutions. Overall, these advancements foster a holistic, efficient, and patient-centered approach to dentistry, ensuring improved outcomes and accessibility while addressing global challenges like sustainability and health equity. The present e-poster emphasizes on technological innovations, personalized care, and sustainability are revolutionizing preventive dentistry, ensuring accessible, effective and environmentally conscious oral health solutions worldwide.

Reg no: 994

Name: Dr. ADLURI GAYATHRI DEVI

Institution: MAMATA DENTAL COLLEGE KHAMMAM

Title: Beyond the chair: transformative approaches in pediatric dentistry for special needs children

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: BEYOND THE CHAIR: TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY FOR SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN. **ABSTRACT:** Recent advancements in special care in pediatric dentistry have revolutionized the approach to treating children with special health care needs (SHCN), who often face complex medical, developmental, and behavioral challenges. These advancements aim to enhance treatment outcomes, ensure safety, and improve patient comfort. One key development is the refinement of sedation and anesthesia techniques. The use of minimal sedation and new anesthetic agents, along with improved monitoring systems, has made dental procedures safer and more effective for children with varying levels of anxiety or medical conditions. Additionally, innovations in diagnostic tools, such as digital radiography, laser technology, and cone beam computed tomography (CBCT), allow for more precise diagnosis and treatment planning, minimizing discomfort and improving treatment accuracy. The integration of multidisciplinary care is another advancement. Collaboration between pediatric dentists, pediatricians, psychologists, speech therapists, and other healthcare providers ensures comprehensive care that addresses not only oral health but also overall well-being of children with SHCN. Furthermore, preventive care strategies have significantly evolved, with the use of fluoride varnishes, dental sealants, and advanced oral hygiene techniques that help reduce the incidence of dental caries and improve long-term oral health in children with complex needs. In addition to these clinical advancements, there has been growing emphasis on creating a supportive, child-friendly environment to reduce anxiety and build trust. This present e-poster emphasizes on improving sedation, behavioral management, preventive care, restorative materials, and accessibility, enhancing outcomes for special needs children.

Reg no: 496

Name: Dr. AZMI ASHRAF

Institution: PSM COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH KERALA

Title: BRUSH SMARTER, NOT HARDER: TOOTH FAIRY GOT AN UPGRADE!

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Others

Abstract: BRUSH SMARTER, NOT HARDER: TOOTH FAIRY GOT AN UPGRADE! Advancements in dental technology have introduced smart toothbrushes, offering transformative potential for improving oral hygiene, especially in special care children. These devices integrate sensors, artificial intelligence, and mobile app connectivity to provide real-time feedback on brushing duration, pressure, and coverage, helping children with physical, cognitive, or behavioral challenges maintain proper oral hygiene. For children with developmental delays, limited dexterity, or sensory sensitivities, smart toothbrushes act as assistive tools, reducing reliance on caregivers and fostering autonomy. Gamified and interactive features engage children, making brushing enjoyable while promoting consistent habits. Caregivers and dental professionals benefit from data-tracking capabilities, which allow for the monitoring of compliance and the development of personalized oral care strategies. This is particularly valuable for special care children, who are at higher risk for oral diseases due to

difficulty in maintaining effective hygiene. By bridging gaps in preventive care, smart toothbrushes can help mitigate common issues such as plaque buildup, gingivitis, and caries. Despite barriers such as initial cost and accessibility, the use of smart toothbrushes in pediatric dentistry highlights their potential to reduce oral health disparities and improve quality of life for children with special needs. This paper emphasizes the critical role of smart toothbrushes in supporting effective oral hygiene in special care children and explores their applications, benefits, and limitations in modern dental practice.

Reg no: 911

Name: Dr. PRIYANKA K

Institution: MAMATA DENTAL COLLEGE KHAMMAM

Title: SHIELDING SMILES- THE SCIENCE OF TOOTH REVIVAL

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Demineralization and remineralization are dynamic processes essential for maintaining dental health, particularly in children, due to the vulnerability of primary teeth with their thinner enamel and dentin. Advances in pediatric dentistry have introduced effective strategies for managing these processes, focusing on prevention and minimally invasive care. Enhanced remineralizing agents, such as casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate (CPP-ACP), silver diamine fluoride (SDF), bioactive glass, and hydroxyapatite nanoparticles, play pivotal roles in reversing early enamel lesions, arresting caries, and providing long-term protection. These materials are complemented by innovative delivery systems like controlled-release fluoride varnishes and biomimetic peptides that mimic natural enamel repair mechanisms. Diagnostic tools, including quantitative light-induced fluorescence (QLF) enable early identification and monitoring of lesions, facilitating timely intervention. Minimally invasive treatments, such as resin infiltration and bioactive sealants, provide effective solutions for managing incipient lesions while preserving tooth structure. Educational advancements and behavioral interventions, including digital tools and gamified approaches, enhance patient and caregiver awareness, promoting sustainable oral health practices. These innovations collectively transform paediatric dental care by improving the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of dental caries. The integration of cutting-edge materials, technologies, and patient-centered approaches ensures better clinical outcomes and fosters positive dental experiences for children, laying the foundation for lifelong oral health. The present e-poster accentuates advancements in paediatric dentistry which emphasize about prevention, minimally invasive care and innovative technologies to enhance children's oral health outcome.

Reg no: 261

Name: Dr. YASHIKA SONI

Institution: ITS DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE

Title: Smart Smiles: The Role of AI in Transforming Behavior Modification for Pediatric Dental Care

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract: Behaviour modification in paediatric dentistry emphasizes cultivating positive oral health behaviours, habits, and attitudes in children while addressing fear, anxiety, and uncooperative tendencies during dental visits. By employing evidence-based strategies and integrating advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), paediatric dentists can

enhance the overall treatment experience for young patients. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the development of computer systems or machines capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence. These tasks include learning, reasoning, problem-solving, perception, and language understanding. AI enables machines to process information, adapt to new inputs, and improve their performance over time. The incorporation of AI into paediatric dentistry presents a powerful opportunity to revolutionize patient care, enhance diagnostic accuracy, streamline treatment planning, and foster greater patient engagement. By employing AI-driven solutions for early caries detection, orthodontic treatment planning, behavior management, and personalized dental hygiene instruction for children, we can significantly improve outcomes. This poster highlights the transformative role of AI in pediatric dentistry, particularly in behavior management, demonstrating how AI assisted virtual Reality (VR) and augmented Reality (AR) are increasingly being utilized in paediatric dentistry for a more supportive and stress-free environment, leading to better compliance and clinical outcomes.

Reg no: 200

Name: Dr. ISRA GULZAR

Institution: ITS DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE

Title: Nano Solutions for Little Smiles: Bioresponsive Drug Delivery system in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Bioresponsive nanotechnology is upcoming as a transformative tool in pediatric dentistry, offering innovative solutions for improving treatment outcomes, enhancing drug delivery and providing good oral health. Nanomaterials, such as nanoparticles, nanogels, and nanocomposites, show unique properties, including high surface area to volume ratios, biocompatibility, and the capability to interact with biological systems at the molecular level. These characteristics enable the development of bioresponsive systems that can specifically respond to environmental stimuli like pH, Temperature or specific biomolecules which are especially beneficial in pediatric dentistry. In pediatric patients, because of their developing immune systems, bioresponsive nanomaterials can provide controlled and localized drug release which further reduces systemic toxicity. These systems can be used for the targeted delivery of agents to treat dental caries, manage pulpitis, promote remineralization of enamel and support tissue regeneration. Additionally, nanotechnology can aid in the development of advanced diagnostic tools for early detection of oral diseases in pediatric patients. This poster will explore the potential of bioresponsive nanotechnology in pediatric dental applications, focusing on current advancements, challenges, and future directions. The use of nanotechnology into pediatric dentistry represents a promising frontier in providing safer and more effective treatments, also improving patient outcomes and promoting long-term oral health in children.

Reg no: 201

Name: Dr. ETISHA SHARMA

Institution: ITS DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE

Title: Fill to Heal: Remove to Seal- Newer techniques for Calcium Hydroxide Removal from Root Canals

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)₂) has long been primarily used as an intracanal medicament due to its antibacterial properties and ability to promote healing. However, its complete removal prior to obturation is critical to ensure optimal sealing of the root canal system. Residual calcium hydroxide compromises the bonding of sealers, leading to potential treatment failure. The advent of advanced techniques for calcium hydroxide removal has revolutionized endodontic practices, providing enhanced efficacy and predictability. This poster explores innovative methods for calcium hydroxide removal from root canals, with a focus on their principles, effectiveness, and clinical outcomes. Techniques such as passive ultrasonic irrigation (PUI), sonic activation, photon-induced photo acoustic streaming (PIPS), and laser-assisted irrigation are critically analyzed. These methods are compared against traditional syringe irrigation to highlight their superior ability to eliminate remnants, particularly in anatomically complex areas like apical thirds and isthmuses. The findings emphasize the need for a tailored approach, combining mechanical and chemical strategies, to achieve complete cleanliness of the root canal system. By bridging the gap between removal and sealing, this presentation underscores the paradigm of “Fill to Heal: Remove to Seal,” advocating for precision-driven techniques that ensures long-term treatment success.

Reg no: 225

Name: Dr. NIMISHA AGGARWAL

Institution: ITS DENTAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE

Title: The Future of Restorative Dentistry: Advancing with Self-Healing Composites

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)₂) has long been primarily used as an intracanal medicament due to its antibacterial properties and ability to promote healing. However, its complete removal prior to obturation is critical to ensure optimal sealing of the root canal system. Residual calcium hydroxide compromises the bonding of sealers, leading to potential treatment failure. The advent of advanced techniques for calcium hydroxide removal has revolutionized endodontic practices, providing enhanced efficacy and predictability. This poster explores innovative methods for calcium hydroxide removal from root canals, with a focus on their principles, effectiveness, and clinical outcomes. Techniques such as passive ultrasonic irrigation (PUI), sonic activation, photon-induced photo acoustic streaming (PIPS), and laser-assisted irrigation are critically analyzed. These methods are compared against traditional syringe irrigation to highlight their superior ability to eliminate remnants, particularly in anatomically complex areas like apical thirds and isthmuses. The findings emphasize the need for a tailored approach, combining mechanical and chemical strategies, to achieve complete cleanliness of the root canal system. By bridging the gap between removal and sealing, this presentation underscores the paradigm of “Fill to Heal: Remove to Seal,” advocating for precision-driven techniques that ensures long-term treatment success.

Reg no: 322

Name: Dr. CHINMAYA G J

Institution: RAJARAJESWARI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: 4D PRINTING IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: In the past few decades, 3D printing technology has advanced rapidly and offered comprehensive support in the field of pediatric dentistry. 3D-printed crowns, bridges, implants

and other restorative materials, orthodontic appliances and mouthguards are custom made for each patient with the use of different designing softwares and oral scanning technologies at greater precision. Although 3D printing technology has several benefits, like increased accuracy, rapid manufacturing, cost effectiveness, high efficiency, and labor savings, the products created using 3D printing technology are static and fail to adjust to changing internal and external stimuli and patient growth. 4D printing is a recent innovative digital technology that prints 3D smart materials and adds time dimension. 4D printing technology enables the printed model or object to alter its form and functionality in response to time-dependent thermal or physical conditions. Since the oral cavity is continuously exposed to different insults, dynamism is an essential quality required for the continual existence of materials used in the oral cavity. According to current predictions, 4D printed products has the potential to revolutionize the field of pediatric dentistry and will eventually supplant 3D-printed ones because of some commonly observed problems such as microleakage, loss of stability of dentures due to progressive resorption of the alveolar ridge over time and frequent patient recalls for device activation or retreatments. Hereby this review highlights the integration of 4D printing in Pediatric dentistry to provide cutting- edge care and shape the future of dental treatment for children. Keywords: 4-Dimensional printing, 3-Dimensional printing

Reg no: 1047

Name: Dr. SWAPNIL RAM GHERE

Institution: SINHGAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Beat the Anxiety

Category: For Original Research

Sub category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Dental anxiety affects the treatment and the experience of the child. Though there are many new treatment modalities such as oral sedation and General Anesthesia; non invasive methods are always preferred by the patient as well as the pediatric dentist. Hence this new modality is "Binaural Beats". Audio Analgesia has a significantly calming effect in adults and therefore in children also it will provide a good reduction in anxiety. This method can also be a distraction technique during the use of the aeroter. Many patients are afraid of the sounds in the dental clinic such that of a compressor, aeroter and the suction unit to counter this Binaural Beats can be very effective. The armamentarium for this is inexpensive and can be used for multiple patients. In recent times; Binaural Beats have caused reduction in anxiety in pediatric patients undergoing MRI. The child will be given the choice of the beats thus the child feels the treatment is happening as per them leading to an increased cooperation from their side. Often it is seen that because of these beats children tend to fall asleep due to the calming effect on the mind. This ensures ease of treatment. Crying of children affects other patients as well so if one patient's dental anxiety is brought into control it will have a domino effect on the other patients in the waiting area.

Reg no: 856

Name: Dr. SREEYUTHA MB

Institution: MAHE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL PONDICHERRY

Title: A Silent Epidemic in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Original Research

Sub category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: A Silent Epidemic in Pediatric Dentistry **ABSTRACT** **Background /purpose** Molar Incisor Hypo mineralization is a common dental condition that affects the enamel of molars and incisors. Teeth affected by MIH exhibit demarcated white, yellow, or brown opacities, causing aesthetic concerns, hypersensitivity, inflammation, tooth wear, post-eruptive breakdown, and an elevated risk of caries, significantly impacting the oral health-related quality of life. **Objectives** To evaluate the prevalence and possible etiological factors associated with molar incisor hypo mineralization (MIH) among children of 6-13 years in and around Mahe. **Methods** The study was conducted in the department of Pediatrics and Preventive Dentistry, Mahe institute of dental science, Pondicherry. 25 Children diagnosed with MIH were chosen for the study. All children were examined intraorally by using dental unit light, mouth mirror and explorer. Permanent first molars (fpm), second primary molars and permanent incisors were examined. The data of the study was collected from the parents using a questionnaire. **Result** The prevalence of MIH in the region of Mahe was seen to be high. The probable etiological factors specific for this area were come across in our study. Statistical analysis was done by SPSS software. The results were seen to be statistically significant. **Conclusion** Definite knowledge of etiology of MIH will help us to give anticipatory guidance and genetic counselling to parents to prevent this condition in their children. Early diagnosis and treatment are important to prevent the rapid break down of tooth structure and to reduce the risk of complicated treatment.

Reg no: 870

Name: Dr. ISHA SHAHAPURKAR

Institution: GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE KOTTAYAM

Title: RICE TO THE RESCUE: THE POWER OF FERMENTED RICE WATER AS A PROBIOTIC IN PREVENTING DENTAL CARIES

Category: For Original Research

Sub category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: **Background** Dental Caries is a multifactorial caused by interplay of dietary habits, host factors and cariogenic microorganisms. Probiotics have emerged as an effective, non-invasive approach to manage and prevent caries by modulating oral microbiota. Rice, a staple food in India undergoes fermentation to produce Fermented Rice Water, a nutrient rich medium transformed into beneficial secondary metabolites through microbial activity. It can be a great non-dairy based substitute in promoting oral health. It is easily available and economic. Thus, it can be Nature's Answer to Dental Caries. **Objective** Evaluation of effect of Fermented Rice Water and Probiotic Curd on Salivary Parameters of 6-12 years children. **Methods** **Methods and Materials:** A Randomised Controlled Trial in Children aged 6-12 years. 20 children divided in two groups of 10 each with interventions of Fermented Rice Water for Group 1 and Probiotic curd for Group 2 respectively. **Baseline** Sample at 1st day before intervention and at 30th day after intervention will be collected and evaluated. Standard toothbrush and toothpaste will be given to the children and advised to brush twice daily for 5 mins. **Analytical Procedure:** Salivary parameters including pH, buffering capacity, and concentrations of calcium and phosphate and Ca/P ratio will be measured at baseline and after 30 days. The results will be calculated using Paired t test. **Results** The study is still ongoing and the results are awaited. **Conclusion** This study can open a new arena of incorporation of Fermented Rice Water for Oral Health Promotion.

Reg no: 142

Name: Dr. VAISHNAVI PATIL

Institution: K.M. SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: MOLAR MAYHEM: NAVIGATING ECTOPIC ERUPTION

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: Eruption guidance during the primary and mixed dentitions is an integral part of comprehensive oral health care provided by the pedodontist to achieve a normal subsequent occlusal harmony, function and aesthetics. The abnormal eruption of a tooth is called ectopic eruption. One such example of ectopic eruption is of first permanent upper molar (EEUPM). Ectopic permanent maxillary first molars usually get detected during routine radiography examinations. The Development of automated system enables early intervention. Early detection and diagnosis of ectopic eruption of first molar is essential as it is the key of occlusion, it has high anchorage value of 533 units and contributes to 36.7% of total efficient food grinding. Ectopic eruption has multiple causes, including genetic predisposition, early loss of primary molars, and developmental abnormalities in adjacent dental structures. EEUPM is described as disrupted eruptive behavior that occurs too mesially against the distal aspect of the second upper primary molar. The anomaly affects both genders equally, with a reported incidence of 1.8% to 6%. The maxillary arch is 25 times more affected than mandibular arch. This poster highlights the significance of understanding ectopic eruption of maxillary molar, as their eruption pattern has direct or indirect impact on the development of both the arches.

Reg no: 494

Name: Dr. RUMANAA A

Institution: VIVEKANANDHA DENTAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TAMIL NADU

Title: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN BEHAVIOR MANAGEMENT IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Sub category: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: In the face of global health challenges, prioritizing pediatric oral health is crucial for optimal health outcomes in children. This can be achieved through preventive measures, timely interventions, and effective treatments. Dental anxiety, fear, and non-compliance can impact treatment, oral health, and quality of life, making behavior management vital in pediatric dentistry. According to the AAPD guidelines (1991-1992), various behavior management techniques include communication, Tell-Show-Do, Physical restraint, Hand-Over-Mouth Exercise (HOME), Nitrous oxide sedation, and General anesthesia. In recent times, many innovative approaches have been introduced in behavior dentistry, such as virtual reality, augmented reality, and digital tools. These enhancements foster positive behavior, parental involvement, and collaboration, cultivating a lifelong positive attitude toward dental visits. The integration of Artificial Intelligence enhances diagnosis, treatment, and patient experience through personalized behavior management. Innovations like 4D goggles and VR games are revolutionizing education and behavioral interventions, making learning and treatment more engaging for pediatric dentists, patients, and students. AI systems use machine and deep learning to analyze data, reason, and make decisions, mirroring human cognition. By harnessing the power of AI, pediatric dentists can access advanced tools that facilitate data-driven insights, pattern recognition, and tailored recommendations, ultimately enhancing the efficacy and efficiency of behavior management strategies. This approach empowers pediatric dentists to analyze complex data, identify subtle patterns, and create personalized behavior

management plans, enhancing treatment outcomes and patient experiences. By embracing AI-powered solutions, pediatric dentists can revolutionize behavior management and provide better care for their young patients.

Reg no: 846

Name: Dr. SUSHMITA CHONGTHAM

Institution: NATIONAL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNJAB

Title: KID SIZED DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: ABSTRACT: Pediatric patients can't be seen as miniature versions of grown-ups; their physiology and anatomy are distinct. To get with safe and effective care, it is important for dentists to grasp these physiological and anatomical disparities. In Pediatric dentistry, a key challenge is fostering a positive attitude for dental care in children, starting with the selection of appropriately sized instruments and technology. All dental tools or toothbrushes to advanced technologies like radiographic exposures is carefully "kid-sized" for a reason. Children are specifically sensitive to pain or discomfort, and a negative experience, no matter how small, can lead to fear, anxiety, or unwilling to seek dental care in the future. This is why it's important to reduce any potential discomfort during dental procedures, using gentle techniques and child-friendly approaches to create a positive and reassuring experience. So, we need to discard old approaches like adult tools being adapted for use on children despite limitations in efficiency and precision due to their incompatibility with smaller oral cavities. By ensuring comfort not only helps in the immediate treatment but also plays an important role in fostering lifelong trust in dental care. Kid-sized dentistry is the adaptation of dental tools and technology to exactly fit the specialized needs of children. Kid-sized dentistry focuses on providing tailored oral healthcare for children from infancy through adolescence. This specialized field stresses preventive care, early diagnosis, and treatment of dental issues unique to children. **Keywords:** Pediatric dentistry, dentistry for kids, pediatric instruments.

Reg no: 563

Name: Dr. TANUSHREE PATHAK

Institution: RAJARAJESWARI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: NURTURING SPECIAL SMILES WITH MODERN TECHNOLOGY

Category: For Case Series/Report

Subcategory: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Patients with disabilities face many barriers when accessing dental health care, be it poor dental treatment or inadequate facilities. Developmental disabilities like autism, cerebral palsy, and Down's syndrome can make it difficult for people to maintain good oral health. Patients require regular MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) examinations of the head due to allergic reactions or hypersensitivity to metals, along with specific health issues like epilepsy, autism, or vascular complications. In cases of emergencies that are particularly complex, the removal of the device may be warranted due to the magnetic properties associated with metals. There is an increasing demand in modern orthodontics for materials that are metal-free, customized, and fully integrated into a digital workflow. Appliances that are metal-free, entirely digital, and tailored to individual specifications represent a pivotal move towards the future of personalized orthodontic care. ZeroExpander being one of the appliances fabricated from PEEK (Polyether-ether ketone) which is hypoallergenic, nontoxic and biocompatible material has shape memory, which progressively expands like a compressed open coil spring



(like a sort of preactivated Quad-Helix), until it reaches the original dimension at the end of a virtually planned expansion, in a very controlled and comfortable way for the young patients. The aim of the present poster is to enlighten dentists/pediatric dentists about the advantages of Zero expanders and how it can be employed in children with special requirements .

Reg no: 814

Name: Dr. DR DNYANESHWARI VISHNU HARNAWAL

Institution: SINHGAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Giggles and Glares

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Multiple nonpharmacological techniques have already been present in pediatric practice; an addition to this is The Periorbital Massager. It works as a two in one combination by producing audio as well as producing vibrations around the orbit to cause a sense of reality. When the device is worn the heat and vibrations stimulate the nerves around the eye which causes the child to relax. This works on the principle of heat, vibration, compression, massage and music. This massager is also known to reduce nausea and vomiting as seen in those patients undergoing chemotherapy. When the vibrations of this will be produced the child will not concentrate on the local anaesthesia injected. With this massager they will not be able to see or hear the sound of the aerator thus allowing them to cooperate during the dental treatment. Children get uncooperative at the sight and sound of the aerator and this can be overcome by the periorbital Massager. The Periorbital Massager can be recharged and also has a Bluetooth option thus the child can choose the audio of their choice. This calming effect may also result in the child falling asleep which further enhances the treatment. Children today are very attracted by gadgets and thus this will serve as a perfect distraction aid to the child. Increased blood circulation to the eye muscles due to the massaging property will serve as an additional advantage of this device.

Reg no: 143

Name: Dr. MRUNAL JAIDEEP BORAWAKE

Institution: K.M. SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Revolutionizing Dental Care: 3D Printed Space Maintainers

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Early loss of primary teeth can lead to a decrease in arch length, crowding, midline deviation, impaction of permanent teeth or malocclusion. Space maintainers help to prevent the space that may be encountered because of the early loss of the primary teeth and preserve the spaces that serve to acquire a functional and proper occlusion in permanent dentition. Space Maintainers in children plays vital role in maintaining integrity of the arch. As Conventional approaches have shown certain limitations that includes fracture of the appliance, extensive lab procedures, inadequate band pinching, and more, 3D printed space maintainers mark a significant advancement in the field. 3D printing works on the principle of Additive Manufacturing (AM) or Rapid Prototyping, with the help of CAD (Computer Aided Designing) & CAM (Computer Aided Manufacturing) technology. It also minimizes material-based production, offering a greener and environmentally friendly option in the coming years. Utilizing 3D printers for space maintainers fabrication enhances precision, accuracy while also

providing a patient friendly approach for pediatric patients. Keywords: 3D Printing, Space Maintainer, CAD, Pediatric Dentistry

Reg no: 997

Name: Dr. ANAGHA G S

Institution: KRISHNADEVARAYA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL BANGALORE

Title: Uncovering taste challenges in children: Early steps to support and recovery.

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Others

Abstract: AIM: To develop an ideal protocol to detect qualify and quantify loss of taste function. Measuring and understanding taste dysfunction in children may foster the development of treatments/interventions mitigating the detrimental effects of taste dysfunction on children's appetite and quality of life. MATERIALS/METHODOLOGY: A thorough review of existing studies and publications on taste dysfunction in children, focusing on both disease-related and iatrogenic causes. Various psychophysical tests and questionnaires are designed to assess taste function in children. These tools were evaluated based on their practicality and suitability for clinical settings. The tools that are used in clinical practice, highlights the need for developing standardized, sensitive, and practical taste tests for children. CONCLUSION: Emphasize the need for a standardized, sensitive, and practical taste tests to accurately diagnose and treat taste dysfunction in children. By improving assessment methods, healthcare providers can better address taste-related issues, ultimately enhancing the quality of life and overall health of affected children. This is a crucial step towards developing effective interventions and treatments, ensuring that children with taste dysfunction receive the best possible care.

Reg no: 788

Name: Dr. SAMRUDHI KOTWAR

Institution: SINHGAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Smile, It's a Stress-Free! Welcome To Our Sensory Adaptive Dental Space.

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Children with special needs have higher chances of developing oral diseases due to limitations imposed by their disabling condition. Several nonpharmacological therapies are suggested to reduce maladaptive behaviours and improve oral hygiene care among children. Anxiety associated with dental treatment is among the major barriers preventing children from receiving dental care, which make them avoid dental appointments. A distinct therapy method that is gaining much attention is multisensory adaptive dental environment. The multisensory adaptive dental environment, which is usually presented in a pleasurable and relaxing space known as the Snoezelen room is proposed as an effective therapy in treating anxious individuals. The Snoezelen room, which was created in the early 1970s, was the brainchild of two therapists working at an institution for persons with developmental disabilities. The term Snoezelen is a contraction of two Dutch words; snuffles, which means to sniff out or explore one's environment, and Snoezedelen which denotes to doze or relax. In general, the Snoezelen multisensory therapy is a well-equipped room to incorporate all of the human senses by combining a well illuminated room comprising slow moving light, calm sound, aroma, along with precise tactile sensation. Some of the benefits of Snoezelen room are reducing stress and anxiety, creating immersive environment where someone doesn't feel threatened. In

conclusion; paediatric dentistry does not only focus on the treatment but makes sure the child looks forward for the next appointment and thus a conducive environment is what makes it possible.

Reg no: 795

Name: Dr. DR TEJASVI NAMDEV GHOGARE

Institution: SINHGAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: Protect your smile, Elevate your Game: The Power of a Mouthguard

Category: For Original Research

Sub category: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Mouthguards are essential protective devices in sports, designed to safeguard athletes from oral injuries, such as dental trauma, jaw fractures. This survey examines the importance of mouthguards in contact sports, emphasizing their role in preventing both short-term and long-term injuries. This survey highlights the effectiveness of mouthguards in reducing the incidence of dental injuries and promoting overall oral health. The study also explores various types of mouthguards—custom-made, boil-and-bite, and stock—evaluating their comfort, fit, and protective capabilities. Despite their proven benefits, adherence to mouthguard use remains inconsistent across different sports and age groups. This survey identifies barriers to widespread adoption and suggests strategies for increasing compliance, such as athlete education and improved mouthguard designs. Ultimately, the study underscores the critical role mouthguards play in athlete safety and advocates for their routine use in all contact sports.

Reg no: 782

Name: Dr. AARTHI SHARMA

Institution: SINHGAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: The Midaz Touch

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Pediatric Patients are known to have anxiety which cannot always be managed by non-pharmacological methods; thus, introduction of midazolam to clinical practice helps combat such patients. A trio of Midazolam, non-pharmacological behaviour guidance and good local anaesthetic techniques are ultimately the cornerstone of child management in Pediatric Dentistry. While choosing a drug for sedation; the choice must be made based on a drug that provides minimum alterations to the vital signs. Midazolam at a dosage of 0.5mg/kg has proved to provide excellent mild to moderate sedation. Oral sedation is the most acceptable route. The water solubility of midazolam makes it non-irritant to the mucosa enabling the administration of the injectable solution orally. Midazolam is a newer generation benzodiazepine thus having a high safety margin. It brings to the table many desirable properties such as anxiolysis, sedation, anti-convulsant properties and muscle relaxant properties. In addition to this; midazolam has the ability to produce anterograde amnesia so the children will not recollect the memories associated with the treatment. The drug is short acting in nature thus the patient recovers from sedation in almost an hour. Treatment quality in Pediatric dentistry largely depends on the cooperation of the child undergoing the treatment, technical skills are of less value if the patient does not cooperate. Hence Sedation provides a much better treatment outcome. In conclusion; the Midaz touch can provide for a comfortable experience for the patient and thus shaping the behaviour for the future appointments.

Reg no: 1030

Name: Dr. CHAITANYA KUMAWAT

Institution: VYAS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RAJASTHAN

Title: FROM FEAR TO FUN: USING AI TO TRANSFORM PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract: Managing the unpredictable behaviour of young dental patients has always been both a challenge and an art for paediatric dentist. Effective behaviour management is essential for providing QUALITY dental care to paediatric patients. Traditional behaviour management techniques, such as TELL-SHOW-DO & positive reinforcement have proven effective but may not always address the unique needs of all children, what if technology could lend a helping hand? Enter artificial intelligence- a transformative tool with potential to decode emotions, predict behaviour & create tailored interventions that turn dental visits into engaging & anxiety free experiences for children. This poster presentation dives into the ground breaking role of AI in PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY, reimagining behaviour management with data driven insights, real time adaptability & interactive solutions designed to build trust & smiles.

Reg no: 86

Name: Dr. SHIVIKA SORAL

Institution: K.M. SHAH DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Navigating Food Neophobia, From picky eaters to pleased palates

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Navigating Food Neophobia From Picky Eaters to Pleased Palates Food neophobia is the tendency to reject or be reluctant to try new and unfamiliar foods. It comes under the classification of feeding difficulties in children. It occurs during early childhood and significantly influence the child's food choices, shape taste preferences and the quality of the child's diet. Most importantly it protects the child from ingesting the food which is potentially hazardous to the child's health. It occurs as a developmental stage for a few years but prolonged food neophobia can be an indication of some underlined condition or disease. There are various tools to measure food neophobia including Food Neophobia Scale. Various genetic and parental factors affect child's neophobic behavior. Also, there is influence of siblings in the food choices and dietary pattern of the child which can be predicted using the feeding siblings questionnaire scale. Food neophobia is of different types and management of these is important to determine child's health and nutritional status which in turn determine child's psychological behavior. Unbalanced dietary patterns occur in people with high neophobic traits and such children's oral microbiota is seen enriched in several pathogens like Porphyromonas gingivalis. Thus, identifying a child's neophobic attitude toward food is quintessential for a child's overall development.

Reg no: 934

Name: Dr. ELANCHEZHIAN P

Institution: ADHIPARASAKTHI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMIL NADU

Title: Artificial Intelligence as a diagnostic tool Future of pediatric dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly emerging as a powerful diagnostic tool in pediatric dentistry, revolutionizing how dental professionals detect and manage oral health issues in children. AI algorithms, particularly those based on deep learning and machine learning (ML), are proving effective in the early detection of common pediatric dental conditions such as dental caries, developmental anomalies, and orthodontic concerns. By analyzing X-rays, intraoral images, and medical records, AI systems can identify caries, segment teeth, predict early childhood caries (ECC) risk, and assess treatments like fissure sealants. AI-powered tools using convolutional neural networks (CNN) have shown high accuracy in detecting cavities and anomalies, such as mesiodens, as well as forecasting outcomes of orthodontic interventions. Furthermore, AI's ability to process large amounts of data allows for more personalized, data-driven care. Machine learning models like random forests are being applied to predict caries risk based on genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors. AI also aids in organizing pediatric dental records, enabling faster access to vital patient information, which enhances care quality. Despite these advancements, challenges such as data privacy concerns and the need for diverse datasets persist. While AI cannot replace the expertise of pediatric dentists, it significantly enhances diagnostic precision, optimizes treatment planning, and improves outcomes for young patients, making it an invaluable tool in modern pediatric dentistry. **Keywords :** Artificial Intelligence, Diagnostic tool, Recent Advancement

Reg no: 933

Name: Dr. RENISHKA RJ

Institution: ADHIPARASAKTHI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMIL NADU

Title: ARGININE: A POTENTIAL GAME CHANGER IN CARIES PREVENTION

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Dental caries is a chronic condition with widely varying prevalence influenced by multiple factors. As low pH is a key factor in the development of carious lesions, most anticaries therapies have focused on targeting acid-producing bacteria and their acid production mechanisms. Fluoride is an effective agent for preventing dental caries; however, certain gaps in caries prevention persist. Fluoride dentifrice and other oral healthcare solutions now contain arginine, a naturally occurring amino acid found in food proteins. Adding arginine to fluoride-containing oral healthcare products has been demonstrated in multiple clinical investigations to slow the development and progression of dental caries and dentin hypersensitivity. It helps in maintenance of a noncariogenic plaque. Arginine aids in the synthesis of ammonia, which makes the environment alkaline and encourages the growth of noncariogenic bacteria while reducing the number of cariogenic bacteria. When combined with fluoride, arginine improves the uptake of fluoride by the enamel, which helps to protect it from demineralization. Although arginine and fluoride have different mechanisms of action, they are synergistic. The biofilm's pH equilibrium is maintained by arginine metabolism. Arginine can help nourish the tooth by enhancing the remineralization effect of fluoride. The gap in caries prevention can be filled by adding arginine to fluoride dentifrices. The aim of the review is to describe the unique features of arginine in prevention of dental caries. **Keywords:** Arginine, Noncariogenic plaque, Fluoride

Reg no: 932

Name: Dr. PREETHI R

Institution: ADHIPARASAKTHI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL TAMIL NADU

Title: Virtual Autism- struggles behind the screen

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Abstract Virtual autism refers to a condition where individuals exhibit autism-like traits and behaviors in virtual or online environments, such as social media platforms, online gaming communities, and virtual reality interactions. These individuals may not necessarily display the same characteristics in face-to-face interactions or traditional social settings. Virtual autism is characterized by difficulties in social communication, repetitive behaviors, and restricted interests, similar to traditional autism. Children learn by exploring their environment by touching, smelling, moving, tasting, seeing, and hearing all the different things surrounding them. When constantly exposed to gadgets, children will not be able to learn things about the real world. Children who are over-exposed to screen time on TV, tablets, laptops, and mobile phones below the age of three face communication problems and often show behavior oddities. Some studies suggests that increasing screen time is associated with melanopsin-expressing neurons and decreasing GABA neurotransmitter, and thus results aberrant behavior, decreased cognitive, and language development. In dentistry, virtual autistic child lacks manual dexterity which results an inadequate tooth brushing and results in poor oral hygiene. As it is similar to traditional autism several behavior modification techniques like desensitization, modeling, positive and negative reinforcement paired with firmness and well-organized appointments should be planned. Hence dental practitioners should consider addressing any concerns related to increased screen time and ASD like symptoms and accommodates the unique needs of each child, including those with virtual autism. Keywords: Autistic disorder, Preschool children, Cooperative behavior, Screen time.

Reg no: 1026

Name: Dr. LOKAREDDY HEMALATHA

Institution: LENORA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES EASTGODAVARI

Title: "BEYOND REALITY" : Step into the virtual world

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract: Virtual reality (VR) is revolutionizing dentistry by enhancing education, diagnosis, and treatment planning. By immersing users in a computer-generated 3D environment, VR provides innovative solutions to traditional challenges in dental practice. In dental education, VR enables realistic simulations that improve student's skills in a risk-free setting. Training modules allow learners to practice procedures, such as cavity preparation or implant placement, with precision and feedback, before encountering real patients. For diagnosis and treatment planning, VR enhances the visualization of oral anatomy through detailed 3D models derived from digital imaging techniques. Dentists can explore these models interactively, improving their understanding of complex cases and enabling more accurate treatment planning. VR also facilitates patient education by visually demonstrating treatment options and outcomes, leading to better patient understanding and compliance. VR is emerging as an innovative distraction tool in dentistry. It provides a non-invasive, non-pharmacological way to improve patient cooperation, reduce pain perception, and make dental procedures more tolerable. It redirects their focus away from potentially stressful stimuli, such as the sound of drills or the sight of dental instruments, to engaging and soothing experiences. This distraction mechanism is particularly beneficial for children, with dental phobias and those with special healthcare needs. VR is transforming dentistry by enhancing education, improving diagnosis, treatment planning, and patient comfort. As advancements continue, VR is poised to become an integral part of

modern dental practice, offering both clinicians and patients a more effective and engaging dental care experience.

Reg no: 1010

Name: Dr. ABIDA NASARI

Institution: MAHE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL
PONDICHERRY

Title: Connected Care Solutions in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Connected Care Solutions in Pediatric Dentistry Abstract Introduction Effective pediatric patient and parent education and communication are fundamental aspects of providing quality dental care. Educating pediatric patients and their parents about oral health, treatment options, and preventive measures not only empowers them to make informed decisions but also enhances their compliance with treatment plan. Content Clear and open communication between dental professionals and pediatric patients fosters trust, improves patient satisfaction, and ultimately contributes to better clinical outcomes. Traditional methods of explaining dental treatment to pediatric patients face challenges such as language barriers, a lack of visual aids, dental anxiety and fear and time constraints during appointments. This poster reveals a wide range of applications of AI in dentistry, encompassing areas such as diagnostic imaging, treatment planning, administrative tasks, and pediatric patient care. Conclusion The transformative potential of AI in dentistry, particularly in enhancing pediatric patient engagement, comprehension, and satisfaction through innovative technological solutions can enhance patient cooperation and quality of treatment.

Reg no: 229

Name: Dr. DEVINA NISHANT DESAI

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Drier the Field, Higher the Yield: Innovations in Isolation keeping the tiny teeth safe and dry

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Whether we talk about enhancing procedural efficiency, or reducing contamination, or improving patient comfort, effective Isolation proves to be very crucial in Pediatric Dentistry. Traditional methods, while effective, often pose challenges with younger patients due to limited cooperation and oral anatomy. Recent advancements in isolation systems have transformed these procedures, providing innovative solutions tailored for pediatric needs. The IsoLite system offers comprehensive illumination and suction, providing shadowless visibility and hands-free moisture control. The Dry Shield system integrates suction, bite block, and tongue guard functions into a single device, streamlining the isolation process and reducing chair time. The Anatomically Shaped Fast Dam is designed to maintain a dry quadrant field with continuous aspiration, eliminating the need for frequent cotton roll changes. The Kooldam, Kafferdam, Optidam, Instidam, OptraDam are few of the modifications of the Rubber Dam. Systems like NOLA and Isovac offer simplified, compact options for moisture control and effective arch isolation. Emerging customizable devices and 3D-printed isolation solutions further enhance precision and fit, catering specifically to pediatric patients. This presentation highlights the features, benefits, and clinical applications of these technologies,

emphasizing their role in optimizing treatment outcomes and patient experience in pediatric dentistry.

Reg no: 126

Name: Dr. YASHI RASTOGI

Institution: JSS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Glide-a-Ject: Novel Local Anesthetic Delivery Device for Paediatric Patients

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract: **Background:** The latest advancements in the delivery of Local Anaesthetic (LA) solution to combat fear and anxiety associated with syringes are camouflage sleeves. These sleeves, though proven effective, are still unable to mask the needle due to employment of the conventional syringe and its extensive length. Therefore, there is a need to develop a novel LA Delivery Device that can replace the conventional LA syringe. **Objective:** 1. To create a redesigned, child-friendly syringe prototype with integrated topical LA applicator 2. To assess its acceptability and effectiveness in reducing fear and anxiety during LA administration in children **Methods:** **Prototype Development** A single-use prototype device for LA administration was created, featuring a 30-gauge, 0.5-inch needle that can deliver 2ml of anaesthetic solution. The device incorporates an integrated topical anaesthetic applicator, a compact and child-friendly design, and a glide-able needle shield to mask the needle. **Analytical Procedure** The prototypes efficacy was tested through a randomized crossover study using the split-mouth technique. Ten patients in the mixed dentition phase, with a Frankel positive and definitely positive behaviour rating, requiring bilateral dental treatment, were selected. Acceptability and effectiveness in reducing fear and anxiety during LA administration were evaluated using both the prototype and a conventional syringe. Anxiety was assessed subjectively with the Modified Child Anxiety Scale (MCDAS), objectively through biological parameters like pulse rate and SEM scale designed by Wright, 1991. Pain perception was measured using the Wong-Baker scale. **Conclusion** The prototype proved effective in alleviating fear and anxiety in paediatric patients during local anaesthetic administration.

Reg no: 125

Name: Dr. AYUSHI SINHA

Institution: JSS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL KARNATAKA

Title: Decoding 'Pea-Size: Parental Perceptions and Practices in Paediatric Toothpaste Application

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: **Background-** Early childhood caries ranks among the most prevalent diseases affecting children worldwide, with fluoride toothpaste serving as a cornerstone in its prevention. The improper use of fluoride toothpaste, whether excessive or inadequate, poses significant concerns, including the risk of dental fluorosis & fluoride toxicity from overuse and reduced protection against caries from underuse. International guidelines recommend a "pea-sized" amount of toothpaste for children aged three to six years. Despite this, limited research exists on parental adherence to these recommendations. Challenges such as differing interpretations of the "pea-size", variations in toothpaste dispensers and insufficient awareness contribute to inconsistencies in dispensing toothpaste for children potentially affecting paediatric oral health outcomes. **Objective-** The study aims to evaluate the interpretation of the "pea-sized" toothpaste application among parents of 3 to 5 year old children. **Methodology-**

A total of 300 parents of children aged 3â€“5 years, are recruited in a hospital-based setting. Age-appropriate toothbrush and toothpaste are provided to the parents. Firstly, parents are instructed to dispense toothpaste that they perceived appropriate for their child. The parents are then educated about the recommended dose (pea size) of toothpaste for children and subsequently asked to dispense the pea size amount. The dispensed amount of toothpaste is weighed and compared with the standardized "pea-sized" weight of 0.25 grams. The mean and variability of the dispensed amounts will be calculated to identify discrepancies and assess parental understanding. Results and Conclusion â€“ The study is currently in progress. The findings will be presented at the conference.

Reg no: 942

Name: Dr. ASHIMA

Institution: JN KAPOOR DAV DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: Multisensory integration in behaviour guidance in patients with autism spectrum disorder

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Autism spectrum disorder is a diverse group of conditions characterised by difficulty in communication and social interaction. Other characteristic features are restricted interests, repetitive behaviour, unusual response to sensory stimuli and strict adherence to same routine. Individuals with Autism spectrum disorder may range from non-verbal individuals with learning difficulties (Autistic) to those with above average IQ and communicative difficulties (Aspergers Syndrome). Due to increasing awareness on this condition, the prevalence of dentist encountering such patients has also increased in the dental operator. Patients with ASD are highly susceptible to caries, bruxism, traumatic injuries, texture sensitivities and poor oral hygiene. A regular dental management will not be sufficient in treating ASD children as they not only have communicative difficulties but also have sensory problems, therefore AAPD (2021) gave guidelines to integrate multisensory approach when treating such children. This poster will focus on various multisensory modalities such as PECS, Smart/Scan pro communicative device and story book reading which are used to communicate with children with ASD. In addition to that, Snoezelen therapy shall also be detailed along with aroma therapy- that is used to stimulate the sensory and olfactory senses of the child. Lastly evidence based guidelines about integrating these multisensory modalities will be highlighted in the poster.

Reg no: 909

Name: Dr. ESHA BARKAVIE S

Institution: MAHE INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND HOSPITAL PONDICHERRY

Title: Dental Care Challenges for Special Needs: A Parents Perspective

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Dental Care Challenges for Special Needs: A Parents Perspective Abstract
Background: Parents of children with special healthcare needs (SHCN) face unique challenges in accessing dental care for their children due to medical, behavioural, and sensory complexities. Factors such as a lack of accessibility issues, trained professionals, high treatment costs that result in unmet dental needs, which can significantly impact their oral and overall health. Aim: This study aims to identify and analyse the various challenges preventing parents of children with SHCN from accessing adequate dental care in the region of Mahe. Methods:

A descriptive cross-sectional survey will be conducted among 103 parents/ caregivers of children with SHCN aged 3-8 and 9-13 years. Data will be collected using a structured questionnaire addressing demographics, dental history, challenges faced, and suggestions for improvement. Responses will be analysed using descriptive and correlation statistics to identify key trends. Results: The study aimed to identify the key challenges faced by parents of children with special health care needs for ideal dental care in the specific region of Mahe. Conclusion: Understanding the challenges faced by parents/caregivers of children with SHCN will help in developing inclusive, accessible, and specialized dental care services to them. The findings of this study aim to inform healthcare policymakers and dental professionals, enabling targeted interventions such as specialized training programs, sensory-friendly clinics, and improved patient-provider communication.

Reg no: 883

Name: Dr. HINAL KANABAR

Institution: PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL DEBARI

Title: Comparative evaluation of the efficacy of physics forceps versus conventional forceps in extraction of mandibular primary molars

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Aim: To evaluate the efficacy of the physics forceps with conventional forceps in pediatric dental practice for the extraction of mandibular primary molars in children, aged 5-12 years. Methods: The split-mouth prospective randomized study in which children between 5-12 years were included, and extraction was performed either by physics or conventional forceps on each side of the arch after a one-week interval. The anxiety was evaluated using the Facial Image Scale (FIS), and the time taken for extraction was noted along with the fracture of the tooth. Post-operative complications were evaluated and compared by 24-hour follow-up via phone call. Results: The intraoperative time taken for extraction of the primary mandibular teeth using physics forceps was less than the time taken for extraction using conventional forceps. It aids in the reduction of anxiety regarding tooth extraction procedures in pediatric patients. Extraction performed with physics forceps has a lower incidence of tooth fracture than that when using conventional forceps. There were no postoperative complications related to both of the forceps. Conclusion: Thus, the use of physics forceps can be beneficial in children undergoing extraction, especially at an early age or in their initial visits, as it decreases the anxiety that they may experience during subsequent visits.

Reg no: 677

Name: Dr. HEENA POPTANI

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL NAGPUR

Title: Redefining Comfort: Advances In Management of Pain And Anxiety in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Effective pain and anxiety management is essential for stress-free pediatric dental care. Research has led to advanced techniques to reduce children's fear of dental procedures, particularly local anesthesia. Anxiety Management: Distraction Techniques: Virtual Reality: Computer generated immersive environments that captures attention and reduce pain perception. Audiovisual Distraction: Combines auditory and visual stimuli via AV glasses or storytelling to divert attention. Mobile Apps: Interactive dental games on smartphones or

tablets reduce anxiety. Hypnosis: It is an artificially induced altered state of consciousness which can be successfully used in children between 8-12 years to lesser resistance and lower anxiety. Emotional Freedom Technique (EFT): Tapping on certain acupressure points reduces emotional distress. Pain and Anxiety Management: Cryoanesthesia: Cooling injection sites with ice or cold sprays blocks pain signals. Vibrotactile Devices: Vibration tools like Vibraject or DentalVibe reduce injection pain by simultaneous activation of nerve fibres by vibration. Buzzy System: Playful device which Combines cold and vibration for distraction and pain relief. Pain Management: Computer-Controlled Anesthesia: Devices like The Wand deliver anesthetics steadily, minimizing discomfort. Intraligamentary Anesthesia: Targets PDL space for effective, low-volume anesthesia. Laser Analgesia: Noninvasive lasers provide mild pain relief, reducing anesthetic need. These innovations enhance patient comfort, reduce fear, and promote positive dental experiences.

Reg no: 674

Name: Dr. SWETHA SREEDHAR

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITALNAGPUR

Title: Light Therapy: A Game changer for avulsion injuries

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Avulsion of teeth leads to injury to periodontal ligament tissues along with severance of the neurovascular bundle of the dental pulp at the apical foramen resulting in pulp necrosis. In such condition, the tooth should be maintained in a suitable medium until it is replanted by a dentist as soon as possible. Each medium has its limitations, including a decline in effectiveness over time. Consequently, an adjuvant that could enhance the ability of a storage medium to prolong cell viability would be highly advantageous. Low-intensity light treatment, known as photobiomodulation, has gained popularity recently due to its proven effectiveness in accelerating wound healing and promoting tissue regeneration. Photobiomodulation is defined as a low level of light irradiation to alter the chemical, physical and metabolic processes of cells or target cells. Studies have demonstrated that PBM facilitates periodontal repair of replanted teeth and promotes healing following tooth replantation in rat models. Aim of this poster is to highlight the role of photobiomodulation in treatment of dental avulsion.

Reg no: 676

Name: Dr. VARSHA DHAMADE

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITALNAGPUR

Title: Frozen Smiles: The Future of Avulsed Tooth Preservation

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Cryopreservation is a technique used to preserve cells, tissues or organs by cooling them to extremely low temperature typically using liquid nitrogen at -80°C to -196°C for future use. It is revolutionizing various fields, including dentistry. One of the most significant applications in dental practices could be the storage of avulsed teeth. Cryopreservation of avulsed teeth is crucial for preserving the viability and regenerative potential of periodontal ligament (PDL) cells, essential for successful re-implantation. This poster focuses on exploring the potential of cryopreservation as a technique to maintain cell viability, prevent cellular damage during freezing and thawing, and promote tissue regeneration after re-implantation. Various cryoprotectants used during cryopreservation which protects the tissues from freezing damage are mentioned, highlighting their importance for the success of tooth replantation. The

poster also addresses the challenges of optimizing cryopreservation protocols for paediatric patients, focusing on maintaining cell viability while minimizing potential cellular damage during this process. The goal of this poster is to provide insights into effective strategies for improving the success rate of tooth replantation in avulsion cases. The findings may contribute to advancing the management of traumatic dental injuries and improving treatment outcomes for avulsion in paediatric patients.

Reg no: 898

Name: Dr. SHRUTI RAFALIYA

Institution: VYAS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RAJASTHAN

Title: "Flex Fit: New Face Of Pediatric Crowns"

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: The evolution of pediatric dental materials reflects the growing emphasis on combining functionality with esthetics. Traditional options like stainless steel crowns (SSCs) dominate in managing severe caries but are often met with aesthetic concerns, while zirconia crowns, though visually appealing, require extensive tooth preparation. Bioflx crowns emerge as an innovative solution, balancing durability, flexibility, and esthetic appeal. Made from a biocompatible hybrid resin polymer, Bioflx crowns feature a unique "flex fit" design, ensuring a snug, adaptable fit over primary teeth. Their tooth-colored appearance and stain resistance address cosmetic concerns, while their preparation mimics SSCs, simplifying clinical adaptation. Studies indicate high parental and child satisfaction, particularly in cases requiring conservative yet effective restorations for high-caries-risk patients. Although not suited for Hall technique or severe bruxism cases, Bioflx crowns represent a promising advancement in pediatric dentistry, offering a versatile and patient-centered approach to restorative care.

Reg no: 760

Name: Dr. ALOTO V CHOPHI

Institution: JAIPUR DENTAL COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

Title: Beyond Root Canals - The Promise of Regenerative Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Regenerative endodontics restores vitality to diseased or necrotic teeth through advanced techniques like revascularization, pulp implantation, and stem cell therapy. Revascularization promotes blood clot formation in the root canal, preserving tooth vitality and preventing fractures or reinfections. A key component is platelet-rich fibrin (PRF), a bioactive material that accelerates healing by releasing growth factors, supporting blood flow, and promoting bone growth. When combined with biomaterials or bone grafts, PRF enhances outcomes in tissue repair, root lengthening, dentinal wall thickening, and apical closure. Its applications include apexification, pulpotomy, and revascularization, making it a promising tool for immature permanent teeth. While regenerative endodontics offers long-term solutions, it requires careful case selection and strict adherence to protocols for success. Traditional treatments like apexification, apexogenesis, and partial pulpotomy often remain more reliable in specific cases. Regenerative endodontics is best suited for cases where these methods are less effective, provided the patient and tooth meet the necessary criteria. Despite its potential, regenerative endodontics poses challenges, including variable success rates, complexity, and post-treatment complications. Further research is needed to address these limitations and optimize its application. However, PRF's versatility and its ability to enhance healing make

it a cornerstone of modern regenerative dentistry, paving the way for innovative solutions in managing necrotic teeth.

Reg no: 928

Name: Dr. SMRITTI JAISWAL

Institution: VISHNU DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Title: PATHWAY TO "NO PAIN"

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: In Pediatric dentistry, childrens exhibit anxiety to an external stimuli which is due to the sounds of drill or touch of the needle at the time of administering local anesthesia which will hinders the quality of dental procedures. The subjective experience of pain is influenced by many factors which may be social, environmental or past experience. This can be achieved by adapting newer approaches to pain control methods during dental procedures, which in turn helps to reduce fear, anxiety and promote positive attitudes in the children regarding oral health. Many traditional methods like using syringes, drill sounds of an airtor are the symbols of fear and pain in pediatric patients. Conventional methods like applying topical ice, topical spray, pre-cooling the site of injection, applying pressure to the injection site, warming local anesthetic agents, tactile stimulation and distraction methods were employed prior to administering the parenteral dosage form. Although administrating local anesthesia remains the standard for pain management in dentistry, newer approaches like topical anesthetic agents which includes cetacaine, centbucridine, local anesthesia delivery devices which includes jet injectors, computer-controlled local anesthesia delivery (C-CLAD) and intranasal sprays. Non-pharmacological local analgesia includes buzzy device and virtual reality analgesia are increasingly used in numerous dental treatment procedures in pediatric dentistry as substitutes to traditional methods. Therefore, here we explore our pathways in newer alternative pain management techniques to reduce pain and anxiety in pediatric patients to achieve PAINFUL to PAINLESS to PAINFREE treatment procedures.

Reg no: 891

Name: Dr. DHAMIDI PREETHI

Institution: VISHNU DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Title: PATHWAY TO "NO PAIN"

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: PATHWAY TO "NO PAIN" In Pediatric dentistry, childrens exhibit anxiety to an external stimuli which is due to the sounds of drill or touch of the needle at the time of administering local anesthesia which will hinders the quality of dental procedures. The subjective experience of pain is influenced by many factors which may be social, environmental or past experience. This can be achieved by adapting newer approaches to pain control methods during dental procedures, which in turn helps to reduce fear, anxiety and promote positive attitudes in the children regarding oral health. Many traditional methods like using syringes, drill sounds of an airtor are the symbols of fear and pain in pediatric patients. Conventional methods like applying topical ice, topical spray, pre-cooling the site of injection, applying pressure to the injection site, warming local anesthetic agents, tactile stimulation and distraction methods were employed prior to administering the parenteral dosage form. Although administrating local anesthesia remains the standard for pain management in dentistry, newer approaches like topical anesthetic agents which includes cetacaine,

centbucridine, local anesthesia delivery devices which includes jet injectors, computer-controlled local anesthesia delivery (C-CLAD) and intranasal sprays. Non-pharmacological local analgesia includes buzzy device and virtual reality analgesia are increasingly used in numerous dental treatment procedures in pediatric dentistry as substitutes to traditional methods. Therefore, here we explore our pathways in newer alternative pain management techniques to reduce pain and anxiety in pediatric patients to achieve PAINFUL to PAINLESS to PAINFREE treatment procedures.

Reg no: 971

Name: Dr. RAMISETTY MOUNIKA

Institution: VISHNU DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Title: "GEN-Z DENTAL DEVICE" - AN UNDEREXPLORED TOOL FOR RESTORING YOUNG SMILE

Category: For Case Series/Report

Subcategory: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Though laser technology has been introduced long before but explored into the dental field in the past decade with idea to replace disadvantages of conventional dental procedures. Thus, LASERS can be a better alternative preventive and therapeutic strategy in Paediatric Dentistry. Laser has wide applications in both soft and hard tissues. The recently explored distinct feature of laser is its application for repair, and regeneration which is termed as Photo-biomodulation or Low Level Laser Therapy (LLLT) which is also known as photo-stimulation. This has evolved as an innovative and promising treatment modality in dentistry. LLLT System uses red (620-700nm) and the near-infra-red(700-1440nm) lights such as diode lasers. LLLT utilizes specific wavelengths of light to promote tissue healing, alleviates acute and chronic pain, reducing the inflammation, to facilitate cellular repair and regeneration, ensuring a comfortable, anxiety free experience for younger patients, making it as an ideal tool in paediatric dental care. This poster attempts to highlights LLLT mechanisms, diverse applications, and its potential to enhance quality dental care as well as to improve paediatric patient compliance. This poster thus emphasizes how LLLT can be an essential tool for restoring young smiles.

Reg no: 972

Name: Dr. KOYA NAGA VENKATA SIVA KUMARI

Institution: VISHNU DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Title: BEAM WITH CAUTION

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Lasers have become an essential tool in dentistry, valued for their precision, minimally invasive nature and ability to enhance patient comfort. They are widely used across various procedures, offering benefits such as pain reduction and faster healing. In paediatric dentistry, lasers provide numerous advantages but pose potential risks to both operator and patient. The high-energy-focused laser light can cause thermal damage to human tissue if not handled with care. Laser hazards are categorized as primary and secondary. Primary hazards involve direct exposure to laser beams, which can cause thermal, photo chemical, or mechanical damage to tissues, particularly the eyes and skin. Secondary hazards include chemical reactions and electrical hazards associated with lasers. To mitigate these risks, it's crucial to prioritize laser safety. A robust approach understanding laser safety standards, identifying potential hazards, implementing appropriate control measures and ensuring regular

training and educating these practices enable dental professional to reduce the likelihood of laser related injuries and maintain the safety of both patient and operators. To ensure effective tissue repair in pediatric dentistry using laser therapy, it is essential to select the appropriate laser type, setting, and duration, all of these tailored to the child's specific needs. By adhering to these guidelines, dental practitioners can safely utilize the benefits of laser while mitigating potential risks.

Reg no: 723

Name: Dr. PARV SINGH

Institution: RAJASTHAN DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RAJASTHAN

Title: Impact of early sugar consumption and prolonged breastfeeding on ECC A systematic review

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Cariology

Abstract: Impact of early sugar consumption and prolonged breastfeeding on ECC A systematic review
Introduction - Early childhood caries (ECC) is a severe form of tooth decay that affects teeth of children under 71 months of age. Characterized by decayed, missing, or filled primary teeth. **Aim -** 1. To evaluate association between time of introduction of sugar and ECC at 48 months. 2. To evaluate association between prolonged breastfeeding and ECC
Data Collection and Analysis - Cohort studies were done and the data on sugar introduction were collected via questionnaires at 3, 12, 24, and 48 months, with breastfeeding data collected at birth and at 3, 12 and 24 months of age. **Results -** 1. The experience of dental caries was 1.92 times greater in children that had an earlier introduction of sugar (24 months). 2. Children breastfed for ≥ 24 months had higher dmfs (mean ratio: 1.9) and a 2.4 times greater S-ECC risk than those who were breastfed up to 12 months of age. while breastfeeding for 13-23 months showed no impact on dental caries. **Conclusion -** Delaying sugar introduction in early life is recommended to reduce caries experience while maintaining breastfeeding's overall health benefits for children. Prolonged breastfeeding increases the risk of dental caries, emphasizing the need for early preventive interventions.

Reg no: 929

Name: Dr. KATTULA SHAMILI

Institution: VISHNU DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Title: OPTIMIZED PATHFINDER

Category: For Case Series/Report

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract: OPTIMIZED PATHFINDER Dynamic navigation system (DNS) is a real-time navigation tool to improve the precision and accuracy of the surgical/non-surgical treatment procedures based on CBCT data & 3D printing (intraoral scan) generated from the patients. This is a promising technique for high predictability and less iatrogenic damage. Steps involved in the workflow of DNS are scan, plan, trace, and treat. It is basically used in the medical field, like otolaryngology, ophthalmology, orthopedics, vascular surgery, neurosurgery, and surgical oncology. Later, DNS had spread its wings into the field of dentistry for various applications. Its application in adult implantology is well documented, but its application in pediatric dentistry is less exposed. The procedures using DNS can be performed in pediatric dentistry; both primary and permanent teeth are guiding mini-implants, minimally invasive access cavity preparation, calcified canals, post space preparation, file retrievals, root apicectomy, extractions, and locating root canals of primary & permanent teeth. It is used to evaluate the

feasibility, accuracy, and clinical benefits of dynamic navigation systems in pediatric patients and emphasize their potential advantages and challenges. The increased utilization of digital 3D diagnostic and therapeutic modalities allows the dentist to overcome the limitations of freehand access cavity preparation in complicated cases. Hence, quality treatment can be performed with minimally invasive predetermined prognostic factors for patients.

Reg no: 935

Name: Dr. SAHITHI IPPARLA

Institution: VISHNU DENTAL COLLEGE WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

Title: OPTIMIZED PATHFINDER

Category: For Case Series/Report

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract: OPTIMIZED PATHFINDER Dynamic navigation system (DNS) is a real-time navigation tool to improve the precision and accuracy of the surgical/non-surgical treatment procedures based on CBCT data & 3D printing (intraoral scan) generated from the patients. This is a promising technique for high predictability and less iatrogenic damage. Steps involved in the workflow of DNS are scan, plan, trace, and treat. It is basically used in the medical field, like otolaryngology, ophthalmology, orthopedics, vascular surgery, neurosurgery, and surgical oncology. Later, DNS had spread its wings into the field of dentistry for various applications. Its application in adult implantology is well documented, but its application in pediatric dentistry is less exposed. The procedures using DNS can be performed in pediatric dentistry; both primary and permanent teeth are guiding mini-implants, minimally invasive access cavity preparation, calcified canals, post space preparation, file retrievals, root apicectomy, extractions, and locating root canals of primary & permanent teeth. It is used to evaluate the feasibility, accuracy, and clinical benefits of dynamic navigation systems in pediatric patients and emphasize their potential advantages and challenges. The increased utilization of digital 3D diagnostic and therapeutic modalities allows the dentist to overcome the limitations of freehand access cavity preparation in complicated cases. Hence, quality treatment can be performed with minimally invasive predetermined prognostic factors for patients.

Reg no: 770

Name: Dr. NIKITA SINGH

Institution: RAJASTHAN DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RAJASTHAN

Title: clear the way to a brighter smile-Invisalign First

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: CLEAR THE WAY TO A BRIGHTER SMILE-INVISALIGN FIRST **Introduction:** Invisalign is revolutionizing pediatric dentistry by enhancing precision, customization, and patient outcomes. This abstract explores its application, benefits, and future potential in dental care for children. **Application:** Invisalign First allows us to treat variety of orthodontic issues including crowding, spacing, expansion, misalignment, arch development, tooth protrusions, tooth interferences and cross bites. **Benefits:** Invisalign First can be beneficial for the children for following reason: 1. Corrects orthodontic issues 2. Improves oral health 3. Reduces need for future treatment 4. More comfortable than fixed appliances 5. Easy to maintain 6. Creating room for the erupting teeth 7. Helps in contouring the face & jawline formation 8. No dietary restrictions **Conclusion:** Invisalign First may transform interceptive orthodontics in a more predictable way. In case of mild to moderate maxillary transverse deficiency (MTD), Invisalign

First system could be a reasonable option. But more controlled randomized clinical trials are required to more precisely evaluate its efficiency.

Reg no: 769

Name: Dr. MANISHA JAIN

Institution: RAJASTHAN DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL RAJASTHAN

Title: Theobromine: A Natural Shield Against ECC

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Cariology

Abstract: Theobromine: A Natural Shield Against ECC **Introduction:** With growing interest in natural oral health solutions, theobromine has gained prominence for its ability to enhance enamel strength and resist tooth decay. Found in Theobroma cacao, this compound offers a safe, fluoride-free alternative. This poster depicts short analysis on its mechanism, benefits, and potential applications in modern dentistry. **Benefits:** Theobromine enhances remineralization by facilitating the binding of calcium and phosphate ions to damaged enamel, promoting the formation of larger, stable hydroxyapatite crystals that are highly resistant to demineralization and acid erosion. By increasing saliva pH and buffering capacity, it neutralises acids and creates an optimal environment for mineral deposition. This process repairs early enamel damage, strengthens the tooth structure, and supports effective remineralization, offering protection against ECC and improving overall enamel health. **Preventing ECC** is essential to avoid tooth decay, infections, and complications that can impact speech, eating, and overall quality of life. Early intervention also helps prevent long-term dental issues and the need for extensive treatments. **Future Potential :** In modern dentistry, theobromine can be applied in products like toothpaste, mouthwashes, and dental varnishes to naturally prevent decay, strengthen enamel, and reduce bacterial growth, offering a promising addition to oral care regimens.

Reg no: 958

Name: Dr. SHUBHASHREE AVINASH GANDHE

Institution: SMBT IDSR NASHIK

Title: CRAFTING SMILES WITH DIGITAL PRECISION

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract: CRAFTING SMILES WITH DIGITAL PRECISION Integration of digital imaging and printing technologies in pediatric dentistry has revolutionized the way dental professionals diagnose, plan and treat young patient. These advanced tools provide accurate, detailed and customizable solutions that are especially valuable in pediatric dentistry. Imagine a world where digital imaging provides stunning, high-resolution views of child's dental structures, enabling the early detection of issues like cavities and misalignments with incredible precision. This powerful technology allows dental practitioners to craft customized treatment plans that cater to each child's unique needs, ensuring they receive the best possible care. These advancements not only streamline clinical workflows but also transform the dental experience for children, turning potentially anxious visits into exciting adventures in care. Looking ahead, this poster will explore the expanding frontiers of digital technologies in pediatric dentistry and their lasting impact on treatment efficacy and patient experiences. This poster will encompass following points like use of digital technologies in models, preventive dentistry, surgical treatment, orthodontic treatment, restorative dentistry. With digital printing and imaging, we are not just changing practices, we are redefining the future of pediatric dental care, setting the

stage for a more vibrant and effective approach to young smiles. Keywords: Digital imaging, Surgical Modalities, Preventive dentistry

Reg no: 957

Name: Dr. ADITI KORTIKAR

Institution: SMBT IDSR NASHIK

Title: SMART MATERIALS: THINK SMART!

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract: SMART MATERIALS: THINK SMART! Smart materials encompass a variety of substances, including smart antimicrobial peptides, pit and fissure sealants, cement, and ceramics. These materials can change properties under specific stimuli such as temperature, stress, moisture, pH, or electric and magnetic fields. Historically, there was a prevailing belief that oral materials intended for extended usage would exhibit greater durability if they possessed a passive nature, devoid of any interactions with their immediate environment. The durability materials such as amalgams, composites, and cement in relation to their resistance to chemical reactions inside the oral environment is a topic that is often contemplated. The application of "bioactive" intelligent materials is presently regarded as a very promising technology with the potential for enhanced durability and heightened efficacy over extended periods. A substance can be classified as intelligent when it exhibits a notable capacity to perceive and respond to alterations in its surrounding environment. Consequently, these constituents are frequently denoted as responsive materials. When exposed to external stimuli including temperature, moisture, stress, pH, and electric or magnetic fields, smart materials are able to experience considerable changes in their properties. This poster emphasizes using smart material in dentistry to maximize traditional dental operations. Keywords- smart materials, cements, sealants

Reg no: 764

Name: Dr. MANSI BANAVANNA

Institution: JAIPUR DENTAL COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

Title: The Alpha Impression Technique over the Gen Z Technique

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: The Alpha Impression Technique over the Gen Z Technique Intraoral Digital Scanning of Neonates with Cleft Lip and Palate: A Superior Alternative to Conventional Impression Techniques The accurate reproduction of intraoral structures is crucial in treating neonates with cleft lip (CL) and cleft palate (CP), as it supports diagnosis, treatment planning, and appliance fabrication. Traditional full-arch impression techniques, while commonly used, present significant challenges in neonates. These methods can cause discomfort, risk of aspiration, and respiratory complications due to the use of impression materials that exert pressure on delicate tissues. Digital intraoral scanning offers a superior alternative, eliminating many of the risks associated with conventional impressions. This technology focuses on accuracy, operator convenience, and patient safety, making it particularly suitable for neonates. Digital impressions prevent tissue displacement and ensure a safe and non-invasive process for capturing oral structures. The integration of 3D printing with digital scans allows for precise model creation, enhancing preoperative jaw treatment and appliance design. This innovation not only improves treatment outcomes but also minimizes complications and improves the overall experience for both patients and practitioners. In conclusion, intraoral digital scanning

represents a significant advancement in the management of CL and CP, providing a safer, more efficient, and patient-friendly approach compared to traditional impression techniques.

Reg no: 340

Name: Dr. OLIVI H AWOMI

Institution: JAIPUR DENTAL COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

Title: BEYOND METAL: TRANSFORMING PEDIATRIC SMILE WITH AESTHETIC CROWNS

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Aesthetic crowns have revolutionized pediatric dentistry by addressing the dual need for functionality and aesthetic appeal in restoring primary teeth. Traditionally, stainless steel crowns have been the choice for restoration due to their durability and cost effectiveness. However with the advent of globalization and an ever increasing media exposure, aesthetics has become extremely important for present generation. Thus a quest for reliable aesthetic crowns led to evolution of Zirconia crowns, PEEK (Polyether Ether Ketone) crowns, Laser-sintered crowns, Cheng crowns, Pre-cured nano hybrid composite crowns, Polycarbonate crowns, Pedo Jacket crowns, New millennial crowns, PMMA (Polymethyl methacrylate) crowns and Figaro crowns. The color, shape and texture of teeth surface are essential for a beautiful smile since children also have aesthetic perception of their teeth. These advancements reflect a paradigm shift towards patient centered care, providing young patient with restorations that restore function, boost self-confidence and meet the high aesthetic expectations of modern dentistry.

Reg no: 270

Name: Dr. SAKSHI MAHESHWARI

Institution: INDERPRASTHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: 3'D SPACE MAINTAINER

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract: Preventive orthodontics is an aspect of pediatric dentistry, which requires a unique set of skills and understanding to aid the patients treatment and tooth alignment. Loss of primary tooth before natural shedding time can result in arch length deficiency leading to malocclusion, ectopic eruption and supra eruption, so the space maintainer (SM), holds the space until the eruption of permanent teeth. Space maintainers plays the transformative role in the realm of pediatric dentistry. They utilize CAD-CAM or 3D print technology with modern and biocompatible materials are called Digital Space Maintainers. The application of digital SMs holds tremendous potential in alleviating fear, enhancing cooperation, and fostering enthusiasm among pediatric patients during dental appointments. The 3D printing technologies have the advantages of high material utilization and the ability to manufacture a single complex geometry reducing the risk of fractures between components, customised production of the restoration and excellent aesthetic result. Due to single piece construction and customised fit risk of fractures between components may also be reduced. An improved seal due to better fit could reduce the risk of decalcification and soft tissue lesions from adapted bands or components. The development of new materials and technologies will be the future trend of 3D printing in dentistry, and there is no denying that 3D printing will have a bright future. Key words : Space maintainer, 3D Space maintainer, CAD/CAM technology

Reg no: 767

Name: Dr. SINDHUJA KONAKALLA

Institution: PANINEEYA DENTAL COLLEGE

Title: TINY TITANS

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract: TINY TITANS Mini implants have revolutionized pediatric dentistry, offering efficient solutions for various challenges. This abstract highlights the innovative applications of mini implants in diverse fields of dentistry, including interceptive orthodontics and prosthodontics. By providing reliable anchorage points, mini implants helps in precise tooth movement. This technology has the potential to significantly improve treatment outcomes and enhance the quality of life for young patients. They also offer a minimally invasive approach, reducing treatment time and discomfort. Furthermore, they can help address complex orthodontic cases and provide esthetic solutions for missing teeth, boosting self-esteem and confidence in young patients. As research continues to explore the full potential of mini implants in pediatric dentistry, we can anticipate even greater advancements in the field, leading to improved oral health and overall well-being for children.

Reg no: 737

Name: Dr. SHREYA ROY

Institution: INDERPRASTHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: From Picture to Words: The Journey of PECS in Autism Therapy

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Efficient communication becomes a challenging task in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Several methods or techniques have been introduced to make the child familiar with routine oral hygiene practices as well as dental procedures and treatment. Most recent one such method is PECS (PICTURE EXCHANGE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM). PECS is a non- verbal method of communication solely for children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) to emphasize the need for better oral hygiene and can also be used for conditioning prior to any dental treatment procedures. Children with ASD are known to have a much higher bacterial dental plaque indices as compared to their peers. Higher caries prevalence and poor oral hygiene may have negative impact on oral health of children with autism compared to children without autism. Generally these children display poor oral hygiene with large amounts of plaque and calculus accumulation which is attributed to the tactile defensiveness against tooth brushing. Evidence-based psychosocial interventions, like behavioural treatment and parent skills training programmes can lessen difficulties, with a positive impact on oral health and quality. PECS comprises of six phases namely- Communication, Distance + Persistence, Picture discrimination, Sentence Structuring, Questioning and Commenting. Through these phases the child gets the opportunity to communicate quite easily. In this Poster I will be presenting the concept of PECS and its usefulness in communication amongst children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD).

Reg no: 254

Name: Dr. POOJA GUPTA

Institution: INDERPRASTHA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Effect of Low-level Laser Therapy on LI4 Acupoint in Pain Reduction during Local Anesthesia administration in Children for dental treatment

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract: Co-operation of children by using proper pain control methods during a dental procedure is a challenge in pediatric dentistry. Dental treatment involves an injection of local anesthesia which is painful and distressing procedures performed on children. Therefore, various methods introduced to reduce the pain during injection of local anesthesia. Use of traditional needles for acupuncture in children can be fearful and cannot be accepted by the parents, therefore laser acupuncture is appropriate for treating children for stimulating points of difficult access. Studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of laser on acupuncture points for pain reduction during local anesthesia administration in children for dental treatment.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Laser acupuncture, Local anesthesia, Low-level laser therapy

Reg no: 839

Name: Dr. NEELIMA RATHI

Institution: PANINEEYA MAHAVIDYALAYA INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE HYDERABAD

Title: BRACES BEYOND BASIC: THE SMILE REVOLUTION

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: BRACES BEYOND BASIC: THE SMILE REVOLUTION One of today's largest global problems is malocclusion. Malocclusion is caused by several factors such as sticking out the tongue, biting the lips, sucking the thumb and biting nails, and breathing through the mouth. These behaviours can interfere with normal craniofacial development and lead to orthodontic issues in children. Early intervention and prevention are essential to mitigate these problems. One of the treatments for malocclusion in children with orthodontic problems is the use of myofunctional appliances. These devices are designed to restore proper function to orofacial muscles and help correct imbalances that contribute to malocclusion. Myobrace is a well-known example of such an appliance. These are the orthodontic appliances that are preformed functional orthodontic device, especially used in interceptive orthodontic cases. Myobrace represents an innovative approach in orthodontics, focusing on the correction of malocclusions through the integration of functional appliances designed to address the root causes of dental misalignment. Unlike traditional braces, myobrace works by training the muscles of the mouth and face. They help improve tongue posture, encourage natural jaw alignment, and promote proper oral habits. This approach is non-invasive and holistic, making it a suitable alternative to conventional orthodontic treatments, particularly for children and adolescents. By using Myobrace it's possible to correct malocclusions early, potentially avoiding the need for more invasive treatments later on.

Reg no: 917

Name: Dr. DEEPTHI MADHUSUDAN

Institution: KLE SOCIETYS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BANGALORE

Title: Behavioural and Technological Synergy: A New Era of Pediatric Pain Management

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Children often face challenges during dental visits, primarily due to fear and anxiety, with pain being one of the most significant factors deterring them from seeking dental care.

The fear of discomfort can lead to avoidance of dental appointments, making pain management crucial in pediatric dentistry. Adequate pain control not only alleviates fear but also fosters positive attitudes toward oral health. New, innovative techniques for pain management have been developed to improve the quality of pediatric dental care. Next-generation anesthesia technologies are revolutionizing pediatric dentistry by reducing pain and enhancing patient comfort. Vibrotactile devices such as VibraJet, Dental Vibe, and Accupal use vibrations to distract the brain from pain, especially when topical anesthesia is not sufficient. Laser-assisted dentistry, using lasers like CO₂, argon, diode, Nd:YAG, and Er:YAG, allows for painless procedures like gingivectomy, frenectomy, and caries removal. Virtual Reality (VR) has also emerged as a powerful tool for pain and anxiety reduction, creating a more enjoyable experience for children. The Buzzy device, which combines vibration and cold (ice wings), works based on the gate control theory to block pain. Other technologies like Carisolv, Cera burs, and Polymer burs offer less painful methods for caries removal, while ultrasonic techniques help ease the process. Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) and adjunct methods such as chewing gum and bite wafers are also used to alleviate pain during orthodontic treatments. These advanced techniques significantly enhance pediatric patients' comfort, reduce pain, and contribute to a more positive dental experience, ultimately promoting better oral health.

Reg no: 704

Name: Dr. SEJAL KATARIYA

Institution: PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL DEBARI

Title: Comparative evaluation of effect of potassium iodide and glutathione biomolecules on primary tooth discoloration associated with 38% silver diamine fluoride

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Aim: This study aimed to evaluate and compare the effect of potassium iodide and glutathione on tooth discoloration after application of 38% silver diamine fluoride in primary anterior teeth. Methods: A total of 120 primary anterior teeth were randomly divided into three groups of 40 each. Teeth were prepared and divided into: Group A: SDF, followed immediately by application of KI; Group B: SDF was mixed with 20% of GSH; and Group C: SDF only. The final restoration was done using glass ionomer cement. Visual examination and colour assessments using a spectrophotometer were recorded at three-time interval points, i.e., day 1, 1 week, and 2 weeks. Results: The spectrophotometer results showed that SDF group exhibited the greatest amount of discoloration at all time intervals, while SDF + GSH group was effective in decreasing the discoloration. Whereas, SDF + KI group significantly reduced the discoloration over the period of time. Conclusion: KI can effectively reduce discoloration after application of 38% SDF. GSH can also be used as an alternative.

Reg no: 703

Name: Dr. NIKITA KISHOR JAKHOTIYA

Institution: PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL DEBARI UDAIPUR

Title: Comparative evaluation of periodontal ligament viability in St. Thomas cardioplegia solution and Hanks balanced salt solution used as storage media

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Dental Traumatology

Abstract: Background: An efficient storage medium is required for the maintenance of the viability of the periodontal ligament cells (PDL). The subsequent discovery of the efficacy of

St. Thomas cardioplegia solution in heart storage promoted its application in the field of heart preservation for transplantation. The pH and osmolarity of this solution might facilitate maintenance of PDL cell viability. Aim: To evaluate and compare the efficacy of St. Thomas cardioplegia solution, Hanks Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS), and normal saline in maintaining the periodontal cell viability of avulsed teeth Methods: 44 premolars extracted for orthodontic therapeutic purposes were randomly divided into 4 groups according to the storage medium: HBSS, St. Thomas Cardioplegia solution, saline (control), and no storage medium (negative control). After placing extracted teeth for 30 min in storage media, the scrapings of PDL cells were collected in Falcon tubes containing collagenase enzyme in 2.5 ml of phosphate buffer saline and were incubated for 30 min and centrifuged for 5 min at 800 rpm. The obtained PDL cells were stained with 0.4% trypan blue stain and were observed under a light microscope. Results: The maximum number of viable PDL cells was found in HBSS, followed by St. Thomas cardioplegia solution and normal saline. Conclusion: Though HBSS maintained the highest number of viable PDL cells, St. Thomas cardioplegia solution had comparable efficacy in maintaining viable PDL cells.

Reg no: 114

Name: Dr. KUNAL AUDICHYA

Institution: PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL DEBARI

Title: A comparative evaluation of the effects of conventional and camouflaged syringes on anxiety and behaviour among 5–10-year-old children

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract: Background: Children, especially, perceive the dental syringe as a threatening instrument, both visually and psychologically. Camouflaging the syringe can be an effective distraction tool and can allaying dental fear and anxiety. Aim: To evaluate and compare the effects of conventional and camouflaged syringes on anxiety and behavior among 5 to 10 year-old children during local anesthesia administration. Design: It was an in vivo randomized controlled experimental study in which children aged between 5-10 years of age were administered local anesthesia using conventional syringes, camouflaged Alligator syringes, and custom-made Caterpillar camouflaged syringes. The subjects pulse rate was measured. Children were scored using the Venham's clinical rating scale and Faces, Legs, Activity, Cry, Consolability behavior pain scale. After the treatment, the child was asked to fill out the Venham's Picture Test. Also, parents were asked to fill out the Parental Emotional Stress Questionnaire and Recall questionnaire. Results: The efficacy of custom-made Caterpillar camouflaged syringes to reduce dental fear and anxiety as compared to conventional and Alligator camouflaged syringes was highly significant. Conclusion: The use of custom-made Caterpillar camouflaged syringes for anesthesia was demonstrated to be effective in improving the behavior of children and decreasing their anxiety. It is therefore recommended as an alternative to the use of conventional syringes for local anesthesia.

Reg no: 940

Name: Dr. PRIYANKA ARORA

Institution: PEOPLES COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: THE INVISIBLE INVADERS: MICROPLASTICS IN CHILDREN'S ORAL HEALTH

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Background/Purpose Plastics can be considered as a classic example of the Cobra Effect which were introduced as a well-intentioned intervention but has ultimately created more significant problems and negative consequences. Microplastics are defined as plastics with dimensions ranging from 0.5 to 1 mm. In these microplastics, Bisphenol A (BPA) is one of the content that has received serious attention due to their potentially harmful effects on living organisms. Various health effects of these microplastics are noted in the literature such as diabetes, obesity, infertility, cancer and autism. So, taking a closer look into the oral cavity suggests a potential link between microplastic exposure and Molar Incisor Hypomineralization (MIH). Ameloblast, the enamel forming cells are sensitive to the causative agent like BPA which is responsible for MIH in specific time duration. Microplastics which are ubiquitous in today's time, poses a growing concern for children's oral health. Thus, this review aims to provide the current knowledge on microplastic ingestion, exposure routes, potential consequences and inspires to make conscious effort in minimizing microplastic exposure.

Reg no: 925

Name: Dr. ROHIT ANILKUMAR KHAIRNAR

Institution: PEOPLES COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: Inherited Immunity or Risk? Antibiotics in Pregnancy and Resistance in Children

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Others

Abstract: Antibiotic resistance occurs when bacteria evolve to withstand antibiotics, rendering treatments ineffective and leading to the rise of resistant microorganisms. Antibiotic resistance is a growing global health threat, especially in newborns and young children, those who are developing immune systems make them particularly vulnerable. The initial exposure to antibiotic-resistant microorganisms often occurs at birth, influencing the infant's gut microbiota and resistome. Factors such as delivery mode, maternal antibiotic use, gestational age, early-life antibiotic use, and breastfeeding significantly impact microbiota establishment and transfer of antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs). Understanding the vertical transmission of antibiotic resistance from mothers to infants is critical for developing effective strategies to mitigate this risk. This review discusses current knowledge of antibiotic resistance in mother-infant dyads, highlights the resistome in gut microbiota and breastmilk and evaluates strategies to address this public health issue.

Reg no: 926

Name: Dr. SAMRUDDHI SANDIP RASANE

Institution: PEOPLES COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
MADHYAPRADESH

Title: RELAX, REBOOT, SMILE: Electronic sedation with NuCalm.

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Background/purpose - Dental anxiety and fear are prevalent concerns of children and adults that can lead to negative experiences which causes hindrance of necessary dental treatments. So, to tackle this problem, a revolutionary technology that is changing the face of pediatric dentistry called Electronic sedation has emerged as a non-pharmacological alternative compared to traditional sedation methods. Electronic sedation also known as digital sedation utilizes technology to induce relaxation and reduce anxiety in dental patients. It includes virtual reality (VR), TENS, brain computer interface (BCI) & NuCalm out of which a efficient technique

is the use of NuCalm . NuCalm is a neuroscience technology that is non-invasive and help individuals to stay calm and minimize anxiety which also have natural supplements, neuro-acoustic software, electrotherapy and a protective eyewear, that helps in establishing a safe and effective environment to abridge anxiety ,as it eliminates the need for pharmacological sedation which have unwanted side effects. Henceforth ,NuCalm technology makes the patient completely relaxed and physiologically incapable of feeling anxiety as it diminishes pain and anxiety before,during and after dental treatments.

Reg no: 113

Name: Dr. KAREENA SINGH

Institution: PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL DEBARI

Title: Comparative evaluation of efficacy of 4% articaine using buccal infiltration and 2% lignocaine using Inferior alveolar block in primary molars

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Others

Abstract: INTRODUCTION Painless dentistry plays a vital role in the management of dental pain in children, with scontinued focus on local anesthesia. Lidocaine hydrochloride is considered the gold standard or its widespread efficacy and safety, compared to other local anesthetic agents. OBJECTIVE To compare and assess the efficacy of 4% articaine using buccal infiltration and 2% lidocaine using inferior alveolar nerve block in mandibular primary molars. METHODOLOGY A randomized clinical trial involving 100 children aged 6-8 years administered the anesthetics in two separate appointments, spaced one week apart. Pain perception was measured using the Visual Analog Scale and Wong-Baker Faces Pain Rating Scale. The onset and effectiveness of anesthesia were assessed via an electric pulp tester. Hemodynamic parameters were monitored using a pulse oximeter, while postoperative complications were noted after 24 hours. RESULT Pain score recorded with block was more painful compared to infiltrate. Anaesthesia success was observed with both the local anesthesia agents, with no significant differences. A shorter onset of action was observed with articaine. Significant differences between groups were noted with regard to heart rate. Oxygen saturation levels did not show significant differences. When postoperative complications were evaluated very few adverse effects were recorded. CONCLUSION Buccal infiltration using 4% articaine has the potential to replace or 2% lidocaine using inferior nerve block in young children.

Reg no: 112

Name: Dr. SIDDHI LUNAWAT

Institution: PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL DEBARI

Title: Can 3D Printed Space Maintainer Be A Game Changer Is Preventive Orthodontics?

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Preventive and Interceptive Orthodontics

Abstract: ISPPD Registration Number: S-4104/24 Conference Registration Number: 0112 Type Of Registration: Poster Presentation Title Of Presentation: Can 3D Printed Space Maintainer Be A Game Changer Is Preventive Orthodontics? Abstract : Premature loss of primary molars often results in the loss of arch circumference, potentially causing malpositioning or impaction of permanent teeth. To prevent these complications, space maintainers, such as the conventional band and loop, are commonly used to maintain arch integrity. However, these traditional devices come with limitations, including susceptibility to

errors and breakage. Advancements in digital dentistry, particularly 3D printing, have introduced a new approach for fabricating space maintainers. This technology enables highly accurate replication of dental casts, ensuring superior precision, reduced human errors, and minimal failure rates. Additionally, it simplifies laboratory processes, making it a promising innovation in preventive orthodontics for children. The discussed case report explores the application of 3D printing for creating band and loop space maintainers, emphasising its potential to revolutionise paediatric preventive orthodontics.

Reg no: 908

Name: Dr. AISHA SABA

Institution: KLE SOCIETYS INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SCIENCES BANGALORE

Title: The evolving landscape of behaviour management in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Dental anxiety is common in both children and adults, but children often exhibit exaggerated fear due to unfamiliarity with the dental environment. Behaviour management techniques are essential to Pediatric Dentistry, as they help manage children and lead to successful treatment outcomes. A key factor in managing children in a dental clinic is effective communication and building a good rapport, which helps make children feel fearless and more cooperative. However, these aspects can be challenging for pediatric dentists. Traditional behaviour management methods such as non-verbal communication, voice control, distraction, tell-show-do, positive reinforcement, and hand-over-mouth, may not be effective in managing all pediatric patients, particularly those with severe anxiety or fear. Some traditional techniques may not account for the child's developmental stage, leading to ineffective management and potentially traumatic experiences. Few traditional behaviour management techniques may appear aggressive to children and their parents. Recently, innovations and modifications have introduced new pediatric techniques that address the traditional methods' drawbacks. These recent advances in behaviour management have led to more effective, efficient, and humane approaches that prioritize individualization, prevention, and empowerment. These newer techniques have been implemented in clinics and have proven to be beneficial, making children more cooperative and fostering a positive attitude towards dental visits in the future. The poster focuses on recent advances in behaviour management techniques for children.

Reg no: 525

Name: Dr. NIKITA

Institution: TEERTHANKER MAHAVEER DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE UTTAR PRADESH

Title: Concord or Combat: Strive for the Best with a Smile

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Title- Concord or Combat: Strive for the Best with a Smile Author- Dr. Nikita MDS Ist Year Student Department of Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry Teerthankar Mahaveer Dental College and Research Centre Teerthankar Mahaveer University, Moradabad, 244001 Uttar Pradesh, India. The use of crowns in paediatric dentistry is essential for restoring decayed or damaged primary teeth, and ensuring proper development of permanent dentition. Three common types of crowns employed in paediatric dentistry include bioflx crowns, zirconia

crowns, and stainless-steel crowns. Bioflx crowns are a newer addition, known for their aesthetic appeal and biocompatibility. They are made from a flexible material, offering an effective alternative to traditional crowns, particularly for anterior teeth. Zirconia crowns, renowned for their strength, durability, and natural appearance, are commonly used for both anterior and posterior restorations, providing excellent wear resistance and longevity. Stainless steel crowns, however, remain a well-established and cost-effective option, widely used for posterior teeth. They are known for their durability, ease of placement, and ability to withstand the occlusal forces of a child's developing dentition. Each type of crown has its unique advantages and limitations, making the choice of material dependent on factors such as the child's age, tooth location, aesthetic needs, and financial considerations. This poster compares the clinical outcomes, aesthetic results, and patient satisfaction associated with these crown types, aiming to guide clinicians in making informed decisions in paediatric restorative dentistry. Keywords: bioflx crowns, zirconia crowns, stainless steel crowns, paediatric dentistry, restorations.

Reg no: 881

Name: Dr. R. DIVYA LAKSHMI

Institution: SRM DENTAL COLLEGE RAMAPURAM TAMIL NADU

Title: Determining the Deep Caries Management Strategies employed by the Dental Professionals in Pediatric Population: A Questionnaire Study

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Cariology

Abstract: Background/Purpose: Dental caries is one of the most prevalent, infectious chronic diseases affecting the teeth. Even though the treatment of deep dentinal caries is a part of routine dental practice, it still seems to be a challenging job for the dentists across the world due to the availability of a variety of treatment approaches and newer materials, making it a difficult task for the dentists to determine which is most appropriate treatment approach. Objective: The objective of this study is to gather varied preferences and approaches of General dental practitioners and Paediatric dentists residing in Chennai regarding the deep caries management strategies, in the paediatric population through an online structured questionnaire. Materials & Methods : A questionnaire study was conducted among dental practitioners in Chennai , to obtain information about different management strategies opted for the management of deep carious lesions in the paediatric patients. Results & Conclusions: As it is an ongoing study the results will be evaluated and conclusions will be drawn upon its completion.

Reg no: 374

Name: Dr. SABA SHABBIR PALEKAR

Institution: JAIPUR DENTAL COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

Title: Pedo Speech-Bring down The Boundaries for Breakthrough Innovations

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Bring Down the Boundaries for Breakthrough Innovation Abstract: - Speech is the process whereby groups of sounds or words are produced by the physical mechanism during the act of communication. According to American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA), expressive language and vocabulary problems can be Minimized by early speech and language intervention. The impairments associated with speech and language can be primary

motor and structurally based defects or secondary where the impairment is due to another condition or syndrome. The diagnosis of speech impairment by oral examination, speech sound assessments tools which includes Quick Screener Stimulus Pictures, Vowel Screener, Stimulability Assessment and Diagnostic Evaluation of Articulation and Phonology etc. and Nasal resonance examination Treatment approaches are being used to cater to speech sound disorders including approaches like feeding and swallowing therapy, articulation therapy, language intervention activity, phonological contrast, complexity, core vocabulary, cycles phonological pattern, distinctive feature therapy and metaphor therapy. Key words: Speech, ASHA, Pediatric dentist, Speech impairments.

Reg no: 896

Name: Dr. PRACHI PATIL

Institution: DR. D.Y. PATIL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL PUNE

Title: A pinch of spice Cinnamon Nanogel redefining pain and anxiety management in kids.

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Conventional topical anaesthetic agents such as lignocaine and benzocaine can lead to possibility of overdosage related toxicity. This study aims to compare the clinical efficacy of novel 20% Cinnamomum zeylanicum nano emulsion gel with 2% lignocaine gel and 20% benzocaine gel as a topical anaesthetic in children aged 6-10 years for dental infiltration related needle prick pain. This randomized, split-mouth, double-blind control trial included 30 paediatric patients aged 6-10 years requiring bilateral dental infiltration. Each child received the two anaesthetic gels in separate quadrants. Baseline anxiety evaluation was carried out using Modified Child Dental Anxiety Scale. The primary outcome was Subjective Pain perception- Wong-Baker FACES Pain Rating Scale and Objective pain is evaluated using FLACC . Other outcomes evaluated were Psychological parameters such - Heart Rate, blood pressure, onset of anaesthesia, measured by the time to achieve effective numbness. Data will be analysed using Kruskal Wallis and ANOVA with Post hoc test. Pain perception scores were lowest for the Cinnamomum group. The onset and duration of anaesthesia was significantly faster with the Cinnamomum group compared to other groups. No significant adverse reactions were observed in any group. The novel 20% Cinnamomum zeylanicum nano emulsion gel demonstrated superior efficacy in terms of faster onset, longer duration of anaesthesia, and reduced pain perception compared to 2% lignocaine gel and 20% benzocaine gel. This suggests that the novel gel could be a valuable alternative for paediatric topical dental anaesthesia.

Reg no: 217

Name: Dr. SUMAN

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: 'SHAPING SMILES EARLY: THE ROLE OF POSITIONAL TRAINERS IN PRE-ORTHODONTIC CARE'

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Others

Abstract: One of the biggest problems globally is malocclusion. The action of orofacial muscles is affected by tenacious oral habits. The quick diagnosis and subsequent treatment of orofacial disorders render countless welfares by reducing both related malocclusion and opportunity of relapse subsequently to orthodontic treatment-ORTHODONTIC POSITIONAL TRAINERS

are innovative type of prefabricated removable functional appliances designed to correct malocclusions, guiding erupting teeth, and improve oral habits at an early stage. They offer a cost effective and non-invasive solution for early correction of malocclusion emphasising the importance of early intervention in orthodontic care. They serve as an interceptive orthodontic measure to reduce the need for complex treatment later. They are effective in treating Class 2 malocclusions especially those carried by mandibular retrusion, Class 1 malocclusions have reported relief of anterior crowding, the alignment of incisors, and correction of deep bite. Promising results with pre-orthodontic trainers are realised in improved nasal breathing, improved swallowing pattern, and removal of habits like tongue thrusting and mouth breathing.

Reg no: 339

Name: Dr. MITALI MAYANGLAMBAM

Institution: JAIPUR DENTAL COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

Title: EMPOWERING NATURAL REPAIR: NON-FLUORIDATED REMINERALIZING AGENTS FOR STRONGER TEETH

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Pediatric Restorative Dentistry including Dental Materials

Abstract: Early diagnosis of dental caries is of paramount importance. Remineralization is a natural curing process that brings back the minerals to the hydroxyapatite (HAP) crystal lattice in ionic forms. The aim of modern dentistry is to manage non-cavitated caries lesions non-invasively through remineralization. Remineralization was ruled by fluorides from the 1960s. Fluoridated agents have been promoted in dentistry earlier, but the agent has always been the double sword. Therefore, non-fluoridated agents since 2000 have been effectively overcoming the fluoridated agents. The effect of fluoride was found to be limited to the outer surface of the tooth & does not reduce the cariogenic challenge especially for high-risk individuals. So non-fluoridated re-mineralizing agents have emerged & they deliver phosphorous & calcium ions, alter the biofilm & neutralize organic acids. They are useful in treatment of initial caries, early carious & non-cavitated lesions & preserve tooth structure. They not only bring about remineralization but also have the potential for Regeneration of lost tooth structure minerals.

Reg no: 198

Name: Dr. DHARATI GORIYAWADA

Institution: GOVT. DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: SMART SMILES: application of Artificial intelligence in pediatric dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Artificial intelligence has emerged as a revolutionary technology with several applications across different dental fields, including pedodontics. The use of AI algorithms and machine learning techniques has shown promising results in several applications of daily dental pediatric practice, including the following: 1) assisting the diagnostic and recognizing processes of early signs of dental pathologies, 2) enhancing orthodontic diagnosis by automating cephalometric tracing and estimating growth and development, 3) assisting and educating children to develop appropriate behavior for dental hygiene. Presenting poster explores the multifaceted applications of artificial intelligence in pediatric dentistry,

highlighting its role in advancing clinical practice, improving patient experience and promoting preventive care.

Reg no: 757

Name: Dr. TANZILLA GAFFAR BEIG

Institution: JAIPUR DENTAL COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

Title: HEALTH CARE MADE NANO GROW WITH PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract: Recent evolution of dentistry has opened the doors of many technology and advances in the field of medical and dental science by the improvement in mechanical and physical traits of substances. Nano dentistry is an emerging field involving the use of nanomaterials, nanorobots and nanotechnology to diagnose treat and prevent dental disease. Nanomaterial and its structure are being widely involved in production of medicine and drug used for treatment of oral diseases. The most common issue in childhood dental health are dental caries along with periodontal diseases . Modern pediatric dentistry focuses on assessing the risk of oral diseases along with early diagnosis and personalized prevention plans. Pediatric dentistry embraces innovations including the promising real use of nanotechnology . Nanoparticles have tremendous potential for being use in pediatric dentistry mainly the prevention of dental caries , restorative material endodontics and imaging.

Reg no: 383

Name: Dr. LAVEENA M RAVINDRAN

Institution: MAITRI COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY AND RESEARCH CENTRE
CHHATTISGARH

Title: Transitional implants: Little implants, big impact on tiny smiles!

Category: For Case Series/Report

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Transitional implants: Little implants, Big Impact on tiny smiles! Congenital hypodontia or trauma is a frequent cause of missing teeth in children. The absence of teeth leads to loss of function, lack of normal alveolar development, as well as unpleasant esthetics that hamper the psychosocial development of the child. Conventional methods of replacing missing teeth like removable prosthesis, Maryland bridge, resin bonded restorations have certain limitations. Implant placement would be an ideal method of replacing missing teeth as it will restore esthetics and preserve the alveolar bone. But implants interfere with normal growth and development of bone and its retrieval can cause considerable bone loss. Transitional implants have come to the world of pediatric dentistry to overcome the drawbacks of conventional implants. The Transitional implants are temporary implants designed to provide anchorage, support and guidance during transitional phases of dental development. These can be placed in growing individuals as they do not interfere with the normal growth and development of the jaws and their retrieval causes minimal bone loss. The placement of transitional implants is a minimally invasive procedure and causes least postoperative discomfort and has shorter healing time. Temporary prosthesis can be fabricated and delivered on the same visit. A timely cosmetic prosthesis improves a child's quality of life, confidence, self-esteem and social acceptability. The aim of this poster is to discuss about the effectiveness of transitional implant as a biocompatible, less invasive, single visit, cost effective, easily retrievable method of temporary replacement of missing tooth in developing youngsters.

Reg no: 382

Name: Dr. AKHTAR ALI

Institution: DR. ZIAUDDIN AHMAD DENTAL COLLEGE AMU ALIGARH

Title: Sustainable Developmental Goal: A vision for Green Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Case Series/Report

Subcategory: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Sustainable Development goals-17 has been set by UN in 2015 in view of climate change impacting overall health of human being. Urbanization, a phenomenon associated with increased gas emission and ozone depletion, has been correlated with climate change such as rising average global temperatures, more extreme weather events (heatwaves, droughts and tropical cyclones), rising sea levels and severe precipitation challenges (droughts and flooding). All these factors in turn lead to major health risks by way of heat stress, poor air quality, food/water insecurity, vector-borne illnesses and other social factors. These catastrophe leads to humanitarian crises which probably make malnutrition and dental disease more prevalent including early childhood caries (ECC) in children. Likewise, increase in concentration of fluoride, sulphur-dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, etc. directly or indirectly affect the outer enamel, ultimately increasing the susceptibility of ECC. On the other hand, concerns are being raised for materials used for various dental treatment as contributing factor to climate changes. Therefore, this poster shows the relationship between recognizing and managing the effects of climate change on people and communities for developing holistic strategies to promote both environmental sustainability and oral health in Pediatric Dentistry. Poster Presented By: Dr.Akhtar Ali Dr.Ziauddin Ahmed Dental College, Aligarh Muslim University

Reg no: 879

Name: Dr. CHARANYA. S

Institution: SRM DENTAL COLLEGE RAMAPURAM TAMIL NADU

Title: Evaluation of Anti-Inflammatory Activity of Silver Nanoparticles Enhanced PEEK Cad/Cam Blocks for Application as a Metal Alternative in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: **BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE:** Pediatric dentistry requires special consideration when selecting dental materials due to children's unique physiology and developing immune systems. Inflammation is a common response to dental procedures, necessitating the need for materials with inherent anti-inflammatory properties to minimize postoperative complications and promote healing. This study explores the potential of integrating silver nanoparticles (AgNPs), known for their anti-inflammatory properties, with polyetheretherketone (PEEK), a high-performance polymer used extensively in CAD/CAM in place of metal and ceramic, to develop a biocompatible and effective alternative to traditional metal-based dental materials for pediatric applications. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The anti-inflammatory activity of commercially available pre-pressed PEEK blocks coated with commercially available silver nanoparticles (Ag-NPs) was assessed using the Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) denaturation assay. The resulting absorbance values were compared to those of uncoated PEEK blocks (control) and Diclofenac (standard). Additionally, the comparative analysis was subjected to statistical evaluation to determine its significance. **RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:** This is an ongoing study, results once obtained, will be analyzed and presented to evaluate the feasibility of combining AgNPs with PEEK for use in pediatric dentistry.

Reg no: 430

Name: Dr. KOWSALYA S

Institution: SATHYABAMA UNIVERSITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL CHENNAI

Title: Association of Dental Anxiety with color preferences in Pediatric dentistry “ a comparative analysis

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Title: Association of Dental Anxiety with color preferences in Pediatric dentistry “ a comparative analysis Background and purpose: Dental setting plays important role in child’s behavior and cooperation to the planned dental treatment. One of the major causes of dental anxiety in children is their first impression of dental environment. Emotions play an important role in psychosomatic development of children. Light colors like yellow and blue are associated with positive emotions and dark colors are associated with negative emotions. Objective: The aim of the study was to assess relationship between emotions in children and color combinations in pediatric setting. Materials and Method: In this randomized cross-sectional study, 296 children aged 6-12 years were categorized as older group (9 to 12 years) and younger group (6 to 9 years). Their anxiety level assessed using Corah’s Dental Anxiety Scale-Revised. They were instructed to color three emojis, one depicting happiness emotion, one with sadness and other with anger emotion with any six colors provided. Data obtained were statistically analyzed. Results: Yellow and blue most-preferred colors for happiness emotion and black, least-preferred. For sadness emotion, green least preferred and red most preferred color. Conclusion: This study has attempted to advance area of color research to dental anxiety in children visiting dental clinic. The use of child friendly colors like yellow and blue in dental work place could enhance a positive dental attitude in the child’s mind. Key words: child-friendly colors, dental environment, colors and dental attitude.

Reg no: 434

Name: Dr. SWETHA RV

Institution: SATHYABAMA UNIVERSITY DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL CHENNAI

Title: Comparative evaluation of acidogenic potential of almond milk and soy milk based on plaque pH and salivary pH.

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Cariology

Abstract: Background and purpose: Breast feeding is considered as the gold standard for infants. However, insufficient milk supply lead to early cessation of breast feeding. Hence, lactose-based milk has become an alternative source of nutrition for infants. Also, the use of almond milk and soy milk has been rising in market and has an advantage that they can also be used for lactose intolerant children and there is also a rising concern for parents regarding the caries activity of this kinds of milk available in market. Hence, this study aims to evaluate the acidogenic potential of almond milk and soy milk. Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the acidogenic potential of almond milk and soy milk based on plaque and salivary pH. Materials and method: This study included a total of 84 children aged 5-12 years. Baseline and post consumption plaque and salivary pH were assessed after 5, 10, 20, 30, and 60 minutes and pH were assessed using digital pH meter. Results: Soy based milk was found to be most cariogenic in both salivary and plaque pH. Comparatively, almond milk was found to be least

cariogenic. Conclusion: Almond milk was considered to be the least cariogenic and the paediatric dentist should educate the parents and caretakers regarding the low cariogenic nature of almond milk. Key words: Caries, Almond milk, Soy milk, pH

Reg no: 288

Name: Dr. PRANIT ABHAY LUNAVAT

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI VIDYA MANDIRS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: IOS- Accuracy and Convenience to Child

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Providing the best possible dental treatment to young patients and children with medical requirements is one of the primary goals of pediatric dentistry. Conventional imprint processes are challenging for children who need dental prostheses such space maintainers, resin-based partial dentures, prosthetic crowns, occlusal splints, customized mouthguards, habit-breaking appliances, and myofunctional appliances. Effective management is essential when taking into account the difficulties faced by a pedodontist, such as specific behavioral issues, gagging reflex, foreign body aspiration, and choking concerns that arise during treatment. In order to minimize long, recurring visits for the fabrication and delivery of dental appliances or prostheses, advanced digital intraoral scanners (IOS) have been selected in pediatric dentistry. The intraoral scanner is a handheld device used to directly create digital impression data of oral cavity. Software analyzes the data to produce a 3-D model once the objects are exposed to the scanner's light source. The model is then displayed in real time on a touch screen. This excellent picture offers accurate details on the mouth cavity's hard and soft tissues with speedy laboratory processes and excellent 3D image outputs. Additionally, intraoral scanners provide faster operating and treatment times, better treatment planning, and more precise imprints. The goal of this poster presentation is to promote a good dental attitude toward pediatric dental care in general by educating and increasing knowledge about intraoral scanners (IOS).

Reg no: 288

Name: Dr. PRANIT ABHAY LUNAVAT

Institution: MAHATMA GANDHI VIDYA MANDIRS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL MAHARASHTRA

Title: IOS- Accuracy and Convenience to Child

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Providing the best possible dental treatment to young patients and children with medical requirements is one of the primary goals of pediatric dentistry. Conventional imprint processes are challenging for children who need dental prostheses such space maintainers, resin-based partial dentures, prosthetic crowns, occlusal splints, customized mouthguards, habit-breaking appliances, and myofunctional appliances. Effective management is essential when taking into account the difficulties faced by a pedodontist, such as specific behavioral issues, gagging reflex, foreign body aspiration, and choking concerns that arise during treatment. In order to minimize long, recurring visits for the fabrication and delivery of dental appliances or prostheses, advanced digital intraoral scanners (IOS) have been selected in pediatric dentistry. The intraoral scanner is a handheld device used to directly create digital

impression data of oral cavity. Software analyzes the data to produce a 3-D model once the objects are exposed to the scanner's light source. The model is then displayed in real time on a touch screen. This excellent picture offers accurate details on the mouth cavity's hard and soft tissues with speedy laboratory processes and excellent 3D image outputs. Additionally, intraoral scanners provide faster operating and treatment times, better treatment planning, and more precise imprints. The goal of this poster presentation is to promote a good dental attitude toward pediatric dental care in general by educating and increasing knowledge about intraoral scanners (IOS).

Reg no: 667

Name: Dr. SVEDHA BALAJI

Institution: RVS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: "PARTNERS IN SMILE"- PAEDIATRICIANS ROLE IN PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: ABSTRACT Oral health is considered as an integral component of overall health. On an average a child visits their pediatrician 8 times in the first year and 13 times by the age of 3. Pediatricians play a vital role in promoting the oral health of children by serving as the first point of contact for families seeking health care guidance. A pediatrician should refer a child to a dentist as soon as their first tooth appears, to establish a baseline for oral health and this is the recommendation from AAPD. Pediatricians are uniquely positioned to identify early or delayed eruption of teeth, early signs of dental caries including white spot lesion, malocclusion, oral habits, cleft lip and cleft palate conditions and through anticipatory guidance they can educate parents on preventive practices including proper nutrition and oral hygiene techniques. Early screening and referrals are important for people with high risk for oral problems, special health care needs and poor socio-economic status people. There are several barriers to educating pediatricians including issues related to professional boundaries between dentistry and medicine, time limitations and the pediatrician's attitude. These can be minimized by incorporating children oral health into medical teaching programs. Enhanced training in oral health for pediatricians and improved collaboration with dental professionals are essential for optimizing pediatric oral health and ensuring children's well-being.

Reg no: 660

Name: Dr. INDHU DEEPIKA M

Institution: RVS DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Title: FROM THE CLASSROOM TO THE DENTIST: TEACHERS MAKING A DIFFERENCE

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: ABSTRACT: Teachers have a unique role in the overall health of children because they spend most of their time together in school. By recognizing any abnormal signs, they can guide families toward timely interventions that promote overall well-being. The most common conditions that are noticed by the teachers are discussed below. Obstructive Sleep Apnoea (OSA): Teachers may notice daytime drowsiness, difficulty concentrating, or reports of snoring from parents. This can be discussed with families, encouraging consultations with Paediatricians or Pedodontists. Malocclusion: Uneven teeth, chewing or speech difficulties, and self-conscious behaviour like covering the mouth are common signs. Teachers can suggest orthodontic evaluations and emphasize the importance of early correction to avoid

complications. Mouth Breathing: Chronic mouth breathing, dry lips, and poor posture may indicate underlying issues. Teachers can highlight its potential impact on oral health and refer students to ENT specialists or dentists. Dental Caries: Visible cavities, tooth pain, and bad breath are key indicators. Educators can promote healthy snacking and brushing habits, while recommending regular dental check-ups. Teachers can help by integrating oral health education into lessons, collaborate with parents, and organize dental awareness camps. Modelling good oral hygiene further inspires students to adopt healthy practices. By recognizing conditions like OSA, malocclusion, mouth breathing, and dental caries, teachers not only contribute to the physical, but emotional and social welfare of the children. Early detection not only prevents complications but also enhances confidence, academic performance, and overall quality of life.

Reg no: 122

Name: Dr. SAUMYA JOSE

Institution: CHRISTIAN DENTAL COLLEGE LUDHIANA

Title: Smart Smiles: Internet of Things in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Topic: Smart Smiles: Internet of Things in Pediatric Dentistry Name: Saumya Jose College: Christian Dental College and Hospital, Ludhiana The oral health of children is integral to their well-being, as poor oral hygiene can lead to dental caries, gingival diseases and orthodontic issues. These conditions not only affect physical health but also have implications for academic performance and quality of life. Recent innovations in Internet of Things (IoT) technologies offer significant opportunities to enhance pediatric oral health outcomes. Data analytics can track key oral health metrics, identify emerging trends and evaluate the effectiveness of preventive and therapeutic interventions. IoT technologies, such as smart toothbrushes, dental sensors, and mobile health applications, provide tools for improving pediatric dental care. Smart toothbrushes track brushing habits and provide real-time feedback on brushing technique. Dental sensors can detect early signs of cavities or gingival diseases, enabling timely intervention. Mobile health apps enable seamless communication between pediatric dentists and parents, promoting the sharing of oral health data, appointment reminders, and educational resources to support better home care practices. Moreover, micro-electronic thermal biosensors embedded in myofunctional appliances can monitor wear-time, offering valuable insights into orthodontic treatment progress. By incorporating these technologies, pediatric dentistry can improve care delivery, address oral health disparities, and optimize treatment outcomes. Additionally, AI-driven devices, such as dual-channel pressure-sensing pacifiers for premature infants, provide early detection and individualized care, enhancing neonatal care. Overall, integrating these innovations with parental engagement offers a comprehensive approach to improving children's oral health and quality of life.

Reg no: 121

Name: Dr. DISHA

Institution: CHRISTIAN DENTAL COLLEGE LUDHIANA

Title: From Molding to Mastering: New Frontiers in NAM

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: Abstract- Poster Presentation Name- Disha Topic- From Molding to Mastering: New Frontiers in NAM College- Christian Dental College and Hospital, Ludhiana Nasoalveolar molding (NAM) is a presurgical treatment designed for infants with cleft lip and/or palate (CL/P) to improve oronasal deformities. Unlike traditional presurgical orthopedic (PSO) treatments, NAM focuses on repositioning the maxillary alveolus and constructing the columella by applying gentle, medially directed pressure through an acrylic intraoral device and nasal stents. Over a 3- to 4-month period, NAM can reduce the alveolar gap, improve nasolabial symmetry in unilateral cases, and lengthen the columella in bilateral cases. NAM capitalizes on the malleability of neonatal tissues to guide alveolar development, reducing the need for secondary surgeries and leading to better surgical outcomes after primary lip-nose repair. Recent advances have incorporated digital workflows and 3D printing into NAM therapy. By using computer-aided design (CAD) and 3D printing, NAM devices can now be customized and manufactured more efficiently. This technology allows for virtual treatment planning and precise, personalized appliances to be created ahead of time, streamlining the treatment process. The use of digital tools not only improves the accuracy of tissue alignment but also reduces the time and expertise required for fabrication, making the process more cost-effective and easier to use. Overall, integrating 3D printing and digital modeling into NAM offers improved precision, faster treatment, and reduced costs, while providing patients with more tailored and effective appliances. This approach promises to enhance the efficiency and outcomes of NAM therapy for infants with CL/P.

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Name: Dr. DISHA

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Reg no: 120

Name: Dr. BATTY SHARAN R.

Institution: CHRISTIAN DENTAL COLLEGE LUDHIANA

Title: Click Share Smile- A Digital Approaches to Kids Oral Health Awareness

Category: For Literature Review

Subcategory: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Topic: Click Share Smile A Digital Approaches to Kids Oral Health Awareness
College: Christian Dental College and Hospital, Ludhiana. A media is an increasingly influential tool for promoting oral health to children by delivering information in engaging and accessible formats. Platforms like YouTube, Instagram provide a mix of entertainment and educational content that encourages positive oral health behaviours, such as regular brushing, flossing, and reduced sugar consumption. By leveraging influencers, educational creators, and visually dynamic storytelling, these platforms make oral health messages more relatable to young audiences, helping to foster healthy habits in a way that traditional methods alone may not achieve. This poster explores the effectiveness of social media in promoting oral health to children. While the interactive and informal nature of social media makes it a powerful communication tool. There are few challenges to be considered including maintaining content accuracy and ensuring the entertainment focus doesn't dilute essential health information. Additionally, the potential for overexposure to screens and unregulated content raises concerns for young users. Despite these challenges, integrating social media with traditional health education shows potential in reinforcing long-term oral health practices. Research and anecdotal evidence suggest that well-designed digital campaigns can engage children in oral health education, makes it a fun part of their daily routine. Overall, this approach may offer a complementary strategy to traditional education, helping to bridge the gap between information and action in promoting oral health for the next generation.

Reg no: 222

Name: Dr. HANSHIKA PADHIAR

Institution: RUNGTA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH
CHHATTISGARH

Title: Optident: A revolutionizing dental diagnostic

Category: For Case Series/Report

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract: Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) is a light-based imaging modality that offers high-resolution, three-dimensional imaging comparable to histopathology, without requiring tissue excision. Initially leading ophthalmology and industrial applications, OCT has now transitioned to clinical dentistry, offering significant potential in diagnostics and treatment planning. OCT facilitates early detection of dental caries, assessment of enamel demineralization, monitoring of restorative outcomes, reducing reliance on ionizing radiation, enables visualization of periodontal structures and biofilm, evaluation of pocket depths, detects microleakage, assesses prosthetic restorations, diagnosing fractures and cracks in teeth. Development of handheld devices has expanded its utility to challenging intraoral sites. Despite its advantages, OCT faces limitations like restricted penetration depth and image distortion due to variable tissue properties. Ongoing advancements aim to address these challenges through improved resolution and portability. With increased integration into dental education and clinical practice, OCT is poised to become a standard diagnostic tool for comprehensive oral health care.

Reg no: 727

Name: Dr. KAJAL JAISWAL

Institution: RUNGTA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH
CHHATTISGARH

Title: Beyond Drill and Fill: A Shift Towards Non-Restorative Intervention

Category: For Case Series/Report

Subcategory: Minimal Invasive Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Carious lesions in primary teeth have traditionally been treated by completely removing the decayed tissue and filling the cavity. However, the question arises whether it is always necessary to restore cavitated carious lesions, as controlling biofilm is a key factor in halting caries progression. The Non-restorative Cavity Control (NRCC) method has been proposed as an alternative treatment. This involves enlarging the cavity to facilitate daily biofilm removal by the patient or caregiver through brushing, alongside remineralization using fluoride products. The NRCC is a minimally invasive procedure, requiring no local anaesthesia and minimal use of rotary instruments, which are often sources of anxiety for children. This approach reduces discomfort, shortens chair-time, and lowers treatment costs, making it more acceptable to both children and parents. It emphasizes biofilm management and remineralization over traditional restorations, offering a simpler, less invasive option for caries management in primary teeth.

Reg no: 726

Name: Dr. SAKSHI SHARAN

Institution: RUNGTA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH
CHHATTISGARH

Title: PEERS - A Leap Towards Dental Healing

Category: For Case Series/Report

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: The management of dental caries has traditionally relied on different invasive procedures. However, recent advances in dental therapeutics reflects a paradigm shift toward enhancing the body's natural healing processes. Self-assembling peptide P11-4 represents a significant development in biomimetic approach aimed at caries prevention and enamel regeneration. By forming structures that replicate the enamel matrix, P11-4 aids in the remineralization of early carious lesions. Commercially available as Curodont Repair, demonstrates significant efficacy in clinical trials, outperforming traditional fluoride treatments in reducing early carious lesions. Studies reveal that P11-4 indicates high biocompatibility, making it a promising candidate for future applications in dental care beyond enamel regeneration, including treatment for dentin hypersensitivity and tooth whitening.

Reg no: 725

Name: Dr. SYAMANTIKA RAY

Institution: RUNGTA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH
CHHATTISGARH

Title: Uncovering a Complex Interplay in Special Care

Category: For Case Series/Report

Subcategory: Special Care Dentistry

Abstract: The connection between TMJ and Autism represents an intricate interrelation of neurological, sensory, and physical factors that significantly impact the lives of many individuals on the autism spectrum. Temporomandibular joint disorder (TMJ) involves pain

and discomfort in the jaw joint and surrounding muscles, often impairing jaw movement. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD), by contrast, is a neurodevelopmental condition defined by difficulties in social interaction, communication, and repetitive behaviours. Though these two conditions may seem independent at first, emerging research highlight a notable connection, offering new perspectives on diagnosis, treatment, and support strategies. Early detection of TMJ disorders in individuals with autism is essential for preventing long-term complications and enhancing overall quality of life. The diagnosis of TMJ issues in autistic individuals can be complicated by communication barriers and sensory sensitivities. Therefore, it is often essential to adopt specialized methods to ensure both accurate diagnosis and effective treatment.

Reg no: 92

Name: Dr. TEJASWINI JOSHI

Institution: AHMEDABAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: AI-Driven Insights: Enhancing Behaviour Prediction and Management in Pediatric Dentistry

Category: For Case Series/Report

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Effective behavior management is vital in Pediatric Dentistry for successful treatment and a positive patient experience. Traditional methods depend on the practitioner's expertise, but may be limited by subjective interpretation. Artificial Intelligence (AI) offers a data-driven approach to enhance behavior prediction and management. This poster highlights the use of AI techniques, like machine learning, to identify behavioral indicators and risk factors influencing children's responses during dental visits. By analyzing data from health records, demographic factors, and patient history, AI can predict potential anxiety or disruptive behavior, allowing practitioners to implement tailored strategies. Real-time AI analytics provide dynamic feedback during procedures, helping clinicians adapt their approach based on the patient's emotional state. Integrating AI in pediatric dentistry optimizes workflows and enhances patient outcomes, fostering a stress-free environment and improving the overall dental experience for children.

Reg no: 240

Name: Dr. MONALI RAMANI

Institution: AHMEDABAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Tiny Teeth, Tailored Care: Through Modified Pulpectomy Approaches

Category: For Case Series/Report

Subcategory: Pediatric Endodontics

Abstract: Pulpectomy is an essential pediatric dental procedure to preserve primary teeth until their natural exfoliation, supporting the alignment and development of permanent teeth. This poster compares conventional and modified pulpectomy techniques, focusing on their clinical efficacy and efficiency. The conventional method involves extensive root canal instrumentation and obturation, which can be technically difficult and time-consuming, affecting patient compliance. The modified approach uses advanced biomaterials like Pulpotec, Mineral Trioxide Aggregate (MTA), and Biodentine, reducing the need for extensive canal

preparation and filling. These materials are placed directly in the pulp chamber, minimizing chairside time. Pulpotec offers antimicrobial benefits, while MTA and Bio dentine support hard tissue formation and provide an effective seal. Additionally, these biomaterials exhibit excellent biocompatibility, contributing to better clinical outcomes. The modified method is thus a less invasive, time-efficient alternative to the conventional approach, improving treatment outcomes in pediatric dentistry.

Reg no: 91

Name: Dr. PREET DESAI

Institution: AHMEDABAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Gadget Grins for Little Ones

Category: For Case Series/Report

Subcategory: Advances in Pediatric Dentistry

Abstract: Advanced technology is revolutionizing Pediatric Dentistry by improving patient care, communication, and reducing anxiety for young patients. Bluetooth-enabled devices, such as smart toothbrushes and oral hygiene apps, play a central role in this transformation. Apps gamify brushing, track habits, and provide real-time feedback, while smart toothbrushes notify parents if areas are missed. Wearable sensors monitor a child's physical activity, sleep, and health, with the ability to detect pain during treatment and alert both parents and healthcare providers. Bluetooth-connected diagnostic tools enhance communication and care coordination, providing automatic updates about appointments, treatment progress, and personalized care tips. Additionally, dentist simulation games help children feel more comfortable with dental visits. In conclusion, the integration of bluetooth technologyâ€”through oral hygiene apps, wearable sensors, smart toothbrushes, diagnostic tools, and automatic notificationsâ€”makes Pediatric Dentistry more efficient, interactive, and patient-centric, improving both treatment outcomes and the overall experience for young patients.

Reg no: 729

Name: Dr. ANGHA UDAY PATIL

Institution: NIMS DENTAL COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

Title: Tiny Teeth, Big Tech: (IoT) for Oral Health

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Pediatric dental health is a vital aspect of overall well-being but is often overlooked. Early prevention and education are essential to ensure healthy oral hygiene habits from a young age. This poster explores the potential of integrating Internet of Things (IoT) technologies, data analytics, and education techniques to revolutionize Pediatric dental care. By leveraging realtime data collection and analysis, IoT devices can empower caregivers and children to take a proactive approach to dental hygiene. Smart toothbrushes and dental monitoring apps, enable caregivers and children to track brushing habits, receive personalized feedback, and adopt proactive dental hygiene practices. These tools not only enhance preventive care but also facilitate early intervention by identifying potential dental problems before they worsen. Data analytics further support this approach by analysing patterns, predicting risks, and providing actionable insights. Educational techniques combined with IoT technologies empower children to learn good oral hygiene habits in engaging ways, such as gamification, while caregivers are equipped with tools to monitor and support these efforts. This holistic strategy transforms

Pediatric dental care from reactive treatment to proactive prevention, fostering healthier oral health outcomes and overall wellness. By prioritizing Pediatric dental health through IoT integration and evidence-based education strategies, this approach addresses oral health disparities, enhances care accessibility, and supports early intervention. It emphasizes the importance of innovation in achieving a future where children can enjoy optimal oral health and improved quality of life.

Reg no: 719

Name: Dr. SHRUSHTI RAJU THAKARE

Institution: NIMS DENTAL COLLEGE RAJASTHAN

Title: Press Away the Pain: Revolutionizing Dental Relief with Acupressure

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Applied Child Psychology and Behaviour Management

Abstract: Dental pain is a common concern in pediatric dentistry, often leading to fear and anxiety among young patients. While conventional treatments like local anesthesia and analgesics are effective, they may have limitations such as side effects and non-compliance. Acupressure, a non-invasive and drug-free alternative, has gained attention for its potential in pain management. This holistic approach involves applying pressure to specific points on the body to stimulate natural analgesic mechanisms. This poster explores the role of acupressure in dental pain relief for pediatric patients, focusing on its physiological basis, clinical applications, and potential advantages. Studies suggest that acupressure may reduce pain perception and anxiety by influencing the release of endorphins and modulating neural pathways involved in pain. Techniques like pressing the LI4 (Hegu) point on the hand and the Pressure point Extra-1 (Yin Tang) point at the midpoint (the center) between eyebrows have shown promising results in managing dental pain in children. By integrating acupressure with conventional treatments, pediatric dentists can offer a more comprehensive and child-friendly approach to pain management. Further research is warranted to establish standardized protocols and assess long-term efficacy. Acupressure has the potential to enhance patient comfort, improve treatment outcomes, and foster positive dental experiences in young patients.

Reg no: 82

Name: Dr. GARIMA BHATT

Institution: AHMEDABAD DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL GUJARAT

Title: Sparkling Tiny Smiles : Through Parentâ€™s Lens

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Oral Health Promotion and Preventive Dentistry

Abstract: Dental aesthetics in children is more than just a matter of appearance, it plays a vital role in a childâ€™s self-esteem, social interactions, and overall development. A pleasing dental appearance is often linked to confidence and social acceptance, thus making the management of dental aesthetics an integral aspect of Pediatric Dentistry. Parental attitudes significantly influence a childâ€™s oral health decisions, as parents are the key decision-makers in seeking dental care. In recent years, there has been an increasing awareness among parents regarding the importance of dental aesthetics, driven by societal emphasis on appearance, advancements in dental treatments, and greater access to information. Many parents recognize the impact of malalignment or discoloration on their childâ€™s psychological well-being and social acceptance. However, their attitude toward addressing these issues vary widely based on factors like education, socio-economic status, and cultural norms. While some parents prioritize functional dental health over aesthetics, others are proactive in seeking early

interventions to ensure their child has an attractive smile. This poster shows parental perception towards their child's dental aesthetics and treatment needs. By identifying factors influencing parental decisions, the study seeks to highlight the importance of educating parents and promoting early interventions to improve both the aesthetic and functional outcomes in Pediatric Dentistry. Keywords: Dental Aesthetics, Parental Perception, Pediatric Dentistry, Psychological Well-being, Early Interventions

Reg no: 668

Name: Dr. ASHAKIRAN M M

Institution: DR BR AMBEDKAR MEDICAL COLLEGE BANGALORE

Title: Comparative Evaluation of Laser Photo biomodulation, Peppermint Oil, Lignocaine spray as Topical Preanesthetic Agents during Local Anaesthesia in Children

Category: For Original Research

Subcategory: Innovations

Abstract: This study compared the efficacy of photo biomodulation (PBM), 0.2% peppermint oil and lignocaine spray as topical preanesthetic agents in pediatric patients undergoing major dental treatment. Pediatric patients aged between 7yr to 13 yr old divided into three groups. Pain and anxiety levels were assessed using Faces Pain Scale, pulse oximeter. Results still under process. This study provides insight into non-invasive, topical preanesthetic agents for pediatric dental treatment, promoting pain-free and anxiety-free dental experiences. Keywords: photo biomodulation, peppermint oil, lignocaine spray, pediatric dentistry, pain management, anxiety reduction.
