مشاريع بحوث التخرج للمرحلة الخامسة

لسنة 2022-2023

ALKitab University

College of Dentistry

The Impacted Third Molars among patients of Alkitab university patient hospital

By

B.D.S Abdullah Hussam

B.D.S Ruqaya Abdulmanaf

B.D.S Noor najdat

Supervised By

Dr. Zainab Aziz

B.D.S – M.Sc .General Human Anatomy

9/may /2023

19\شوال\1444ه

ALKitab University

College of Dentistry

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Abstract

Third molars are the teeth that most frequently show eruption problems and become impacted. Impacted third molars are of great concern in dentistry as unerupted or partially erupted teeth have been associated with various pathologic conditions such as pericoronitis, dental caries, root resorptions, cystic procesess, and tumors. In addition, third molars may have an impact on dental arch crowding, and impacted third molars, especially in the mandible, are of concern in management of orthodontic patients. The prevalence of third molar impaction is variable and has been reported to range from 9.5% to 39% in different populations. A study from Sweden reported that impacted third molars occurred in the mandible in 32% of males aged 20-80 years and in 51% of females in the same age group.

Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Higher Education
and Scientific Research
AL-Kitab University
collage of Dentistry

Common Intra Oral Radiographic Errors

This Graduation Project Was Submitted to the University of AL-Kitab in Partial Fulfilment the Requirements of the Award of Bachelor's Degree in Dentistry

BY/

Mustafa Yashar Abdulqadir

Mena Yawoz Mohammed

Zubaida Amjad Jamal

SUPERVISED BY/

م.م. معاذ شهاب حمد

2023 A.D

1444 A.H

Abstract:

There had been a long standing requirement for dental students which would help them to understand the basic techniques for intraoral periapical radiographs. Intra oral periapical radiography is an adjunct to the clinical examination and provides useful information about the joint components. The periapical view shows the entire crown and root of the teeth which provides vital information to aid in the diagnosis of the most common dental diseases. This article highlights the basic principle, techniques, advantages and disadvantages of intraoral periapical radiography.

REPUBLIC OF IRAQ
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
AL-KITAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY

BOTOX IN GUMMY SMILE TREATMENT

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY
AT AL-KITAB UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR'S OF

SCIENCE IN PERIODONTICS

BY:

Supervisor Dr.sarwar qasim

M.S.c B.D.S

SUPERVISED

ZINA IDRIS JARJIS

ZHYAR SAMI MUBARAK

ALLA MAHDI MUBARAK

1444 Hijri

Mya 2023 AD

Abstract:

A smile is one of the most effective means by which people convey their emotions. When an excess of gingiva superior to the maxillary anterior teeth is displayed upon full smile, it is termed a gingival smile or Gummy smile.

Treatment modalities for gummy smile change according to its etiology. One cause of excessive gingival display is the muscular capacity to raise the upper lip higher than average. Several surgical procedures have been reported to improve the condition, but surgery always involves risk and is costly.

Botulinum toxin type A (BTX-A) (Botox; Allergan, Irvine, Calif) has been studied since the late 1970s for the treatment of several conditions associated with excessive muscle contraction. Injection with BTX-A at preselected sites is a novel, cosmetically effective, minimally invasive alternative for the temporary improvement of gummy smiles caused by hyperfunctional upper lip elevator muscles.

Republic of Iraq

Ministry of Higher Education
and Scientific Research

Al-Kitab University

Impacted teeth

A research project Submitted to the Council of College of Dentistry University of Alkitab in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for the Degree of B.Sc. in Dentistry

Set by:

Kawther Ibrahim Mohamed

Saja Adel Jameel

Asal Osama thanoon

Supervised by Dr.

Hewa kareem

2023م

1444هـ

Abstract

This project talks about cases of impacted teeth, their causes and classifications, in addition to treating each case according to its precedence. Work has been done to add the important practical part related to this field of tools and materials used to work on surgical cases of impacted teeth extraction, as well as providing statistical percentages for the number of cases of impacted teeth that have been worked on. On it in Health centers in Kirkuk in one of the governorates of Iraq to identify the number of percentages of impacted teeth that they dealt with during the past three months and classify them depending on gender and condition as well as providing references taken from scientific articles and office research to .enable the reader to return to them for more information

Implant In The Esthetic Zone

A literature review submitted to the council of the college of dentistry at al-kitab university in a partial fulfillment of requirements for the bachelor degree in dentistry

Submitted by

Nawal Saib Salh

Sidra Farsat Ameen

Dara Bakhtyar Ibrahim

Supervised by

Dr.Sarwar Qasim

(B.D.S,M.S.C)

2023 A.D

1444 A.H

ABSTRACT

Implant placement in the esthetic zone is a complex procedure and requires a restoration-driven approach . aesthetic outcomes have become key elements that are crucial in defining success of implant restoration .proper selection of patients and implant together with individual assessment of the risk of esthetic complications are very important . correct implant positioning and sufficient bone volume should provide long-term esthetic and function . esthetic region is a zone in which expectations and possibilities collide . clinician should bring the important decision on the appropriate time of implant placement is particularly challenging in the esthetic zone . patient desire for reduce treatment time should be weighed against risk factors . protocol of immediate implant placement in condition of unfavourable gingival biotype , the lack of bone or soft tissue in patients with a high smile line lead to esthetic failure which is very important in the esthetic region . however , in the anterior maxillary zone , the esthetic achievement of implant therapy is as important as the implant survival rate . several factor contribute to this success and can be objective evaluated . these include the patients healing capabilities , the level and condition of the existing of soft and hard tissues , and the provisional and final restoration . in addition to these objective factors , implant positioning also plays a significant role in achieving this success . this special issue contributes to the growing body of existing literature by examining several important issues related to the aesthetic aspects of maxillary implants and their increasingly important role in implant dentistry . these include implant positioning , surgical techniques for issue augmentation , and the aesthetics offinal implant – supported restoration

Republic of Iraq

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

Al-Kitab University - College of Dentistry

Controversy between basal implant versus Comprehensive implant

PROJECT

Submitted To The College Of Dentistry, Al-Kitab University, In Partial Fulfilment For The Requirement of The Degree of B.D.S.

By

Ayshe Jamal Kamal

Enji Ahmed Ibrahim

Maher Mohammed Ahmed

Supervised By ;

Dr. Hani Tariq Abd –Alwahab

2023 A.D **1444 A.H**

Abstract

Background

Conventional implants have great limitations in case of atrophic maxillary and mandibular ridges. Ultimately, patients who have severely atrophied jawbones paradoxically receive little or no treatment, as long as conventional implants are considered the device of first choice. Basal implants were developed with the goal to overcome the limitations of conventional implantology, primarily for atrophied ridges or inadequate bone with the protocol of immediate loading. However, studies regarding the rehabilitation followed by placement of screwable basal implants in atrophied ridges are limited.

This article discusses about the review literature of using basal implants and the differences that exist between basal implants and comprehensive implants in rehabilitation of atrophied edentulous jaws.

Aims

The study is aimed to compare between two different types of dental implants which are named basal implant and other is comprehensive Implant and we mentioned their advantages and disadvantages also we discussed some cases about them and we compared their surgical procedures.

Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Higher Education
and Scientific Research
University of Kitab
College of Dentistry

Immediate Denture

A Project submitted to
The college of Dentistry, University of Kitab, Department of Prosthodontics

By
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Mohammad basheer aziz
Kefah mardan Hussein
5th Class

Supervised by
Prof. Dr. Dhia - Aldori

May, 2023

Introduction

Edentulism occurred post tooth extraction is an undesirable state among prosthodontic patients, especially in cases of edentulous condition at anterior teeth region. It is the main consideration in selecting the treatment among patients and dental health care providers. Not only assessing the aesthetic function, phonetic and masticatory outcome are also highly essential in edentulous condition. Thus, edentulous stage after tooth extraction should be hampered (**Banlsal *et al.*, 2018**).

A denture is a prosthetic dental device that is used to replace missing teeth and surrounding tissues. It is designed to restore the appearance and function of the mouth, allowing patients to eat, speak, and smile with confidence. Dentures can be either complete or partial, and they are custom-made to fit the unique contours of a patient's mouth.

Dentures are typically made from a variety of materials, including acrylic resin, porcelain, and metal. They can be removable or fixed in place with dental implants, depending on the patient's needs and preferences.

There are several types of dentures available, including conventional dentures, immediate dentures, implant-supported dentures, and overdentures. The type of denture that is best for a patient will depend on a variety of factors, such as their oral health, the number of teeth they need to replace, and their budget.

Traditionally after extraction of teeth patient has to wait for 6 weeks for complete healing after that new prosthesis can place but it takes a long duration, nowadays patients cannot wait for such a long duration in such cases immediate dentures are a good option. The transition from dentate to edentulous condition is the main factor for the indication of immediate complete dentures, especially considering the social aspects (**Santos *et al.*, 2015**), also offering favorable functional and esthetic conditions, providing temporary support of a dentate individual until a definitive denture may be fabricated (**Torcato *et al.*, 2012; Tadi**

Republic of Iraq

Ministry of Higher Education &

Scientific Research

Al-Kitab University

Collage of Dentistry

Endodontic treatment in primary teeth

A Project Submitted to the College of Dentistry, Al-Kitab University, Department of Pedodontics and Preventive dentistryin partial fulfillment for the requirement to award the degree of B.D.S

By

Omar Farouk Habib

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5th Grade

Supervisor by

Lecturer. Hiwa Saeed khidir

B.D.S., M.Sc.

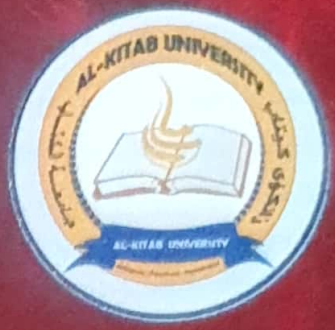
Introduction

Pediatric dentistry is a unique specialty that deals with the total and comprehensive oral health care of children. As such, it involves all aspects of oral care ranging from prevention to restorative treatments. Historically, pediatric dentistry has evolved from an extraction-oriented practice at the beginning, where primary teeth with inflamed pulps were mostly extracted, and no focus has been put on preserving pulp, to a specialty based on emphasizing prevention of oral and dental diseases. (Anna Fuks and Benjamin Peretz, 2016)

A more conservative approach has been developed during the last decades regarding dental caries and specific modes of treatment such as minimal invasive dentistry and an increase use of prevention materials (mainly containing fluoride). This approach has been attributed to both developed diagnostic criteria and tools and to the new dental products and materials in the market. This approach goes further with regard to pulp therapy. (Anna Fuks and Benjamin Peretz, 2016)

Pedodontics endodontics includes pulpal treatment of primary and young, immature permanent teeth. The aim of endodontics with primary teeth is, if possible, to keep the teeth in function until exfoliation, or at least for as long as they are important for occlusal development. This demands thorough knowledge of pulpal conditions and therapies, and also of the value of the individual tooth for the occlusal development. Furthermore, the underlying permanent tooth germ must not be at risk of any developmental disturbance or injury as a consequence of the pulpal and/or periradicular involvement of the primary tooth or the treatment performed. (Tosun et al, 2000; Goran coch et al, 2013)

Root canal treatment for children has particular difficulties and considerations. It must be planned in light of the remaining teeth, and the need for balancing or compensating extraction borne in mind. Diagnosis may be



University of AL-Kitab
College of Dentistry
2022 - 2023

OVERDENTURE

A graduation research submitted to the presidency of the of the faculty of Dentistry as a part of the requirements for a Bachelor's Degree in Dentistry

Supervised by

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Students participating in the Research

Muhammad Qassem Ghafoor

Noor Aladdin Muhammad

Mohammad Azad Aziz

2022 - 2023

Abstract

Overdentures have been around since the late 19th century, and they have been extensively used in dentistry ever since. Despite its success and popularity, people don't often discuss it or use it as much anymore, but this article hopes to change that. Here we will discuss what an overdenture is, who may benefit from having one, how it can change their lives, and how you can obtain one if you are interested. Prevention of future prosthodontic problems is a key goal of preventive prosthodontics. In preventive prosthodontics, the use of an overdenture makes sense. Overdentures are far from being a reality today.

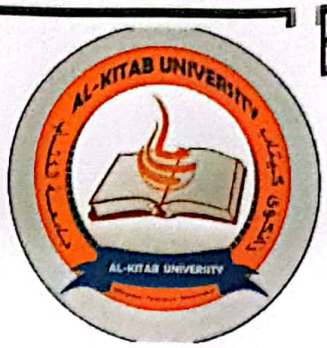
Although dental implantology has advanced recently, root preservation is still a conservative approach. Natural teeth or their roots should always be preserved as long as possible in reconstructive prosthodontics. Because complete dentures depend on the underlying alveolar mucosa to function, they have inferior functional status. Overdentures are discussed as well as their pros and cons, indications and contraindications in this article.

Key words: Bar supported overdenture, bone preservation, bone resorption, cast copings, O-ring attachment, tooth retained overdenture, implant supported overdenture .

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

Al_kitab university

College of dentistry



Laser in Endodontics

Graduation research submitted to Al_kitab University Council / College of dentistry for as part of the requirements for obtaining a Bachelor's degree in Dentistry

Supervisor: Dr Tariq Adeeb mohammed

Made by:

Sara saman kakaaldin

Duha haikal

Abdulrahman raheem

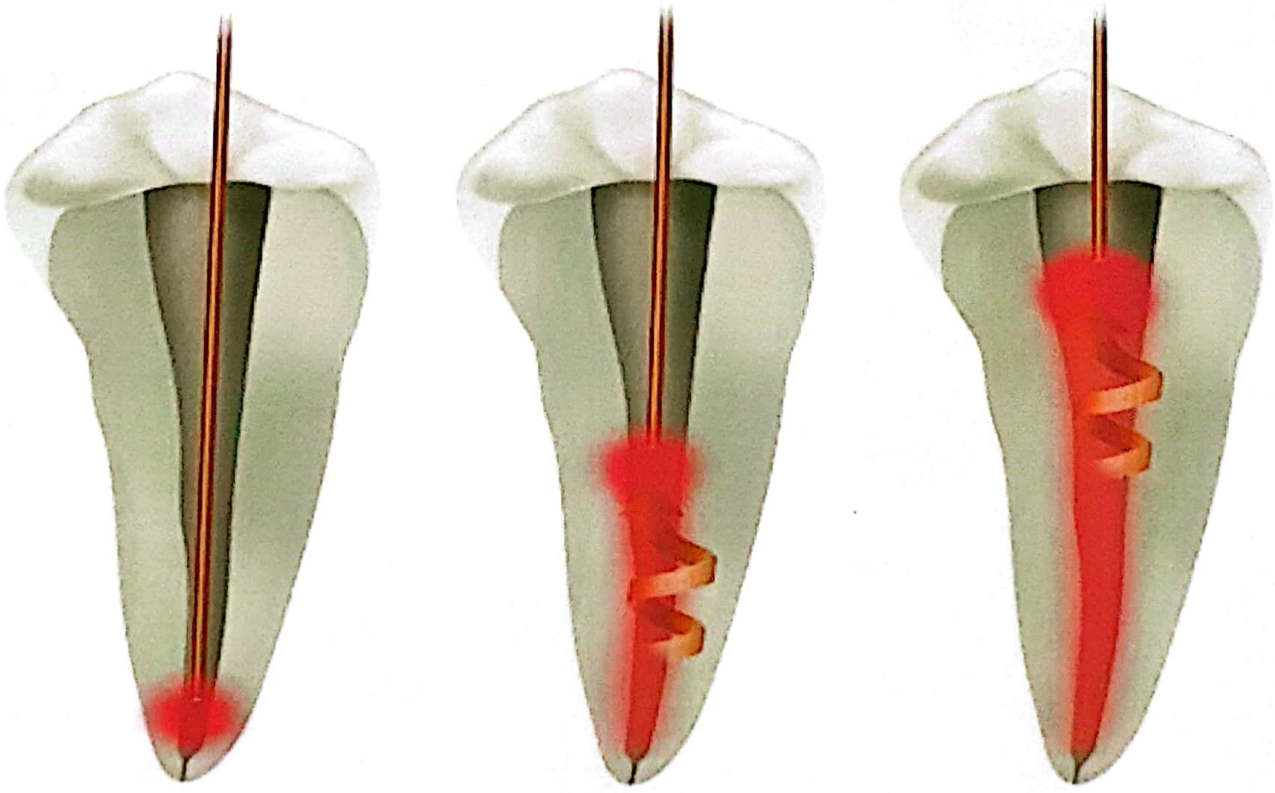
Group:B

2022 2023

Abstract

With the rapid development of laser technology, new lasers with a wide range of characteristics are now Available and being used in various fields of dentistry. Clinical studies clearly show advantages of laser Treatments over currently-used conventional methods and techniques. The most important advantages are

Improved disinfection efficacy, more effective root canal cleaning, reduction of permeability, reduction of Micro-leakage, and elimination of the need to use toxic solvents. The main aim of this research is to Give an information about lasers in endodontics.



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University of AL-Kitab
College of Dentistry
2022-2023

EVALUATION OF MANDIULAR IMPLANT RETAINED OVERDENTURES SUCCESS RATE

A graduation research submitted to the presidency of the of the faculty of Dentistry as a part of the requirements for a Bachelor's Degree in Dentistry

Supervised by

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2022-2023

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to report success rate of immediate complete dentures (ICD) which proposes to rehabilitate patients with severely compromised dentition, using immediate complete dentures (ICD) for the upper arch and overdenture supported by two immediately loaded implants on the lower jaw. Methods: Forty-two patients were selected for the study. In three cases, primary locking was not consistent with the procedure of implant immediate loading. In these patients, the prostheses were captured in a conventional manner after osseointegration. A total of thirty-nine patients received overdenture with immediate loading. Three of them suffered early loss of one of the implants, all in the first month after the procedure. Implants that had been lost were recaptured and replaced three months later. A total of thirty-six patients completed the period of osseointegration without any implant loss. Patients were periodically evaluated. The oldest cases reached thirty-six months of follow-up, whereas the newest one was six months under control. Results: By the time of the latest reviews, no further loss of implants was observed. The survival rate was 96.15%, only three out of seventy-eight implants were lost after immediate loading. Conclusion: the project is highly satisfactory in terms of esthetic and functional results. Additionally, it provides significant improvements in quality of life of the assisted population.

Keywords: Tooth extraction. Immediate complete denture. Immediate loading. Mastication. Esthetics. Quality of life.

Prevalence Of Dry Socket In Al-Kitab Dental Teaching Hospital

A RESEARCH SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL OF
THE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY AT THE ALKITAB UNIVERSITY IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF DENTAL SURGERY (BDS).

PREPARED BY:
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ABDULKHALEQ SAAD ALI
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SUPERVISED BY:
DR. ZAINAB AZIZ BAKR B.D.S – M.Sc

MAY 2023 AD **SHAWWAL 1444 AH**

ABSTRACT

Background:

One of the most common postoperative complication following the extraction of permanent teeth is dry socket. While a great deal has been published about third molar extractions, there are scarce data available related to the dry socket, Pain that persists for more than two days can be a sign of postoperative complications that can result in clinical resources, operator time that increases costs and stress in a dental practice. Therefore, understanding the development of postoperative pain could be valuable to the clinician in terms of predicting and improving the treatment of these painful episodes.

Objectives:

The present study was undertaken to evaluate the Incidence of dry socket following extraction of permanent teeth in the dental teaching hospital of Al-Kitab University.

Methods:

This prospective cross-sectional study evaluated a total of 168 patients who underwent surgical & non-surgical extraction of permanent teeth included in this study. We gathered the data from patients who returned for a post-operative visit and was diagnosed with dry socket after having their teeth extracted inside our hospital.

Results:

There were 186 dental extractions carried out in 50 patients. The overall incidence of dry socket was 2.1%. There was no statistically significant association between the development of dry socket and age, medical history, medications taken by the patient, indications for the extraction, or the amount of local anesthesia and administration technique used. Incidence of dry socket in males was significantly higher in this study, and a direct linear trend was observed in poor oral hygiene status of patients. All cases with Dry socket treated and were followed until resolution of Dry socket.

Conclusion:

The etiology of dry socket is multifactorial and ultimately it is the host's healing potential which determines the severity and duration of the condition.

Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Higher Education
And Scientific Research

Botox and Hyaluronic acid

A Reserch Submitted to College of Dentistry, University
Of Al-kitab as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
Of Degree B.Sc. in Dentistry

Submitted By:

Lina Joshgon

Masar Jawdat

Supervised by:

Dr. Marwan Abdulraheem

2023 A.D

1444 A.H

INTRODUCTION:

Hyaluronic acid and Botox are two popular treatments used in cosmetic and medical procedures.

Hyaluronic acid is a naturally occurring substance that is found in the body, particularly in connective tissues and skin. It plays an important role in maintaining hydration and structure in the skin. Hyaluronic acid is commonly used in skincare products and cosmetic procedures to provide hydration, plumping, and volumizing effects. It is often used in dermal fillers to restore volume and structure to areas of the face that have lost elasticity or volume due to aging or other factors.

Botox, on the other hand, is a purified form of botulinum toxin produced by the bacterium Clostridium botulinum. It works by blocking the release of acetylcholine, a neurotransmitter that signals muscles to contract. Botox is commonly used in cosmetic procedures to reduce the appearance of wrinkles and fine lines caused by repetitive facial expressions. It can also be used to treat medical conditions such as muscle spasms, dystonia, and migraines.

Both hyaluronic acid and Botox are considered safe and effective when administered by a qualified healthcare professional. However, like any medical treatment, they carry some risks and potential side effects. It's important to choose

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

AL-KITAB UNIVERSITY

College of dentistry

Fifth stage

Study of The Escherichia coli Isolated for UTI

BY:-

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2-sarah Sadoallah Majid

3-Halala Wahab Amin

Supervisors

Dr. Tara Fakhreldeen Raheem

2023م **1444 هـ**

Study of The Escherichia coli Isolated for UTI

Abstract

Urinary tract infections (UTIs) agree to the attendance of pathogenic microorganisms in the decrease or upper urinary tract. It is frequently careful one of the greatest not unusual subtypes of bacterial contamination in human beings. These infections can affect the decrease a part of the urinary tract, manifested inside the form of urethritis and cystitis, or multiplied, manifested in the shape of pyelonephritis. Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are secret consistent with the place of contagion: urine (asymptomatic bacteriuria), bladder (cystitis), kidneys (pyelonephritis), and blood (bacteremia) even though there are other, broader instances a variety of ratings that are not different.

Escherichia coli is unique of the maximum studied bacteria for its capability to attack the urinary tract. Several research must showed the presence of exact virulence issues or antigen serotypes which can be spoken at the floor of bacteria and are nearby for discovery through using precise antibodies , E. coli isolates from the intestinal microbiota showed a variability in phenotypic profiles, which may be a reflection of the promiscuous relationship of these bacteria in the intestinal environment.

Kew words : Bacterial caused by Escherichia coli , Immunological , UTI Urinary tract infection.

Introduction

Urinary tract infections (UTI) are considered worldwide as one of the most frequent reasons for medical consultations (Inaguazo and Robert., 2017), Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are considered one of the main causes of morbidity in the world, and uropathogenic Escherichia coli is the causative agent associated with these infections. It is responsible for many uncomplicated UTIs. It is possible that these bacteria consist of intestinal flora and come to the bladder, and reach the kidneys via the urethra by a climbing route. In women, settlement may occur initially in the areas around the urethra and at the opening of the vagina, before bacteria enter the urinary tract.

Ministry of Higher Education
and Scientific Research
Al-Kitab university
College of Dentistry
Graduation year 2022/2023

Disinfection of master cast by spraying and addition of disinfectant with powder

A graduation research submitted to the presidency of the faculty of Dentistry, as part of the requirements for bachelor's degree in dentistry

Supervised by
Dr. Safwan Abdel Hamid

Students participating in the research

Elaf Muhammad Hassan
Maryam abdul Samad Rashid
Abd Alhameed Bassem Mahdi

Ch-1

The introduction

The master mold is disinfected by spraying and adding a powdered disinfectant to it. A good method will help eliminate bacteria, viruses, and other microbial agents that may be present on the mold. The mold is evenly sprayed to get a good distribution of the disinfectant. A quantity of powdered disinfectant is also added to the water to ensure that all parts of the mold are covered in the correct manner.

* The dental therapist must adhere to wearing gloves and appropriate clothing to protect himself from the disinfectant and avoid exposure to infection.

The master cast needs to be sterilized while preparing for the production of dentures. This can be done by spraying or adding a disinfectant along with the powder.

With the help of spraying, the disinfectant can be added dropwise to the surfaces of the master model to sterilize it. It is also possible to rely on adding a disinfectant with the powder, as the powder and the disinfectant solution are sprayed on the surface of the model simultaneously.

These methods are very suitable for sterilizing major models and ensuring the safety of dentures made from them. Therefore, competent technicians must follow them carefully to achieve positive results.

Specialists sterilize the main mold using spray and add disinfectant with powder.

This destroys germs and bacteria on the mold which will help keep customers safe.

While disinfection of master casts in dentistry can offer several advantages, there are also potential disadvantages or challenges associated with this process. Here are some possible drawbacks:

Material Compatibility: Some disinfectants may not be compatible with certain materials used in master casts, such as gypsum or silicone, and may cause damage or degradation of the cast material. This can result in altered surface

Ministry of Higher Education
and Scientific Research
ALKitab University
College of Dentistry

Orthodontics Anchorage

Prepareed by

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Supervisor

Assis. Prof. Dr. Fadhil Jasim

BDS ,CES , DSO (France)

2023 AD. 1444 AH.

Introduction

Orthodontic anchorage is a critical component of orthodontic treatment that involves using certain teeth as an anchor or support for the orthodontic appliance. Orthodontic appliances, such as braces or aligners, apply forces to the teeth to move them into the desired position. Anchorage teeth are chosen based on their ability to resist these forces and prevent undesired tooth movement. (Miles & Rinchuse , 2012 , 19)

The success of orthodontic treatment depends on the proper use of anchorage and ensuring that the anchorage teeth remain stable throughout the course of treatment. Various methods can be used to achieve adequate anchorage support, such as using intermaxillary elastics or temporary anchorage devices (TADs) . (Phulari, 2016 , 27)

The duration of anchorage varies depending on the specific treatment plan and the orthodontist's goals for the patient. Adequate anchorage support is essential to prevent undesired tooth movement and ensure stable and lasting treatment outcomes. Overall, orthodontic anchorage is an important aspect of orthodontic treatment that requires careful evaluation and management by the orthodontist to achieve optimal treatment outcomes. (Gainsforth & Higley , 31)

Research about.

Irrigation in root canal system

By:
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Ibrahim Saad Khalaf
Ahmed Raad Salman

Supervised by

Dr. Bashdar Muhammed Hamed
B.D.S – H.D.D (conservative) – M.Sc.

(Graduation Project)
A project submitted to the Scientific Committee of the Department of conservative & esthetic, College of Dentistry / University of Al-Kitab, in partial fulfillment of requirements for the B.D.S. Degree

2023 A.D 1444 A.H

Abstract

The key to a successful root canal procedure is irrigation. It performs a number of crucial tasks, which may differ depending on the irrigant employed, including lowering friction between the instrument and dentine, enhancing the cutting efficiency of the files, dissolving tissue, cooling the file and tooth, and additionally having washing and antimicrobial/antibiofilm effects. Additionally, the only means to affect the parts of the root canal wall that are not reached by mechanical instruments is by irrigation. The primary irrigating agent used to effectively dissolve organic materials and destroy germs is sodium hypochlorite. Sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) in high concentrations performs better than 1 and 2% solutionsTo eliminate the smear layer, a final rinse with ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) is required. Between these two basic irrigation methods, sterile water or salinemay be utilised, but they must not be the only ones. Irrigation presents a unique challenge inthe apical root canal because here, it is especially crucial to strike a balance between safety and effectiveness. Root canal irrigation can be administered using a variety of methods, including the conventional syringe-needle method as well as automatic pumps and sonic or ultrasonic irrigation

Ministry of Higher Education and
Scientific Research
AL-KITAB University
College of Dentistry

DEVEIOPMENT&IMPORTANCE OF IMPLANT

Submitted to the board of dentistry department the dentistry collage at al-kitabuniversity it apart of requirements obtaining a bachelor's degree in dentistry

Prepareed by:

Noor Ali Jumaah

Sarah DheyaaTaha

Nisreen Ahmed

Supervisor:

Dr.Blend Jamal Al-musi

B.D.S, MSc oral and maxilloficial surgery

Abstract:

The history, development and importance of dental implant through out the time is so amazing.

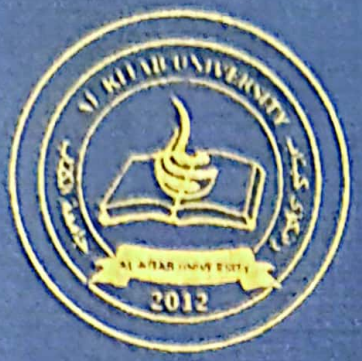
People in the past knew the importance of oral health and teeth for human being. so the try to restitute the teeth and treat them.

They took care in using materials that have biocompatible characteristic oral tissue ,and resemble in hardness and resistant to the teeth .they ^ succeeded relatively well which is remarkable.

Then we notice the development of dental implants, slowly and wonderfully, until it reached what it is now... and it continues to develop in different forms in different countries.

Tooth loss was a big problem, and man has tried throughout the ages to compensate for this deficiency in various ways, but the best of these methods was dental implants.

In this research, we tried to talk about the history of dental implants, and about the best and most famous methods used today. We talked about the problems, influencing factors, warnings and contraindications for each method as much as possible, and we tried to find out the most preferred method for the dentist and the patient ... taking into consideration which one is the most stable, resistant and durable.



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OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND
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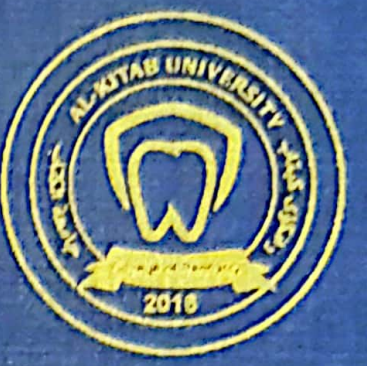
COLLAGE OF DENTISTRY



EFFECTS OF HYALURONIC ACID ON POSTEXTRACTION WOUND HEALING IN THE MANDIBULAR MOLAR TEETH

A RESEARCH SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY AT ALKITAB UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN DENTAL SURGERY

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MAY/ 2023(A.D)

SHAWWAL/ 1444 (A.H)

Abstract

Nowadays, hyaluronic acid is used widely in medical fields as well as in dentistry. HA has been studied and used in dermatology, osteoarthritis and in the treatment of cancer. The aim of our study is to determine the effectiveness of HA in the oral cavity on post-extraction wound healing.

Material and Methods: The study included 26 patients, the experimental group who received HA gel and the controlled group who did not receive the HA gel. Application of 0.8% hyaluronic acid gel on the sockets, while the HA gel was not applied on sockets of the control group. The experimental group was observed for wound edge approximation (WEA). Patients were followed on the 3rd and 7th day after tooth extraction.

Results : The results showed higher wound edge approximation (WEA) in the socket where HA gel was applied. Statistically there was a highly significant difference ($p < 0.001$) after 3 days following tooth extraction, however there was not a significant difference between the two groups after 7 days ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions: Hyaluronic acid applied in the sockets after tooth extraction improves wound healing especially in the first 3 days.

The Republic of Iraq

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

Alkitab University

College of Dentistry

MINIMAL PREPARATION VENEER

A project report Submitted to the Board of Alkitab University / College of Dentistry as part of the research requirements for obtaining a Bachelor's degree in B.Sc.

SUBMITTED BY:

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Supervised by:

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M.Sc in conservative

1444 A. H **2023 A. D**

Abstract

The concept of no- or minimal-preparation veneers is more than 25 years old, yet there is no classification system categorizing the extent of preparation for different veneer treatments. The lack of veneer preparation classifications creates misunderstanding and miscommunication with patients and within the dental profession. Such a system could be indicated in various clinical scenarios and would benefit dentists and patients, providing a guide for conservatively preparing and placing veneers. A classification system is proposed to divide preparation and veneering into reduction referred to as space requirement, working thickness, or material room volume of enamel remaining, and percentage of dentin exposed. Using this type of metric provides an accurate measurement system to quantify tooth structure removal, with preferably no reduction, on a case-by-case basis, dissolve uncertainty, and aid with multiple aspects of treatment planning and communication.

وزارة التعليم العالي
والبحث العلمي

AL-kitab University

Collage of Dentistry

Graduation research project through a study that included three Iraqi provinces about "Effect of Diabetes Mellitus on oral cavity"

Supervised By:

D.r Reem Adeeb

Prepared By :

1. Musab A. Alsumaidaie
2. Amir A. Aljobory
3. Abd-Aladeem Al-luhaeby

SUMMARY

The goal of this research was to increase the knowledge about oral manifestations and Complications associated with diabetes mellitus. Data were collected and the results were Declared.

Diabetes mellitus is one of the most common chronic disorders characterized by Hyperglycemia.

This disease can have many complications in various regions of the body, including the oral cavity.

The important oral manifestations and complications related to diabetes include xerostomia,

Dental caries, gingivitis, periodontal disease, increased tendency to oral Infections, burning mouth, taste disturbance, and poor wound healing.

Oral complications in diabetic patients are considered major complications and can affect patients' quality of life.

There is evidence that chronic oral complications in these patients have negative effects on

Blood glucose control, so prevention and management of the oral complications are important.

Ministry of Higher Education

and Scientific Research

Al-Kitab university

College of Dentistry

Graduation year 2022/2023

Effect of hot drinking on oral cavity

A graduate research submitted to the presidency of a college Dentistry, as part of the requirements for a bachelor's degree in dentist

Supervised by

Dr. Reem Adeeb

Students participating in the research

Obaida Mohammed Salih

Mohammed Jamal Raheem

Asawr Emad Shihab

ABSTRACT:

The oral cavity is a complex system that plays an important role in the maintenance of general health. One of the factors that can affect oral health is the consumption of hot drinks. In this paper, we review the current scientific evidence regarding the effects of hot drinking on the oral cavity.

Several studies have suggested that drinking hot beverages, such as tea and coffee, can cause thermal injuries to the oral mucosa. These injuries can result in a range of symptoms, including pain, erythema, and ulceration. Additionally, chronic exposure to high temperatures may increase the risk of developing oral cancer.

On the other hand, some studies have suggested that drinking hot tea, specifically, may have some benefits for oral health. For example, tea contains polyphenols, which are thought to have antimicrobial properties and may help to reduce the risk of oral infections.

Overall, the available evidence suggests that the effects of hot drinking on the oral cavity are complex and multifactorial. Further research is needed to fully understand the mechanisms involved and to determine the optimal temperature and duration of hot drink consumption for oral health.

Ministry of High Education
and Scientific Research
University of Al-Kitab
College of Dentistry

Temporomandibular Joint Interaction and Problem: A Review ofEtiology, Epidemiology, Diagnosis, and Treatment

A Project Submitted to the College of Dentistry, University of Al-Kitab, Department of Oral Medicine Clinic in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for B.D.S.

By
Ahmed Mishaal Gharbi
Waleed Khaled Ali
Haider Omar Khider

Supervised by
Assistant Lecturer Dr. Reem

2022-2023

ABSTRACT

Temporomandibular Disorders (TMD) are a class of degenerative musculoskeletal conditions associated with morphological and functional deformities. TMD are accompanied by malpositioning of the TMJ disc termed 'internal derangement', or dysfunction of the associated musculature. Signs and symptoms of TMD include painful joint movement, deviation or limitation in the mandibular movements, and TMJ sounds. Prevalence of TMD differs from study to study due to the multifactorial nature of the disorder with no specific etiological cause. The complexity and unique nature of each TMD case, makes the diagnosis specific and tailored to each patient and accompanied by various diagnostic modalities. There is no unified strategy for the management of this disease, but most cases of TMD respond well to simple treatment with anti-inflammatory medications, soft diet and occlusal therapy, without the need for surgical intervention. Prognosis is good and symptoms usually remit with simple care. This research is reviewing the etiology, classification, diagnosis, epidemiology, and treatment of TMD.

Ministry of Higher Education
and Scientific Research
Al-Kitab University
College of Dentistry

Toxic effect of chemical therapy on oral health

Prepared by:

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Supervised by:

Dr. Reem Adeeb Mohammed

Abstract

Chemotherapy is a type of cancer treatment that uses various drugs to kill cancer cells. While it can be effective in treating cancer, it can also have a significant impact on the patient's oral health. This research paper provides an in-depth overview of the toxic effects of chemotherapy on oral health, focusing on direct and immune-mediated effects on oral tissues, microbial changes, and the development of oral infections. Chemotherapy drugs can have direct toxic effects on the oral tissues, leading to a range of oral complications such as mucositis, xerostomia, and dental caries. Immune-mediated toxic effects can also result from chemotherapy, leading to an increased risk of oral infections. Patient-related factors such as age, general health status, and smoking status, as well as treatment-related factors such as the type, dosage, and duration of chemotherapy, can also impact oral health during chemotherapy.Pre-treatment dental evaluation and management can help identify and address pre-existing dental issues that can exacerbate oral complications during chemotherapy. Additionally, pharmacological interventions such as topical and systemic agents, as well as behavioral modifications such as proper oral hygiene and dietary modifications, can help prevent and manage oral complications during chemotherapy. It is essential for dental and medical professionals to work together to provide comprehensive oral health care for patients undergoing chemotherapy.

Republic of Iraq

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

Al- kitab University

College of Dentistry

STATISTICAL STUDY ON THE TOXIC EFFECTS OF BACILLUS BASALIS BACTERIA ON THE DUCTS OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS

By :

lara abd Al salam kame **Wasan Hussein Ali**

Fatima wahed Al deen

To the Council of Al-Kitab University College of Dentistry, which is part of the requirements for obtaining a bachelor's degree in dentistry

Supervisor : by

Dr . Reem Adeeb

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1-1 Presentation

The genus Lactobacillus has been recognized since the 1800s as important to the health and well-being of humans. One particular species, Lactobacillus acidophilus, has been studied more extensively than any other lactobacilli since its discovery in 1890 by Dr. Ernst Moro. This organism is used commercially in many different dairy products and as a dietary supplement because research has documented it as a normal resident of the human intestinal tract from its initial inoculation. Additional research over the past century has indicated several significant health benefits to individuals that ingest products containing L. acidophilus. This species uses genetically conservative means to implant itself in the intestinal tract. From that vantage point, it is capable of protecting the host by improving lactose digestion, preventing or lessening the impact of diarrhea, improving blood lipid chemistry, stimulating immune response, and potentially killing cancer cells as they develop. This particular organism has great commercial interest, but it is difficult for culture manufacturers to maintain viability in a dried state. Therefore, many attempts have been made to encapsulate and condition the environment of these dried cultures so they can be used in a wider variety of shelf-stable processed food products in addition to refrigerated, fermented dairy products.[1]

Lactobacilli appear in the oral cavity during the first years of a child's life. Their presence depends on numerous factors such as the presence of ecological niches e.g. natural anfractuosities of the teeth.

Ministry of Higher Education
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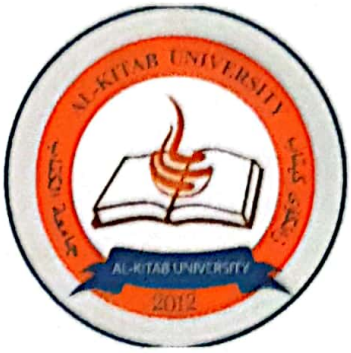

The effect of Spicy food on taste buds and smokers

Prepared by:

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Supervised by:

Dr. Reem Adeeb Mohammed

Abstract

This theoretical research paper aims to explore the effect of spicy food on taste buds and smokers. The paper provides a comprehensive literature review on the topic, including the mechanisms of spicy food on taste buds, the individual differences in sensitivity to spicy food, and the effects of smoking on taste buds. The paper also examines the combined effect of spicy food and smoking on taste buds, including the interaction between capsaicin and cigarette smoke, and the effect of smoking on sensitivity to spicy food. The literature review reveals that capsaicin, the active component in spicy food, interacts with the sensory receptors on taste buds, causing a burning sensation. Furthermore, smoking has been shown to reduce the number of taste buds on the tongue, leading to decreased taste sensitivity. The paper concludes that further research is needed to fully understand the complex relationship between spicy food, smoking, and taste buds. Overall, this paper provides valuable insights into the scientific and medical aspects of the effect of spicy food on taste buds and smokers. The review of literature found that capsaicin, the active compound in spicy food, has been found to activate and desensitize taste receptors. However, individual differences in sensitivity to capsaicin may play a role in how spicy food affects taste buds. smoking has been found to decrease taste sensitivity and reduce the number of taste buds on the tongue.