

2nd
Edition



Research Methodology for Health Professionals

Including Proposal, Thesis & Article Writing,
Research Funding and Plagiarism

RC Goyal

Forewords
R Shivakumar
Vedprakash Mishra



Research Methodology
for Health Professionals
Including Proposal, Thesis & Article Writing, Research Funding and Plagiarism

Salient Features

- This book comprises a variety of topics, such as identification and prioritization of Research Problems, Literature Search, Formulation of Research Questions, Objectives and Hypotheses, Study Design Options, Research on Diagnostic Tests, Determination of Sample Size, Data Collection Methods and Techniques, Analysis of Quantitative and Qualitative Data, Designing Research Questionnaire, Ethical Issues, etc., with special inclusion of Writing a Research Proposal, Steps in Thesis Writing and Writing an Article for Publication which will help readers in designing and conducting research studies.
- Added four new chapters on Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis, Quality Hospital Performance Indicators, Research Funding, and Plagiarism and revised four chapters, namely Formulation of Objectives, Research Questions and Hypothesis, Experimental Study Design under study designs, Ethical Issues on Health Research, and Designing the Research Instruments. Two chapters were revised and renamed, namely Writing and Publishing a Scientific Article and Critical Review and Evaluation of Scientific Research Publications.
- Simple and understandable English language without jargons.
- Comprehensive, clear, and concise overview of the important topics in which they must become proficient to practice skillfully, efficiently, and ethically in their chosen fields.
- Inclusion of visual clues highlighting key points.
- Helpful in writing thesis and publishing research work of international standards.
- Ideal for readers for acquiring basic and intermediate-level knowledge of research.
- Helps in quick recall of various aspects of the research methodology.
- Serves as an adjunct to more advanced learning in research methodology.

RC Goyal is Professor of Community Medicine, Vice-Principal and Head, Institutional NMC Cell and Community Health at Trichy SRM Medical College, Hospital and Research Center, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, India. He did his graduation and postgraduation from the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences (MGIMS), Sewagram, Maharashtra, India, a well-known and premier institute in India. He has been awarded with Fellowship of Indian Association of Preventive and Social Medicine (IAPSM) and Indian Public Health Association (IPHA). He was President of the IAPSM and Vice-President of IPHA-Maharashtra State Chapter. He is the Dhanwantari Orator (2019) and DN Pali Orator (2018).

He is Ex-Dean, Rural Medical College under Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed University), Loni, Maharashtra, India, and Ex-Chief Medical Superintendent, Acharya Vinoba Bhave Rural Hospital, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed University), Wardha, India. He completed his assignments as Professor and Head, Department of Community Medicine Rural Medical College under Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed University), Loni, Maharashtra, India, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed University), Wardha, India, and Professor in the Department of Family and Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Gargyounis University, Benghazi, Libya. Presently, he is Ex-Director, Community Health, Professor Community Medicine and Convenor, MPH at Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed University), Wardha, Maharashtra, India.

He also worked as an international coordinator for academic exchange program with various foreign universities in Sweden, Germany, Italy, and Hungary. He had worked on various academic committees of various universities as Chairman, Academic Council, and Board of Studies. He developed many syllabi, e.g., Master's in Public Health, Masters in Rural Health, Doctor of Medicine (MD), Diploma in Community Medicine, PG Diploma in Public Health Nutrition, Epidemiology, and Health Management. He is a postgraduate guide (MD, MPH, DPH and MSc in Family and Community Medicine) as well as a PhD guide. He has published more than 100 articles in various national and international journals and two books (Research Methodology for health professionals and General Epidemiology for health professionals). He had organized many workshops on research methodologies as well as national, state and regional conferences. He has extensive community health care (field), teaching and administrative experience of more than 40 years. He has worked in collaborative projects with various UN agencies such as WHO and UNICEF and is also associated with USAID, SIDA and SIDA & Stina & Berger Foundation, Sweden. Currently, he is working on an ICMR project in collaboration with Bharathidasan University, Trichy, Tamil Nadu, India.

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Ram Chandra Goyal MBBS MD (Community Medicine)

FIAPSM (Fellowship of Indian Association of PSM) FIPHA (Fellowship of Indian Public Health Association)

Head, Community Health Services

Trichy SRM Medical College, Hospital and Research Center
Irungalur, Trichy, Tamil Nadu, India

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Systemic Drugs in Dermatology

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Epistaxis is an Important Topic for Post graduate students in the field of ENT. This book is for Post Graduate students and meets all their needs and covers complete details regarding the pathology and management of epistaxis. This will be an essential revision text for all Post graduate students in ENT. Applicable to medical students and trainee doctors in ENT and General medicine. It is completely an evidence based book with concise explanation.

Ajay Manickam

Epistaxis

Made Easy



DR Ajay Manickam has done his MBBS from Thanjavur Medical college. He did his MS and DNB from RG Kar Medical college. He has also done Fellowship in Head and Neck Oncology from Tata Medical centre, Kolkata. He has around 30 International publications. He has a long standing interest in teaching.

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Salient Features

- Concepts in physiology are explained in simple understandable language
- Information from pharmacology and pathophysiology integrated at the end of every topic
- Analysis of ECG questions
- Analysis of acid-base disorders questions
- Analysis of respiratory physiology calculations
- Image-based questions at the end of every chapter
- Important one liners (IOLs) asked in PGME

About the Author

Dr S Krishna Kumar MD Physiology presently working as an Assistant Professor, Physiology at Chennai Medical College Hospital & Research Centre [CMCHRC, (SRM group)], Trichy, Tamil Nadu. He did his graduation from IRT Perundurai Medical College (Stalwarts 2003-2009), Tamil Nadu, India and MD in Physiology (2010-2012) from AIIMS, New Delhi, India. He is actively involved in teaching to undergraduate and postgraduate students. He is also a popular teacher of physiology for PGME aspirants across India.



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3D CINEMATIC RENDERING FOR ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL IMAGING

DR. D.BABA, DR. ARUN MAGENDRAN
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT

Now a days, 3D image reconstruction from CT and CBCT gained widespread clinical acceptance and are an important method for evaluating anatomical and pathological structures in clinical routine. Cinematic rendering (CR) is a recently introduced postprocessing technique, based on an advanced 3D algorithm. It utilizes global lighting model, which incorporates and propagates thousands of light rays through the image data set. The interaction of these light rays with voxels simulates photon scattering and absorption.

This allows for a more photorealistic visualization of structures and lesions. Recently, potential applications of Cinematic rendering for structures and pathologies of the calvarium, the skull base, and maxillofacial structures have been demonstrated. Hence, CR is a helpful tool for a better understanding of complex spatial anatomical structures and enables a facilitated demonstration of pathologies not only to medical doctors but also to non-medical professionals.



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Presented to **Dr. D BABA** participating in E- Poster competition in the 'NATIONAL E-CONCLAVE ON RADIODIAGNOSIS-X-TRACTING THE HIDDEN' on account of the **WORLD RADIOLOGY DAY** conducted by SRM Dental College, Ramapuram, on the 8th, 9th & 10th of November 2021.



TITLE: 3D CINEMATIC RENDERING FOR ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL IMAGING

Dr. A. Ravi Kiran
President (IAOMR)

Dr. Shalu Rai
Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

Dr. K. Ravi
(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college



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President (IAOMR)

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Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

Dr. K. Ravi
(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

A SEE THROUGH OF VIRTUAL SKELETON

DR. V. SARATH CHANDER, DR. J. KARTHIK
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

An autopsy (postmortem examination, autopsia cadaverum, or obduction) is a thorough examination of a corpse to determine the cause and manner of death and to evaluate any disease or injury that may be present. Virtopsy is a word combining 'virtual' and 'autopsy' and employs imaging methods that are also used in clinical medicine such as computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), etc., for the purpose of autopsy and to find the cause of the death. It is employed as an alternative to standard autopsies for broad and systemic examination of the whole body. The main notion of this poster is to highlight the importance in the field of medicolegal cases and how it is used in forensics.



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Dr. A. Ravi Kiran
President (IAOMR)

Dr. Shalu Rai
Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

Dr. K. Ravi
(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college



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TITLE: STEREOTACTIC RADIOTHERAPY

Dr. A. Ravi Kiran
President (IAOMR)

Dr. Shalu Rai
Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

Dr. K. Ravi
(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

AN OVERLOOKED SIGNIFICANCE OF IMAGING IN DIAGNOSIS

DR. HARINI T, DR. S. BANUMATHY

TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

Certain systemic diseases syndromes may involve maxillofacial region which presents hallmark features for their diagnosis. Although sometimes subtle and unexpected, maxillofacial involvement from a systemic condition may be identified only after imaging of head and neck and may serve as a harbinger of an otherwise unrecognized underlying process. There are many such conditions and diseases which are diagnosed directly with the help of imaging. But diagnostic approach becomes challenging when a rare disorder is encountered. In such cases, imaging plays a critical role in determining the ultimate diagnosis.

Here, we'll discuss one such uncommon syndrome named GAPO (Growth Retardation, Alopecia, Pseudoanodontia, Optic atrophy) reported to our institution which was diagnosed based on imaging where pseudoanodontia (meaning complete absence of teeth clinically but identified radiologically) along with rare occurrence of osteomyelitis, highlighting the hidden importance of imaging in achieving the final diagnosis and treatment plan of unusual disorders encountered.



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President (IAOMR)

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Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

Dr. K. Ravi
(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college



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(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

CEUS MAPPING OF SENTINEL LYMPH NODES IN ORAL CANCER

DR. R. VIMAL, DR. N. JOTHI
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT

Contrast agents are frequently used in all forms of imaging like X-ray, CT and MRI. Now in ultrasound imaging also, these contrast agents are more helpful in the form of microbubbles. Microbubbles are bubbles of gas that are smaller than red blood cells. They enable a greater range of diagnostic applications. These microbubbles have an added benefit of having no nephrotoxicity when compared with other routine contrast agents used for CT or MRI.

High frequency echoes are produced by the acoustic properties of the microbubbles which are used to enhance the ultrasound images. The information about the vascularity of the tissue/organ is detected by using contrast enhanced ultrasonography. CEUS is more sensitive in mapping the sentinel lymph nodes of oral cancer.



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Dr. A. Ravi Kiran
President (IAOMR)

Dr. Shalu Rai
Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

Dr. K. Ravi
(Dean) SRM Dental College

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Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college



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(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

CONTRAST RADIOGRAPHY IN HEAD AND NECK PATHOLOGIES

DR. K. SIVAKUMAR, DR. M. MOHAMED ANWAR

TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

When physicians need to understand what is happening inside a patient & their body, they often request for some imaging exam that could be an x-ray, ultrasound, computed tomography(CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or fluoroscopy, that is selected based on their ability to show specific information about the structures within the body. In conventional X-rays, structures with less density are not visible in the appropriate contrast for accurate diagnosis.

With the advanced technologies and the latest clinical innovations required in today's changing field of medical imaging, contrast materials, also known as contrast agents and contrast media are used to improve the diagnostic value of those imaging exams, by increasing the density or contrast of the structure while blocking the x-ray transmission, resulting in better visualization of the structures. This poster enlightens the use of contrast radiography in head and neck pathologies.

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Dr. K. Rajkumar
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Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college



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Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

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Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

EVALUATION OF EFFECT OF POMEGRANATE PEEL EXTRACT AGAINST MMP 9 AND CYSTEINE CATHEPSIN B IN DENTIN EROSION- IN VITRO STUDY

**DR.K.KANAGASANTHOSH, DR.KAMALASUNDAR T
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE**

Aim - The aim of the study was to compare and evaluate the effect of pomegranate peel extract against MMP-9 and Cysteine Cathepsin B activity in Dentin Erosion - an- in vitro study

Materials and methods - Ten extracted human molars free from caries and fractures were selected and decoronated with a diamond disk and enamel were sectioned from all the sides to obtain dentin blocks. Dentin blocks were subject to dentin erosion with 2% citric acid (pH 2.8). Erosion induced tooth were placed in 10% formalin for 7 days and demineralized in 5% formic acid for 7 additional days. It is then embedded in paraffin wax. From each wax block 5 slides were obtained. The slides were divided into 2 groups and then subdivided into 2 subgroups.

Group I: MMP 9 inhibition

- IA: no treatment [control]
- IB: Chlorhexidine [Positive control]
- IC: Pomegranate peel extract gel

Group II: Cysteine cathepsin B inhibition

- II A: no treatment [control]
- II B: Chlorhexidine [Positive control]
- II B: Pomegranate peel extract gel

The extract was made into gel form using polyvinyl alcohol. The antioxidant gel was then applied onto the slides with micropipette for 5 min. The slides were then checked for MMP-9 and Cysteine Cathepsin B activity using Immunohistochemistry.

Statistical analysis - The statistical analysis was done by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and post-hoc Tukey's test with a statistical significance level of $p < 0.05$.

Results - Pomegranate peel has the highest Cysteine cathepsin B inhibition and least MMP 9 inhibition. This was also statistically significant in comparison with the control group.

Conclusion - Pomegranate peel extract showed highest Cysteine cathepsin B inhibition and least MMP 9 inhibition compared to control group. These natural products showed better antioxidant activity which is almost similar or even superior to chlorhexidine.



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TITLE: Evaluation of effect of Pomegranate peel extract against MMP 9 and Cysteine cathepsin B in dentin erosion- In vitro study

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President (IAOMR)

Dr. Shalu Rai
Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

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(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college



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(Dean) SRM Dental College

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(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

FIBROUS DYSPLASIA IN BLACK AND WHITE

DR. S. PRASATH, DR. A. VIJAY ANAND

TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

Fibrous Dysplasia is a disease affecting, one or more bones in which the basic element is made up of fibrous tissue which has to a variable extent, the potential of forming new bone directly or by a process of metaplasia.

The Radiographic features of Fibrous Dysplasia as given by Obisesan et al consist of six types. They are (1) peau de orange, (2) whorled plaquelike, (3) diffuse sclerotic, (4) cyst like (multilocular or unilocular), (5) pagetoid, and (6) chalky type.

The most common type is peau de orange followed by the plaque like and sclerotic. Most of the patients were young, with 60 per cent being under the age of 20 years and 96 percent under the age of 40 years. Other important radiographic findings are Ground glass appearance and Rind sign. It is the only condition in which Inferior Alveolar nerve canal is shifted superiorly.



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Dr. A. Ravi Kiran
President (IAOMR)

Dr. Shalu Rai
Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

Dr. K. Ravi
(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
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Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college



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(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

GROOM THE GROOVE

DR. C. GUNASEKARAN, DR. R. BELGIN PREM KUMAR
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

Objective: Mandibular first premolars (MPs) show variation in morphology which accounts for various clinical condition. The purpose of this study was to analyse the prevalence of Radicular groove in first MPs in an Indian sub-population using Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) in-vivo.

Method: Pre-existing CBCT scans from 2016-2021 were randomly collected from existing patient records and analysed using volume rendering software for the presence of radicular groove. Any correlation between gender, age and RG was also analysed. Pearson Chi-square test was used to compare the qualitative variables ($p < .05$ was considered significant).

Result: Prevalence radicular groove was 16.8%. There was no statistically significant difference in the occurrence of RG among gender and different age groups.

Conclusions: MPs in Indian sub-population showed a prevalence of 16.8% Radicular Groove. Age and gender did not show any influence on both the parameters.



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TITLE: GROOM THE GROOVE

Dr. A. Ravi Kiran
President (IAOMR)

Dr. Shalu Rai
Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

Dr. K. Ravi
(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college



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(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

IMAGING OF SALIVARY GLAND
DR. D. KEERTHANA, DR. M. VEERAMUTHU
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT

Oral Medicine and Radiology specialists are responsible for detection, description, differentiation and diagnosis of salivary gland disorders. Parotid, Submandibular and Sublingual salivary glands are major salivary glands and have bilateral symmetric lobes. Imaging modalities are helpful to have a better insight and orientation about salivary gland disorders. Advanced techniques such as Ultrasonography, Computed tomography (CT),

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) are introduced to diagnose salivary gland disease in last 20 yrs. These techniques enable the salivary parenchyma to be directly visualized and its function is evaluated. Previously, we have been able to observe only the shadow of a sialolith or the ductal system with conventional radiography or sialography. MRI should be first modality of choice for diagnosing tumorous lesions of major salivary gland on basis of diagnostic quality. Ultrasound is more conveniently used in clinics or at bed side. Traditional sialography is used in inflammatory disease including sjogren syndrome.



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(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college



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(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

RADIO DIAGNOSIS OF JAW CYSTS-UNLOCKING FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

DR. ARUNRAJKUMAR P
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT

A cyst is a pathological cavity, may or may not be lined by epithelium and containing fluid, semisolid or gaseous material. A cyst may have odontogenic or non-odontogenic origin. Odontogenic cysts are found in the tooth bearing regions. Cysts that originate in bone usually have a periphery that is well defined and corticated. However, a secondary infection or a chronic state can change this appearance into a thicker, more sclerotic boundary or less apparent cortex and internally radiolucent.

Longstanding cysts have dystrophic calcification, giving a sparse, particulate appearance. Some cysts have septa which produce multiple loculations. This poster elaborates on diagnosing the mystery of jaw cysts with the help of radiographs with their reasons.



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President (IAOMR)

Dr. Shalu Rai
Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

Dr. K. Ravi
(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

RADIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF AN UNUSUAL SOURCE OF TMJ PAIN THROUGH CONE BEAM CT – ISOLATED TYMPANIC PLATE FRACTURE

**DR. S. BALASUBRAMANIAN, DR. NIVETHA P
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE**

ABSTRACT

Background: The tympanic plate is a small part of the temporal bone that separates the TMJ complex from the external auditory canal. The isolated TPFs are infrequent and usually result from the impact of the condylar process on the EAC after mandibular trauma.

Methods: A retrospective review analysis on published data till oct 2021; was performed to evaluate patients with isolated tympanic plate fracture of the temporal bone. Fractures were identified and assessed for orientation. The involvement of the tympanic plate, temporomandibular joint and associated symptoms in ear was assessed.

Conclusion: Tympanic plate fractures are commonly seen on high-resolution CT performed for evaluation of temporal bone trauma and mandibular fractures, but CBCT has emerged to replace high resolution CT. It is important to radiodiagnose these fractures to avoid the complications of external auditory canal and temporomandibular joint; and thereby treating the patients suffering from various symptoms.



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TITLE: RADIODIAGNOSING A STRANGE SOURCE FOR TMJ PAIN THROUGH CONE BEAM CT – ISOLATED TYMPANIC PLATE FRACTURE

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President (IAOMR)

Dr. Shalu Rai
Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

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(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college



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Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

RADIOGRAPHIC LICHEN PLANUS OF THE JAW BONE – A RARE CASE REPORT

**DR. C. BALAMURUGAN, DR. M. NIRMAL
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE**

ABSTRACT

Myxomas of the jaws are rare odontogenic neoplasm that arises from the odontogenic ectomesenchyme and predominantly found in young adults. It commonly occurs in the second and third decade of life and the mandible is more commonly involved than the maxilla. It constitutes around 3-6% of total odontogenic tumors and most of the times it grows without symptoms and presents as a painless swelling. These myxomas are symptomless when they are in smaller size and are discovered only during a radiographic examination.

Larger lesions are often associated with expansion of the involved bone. This poster highlights a case of odontogenic myxoma presented as a multilocular lesion with expansion of the lingual cortex along with presence of septa that appears to be straight and intersecting at right angles (tennis racket appearance) – which is the characteristic radiographic sign of odontogenic myxoma.



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Dr. Shalu Rai
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Dr. K. Ravi
(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

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(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college



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(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

STEREOTACTIC RADIOTHERAPY
DR. R. RAJ THILAK, DR. M. ARUN KARKI
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT

Stereotactic Radiotherapy is an advanced and specialised form of radiation therapy. It delivers a highly conformal dose of radiation in limited number of fractions with steep dose gradients resulting in decrease normal tissue irradiation with short overall treatment time of six fractions over two weeks. It is currently used to treat a variety of malignant/benign, small to medium size tumors of head and neck, prostate, lung, liver, pancreas etc.

Three-dimensional imaging, such as CT, MRI, and PET/CT is used to locate the tumor or abnormality within the body and define its exact size and shape and delivered by using Adapted Conventional System, specialised techniques like Triology, Novalis, Cyberknife etc. The aim is to maximize the cancer destroying capabilities of radiation treatment while minimizing its effect on healthy tissues to limit the side effects of the treatment itself.



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President (IAOMR)

Dr. Shalu Rai
Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

Dr. K. Ravi
(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college



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(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

ANATOMICAL VARIATION OF CANINE IN PARASYMPHYSIS FRACTURE

DR.PRAVEEN KUMAR.R, DR. R.KIRUBAHAR

TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

Aim: The aim of this study was to analyze the impact of anatomical variation of canine in parasymphysis fracture. **Materials and Methods:** A retrospective study was conducted in the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery analysing parasymphysis fracture over a period of 13 years from 2007 to 2020. Only patients with parasymphysis fracture were taken into the study. Sex, age, incidence, site of fracture with reference to canine, canine length, and associated fractures are evaluated from the data available. The statistical analysis was constructed and analysis performed using Statistical Package of Social Studies. **Result:** The unilateral parasymphysis fracture is the most common site in mandibular fracture. The male patients are more in number. The road traffic accident is considered to be the most common etiological factor. The length of the canine root is approximately 17–18 mm with no pathological features, deformities, or hypercementosis, and none of our case were impacted, and the pattern of the fracture occurred either mesial or distal to canine and not exactly in the midline of the tooth; hence, it does not influence in parasymphysis fracture. **Conclusion:** Increased number of samples and a prospective analysis of the influence of canine during preliminary management of fracture will give a definitive idea on the anatomical variation and influence contributing to the fracture in parasymphysis region.



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SURGICAL STRIKE 2.0 – BATTLE OF YOUNG SURGEONS

held on 23rd & 24th of February 2021

organised by

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Dr.K.Ravi

Dean

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.K.Rajkumar

Vice Pricipal

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

Dept. Of Oral &
Maxillofacial Surgery



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Bharathi Salai, Ramapuram, Chennai-600089

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Dean

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.K.Rajkumar

Vice Pricipal

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

Dept. Of Oral &
Maxillofacial Surgery

ATRAUMATIC TEETH EXTRACTION IN BISPHOSPHONATE-TREATED PATIENTS

DR.S.VIJAYARANGAN, DR.S.K.MANOJ

TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

INTRODUCTION:

Bisphosphonate (BP) is used to treat various medical conditions. Infrequent side effects with BP use include pyrexia, renal function impairment, hypocalcemia, and recently recognized avascular ON of the jaw. After extraction exposed bone that normally appears in the socket for a short period of time in healthy patients, does not heal and becomes necrotic and infected in BP-treated patients.

So alternative technique for teeth extraction that would prevent bone exposure and the associated complication of osteonecrosis of the jaws in bisphosphonate (BP)–treated patients, without terminating the treatment.

AIM:

To suggest an alternative technique for atraumatic tooth extraction.

CONCLUSION:

Atraumatic extraction by use of elastics is a safe technique that may be used in BP-treated patients to prevent osteonecrosis of the jaws.



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Vice Principal

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

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Vice Principal

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

Dept. Of Oral &
Maxillofacial Surgery

HIV ASSOCIATED NON HODGKINS LYMPHOMA OF GINGIVA – A CASE REPORT

DR.K. SIVAKUMAR, DR. S. PRASATH

Trichy SRM Medical College

Introduction

Lymphomas can be divided into Hodgkin's and Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. The latter occurs as a heterogeneous group of malignancies that share a common character of arising as a result of somatic mutation in lymphocytic progenitor cells. Gingival enlargement refers to an increase in the size of gingiva and these may range from simple plaque induced enlargements to dangerous neoplastic enlargements.

Case Report

A 39 year male patient reported to the department, in a teaching dental institution with a chief complaint of gradually increasing gingival swelling in mandibular right posterior region. The differential diagnosis was non hodgkins lymphoma of gingiva as well as idiopathic gingival enlargement. Enlarged gingival tissue was removed by using diode laser under local anaesthesia and the post operative healing was uneventful. The excised tissue was sent for immuno histochemical staining. Post operative follow up after 12 months showed no or little recurrence.

Uniqueness of the case

There is a need for caution in diagnosis and management of rapidly growing gingival enlargements. These may be overlooked as pyogenic granuloma or other tumor like conditions. But careful examination and investigations may reveal rare diseases like Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, as well as non-diagnosed AIDS.



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Vice Pricipal

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

Dept. Of Oral &
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Dean

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.K.Rajkumar

Vice Pricipal

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

Dept. Of Oral &
Maxillofacial Surgery

OKC UNLEASHED

A case report of unusually large OKC crossing midline of the mandible

DR. V.DEVI, DR. ABINAYA.L

Trichy SRM Medical College

Odontogenic Keratocyst is a developmental odontogenic cyst arising from the remnants of dental lamina. Odontogenic Keratocyst - A CYST or A TUMOR? It was first described as a cyst based on its clinical behaviour. But later designated by WHO as Keratocystic Odontogenic Tumour (KCOT) based on its aggressive behaviour, recurrence rate and mutations in the PTCH gene. However this was not acceptable and makes the renaming of it as a neoplasm questionable. The peak incidence is in the second and third decades of life and predilection to occur in males. The mandible is more frequently affected with majority of cases occurring in the ramus- third molar area. Here we report the case of a 25yr/M patient diagnosed with OKC crossing midline of the mandible and the treatment regarding its removal. The technique with low recurrence rates is selected. The final surgical excision is done by enucleation with peripheral osteotomy and chemical cauterization (Carnoy's solution). The patient is under follow-up. Since recurrence may be long delayed in this lesion, follow-up of any case of odontogenic keratocyst with annual radiographs is essential for at least 5 years after surgery.



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Dr.K.Rajkumar

Vice Pricipal

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SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.K.Rajkumar

Vice Pricipal

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

Dept. Of Oral &
Maxillofacial Surgery

MANAGEMENT OF PANFACIAL FRACTURE

DR. A.ZAHIR HUSSAIN, DR.M.NIRMAL

TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT:

Traumatic pan facial fracture repair is one of the most complex and challenging reconstructive procedures to perform. Several principles permeate throughout literature regarding repair of panfacial injuries in stepwise fashion. The primary goal of management in most of these approaches is to restore the occlusal relationship at the beginning of sequential repair so that other structure can fall into alignment. Through proper positioning of the occlusion and the mandibular-maxillary unit with the skull base ,the spatial relationships cab be reestablished. In this poster the sequencing of pan facial fracture repair for the restoration of anatomical relationships is observed.



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Dr.K.Ravi

Dean

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.K.Rajkumar

Vice Pricipal

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

Dept. Of Oral &
Maxillofacial Surgery



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Dr.K.Ravi

Dean

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.K.Rajkumar

Vice Pricipal

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

Dept. Of Oral &
Maxillofacial Surgery

A SAFE TEAR WITH LESS FEAR

DR. E. MANOJ PRABHAKAR, DR.N. JOTHI

TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

Varied treatment modalities for craniofacial fractures have been introduced out of which safety treatment with less fear is of much interest. This poster is a case report regarding the MANAGEMENT OF SUBCONDYLAR AND MANDIBULAR BODY FRACTURE USING RETROMANDIBULAR ANTEROPAROTID TRANSMASSETRIC APPROACH AND VESTIBULAR APPROACH RESPECTIVELY with main focus on the subcondylar fracture. A 26 year old male patient reported with the chief complaint of pain during mastication with the history of RTA. From the clinical findings and OPG, it was diagnosed as the fracture of right body and left subcondylar process of mandible. Treatment was planned as open reduction and internal fixation through intraoral vestibular approach for the former and retromandibular anteroparotid transmassetric approach for the latter. For subcondylar fracture management, 35mm incision was made 0.5cm behind and parallel to the posterior border of mandibular ramus and 0.5cm below the ear lobule. Skin and subcutaneous tissue were incised. Blunt dissection was done till the parotid capsule. Parotidomassetric fascia was dissected and then masseter muscle was incised anterior to parotid gland in the space between the buccal and marginal mandibular branches of facial nerve. After reaching the site of interest, periosteum was elevated to observe the fracture site. Reduction and fixation using miniplates was done. Closure was done in layers. This approach reduces the complications of parotid gland incision, facial nerve injury and is an excellent access to condylar fracture. Thus through this safe approach, we can GET RID OF TRANSPAROTID complications.



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held on 23rd & 24th of February 2021

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Dean

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Dr.K.Rajkumar

Vice Principal

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

Dept. Of Oral &
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Vice Pricipal

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Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

Dept. Of Oral &
Maxillofacial Surgery

WHEN A SPACE INFECTION AND CKD COLLIDE DURING PANDEMIC

DR. VELRAJ, DR.M.SELVARAJ

Trichy SRM Medical College

INTRODUCTION

Space infection of the head and neck can spread based on the virulence of organism, host resistance and the site of infection and has the propensity to either resolve with little or no consequence or may cause some severe life threatening complications, This necessitates prompt treatment, ensuring complete remission of signs and symptoms. Treating such an infection in a patient who is medically compromised is challenging and requires diligence and interdisciplinary coordination.

CASE REPORT

An 80 year old female patient with the complaint of swelling and pain in the left side of face for one month. Patient is a known case of chronic kidney disease, stage 5 and under regular scheduled hemodialysis. The poster shows the treatment and management of such a patient during the pandemic.

UNIQUENESS

Patient was deemed unfit for general anesthesia and so was made to undergo a gradual phased treatment without disrupting or worsening the patient's medical condition and treatment.



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Dr.K.Rajkumar

Vice Pricipal

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Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

Dept. Of Oral &
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Dean

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.K.Rajkumar

Vice Pricipal

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

Dept. Of Oral &
Maxillofacial Surgery

HIV ASSOCIATED NON HODGKINS LYMPHOMA OF GINGIVA – A CASE REPORT

DR. K.HEMALATHA, DR. ANITHA K
Trichy SRM Medical College

Introduction

Lymphomas can be divided into Hodgkin's and Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. The latter occurs as a heterogeneous group of malignancies that share a common character of arising as a result of somatic mutation in lymphocytic progenitor cells. Gingival enlargement refers to an increase in the size of gingiva and these may range from simple plaque induced enlargements to dangerous neoplastic enlargements.

Case Report

A 39 year male patient reported to the department, in a teaching dental institution with a chief complaint of gradually increasing gingival swelling in mandibular right posterior region. The differential diagnosis was non hodgkins lymphoma of gingiva as well as idiopathic gingival enlargement. Enlarged gingival tissue was removed by using diode laser under local anaesthesia and the post operative healing was uneventful. The excised tissue was sent for immuno histochemical staining. Post operative follow up after 12 months showed no or little recurrence.

Uniqueness of the case

There is a need for caution in diagnosis and management of rapidly growing gingival enlargements. These may be overlooked as pyogenic granuloma or other tumor like conditions. But careful examination and investigations may reveal rare diseases like Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, as well as non-diagnosed AIDS.



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SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.K.Rajkumar

Vice Principal

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

Dept. Of Oral &
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Ramapuram, Chennai-89



Dr.K.Ravi

Dean

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.K.Rajkumar

Vice Principal

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

Dept. Of Oral &
Maxillofacial Surgery

Salivary analysis and biofilm assessment as an indicator of whitespot lesion during orthodontic treatment .

Dr. Nachal Annamalai, Dr. Sharmila R

Trichy SRM Medical College

The formation of white spot lesions or enamel demineralization around fixed orthodontic attachments is a common complication during and following fixed orthodontic treatment, which marks the result of a successfully completed case. The practise of analyzing saliva is an emerging field within cariology. Caries research has shown that salivary buffer capacity is one of the best indicators of caries susceptibility. Salivary buffer capacity, a quantitative measure of resistance to pH changes, is indicative of the patient response to acid challenges. The faster a patient buffer system can return an acidic environment to a normal, the less time the patient is in the demineralization state.

To date, there have been few studies focused on determining which patients are most likely to develop WSL. Also, saliva analyses have not provided conclusive evidence concerning the measurements most important or predictive of caries risk. While it is possible to decrease demineralization with fluoride mouth rinses/gels, professionally applied fluoride varnishes and resin-filled sealants, most orthodontists find these methods impractical for routine use in their practises. If orthodontists were able to identify patients at increased risk of developing WSL, preventative plans could be individualized, reducing the increased burden of time and financial constraints placed on orthodontic practises. The purpose of this study was to determine if simple and commercially available saliva analysis and biofilm assessments can be used to identify patients who may be expected to develop WSL during orthodontic treatment.

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
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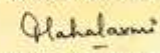
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has made a **Scientific Presentation**
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Dr. Ravi
Dean, SRM DC


Dr. K. Rajkumar
Vice Principal, SRM DC


Dr. S. Mahalaxmi
Organizing Chairperson



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
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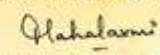
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has made a **Scientific Presentation**
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Dr. Ravi
Dean, SRM DC


Dr. K. Rajkumar
Vice Principal, SRM DC


Dr. S. Mahalaxmi
Organizing Chairperson



STICKY BONE- THE IMMEDIACY PANACEA FOR IMMEDIATE IMPLANTS

Dr. N.Ajit Kumar
Trichy SRM Medical College

ABSTRACT:

Implant supported oral restorations have become an increasingly used treatment option for partially and completely edentulous patients. An organic bovine bone is considered to be an osteocompatible grafting material which allows new bone formation through osteoconduction, thus providing significant structural integrity. In order to accelerate healing of bone graft in the bony defect, techniques incorporating platelet and fibrinogen concentrates have been employed. Injectable platelet rich fibrin is a healing golden liquid which allows incorporation of the graft without the use of anticoagulants, hence forming a well agglutinated mass for bone grafting. The possibility of bonding of i-prf with the granules of bovine bone grafts resulting in formation of sticky bone promotes the physical and biological properties of the material. The combination stimulates early angiogenesis and osteogenesis, hence reaching to the subsequent rapid substitution of bone grafting material and faster bone remodeling process, which provides a favorable environment for the ultimate purpose of implantation. Sticky bone, a growth factor enriched bone graft matrix, is a promising biomaterial for bone tissue regeneration.



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For presenting a **Paper** titled “*Sticky Bone- The Immediacy Panacea For Immediate Implants*” in the scientific session at “**PERIOBUZZ**”- 2022 conducted by **Department of Periodontics**, SRM Dental College, Chennai.

Dr. K. Ravi, MDS
Dean
SRM Dental College
Ramapuram

Dr. Rajkumar,
MDS,Ph.D
Dean (Academics)
SRM Dental College
Ramapuram

Dr. D. J. Victor
Prof & Head
Dept of Periodontics
SRM Dental College
Ramapuram

Comforter caries case series : An Apercu of strategies
Dr.Bennie Christene James, Dr.Amrutha Venkateswaran
Trichy SRM Medical College

Introduction

Early childhood caries is a major oral health problem especially in socially disadvantaged population. It effects not only the oral health, but also the general health of Infants and preschool children.

Case report:

This paper emphasizes on preventive strategies of ECC and focuses on multiple intervention procedures for the management of ECC.

Discussion

ECC is a multifactorial disease that results from the interaction of multitude of factors that includes cariogenic microorganisms, exposure to fermentable carbohydrates, inappropriate feeding practices and a range of social variables such as poverty, low health literacy.

Progression of ECC can be contained by educating parents regarding decay promoting feeding behaviours, maintain good oral hygiene, antimicrobial therapy and use of reventive agents like topical fluorides, sealants, remineralizing agents, restorations, strip crowns.

Restoration of grossly decayed teeth presents a major challenge to dentists, which can be treated by post and core followed by placement of stainless steel crown. ECC is mostly managed by multiple intervention procedures depending on the severity of its progression.

Conclusion

Novelty of the disease needs renewal of our practices towards inclined trend of health driven preventive concepts and minimal invasive measures of seal and heal rather than treatment driven approach of drill and fill.

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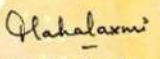
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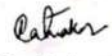
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Dean


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Vice Principal


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HOD


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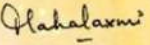
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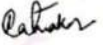
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Dr. S. Mahalaxmi
HOD


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Comparison of Prosthetic rehabilitation of congenital and acquired

Maxillary defects- Case reports.

Authors: Dr.Ralleen Jacob, Dr.Rosen Roy Mathew

Trichy SRM Medical College

Maxillary defects can lead to various functional, aesthetic and psychologic disturbances to the patient. Such defects can be congenital (cleft-palate) or acquired (due to surgery or trauma). Surgical intervention is the best line of treatment in these defects. But the systemic condition of the patient coupled with financial difficulties may not allow surgical procedures. The prosthetic restoration of these defects provides a non-invasive method of restoring function and aesthetics. Palatal obturators are not to be confused with palatal lifts. The palatal lift is used for congenital defects, when there is not enough palatal movement. Fabrication of such prosthesis requires technically simple, biologically inert, durable materials. Although there have been several advancements in prosthetic rehabilitation of intraoral defects like implant-supported prosthesis and resilient materials like silicone obturators but acrylic obturators have several advantages as they are simple, non-invasive, cost-effective and allow for periodic examination and cleaning. This presentation compares the management of congenital and acquired maxillary defects.

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Vice Principal

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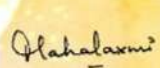
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KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND COMPETENCY IN HANDLING MEDICAL EMERGENCIES AMONG DENTAL INTERNS AND POSTGRADUATES IN SOUTH WESTERN TAMIL NADU

Dr.A.Siva Shanmugam, Dr.S.Kavin Kumar

TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT:

Medical emergency has been defined by WHO as a condition determined clinically or considered by the patient / his relatives as requiring urgent medical services failing which it could result in loss of life/limb¹. Life threatening emergencies can and do occur in the practice of dentistry. A medical emergency is distinguished from other medical incidents as one that requires immediate attention failing which the patient's medical condition can deteriorate. Syncope, airway obstruction, anaphylaxis, local anesthetic toxicity, asthmatic attack, chest pain, hemorrhage, and seizures are some of the common medical emergencies encountered in the dental office. Factors such as increasing number of older patients seeking dental care, longer dental appointments, increased use of administration of drugs in dentistry increases the likelihood of such incidences. Pretreatment physical evaluation of each patient, consisting of a medical history questionnaire, stress reduction protocols and appropriate modifications in dental care minimize such risks. Preventive measures however cannot entirely eliminate medical emergencies from happening so the dental professionals must be prepared to handle such situations. Basic knowledge regarding the diagnosis of medical emergencies and adequate training in handling the same is required to reduce incidence of mortality among population. Through this study we the knowledge, attitude and competency among dental interns and postgraduates in handling medical emergencies in a dental office has been assessed.

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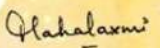
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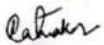
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Title: Knowledge, attitude and competency in handling medical emergencies among dental interns and postgraduates in south-western Tamil Nadu


Dr. Ravi
Dean


Dr. K. Rajkumar
Vice Principal


Dr. S. Mahalaxmi
HOD


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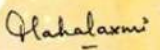
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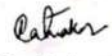
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Dr. S. Mahalaxmi
HOD


Dr. Ratnakar P
IACDE President


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Hon. General Secretary

Dental Caries Vaccines: Prospects and Concerns

Dr.A.Agneeswaran, Dr.B Muthuvel

Trichy SRM Medical College

Dental caries remains one of the most common infectious diseases of mankind. Cariogenic micro-organisms enter the dental biofilm early in life and can subsequently emerge, under favorable environmental conditions, to cause disease. Many attempts had been made to cure this infectious disease by vaccine. Vaccine are immuno-biological substance that help in the production of antibodies. In oral fluids, adaptive host defenses aroused by these infections are expressed in the saliva and gingival crevicular fluid. Mucosal host defenses can be induced by immunization to interfere with dental caries caused by mutans streptococci, using antigens involved in the sucrose-independent or sucrose-dependent mechanisms of infection by these cariogenic streptococci. Molecular targets for dental caries vaccines are explored for their effectiveness in intact protein and subunit (synthetic peptide, recombinant and conjugate) vaccines in pre-clinical studies. Passive administration of antibody to functional epitopes of *S. mutans* virulence antigens has also provided a degree of protection in preclinical studies and small-scale human investigations. Recent progress in the development of mucosal adjuvants and viable and non-viable delivery systems for dental caries vaccines is described. Progress towards practical vaccine development requires evaluation of candidate vaccines in clinical trials. Promising strategies of passive immunization also require further clinical evaluation. The present review gives an overview of the current developments, drawbacks and potential of revolutionary caries management.

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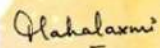
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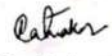
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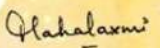
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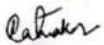
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held during 24th -26th March, 2022.


Title: Dental Caries Vaccines: Prospects and Concerns


Dr. Ravi
Dean


Dr. K. Rajkumar
Vice Principal


Dr. S. Mahalaxmi
HOD


Dr. Ratnakar P
IACDE President


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FLUORIDES: THE GOLD STANDARD IN CARIES PREVENTION

Dr.Prabha Thangaraj

Trichy SRM Medical College

Dental caries is a pandemic; disease indicated by a high percentage of untreated carious lesions which causes pain, discomfort and functional limitations. Fluoride has proven to be efficient in caries reduction and it remains as the standard for caries prevention. Fluoride decreases demineralisation and activates remineralisation of enamel and dentin.

Fluorides are available in wide array of forms and can be administered either systemically or topically. The fluoride mechanism of action is always the same regardless of the way of use either by fluoridated water, fluoride dentifrices, in office topical fluoride application or dental materials that releases fluoride ions to oral cavity. The presence of fluoride in restorative materials supports the replacement of minerals on dental tissues adjacent to the restorations and minimises the occurrence of recurrent caries lesions.

Indeed, the recommendation to use fluoride for caries prevention now appears globally in clinical practice guidelines. This paper highlights the role of fluoride in caries prevention.

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Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics
SRM Dental College,
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DR. PRABHA THANGARAJ

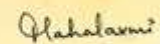
has made a **Scientific Presentation**
at CADRE'21 e-Symposium
on "Caries Diagnosis and Research"
held during 21st & 22nd October 2021.

TITLE- FLUORIDES: THE GOLD STANDARD IN CARIES PREVENTION




Dr. Ravi
Dean, SRM DC


Dr. K. Rajkumar
Vice Principal, SRM DC


Dr. S. Mahalaxmi
Organizing Chairperson

THE EFFECT OF INDOCYANINE GREEN MEDIATED PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS –A CASE SERIES

DR. B.VIGNESH , DR. A.VELAYUTHARAJ
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

Abstract

Introduction

Periodontitis is a multifactorial disease that is associated with loss of the supporting tissues around the tooth. Photodynamic therapy was introduced by **Raab** in 1990 and requires 3 components of light, photosensitizer and free radicals. Based on the concept that photosensitizer can be preferentially taken up by the target cell and subsequently by light of appropriate wavelength which causes cell death. Toulidene blue is most commonly used photosensitizer but has disadvantage of being ineffective in subgingival areas due to lack of presence of oxygen. Hence in current case series the use of Indocyanine green (ICG) in photodynamic therapy (PDT) is assessed, which is water soluble, anionic tricarboxyanine and exhibits amphiphilic properties. Photodynamic therapy (PDT) using Indocyanine green (ICG) resulted in significant reduction of *Porphyromonas gingivalis* and *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans*.

Case series

Three patients of age 29, 37, 58 years reported to the department, in a teaching dental institution with chief complaint of bleeding gums and bad breath are diagnosed with generalized chronic periodontitis. They are advised with oral prophylaxis followed by photodynamic therapy.

Uniqueness of case

ICG mediated photodynamic is known to act without oxygen for its activation hence it is called photo thermal therapy, which makes it more effective in anaerobic subgingival area as compared to other photosensitizers.



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SURGICAL STRIKE 2.0 – BATTLE OF YOUNG SURGEONS

held on 23rd & 24th of February 2021

organised by

**Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, SRM Dental College & Hospital,
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Dr.K.Ravi

Dean

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.K.Rajkumar

Vice Principal

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

*Dept. Of Oral &
Maxillofacial Surgery*



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Dr.K.Ravi

Dean

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.K.Rajkumar

Vice Pricipal

SRM DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr.V.B.Krishna Kumar Raja

Professor & Head

*Dept. Of Oral &
Maxillofacial Surgery*

INFLUENCE OF FLAVONOIDS AS DENTIN PRETREATMENT ON CARIES AFFECTED DENTIN.

Dr.R.Thamarai, Dr.T.M.Moonishaa
Trichy SRM Medical College

ABSTRACT:

The bonding interface created by simplified universal adhesive systems is still considered the 'ACHILLIES' heel of resin based restorations, since it is usually susceptible to severe degradation over time. This is even more challenging when bonding to caries affected dentin as degradation is much more evident than that on sound dentin. However the contemporary philosophy of minimal invasive dentistry necessitates that restorative procedures be performed on caries affected dentin. Flavonoids, a group of exogenous cross linkers demonstrate the ability to reduce the degradation of hybrid layer. Other than collagen stabilisation effect these substances also demonstrate additional antioxidant, vasoactive, and antibacterial properties. Invitro studies showed that the use of specific flavonoids as dentin pre-treatment improves the mechanical properties of dentin. Recent evidence also suggests that flavonoids increase the immediate bonding and durability of modern universal adhesives on both caries affected and sound dentin. This review focuses on the multiple effects of flavonoids, with emphasis on its role in bonding to caries affected dentin using a universal adhesive.

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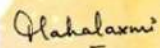
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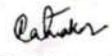
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Dean


Dr. K. Rajkumar
Vice Principal


Dr. S. Mahalaxmi
HOD


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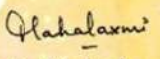
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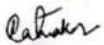
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Dr. K. Rajkumar
Vice Principal


Dr. S. Mahalaxmi
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Knowledge, Attitude and Perception about utilization of dental services during COVID-19
Pandemic –A Cross – sectional survey

Dr. P H Santhosh Kumar, Dr. B.Sundari

Trichy SRM Medical College

Abstract

The Corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic has impacted and changed lives on global scale since its emergence and spread from China in the late 2019. Many countries have imposed drastic lockdown, movement control or shelter in place orders on their residents. The effectiveness of this mitigation measures is highly dependent on cooperation and compliance of all the members of the population.

Dentistry is an integral part of the medical field and utilization of dental services during this pandemic becomes inevitable. Therefore, this study is aimed at assessing the knowledge, attitude and perception about utilization of dental services by the general population of Tamil Nadu during COVID -19 pandemic. This study was designed as a cross-sectional community- based questionnaire survey. Participants' demography, knowledge, attitude, and perceptions towards utilization of dental services during COVID – 19 Pandemic were obtained using a convenience sampling technique.

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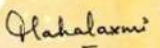
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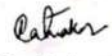
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Pandemic -A Cross - sectional survey*


Dr. Ravi
Dean


Dr. K. Rajkumar
Vice Principal


Dr. S. Mahalaxmi
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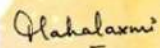
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
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Pandemic - A Cross - sectional survey***


Dr. Ravi
Dean


Dr. K. Rajkumar
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Management of Obstructive Sleep Apnoea

Dr.S.Aishwarya, Dr. Raam Deepak

Trichy SRM Medical College

Obstructive sleep apnoea is typically caused by a blockage of the airway when the soft tissue in the rear of the throat collapses during sleep. It is a common feature in middle aged, overweight men. There are various treatment options available for OSA such as nasal continuous airway pressure, auto continuous positive airway pressure, bilevel positive airway pressure and oral appliance such as soft palate lifting appliance, mandibular advancement with tongue retention device, mandibular advancement with anterior window, monobloc appliance. However the standard treatment for OSA is continuous positive airway pressure or CPAP.

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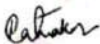
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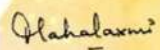
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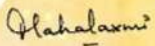
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MODERN TRENDS IN CARIES REMOVAL : SAY NO TO DENTAL DRILL

Dr.Gautam Nichenametla, Dr.A.Venkatesan

Trichy SRM Medical College

Globally, dental caries is considered as the most commonly occurring disease in the human population with WHO estimating that nearly all adults experience it at some point in time. Dental caries prevention and treatment have changed significantly over the past few decades. The modern philosophy of “Minimally Invasive Dentistry” has emerged which aims at minimizing the removal of the healthy tooth structure and maintaining the integrity of surrounding tissues. The use of rotary instrumentation is the most prevalent technique for removing caries as it is rapid and efficient. However, the experience is reported to be more unpleasant for many patients due to the noise and vibration. It also generates aerosols which can be potentially harmful in current scenario with widespread cases of novel Corona virus. An alternative method for the removal of caries involves Chemo-mechanical caries removal (CMCR). This uses solutions or gels that selectively removes the softened, infected dentin which aids in enhancing the ease of manual caries excavation. It is characterized by the material acting on the predegraded collagen of the lesion, assisting in softening without affecting the adjacent healthy tissues. Chemo-mechanical caries removal agents were introduced in 1972 with the first agent marketed as GK-101. These chemical agents can be broadly classified having either sodium hypochlorite or enzymes as their main ingredients. GK-101, Caridex and Carisolv are sodium hypochlorite based agents whereas Papacarie, Carie Care, and Biosolv are enzyme based agents. The most recent modification is the introduction of papain based gel – BRIX 3000 which produces enhanced proteolysis of collagen fibrils in the carious tissue with greater antimicrobial properties. Hence, it can be considered as a valuable adjunct for caries removal in deep carious lesions as compared to aerosol inducing high speed rotary techniques.

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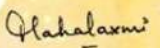
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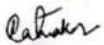
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Title: Modern Trends In Caries Removal: Say No To Dental Drill


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Dean


Dr. K. Rajkumar
Vice Principal


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HOD


Dr. Ratnakar P
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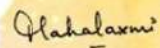
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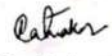
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Dean


Dr. K. Rajkumar
Vice Principal


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HOD


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IACDE President


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Hon. General Secretary

NANOPARTICLES ,OZONE THERAPY AND NON FLUORIDATED AGENTS IN
REMINERALIZING DENTAL CARIES – A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

DR. NACHAL ANNAMALAI, R.A.SURESHBALAJI

TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT

DENTAL CARIES IS ONE OF THE MAJOR DISEASE OF ORAL CAVITY AFFECTING HUMAN WORLD WIDE . DIFFERENT ALTERNATIVE HAVE BEEN USED FOR ITS CONTROL . NANOTECHNOLOGY HAS BEEN EXPLOITED IN DEVELOPMENT OF RESTORATIVE MATERIALS WITH SIGNIFICANT SUCCESS. NANOPARTICLES OF SILVER WERE INCORPORATED INTO ADHESIVE ALONG WITH QUATERNARY AMMONIUM METHACRYLATE, PLATINUM NANOPARTICLES COMBINES WITH POLYMERIC PMMA TO COMBACT BIOFILM BY REALISING CALCIUM AND PHOSHPATE IONS. OZONE IS TOXIC TO CERTAIN BACTERIA AND IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT DELIVERING OZONE INTO CARIOUS LESIONS REDUCES NUMBER OF CARIOGENIC BACTERIA THAT ARREST THE LESION . FLUORIDE MEDIATED SALIVARY REMINERILIZATION SYSTEM IS CONSIDERED THE CORNER STONE OF NON INVASIVE APPROCH FOR MANAGING NON CAVITATED LESION . EFFECT OF FLUORIDE IS LIMITED DUE TO ITS LIMITATION NON FLUORIDATED REMINERALIZING SYSTEM HAVE EMERGED WHICH INTERACT WITH TOOTH BY DELIVERING CALCIUM AND PHOSPHATE IONS BY MODIFYING BIOFILMS AND NEUTRILIZING ORGANIC ACIDS. THE OJECTIVE OF THIS REVIEW IS SUMMARIZE CURRENT RESEARCH ON OZONE , TITANIUM DIOXIDE ,SILVER ,COPPER OXIDE AND PLATINUM NANOPARTICLE AND NON FLUORIDATED AGENTS IN REMINERALIZING OF DENTAL HARD TISSUE ALOND WITH ITS LONG TERM EFFECTIVENESS.

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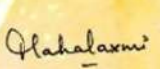
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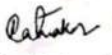
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**Title: Nanoparticles, Ozone Therapy And Non Fluoridated Agents In Remineralizing
Dental Caries - A Review Of Literature**


Dr. Ravi
Dean


Dr. K. Rajkumar
Vice Principal


Dr. S. Mahalaxmi
HOD


Dr. Ratnakar P
IACDE President


Dr. Prahlad Saraf
Hon. General Secretary

NEW CLEAR IMAGING WITH NUCLEAR IMAGING

DR. P.DINESH, DR.AJAY MANICKAM

Trichy SRM Medical College

Abstract

Nuclear imaging is a newly emerging and evolving imaging modality which is different from other modalities of imaging which assess how organs function whereas others assess anatomy or morphology of the tissues. Thus, nuclear imaging helps us get a clear image for diagnosis of lesions based on changes in function of the imaged tissue. They utilize radionuclide, pharmaceutical and gamma camera that works in synchronization to obtain clinical information. There are three types of nuclear imaging modalities currently advocated for use based on various clinical criteria which are Scintigraphy, SPECT (Single Photon Emission Tomography) and PET (Positron Emission Tomography) whose mechanism and indications are briefly portrayed in this poster. Also importance of nuclear imaging in diagnosis of particular lesions and tumor detection of oral and maxillofacial region is discussed. The purpose is to brief various Imaging techniques of nuclear imaging which is highly effective in diagnosing oral and maxillofacial lesions and tumors. Also concluding that this field not only is highly relevant for diagnosing and understanding the pathophysiology diseases but also is increasingly becoming an integral part of patient management.



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TITLE: NEW CLEAR IMAGING WITH NUCLEAR IMAGING

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President (IAOMR)

Dr. Shalu Rai
Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

Dr. K. Ravi
(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college



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Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

Dr. K. Ravi
(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

ORAL LAB WITH ORA TEST-CARIES RISK ASSESSMENT

Dr.Akilambigai.K, Dr.Venkatesh K

Trichy SRM Medical College

AIM:To determine the microbial activity in children by using accessible components.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A group of 75 children , age of 6-13 yrs, divided into 3 groups of 25 each. GROUP 1 is control with DMFT=0, GROUP 2 with DMFT, GROUP 3 with DMFT >5. Each of them is made to take 10ml of Sterilized milk (double-toned cow milk, 3% fat, pH 6.5) and are made to squish it for 30 sec of which 3 ml is added to test tube added with 0.12ml of 0.1% methylene blue. The time at which the white ring is formed is checked for every 15 minutes for three hours and is noted.

RESULT:The higher is the DMFT score, the lower is the time required for formation of ring indicating increased microbial activity.

CONCLUSION: Oratest is a simple, chair side, economical, non-invasive and less time consuming test for estimating the oral microbial level and gives an idea regarding risk and window of caries activity using accessible materials and is a powerful educating tool.

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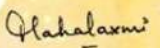
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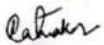
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held during 24th -26th March, 2022.


Title: Oral Lab With Ora Test-carries Risk Assessment


Dr. Ravi
Dean


Dr. K. Rajkumar
Vice Principal


Dr. S. Mahalaxmi
HOD


Dr. Ratnakar P
IACDE President


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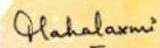
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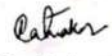
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Oral Pre- and Probiotics for Caries Prevention and Care

Dr.T.Dhiviya Narbhavi, Dr.Shaik Salma

Trichy SRM Medical College

Abstract

Global Burden of Disease Study in 2016 estimated that 2.4 billion people suffer due to dental caries of permanent teeth worldwide, with an additional 486 million children suffer from caries of primary teeth. Dental caries negatively influences oral-health related and psychosocial quality of life. Dental caries is a chronic dysbiosis-associated biofilm disease that manifests when the cariogenic pathogens dominate over the healthy oral commensals.

In recent years, the concept of preventing caries-related microbial dysbiosis by enhancing the growth and survival of health-associated oral microbiota has emerged. Prebiotics and probiotics are well known for their beneficial effects on the health of the human gastrointestinal tract. Prebiotics are defined as “substrates that are selectively utilized by host microorganisms conferring a health benefit”. Probiotics are “live microorganisms which when administered in adequate amounts confer a health benefit on the host”. Prebiotics include alkali-generating substances such as urea and arginine, which are metabolized by some oral bacteria, resulting in ammonia production and increase in pH results in inhibition of caries. Clinical trials have suggested that school-based programs with milk supplemented with probiotics and probiotic lozenges can reduce caries development in preschool children and in schoolchildren with high caries risk. The development and evaluation of oral synbiotic products, containing both prebiotics and a probiotic, would be of interest in the future management of dental caries.

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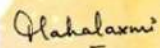
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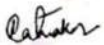
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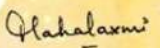
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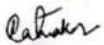
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Dean


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Vice Principal


Dr. S. Mahalaxmi
HOD


Dr. Ratnakar P
IACDE President


Dr. Prahlad Saraf
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PHOTOACOUSTIC IMAGING-ABSTRACT

Dr. Ashwini Sonkamble, Dr.K.Meena Devi

Trichy SRM Medical College

Photoacoustic imaging modality is a dual imaging technology which uses laser or any other optical sources and sound waves for imaging of hard tissues ,soft tissues, blood vessels and oxygen saturation levels. Biological tissue is illuminated by a short optical pulse, a local temperature rise is induced, which in turn produces ultrasonic waves. This ultrasonic waves are perceived by detectors placed outside the subjected area and digitalized and amplified to view the resulting image. Photoacoustic imaging reduces the risk of ionizing radiations and overcomes the disadvantages of ultrasound, mammogram and many soft tissue invasive procedures used for diagnosis.



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TITLE: PHOTOACOUSTIC IMAGING

Dr. A. Ravi Kiran
President (IAOMR)

Dr. Shalu Rai
Hon. Gen. Secretary (IAOMR)

Dr. K. Ravi
(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college



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(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

RECENT ADVANCES IN LOCAL DRUG DELIVERY THROUGH Ti NANOTUBES

Author: Dr. Alagu A

Trichy SRM Medical College

Titania nanotube (TNTs) arrays engineered by simple and scalable electrochemical anodization process have been extensively explored as a new nanoengineering approach to address the limitations of systemic drug administration. Significant progress in biocompatibility studies on TNTs and their outstanding properties to promote hydroxyapatite and bone cells growths and to differentiate stem cells are highlighted. Due to their outstanding properties and excellent biocompatibility, TNTs arrays have been used to develop new drug-releasing implants (DRI) for emerging therapies based on localized drug delivery (DD). However, more extensive *ex vivo* and *in vivo* studies should be carried out before TNTs-based Drug releasing implants could become a feasible technology for real-life clinical applications.

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held during 24th -26th March, 2022.

Title: Recent Advances in Local Drug Delivery Through Ti Nanotubes

Dr. Ravi
Dean

Dr. K. Rajkumar
Vice Principal

Dr. S. Mahalaxmi
HOD

Dr. Ratnakar P
IACDE President

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Hon. General Secretary



RECENT TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR PERI-IMPLANTITIS.

PRESENTERS:

Dr. R. Saraswathi, Dr. Diego Edwin
Trichy SRM Medical College

ABSTRACT

Peri-implantitis is a site-specific infectious disease that causes an inflammatory process in soft tissues, and bone loss around an osseointegrated implant in function. The etiology of the implant infection is conditioned by the status of the tissue surrounding the implant, implant design, degree of roughness, external morphology, and excessive mechanical load. The microorganisms most commonly associated with implant failure are spirochetes and mobile forms of Gram-negative anaerobes, unless the origin is the result of simple mechanical overload. Diagnosis is based on changes of color in the gingiva, bleeding and probing depth of peri-implant pockets, suppuration, X-ray, and gradual loss of bone height around the tooth. Treatment will differ depending upon whether it is a case of peri-implant mucositis or peri-implantitis. The management of implant infection should be focused on the control of infection, the detoxification of the implant surface, and regeneration of the alveolar bone. This poster deals with the various recent treatment options in the management of peri-implantitis.



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Dr. R. Saraswathi

For presenting a **Poster** titled "*Recent Treatment Modalities For Peri-implantitis*" in the scientific session at "**PERIOBUZZ**"- 2022 conducted by **Department of Periodontics, SRM Dental College, Chennai.**

Dr. K. Ravi, MDS
Dean
SRM Dental College
Ramapuram

Dr. Rajkumar,
MDS, Ph.D
Dean (Academics)
SRM Dental College
Ramapuram

Dr. D. J. Victor
Prof & Head
Dept of Periodontics
SRM Dental College
Ramapuram



TNDC Approval
number: 441/22

RADIOGRAPHIC LICHEN PLANUS OF THE JAW BONE – A RARE CASE REPORT

DR.C.BALAMURUGAN, DR.J ASHA

TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT:

Myxomas of the jaws are rare odontogenic neoplasm that arises from the odontogenic ectomesenchyme and predominantly found in young adults. It commonly occurs in the second and third decade of life and the mandible is more commonly involved than the maxilla. It constitutes around 3-6% of total odontogenic tumors and most of the times it grows without symptoms and presents as a painless swelling. These myxomas are symptomless when they are in smaller size and are discovered only during a radiographic examination. Larger lesions are often associated with expansion of the involved bone. This poster highlights a case of odontogenic myxoma presented as a multilocular lesion with expansion of the lingual cortex along with presence of septa that appears to be straight and intersecting at right angles (tennis racket appearance) – which is the characteristic radiographic sign of odontogenic myxoma.



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TITLE: RADIOGRAPHIC LICHEN PLANUS OF THE JAW BONE – A RARE CASE REPORT

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Dr. K. Ravi
(Dean) SRM Dental College

Dr. K. Rajkumar
(Vice Principal) SRM Dental college

Dr. G. Anuradha
(Professor & H.O.D) SRM Dental college

A STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF SUCROSE AND PALM SUGAR ON BIOFILM FORMATION FROM CARIES FREE AND CARIES ACTIVE PLAQUE SAMPLES

PRESENTERS:

Dr.D H. Rajendra, Dr. M. Praveena
Trichy SRM Medical College

BACKGROUND: Oral diseases affect close to 3.5 billion people worldwide, with caries of permanent teeth being the most common condition. Globally, it is estimated that 2.3 billion people suffer from caries of permanent teeth and more than 530 million children suffer from caries of primary teeth. Dental caries result when plaque forms on the surface of a tooth and converts the free sugars contained in foods and drinks into acids that destroy the tooth over time. Many alternative sugars in the market have been used as a substitute for table sugar.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE: To determine the effect of sucrose and palm sugar in the formation of biofilms from caries free and caries active plaque samples.

METHODOLOGY: A total of 10 plaque samples from 5 caries free and 5 caries active adults were used for this study. The clinically visible plaque samples were collected from healthy adults from the mandibular molar region and transported using Brain-Heart Infusion (BHI) broth. The samples were processed in the microbiology laboratory and inoculated into suitable medium and incubated at 37°C for 24 hours and observed for growth. Prior to incubation, the BHI broth supplemented with 1% sucrose, and 1% palm sugar was inoculated with an optimum concentration of the cultures and incubated for 24 hours. The degree of biofilm formed was visualised by performing crystal violet assay and the total biofilm count was determined. Further, the biofilms were subjected to SEM analysis to study the architectural behaviour of biofilms.

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***Title: A Study On The Influence Of Sucrose And Palm Sugar On Biofilm Formation From
Caries Free And Caries Active Plaque Samples***

Dr. Ravi
Dean

Dr. K. Rajkumar
Vice Principal

Dr. S. Mahalaxmi
HOD

Dr. Ratnakar P
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A PICTORIAL VIEW OF SOFT TISSUE CALCIFICATION IN HEAD AND NECK REGION

DR A.DOMINIC INFANT RAJ, DR.C.GNANAVEL RAJA

Trichy SRM Medical College

Soft-tissue calcification refers to a broad category of lesions. It can be systemically evaluated by using a simple algorithm based on the detailed clinical information and distribution pattern of these calcified lesions. The deposition of calcium salts, primarily calcium phosphate, usually occurs in the skeleton. Sites of heterotopic calcification or ossification may not cause significant signs or symptoms; they most often are detected as incidental findings during radiographic examination. These calcifications can include sialoliths, calcified lymph nodes, carotid artery calcifications, atherolipids and many more which present themselves with different radiographic presentations. An appropriate radiographic imaging aids in reaching up to the precise diagnosis which may enhance their approach and management by clinicians. Hence this review should be of interest in encountering the soft tissue calcification in the orofacial region.

COPPER-DOPED TITANIUM IMPLANTS

PRESENTERS:

Dr. S. Cyril Jonnes, Dr. P. Ramesh Vyravan
Trichy SRM Medical College

ABSTRACT :

Titanium has been extensively used as implant material in clinical practice due to its high corrosion resistance, light weight and excellent biocompatibility. However implant-related infection or inflammation remains the leading cause of implant failure. For orthopaedic implants, inflammatory disease around the implants often leads to the loss of surrounding bones and consequently affects the longevity of the implants, which is the most common cause of implant failure. The physicochemical properties of the material are critical to the success of clinical procedures, and the doping of Cu into Ti implants has been confirmed to enhance the bone repair/ regeneration, angiogenesis and antibacterial capability. In recent years, many pieces of research have shown that Cu-doped Ti implants are resistant to bacterial adhesion and biofilms due to the release of Cu ions from the coating surface and also enhances the differentiation of bone marrow stem cells (BMSCs) to osteoblasts, which is associated with bone regeneration.

HAP/ZNO NANOPARTICLES FOR BONE AND DENTAL IMPLANT APPLICATIONS

PRESENTERS:

Dr. N. Vijay, Dr. T. Ram Prasath
Trichy SRM Medical College

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Titanium (Ti) implants are widely used in orthopedics and dentistry owing to their excellent corrosion resistance, biocompatibility, and mechanical properties, which have gained increasing attention from the viewpoints of fundamental research and practical applications. Also, numerous studies have been carried out to fine-tune the micro/nanostructures of Ti and/or incorporate chemical elements to improve overall implant performance. Zinc oxide nanoparticles (nano-ZnO) are well-known for their good antibacterial properties and low cytotoxicity along with their ability to synergize with a variety of substances, which have received increasingly widespread attention as biomodification materials for implants. In this review, we summarize recent research progress on nano-ZnO modified Ti-implants.

METHODOLOGY: The HAP was synthesized through wet precipitation method. The zinc oxide was added with HAP using in situ method. The crystallinity of the material was decreased after added with ZnO which indicate Zn ion suppressed the crystal growth. The crystalline structure, morphology of synthesized HAP/ ZnO nanoparticles were observed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and EDS. Antibacterial abilities were tested against *E. faecalis* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. The prepared individual materials and nanocomposites were used for the anti-inflammatory activity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: Oval and Spherical morphology - size 100 to 200 nm. SEM and EDS for observing structural morphology. evaluation of the anti- inflammatory activity reveals an increase in the anti- inflammatory effect due to a concomitant increase in the CuO/HAP content. The anti- bacterial activity for ZnO / HAP nanoparticles were tested against *E. faecalis* and *Staphylococcus aureus*.

CONCLUSION: HAP/ZnO is very beneficial while applying with implant and bone application.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL IMAGING

DR BALLA MADDILETI, DR.M.VIJAYAKUMAR
Trichy SRM Medical College

Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI), is a form of technology that can mimic human intelligence and perform human functions using machines. It is now rapidly gaining popularity and is being widely implemented in various fields, including dentistry.

It works by combining a large amount of data with fast processing and intelligent algorithms which allows the software to automatically learn and analyse the features of the data, without any human supervision.

In Oral and Maxillofacial Imaging, AI mainly uses a deep learning-based Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) algorithm for image recognition and processing and is useful in the diagnosis of various oral lesions.

This poster is an attempt to create awareness about the various uses and benefits of Artificial Intelligence that can assist dentists to arrive at almost accurate diagnoses, which in turn helps them provide better and effective treatment to their patients.

AN INVITRO EVALUATION OF ANTIBACTERIAL EFFICACY OF BROMELAIN, BROMELAIN MEDIATED SILVER NANOPARTICLES AND 5% SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE AGAINST E-FAECALIS.

Dr. T Nivethitha, Associate Professor, Pharmacology, Trichy SRM Medical College

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nanotechnology is a rapidly manifesting scientific field with various biomedical and pharmaceutical applications. Among the various metal nanoparticles, silver has gained popularity because of its potent antibacterial effects. In this investigation, silver nanoparticles were synthesized by bromelain, which is an elementary extract from pineapple

employing a nontoxic, cost efficient and environmental friendly process.

The aim of the present study was to synthesize bromelain mediated silver nanoparticles and to evaluate its antibacterial efficacy against E-faecalis.

Materials and Methods: Aqueous extract of bromelain was formulated. An ecofriendly green synthesis was employed to fabricate bromelain mediated silver nanoparticles. The synthesized nanoparticles were characterized by UV- visible absorption spectra. The structure

of the nanoparticles was analyzed by TEM. The antibacterial activity of silver nanoparticles was determined by agar well diffusion method against E.faecalis.

Results: Antibacterial activity demonstrates that the zone of inhibition of E-faecalis varies with an increase in concentration of Ag and remains constant at 50µl and 100µl respectively.

The characterization of Ag⁺ ions by UV- visible absorption spectra confirms the reduction of silver ions to silver nanoparticles. TEM affirms that the synthesized nanoparticles were of spherical shape and the size of the nanoparticles ranges from 3-20nm.

Conclusion: This study states that bromelain mediated silver nanoparticles possess good antibacterial properties.

Keywords: Bromelain, bromelain mediated nanoparticles, silver nanoparticles, E.faecalis

NUCLEAR MEDICINE :AN ANATOMICOFUNCTIONAL VIEW
DR RAMYA N, DR.E.KAMALA
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT

Nuclear medicine is an independent medical specialty .It is defined as incorporating all applications of radioactive materials in the diagnosis or treatment of the disease, and in medical research(WHO).Radionuclide imaging is a form of noninvasive functional imaging technique, which provides information on pathophysiological and pathobiochemical processes. .It is designed to demonstrate a normal or altered function of the organ, tissue or system. The other special imaging modalities, such as computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging, and diagnostic ultrasonography, are morphologic imaging techniques it requires a macroscopic anatomic change for information to be recorded by an image receptor.Nuclear medicine is an impressive and influential imaging means which relies on metabolic and other physiological processes of tissues revealing accurate functional and biochemical aspects of tissues and help in precise diagnosis. Radionuclide imaging involves the use of radioactive isotopes that emit gamma (γ) rays. The γ rays thus emitted are detected by a gamma camera and different planar images are formed and show the location of the radionuclides in the body. This technique provides an early marker of the disease after allowing the measurement of tissue function in vivo.

TITLE: TWO-THIRD TUMOR – EXTRACTING THE RADIODIAGNOSIS

DR PRABHAKARAN P.T, DR. S.PRIYA BANTHAVI
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT:

Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (AOT) is an uncommon, benign (hamartomatous) tumor of odontogenic epithelium, which is also known as TWO-THIRD TUMOR. As the name suggests, tumor occurs in maxilla affecting young individuals with female predominance and associated with unerupted maxillary anterior (commonly cuspid) in two-third of cases. It is non-invasive which shows slow and progressive growth. AOT has three variants; follicular, extrafollicular and peripheral. The Radiographic investigation primarily helps in diagnosing this tumor with a classical sign of radiopacities with discrete foci having a flocculent pattern within radiolucency even with minimal calcified deposits. These calcified deposits are seen in approximately 78% of the lesions. There are various tumors which mimic AOT closely. Hence my poster focuses on the importance of radiodiagnosis of Two-third tumor.

Boron Neutron Capture Therapy

DR M.MOHAMMAD INAAMUL HASSAN, DR.T.K.SOWMYA
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

Abstract

Boron Neutron Capture Therapy (BNCT) is an emerging tool in treating cancer. It selectively concentrates Boron compounds in tumour cells and then subjects the tumour cells to epithermal Neutron beam radiation.

BNCT was first proposed by Gordon Locher in 1936. Clinical trials and previous literature confirmed the efficacy of this targeted radiation therapy for the treatment of forms of cancers that do not respond to traditional radiotherapy eg; brain tumour, head and neck cancer, and melanoma. The principle of this therapy is that B10, a stable isotope, is given to patients which concentrate in cancer cells, then subjected to irradiation under an epithermal neutron beam that destroys the cancer cell. BNCT is potentially significant for the treatment of inoperable, invasive tumour area outside that of cancers, unresponsive to traditional radiotherapy.

This poster gives an insight on BNCT.

Comparative evaluation of antibacterial efficacy of herbal mouth wash with 0.2% Chlorhexidine: A Pilot study

Dr.Anupriya, Associate Professor; J.Lalithambigai, Assistant Professor
Trichy SRM Medical College

AIM: To compare and evaluate the antibacterial efficacy of aqueous extract of Piper betle mouthwash with 0.2% Chlorhexidine against *Streptococcus mutans* and *Lactobacillus acidophilus*.

Methodology: Cold maceration technique was used to prepare the aqueous extract of Piper betle leaves. Antibacterial activity was tested in three groups: Experimental group (aqueous extract of Piper betle leaves), Positive control group (0.2% Chlorhexidine) and Negative control group (Distilled water). Isolated colonies of cariogenic bacteria, *S. mutans* and *L. acidophilus* were used as the test organisms. The tube dilution method was used to determine the minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) and disc diffusion method for minimum bactericidal concentrations (MBC).

Result: Aqueous extract of Piper betle leaves and Chlorhexidine showed an inhibitory effect on the proliferation of both strains of cariogenic bacteria. MIC and MBC of aqueous extract of Piper betle leaves was found to be 0.5mg/ml and 5mg/dl respectively.

Conclusion: The result shows that the 0.5% aqueous extract of Piper betle leaves has got antimicrobial activity similar to that of 0.2%chlorhexidine mouth wash. Since aqueous extract of Piper betle leaves have antimicrobial activity and contain compounds with therapeutic potential it can be used as a better alternative for Chlorhexidine mouth wash.

Title:“TELERADIOLOGY”

DR DHARAN VENKATESH, TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

Teleradiology refers to the practice of radiologist interpreting medical images while not physically present in the location where images are generated. It is a branch of telemedicine in which telecommunication systems are used to transmit radiological images of patient such as X-rays, CT, MRI, ultrasound from one location to another, thereby providing immediate availability of diagnostic services which is extremely important during medical emergencies. Teleradiology addresses the lack of adequate staff to provide radiological coverage and general lack of expertise in this specialty. It allows for trained specialists to be available 24/7. It utilizes standard network technologies like internet, telephone lines, WAN, LAN and latest high tech. It is mainly based on the essential triad of image sending stations, transmission network and receiving image station thereby enabling the radiologist to effectively analyze what can be hundreds of images. Teleradiology and mobile DICOM enables to share images across the globe in real-time.

NUCLEAR IMAGING

DR.KRISHNAKUMAR, TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT

Nuclear medicine is the use of radionuclides in medicine for diagnosis, staging of disease, therapy and monitoring the response of a disease process. Nuclear medicine relies on function. For this reason, it is referred to as 'functional imaging'. Rather than just imaging a portion of the body believed to have some abnormality, as is done with X ray imaging in radiology, nuclear medicine scans often depict the whole body distribution of the radioactive compound often acquired as a sequence of images over time showing the temporal course of the radio-tracer in the body. The most commonly used radionuclide in nuclear medicine is technetium-99. The diagnostic information obtained from imaging the distribution of radiopharmaceuticals is fundamentally functional and thus differs from other imaging disciplines within radiology, which are primarily anatomic in nature. There are two main types of radiation of interest for imaging in nuclear medicine: γ ray emission from excited nuclei, and annihilation (or coincidence) radiation (γ^\pm) arising after positron emission from proton-rich nuclei. PET has expanded rapidly due to the clinical impact of the radiopharmaceutical ^{18}F -fluorodeoxyglucose, a glucose analogue used for imaging of malignancy. The fusion of nuclear medicine tomographic images with anatomic CT is evolving into a dominant imaging technique.

EFFICACY OF BIOACTIVE GLASS, CPP-ACP and BETA-TCP ON ENAMEL REMINERALIZATION: AN INVITRO STUDY USING SEM ANALYSIS

DR. U JAYASIMHARAJ, PROFESSOR & HEAD, TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

Aim of the study: The purpose of the study is to evaluate the remineralization efficacy of three different remineralizing agents using SEM analysis.

Materials and Methods: Twenty freshly extracted sound maxillary premolars, extracted for orthodontic reasons was used for the study. Teeth were then sectioned 1 mm below the cemento-enamel junction, enamel slab prepared into dimension of 4x2x2. Study samples were then subjected to demineralization by immersing in artificially prepared demineralizing solution for 40 hours at 37°C. GROUP 1 – Demineralized and not treated with any remineralizing agent. GROUP 2- Demineralized and treated with CPP-ACP. GROUP 3- Demineralized and treated with BETA-TCP. Group 4- Demineralized and treated with BAG. Each group was subjected for remineralization twice daily with respective agents for 4 minutes, once in the morning and later in the evening for 20 consecutive days using cotton applicator. For the SEM examination, three sample specimens in each group were randomly selected and evaluated for surface changes. Scanning electron microscopy was used to determine and compare the morphological variations between the different treated samples at x1000 magnification.

Statistical Analysis: Statistical analysis was done using the software SPSS 16. Inferential statistics such as ANOVA were applied to assess the statistical significance, which was established at $P < 0.05$.

Results: Enamel treated with beta-tcp showed highest remineralization potential.

Conclusions: Within the limitations of the study, it can be concluded that Enamel treated with beta-tcp showed highest remineralization potential which is highly significant.

ELASTOGRAPHY

NAME: DR . BANDHALA RAJAN.M, DR. K.AKILA

AFFILIATION: TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT

Elastography is a non invasive medical imaging technique that helps to determine the stiffness of organs and other structure in human body

These technique take advantage of altered soft tissue elasticity in various pathologies to yield qualitative and quantitative information that can be used for the diagnostic purpose

In general these can be classified into strain imaging methods that use internal or external compression stimuli and shear wave imaging methods that use ultrasound generated traveling shear wave stimuli

Measurements are acquired in specialized imaging modes that can detect tissue stiffness in response to an applied mechanical force

Ultrasound based methods are of particular interest due to its many inherent advantages such as wide availability including bedside imaging and relatively low cost.

MAXILLARY AND MIDFACIAL FRACTURES

DR NALLATHAMBI.N, DR.SULTHAN BASHAK
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT

Diagnosis of maxillary and midfacial fractures through CT scans is easy if one knows what to look for. Due to the complex anatomy and vital structures present in this region, identifying the fractures on time are of extreme importance. An understanding of the anatomically relevant and surgically accessible craniofacial elements is critical for their management. Certain features and signs are very helpful in classifying the most common of such injuries. Fractures of this region are divided into different types based on the affected structures on the face. Main landmarks to look for in maxillofacial imaging include the Mcgrigor Campbell lines, Trapnell line and the Dolan's lines which can be traced along various points across the CT scan images of this region. Thorough knowledge about these features that are commonly found in such fractures can help with increasing the speed and accuracy of addressing these injuries.

Diagnostic imaging of fungal sinusitis

Dr. SOWRI RAJAN, Dr.G.GANDHI
Trichy SRM Medical College

Fungal sinusitis a rare disorder once but it is now being reported very frequently throughout the world. Its classification has also evolved in the past two decades, it comprises of five subtypes namely Acute invasive fungal sinusitis, chronic invasive fungal sinusitis, and chronic granulomatous invasive fungal sinusitis which belong to the invasive group and non-invasive group comprising allergic fungal sinusitis and fungus ball (fungal mycetoma). The five subtypes are distinct and have different clinical and radiologic features hence the treatment strategies also vary accordingly as are their prognoses. The radiologist plays a crucial role to understand the different types of fungal sinusitis and knowledge about their particular radiologic features can alerts the clinician to use appropriate diagnostic techniques and avoid a protracted or fatal outcome by prompt diagnosis and initiating appropriate therapy. Aim of this paper is to provide preoperative suggestions of fungal sinusitis which will be useful for the surgeon to obtain appropriate samples during the surgery and alerting the pathologist for using special strains and culture for early detection of the fungal elements.

Influence of Arenga pinnata solution on salivary pH and salivary microbiology.

Dr. Chitra Rajalakshmi P, HOD & Professor, Trichy SRM Medical College

Abstract:

Palm sugar is a sweetener derived from Palmyra Palm which is native to Africa. The main components of palm sugar are sucrose, glucose and fructose. It is a rich source of calcium and phosphorus. According to various in-vitro studies, palm sugar, a natural sweetener, has been found to be less cariogenic and has less demineralization potential compared to refined sugar. The aim of the study is to assess the effect of palm sugar and refined sugar on salivary pH, total bacterial count and s. Mutans count. 5gm palm sugar and 5gm refined sugar solutions are prepared respectively. The participants were allocated to 3 equal groups i.e. Group A- palm sugar solution(n=15), Group B- Refined sugar solution(n=15) and Group C- water(n=15). The included participants were between 18-40 years of age who are assessed to have moderate to high caries risk. Saliva samples are collected at baseline and 30 minutes after rinsing with sugar solution. Salivary pH level, total bacterial count and s. mutans count were evaluated by salivary pH meter, bioluminometer and culture method respectively.

LIGAPLANTS- A REVOLUTIONARY APPROACH IN IMPLANT DENTISTRY

Dr.K.Ambedkar Raj, Dr.Vinoth Kumar G
Trichy SRM Medical College

ABSTRACT:

A dental implant is a structure made of alloplastic materials implanted into the oral tissues beneath the mucosa and/or periosteum and/or within or through the bone to provide retention and support for a fixed or removable dental prosthesis. The advent of periodontal tissue engineering has brought about a revolution not only in the field of periodontology but also in the field of implant dentistry at large. PDL houses various vital cells that are important in the dynamic relationship between the tooth and the bone. Currently, the development of a periodontal ligament (PDL) attachment around dental implants has now become an important new therapeutic tool to replace lost teeth. A tissue engineered periodontal ligament around the dental implant has been introduced in the past few years and is called a ligaplant. Thus, ligaplots are now an available option to improve the biological performance and to prolong the life of the prosthesis. If they are used on a regular basis they would bring a revolutionary change in dentistry.

MANAGEMENT OF MANDIBULAR MOLARS WITH PREVENTIVE RESIN RESTORATIONS: A CASE REPORT

DR.T PALANIVEL RAJAN,PROFESSOR & HEAD

DR.R.DIVYA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT

Preventive resin restorations is a conservative treatment that involves removal of carious tissue, restoration with a composite resin and application of a sealant over the remaining pit and fissures.Itprotects the tooth surface from decay as well as preventing further progression of caries by sealing the pits and fissures .

This case report describes Management of a young patient with high caries risk using Preventive resin restoration with 7 month of follow up.

MANAGEMENT OF RADIATION CARIES USING MULTIPLE TREATMENT STRATEGIES

DR. SENTHILNATHAN, PROF & HOD

TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT

Treatment of head and neck cancers often involves radiotherapy. Radiotherapy to the head and neck region causes xerostomia and salivary gland dysfunction which dramatically increases the risk of dental caries and its sequelae. Post radiation caries is a rapidly progressing and highly destructive type of dental caries. Caries frequently becomes severe in the cervical and incisal edges of teeth and if left untreated can progress to involve the pulp.

This case report describes management of a patient with radiation caries using multiple treatment strategies.

Imaging of mandibular malformations

Mandibular malformations are identified by clinical examination, but imaging is very useful for surgical planning. The ability to reformat CT scans into three-dimensional osseous and soft tissue surface images has a significant impact on the diagnosis and management of orofacial malformations. CT imaging is essential to evaluate patients with dystrophies such as fibrous dysplasia, neurofibromatosis, Gorlin syndrome and cherubism. Sequelae and ankylosis from condylar fracture, and unilateral mandibular hypoplasia due to capillary-venous malformation require CT or/and MR evaluation. CT with 3D reformations is performed as a complement to clinical evaluation in patients with other growth abnormalities such as orthognathic problems, hypercondylia, and some malformations like lateral facial clefts. MR is helpful for soft tissue evaluation in patients with Parry-Romberg syndrome and Pierre Robin dysostosis. This poster represents the imaging of mandibular malformation which two-dimensional conventional X-rays and computer tomographic imaging systems that contribute to the diagnosis and surgical planning of patients with orofacial malformations.

PRESENTED BY: DR P. LAWRENCE, R. SANKARESWARI
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

MI'DENTISTRY "4R" APPROACH -CASE REPORT

DR. V RAGHURAM, HOD & PROFESSOR, TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT

A surgical approach to the elimination of a carious lesion was developed a century ago this approach was necessary at that time because there was no valid alternative. The process of caries and the significance of fluoride ion were not known, so the microbiology of the oral flora and the potential for remineralization and healing of tooth structure was not considered during the early days. Later the concept of minimal invasive dentistry (MID) has evolved because of increased understanding of the carious process in the prevention of its occurrence, inhibition of its progression and the development of newer adhesive restorative materials.

The four core principles of MI'Dentistry are a) Recognition b)Reduction c)Regeneration d)Repair. Effective implementation of MID involves integrating each of these four elements into patient assessment and treatment planning.

MAXILLOFACIAL IMAGING OF MUCORMYCOSIS

DR P.SIVAKUMAR, DR.N.JEYABALAN
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT:

Covid 19 was such an unexpected threat that left millions insecure, struggling and devastated. But adding fuel to fire, increasing reports of rhino-orbito-cerebral mucormycosis in covid 19 patients has left us wrecked. As of now, Mucormycosis has high mortality rate even when provided with best treatment. Most common sites known to be affected are nasal cavity and paranasal air sinuses. Magnetic resonance imaging and computed tomography can be used for evaluation of Mucormycotic lesions. Thorough knowledge of diagnostic radiographic findings is necessary for a clinician to identify mucormycosis at its early stage so as to provide the patient with appropriate medical care. This poster would mainly stress on relevant imaging features of mucormycosis in order to facilitate proper diagnosis and treatment plan.

Title : multilocular radiolucencies of jaws
DR PRABHU SHANKAR S, DR. RONALD J BOSCO
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT :

This E-poster discusses lesions that commonly present as multilocular radiolucencies and, therefore should be considered when the clinician is forming a differential diagnosis. These lesions include odontogenic keratocyst, ameloblastoma, cherubism, aneurysmal bone cyst and other vascular lesions

There is much variation in the clinical nature of multilocular lesions and, thus, variation in management. The clinician always must consider the possibility of a vascular lesion whenever evaluating a multilocular radiolucency.

Development and Characterization of Antimicrobial and Cytotoxic property of Nano silver, Chitosan Nano particle and combination of Nano silver-chitosan nanocomposite- An invitro Study

Presenters: 1. Dr. V. Sarada, Dept of Pathology, Trichy SRM Medical College
2. Dr. R. Pramila, Dept of Pathology, Trichy SRM Medical College

Abstract:

Introduction: Dental caries is a biofilm-induced oral disease with *S. mutans* playing a key role in the development of virulent cariogenic biofilms. Dental varnishes can be applied easily and quickly, and can deliver an active agent as fluoride to the teeth safely and in high concentration which can prevent dental caries. Drugs carried by Chitosan-NPs can be released through degradation of chitosan, leading to a sustained-release effect. Silver nanoparticles were chosen due to their proved efficacy in nanotechnology field.

Aim: The aim of the study was to evaluate the antimicrobial effect and cytotoxicity of nanosilver varnish, chitosan Nanoparticle and nanocomposite against *Streptococcus mutans*, *Streptococcus aureus*, *Lactobacillus* and *Candida albicans* and subsequently to suggest its application under restorations to improve the effectiveness of restoration and to compare its efficiency with conventional APF dental varnish.

Materials and methods: The organisms used were *Streptococcus mutans*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Lactobacillus* sp and *Candida albicans*. Agar well diffusion method was used to assess the antimicrobial efficacy of the nanoparticles and the nanoparticle incorporated dental varnish at 25 μ L, 50 μ L, 100 μ L and 200 μ L. To assess the cytotoxic effect, brine shrimp lethality assay was used.

Results: Zone of inhibition was found to be highest at 200 μ L against *Streptococcus mutans*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Lactobacillus* sp and *Candida albicans*. The cytotoxic activity at 5 μ L and 10 μ L was 0%. The maximum cytotoxicity was seen at 80 μ L where 30% of the nauplii's died.

Conclusion: Findings from this study suggest that silver nanoparticle, chitosan nanoparticle and nanocomposite extracts has the potential as an antimicrobial agent and has less cytotoxic effect on brine shrimp and can be used as an alternative to commercially available antimicrobial agents.

NUCLEAR MEDICINE -AN ADVANCE IN ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL DISEASES

DR BHARATH KUMARAN, DR. C.S.SRI SUGHANYA
TRICHY SRM MEDICAL COLLEGE

ABSTRACT

Nuclear medicine imaging explores tissue viability and function by using radiotracers that are taken up at cellular level with different mechanism. During past several years, Nuclear medicine have considerable application in the diagnosis and treatment of oral and maxillofacial diseases like Benign tumours of the jaw, Malignant neoplasms of the jaw, Fibro-osseous lesions of the jaw, Salivary gland diseases, Fractures, temporomandibular joint diseases. The Aim of the poster is to discuss the nuclear medicine that have applications in the head and neck region as well as their indications, limitations, and diagnostic conclusions.