

A frontal swelling with a cautionary tale

Précis

A frontal swelling with a cautionary tale – a case report highlighting the importance of a careful working diagnosis and management of patients presenting with neurological symptoms with an associated frontal swelling.

Abstract

Frontal sinus mucoceles are the most common paranasal mucoceles. They consist of sterile mucus and shed cells and form due to inflammatory changes or chronic nasofrontal duct obstruction. Coincident infection and expansile growth can lead to specific clinical features dependent upon the location of the lesion and the degree of spread. We present a case of a 56-year-old lady with a radiological diagnosis of a frontal sinus mucocele causing anterior dehiscence of her frontal cortex. She underwent incision and drainage of a frontal swelling misdiagnosed as an infected sebaceous cyst. The case emphasises the importance of correlating features in the patient history and previous investigations with presenting findings.

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Ebola virus disease: review and implications for dentistry in Ireland

Précis: The current Ebola virus outbreak has attracted worldwide attention. This article will cover the oral manifestations and dental implications of Ebola virus infection.

Abstract: The current Ebola outbreak in West Africa is a global health emergency with implications for all healthcare professionals. This article will review the clinical features, transmission and oral manifestations of Ebola virus infection, and discuss the implications of the current outbreak for dental practices in Ireland. Guidance for managing suspected cases and contacts is also provided.

Conclusions: Although Ebola is an alarming disease with a very high mortality rate, it is extremely unlikely that the dental team will encounter a new presentation of Ebola or that it will pose a significant transmission risk. The dental team should be aware of the Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) Algorithm for Ebola Virus Disease Risk Assessment, and it should be followed as necessary. It is advised to defer dental treatment for 21 days after possible exposure to the Ebola virus.

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Mandibular implant-supported overdentures: attachment systems, and number and locations of implants – Part II

Abstract

The use of dental implants in replacing missing teeth is an integral part of restorative dental treatment. Use of conventional complete dentures is associated with several problems such as lack of denture stability, support and retention. However, when mandibular complete dentures were used with two or more implants, an improvement in the patients' psychological and social well-being could be seen. There is general consensus that removable implant-supported overdentures (RISOs) with two implants should be considered as the first-choice standard of care for an edentulous mandible. This treatment option necessitates the use of attachment systems that connect the complete denture to the implant. Nevertheless, each attachment system has its inherent advantages and disadvantages, which should be considered when choosing a system. The first part of this article provides an overview on options available to restore the mandibular edentulous arch with dental implants. Different types of attachment systems, their features and drawbacks are also reviewed.

Keywords: dental implant; mandibular overdenture; implant-supported overdenture; implant-retained overdenture; overdenture attachment system; patient satisfaction.

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