

Scientific day program
Day II
Sunday 7 February, 2016

10:00 - 10:25 am

Comparison of two different techniques used for the maintenance of peri-implant soft tissue health: a randomised clinical trial
Logien Al Ghazal, BDS, MFDRCSI, DDS, FFDRCSI
 Department periodontology University of Benghazi, school of dentistry

10:30 - 10:55 am

Cuspal Deflection in Premolar Teeth Restored with Bulk-Fill Resin-Based Composite Materials
Marwa Elsharkasi (BDS, MSD), Jeffrey Platt (DDS, MS)

11:00 - 11:25 am

The Preparation Faults Manifesting As Finish Line Defects
Khadiga Abdelssadk Hamed ELgrar, B.D.S, M.D.Sc,
 Ass Lecturer, Fixed prosthodontics Department Faculty of Dentistry, Benghazi University, Libya

11:30 - 11:55 am

Identification And Characterization Of Msab Gene Involved In Biofilm Formation And Virulence In Staphylococcus Aureus
Amelsaad Elbarasi, BDS, MSC, MFD university of floutdia
 Department periodontology, University of Benghazi, school of dentistry

► **Pediatric and community :**

Presentations:

Prevalence of dental erosion in a group of schoolchildren from Benghazi, Libya

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 Department of Paediatric Dentistry
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 University of Benghazi- Benghazi, Libya.

Aims: Although there has been growing concern that the prevalence of erosion has been increasing amongst children, there are a scarcely data on its prevalence in Libya. More epidemiological studies are needed so that the true prevalence of the dental erosion might be monitored. Therefore, this study aimed to measure the prevalence of dental erosion and to examine gender differences in relation to the prevalence in a group of schoolchildren in Benghazi, Libya. **Methods:** A cross-sectional observational study was conducted in Benghazi. A random sample of 180 12 year-old schoolchildren (92 boys and 88 girls) attending elementary schools in Benghazi was dentally examined for erosion using UK National Diet and Nutrition Survey (NDNS, Young People Aged 4-18 years. Volume 2: Report of the Oral Health Survey, 2000) criteria. This index assesses the area and depth of dental erosion affecting the labial and palatal surfaces of the upper permanent incisors and occlusal surfaces of the first permanent molars. **Results:** The prevalence of dental erosion was 38.9%. A higher experience of erosion was observed amongst girls (40.9%) than boys (37%), this difference was not statistically significant ($p=0.647$). **Conclusions:** In the present study, the significant proportion of children in Benghazi, Libya affected by dental erosion emphasizes the importance of preventive measures needed to control the erosive process, before the need for invasive treatment to restore eroded teeth.

Key words: dental erosion, children, gender, Libya

Running title: Erosion in Libyan Schoolchildren