

Molar incisor hypomineralisation: clinical management of the young patient

Précis

Molar incisor hypomineralisation, identified in recent years, is a relatively common dental finding. This article reviews its presentation and clinical management.

Abstract

Molar incisor hypomineralisation (MIH) is a common developmental condition resulting in enamel defects in first permanent molars and permanent incisors. It presents at eruption of these teeth. Early diagnosis is essential since rapid breakdown of tooth structure may occur, giving rise to acute symptoms and complicated treatment. The purpose of this article is to review MIH and illustrate its clinical management in young children.

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IV access in dental practice

Abstract

Intravenous (IV) access is a valuable skill for dental practitioners in emergency situations and in IV sedation. However, many people feel some apprehension about performing this procedure. This article explains the basic principles behind IV access, and the relevant anatomy and physiology, as well as giving a step-by-step guide to placing an IV cannula.

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Factors associated with postoperative sensitivity of amalgam restorations

Précis:

Younger patients, females, and pre-operative sensitivity to cold may be predictive of postoperative sensitivity following placement of amalgam restorations.

Abstract:

Postoperative sensitivity is a common clinical problem with restorative treatments. Study aims: To identify factors that may be predictive of reported postoperative sensitivity to cold following placement of class I and II amalgam restorations in primary carious lesions.

Materials and methods:

One hundred and twenty patients were recruited. Patients were telephoned on days two and seven postoperatively and asked about sensitivity to cold and its intensity. If sensitivity remained up to day seven, patients were also contacted on days 30 and 90.

Results:

Of the 51 teeth that had sensitivity at day two, 17 experienced mild pain, 26 were moderately painful and eight had severe pain. The percentage of females experiencing postoperative sensitivity was higher than that of males at days two, seven and 30 ($P=0.000$, 0.016 and 0.028 , respectively). Younger patients reported significantly more postoperative sensitivity than older ones at day two ($P=0.010$) but not at days seven and 30 ($P=0.157$ and 0.877). Postoperative sensitivity did not differ among the different tooth types at days two, seven and 30 ($P=0.219$, 0.236 and 0.338 , respectively), nor with respect to class I and class II cavities at days two, seven and 30 ($P=0.219$, 0.769 and 0.259 , respectively). Patients who had some pre-operative pain had significantly more postoperative sensitivity ($P=0.000$, 0.000 , and 0.004 at days two, seven and 30, respectively).

Conclusions:

Regression analysis suggested that younger patients, females, and pre-operative sensitivity to cold might be predictive of postoperative sensitivity following placement of amalgam restorations.

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