AAE: Issue in implant debate comes down to saving teeth

Sierra Rendon
DT America

CHICAGO, IL, USA: The American Association of Endodontists (AAE) has expressed serious concerns over recent assertions by the American Academy of Implant Dentistry (AAID). According to the endodontist group, the implantologist group’s position reinforces outdated myths about root canal treatment.

A press release distributed by the AAID on 21 September positioned implants as a better option than root canal treatment for a variety of reasons, including higher success rates and lower financial burdens—claims that root canal specialists say are inaccurate and misleading to potential patients.

“Not only has it been proven that both treatments have the same success rates,” said Dr Gerald N. Glickman, president of the AAE, “but several studies show that root-canal treated teeth are retained at about 95 to 97 per cent after eight years, versus implant retention of 85 to 90 per cent during a similar time period. The AAID chose to ignore the scientific literature in its news release.”

Dr Glickman also noted the inference that diseased teeth are not worth saving, which he said does a disservice to both patients and the dental profession as a whole.

“Do patients with a broken arm expect their doctor to give them a prosthetic arm?” he asked. “Why would the same patients believe they need to get a prosthetic tooth screwed into their jaw if the real tooth could be healed?”

Saving teeth is not so much a matter of ‘dental heroics’ as it is serving the best interests of the patient, and root canal specialists proudly do so in a manner that is consistent with the American Dental Association’s Principles of Ethics and Code of Professional Conduct.

“And arguments that root canal treatment is more costly are fatuous,” Dr Glickman added. “Recent research has proven that saving the natural tooth with a root canal rarely requires follow-up treatment and generally lasts a lifetime; implants, on the other hand, have more post-operative complications, and therefore would probably present the more significant financial burden.”

Dr Glickman recognises that there are cases when a tooth cannot be saved, for which implants would be a realistic option. He pointed out that root canal specialists are ideally qualified to make such a determination with a patient’s general dentist, and that all dental professionals are ethically obligated to inform patients of all available treatment options. “This whole paradigm is ultimately not about which treatment modality is better, but what is best for each patient. And that is the preservation of the natural dentition,” he said.

Subgingival application of the Original AIR-FLOW® method reduces periodontal pocket depth, removes biofilm, prevents periimplantitis.

Subgingival application of the Original AIR-FLOW® method reduces periodontal pocket depth, removes biofilm, prevents periimplantitis.

The inventor of the Original Air-Flow Method is now first to cross the boundaries of conventional prophylaxis.

AIR-FLOW® is the name of the world’s first subgingival prophylaxis unit. With two application systems in one. For sub- and supragingival use with matching handpiece and powder chamber.

Incredibly easy to operate. Uniquely simple to use.

Touch ‘n’ Flow: Highly sensitive 3-touch panel for easy choice of settings.

For more information: welcome@ems.ch.com

EMS-SWISSQUALITY.COM

EMS ELECTRO MEDICAL SYSTEMS

The original AIR-FLOW® method is now within reach with the ORIGINAL AIR-FLOW METHOD.

EMS-SWISSQUALITY.COM

EMS ELECTRO MEDICAL SYSTEMS

The original AIR-FLOW® method is now within reach with the ORIGINAL AIR-FLOW METHOD.
LEIPZIG, Germany: Strauman’s dental implant alloy Roxolid is now available to dentists in Europe. Following the recent launch in North America, the material was introduced at the 18th Annual Meeting of the European Association for Osseointegration (EAO) in Monaco. Roxolid combines high tensile and fatigue strengths with excellent osseo-integration, according to the latest clinical research. It is designed to increase reliability and confidence, especially with small diameter implants.

Involving 60 centres and more than 500 patients, Roxolid has been tested in one of the largest clinical research programmes ever undertaken by a dental implant company in recent years. Currently, two other large multi-centre clinical trials are in progress.

Company officials announced that the clinical programme has been extended to include studies specifically investigating the need for bone augmentation and the performance of Roxolid in the front of the mouth and in narrow spaces. In addition, preclinical testing has been broadened to investigate healing characteristics and to draw direct comparisons with other titanium alloys.

Roxolid is available in 0.5 mm Bone and Soft Tissue Level implants.
Claims of mercury to cause autism rejected
New study finds similar levels in autistic and normal kids

WAshington, DC, USA: Children with autism have mercury levels similar to those of other kids, suggesting the mysterious disorder is caused by a range of factors rather than “a single smoking gun,” researchers at the University of California, Davis, said. They found that children aged 2 to 5 with autism had mercury levels lower than other children because the autistic kids ate less fish, the biggest source of mercury that shows up in the blood. But when the data were adjusted for lower fish consumption, blood-mercury concentrations among the autistic children were roughly similar to those developing typically.

The findings, published online in the journal Environmental Health Perspectives, came at a time when advocates including parents argue that mercury found in fish, dental fillings, vaccines and industrial emissions are responsible for autism. The debate became more vehement recently after the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said autism was more common than previously thought, affecting one in 58 children, including about one in 58 boys.

“It’s time to abandon the idea that a single smoking gun will emerge to explain why so many children are developing autism,” said Irva Hertz-Picciotto, who led the study. “Just as autism is complex, with great variation in severity and presentation, it is highly likely that its causes will be found to be equally complex,” she said in a statement.

Autism refers to a spectrum of diseases, from severe and profound inability to communicate and mental retardation to relatively mild symptoms. The research area is due for a large infusion of money from President Barack Obama’s US$5 billion plan to boost US medical and scientific research.

Activists noted that the University of California study did not seek to find out whether mercury might cause autism because the children’s blood levels were measured after autism had been diagnosed.

“The results of this study are limited in terms of ruling in or out a link between mercury exposure and autism causation or severity,” said Sallie Bernard, executive director of the advocacy group SafeMinds.

Vaccines with mercury-containing preservative called thimerosal have also been blamed by some parents as a potential cause of autism, although many studies and several reports from the Institute of Medicine have found no link.

University of California Davis researchers looked at 452 children, including 249 with autism, 60 who had other developmental problems including Down’s syndrome and 145 children without disorders.

They also examined a variety of mercury sources including fish, nasal sprays, earwax removal products, vaccinations and dental fillings made from a mercury-based amalgam.

Autism researchers are looking at a broad range of environmental factors including household products, medical treatments, diet, food supplements and infections. Other recent studies have found strong evidence that there are several genetic causes for developing autism.

“Just as autism is complex, with great variation in severity and presentation, it is highly likely that its causes will be found to be equally complex,” she said in a statement.

Autism refers to a spectrum of diseases, from severe and profound inability to communicate and mental retardation to relatively mild symptoms. The research area is due for a large infusion of money from President Barack Obama’s US$5 billion plan to boost US medical and scientific research.

Activists noted that the University of California study did not seek to find out whether mercury might cause autism because the children’s blood levels were measured after autism had been diagnosed.

“The results of this study are limited in terms of ruling in or out a link between mercury exposure and autism causation or severity,” said Sallie Bernard, executive director of the advocacy group SafeMinds.

Vaccines with mercury-containing preservative called thimerosal have also been blamed by some parents as a potential cause of autism, although many studies and several reports from the Institute of Medicine have found no link.

University of California Davis researchers looked at 452 children, including 249 with autism, 60 who had other developmental problems including Down’s syndrome and 145 children without disorders.

They also examined a variety of mercury sources including fish, nasal sprays, earwax removal products, vaccinations and dental fillings made from a mercury-based amalgam.

Autism researchers are looking at a broad range of environmental factors including household products, medical treatments, diet, food supplements and infections. Other recent studies have found strong evidence that there are several genetic causes for developing autism.

“The evidence to date suggests that, without taking account of both genetic susceptibility and environmental factors, the story will remain incomplete,” Hertz-Picciotto said. “Few studies, however, are taking this kind of multifaceted approach.”

(Edited by Daniel Zimmermann, DTI)
New York meeting to showcase innovative programmes

Fred Michmershuizen
DTA

NEW YORK, NY, USA: As hosts of the largest dental meeting in the USA, the organisers of the Greater New York Dental Meeting (GNYDM) feel they have an obligation to the exhibitors and attendees to excel in presenting a convention that showcases the latest products, procedures and technologies modern dentistry has to offer. To this end, the 2009 GNYDM, to be held from 27 November to 2 December, will feature a wide array of new programmes.

In 2008, some 57,854 attendees from 125 countries participated. Pre-registration for 2009 suggests that the number of attendees this year will be even higher.

Dental technology is advancing at an astounding rate. Thus, the Pride Institute and the GNYDM are partnering for the first Technology Fair that will run for four days and take place on the newly expanded exhibition floor. On 29 and 30 November, the Pride Institute will also host lectures designed to showcase the best of current dental technology.

“Dental technology has always been an important part of our meeting, so we are very excited to jointly host with the Pride Institute an annual fair that is customised to the specific needs of the rapidly expanding technology sector,” said Executive Director of the GNYDM Dr Robert Edsall. “We think it will be a great time saving for attendees to have all the technology, education and materials in one place.”

Additionally, the GNYDM will again partner with Align Technology to hold its second educational event Invisalign-GNYDM Expo, which will offer numerous programmes that will help dental teams learn the logistics of tooth alignment with Invisalign from some of the finest clinicians in the world.

As Invisalign has grown so rapidly in popularity, the 2009 meeting will feature four days of Invisalign programmes for the entire dental team. With such a diverse range of educational Invisalign programmes offered, there is something for everyone on the team.

All courses will be taught by Invisalign experts and will take place in the Invisalign Pavilion on the exhibition floor. “In 2008, the Invisalign event attracted more than 1,200 registrants, and we are expecting even greater participation this year,” said Bernard Touati (France) and Dr Sasha Jovanovic (USA) concluded the meeting with their respective lectures via live web conference from Los Angeles.

ESCD places focus on patients

Claudia Salwiczek
DTA

PARIS, France/LEIPZIG, Germany: Members and friends of the European Society of Cosmetic Dentistry (ESCD) meet in Paris for their 6th annual meeting. Two hundred attendees from Denmark, Croatia, Serbia, Germany, Hungary, and even as far as Australia travelled to the French capital to learn about the newest techniques and products, to mingle with colleagues and to enjoy some of the countless Parisian attractions.

The noteworthy line-up included 20 international speakers from India, the UK, Germany, Austria, the USA, and, of course, France. Over the course of two days, scientific sessions and workshops enlightened participants on diverse topics, such as predictable bite registration, modern concepts and risk factors in aesthetic dentistry, aesthetic dilemmas and solutions, the use of composites, anterior restorations, and the therapeutic advantages of chairside CAD/CAM.

Minimal invasive dentistry and an interdisciplinary approach to aesthetic dentistry were the focus of most lectures. For instance, Dr George Kirtley (USA), the creator of the Envision A Smile cosmetic imaging system, highlighted the importance of an interdisciplinary approach and reminded the audience that “we treat patients, not just teeth!” Orthodontics, aesthetic improvements are the collaborative effort of many different specialists, such as orthodontists, endodontists and periodontists, and in some cases also psychologists and nutritionists, he added.

With an impressive case demonstrating total facial aesthetics, which was certainly a highlight of the meeting and earned a generous applause from the audience, Dr Kurt Vinzenz (Austria) opened attendees’ eyes to what is possible beyond aesthetic dentistry. Sought-after lecturers Prof. Dr Clifford Salm.

In the past, the GNYDM, one of the largest and most prestigious dental congresses in the USA, is a joint venture of the New York County Dental Society and the Second District Dental Society located in Brooklyn and Staten Island. GNYDM provides a broad range of educational programmes and hosts over 40,000 health-care professionals annually.