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Perception Of Pre-Orthodontics For The Patients In The Current Perspective Of Dental Technology Science

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Abstract

Aim

The study was done to evaluate retention and stability of implant supported over dentures placed on ball , locator and ball attachment systems with color coded elastic inserts.

Materials and Methodology

We observed 50 CBCT scans of patients which was obtained from the Oral Radiology Department of Buddha Dental Science and Hospital, Patna. The scan Was taken from using I-CAT 17-19 machine and vision software.

The study Comprises of 50 maxillary scan taken in I-CAT CBCT machine in 50 patient of age Range was 15-75 years. CBCT scans from the patients with NPC pathology or impacted teeth in the region were excluded from the present study.

Keywords

Sesame oil, traditional methods, ghani, expeller pressing.

Introduction

Previous study reported that mothers of children with clefts, experience great stress and handle marital conflicts

poorly [12-13]. Research has shown that attractive children are seen by others as brighter, as having more positive social behavior and receive more positive treatment than their less attractive counterparts [14] . Many children with cleft lip and palate (CLP) may have a high incidence of teasing over facial appearance than their peers [15]. Owotade et al., from a study conducted in Lagos, Nigeria in 2014 reported that 50.5% of pregnant women [1] attending antenatal Clinics had seen or heard about or facial cleft. Mane et al., from a study conducted in India in 2018 reported that 32% of the respondents [16] have not heard of an orthodontist before, while Sruthi et al., from a study [17] conducted in India in 2018 reported that undergraduates dental students were aware of or facial clefts and the treatment procedures but were not aware of the timing of different procedures, the multidisciplinary team involved and role of each speciality at different phases of treatment. There are various studies on cleft lip and palate in South-east Nigeria, other parts of the country, in Africa and the World. The aim of this study is to assess the perception of pre-surgical orthodontics for cleft patients among dental technology interns, dental technology students and dental nursing students in Enugu state, Nigeria. It would also determine the level of awareness of allied dental professionals in training on the need for early presentation, assessment and pre-surgical orthodontic management of orofacial cleft patients by an orthodontist.

Material and Methods

A semi structured questionnaire was designed by the researcher and ethical clearance for the study was sought and obtained. Individual verbal consent was obtained from the respondents before giving out the pre-tested questionnaire which was selfadministered. The questionnaires were randomly distributed among dental technologist interns at University of Nigeria teaching hospital and dental technology and nursing students at Federal college of dental technology and therapy, Enugu state. Data were analysed using a computer software programme, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 20. P values < 0.05 were accepted as being statistically significant. This vacuum formed template is used as a guide for the placement of implant analogsat indicated positions in the resin edentulous cast.

Results

One hundred questionnaires were randomly distributed to dental technology interns, dental technology and nursing students, 67 questionnaires were correctly filled and returned (response rate of 67%). 23 (34.3%) males and 44(65.7%) females were seen, giving a male to female ratio.

Discussion

Cleft of the lip and palate is one such condition that occurs at such a strategic place in the orofacial region. It has been reported that patients with cleft lip and palate (CLP) exhibit a higher frequency of dental anomalies than non-cleft subjects [18-20] . The management of cleft lip and palate involves a multidisciplinary approach [21] requiring the services of pediatrician, plastic surgeon, general surgeon, oral surgeon, pedodontist, orthodontist, speech therapist, psychologist, prosthodontist, ENT surgeon, social worker, parents, genetic counselor, audiologist, and nurse.

Another finding in this study was that 80.6% of the respondents said pre-surgical orthodontic/orthopaedic appliance is important for orofacial cleft patients and none of the respondents mentioned pre-surgical nasoalveolar moulding appliance as an example of a pre-surgical orthopaedic appliance.

Conclusion

There is need for cleft patients to be assessed by an Orthodontist. Efforts need to be applied to increase awareness among health workers and the general public through awareness programmes.

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