

An investigation of the oral health status of a group of children with congenital heart disease at Benghazi paediatric hospital

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Key words: Congenital heart disease, Gingivitis, gingival extent and gingival severity indices (GE&GS), Caries experience (dmft & DMFT)

The aim: this study was aimed to investigate the oral health status of a group of children with congenital heart disease attending (out-patient) or admitted (in-patient) in the cardiology department at Benghazi children's hospital for cardiac investigations and treatments.

Materials and Methods: Seventy children with congenital heart disease (mean age of 7.2) were included in the study. The samples were further subdivided into 3 age groups (29 children in the younger age <6yrs old, mixed dentition 6-12 yrs old n=29) and older group >12 yrs old n= 12). Non-invasive procedures to examine their periodontal health and caries experience. Both the extent and the degree of severity of gingivitis were assessed in the incisor area of the maxilla and the incisor and canine area of the mandible was assessed in the anterior teeth by using extentof gingivitis (EG)and gingivitisseverity (GS) indices. The individual gingival units (papillae (P), Margins (M) and attached gingivae (A)) were assessed for the presence of inflammation based on visual examinations. Probing of the gingiva was not carried out, as these children were considered to be at risk of developing infective endocarditis. The extent of inflammation was measured by scoring the colour change of the most severe gingival unit in both the upper and lower index teeth and forming a mean for both jaws The caries experience were assessed by using dmft for deciduous teeth and DMFT for permanent teeth as modified by Palmer et al. (1984)

Results: previous cardiac surgery was present in 19 children, 30 cases had a single cardiac defect while the others suffered complex cardiac defects, 7 cases of cyanosis,6 children with Down's syndrome, 2 children with William disease, one child had Merfan syndrome and three cases presented with recent infective endocarditis without back history of dental procedures within the study group. EG&GS were increasing with age (p<0.001). Healthy gingivae were found in 5.7% casesand 94.3% suffered different degrees of gingival inflammation.Untreated carious lesions were present in 43% cases of the study group andwas age related (p<0.001). The caries experience in permanent teeth DMFT (mean±Std.) was 0.271±0.760 in deciduous teeth dmft was 7.22±4.53andwas significantly increased in both the mixed dentition and the older age groups (p<0.001).

Conclusion: there has been more untreated caries and more pronounced gingival inflammations of various degrees due to lack of proper dental care that prompts the importance of eliminating the oral cavity as a source of infections.

Posters session

Lunch break

2:30-2:55pm

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3:00 - 3:25 pm

Immediate implant placement and immediate loading in esthetic zone

Dr. AlaDarrat, BDS, MS.Fixed prosthodontics Department Faculty of Dentistry,

3 : 30 – 3:55pm

AdenomatoidOdontogenic Tumor : A Case Report and Review Cases From 1996-2014, Faculty Of Dentistry Benghazi

*KhaledShaikhi ,Boshra A. Al said BDS , MSc , Azzam A. Sultan BDS , MPhil , Phd
Dept. of O. Med. , O. Path. , O. Diag. and Radiology, Faculty of Dentistry

4:00 - 4:25 pm

The Effect Interrupted Ferrule On The Fracture Resistance Of Endodontically Treated Teeth

Nada Kashbor; ⁽¹⁾Ihab El-SayedMosleh⁽²⁾ and El-Zahra El-Dawakhly⁽³⁾
Assistant lecturer at Fixed Prosthodontics Department, Faculty of Dentistry

4:30 - 4:55 pm

Prevalence of dental erosion in a group of school children from Benghazi, Libya RasmiaHuew, Fowziya Ali, Khadija HerwisDepartment of Paediatric Dentistry Faculty of Dentistry, University of Benghazi.