

The occurrence of paraesthesia of the maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve after dental local anaesthetic use: a case report

Abstract

Paraesthesia can be a complication of surgical intervention. Its occurrence after dental local anaesthetic use is a rare event in general dental practice. Reported cases have mainly described its presentation for the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve with very few reports for the maxillary division of this nerve. This report describes a case of paraesthesia in the maxillary region following local anaesthetic use prior to removal of an upper molar tooth.

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Adverse reactions to facial dermal fillers: a case report

Précis

The aim of this paper is to describe a case of an adverse reaction following the injection of facial dermal filler in the context of current legislation and research, and introduce fillers as a possibility in the differential diagnosis of a lower lip swelling.

Abstract

Aim: To describe an early-onset adverse reaction following the injection of facial fillers, and to summarise the current legislation and research regarding cosmetic dermal fillers. To emphasise that dermal fillers should be considered as part of a general dental practitioner's differential diagnosis for lower lip swelling.

Objectives: 1. To describe the types of adverse reactions associated with dermal fillers in the literature; 2. to summarise the current European and Irish legislation and guidance regarding the use of these products; and, 3. to present a case study of an early-onset adverse reaction.

Conclusion: Dentists should question patients regarding the use of cosmetic dermal fillers as part of the differential diagnosis of any intra-oral painless swelling where other pathology cannot be identified.

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Dentists' requirements for continuing professional development in Ireland. A pilot study conducted at University College Cork

Keywords: Dental continuing professional development, CPD, postgraduate dental education.

Précis: Dentists valued CPD topics they perceived as having a direct clinical application. Topics recommended by the Dental Council as core CPD were prioritised by participants.

Abstract

Aims: To determine the self-assessed continuing professional development (CPD) needs of dental practitioners and identify how each discipline can best be served by a dental CPD programme. To set findings in the context of the available literature and contribute to the development of CPD programmes.

Method: Topics were arranged into eight disciplines: practice management; paediatric dentistry; preventive dentistry; orthodontics; behaviour management; dentistry for people with a disability; oral medicine and surgery; and, restorative dentistry. A web-based questionnaire was constructed and administered using a MarkClass 2.21 online survey tool.

Results: Fifty-six self-reported assessment responses were received, with three-quarters of participants having graduated within the past 10 years. Topics in oral medicine and surgery attracted consistently high levels of interest. A tendency to favour topics with a perceived direct clinical application was observed. Topics recommended by the Dental Council as core areas for CPD were given a high level of priority by respondents.

Conclusions: Traditional lectures remain a valued mode of CPD participation. Practical courses were valued across all dental topics offered. A varied approach to determining the requirements of dentists is essential to appropriately support the practitioner.

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