

ABSTRACTS

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A CASE REPORT OF IN-OFFICE BLEACHING WITH CARBAMIDE GEL AND VIOLET LED AS A FEASIBLE OPTION TO REDUCE TOOTH SENSITIVITY FERNANDA MOURA ANTONIALI; ERICA EIKO WADA; BRUNA REZENDE; MATHEUS KURY; VANESSA CAVALLI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : it was to perform an in-office bleaching technique with a bleaching agent and a novel LED aiming to reduce the concentration of peroxide agent, which may provoke tooth sensitivity at high concentrations. Method : 20-year-old male patient with absence of dental caries and gingivitis was submitted to 3 appointments of in-office bleaching with 30-min application of 37% carbamide peroxide (CP, SuperEndo, FGM). Throughout the bleaching, consecutive 1-min violet LED (Bright Max Whitening, MMOptics) applications with 30-s intervals were performed at a 8-mm distance from the arches. Color change was observed by means of VITA classical A1-D4 shade guide and indicated that upper central incisor and canine's initial color were A3 and A3,5, respectively. Fourteen days after bleaching, the shades changed to A2 (central incisor) and B2 (canine). The visual analogue scale (VAS) measured tooth sensitivity, and in a 0-10 scale, the patient reported low sensitivity (level 3) in all bleaching sessions. In addition, no sensitivity was observed in the intervals following the appointments. Conclusion : In this case-report, the combination of CP with Violet LED promoted low-sensitivity response and was capable of bleaching even using a less concentrated bleaching agent. This case report has shown that this protocol could be an alternative for patients contraindicated to in-office bleaching due to sensitivity. Further clinical studies must be conducted in order to evaluate the efficacy, safety and the role of the LED light source on bleaching.	A HIGH SALIVARY CALCIUM CONCENTRATION IS A PROTECTIVE FACTOR FOR CARIES DEVELOPMENT DURING ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT ANDRÉIA ALVES CARDOSO*; EMERSON TAVARES DE SOUSA; CAROLINA STEINER-OLIVEIRA; THAÍS MANZANO PARISOTTO; MARINÊS NOBRE-DOS-SANTOS PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This research aimed to evaluate the salivary concentrations of fluoride (F⁻), calcium (Ca²⁺), and phosphate (Pi) after the brackets bounding, and to identify the role of [F⁻], [Ca²⁺], and [Pi] on the development of active caries lesion (ACL) in individuals under fixed orthodontic treatment. Method : A longitudinal investigation with twenty-two individuals from 11 to 22 years of age was performed in four phases (baseline, and after 1, 3, and 6 months). Analyzes were carried out considering the salivary concentration of [F⁻], [Ca²⁺], and [Pi], as well as the caries index. Data were analyzed using Friedman test, followed by Wilcoxon test and the multivariate Cox model (p≤0.05). Results : 1 and 3 months after appliances bounding, the [Ca²⁺] was statistically lower than after 6 months (p<0.0083). On the other hand, salivary [F⁻] and [Pi] did not show any significant difference during the follow-up. The Cox model demonstrated that the increase of 1 µg/mL in Ca²⁺ decreased in 27% the risk of ACL development. Conclusion : The levels of Ca²⁺ changed during the orthodontic treatment. In this perspective, a high Ca²⁺ level in saliva is a protective factor for ACL development over time.
A NEW IMPROVED METHOD OF TREATMENT OF INCISOR IMPACTED IN MIXED DENTITION PAÔLA CAROLINE DA SILVA MIRA; PATRÍCIA MARIA MONTEIRO; MAYA FERNANDA MANFRIN ARNEZ; KELLY LUIZ GALISTEU; MARIA BERNADETE SASSO TUANI SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO - USP Aim : The present study proposes a clinical approach, based on surgical-orthodontic traction for a case of permanent upper central incisors impacted due to the presence of supernumerary teeth. Method : Patient GLS, male, 9 years old, was in the mixed dentition phase, with Class I occlusion, according to the Angle Classification. Clinically there was absence of element 11 and 21, and, radiographically, the presence of two mesiodens with denture of the permanent central incisors with more than two-thirds of the root formed. The proposed clinical management for the case was the extraction of the supernumerary teeth, recovery of space for the permanent incisors, followed by orthodontic traction using the technique of closed eruption. The patient was followed until the complete irruption of element 21 and its realignment in the arch. After dental traction, the patient was referred to the corrective orthodontic clinic for continuity of treatment with orthodontic alignment and leveling of the teeth. The treatment plan was a satisfactory, the treatment objectives were achieved and the patient was pleased with them. The posttreatment panoramic radiograph showed good overall root parallelism and it confirmed no pathosis or root resorption had occurred. Conclusion : According to the literature, the technique of surgical traction used is that of the majority of orthodontists, because it presents better aesthetic and anatomical-functional results of the periodontium at the end of the traction.	A RARE CASE OF UNDIFFERENTIATED HIGH-GRADE PLEOMORPHIC SARCOMA OF MALAR REGION CARLOS EDUARDO TURATTO FREITAS; ÉDER A. SIGUA-RODRIGUEZ; AFONSO CELSO DE MORAES MANZANO; LUCIANA ASPRINO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The purpose of this work is describe a case of 78-year-old female patient presented with the complaint of an ulcerated lesion and swelling on the right side of face that appeared a year ago. Method : The lesion was associated with pain and had a progressive increasing. The physical examination showed a neoplastic aspect of the skin lesion in the right malar with central necrosis, and without fixation to deep tissues. The patient underwent a surgery resection to ensure good access to the tumor and wide exposure, an incision was made around the lesion with safety margins of 2 cm and residual defect was repaired with dermocutaneous flap from the cervical region that was rotated superiorly to obliterate the defect. Findings on histopathology of the excised specimen were consistent with a malignant fibrous histiocytoma. Postoperative pathologic examination confirmed that the surgical margin was negative. Conclusion : It is important to cite that inadequate resection of the sarcoma in the head and neck was associated with a high incidence of local recurrence and a poor prognosis.

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS ON ACCESSION TO DENTAL TREATMENT FOR TEENAGERS DANIEL SILVA DE JESUS; GIGLI TESTONI; LUIZ RENATO PARANHOS; MICHELE CAROLINY DE OLIVEIRA; BRUNNA VERA CASTRO GONDINHO; KARINE LAURA CORTELLAZZI MENDES; LUCIANE MIRANDA GUERRA; JAQUELINE VILELA BULGARELI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this systematic review was answer the following guiding question: teenagers have low adherence to dental treatment? Method : For this were used as sources of primary study the LILACS - Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences (http://lilacs.bvsalud.org/), embase (http://www.embase.com/), PubMed (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed - including MedLine), SciELO (http://www.scielo.org/php/index.php), (http://www.scopus.com/) Scopus and Web of Science (http://apps.webofknowledge.com/). The Open Thesis (http://www.openthesis.org/) and Open Gray (http://www.opengrey.eu/). Results : 994 records were found, of which, after systematic analysis, five became eligible (four of orthodontics and a study of dental clinic specializing in adolescents). Performed a meta-analysis of proportion, the pooled estimate was considered high [estimate (ES) = 22.0% (CI 95% = 8,0-40,0)]. The analysis of subgroups assessed the studies of Orthodontics (ES = 20.0%; CI 95% = 6,0-39,0) and specialized dentistry in adolescents (ES = 33.0%; CI 95% = 23,0-44,0). Concomitantly, were found five factors concerning the accession of adolescents to dental treatment, which were classified according to the factors of accession to health proposed by the WHO. Conclusion : As a conclusion, the rate of non-adherence to dental treatment for adolescents was considered high. Factors such as lack of motivation, socioeconomic status, expectation of the patient regarding the duration of the treatment and experience of professionals were identified as the main reasons for non-adherence.	ACTION OF IBUPROFEN ON AMOXICILLIN CONCENTRATION ANA KATARINA MARTINS; FERNANDA FONTOURA DE CASTRO; JÚLIA MARIA DE ROSSI; GISELLE ARIANA OTTO MACKEIVICZ; LUIS ANTÔNIO ESMERINO; MÁRCIA THAÍS POCHAPSKI; FÁBIO ANDRÉ SANTOS STATE UNIVERSITY OF PONTA GROSSA Aim : The of this present study was to evaluate the influence of ibuprofen-arginine on plasma and periapical tissue amoxycillin concentration in induced apical periodontitis in rats Method : Twenty-eight Wistar rats were divided into 4 groups: PL: placebo (saline); AM: amoxycillin (100mg / kg); IB ibuprofen-arginine (100mg / kg); and AM+IB amoxycillin (100mg / kg) + ibuprofen-arginine (100mg / kg). The animals were submitted to pulp exposure in the first lower left molar, which remained open for 15 days and then closed with composite resin for more 07 days. The treatments were performed using a single dose of the medications (gavage), one hour before the taking samples. Two mL of blood was collected from the aorta to obtain blood plasma samples and the periapical tissue were homogenized to obtain the supernatant. From the samples (plasma and the supernatant periapical tissue) was carried out antibiogram for analysis of plasma and tissue amoxycillin levels Results : The antibiotic concentration was higher in the AM group in comparison to the other groups. showed plasma higher amoxycillin concentrations than the other groups (p <0.05, ANOVA with Tukey). Ibuprofen-arginine interferes with the amoxycillin plasma concentration, however, AM+IB group had a higher amoxycillin concentration than the PL and IB groups (p<0.05, ANOVA with Tukey). The analysis of the periapical tissue supernatant showed no significant difference among groups (p> 0.05, Kruskal-Wallis). Conclusion : The ibuprofen-arginine can interferes with amoxycillin plasma concentration, but this present study failed to show ibuprofen effect on periapical tissue amoxycillin concentration
AESTHETIC REHABILITATION OF ANTERIOR TEETH WITH SCREW RETAINED IMPLANT PROSTHESIS AND PORCELAIN VENEER LAURA NOBRE FERRAZ; JÉSSICA DIAS THEOBALDO; FLÁVIO HENRIQUE BAGGIO AGUIAR; DÉBORA ALVES NUNES LEITE LIMA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The esthetic restoration of anterior teeth is one of the greatest challenges in restorative dentistry, and, in this context, indirect porcelain restorations are an increasingly popular treatment option for reestablishing unesthetic teeth. This case report describes the aesthetic rehabilitation of the central incisors with screw retained implant prosthesis and porcelain veneers. Method : Dental preparation for porcelain veneers should be uniform and, when possible, entirely confined to the enamel. This objective was reached in the present case through the use of a silicone guide that allowed the visualization of the depth of wear of the buccal surface of the tooth. Dental wear was done using spherical and truncated conical diamond tips. The provisional restoration of tooth 11 was made with composite resin. For the element 11, the molding technique consisted of two retraction cords of different diameters that were placed in the gingival groove and for tooth 21 an impression coping was placed on the implant. The elements 11 and 21 were molded simultaneously after removal of the two retraction cords by using customized open-tray technique with double viscosity polyvinyl siloxane impression material. Once the veneers were received from the technician, they were carefully positioned to verify marginal adaptation, alignment, shape, and color, with completely satisfactory results. The crown was screwed onto the implant and cementation of the porcelain veneer was performed with photopolymerizable resin cement. Conclusion : Porcelain veneers and screw retained implant prosthesis were able to restore the aesthetics of the anterior teeth.	ANALYSE OF SUSCEPTIBILITY LOCI IN NONSYNDROMIC CLEFT LIP WITH OR WITHOUT CLEFT PALATE IN THE BRAZILIAN POPULATION EVELYN NAVARRO NOGUEIRA; RICARDO COLETTA; RENATO ASSIS MACHADO; RICARDO COLETTA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The population of Brazil is highly admixed, with each individual showing variable levels of Amerindian, European and African ancestry, which may interfere in the genetic susceptibility of known risk loci to nonsyndromic cleft lip with or without cleft palate (NSCL±P). Method : Here we investigated reported genome-wide loci for NSCL±P in an ancestry-structured case-control study containing 1,697 Brazilian participants (831 NSCL±P and 866 healthy controls). SNPs rs7552 in 2q24.2, rs8049367 in 16p13.3, rs1880646, rs7406226, rs9891446 in 17p13, rs1588366 in 17q23.2 and rs73039426 in 19q13.11 were genotyped using TaqMan allelic discrimination assays and genomic ancestry was estimated using a panel of 40 biallelic short insertion/deletion polymorphic markers informative of the Brazilian population. Results : Logistic regression analysis of the single-markers revealed rs7552 in 2p24.2 as a susceptibility risk marker for NSCL±P, yielding an OR of 1.71 (95% CI: 1.31-2.24, p=9x10⁻⁶) in the homozygous state. Several SNP-SNP interactions containing rs7552 reached significance after adjustment for multiple tests (both Bonferroni assumption and 1000 permutation test), with the most significant interaction involving the 3-loci among rs7552, rs9891446 and rs73039426 (p=6.1x10⁻⁹ and p1000 permutation=0.001). Conclusion : Our study is the first to support the association of rs7552 in 2p24.2 with NSCL±P in the highly admixed Brazilian population.

ANALYSES OF THE MICROBIAL PROFILE AND LPS LEVELS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY/PERSISTENT ENDODONTIC INFECTIONS PRISCILA AMANDA FRANCISCO; AUGUSTO RODRIGUES LIMA; DANIEL HERRERA MORANTE; MARAÍSA GREGGIO DELBONI; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO DE ALMEIDA; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Bacteria and their by-products are proved to be responsible for the development of periapical pathologies whether in primary or in secondary/persistent endodontic infections. Although both may lead to the same periapical situation, the bacterial communities in primary infections (PI) have been reported to be more diverse than those in secondary/persistent infections (S/Pel). The aims of this work were: a) to characterize the microbiota and LPS composition of PI and S/Pel; b) to correlate the clinical findings with the microbial profile. Method : Samples from 20 root canals (10 PI and 10 S/Pel) were collected. The DNA was extracted and subjected to checkerboard analysis. LPS samples were analyzed by LAL assay. The t- test was performed to verify any significant difference in bacteria/LPS between PI and S/Pel ($p < 0.05$). Pearson's Chi-square test was used to test the null hypothesis that there is no association between clinical signs and symptoms and the presence of a particular bacterium/LPS levels ($p < 0.05$). Results : Bacteria were detected in all samples by checkerboard, including Gram-positives and Gram-negatives, facultatives and strict anaerobes, with an average number of 26.2 and 27 species per canal of PI and S/Pel, respectively. LPS levels of the PI group were significantly higher than S/Pel group levels ($p < 0.05$). There was no significant association between bacterial species and clinical features in both groups ($p > 0.05$). Conclusion : It was concluded that not only the root canals microbiota of PI is heterogeneous, but also is the microbiota of S/Pel. Higher levels of endotoxin were found in PI. (FAPESP 15/23479-5, 17/16516-7; CNPq 308162/14-5 & CAPES)	ANALYSIS OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE IN ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS IN 11 YEARS ELOA CRISTINA BÍCEGO-PEREIRA*; ERICKA T PINHEIRO; MARAISA G. DELBONI; MARLOS BARBOSA-RIBEIRO; BRENDA P F A GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Enterococcus faecalis has been frequently isolated from root-filled teeth with apical periodontitis and is implicated as the major endodontic pathogen of failed root canal treatment. Although systemic antibiotics are not commonly used in the treatment of intracanal infections, sometimes their use is necessary in prophylactic regimens. The aim of this study was to analyze the susceptibility of E. faecalis isolated at different periods of time determining a pattern of development of antibiotic resistance. Method : Root canal samples were collected from endodontically treated teeth at different periods of time (2005-2006, 2013-2014 and 2015-2016). Firstly, the samples were plated on M-Enterococcus selective medium. The isolated strains identified as E. faecalis were identified by PCR, followed by sequencing. The susceptibility of E faecalis isolated strains was determined by MIC of azithromycin, amoxicillin, amoxicillin + clavulanate, benzylpenicillin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, doxycycline, erythromycin, gentamicin, moxifloxacin, rifampicin, tetracycline, and vancomycin by using the E-test method. Results : Amoxicillin + clavulanate were effective against all the 75 isolates at the different periods of study. However, an increase in the resistance to vancomycin was observed. Conclusion : It was concluded that antimicrobial resistance of E. faecalis tended to increase over time. Amoxicillin + clavulanate can be the first choice as an adjuvant in the treatment of endodontic infections associated with enterococci, of non-allergic patients (Supported by FAPESP 2015/23479-5; CNPq 308162/2014-5; CAPES).
ANALYSIS OF RADIOCAPACITY AND SETTING TIME OF HIGH-PLASTICITY CEMENTS MATEUS CARVALHO DE MANCELHA; LAUTER ESTON PELEPENKO; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO ALMEIDA GOMES; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO ALMEIDA; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of the study was to evaluate the radiopacity and setting time of reparative high-plasticity cements, MTA HP, MTA Flow, MTA Flow + 5% ZnO, and an experimental cement and to compare with MTA Angelus, MTA Angelus + 5% zinc oxide (ZnO). Method : The radiopacity and setting time were determined according to ISO 6876/2001 specifications. The results were submitted to normality test of D'Agostino and Pearson. The statistical analysis was performed using nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis and Dunn test ($p < 0.05$). Results : The higher radiopacity was verified for MTA Flow + 5% ZnO ($p < 0.05$). For the setting time, the higher values were found for MTA (30.5 min), with statistical difference in relation to the other test cements ($p > 0.05$). Contrary, MTA HP showed the lower setting time (4.6 min) ($p < 0.05$). For final setting time, again MTA showed the higher values (66.8 min), with statistical difference in comparison with the other test cements ($p > 0.05$). Conclusion : The high-plasticity cements tested presented higher radiopacity and lower setting time than conventional formulation of MTA.	ANALYSIS OF THE FACIAL PROFILE AFTER ORTHOGNATHIC AND/OR ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT IN SKELETAL CLASS II: CASE REPORT LUDMILA OLIVEIRA DE ANDRADE; MARIO FERNANDO DE GOES; ALAN ROGER DOS SANTOS SILVA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Mandibular retrognathism associated with class II malocclusion is a dental-skeletal deformity with high incidence in the population. The purpose of this study is to discuss treatments involves one exclusively orthodontic intervention to camouflage the discrepancies or orthodontic-surgical, in order to better dental function as well as aesthetics easy with the best positioning of maxillares. Method : The case report involved the treatment of mandibular retrognathism associated with orthognathic surgery in a patient who had already undergone mentoplasty and camouflage of orthodontic occlusion and severe reabsorption of the mandible. Conclusion : Adequate planning allowed for bilateral Class I occlusion with corresponding facial esthetics.

ANALYSIS OF THE MICROBIAL AND ENDOTOXIN PROFILES IN ASYMPTOMATIC AND SYMPTOMATIC ENDODONTIC INFECTIONS AUGUSTO RODRIGUES LIMA; PRISCILA AMANDA FRANCISCO; DANIEL RODRIGO HERRERA; ADRIANA DE-JESUS-SOARES; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO DE ALMEIDA; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO; BRENDA P F A GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : a) to assess the microbial/ endotoxin (LPS) profiles of asymptomatic (ASYM) and symptomatic (SYM) infected root canals (RC), and periapical abscesses (PA); b) to correlate the clinical findings with the microbial profile. Patients requiring endodontic intervention due to the presence of necrotic pulp, with or without symptomatology were selected. Method : Microbial/LPS samples were collected from 20 RC (10 SYM and 10 ASYM) and their associated PA (n=10). Microbial samples were analysed by checkerboard and LPS samples by LAL assay. The t- test was performed to verify any difference in bacteria/LPS between ASYM and SYM RC, and their associated PA (p<0.05). Pearson's Chi-square test was used to test the null hypothesis that there is no association between clinical signs and symptoms and the presence of a particular bacterium/LPS levels (p<0.05). Results : The microbiota present in the 3 sites investigated was predominantly composed by anaerobic Gram-negative rods in positive and negative associations. There was no significant association between bacterial species and clinical features in all groups (p<0.05). LPS levels in the RC of the SYM group were significantly higher than ASYM group levels (p<0.05). LPS levels obtained from the PA samples did not show differences with the levels present in the SYM RC (p<0.05), but were higher than the LPS levels of ASYM RC (p<0.05). Higher levels of LPS were positively associated with clinical symptomatology (p<0.05). Conclusion : It was concluded that the microbiota of the 3 sites investigated is polymicrobial, with positive and negative associations. Higher levels of LPS are related to clinical symptomatology.	ANTI-ADHESIVE AND ANTI-BIOFILM ACTIVITY OF NC-E08. IN VITRO AND IN VIVO STUDY USING G. MELLONELLA INFECTION MODEL GABRIELA FERNANDA BOMBARDA; PEDRO LUIZ ROSALEN; JOSY GOLDONI LAZARINI; EDER RAMOS PAGANINI; LUIS OCTÁVIO REGASINI; JANAINA DE CÁSSIA ORLANDI SARDI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim was to evaluate the effect of the nitrochalcone (NC-E08) on mixed biofilms of <i>C. albicans</i> and <i>S. mutans</i> formed on hydroxyapatite disks, through cell viability (plating), Microscopy Scanning Electron (SEM), in vivo and in vitro adhesion and <i>Galleria mellonella</i> model infection. Method : For evaluation of the cell viability and SEM, the mixed biofilms were formed on hydroxyapatite disks and were treated with NC-E08 in 3 times per day, during 120h. For the in vivo adhesion tests were used Human Gingival Fibroblast Cells (HGF-1-ATCC CRL-2014) and the evaluation of adhesion was made in 3 times (1, 2, and 3 h). Moreover, for the in vivo infection was used the <i>G. mellonella</i> model, the larvae were infected with pre formed biofilm and treated with NC-E08, Chlorhexidine digluconate and artificial saliva and these were evaluated during 120h. Results : Our findings demonstrate that NC-E08 was able to inhibit biofilms of <i>C. albicans</i> (25%), <i>S. mutans</i> (30%), and the association of these pathogens in approximately 36% for <i>C. albicans</i> and 41% for <i>S. mutans</i>. In addition, it also showed anti-adhesive capacity in both polystyrene plates (approximately 32% for both) and in human gingival fibroblasts, where NC-E08 showed anti-adhesive capacity at all times studied. In the treatment of infection in the model <i>G. mellonella</i>, the NC-E08 presented protection capacity when compared to the larvae that did not receive the treatment. Conclusion : Thus, evaluating the results obtained, NC-E08 presented effective antimicrobial activity both in vitro and in vivo, open new avenues for the study of this NC-E08 as an excellent prototype antimicrobial.
ANTI-BIOFILM ACTIVITY OF ESSENTIAL OILS FROM EUCALYPTUS SPP JANAINA PRISCILA BARBOSA; THAÍS ROSSINI DE OLIVEIRA; DANIELE DE GODOY PENTEADO BRAGADO PUPPIN; ANDERSON LAERTE TEIXEIRA; GIOVANA CLÁUDIA BONI; SIMONE NATALY BUSATO DE FEIRIA; JOSÉ FRANCISCO HÖFLING PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The present study aimed to test the effect of the essential oils from <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. on the biofilm formation and mature biofilm of <i>C. albicans</i> SC5314. Method : The biofilm in formation and mature biofilm were preincubated for 2 and 24h respectively and subsequently added decreasing concentrations of the oils. After 24h of incubation, the biofilms were measured after exposure 2h at A490nm XTT in a microplate spectrophotometer. Results : The oils showed anti-biofilm action and in formation against <i>C. albicans</i>, revealing low metabolic activity up to the concentration of 1 mg/mL with 7.2% of biofilm cell viability for <i>E. citriodora</i> and 4 mg/mL with 10.7% of viability for <i>E. globulus</i>; the mature biofilm showed reduced metabolic activity to 0.5 mg/mL for <i>E. citriodora</i> with 14.1% of cell viability and 8 mg/mL for <i>E. globulus</i> showing 9.9% of cell viability. Conclusion : The essential oils from <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> and <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> leaves are biologically active in the formation and mature biofilms of <i>C. albicans</i>, followed by decreasing of the metabolic activity in both biofilms.	ANTI-CARIES AGENTS INCORPORATION THAT MODIFY STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS VIRULENCE IN RESTORATIVE MATERIALS CAROLINA BOSSO ANDRÉ*; PEDRO LUIZ ROSALEN; JACK LIBORIO FERRACANE; CARMEM SILVIA PFEIFER; MARCELO GIANNINI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This in vitro study evaluated the effect of the addition of two anti-carries agents isolated from Brazilian propolis (Apigenin (A) and tt-Farnesol (T)) on the chemical/physical properties of resin composites (CO) and resin cements (CE), and on the virulence of <i>Streptococcus mutans</i> (SM) and secondary caries formation. Method : A and F were added separately, in combination and combined with fluoride (F). Dry weight (DW), bacterial viability (BV), protein (P), water-soluble (WSP), alkali soluble (ASP) and intracellular (IPS) polysaccharides were determined from SM biofilms grown for five days on CO and CE disks. The additions effects on physical/chemical properties were analyzed by flexural strength (FS), flexural modulus (FM), curing kinetics (CK) and polymerization rate (PR). SEM images were made from biofilm and confocal images after secondary caries challenge. Results : The DW, ASP and IPS decreased when A, AT or ATF were added for both materials. BV decreased with addition of ATF into CE. P decreased with addition of A or AT into CO and A or T into CE. No difference was observed for WSP, CK, FS, FM and PR for both materials. A biofilm modification was observed under SEM images when A, AT or ATF were added. When remaining enamel is present, the demineralization seen to be lower for all additions tested compared to the control group. Conclusion : A, alone or combined, showed better results reducing the expression of virulence of SM. No addition was able to completely avoid secondary caries formation or bacterial penetration, however, the additions into restorative materials seen to be promising when remaining enamel is present.

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTION OF THE ESSENTIAL OIL FROM ELIONURUS MUTICUS ON STREPTOCOCCUS SPP. STRAINS DANIELE DE GODOY PENTEADO BRAGADO PUPPIN; THAÍS ROSSINI OLIVEIRA; JANAÍNA PRISCILA BARBOSA; ANDERSON LAERTE TEIXEIRA; GIOVANA CLAUDIA BONI; SIMONE NATALY BUSATO DE FEIRIA; VANESSA DA SILVA CARDOSO; JOSÉ FRANCISCO HÖFLING PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The increase in bacterial infections associated with the selection of resistant bacteria has led researchers to look for new bioactive substances or components as therapeutic alternatives. Plants belonging to the genus <i>Elionurus</i> are popularly used in the treatment of various diseases. Based on the findings of the literature, the genus <i>Elionurus</i> has indicated to be an antimicrobial potential, in addition to other activities. According to these data, the objective of this research was to evaluate the antibacterial activity of the essential oil from <i>Elionurus muticus</i> on <i>Streptococcus</i> spp (initial colonizer bacteria of the dental biofilm). Method : The essential oil of <i>Elionurus muticus</i> was commercially acquired and tested against 06 strains of <i>Streptococcus</i> spp. Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) and Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC) were determined using microdilution in broth and the plating technique (CLSI - M27 - A2 with modifications). The tests were carried out in three independent experiments. Results : The <i>E. muticus</i> essential oil was effective against the tested strains, showing MICs of 0.5 to 1.0 mg / mL, being the best antimicrobial found for <i>Streptococcus gordonii</i> and <i>Streptococcus salivarius</i>. The MBCs ranged from 0.5 to 2.0 mg / ml exhibiting, for all strains tested, bactericidal profile in relation to MICs. Conclusion : Therefore, it is concluded that the essential oil of <i>E. muticus</i> is biologically active against strains of <i>Streptococcus</i> spp. allowing other studies involving microorganisms colonizers of the dental biofilm, confirming this plant as a therapeutic alternative.	ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF DIFFERENT CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AGAINST PRESUMPTIVE ENDODONTIC PATHOGENS SAMIRA MORAES NICOLAI HERNANDES; GABRIEL FLEURY SUNHIGA; ANA CAROLINA NALIN; AUGUSTO RODRIGUES LIMA; DANIEL RODRIGO HERRERA; MAICON RICARDO ZIEBERG PASSINI; BRENDA P F A GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study evaluated the antimicrobial activity of different chemical substances against presumptive endodontic pathogens. Method : The following substances were tested: 2% <i>Uncaria tomentosa</i> (UT), 1% <i>Curcuma longa</i> (Turmeric), 2.5% sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) and 2% chlorhexidine gel (CHX). The susceptibility of <i>E. faecalis</i> (ATCC 29212) and <i>S. mutans</i> (UA 159) was evaluated in triplicate. Saline solution was used as a negative control. The colonies were isolated and suspended in saline solution. The turbidity of the culture was adjusted to 0.5 scale of McFarland. The agar diffusion test was used and the disks soaked with antimicrobial agents were plated on the media plates inoculated with each strain. The inhibition halos were read after 24h-48h using a millimeter pachymeter. Results : NaOCl, CHX and UT presented antimicrobial activity. The most susceptible species was <i>S. mutans</i> in all tested substances, except for Turmeric that did not present any antimicrobial activity. CHX and NaOCl showed higher antimicrobial activity when compared to UT. Conclusion : It was concluded that <i>E. faecalis</i> was more resistant than <i>S. mutans</i> to the tested substances. NaOCl and CHX showed better results of antimicrobial activity and Turmeric 1% did not present any antimicrobial activity against <i>E. faecalis</i> and <i>S. mutans</i>. FAPESP (2015/23479-5), CNPq (308162/2014-5), CNPq/PBIC-EM, CAPES & FAEPEX
ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF GLASS IONOMERS AGAINST STREPTOCOCCUS SPP GABRIELA CASTRO FONSECA; TALITA SIGNORETI GRAZIANO; MATHEUS KURY; JOSÉ FRANCISCO HOFLING; RENATA DE OLIVEIRA MATTOS-GRANER; VANESSA CAVALLI GOBBO; RAFAEL NOBREGA STIPP PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Fluoride released from glass ionomers has an antimicrobial activity, however, this is intrinsic to the material and varies among manufactures. The aim of this study was to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of restorative glass ionomers against cariogenic species such as <i>Streptococcus mutans</i>, and dental biofilm initial colonizers such as <i>Streptococcus gordonii</i>, and <i>Streptococcus sanguinis</i>. Method : Specimens from 18 glass ionomers available in Brazilian market were prepared accordingly to the manufacturer's instructions and UV-light sterilized. Specimens are submerged in 2.5, 5, 10 and 20 mL of BHI broth. Bacterial inoculum at A550nm=0.05 as done and tubes were incubated at 37°C. Tubes without glass ionomers were used as growth positive control. Media pH were measured after growth with an electrode. Results : In mean, Vigodente Contene, Unioglass, Maquira, Vitrofil, Ionoz, Maxxion R, Vitro molar, Resiglass, Vitrofil foto, Ionofast, GC fujing line, Rivo self cure, Rivo silver, Rivo luting, GC2, GC gold label, GC posteriors and Rivo light cure foto respectively inhibited up to 88%, 53%, 49%, 32%, 59%, 41%, 47%, 34%, 32%, 0%, 29%, 36%, 43%, 2%, 60%, 8%, 43% and 21% of the bacterial growth. Glass ionomers elevated culture pH by 18%, 39%, 30%, 18%, 12%, 25%, 31%, 4%, 30%, 22%, 7%, 11%, 45%, 27%, 33%, 47%, 21% and 27% compared to the control. Conclusion : Glass ionomers available in Brazilian market vary among their antimicrobial activity against cariogenic species and dental biofilm early colonizers	ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECT OF THE ESSENTIAL OIL FROM PELARGONIUM GRAVEOLENS ON STREPTOCOCCUS SPP DENTAL BIOFILM COLONIZERS VANESSA DA SILVA CARDOSO; DANIELE DE GODOY PENTEADO BRAGADO PUPPIN; SIMONE NATALY BUSATO DE FEIRIA; ANDERSON LAERTE TEIXEIRA; THAÍS ROSSINI DE OLIVEIRA; GIOVANA CLAUDIA BONI; JANAINA PRISCILA BARBOSA; JOSE FRANCISCO HOFLING PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Therefore, the purpose of this work was to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of the essential oil of <i>Pelargonium graveolens</i> on initial bacterial strains of the dental biofilm Method : The essential oil of this specie was commercially purchased and 06 strains of <i>Streptococcus</i> spp. was tested. Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) and Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (CBM) were determined using known protocols by the broth microdilution technique (CLSI - M27 - A2 - with modifications) and plating. The tests were done in independent triplicates Results : The essential oil of <i>Pelargonium graveolens</i> was effective against the strains tested, exhibiting MICs of 0.5 to 4.0 mg / mL, being the best antimicrobial effect found for <i>Streptococcus gordonii</i>. MBCs ranged from 0.5 to 8.0 mg / ml exhibiting in most of the tested strains, a bactericidal profile in relation to MICs. Conclusion : In conclusion, the essential oil of <i>Pelargonium graveolens</i> has antimicrobial activity against strains of <i>Streptococcus</i> spp. open new perspectives for further research in this area.

ANTIMICROBIAL PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY IN THE PIGMENTATION TREATMENT BY CHROMOGENIC BACTERIA: A CASE REPORT DIULLIA BRAVO BRAUS; DIULLIA BRAVO BRAUS; DAIARA DA SILVA FRANCO; ANA CRISTINA TÁVORA DE ALBUQUERQUE LOPES; RAFAEL FERREIRA; MARIANA SCHUTZER RAGGHIANI ZANGRANDO; MARIA TERESA ATTA; MARIA TERESA ATTA BAURU DENTAL SCHOOL - USP Aim : This study aims to present the clinical case of a 13-year-old male patient that sought treatment because of aesthetics complaints due to the presence of darkened generalized stains on his teeth that persisted after scraping sessions and dental prophylaxis. Method : Such stains were observed at the clinical exam, and the presumptive diagnosis was of a chromatic alteration due to the presence of chromogenic bacteria. Oral hygiene instruction (to the patient and his caregivers), scraping and crown-root smoothing with manual curettes, and professional prophylaxis were carried out. After seven days, antimicrobial photodynamic therapy (aPDT) was applied to the whole mouth. The aPDT is a technique that associates a pigment with a light source creating species that react with oxygen and are capable of promoting the bacterial death. We used the 10 mg/ml methylene blue pigment, with a pre-irradiation time of 1 minute per tooth. The red laser (Therapy XT, DMC), with a wavelength of 658nm, was applied for 40 seconds in a precise (mesial, central and distal) and sweeping way, totalizing 4J per tooth. To avoid recolonization, the aPDT was applied in the whole buccal cavity mucosa, followed by professional prophylaxis. After 15 days, the patient presented a considerable accumulation of biofilm, but the result was satisfying with reduction and delay in the stains formation. Conclusion : Therefore, the use of aPDT as an auxiliary to the scraping and dental prophylaxis impeded the recurrence of pigmentations by chromogenic bacteria. The patient's collaboration in the control of the biofilm is essential to the treatment's maintenance.	APEXIFICATION PROTOCOL FOR TRAUMATIZED TEETH WITH MTA PLUG ASSOCIATED WITH OBTURATION PASTE: A CASE REPORT FERNANDA YUKARI TAKARA; MARINA CARVALHO PRADO; ANDREA CARDOSO PEREIRA; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO DA SILVA; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; JOSÉ FLAVIO AFFONSO DE ALMEIDA; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The purpose of this study is to describe a case report of a traumatized incisor with incomplete apex, pulp necrosis and periapical lesion, in which the treatment of choice was apical sealing with MTA and posterior root canal filling with obturation paste. Method : A 16-years-old-female patient searched the Dental Trauma Care Service of FOP-UNICAMP after suffering fall from her own height, 10 years ago. Anamnesis, clinical and radiographic exams were performed, demonstrating fistula and mobility, pulp necrosis, periapical lesion and incomplete apex associated with tooth 11. After that, the diagnosis of avulsion was established. Although the element presented incomplete apex, due to the age of the patient, it was decided to perform apexification with MTA plug followed by the obturation paste. At the first appointment, a decontamination was undertaking using chlorhexidine gel and saline, followed by instrumentation and the use of calcium hydroxide associated with 2% chlorhexidine gel as intracanal medication. After 14 days, the apical sealing was performed with an MTA plug, followed by insertion of the obturation paste, composed of calcium hydroxide, 2% chlorhexidine gel and zinc oxid. Above the sealing, coltosol and composite resin were used. Following this, clinical and radiographic exams were performed in each three months. Conclusion : It was concluded that the therapeutic protocol used in the present report is a viable alternative for traumatized teeth with incomplete apex, pulp necrosis and periapical lesion.
ASSOCIATION OF SKELETAL AND DENTAL ASPECTS OF MALOCCLUSION IN QUALITY OF LIFE: PRELIMINARY STUDY MARIANA NABARRETTE; PATRICIA RAFAELA DOS SANTOS; SILVIA AMELIA SCUDELER VEDOVELLO; MARCELO DE CASTRO MENEGHIM; GLAUCIA MARIA BOVI AMBROSANO; KARINE LAURA CORTELAZZI MENDES; CAROLINA CARMO DE MENEZES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study aimed on evaluating the association of dental and skeletal aspects of malocclusion in the quality of life related to oral health of triads patients for orthodontic treatment. Method : The 46 patients in the sample had dental and skeletal malocclusion evaluated at the beginning of the treatment. Dental malocclusion was determined by the Dental Health Component of the Orthodontic Treatment Need Index (IOTN-DHC). The skeletal malocclusion, by the cephalometric FMA, values, that evaluated the vertical skeletal pattern, ANB and AO-BO the skeletal anteroposterior pattern. All the quantities were obtained by the software Radiocef Studio 2.0. Oral health-related quality of life was measured by the Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP-14). The variables were analyzed in a simple logistic regression model, estimating the gross odds ratios with the respective 95% confidence intervals. Results : There was no significant association in oral health related quality of life with sex of the individual ($p > 0.05$). There was no association in oral health related quality of life with dental malocclusion and skeletal aspects ($p > 0.05$). Conclusion : It was concluded that, according to this sample, that dental and skeletal aspects of malocclusion does not impact quality of life related to oral health.	ASSOCIATION OF TWO IN-OFFICE BLEACHING PROTOCOLS IN MOLAR INCISOR HYPOMINERALIZATION (MIH) JOYCE FIGUEIREDO MACEDO DE LIMA; DANIELLE FERREIRA SOBRAL DE SOUZA; MURIEL RODRIGUES DE SOUZA MARTINS; TAINÁ QUEIROZ DOS SANTOS; FLÁVIO HENRIQUE BAGGIO AGUIAR; DÉBORA ALVES NUNES LEITE LIMA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To present a case report involving a mild case of MIH using the association of two in-office bleaching protocols (with or without dental bleaching tray) protecting the hypomineralized area, as well as its implications and aesthetic repercussions. Method : A 22-year old young woman came to the Department of Restorative Dentistry at Piracicaba Dental School (FOP/UNICAMP) dissatisfied with her smile. Clinical evaluation revealed the patient was affected by Molar Incisor Hypomineralization (MIH). A combined use of two in-office bleaching protocols with gels containing fluoride and potassium nitrate in their composition (Opalescence® Boost 40% and Opalescence® Quick PF 45% - Ultradent) was proposed to minimize the enamel side-effects and to correct the aesthetic defect on the upper central incisors. To further protect the hypomineralized area, it was applied a layer of an etch-and-rinse adhesive system (Adper™ Single Bond 2 – 3M) prior all dental bleaching session. Conclusion : The protocol used has shown to be effective in mild cases of MIH, improving aesthetics according to the patient expectation, preventing hypersensitivity and allowing to preserve enamel integrity without recurring to invasive treatments.

BILATERAL MANDIBULAR FRACTURE IN A PEDIATRIC PATIENT: A CLINICAL CASE KAREN RAWEN TONINI; ANDRÉ HERGESEL DE OLIVA; THIAGO MACHADO; RAQUEL BARROSO PARRA DA SILVA; GABRIEL MULLINARI DOS SANTOS; VALTHIERRE NUNES LIMA; XIOMARA MÔNICA JOHANNA PALACIO-MUÑOZ; FRANCISLEY ÁVILA SOUZA ARAÇATUBA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : Mandibular fractures are rare in pediatric patients and can be fatal when they produce airway obstruction. The indications for open reduction internal fixation (ORIF) with miniplates are displaced parasymphysis, or angle fractures. This case showed a surgical treatment of bilateral mandibular fracture in a pediatric patient. Method : Was presented to the "Santa Casa de Misericórdia Hospital de Araçatuba", a case in which a 10-year-old female patient, was complained of pain, bleeding, anguish to breathe, due a cycling accident. Extraorally, showed facial deformity with posteriorly displaced chin and steps along the inferior border of the mandible. Intraorally, it was observed, sulcular bleeding of the gingiva, crepitus, and pain on palpation. The computed tomography confirmed the diagnosis of the bilateral parasymphyseal fracture of mandible with the displacement of the segment to back. The procedure was the immediate intervention, and the traction of the tongue to help maintain a patent airway, after that general anesthesia was performed, was performed a incision at the lower vestibular fornix. In left side, reduction and fixation with titanium plates 1.5mm and 2mm and monocortical screws were performed. In right side, was realized with 2 titanium plates of 1.5 mm and monocortical screws. At the 21 day postoperative, patient presented no complications and complaints, reestablishment of function and esthetics. Conclusion : In these situations where in there is a displaced segment fracture in mandible, the immediate release of the airway path and use of ORIF promote a satisfactory result to young patients.	BIOCOMPATIBILITY AND BIOAVAILABILITY OF AGGREGATE MINERAL TRIOXIDE IN DIRECT PULP PROTECTION: A CASE REPORT RAFAELA COSTA DE HOLANDA; THAYLA HELLEN NUNES GOUVEIA; GABRIELA DE ALENCAR PINTO MAGALHÃES; KÁTIA DO NASCIMENTO GOMES CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF QUIXADÁ Aim : This study aimed to address a clinical case of a patient who had a temporary restoration in the left mandibular first molar. Conservative pulp therapy was performed using mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) in this element. Method : After clinical examination, absence of spontaneous pain and pulp vitality were observed. However, an extensive restored area near the dental pulp and radiolucency below the restoration were noted, suggesting the diagnosis of dental caries. The clinical management was removal of the provisional restoration and the carious tissue, following dentin-pulp complex protection and tooth rehabilitation by direct composite resin technique. Clinical and radiographic examinations were performed thirty and sixty days after the treatment. Conclusion : MTA has been an efficient material for conservative treatment of dental pulp and a good alternative for the maintenance of pulp vitality in permanent young teeth.
BOND STRENGTH OF RESIN CEMENT INTO RADICULAR DENTIN ASSOCIATED OR NOT WITH A UNIVERSAL ADHESIVE DIOGO HENRIQUE DA SILVA; THATIANA DE VICENTE LEITE; FELIPE NOGUEIRA ANACLETO; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES; CAIO CEZAR RANDI FERRAZ; MARIO FERNANDO DE GÓES; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO DE ALMEIDA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Evaluate the bond strength of resin cements to the intraradicular dentine, associated or not to a universal adhesive system, with different polymerization protocols Method : 90 bovine incisors were divided into 2 groups: RelyX Ultimate (Ultimate), 2 - RelyX U200 (U200). A subdivision was performed according to the different photoactivation protocols: A: adhesive + cement without photoactivation; B: adhesive + photoactivation + cement without photoactivation; C: adhesive + photoactivation + cement + photoactivation; D: adhesive + cement + photoactivation of both together; E: U200 + photoactivation. The specimens were prepared and submitted to the push-out test. The fracture pattern was analyzed in a stereoscopic loupe, magnification in 50x. The data were submitted to ANOVA at two criteria and Tukey's test. Results : There was a statistical difference between the mean bond strength of the Ultimate B group in relation to the Ultimate A, U200 A, U200 D, U200; there was also a difference between the U200 B and U200 groups. The Ultimate B group the bond strength of the cervical region was statistically superior to the apical, in the same way as in the Ultimate group D. In the U200 B group the cervical and middle thirds were superior to the apical ones. Conclusion : The photoactivation only of the universal adhesive system proved to be a relevant factor in bond strength. The association between the universal adhesive system and the self-adhesive cement showed good bond strength results only when the adhesive was photoactivated and cement were not. The use of self-adhesive resin cement promoted the lowest values of bond strength.	BOTULINUM TOXIN INJECTION GUIDE FOR TENSIONAL HEADACHE TREATMENT AMANDA MIKI OKAMOTO; PAULO HENRIQUE FERREIRA CARIA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Supply anatomical guidelines to distinguish the temporal muscle, its tendon and adjacent vessels, reaching the target, producing most clinical effectiveness with lowest BoNT-A concentration. Method : This study compared two different methods, quadrants structure identification and linear measurements, in order to provide an anatomical guideline on how to differentiate the temporalis muscle, its tendon and main vessels that cross the lateral surface of the patient's face. Twenty temporalis muscles were used, the muscles were dissected and the middle temporal vein, superficial temporal artery, temporalis muscle and its tendon were identified. Results : Location: above the zygomatic arch presented an oblique quadrangular shape. Distance: Between the anterior and posterior margins of the temporalis muscle presented equal values to the width the temporalis rectangle. The mean ratio of width to height was 4:3. We classified the posterior border of the temporalis tendon into three types: I the posterior border of the temporalis tendon located in front of line L2 (4.6%), II located between reference lines L2 and L3 (88.6%), and III, located between reference lines L3 and L4 (6.8%). The vertical and horizontal lines measurements presented: L0:8.85mm±3.91; L1: 21.69mm ±1.84; L3:43.39mm±3.68, L4:60.47mm±4.85 and L5:77.54mm±6.92. Conclusion : Both analysis presented important references to provide a successful injection of BoNT-A into the temporalis muscle, at least 40 mm vertically above the zygomatic arch and coordinates of the rectangular outline to avoid large blood vessels and tendons and produce the safety and efficient clinical effect with the minimum setbacks.

BREASTFEEDING AND FOLLOW-UP OF THE DENTIST SAMANTA MARIM DE OLIVEIRA; ANA ROSA HILSDORF LETIZIO; RUTE EMÍLIA HILSDORF JORGE; RAIANE DE MORAES AMSTALDEN; LARISSA SOARES DOS SANTOS; ESTÊVÃO AZEVEDO MELO; LIVIA FERNANDES PROBST PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this work is to carry out a review of the literature addressing the care that the dentist can perform in the follow-up of breastfeeding and early childhood. Method : To carry out this study it was necessary to review the literature using the keywords associated with the proposition, such as: dentistry, gestation, breastfeeding, multiprofessional follow-up, early childhood; in scientific databases such as BIREME, LILACS, ScienceDirect, PUBMED, Redalyc and Scielo. Results : The results showed that the dentist has an important role in a multidisciplinary context in the care of mothers and children in early childhood considering that a culture should be created for the mother and the child during a solid follow-up and thus answer the doubts. To make the necessary clarifications, the dentist must be able to know the processes that may interfere with and / or affect the development of the baby's stomatognathic system. Conclusion : It should be emphasized that follow-up should be carried out from motherhood to solidify the habit of breastfeeding and encourage the development of non-deleterious habits.	CAN THE ASSOCIATION OF DRUGS WITH ANALGESIC EFFECT PREVENT SENSITIVITY CAUSED BY IN-OFFICE TOOTH BLEACHING? ANA PAULA GADONSKI; CAMILA BASSO ALPINI; ELOISA ANDRADE DE PAULA; FABIANA SCARPARO NAUFEL; BIANCA MEDEIROS MARAN; VERA LUCIA SCHMITT WESTERN PARANÁ STATE UNIVERSITY (UNIOESTE) Aim : The popularization of tooth bleaching refers to its main side effect, tooth sensitivity, which is a significant factor in the present study that aimed to analyze whether the association of two medications may result in better analgesia than the ones administered in isolation. Method : A randomized, parallel, placebo-controlled, and triple-blind clinical trial was performed with 115 randomized patients in control (placebo) and experimental (paracetamol 750mg + toragesic 10mg) groups. Bleaching was performed in two sessions with a single 50-minute application of 35% hydrogen peroxide and the drugs were administered 1h before, and every 8h for 48h after it. The volunteers registered tooth sensitivity through verbal and visual scales, during bleaching and up to 1h, 6h, 12h, 24h, and 48h after it. Color change was also analyzed through the Vita Classical and Bleachedguide 3D-Master scales (Vita Zahnfabrik), and the Vita Easysshade spectrophotometer (Vita Zahnfabrik). Absolute risk was analyzed by the chi-square test and intensity was verified by ANOVA and the Mann-Whitney test. Between the time points, the comparisons were performed by the Friedman test, while color changes were analyzed by Student's t test ($\alpha=0.05$). Results : There were no statistically significant differences for the risk of sensitivity, but there was an intensity decrease in the experimental group at 12 to 24h and 24 to 48h. Regarding color change, there were no statistically significant change for the scales used. Conclusion : The association of medications did not reduce prevalence, but there was clinical significance when minimizing sensitivity intensity 12h after in-office bleaching.
CAN THICKNESS OF CAD/CAM MATERIALS INFLUENCE LIGHT TRANSMISSION AND RESIN CEMENT DEGREE OF CONVERSION? EDUARDO FERNANDES DE CASTRO; BRUNA MARIN FRONZA; VEBER LUIZ BOMFIM AZEVEDO; OSVALDO SCOPIN DE ANDRADE; CARLOS TADEU DOS SANTOS DIAS; MARCELO GIANNINI; RICHARD BENGT PRICE PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study evaluated the effect of CAD/CAM materials thickness on light transmission (LT) and degree of conversion (DC) of a resin cement. Method : CAD/CAM composites (shade A2HT) were tested: Enamic/Vita, Lava Ultimate/3M ESPE, HC Block/Shofu, Cerasmart/GC. An indirect conventional composite (Epicord/Kuraray, shade DA2) was used as a control. Ceramics (shade A1HT) tested were: Rosetta/Hass, Suprinity/Vita, e.max/ Ivoclar Vivadent, Celtra Duo/Dentsply and Real Life/Vita Zahnfabrik. Specimens were obtained (14 mm-wide X 14 mm-length) with different thicknesses (0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0mm) and wet-ground (600-grit) on both sides (n=5). The irradiance from a light-curing unit (LCU) (Elipar Deep Cure-S/3M ESPE) was measured with an integrating sphere attached to a spectroradiometer with samples placed in between the opening of the sphere and LCU tip. Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy was used to determine DC of a resin cement (RelyX Veneer/3M ESPE, shade A1), light activated for 30s through samples. LT and DC results were analyzed by two-way ANOVA and Tukey post-hoc test ($\alpha=0.05$). Results : For all materials, there was a significant difference in LT among the four thicknesses, except between 1.0 and 1.5mm thick Real Life Opaque groups. 2mm of EP resulted in the lowest value (5.3%), while 0.5mm of CE allowed the greatest LT (55.3%). No statistical difference on DC was found among groups that had 55, 45, 35, 25 and 15% LT. Conclusion : LT is material dependent, yet all CAD/CAM materials demonstrated light attenuation as the thickness of the material increased. This effect reflected on a modest reduction of DC, which might not be clinically relevant.	CARCINOMA EX PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA: A CASE REPORT OF A RARE TRANSFORMATION SAMEH BRGLAH; ANDERSON MAURÍCIO PAIVA E COSTA; RAÍRA DE BRITO SILVA; RACHEL LAMARCK; FLÁVIA SIROTHEAU CORRÊA PONTES; HÉLDER ANTÔNIO REBELO PONTES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma (CXPA) is a carcinoma arising from a primary or recurrent benign pleomorphic adenoma (PA). It often poses a diagnostic challenge to clinicians and pathologists and represents 2 to 6% of tumors affecting the salivary glands. In the palate, usually, it is with rounded format, smooth surface and ulceration. In most cases, the malignant evolution of these tumors occurs quietly, only with painless increase of volume. Method : We report a case of a 59-year-old man, forwarded to the stomatology clinic for progressive six months growth of swelling, painless, erythematous, bleeding to the touch, posterior region of the palate, left side, with histological diagnosis of CXPA and staging T4N0Mx, followed with radiotherapy treatment decision. Conclusion : On account of the potential for malignant transformation of PA to CXPA, early diagnosis and surgical treatment must be properly performed.

CASE REPORT: KAPOSI'S SARCOMA IN HIV POSITIVE PATIENT RACHEL LAMARCK; ANDERSON MAURICIO PAIVA E COSTA; RAIRA DE BRITO SILVA; SAMEH BRGLAH; LIGIA AKIKO NINOKATA MIYAHARA; PRISCILLA FLORES SILVA GONÇALVES; HÉLDER ANTÔNIO REBELO PONTES FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF PARÁ Aim : Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS) is a malignant vascular neoplasia which has its origin in endothelial cells. It is believed that it may be caused by Human Herpesvirus 8 (HHV8; Kaposi's sarcoma associated herpesvirus [KSHV]), with tendency to development in individuals infected by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). About 15% to 20% of AIDS patients develop KS. It's more common in middle-aged men with multiple macules and purple papules in skin. Choice of treatment depends on subtype and disease stage, it goes from radiotherapy, surgical excision, sistemic chemotherapy and intralesional injection, with variable prognosis depending on immune state of the patient. Oral lesions are rare so the aim of this study was to present a case for further knowledge. Method : Male patient, 31 years old, was attended in the oral pathology department from the University Hospital João de Barros Barreto with painless eritematous lesion, exophytic, bleeding, with sometimes smooth and sometimes rough surface, with 6 months length, hard palate, soft palate and alveolar ridge, he also presented skin patches, left eye lesion and loss of 20 kg in two months. Patient was HIV positive but was unaware of it. Treatment was made with antiretroviral medication and 12 sessions of chemotherapy with great improvement in lesion size and weight gain. Conclusion : The diagnosis and treatment of this lesion depends on the immune state of the patient, therefore a systemic approach is essential for a better understanding of oral pathologies.	CHALLENGES FACED BY THE HEALTH TEAM (PHYSICIAN, DENTIST, NURSE) IN THE PREVENTION OF CONGENITAL SYPHILIS BRUNA PAULA DE CARVALHO; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Identify the challenges faced by the health team (physician, dentist, nurse) in the prevention of congenital syphilis Method : Review of literature in databases. Results : The main challenges were: the lack of knowledge of the risks of congenital syphilis, late access of the pregnant woman to prenatal care, request and performance of the serological screening tests in the inadequate period, incorrect clinical management of the disease, resistance of the professionals to the administration of penicillin in the health unit where the pregnant woman is followed up, incomplete teams and lack of capacity of the health service to prevent vertical transmission. For dentists, they should collaborate with physicians in counseling pregnant women, as well as being able to identify oral manifestations of infections and refer them to treatment when necessary. Conclusion : The team needs to develop actions such as knowing its territory and its population, trying to identify the women with greater social vulnerability, less education, who are the ones at greater risk for Syphilis; early capturing of pregnant women and rapid testing for syphilis at the first visit, and repeat it at the beginning of the third trimester of gestation; initiate immediate treatment when diagnosed, with clinical classification and correct dose; guaranteeing the application of penicillin in the reference unit of the pregnant woman; conduct partner tracking and treatment; and educational actions for team and population to support health in the fight against congenital syphilis
CHARACTERISTICS OF CHINESE MEDICINE ANAMNESIS THAT CAN BE USEFUL IN ENERGY DIAGNOSIS LETÍCIA MARQUES; CÁSSIA MARIA GRILLO; MARIA LÚCIA BRESSIANI GIL; EDSON SHIMIZU TANAKA; MARIA DA LUZ ROSÁRIO DE SOUSA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To verify the patients' energy status from the radial pulse, aspect of the tongue and taste of the Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) anamnesis. Method : Analysis of the database of patients who sought care in the Extension Course in Acupuncture of the School of Dentistry of Piracicaba, from 2008 to 2017. The sample was of 87 patients of both genders. Some characteristics are of great importance in the diagnosis of Chinese Medicine as the radial pulse (depth, speed and state of fullness), tongue observation (color, taste, shape) and taste preference (salty, sour, bitter, sweet and spicy), which indicate if there is Energetic Fullness or Deficiency and which Zang Fu (Organ or Viscera) affected. Results : In the pulse analysis, the majority (55.2%) were in the deep position (which is indicative in temporal terms of chronic disease). As for the lingual aspect, about the color of tongue coating: 27.6% of patients had no tongue coating and 26.4% with white coating (both related to Energy Deficiency); 31% presented teeth marks on the sides (Anxiety) and tremor, 28.7% of fissures or cracks (Energy wear) and 13.8% the red tip (Emotional origin); 43.7% had a salty preference (Related to Kidney Meridian / Bladder) and 37.9% for sweet (Meridian Spleen / Pancreas and Stomach). Conclusion : According to the characteristics described above, it was concluded that most of the patients presented Energy Deficiency and are chronic patients, requiring a longer time of treatment and the meridians probably more affected were Kidney / Bladder and Spleen / Pancreas and Stomach.	CHARACTERIZATION OF "TERTIARY LYMPHOID FOLLICLES" IN ORAL LICHENOID LESION ASSOCIATED WITH AMALGAM FERNANDA TEIXEIRA GARCIA; MATHEUS HENRIQUE LOPES DOMINGUETE; CATIA MARIZA GAZOLLA DE OLIVEIRA; LUCAS RIBEIRO TEIXEIRA; LUCIANA YAMAMOTO ALMEIDA; XIOMARA BEATRIZ JIMENEZ POLANCO; RODRIGO NEVES-SILVA; JORGE ESQUICHE LEÓN SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO - USP Aim : The oral lichenoid lesion (OLL) associated with amalgam is caused by the intimate contact of the allergenic factor (amalgam) with the oral mucosa. It is an uncommon condition in dental practice (about 1% of the world population), but constitutes an important differential diagnosis in the white lesion group. The presence of "tertiary lymphoid follicles" in OLL is extremely rare. Method : A case is presented here, which affected a 59-year-old female patient who presented white plaques on the buccal mucosa and gingiva in close relationship with an extensive amalgam restoration in tooth #47. The removed tissue was sent to pathological analysis being consistent with OLL associated with the presence of "tertiary lymphoid follicles", which is an extremely unusual finding. Normally, lymphoid follicles are found in the posterior region associated with Waldeyer's ring. In addition, it was performed immunohistochemical reactions, which showed positivity to CD3, CD20, bcl-6, CD23 and Ki-67, supporting a reactive nature of the lymphoid tissue. The patient remains in follow-up of 5 months, without alterations. Conclusion : Interestingly, some studies have shown that "folliculogenesis" can occur in patients with amalgam restorations in contact with the oral mucosa, such as showed in the current case, which should be distinguished from other reactive or neoplastic lymphoid proliferations.

CITRIC ACID ACTION ON ORAL BIOFILM AND ELECTROCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF TITANIUM: AN IN SITU AND IN VITRO STUDY JAIRO MATOZINHO CORDEIRO; JOÃO GABRIEL SILVA SOUZA; CAROLINA VELOSO LIMA; VALENTIM ADELINO RICARDO BARÃO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study investigated the antimicrobial action of citric acid (AC) on the biofilm formed in the oral cavity and evaluated its effect on new bacterial adhesion and electrochemical behavior of titanium (Ti). Method : In situ study was carried out with four volunteers that wore for seven days a palatal appliance containing Ti discs to reproduce biofilms formed in oral environment. Three treatments were used to remove biofilm: immersion in 0.9% NaCl solution (control); 40% CA immersion; and 40% CA rubbing. Colony-forming units (CFU) counts and scanning electron microscopy were conducted. Afterwards, the discs were cleaned and sterilized to be exposed to new bacterial adhesion with <i>Streptococcus sanguinis</i>. CFU counts was performed to evaluate the re-colonization. Profilometry, 3D laser scanning confocal microscopy and electrochemical tests were accomplished in discs without biofilm formation but exposed to the treatments. Data were evaluated through one-way ANOVA and Tukey test ($\alpha=0.05$). Results : CA promoted a significant reduction in the biofilm formed in situ compared with the control group ($p<0.05$), but no difference was found between CA application methods ($p=0.680$). The acid treatment statistically increased the roughness ($p<0.05$), increasing the discrepancy between peaks and valleys on the surface. However, these physical changes did not favor the re-colonization of bacteria ($p=0.629$). Greater electrochemical stability of Ti was found after CA treatments. Conclusion : Citric acid seems to be an effective alternative for the removal of oral biofilm without favoring new recolonization of bacteria, further improving Ti corrosion kinetics.	CLINICAL AND RADIOGRAPHIC OUTCOMES OF PULP REVASCULARIZATION IN TRAUMATIZED TEETH: A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF 16 CASES ANA CAROLINA CORREIA LAURINDO DE CERQUEIRA NETO*; ANDREA CARDOSO PEREIRA; MATHEUS LIMA DE OLIVEIRA; JULIO VARGAS NETO; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES; JOSÉ FLAVIO AFFONSO DE ALMEIDA; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Pulp revascularization is a promising alternative treatment for immature permanent teeth with necrotic dental pulp. The aim of this study was to assess the resolution of clinical symptoms and radiographic changes in root dimensions in immature permanent necrotic teeth with history of dental trauma after pulp revascularization treatment. Method : Clinical and radiographic data were collected for 16 teeth treated with a combination of calcium hydroxide and 2% chlorhexidine gel for a period of 9 to 36 months. The success rate were analyzed, and radiographic changes (increase in root length, thickening of lateral dentinal walls and apical closure) were quantified in Image J program. Results : Clinical evaluation showed that 15 treated teeth met the clinical criteria for success throughout the study period. 1 case of delayed reimplantation was classified as unsuccessful. The within-case percent change in root length was 14.28% ($p<0.0001$). There was an average increase in 1.59%. The within-case percent change in thickening of lateral dentinal walls was 8.12%. There was an average increase in 0.25%. And the within-case percent change in apical diameter was 48.37%. There was an average decrease in the diameter of the apical foramen in 1.10%. Conclusion : In this study, revascularization allowed the continued development of roots in teeth with necrotic pulp. Apical closure was significantly observed, as increase in root length and thickening of lateral dentinal walls, demonstrating excellent success rates.
CLINICAL APPROACH OF DENTAL TRAUMA BEFORE ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT: A CASE REPORT MARIANA FABBRO ZANON; PABLA SECCHI; PATRICK BALTIERI; MARINA CARVALHO PRADO; FERNANDA YUKARI TAKARA; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study is to describe a case report of a traumatized incisor with pulp necrosis indicated for orthodontic treatment, in which the treatment of choice was the obturation paste. Method : A 10-years-old-female patient was referred by an orthodontist to a private clinic specialized in endodontics. The patient was indicated to orthodontic treatment due to malocclusion, but had suffered dental trauma resulting from a cycling accident (10 months previous). Clinical exam showed absence of symptoms and normal pulp sensibility of affected teeth. However, it was detected pulp necrosis and slight crown discoloration of tooth 11. At radiographic exam, complete apex formation and periapical lesion were detected in association with tooth 11. The planning of endodontic treatment of tooth 11 was established using the obturation paste (association of calcium hydroxide, 2% chlorhexidine gel and zinc oxide, in a proportion of 2:1:2) in the total root length. After 1 year and 5 months, it was observed progression of the inflammatory process and solubilization of the obturation paste. Therefore, retreatment was planned with new insertion of obturation paste. Apical repair of tooth 11 was completed in the following 7 months of the retreatment. The patient had absence of signs and symptoms and was released for orthodontic treatment. After 1 year and 6 months of the retreatment, obturation paste remained intact and other traumatized teeth maintained vitality. Conclusion : In conclusion, the therapeutic protocol used in the present report was a favorable alternative for traumatized teeth with pulp necrosis indicated for orthodontic treatment.	COLOR STABILITY OF REPARATIVE CEMENTS IN CONTACT WITH DENTINE FERNANDA ROMEIRO DE GENNARO; LAUTER ESTON PELEPENKO; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO ALMEIDA GOMES; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO ALMEIDA; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of the study was to evaluate the potential for dental color alteration of reparative cements, MTA Angelus, MTA Angelus + 5% zinc oxide (ZnO) and an association of tricalcium silicate, zinc oxide and chlorhexidine 2% gel. Method : Twenty-five bovine teeth were prepared and filled with the cements ($n=5$). Triple antibiotic paste and unfilled samples were the positive and negative controls, respectively. The specimens were immersed in water and the color assessed with a spectrophotometer: before filling (B), 24 hours (24h), 28 days (28d) and 90 days after filling. The color change (ΔE) and the luminosity (*L) were calculated. The statistical analysis was performed using nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis and Dunn test ($p < 0.05$). Results : The analysis of ΔE values showed that all the materials presented color alteration after the evaluated periods. High *L values were found for MTA + % ZnO and the association, with statistical difference in relation to positive control ($p > 0.05$). The addition of ZnO significantly inhibited dental staining of MTA ($p > 0.05$). Conclusion : The addition of zinc oxide to MTA inhibited the dental discoloration. Similar color was verified for the association of tricalcium silicate, zinc oxide and chlorhexidine 2% gel.

COMBINED ORTHOPEDIC-ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT IN MIXED DENTITION PRISCILA ALVES GIOVANI; KELLY GUEDES SCUDINE DE OLIVEIRA; KELLY MARIA DA SILVA MOREIRA; KAMILA ROSAMILIA KANTOVITZ; EDUARDO CÉSAR ALMADA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The purpose of this case report was to describe an interceptive orthodontic treatment in the mixed dentition with rapid maxillary expansion (RME) and facial mask. Method : A 7-year-old girl was enrolled to the Piracicaba Dental School with chief complain of crowded anterior teeth. Medical and dental history, including intra- and extra-oral X-Rays, revealed no contraindications to dental treatment. She was diagnosed with misaligned anterior teeth associated with occlusal interference, posterior crossbite, localized gingival recession and tooth mobility of lower left lateral incisor. Cephalometric analysis revealed a light tendency growth of skeletal class III with verticalization of the upper incisors. The treatment plan included RME with hyrax appliance. After 7 days of screw activation we observed the correction of the posterior crossbite. The hyrax appliance was used during 6 months for orthodontic restraint. The patient was instructed to use a facial mask for at least 14 hours a day for 6 months. This stage of treatment was followed by placement of 4x2 appliance in order to restore anterior aesthetics in the mixed dentition during 6 months. Conclusion : Within the limits of the case report, it was concluded that function and aesthetics was restored by orthopedic treatment combined with fixed appliance. In addition, after 18 months of active treatment, a favorable correction of the skeletal problem and alveolar tooth benefit was observed. The orthodontic treatment with full appliance will be performed after the establishment of the permanent dentition.	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MECHANICS CHARACTERISTICS FROM FEMALE WISTAR RATS WITH OSTEOPOROSIS RAFAEL ARAUJO; SARAH COSTA TEIXEIRA; EDUARDO DARUGE JÚNIOR; FELIPPE BEVILACQUA PRADO; ALEXANDRE RODRIGUES FREIRE; ANA CLAUDIA ROSSI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The study objective was describe the mechanical characteristics of the bone from Wistar rat healthy and with osteoporosis. Method : It was used 6 female rats (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>), from Wistar lineage, divided in two groups: SHAM, control group with 3 rats submitted in placebo surgery; OVX, experimental group with induced osteoporosis with 3 rats submitted in ovariectomy surgery. After 6 months for the rats' maturation until the adult age, those was euthanized, and the right femur was removed. The collected material was submitted at 3 points flexion mechanical test at the bone diaphysis and the compression test at femur head in universal test machine Instron 4411. It was analyzed the data from maximum flexure stress, maximum flexure load, load in peak and maximum compressive energy. It was performed the Student t test for compare the data between groups SHAM and OVX. Results : Only the maximum flexure stress showed a significative difference in test ($p=0.0137$). Conclusion : The bone with osteoporosis showed a more fragile, needing less strength to occur a fracture. The data obtained can serve as database for the realization of computational solutions in several experiments.
COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS AND DEGREE OF STRESS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WITH ADAH ROGERIO LIBERATO PORTO; VIVIANE ULBRICHT; STEFANY DE LIMA GOMES; ANA PAULA DESUO CORREA; NIVIA CRISTINA DURAN GALLASSI; EDUARDO DARUGE JUNIOR; GLAUCIA M. B. AMBROSANO; LUIZ FRANCESQUINI JUNIOR PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study evaluates the executive functions and degree of stress among university students of the School of Dentistry of Piracicaba-UNICAMP, with and without symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). It is a case control study that seeks to compare executive functioning, level of stress, anxiety and depression among college students with and without ADHD. Method : All students enrolled in the survey were invited, but of these, only 243 students accepted to participate. The ASRS-18 Scale was applied, along with TCLE. From this first phase, two groups were formed, being a risk group for ADHD (49 students) and a control group (49 students). Afterwards, the Neuropsychological Assessment and Clinical Interview were performed in both groups. We used the Beck Anxiety and Depression Inventory, Inventory for Stress Symptoms for Adult-Lipp. The tests Digits, Similarities, Figure Arrangement, D2, Track Test were applied. Results : The group of risk of symptoms for ADHD presented worse performance than those of the control group in the inventories of anxiety, depression and stress. Regarding performance in neuropsychological tests, the risk group for ADHD presented worse performance than those of control in tasks that involved attention, focused attention, cognitive flexibility, operational memory and inhibitory control. Conclusion : Our findings indicate that the students of the Dental School who presented symptoms of ADHD, revealed difficulties in academic adaptation, quality of life and school performance.	COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN THE ANALYSIS OF MODELS OF CARREA AND LONG & CHELOTTI IN PATIENTS WITH DECIDUOUS DENTITION RODRIGO RAMIRES BORBOLLA; CRISTINA LUCIA FEIJÓ ORTOLANI; THAIS TONON DE ANGELO; GUSTAVO HENRIQUE NOGUEIRA DA MOTA; BRUNO BARROS BIAZZINI; TAÍS KUNERT; SUCENA MANTUK; KURT FALTIN JR PAULISTA UNIVERSITY Aim : The aim of this study was to conduct a comparative study between the analysis of models of Carrea and Long & Chelotti in plaster models of 8 patients with deciduous dentition full belonging to the specialization of the Department of Orthodontics-Orthopedics Universidade Paulista - UNIP. Method : For this work were used eight pairs of plaster models of Brazilian children with deciduous dentition full leucodermas in age between 3 and 6 years of age and who have never been subjected to any kind of orthodontic treatment previously. Results : the results show that both Carrea analysis as the analysis of Long & Chelotti are easy preparation and quick results, however, the analysis of Long & Chelotti proved to be more practical and more effective than Carrea analysis by having the four gaba established rites and for providing the result immediately. Conclusion : The two analyses can be used for orthodontic diagnosis and planning of patients with the deciduous dentition

COMPARISON BETWEEN LATERAL CEPHALOMETRY AND REFORMATTED CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IMAGES FOR UPPER AIRWAY EVALUATION LUCIANO AUGUSTO CANO MARTINS; DANIELI MOURA BRASIL; ELIANA DANTAS DA COSTA; GINA DELIA ROQUE-TORRES; FRAB NOBERTO BOSCOLO; GLAUCIA MARIA BOVI AMBROSANO; SOLANGE MARIA DE ALMEIDA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to compare lateral cephalometry (LC) and reformatted cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) sagittal images replicating those commonly used in clinical practice for upper airway evaluation. Method : Ninety LC and CBCT exams selected from the same patients were evaluated in LC and reformatted CBCT images, which were sagittal multiplanar reconstruction (MPR), sagittal multiplanar reconstruction in maximum intensity projection (MPR-MIP) and tridimensional reconstructions (r3d). Nasopharynx, oropharynx and hypopharynx were assessed by means of volume and area measurements in MPR reconstructions, and anteroposterior dimensions in LC, MPR, MPR-MIP and r3d images, from CBCT. Results : Data were statistically analyzed by the Pearson's correlation, with a significance level of 5%. Significant correlations were observed in all measurements ($p < 0.05$) when volume, area and anteroposterior dimension were compared in all imaging methods. However, correlations in LC measurements were poor while correlations in reformatted CBCT images ranged from moderate to best. Conclusion : It could be concluded that reformatted sagittal images from CBCT, even they are two-dimensional representations, are reliable to evaluate the upper airway dimensions. However, the measurements performed in LC presented low similarity compared to the measurements made in CBCT images.	COMPARISON BETWEEN PLANNING AND PROCEDURE SEQUENCE IN ORTHOGNATHIC SURGERY OF ASYMMETRIES PATIENTS: CASE REPORTS DANIEL AMARAL ALVES MARLIÈRE; CAIO BELLINI LOVISI; RODRIGO ALVITOS PEREIRA; PAULO JOSÉ MEDEIROS; LUCIANA ASPRINO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : to compare predictability and postoperative success of different planning methods and sequences in orthognathic surgery, which were performed in three patients with facial asymmetry Method : a total of 03 patients (cases A, B and C), Class III skeletal malocclusion, and facial asymmetry after inactive condylar hyperplasia were evaluated. They have undergone two forms of facial analysis (bidimensional - 2D and three-dimensional - 3D), two different planning methods and surgical simulation (conventional and virtual), and performed by maxilla first or mandible first sequences. Case A was planned in 2D with a maxilla first sequence. Cases B and C were undergone mandible first sequence and planned in 2D/3D and only 3D, respectively. Dolphin Imaging® 11.7 software was used in all planning. Case A showed limitation for evaluation of the size, shape, position, and orientation of the maxillary and mandibular structures in an associated or isolated way. Furthermore, the use of maxilla first sequence generated not satisfactory results. The combination of dynamic facial analysis, 3D planning, and mandible first sequence demonstrated greater efficiency in obtaining facial symmetry. Conclusion : The comparison between the postoperative results of the three cases admitted a tendency that the association of 3D planning and orthognathic surgery by mandible first sequence provided greater efficiency in these cases reported.
COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO TYPES OF ASSOCIATIONS OF BLEACHING TECHNIQUES: A CLINICAL REPORT MARCELA ALVAREZ FERRETTI; BEATRIZ CURVELLO DE MERNDONÇA; MATHEUS KURY; CAMILA FORNARI; GABRIELA DE PAULA; VANESSA CAVALLI; MARCELO GIANNINI; FLÁVIO HENRIQUE BAGGIO AGUIAR PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : In a moment of an increasing valorization of cosmetic dentistry, tooth bleaching appears as a conservative initial treatment alternative. For this purpose, at-home and in-office bleaching may be performed as well as the association of both techniques. As this combination may be done in different manners, distinct orders of associations were proposed in this report. Method : A 24-year-old man, whose upper central incisors and canines were A2 and A3 respectively, was initially treated chair-side with 40-min application of 40% hydrogen peroxide (HP) for 2 sessions. Afterwards, a two-week at-home bleaching protocol was performed with 10% carbamide peroxide (CP) overnight during 2 weeks. Conversely, the treatment of a 30-year-old woman was firstly conducted with at-home bleaching (4-week 10% CP overnight) and, subsequently, with a single appointment for in-office bleaching (45-min 35% HP). At the end of the first case, the shade of upper central incisors was 1M1 and canines was B1. In the second case, the shade of her upper central incisors ranged from A1 to 0.5M1 and the upper canines from A3 to B1. In both treatments, no major tooth sensitivity was reported by the patients and the final clinical photographs reached the patients' expectations. Conclusion : The combination of the in-office and at-home bleaching techniques was a safe and effective treatment option to obtain faster bleaching results without tooth sensitivity.	COMPUTATIONAL SIMULATION OF PROJECTILE INJURIES TO HUMAN PARIETAL BONE USING FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS LARISSA LOPES RODRIGUES; SARAH TEIXEIRA COSTA; ANA CLAÚDIA ROSSI; EDUARDO DARUGE JÚNIOR; FELIPPE BEVILACQUA PRADO; ALEXANDRE RODRIGUES FREIRE PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to compare the morphology of the entrance wound on the parietal bone, caused by projectiles with 9x19 mm Luger, .380 AUTO and .40 Smith & Wesson calibers. Method : From CT images of dry skull, a finite element model of skull bones were constructed, containing tetrahedral elements. The models of the projectiles were constructed from drawings, whose data were obtained from the Brazilian bullet company. For the simulations, the software ANSYS 17.2 was used to simulate the impact of projectiles on the parietal bone, perpendicularly from 10 cm distance. The morphometric analysis of the entrance wounds was performed. Results : The results showed morphological differences in shape and area, regarding the change of calibers. Conclusion : In conclusion, on the parietal bone the impact of this three different calibers resulted in morphological differences, whose the data are important for future analyses that can be applied as tool for forensics practice

CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYST: LITERATURE REVIEW AND CASE REPORTS ERICK ANDRES ALPACA ZEVALLOS; LUCIANA ASPRINO; ANDRÉS CÁCERES BARRENO; ALEXANDER TADEU SVERZUT PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The present study aims to present a series of cases of odontogenic keratocyst whose approach was strictly conservative by means of decompression, where the patients present the reestablishment of the bone anatomy, maintenance of the masticatory, respiratory and phonation functions, in continuous follow-up for the treatment of possible recurrences. Method : The term odontogenic keratocyst (OKC) was first used by Philipsen in 1956, a distinct form of developmental cyst that requires special considerations because of its clinical behavior and specific histopathological aspects. It is a benign but aggressive lesion. Multiple treatments are described in the literature: cryotherapy with liquid nitrogen, decompression or marsupialization with subsequent enucleation and enucleation with direct closure, but has a high recurrence rate. We present the report of three cases diagnosed as OKC in the Department of Buccomaxillofacial Surgery of the School of Dentistry of Piracicaba with a conservative approach through the placement of a decompression device held in position for 30 - 60 days, favoring the bone repair. The patients are in clinical and imaging follow-up of 12 months, evolving satisfactorily and mainly maintaining stable the bone architecture involved by the lesion, eliminating the morbidity of the radical treatments as widely found in the contemporary literature. Conclusion : Conservative treatment of OKC by decompression is an adequate alternative with satisfactory results, especially in cases of large lesions, thus allowing maintenance of masticatory, respiratory and phonation functions.	CORRELATION BETWEEN ENAMEL ROUGHNESS AND TOOTH COLOR CHANGE RAÍSSA MANOEL GARCIA; WALDEMIR FRANCISCO VIEIRA-JUNIOR; ISABELE VIEIRA; GLAUCIA MARIA BOVI AMBROSANO; FLÁVIO HENRIQUE BAGGIO AGUIAR; DÉBORA ALVES NUNES LEITE LIMA; DÉBORA ALVES NUNES LEITE LIMA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To establish the correlation between enamel roughness and tooth color change. Method : Enamel/dentin blocks (5 × 5 × 3.2 mm) were serially ground with the following abrasive paper: 1200-grit, 800-grit, and 600-grit SiC papers. In the paired model, the analyses of color (L*, a*, b*, ΔE) and roughness (Ra) were performed among the sandpaper exposure. The data were subjected to ANOVA using models for repeated measures followed by the Tukey test. The Pearson correlation test was used to determine whether there was a relationship between Ra values and color results ($\alpha = 0.05$). Results : The L* values decreased in accordance with the increase of Ra, with statistical difference between all the times ($p < 0.05$). A correlation was found between the Ra vs. the L* values ($r = -0.67$; $p < 0.0001$) and ΔRa vs. Δa* values ($r = 0.29$; $p = 0.05$); besides that, there was no significant correlation with b* values or significant alteration in the ΔE values ($p > 0.05$). Conclusion : The alteration of enamel roughness acted on the lightness and the green-red axis of tooth color.
CREATION OF BONE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC MODELS FOR DETERMINING AGE AT OSTEOLOGICAL AND CT SCAN BIOBANK MARIANA CORDEIRO FILGUEIRA*; LEONARDO GOZETTO DE LIMA; MARÍLIA GABRIELA DA SILVA OLEGÁRIO; STEFANY DE LIMA GOMES; VIVIANE ULBRICH; JOSÉ C. SANCHES R. JUNIOR; JOÃO SARMENTO P. NETO; LUIZ FRANCESQUINI JUNIOR PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The present research project aims to present the importance of forensic physical anthropometry, in the process of identification of skeletonized corpses. As well as, empowering it is to obtain models from the end of the 4th rib and mount an Atlas for age estimation through photographs of the pubic emphyseus and clavicle Method : Initially the students will receive classes on the skeleton and its anatomical distribution, on the importance of the standardization of Interpol (2014) and on forensic physical anthropometry and its role in human identification. Besides classes (theoretical / practical) photography, molding and obtaining models. Approval CEP / FOP / UNICAMP: n°138 / 2014 Results : It was possible to establish an atlas with photographs of the clavicle and symphysis pelvis, both on the right side, following the criteria established by Tod's (1920). Besides, the creation of a bank of models obtained from the end of the 4th rib (right and left) Conclusion : It is expected that the High School Students can understand the importance of this study for Brazilian and world physical anthropometry.	CROWN INDIVIDUALIZATION: ALTERNATIVE TO FIXED TOTAL PROSTHESES IMPLANT-SUPPORTED - HYBRID PROTOCOL CLINICAL CASE REPORT MIRELLE MARIA RUGGIERO; NAIARA DE PAULA FERREIRA NÓBILO; VINICIUS RODRIGUES DOS SANTOS; MAURO ANTONIO DE ARRUDA NÓBILO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The purpose of this report was to describe the total fixed preparation implant-supported rehabilitation with individual crowns. Method : Female patient, 63 years old, showed aging signs on total fixed prosthesis in the acrylic resin protocol-type implants structures. In addition, the patient also presented an excessive biofilm accumulation. The replacement of the prosthetic portion for individual metal ceramics crowns for each dental element was performed. Subsequently, the total prosthesis diagnostic wax-up was performed with casting and transfers union were built using rigid metal rods united using Pattern (GC) resin. The diagnostic wax-up proof was realized, along with the mini-pillar copings and the maxillomandibular register. In sequence, metal bar with preparations for the unitary crowns was made and tested. Artificial gingiva characterization was made with acrylic resin and the unitary metal ceramic crowns were made using STG system. The hybrid protocol was installed and finalized with individual crowns conventional cementation. Conclusion : Rehabilitation with individual metal ceramic crowns presented better results when compared to the initial acrylic resin rehabilitation. The patient's smile esthetic and harmonization were improved, moreover the ceramic has better mechanical, chemical properties and reduces biofilm buildup.

CYTOTOXICITY ASSESSMENT OF THREE ROOT REPAIR MATERIAL AND A ROOT CANAL OBTURATION PASTE IN GINGIVAL FIBROBLASTS JAQUELINE LAZZARI; ANA CAROLINA BISSANI; FLAVIA SAAVEDRA; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES; MARCOS FROZONI; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the cytotoxicity potential of three commonly used root-repair material and a root canal obturation paste in gingival fibroblasts. Method : HGF-1 fibroblasts were exposed for 24h to dilutions of White-MTA, Biodentine, Endosequence Putty and a Calcium hydroxide, Zinc oxide and 2% Chlorhexidine gel root canal obturation paste extracts in a series of dilutions (1:1, 1:2, 1:4 and 1:8), according to the ISO 10993/5. Cells exposed to untreated culture media were the negative control. All data were statistically evaluated by one-way ANOVA and a posthoc analysis by Tuckey testing ($p < 0.05$). Results : All materials tested were cytotoxic at 1:1 dilution. At all other dilutions, there was no statistical difference between all three root repair materials and the negative control group. The Calcium hydroxide, Zinc oxide and 2% Chlorhexidine gel root canal obturation paste was the most cytotoxic material at all four dilutions evaluated, but only in 1:1 and 1:2 it was statistically different from the negative control group. Conclusion : Within the limitations of this study, it can be concluded that all root repair materials tested showed low cytotoxicity potential at three of the four dilutions. The root canal obturation paste showed a dose dependent cytotoxicity, going from moderate to low cytotoxicity potential. Other studies should be made to completely assess these materials biological properties.	DECORONATION AS ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT OF ANKYLOSED TOOTH AFTER DENTAL TRAUMA: A CASE REPORT PABLA SECCHI; JÚLIO VARGAS NETO; RENATO CORREA VIANA CASARIN; MARINA CARVALHO PRADO; EDUARDO CÉSAR ALMADA SANTOS; ANDREA CARDOSO PEREIRA; KATHYA APARECIDA PALATIM SEMENCIO; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Avulsion of permanent teeth is one of the most serious dental injuries, presenting a questionable prognosis. Decoronation, a surgical procedure for preservation of alveolar bone, has gained interest for cases of ankylosis, a common complication of avulsion. This case reports the treatment of a patient affected by dental ankylosis, resulted from tooth avulsion, in which decoronation was the treatment of choice with a multidisciplinary approach (endodontics, orthodontics and periodontics). Method : A 9-year-old boy was referred to the Dental Trauma Service of Piracicaba Dental School for the treatment of tooth 11, which had dental ankylosis and infra-occlusion. The trauma occurred two years before, causing avulsion of tooth 11. Emergency treatment with replantation was performed in a private clinic, followed by semi-rigid splint. After 2 weeks, endodontic treatment of tooth 11 was performed and splint was removed. At the Dental Trauma Service, after clinical examination, the decoronation was planned. The tooth crown was removed and root canal was enlarged with simultaneously removal of obturation materials. After observing blood inside the root canal, suture was placed. A space maintainer containing a temporary tooth was installed, resulting in no aesthetic commitment. The patient returned 7 days later for suture removal and no signs or symptoms were detected. After 9 months of follow-up with multidisciplinary team, positive clinical and radiologic results were obtained, such as bone formation. Conclusion : This treatment has been permitting the alveolar bone to continue to develop, thus preserving bone dimensions prior to implant placement.
DEFINITION OF A STORAGE PROTOCOL FOR BIFIDOBACTERIUM ANIMALIS SUBSP. LACTIS HN019 IN SALINE WATER FOR USE IN RESEARCH YARA LOYANNE DE ALMEIDA SILVA LEVI; BIANCA CRISTINA TIOSSO DA SILVA; ÉDER DA SILVA DÓLENS; LUCIANA PRADO MAIA; FABIANA GOUVEIA STRAIOTO UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN SÃO PAULO Aim : The objective of this study was to analyze the viability of probiotic microorganisms of the strain <i>Bifidobacterium animalis</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i> (B. lactis) HN019 in saline water under different environmental conditions: laboratory storage (refrigerator, 4°C) and under conditions of use (room temperature, 24°C), compared to the experimental conditions of cell growth (incubator, 37°C). Method : This was an in vitro, blind, fully randomized study, performed in triplicate, in 3 independent experiments. Lyophilized strains of B. lactis HN019 were reactivated and maintained in saline water at 4°C, 24°C and 37°C for 48 hours. The growth of the microorganism was monitored every 4 hours by optical density reading (OD) in a spectrophotometer, followed by serial dilution and counting of colony forming units (CFU) after each reading. Results : Data of the number of CFU and OD were expressed as mean and standard deviation, and the Variance Analysis (ANOVA) test was used for inter- and intragroup comparisons, followed by the post-test of Tukey. No significant statistical difference was observed between the groups regarding OD reading in any of the experimental times; however, after 24 and 48 hours, the CFU count in the group stored at 4°C was higher, with the group at 24°C showing a lower count, while the group at 37°C did not show growth ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion : Based on the results, it can be concluded that the B. lactis HN019 microorganism can be stored in saline water at 4°C and 24°C for 48 hours because the microorganisms remain viable, facilitating the laboratorial workflow of the solution with the microorganism especially in long-term studies.	DENTAL ECTOPIA ASSOCIATED WITH DENTIGEROUS CYST - CASE REPORT GABRIEL BORGES BERALDO; RAFAELA RODRIGUES MOURA; HENRIQUE TORRES TEIXEIRA; AMANDA MAYRA DE FREITAS ROSA; ADEMIR TADEU RIBEIRO GROSSI INAPOS Aim : This paper aims to present the clinical case of a superior third molar in ectopic position, surrounded by a dentigerous cyst, as well as to discuss the importance of Imaginology for Dentistry. Method : A case report was developed based on panoramic radiography, conical beam tomography, histopathological analysis and literature review. The female patient A.B.S, female, 14 years old, underwent panoramic radiography on routine examination, and the ectopic position of the tooth 28, located in the maxillary sinus region, was observed. A tomographic examination of the region indicated a better diagnostic evaluation and planning of the case, and through this it was possible to identify the exact location of the tooth in relation to the adjacent structures. The tooth 28 was extracted in a hospital environment, as well as enucleation of the cyst, curettage and sample collection for histopathological analysis, which confirmed the diagnosis of a dentigerous cyst. During the follow-up of the case, element 27 presented signs of pulp necrosis, such as loss of sensitivity and chromatic alteration, most likely due to the involvement of this tooth with the lesion, and later, the endodontic treatment of the tooth was performed. Conclusion : The planned and performed treatment was successful, mainly because of the diagnostic approach and adequate tomographic location of the structures involved.

DETAILED RESTORATIONS USING BULK-FILL COMPOSITES IN ENDODONTICALLY TREATED-TEETH: A REPORT OF THREE CLINICAL CASES JOISSI FERRARI ZANIBONI; ALINE CARVALHO GIROTTI; CRISTIAN FERNANDO SANCHEZ-PUETATE; MAYRA ANDRESSA RODRIGUES VALINHOS PICCIONI; KEREN CRISTINA FAGUNDE JORDÃO-BASSO; MILTON CARLOS KUGA ARARAQUARA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : Proper coronary access sealing is essential to endodontic treatment success thus endodontically-treated-teeth restorations should be performed as soon as possible after root canal obturation. Bulk-fill composite resins and universal adhesive systems can optimize the number of steps and clinical time. This case report was designed to describe a three-case-report using detailed strategies for aesthetic and functional reestablishment in endodontically-treated-teeth using different universal adhesive systems and bulk-fill composites. Method : The first case report showed that a coronary restoration was immediately performed after root canal obturation using universal adhesive system (Single Bond Universal - 3M/ESPE) and resin-based composite containing Bis-GMA, UDMA, BisEMA, procrylat resin and 77% wt charge particles (Filtek Bulk Fill Posterior Restaurative - 3M/ESPE). The second case reported that a restoration was carried out late using Universal adhesive system (Optbond All-in-one -Kerr) and sonic-activated resin-based composite containing Bis-GMA, TEGDMA, Bis-EMA and 86% wt charge particles (Sonicfill-Kerr). The third case report used an universal adhesive system (Tetric-N-Bond Universal - Ivoclar / Vivadent) and resin-based composite containing Bis-GMA, bis-EMA, UDMA and 81%wt charge particles (Tetric-N-Ceram Bulk-Fill - Ivoclar / Vivadent). Conclusion : Considering the importance of coronary restoration after endodontic treatment, aesthetic and functional restoration strategies using universal adhesive systems and Bulk-fill composites with different compositions can optimize endodontically-treated-teeth restorative treatment.	DETECTION OF ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS VIRULENCE GENES ISOLATED FROM TEETH ASSOCIATED WITH ENDODONTIC FAILURE PEDRO IVO DA GRAÇA FAGUNDES; PRISCILA AMANDA FRANCISCO; MARLOS BARBOSA RIBEIRO; MAICON RICARDO ZIEBERG PASSINI; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARIANO DA SILVA; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The apical periodontitis post endodontic treatment can be caused by failures in the treatment stages, as in the instrumentation. in the inefficient use of auxiliary irrigating and in the failure in coronary sealing. Without success, Gram-positive bacteria predominate, with <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> being frequently associated with secondary/ persistent infection. In addition to the high prevalence of <i>E. faecalis</i> in failure, the presence of virulence factors in this specie reinforces the importance of its study. The objectives of this research were: a) to confirm if isolated strains are of <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> by PCR; b) to verify the presence of the virulence genes: gelatinase production (gelE), surface protein (esp), collagen binding adhesin (ace) and <i>E. faecalis</i> antigen A (efaA), by means of PCR, in these strains Method : Were used samples of 25 strains of <i>E. faecalis</i> previously collected and isolated by culture method using m-<i>Enterococcus</i> selective medium and also confirmed using the PCR method with specific primers for this specie. The DNA of strains of confirmed <i>E. faecalis</i>, were used again for the identification of virulence genes (gelE, esp, ace and efaA), by means of PCR and reading by electrophoresis in 1% agarose gel. Results : The virulence gene efaA of <i>E. faecalis</i> isolates was detected in 100% of the strains, while, gelE were present in 84%, ace in 68%, and esp in 56%. Conclusion : In conclusion, the strains showed different patterns for virulence gene detection, being each of them present in at last half of the isolates, which reveals the importance this bacterium in the pathogenesis and persistence of post-treatment endodontic infection.
DETECTION OF PERIAPICAL BONE DEFECTS IN INTRAORAL DIGITAL RADIOGRAPHY WITH DIFFERENT BRIGHTNESS AND CONTRAST ADJUSTMENTS AMANDA FARIAS GOMES; HUGO GAÊTA ARAUJO; EDUARDA HELENA LEANDRO DO NASCIMENTO; DANIELI MOURA BRASIL; DEBORAH QUEIROZ DE FREITAS; CHRISTIANO DE OLIVEIRA SANTOS PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To assess the detection of simulated periapical bone defects by means of digital intraoral radiography with different levels of brightness and contrast adjustments, as well as to investigate the observers' preference related to subjective image quality for this diagnostic task. Method : A sample composed by 14 dental sockets of dry mandibles and their respective teeth was used. Images were acquired prior to apical bone defect simulation and after each of the four defects enlargement. Original images were adjusted in 4 additional brightness and contrast combinations. Five observers evaluated the images according to the presence of apical bone defect in a 5-point scale. In a second moment, the observers ordinated the images subjectively, according to quality, from the best to the worst to detect bone defect. Results : No differences were found between the diagnostic values of the five variations of brightness and contrast ($p > 0.05$). The overall results showed low values of area under the ROC curve and sensitivity of the periapical radiography in the detection of bone defects of sizes from 1 to 3, which rose substantially in size 4. For subjective image quality, V2 (-15% brightness +15% contrast) variation was preferred by the observers, being classified as "best" in 58% of the cases, followed by V1 (-30% brightness +30% contrast) variation (32.9% of the cases). Conclusion : Brightness and contrast adjustments do not influence the detection of simulated periapical bone defects in digital intraoral radiography. Lower brightness and higher contrast images were preferred for this diagnostic task.	DETERMINATION OF SEX BY MEANS OF CRANIAL MEASUREMENTS IN A BRAZILIAN SAMPLE VIVIANE ULBRICHT; CRISTHIANE M. SCHMIDT; FRANCISCO CARLOS GROPPPO; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ; EDUARDO DARUGE JUNIOR; ALICIA PICAPEDRA; ROGÉRIO PORTO LIBERATO; LUIZ FRANCESQUINI JUNIOR PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Brazilian Anthropometry Forensic Physics has sought during the last years the development of new mathematical models, and the validation of mathematical models in recent Brazilian samples, since in Brazil we use European mathematical models and old bone collections. Such models do not represent the Brazilian population, which is miscegenated and can generate errors in the affirmation of sex, age, ancestry and stature. Method : This study measured 185 dry skulls from the Osteological and Tomographic Biobank Prof. Eduardo Daruge. Linear measurements were made of 101 females and 84 males, aged 22 to 65 years. Zígio-Zígio was measured; Zígio-Glabela (right / left); Anterior Nasal Rhines-Spine; Nasal Width; Násio-Anterior Nasal Spine; Glabela-Anterior Nasal Spine; Glabela-Próstio. There were normal distribution and equality of variances (homoelasticity) of the studied variables, by the statistical tests of Shapiro-Wilk and Levene; there was gender balance, by Chi-square ($p = 0.24$); there were higher values in males ($p < 0.01$); the Hosmer & Lemeshow test showed that the logistic regression model adjusted adequately to the data and that the variables are responsible for 52.6% of the variation found with respect to the sex Results : A sex mathematical model of logistic regression was created (logit: Sex = $-33.6 + (0.15 \times Zi-Zi) + (0.21 \times Ri-ENA) + (0.16 \times Na-ENA)$) to determine sex in cranial measurements, resulting in 85.2% sensitivity, 76.2% specificity and 81.1% accuracy, being effective in predicting gender. Conclusion : It is an effective method to determine sex, where all measures have proved to be dimorphic.

DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN AND MOBILITY PLAN OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PIRACICABA DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To report the Development Master Plan and Mobility Plan of the Piracicaba city. Method : Survey of data on the Piracicaba site. Results : The City Hall, through the Research and Planning Institute of Piracicaba, approves the schedule of workshops to review the Development Master Plan and the Mobility Plan in districts and regions, including the rural area. The workshops aim to discuss with the community the problems they face or feel in relation to the city, as well as the rural area, in the various areas, including mobility, sanitation, urban structure, security, housing and the environment. All the information collected is part of the participatory reading that, together with the technical reading, subsidizes the preparation of the Master Plan. The Master Plan is a municipal law that establishes and organizes the development and territorial expansion of a city. It is the basic instrument of the municipal planning process for the implementation of urban development policy, guiding the actions of public and private agents. This instrument is not only technical; the participation of the population is essential if the objectives are to be achieved. The conclusion of the revision of the Plan, complies with the City Statute (Federal Law No. 10,257 / 2001), and becomes Law after approval in the City Council. Conclusion : The participation of the population is very important for the implementation of the Master Plan. We all dream of an organized city, pleasant to live in, with all the infrastructure available, environmentally sustainable, economically developed and socially just. This city is possible if it was built by all.	DEVELOPMENT OF QUATERNARY TI-NB-ZR-TA ALLOY TO DENTAL IMPLANTS APPLICATION GIULIA RAFAELI DA SILVA; JAIRO MATOZINHO CORDEIRO; BRUNA EGUMI NAGAY; HELOISA NAVARRO PANTAROTO; ANA LÚCIA ROSELINO RIBEIRO; ELIDIANE CIPRIANO RANGE; LAIZA M. G. FAIS; VALENTIM ADELINO RICARDO BARÃO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study developed an experimental quaternary titanium (Ti) alloy containing niobium (Nb), zirconium (Zr) and tantalum (Ta) and evaluated its electrochemical stability. Method : Ti-35Nb-7Zr-5Ta (wt%) alloy was developed from pure metals and machined in discs (10 x 2 mm). Commercially pure titanium (cpTi) and Ti-6Al-4V were used as controls. Chemical composition, topography, hardness and elastic modulus were assessed for surface characterization. The electrochemical behavior was tested in a body fluid solution (pH 7.4) by a standard 3-electrode method. Data were evaluated through 1-way ANOVA and Tukey's HSD test ($\alpha = 0.05$). Results : The experimental Ti-Nb-Zr-Ta alloy was successfully synthesized, presenting elements concentrations very close to nominal values. CpTi seemed to have the most irregular surface, however the experimental alloy presented a coarse and rugged appearance. The Ti-Nb-Zr-Ta alloy presented lower hardness and elastic modulus ($p < 0.05$) compared to Ti-6Al-4V. Regarding to electrochemical behavior, the experimental alloy tended to display higher potential and polarization resistance relative to cpTi. However, this material seems to be more prone to ions exchange between the surface and electrolytic solution. Conclusion : The experimental Ti-Nb-Zr-Ta alloy seems to be a good alternative for the manufacture of dental implants, since it presents elastic modulus closer to that of bone, electrochemical stability similar to controls and absence of toxic elements.
DEVELOPMENTAL DISTURBANCE OF PREMOLAR UNERUPTED ASSOCIATED WITH PULP INFECTION IN PRIMARY TEETH KELLY GUEDES DE OLIVEIRA SCUDINE; GABRIELA NOVO BORGHI; JUANA ROSMERI SALAS HUAMANI; ALAN ROGER DOS SANTOS SILVA; FERNANDA MIORI PASCON PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Developmental disturbances of permanent teeth may become clinically and radiographically evident as a result of periapical infection in primary teeth, resulting in clinical problems such as malocclusion, supraeruption of opposing teeth and loss of the arch length. The present case reports the management of a 6-year-old male patient who sought pediatric dentistry clinic at Piracicaba Dental School with the chief complaint of volume increase in the gingival region. Method : His mother reported that the child was in excellent health with no remarkable past medical history. At clinical examination, it was observed an unsatisfactory glass ionomer restoration on tooth 74 and caries lesion on 64 and 75. In addition, it was observed a circumscribed volume increase in the gingival region of 74 with hardened consistency. Analysis of periapical radiograph and computed tomography images revealed periapical lesion in tooth 74 associated with a horizontally impacted mandibular second premolar. The treatment plan included tooth extraction 74 with the placement of space maintainer and restorative treatment of the teeth 64 e 75. After one year and four months of follow-up, we observed bone formation in the extraction area and an improvement in the positioning of the first premolar. Although the volume increase in the gingival region did not fully regress, it significantly reduced its size. Conclusion : The maintenance of arch space was satisfactorily achieved. This case report highlights the importance of dental caries prevention in the primary dentition for maintaining a healthy permanent dentition.	DIAGNOSIS AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY TREATMENT OF ACUTE PERIAPICAL EXTRA-ORAL ABSCESS: A CASE REPORT EDERALDO PIETRAFESA; AUGUSTO RODRIGUES LIMA; PRISCILA AMANDA FRANCISCO; DANIEL RODRIGO HERRERA; HEITOR FONTES DA SILVA; MÁRCIO DE MORAES; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Report a clinical case that was initially diagnosed as a parotid gland infection and turned to be an extra-oral abscess (EOA) of endodontic origin (EO) Method : A 28-year-old male patient (P) presented at the Piracicaba Dental School with a swollen face and pain on palpation (POP). It was initially believed to be a gland pathology, while the oral surgeon suspected of an infection of EO. The P presented with a limited mouth opening (MO) and radiographically the tooth 46 (T46) had an extensive caries. However, all tests performed were inconclusive due to the extension of the inflammation. The emergency treatment (TRE) consisted of antibiotic prophylaxis [2 g of amoxicillin], followed by the extra-oral drainage (EOD), placement of a surgical drain and the prescription of Amoxicilin 500 mg every 8 hours per 7 days. 24 hours after the EOD, the P returned for reassessment. As he was with a normal MO, the endodontist was able to perform all the pulp and periapical tests. The tests showed that the T46 presented necrotic with EOA associated, confirming that the infection was of EO. The following TRE was performed: anesthesia, access cavity, chemical-mechanical preparation at the full extension of the root canals (RC), placement of an intracanal medication [Ca(OH)₂ and CHX 2% gel] due to the presence of exudate, POP and percussion, and the provisory restoration with resin. After 30 days, the P returned with no clinical signs/symptoms and presenting dry RC. Therefore, the RC were filled and the T46 restored. Conclusion : Based on all the findings, we can conclude that a multidisciplinary approach can lead to a better diagnosis and TRE of the EOA.

DIAGNOSTIC ACCURACY OF PERIAPICAL RADIOGRAPHY IN IDENTIFYING ROOT CANAL RAMIFICATIONS IN THE APICAL 3 MM OF PREMOLARS NATÁLIA SIQUEIRA LOBO; VÍCTOR DE AQUINO WANDERLEY; YURI NEJAIM; AMANDA FARIAS GOMES; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The purpose of this study was to assess the diagnostic accuracy of two different periapical radiography methods in identifying root canal ramifications in the apical 3 mm of mandibular premolars, using micro-computed tomography as the standard reference. Method : Periapical radiography images of 30 mandibular premolars were acquired using the VistaScan radiographic phosphor plate system. The images acquisition were performed by two different horizontal angles: 0° (orthoradial) and 25° (distoradial). All images were evaluated by two oral radiologists and one endodontist. Initially all orthoradial images were evaluated, and in a second moment, these same images were evaluated associated to a distoradial radiography (Clark's rule). Micro-computed tomographic served as the standard reference to determine the presence/absence of ramifications. The Kappa statistic was used to verify the reproducibility of the described method, testing intra and inter-observer concordance. Sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, positive predictive value, negative predictive value and area under the ROC curve were also calculated and compared by means of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) one way at a significance level of 5% ($\alpha=0.05$). Results : No statistically significant difference ($p>0.05$) was observed regardless of whether orthoradial radiography or Clark's rule was used for all diagnostic tests and area under the ROC curve, which was 0.43 for Orthoradial and 0.51 for Clark's rule. Conclusion : In conclusion, periapical radiography is not adequate for the detection of root canal ramifications in the apical 3 mm of mandibular premolars, regardless of the method used.	DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO PROLONGED RETENTION IN THE SAME PATIENT: CASE REPORT JULIANA DA SILVEIRA GAIOTTO; PAULO OLIVEIRA CANTELMO; LEANDRO BEZERRA DA SILVA; THAIS VIGER; SOFIA TAKEDA UEMURA; JULIANA SAYURI KIMURA HERMÍNIO OMETTO - UNIARARAS Aim : The aim of this case report was to describe two different approaches for prolonged retention in the same patient. Method : A 7-year-old male patient was attended at the Faculty of Dentistry of Hermínio Ometto - Uniararas due to the non-eruption of tooth 21. Anamnesis revealed previous dental trauma on tooth 61, which was early extracted due to the presence of inflammatory root resorption. After clinical examination, it was observed the presence of gingival fibrosis in tooth 21 region and also the non-exfoliation of tooth 82. After periapical radiographic, it was verified that teeth 21 and 42 presented more than two-thirds of root formation (stage 8 of Nolla's stage) and the absence of physiological rhizolysis of tooth 82. The treatment plan was ulectomy for tooth 21 and extraction for tooth 82 in two different sections. It was observed the eruption of half of the crown of tooth 42 and 21 after 28 days of tooth extraction and 21 days of ulectomy, respectively. Conclusion : It can be concluded that the treatment of prolonged retention may be ulectomy in cases associated with gingival fibrosis because it is a simple and favorable postoperative technique. However, in cases of absence of physiological rhizolysis of the deciduous predecessor, the best treatment option is the tooth extraction.
DIFFERENT TREATMENTS FOR DENTAL ANKYLOSIS: CASE REPORTS THAÍS BARBIN; KELLY MARIA SILVA MOREIRA; KELLY GUEDES DE OLIVEIRA SCUDINE; FERNANDA MIORI PASCON; EDUARDO CÉSAR ALMADA SANTOS; REGINA MARIA PUPPIN RONTANI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : In primary and mixed dentition, the occurrence of infraocclusion is fairly common and caused especially by dental ankyloses. Early recognition of this condition results a potential to the establishment of effective preventive and/or invasive meddling, which contribute to an adequate reestablishment of eruptive process. This study describes therapeutic approaches of two patients, aged 6 and 7 years old, with stagnation of primary first molars eruptive process, assisted in pediatric dentistry clinic of the Piracicaba Dental School - FOP/UNICAMP. Method : After anamnesis and clinical exam, infraocclusion was observed in those teeth, suggesting dentoalveolar ankylosis. Panoramic and intraoral periapical radiographs were requested, confirming diagnosis of slight and moderate dentoalveolar ankyloses. Treatment planning included monitoring and indirect restorations of composite resin, respectively. Results after one and two years showed that, for the monitoring case, the tooth returned itself to a favorable occlusal pattern and, in the indirect restoration case, it was possible to reconstitute occlusion providing the exfoliation of deciduous teeth. Conclusion : Both approaches were considered success. For this, it is crucial a targeted treatment for ankyloses degree. Patients remain under clinical monitoring without disorders in the eruptive process of permanent dentition.	DOES OCCLUSAL CHANGES IN THE MIXED DENTITION PHASE AFFECT CHILDREN'S QUALITY OF LIFE? PATRICIA RAFAELA DOS SANTOS; MARCELO DE CASTRO MENEGHIM; MARIANA NABARRETE; ANA LETICIA MELLO DE CARVALHO; DIEGO PATRIK ALVES CARNEIRO; SILVIA AMELIA SCUDELER VEDOVELLO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this case-control study was to evaluate the impact of occlusal changes located in the anterior region on the quality of life (OHRQoL) of children. Method : A case-control study was performed with 415 children in the mixed dentition phase and aged between 8 and 10 years, with 83 cases and 332 controls. Cases (with impact on OHRQoL) and controls (without OHRQoL impact) were matched by age and sex at the ratio of 1: 4. The impact on quality of life was assessed using the Brazilian version of the Child Perceptions Questionnaire (CPQ) for the age group from 8 to 10 years. The clinical evaluation of occlusal changes located in the anterior region was determined by the Dental Aesthetic Index (DAI): crowding, diastema, anterior open bite, overjet and anterior crossbite. Exposure odds ratios were estimated for each variable, with the respective confidence intervals and p-value. Because it was a case-control study, the odds ratios of exposure were interpreted, that is, the chances of exposure in the case group in relation to the control group. The analyzes were performed considering the level of significance of 5%. Results : According to the results, there was no significant difference between the case and control groups regarding the chance of presenting crowding, diastema, anterior open bite, overjet and crossbite ($p> 0.05$), that is, the exposure odds ratio did not differ significantly of one. Conclusion : It was concluded that localized malocclusion in the anterior region did not have an impact on the quality of life of children in the mixed dentition phase.

DOES RECIPROCATING SYSTEM CAUSE MORE POSTOPERATIVE PAIN THAN ROTARY SYSTEM? A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS OF RCT VANESSA PERET JACOB; GRAZIELA GARRIDO MORI; VICTOR EDUARDO DE SOUZA BATISTA; AMANDA CASELATO ANDOLFATTO SOUZA; ANA CRISTINA ANDRADA; JOÃO EDUARDO GOMES FILHO; CHRISTINE MEN MARTINS DENTAL SCHOOL OF PRESIDENTE PRUDENTE Aim : Comprehensively review two different kinematics of instrumentation (reciprocating and rotary) regarding to the postoperative pain after endodontic treatment. Method : Two investigators performed a systematic review with meta-analysis. MEDLINE/PubMed, Cochrane Library and Scopus supplied relevant data from studies published until July 2017 to answer the PICO question. Primary outcome was overall postoperative pain and the secondary outcome were (1) the nature of pain (mild, moderate, and severe pain) after 12, (2) 24 hours and (3) 48 hours. Results : Ten randomized clinical trials fulfilled eligibility criteria and five of them were submitted in the meta-analysis. The primary outcome indicated that reciprocating system causes more absence of pain when compared with rotary system ($p<0.05$). As a secondary outcome, there was no statistical difference for mild, moderate and severe pain after 12 and 24h, either for mild and moderate after 48h using reciprocating or rotary systems ($p>0.05$). However, the reciprocation system showed less severe pain after 48h of endodontic treatment compared with rotary systems ($p<0.05$). Conclusion : This research indicates that rotary motion had a negative impact on postoperative pain after endodontic treatment. Also, after 48 hours more patients presented severe pain under rotary motion, compared to reciprocating. It is necessary more randomized clinical studies regarding to this aspect.	EARLY TREATMENT OF CLASS III MALOCCLUSION WITH ORTHOPEDICS CINTHYA JEANETTE ARIAS GUILLÉN; RENATA CRISTINA FARIA RIBEIRO DE CASTRO; JUSSARA MAGALHAES FRIZO PASTRE; PAULA MIDORI CASTELO FERRUA; CAROLINA STEINER OLIVEIRA ALARCON PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this study was to describe a clinical case of early treated Class III malocclusion with rapid maxillary expansion and use of facial mask in a male child with five years and ten months of age. Method : At the clinical examination, the patient presented anterior and posterior crossbite, negative overjet, convex profile and muscular balance. The cephalometric analysis showed that the patient is normofacial and presents alterations compatible with skeletal class III malocclusion (Angle Class III, complete Class III Andrews). As a form of treatment, separators were used to cement orthodontic bands in the second deciduous molars to install a modified Hyrax expander with a hook in the primary canines. Activation was performed daily with 2/4 turn in the morning and 2/4 turn in the evening for a week. Afterwards, the child's face was molded to adapt a Turley maxillary traction facial mask, installed after a week of Hyrax activation with elastic strength of 450 grams on each side, which is being used for 18 hours / day. Conclusion : After two months of the facial mask use, the patient presented a correction of the middle class III in the anteroposterior direction; after four months of use, presented correction with a level bite. The patient follows the treatment by periodically monitoring until an overcorrection of the crossbite is achieved, when retention and growth phase monitoring will begin
EFFECT OF APPLICATION TIME OF SELF-ETCHING ADHESIVES ON BOND STRENGTH OF ORTHODONTIC BRACKETS MAY ANNY ALVES FRAGA; LÍCIA PACHECO TEIXEIRA; DANIELA FEU ROSA LAIGNIER; JULIANA MALACARNE ZANON; AMÉRICO BORTOLAZZO CORRER PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this in vitro study was to evaluate the influence of application time of self-etching adhesives on shear bond strength (SBS), adhesive remnant index (ARI) and enamel damage of orthodontic brackets bonded to bovine enamel. Method : One hundred bovine incisors were divided into five groups ($n=20$). Two one-step self-etching adhesives (Transbond Self Etching Primer [T-SEP] and Scotchbond Universal [SBU]) and one conventional adhesive (Transbond XT Primer [P-XT]) were used. P-XT was used according to the manufacturer instructions. T-SEP was rubbed on enamel for 5 or 15 seconds and SBU was rubbed for 20 or 40 seconds. Transbond XT was used to bonding upper central incisor brackets to enamel. SBS was evaluated in a universal test machine at 0.5-mm/minute. ARI was determined under 12.5 magnification ($n=20$) and enamel damage was evaluated with scanning electron microscopy (SEM) after debonding ($n=10$). SBS data were compared using one-way ANOVA and Tukey's test ($\alpha=0.05$). The Kruskal-Wallis test was used to compare the ARI scores ($\alpha=0.05$). Results : SEP-5 (16.9 ± 3.4MPa), SEP-15 (18.8 ± 4.2MPa) and P-XT (17.2 ± 3.6MPa) showed significantly higher bond strength than SBU-20 (10.9 ± 3.2MPa) and SBU-40 (8.4 ± 2.6MPa). SBU-20 and SBU-40 showed significantly higher debonding between the resin and enamel, whereas P-XT, SEP-5 and SEP-15 displayed significantly more debonding between the bracket and the resin. SEM showed enamel damage only in SEP and PX-T groups. Conclusion : In conclusion, all adhesives had satisfactory bond strength, with higher bond strength for P-XT and SEP adhesive, but higher enamel damage found for both adhesives compared to Scotchbond Universal.	EFFECT OF AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ON THE DIAGNOSIS OF PROXIMAL CARIES IN THE PRESENCE OF HIGH-DENSITY MATERIALS NEIANDRO DOS SANTOS GALVÃO*; EDUARDA HELENA LEANDRO NASCIMENTO; HUGO GAÊTA ARAUJO; DEBORAH QUEIROZ FREITAS; FRANCISCO HAITER-NETO; MATHEUS LIMA OLIVEIRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To assess the influence of the AEC on the radiographic diagnosis of proximal caries lesion in the presence of high-density materials, and the effect of additional image post-processing for this diagnostic task. Method : Forty posterior teeth were mounted in pairs on a radiographic phantom composed of six other teeth, and radiographed using the bitewing technique with the Digora Toto and Digora Optime systems. After, one tooth of the phantom was replaced with a titanium implant and prosthetic crown, and radiographed again, generating a total of 80 images. Five oral radiologists assessed the radiographs and indicated the presence of proximal caries lesions using a 5-point scale. This assessment was repeated with the use of image post-processing: brightness and contrast. Proximal caries lesions were confirmed by means of micro-computed tomography. Accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and predictive values were calculated and compared for each radiographic system using ANOVA test ($\alpha=0.05$). Results : The presence of high-density material and the use of image post-processing did not influence significantly on the diagnosis of proximal caries lesions ($p\geq0.05$) for the Digora Toto. For the Digora Optime, image post-processing significantly increased ($p<0.05$) the diagnostic accuracy in the presence of high-density material. Conclusion : In general, the presence of high-density material does not influence the diagnostic accuracy of proximal caries lesions. In specific cases when the accuracy is reduced, image post-processing is recommended.

EFFECT OF BLEACHING GEL WITH NANOHYDROXYAPATITE IN ENAMEL BOND STRENGTH AND BLEACHING EFFECT OF ENAMEL AND DEEP DENTIN MARIANA VITÓRIA SETTEN; LAURA NOBRE FERRAZ; WALDEMIR FRANCISCO VIEIRA JÚNIOR; FLÁVIO HENRIQUE BAGGIO AGUIAR; RODRIGO MENDES BATISTA; KAYLA ADRIELE SAMPAIO; DÉBORA ALVES NUNES LEITE LIMA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of 35% hydrogen peroxide (35% HP) combined to different concentrations of nanohydroxyapatite (nHA) on the effectiveness of dental bleaching (superficial enamel and deep dentin) and enamel bond strength. Method : Fifty bovine dental specimens (5x5x2mm) were divided into 5 groups, according to the treatments (n = 10): no bleaching (negative control); 35% HP (positive control); 35% HP + 5% nHA; 35% HP + 10% nHA; and 35% HP + 15% nHA. Three in-office bleaching sessions were made. The color analysis was performed on the enamel surface and the opposite dentin, using a spectrophotometer. The results were expressed in the CIE L*a*b* system. After this, the adhesive system was applied to the tooth structure, and the dental specimens received a composite restoration. The microshear bond strength (MBS) test was performed 24 h after the restoration. Data were submitted to ANOVA and Tukey's test ($\alpha=0.05$). Results : For the enamel color analysis, all bleached groups differed statistically from the unbleached group, with increasing L* values and decreasing b* values. The addition of different concentrations of nHA did not interfere with the bleaching for the enamel and opposite dentin. For MBS, no differences were presented between groups. The adhesive failure rate of the 35% HP + 10% nHA group was lower than the 35% HP group and similar to the negative control. Conclusion : The addition of different concentrations of nHA in 35% of hydrogen peroxide did not interfere with the bleaching efficacy of enamel and deep dentin and did not affect the enamel bond strength after bleaching.	EFFECT OF BRIGHTNESS AND CONTRAST ADJUSTMENT OF DIGITAL RADIOGRAPHS ON THE DIAGNOSIS OF PROXIMAL CARIES LESIONS MARIANE MICHELS; EDUARDA HELENA LEANDRO NASCIMENTO; HUGO GAËTA-ARAÚJO; CHRISTIANO OLIVEIRA-SANTOS; BERNARDO BARBOSA FREIRE; KARLA DE FARIA VASCONCELOS; FRANCISCO HAITER-NETO; DEBORAH QUEIROZ FREITAS PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study aimed to assess the influence of the brightness and contrast adjustment of digital intraoral radiographs on diagnosis of proximal caries lesions, as well as to compare to professionals' preference for subjective image quality. Method : Eighty proximal surfaces of posterior teeth were radiographed using the Digora Toto system. The brightness and contrast of initial images were registered and adjusted in 4 combinations, resulting in 5 different images for each radiography acquired. Five observers scored the images for the presence and depth of caries lesions. Micro-computed tomography (micro-CT) images were used as gold standard. In addition, the observers were asked which of the radiographs they preferred for the assessment of caries lesions. Results : No differences were found between the original and adjusted radiographic images regarding the accuracy, sensitivity and specificity ($p>0.05$). There was significant difference between the micro-CT and the intraoral radiographs ($p<0.0001$). Images with high brightness and low contrast showed a high hit rate of healthy surfaces, but also a decrease in caries detection. On the other hand, there were more cases of overestimation of the presence or depth of caries lesions in images with low brightness and high contrast. The evaluation of image quality showed that radiographs with lower brightness and higher contrast tended to be preferred by observers. Conclusion : In conclusion, the brightness and contrast adjustment in digital intraoral radiographs has no influence on the diagnosis of proximal caries lesions, although professionals preferred lower brightness and higher contrast images.
EFFECT OF BRIGHTNESS AND CONTRAST IN INTRAORAL RADIOGRAPHS FOR THE DETECTION OF ROOT RESORPTION LESIONS LARISSA MOREIRA DE SOUZA*; EDUARDA HELENA LEANDRO NASCIMENTO; HUGO GAËTA-ARAÚJO; NEIANDRO DOS SANTOS GALVÃO; CHRISTIANO OLIVEIRA-SANTOS; DEBORAH QUEIROZ FREITAS PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To evaluate the performance of periapical radiography evaluated under different radiographic brightness and contrast variations on the detection of internal (IRR) and external (ERR) root resorption lesions and to assess the observers' preference related to subjective image quality for these diagnostic tasks. Method : Thirty singled-root teeth were divided into two groups (n=15): IRR, in which the lesions were performed by mechanical and biochemical processes (before simulation, all teeth were x-rayed to compose the control group); and ERR, in which cavities standardized with drills of different sizes were performed on the roots surfaces (unprepared surfaces acted as a control). Digital periapical radiographs were obtained and adjusted in 4 additional combinations, resulting in 5 brightness and contrast variations (V1 to V5). Images were analyzed by five oral radiologists. The observers' preference on the image quality was also recorded. Results : There were no differences in the accuracy and specificity between the 5 brightness and contrast variations ($p>0.05$) for both conditions, but the sensitivity values for ERR were significantly lower in V4 (+15% brightness and -15% contrast) in the large size ($p<0.05$). The observers classified V2 (-15% brightness and +15% contrast) as having the "best" image quality for IRR and ERR evaluation. Conclusion : For both IRR and ERR lesions, brightness and contrast variation does not affect the diagnostic. The subjective observers' preference was related to images with a reasonable decrease in brightness and increase in contrast.	EFFECT OF CERAMIC APPLICATIONS VERSUS SIMULATION APPLICATION OF CERAMIC FIRING CYCLES OF IMPLANT-SUPPORTED PROSTHESES DANIELE VALENTE VELOSO; ANNA GABRIELLA CAMACHO PRESOTTO; LUCIANA VALADARES OLIVEIRA; MARINA XAVIER PISANI; VALENTIM ADELINO RICARDO BARÃO; MARCELO FERRAZ MESQUITA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This work aims to compare the effect of ceramic application versus ceramic application simulation on the marginal imbalance in total dentures fixed by implants. In addition, it was verified the effect of the spark erosion process on the marginal misfit Method : The structures were made (n = 20) from the Co-Cr alloy, where they received the ceramic coating application (C, n = 10) or only the simulation of the firing cycles of the ceramic application (n = 10). The marginal misfit was analyzed according to the single screw test, and the measurements were performed at three different moments: initial, after application of the coating material and after the spark erosion process. The results were analyzed by two-way ANOVA and Tukey test ($\alpha = 0.05$). Results : The marginal mismatch of the metallic structure was observed ($p < 0.001$), after coating and spark erosion process application. Conclusion : That the marginal mismatch was identified in the pieces where the simulation of the ceramic application (SC) was carried out and the spark erosion process significantly reduced this value. Thus, a real ceramic application must be used to evaluate the distortions generated by the simulation of the ceramic application.

EFFECT OF DENTIN PRETREATMENT WITH 8% ARGININE ON MICROSHEAR BOND STRENGTH OF DIFFERENT ADHESIVE SYSTEMS GABRIELA OLIVEIRA BORGIO; WALDEMIR FRANCISCO VIEIRA-JUNIOR; JÉSSICA DIAS THEOBALDO; FLÁVIO HENRIQUE BAGGIO AGUIAR; DÉBORA ALVES NUNES LEITE LIMA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim was to evaluate the effect of dentin pretreatment with 8% arginine (AP) on immediate and 6-month bond strength (BS) of adhesive systems and to assess the surface morphology of the substrate exposed to AP by scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Method : Dentin bovine specimens (5x5mm) were allocated into different pretreatments: without pretreatment (conventional technique-C) or dentin exposure to AP for 5 minutes prior to the tooth restorations. The adhesive procedure was performed with to: 3-step etch-and-rinse adhesive [Scotchbond Multipurpose - SBMP (C+SBMP and AP+SBMP)]; 2-step etch-and-rinse adhesive [Single Bond 2 - SB (C+SB and AP+SB)]; or 2-step self-etching adhesive [Clearfil SE Bond - CSEB (C+CSEB and AP+CSEB)]. After 24 h, composite resin restorations were prepared to be evaluated immediately and after 6-month of water storage by microshear test (Mpa) and the determination of fracture pattern. The dentin surface with AP was assessed by SEM. The data of immediate BS were submitted to two-way ANOVA and Tukey test, and the long-term BS were analyzed using a Kruskal-Wallis e Dunn tests ($\alpha=0.05$). Results : There was a significant decrease of immediate and 6-month BS for the AP+SB or AP+CSEB groups, which differed statistically from the C groups. The fracture pattern was predominant adhesive for SB and CSEB adhesive, for C or AP. The SEM images presented a different conditioning pattern of the dentin exposed to AP. Conclusion : The dentin pretreatment interfered negatively in immediate and long-term bond strength of the 2-step etch-and-rinse and the 2-step self-etching adhesive systems, but didn't interfere in 3-step etch-and-rinse adhesive.	EFFECT OF DENTURE CLEANSER ON GLOSS, SURFACE ROUGHNESS, HARDNESS, AND IMPACT STRENGTH OF ACRYLIC RESINS MARCOS CEZAR POMINI; THAIS ESCOBAR FAVA; MOISÉS DA COSTA FERRAZ NOGUEIRA; MARCELO FERRAZ MESQUITA; VALENTIM ADELINO RICARDO BARÃO; RAFAEL LEONARDO XEDIEK CONSANI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective was to evaluate the effect of denture cleanser solutions on gloss, surface roughness, hardness, and impact strength of acrylic resins (AR). Method : A total of 60 specimens were made with ARs Clássico, Onda Ceryl, Vipi e Vipi Wave (n=10) using rectangular aluminum matrices included in flasks, and divided into: A - control, B - Corega Tabs and C - Kin Oro cleanser. After conventional and microwave polymerization, the samples were deflashed after cooling at room temperature and conventionally finished and polished. The properties were measured after storage in water at 37°C for 24h and cycles of immersion (8h/day) in each cleanser for 30 days. Gloss was verified with a Multi Gloss 268 meter using a light incidence of 60-degree, surface roughness with a rugosimeter (Ra-μm), Knoop hardness with a calibrated microdurometer using a 50gf load for 10s with three indentations, and impact strength in an Otto Wolpert Werke device (40 kpcm impact). Results : The results from one-way ANOVA and Tukey's test (5%) showed that: Gloss: the highest value was obtained in group A (76.7), followed by groups B (63.7) and C (63.6). Surface roughness: the best value was obtained in group A (0.918), followed by C (3.033) and B (3.267). Hardness: similar values were obtained in groups A-24.7, B-23.2, and C-23.7. Impact strength: group A presented the highest mean (8.5) followed by C (7.5) and B (7.3). Conclusion : In conclusion, denture cleansers negatively influenced gloss and roughness of all resins. Apart from Classic on hardness and Onda Ceryl on impact strength, there was no influence of the denture cleansers on the other resins.
EFFECT OF HIGH FLUORIDE CONCENTRATION ON ENAMEL DEMINERALIZATION ADJACENT TO ORTHODONTIC BRACKETS – IN VITRO STUDY ROBSON DE SOUSA FERREIRA*; PAULO HENRIQUE DA SILVA FIALHO; JOSÉ PEREIRA LEAL; CÍNTIA PEREIRA MACHADO TABCHOURY; GLÁUBER CAMPOS VALE PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This in vitro study evaluated effect of high fluoride solution and fluoride-containing bonding material on enamel demineralization adjacent to orthodontic brackets. Method : Thirty-six enamel specimens with 7x7x2 mm were obtained from bovine incisors and selected for surface hardness average. Brackets were bonded with fluoride-containing resin OrthoCem® or low viscosity resin fluoride-free. The specimens were submitted to pH cycling. During 8 days, the specimens were immersed for 4 h in demineralizing solution and for 20 h in artificial saliva per day in incubator at 37° C. The treatments tested were solution with 275 μg F/mL, 1,250 μg F/mL or distilled water for 5 minutes between the immersions in demineralizing and remineralizing solutions. The 275 and 1,250 μg F/mL concentrations simulate mouth salivary dilution when 1,100 and 5,000 μg F/g dentifrices are used. After the experiment, it was performed cross-sectional hardness to analyze the lesion area of the specimens. Statistical analysis was performed by two-way ANOVA and Tukey poshoc test. Results : There was significant difference in lesion area for the specimens treated with high fluoride solution compared with the other treatments ($p>0.05$). Regarding the bonding materials, the specimens bonded with OrthoCem® presented greater hardness average when compared to low viscosity resin ($p>0.05$). Conclusion : We concluded that high fluoride solution and fluoride-containing bonding material promoted a greater reduction of enamel demineralization adjacent to orthodontic brackets at the conditions of this study.	EFFECT OF IMPLANT DIAMETER ON INDUCED STRESSES ON IMPLANT-RETAINED OVERDENTURES - PHOTOELASTIC ANALYSIS THAIS ESCOBAR; MOISÉS DA COSTA FERRAZ NOGUEIRA; MARCELO FERRAZ MESQUITA; VALENTIM ADELINO RICARDO BARÃO; RAFAEL LEONARDO XEDIEK CONSANI; MOISÉS DA COSTA FERRAZ NOGUEIRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim was to verify the tensions induced by single-implant overdentures, cone-morse, with a length of 11 mm and diameters of 3.5; 4 and 5 mm in mandibular photoelastic models, when subjected to axial loading. Method : Overdentures were made with cone-morse implants and 10 and 30 kgf axial loads were applied between the prostheses. The models were separated according to: 1) Implant of 3.5 mm; 2) Implant of 4 mm; and 3) Implant with a diameter of 5 mm, all in the midline of the mandible. A conventional total maxillary denture and three mandibular overdentures were made in the plaster models. For photoelastic analysis, the flat transmission technique was used with circular polariscope and digital photographic camera. Results : In the 3.5 mm model, the tensions were concentrated around the body and apex of the implant dissipating by the model with increasing load from 10 to 30 kgf. In the 4 mm model, stresses were concentrated on the body and apex of the implant on both sides when the load was 10 kgf, and dissipated with increasing load to 30 kgf. In the 5 mm model, tensions were concentrated around the body and apex of the implant on both sides for both loads, with tensions increasing to 30 kgf. In conclusion, the larger diameter concentrated stresses around the implant. Conclusion : The increase in load gave greater amount of induced stress in the model, and the more homogeneous distribution of tension to the alveolar ridge

EFFECT OF IMPLANTS SURFACE TREATMENTS ON BONE-TITANIUM INTERFACE: TRIBOLOGICAL AND FINITE ELEMENTS ANALYSIS VINICIUS RODRIGUES DOS SANTOS; DIMORVAN BORDIN; DARLENE LUZ BOLDRINI; LUIZ CARLOS CARMO FILHO; CARLOS ALBERTO FORTULAN; ALTAIR ANTONINHA DEL BEL CURY; WANDER JOSÉ DA SILVA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Determine bone-titanium interface FC and analyze influence on short implants biomechanics with different surface treatments under immediate loading. Method : Bovine cortical and Cancellous bone and titanium as counterpart, with different surface treatments (MAC = machined; SB = sandblasted and SB + AE = sandblasted followed by acid attack) were used as tribological pairs (n = 13). A load of 10N is applied on counterpart during the horizontal displacement (1 mm/sec). Then, a short implant model was simulated. The FC results simulate short implants biomechanical behavior with different surfaces in immediate loading. The force applied was 49N on occlusal of the crown. The values were evaluated according to shear stress and maximum principal strain to the bone and Von Mises forces for implants. Results : The surface SB + AE were larger (0.415) than surface SB (0.358) and MAC (0.0314) for both bones. The surface roughness shown the values of SB and SB + AE without statistical difference. The surface SB + AE showed a greater compression and wear, but in deformation and tension was lowest compared surface SB in cortical bone. In Cancellous bone, the surface SB + AE presented lowest in all evaluations. Conclusion : Different surfaces treatments alters FC on implant-bone interface and different FC can affect short implants Biomechanics under immediate loading.	EFFECT OF PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES AND ADHESION OF GLASS FIBER POSTS TO INTRARADICULAR DENTIN HENRICO BADAOUÍ STRAZZI SAHYON; ELOI DEZAN JUNIOR; LUCIANO TAVARES ANGELO CINTRA; PAULO HENRIQUE DOS SANTOS; GUSTAVO SIVIERI ARAÚJO ARAÇATUBA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : The purpose of this study was to evaluate the influence of photodynamic therapy with different photosensitizers on the bond strength of glass fiber posts, using push-out test, as well as Martens hardness and elastic modulus of intraradicular dentin. Method : Eighty bovine teeth were sectioned 1.0 mm above the cementum-enamel junction. Biomechanical instrumentation was performed for all root canals and the teeth were distributed into 5 groups: G1: deionized water, C2—Methylene blue 50 mg/L + red Laser, G3—Methylene blue 100 mg/L + red Laser, G4—Curcumin 500 mg/L + blue LED, and G5—Curcumin 1000 mg/L + blue LED. The Martens hardness and elastic modulus of intraradicular dentin were measured using an ultramicrohardness tester (Shimadzu), under a load of 3 mN (n = 8). Push-out bond strength was measured in a universal testing machine (EMIC) (n = 8). Mechanical properties data were subjected to Kruskal-Wallis test, and bond strength data to ANOVA, and Fisher's least significant difference test ($\alpha = .05$). Images of representative samples were obtained under a scanning electron microscope. Results : The Martens hardness, elastic modulus and bond strength of intraradicular dentin were influenced by the photosensitizer used. The curcumin promoted lower mechanical properties values, however higher bond strength values. Conclusion : The photosensitizers employed were able to influence the mechanical properties and the bond strength of glass fiber posts in intraradicular dentin, and methylene blue 50 mg/L photosensitizer showed promising results overall, that could therefore be implemented in photodynamic therapy prior to luting the glass-fiber posts.
EFFECT OF POLISHING METHODS ON THE ROUGHNESS AND FLEXURAL STRENGTH OF A LITHIUM DISILICATE CERAMIC ANDRESSA RESTANI; ELAINE FERNANDA DA SILVA; RENATA FAGUNDES BEZUTTI; ROSANA LEAL DO PRADO; RENATA MARQUES DE MELO; GRAZIELA ÁVILA PRADO GALHANO UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN SAO PAULO - UNOESTE Aim : This study evaluated the flexural strength and surface roughness of a lithium disilicate reinforced ceramic (e.max, Ivoclar) submitted to diferentes polishing method. Method : 40 specimens were fabricated and divided into five groups (n=8) according to the polishing method: Positive control: without treatment; Negative control: roughening with a fine diamond bur 3098F; FGI: bur 3098F and application of IPS Empress Universal Glaze (Ivoclar); FPol: bur 3098F + cheramiste system (SHOFU), felt disc (Diamond FGM) and diamond polishing paste (Diamond Excel-FGM); and FFPol: bur 3098F and a superfine bur 3098FF + polishing as described for the previous group. All ceramic discs were individually analyzed in the roughness meter (Surf-Corder SE 1700) and were subjected to biaxial bending test in three spheres of the Universal test machine (EMIC DL 10000/700). Data were submitted to ANOVA test and Tukey test. Results : For the analysis of roughness, the positive control (Mean Ra = 0.11) differed statistically from the negative control (Mean Ra = 2.22), while the other groups presented intermediate values (FGI: 1.23; FPol: 1.16 and FFPol: 1.16). For a flexural strength analysis it was observed that the positive control (238.4 MPa) and the FGL (233.9 MPa) and FFPol (202.5 MPa) groups received the control statistically, while the FPol (178.3 MPa) and negative control (173.6 MPa) presented lower resistance. Conclusion : In view of the above, it was concluded that the utilization of fine burs on the ceramic surface alters its surface roughness, reducing the flexural strength, thus application of glaze or utilization of burs FF and polishing are indicated.	EFFECT OF POLYMERIZATION CYCLES ON HARDNESS AND SURFACE GLOSS OF THERMO-ACTIVATED ACRYLIC RESINS VITORIA MASSONETO PICCOLLI; MARIA GIULIA REZENDE PUCCIARELLI; MOISÉS DA COSTA FERRAZ NOGUEIRA; MARCELO FERRAZ MESQUITA; VALENTIM ADELINO RICARDO BARÃO; RAFAEL LEONARDO XEDIEK CONSANI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Evaluate different polymerization cycles on the hardness and surface gloss of acrylic resins for denture bases. Method : Samples were made in dental stone molds. Powder-liquid ratio and resin manipulation were according to the manufacturers' instructions, and the resulting mass pressed in metallic flasks. The polymerization cycles were A - hot water bath at 74°C for 9 h; B - hot water bath at 74°C for 8 h + 100°C for 1 h, and C - hot water bath at 74°C for 2 h + 100°C for 1 h. After polymerization, the samples were deflasked and submitted to finishing and polishing procedures, and stored in water at 37°C for 24 h. A hardness indenter with load of 25 gf for 10 s evaluated the Knoop hardness values. A gloss meter evaluated the surface gloss using a light incidence of 60°. Data were submitted to ANOVA and Tukey's test. Results : There were significant differences between resins regardless of polymerization cycles. There was similarity for the resin and cycle interaction (Classico: A = 24.51, B = 22.68 and C = 19.65; Vip Cril Plus: A = 27.15, B = 26.53 and C = 23.81). Surface gloss: Significant differences were shown between resins regardless of polymerization cycle (Classico = 57.26 and Vip Cril Plus = 49.38) and between polymerization cycles regardless of resin (A = 48.82, B = 53.46 and C = 57.68). Statistical differences were also found for the resin and cycle interaction. Conclusion : Different polymerization cycles showed similar effects on hardness and different effects on the surface gloss of denture base acrylic resins.

EFFECT OF POLYMERIZATION METHODS ON HARDNESS AND BRIGHTNESS SURFACE OF ACRYLIC RESINS ACTIVATED THERMICALLY RAMOS RAP; FAVA TE; NOGUEIRA MCF; MESQUITA MF; BARÃO VAR; CONSANI RLX PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of study was to evaluate the effect of polymerization methods on surface hardness and gloss of thermally activated acrylic resins. Method : Samples were made with Classic and Vipi acrylic resins through rectangular aluminum matrices (65x10x3 mm), included in metallic muffles with gypsum stone. The powder/liquid proportion and manipulation of acrylic resins were carried out according to the manufacturers' recommendations and the pressing was done by the conventional method. After polymerization in the water cycle heated to 74 ° C for 9 hours, the samples were demuffled after cooling at ambient temperature and subjected to conventional finishing and polishing process. Surface hardness and gloss were measured after the samples were stored in water at 37 ° C for 24 hours. The Knoop hardness was verified in a Shimadzu HMV - 2000 microdurometer, calibrated with a load of 25 gf for 10 seconds. Three penetrations were performed on each specimen, one in the center and one at each extremity. The brightness was measured with the Multi Gloss 268 meter (Konica Minolta). Results : For Knoop hardness, the means were 22.8 for Classic; 23.0 for Vipi; 25.6 for Wave-Cryl and 25.4 for Vipi Wave. The average gloss was 74.6 GU for Classic; 61.3 GU for Vipi; 86.5 GU for Onda-Cryl and 77.5 for Vipi Wave. The results were submitted to analysis of variance one factor and the means compared with 5% significance. Conclusion : There was a statistically significant difference between the conventional and microwave polymerization methods for surface hardness and gloss. In the latter, the presented results were different from each other and not only between polymerization types.	EFFECT OF ROOT CANAL SEALERS EXPOSITION TO FIBROBLASTS ON SUBSTANCE P AND NK-1 RECEPTORS EXPRESSION FLÁVIA MEDEIROS SAAVEDRA DE PAULA; EMMANUEL JOÃO NOGUEIRA LEAL DA SILVA; CLAUDIA MARIA PEREIRA; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES; ALINE CRISTINE GOMES MATTÁ; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of the present study was to evaluate the cytotoxicity of four root canal sealers (AH Plus, Endomethasone N, Endoseal and MTA Fillapex) on MRC-5 fibroblasts, and to analyze how these endodontic sealers affect the substance P (SP) and NK-1 receptors' expression by fibroblasts. Method : The cytotoxicity of endodontic sealers was verified by the MTT assay. After exposing a 1:8 dilution elute of sealers to MRC-5 fibroblast for 24 hours, SP expression on cell culture media was verified by ELISA assay. The expression of TAC1 and TACR1 genes, which encode SP and NK-1 receptors respectively, was verified by quantitative Real Time PCR. Statistical analysis was carried out using one-way ANOVA and Tukey post-test ($P < 0.05$). Results : All tested sealers were cytotoxic on a dose-dependent way but the MTA Fillapex group had the highest cytotoxicity rate ($P < 0.05$). Moreover, MTA Fillapex was the only sealer with perceptible SP values on ELISA assay. In addition, all tested sealers showed increased TAC1 and TACR1 gene expression when compared to control group, wherein the MTA Fillapex had the highest values for both genes. All sealers were cytotoxic in a dose-dependent manner. Conclusion : Although SP was only found in the cell culture medium of MTA Fillapex samples, the TAC1 gene was upregulated by all root canal sealers, revealing a rise in the substance P synthesis. The TACR1 gene was also upregulated by all root canal sealers, suggesting that under harmful stimuli, fibroblasts are more prone to interact with SP. Therefore, SP may influence and regulate other fibroblast functions during tissue injury.
EFFECT OF THICKNESS, SHADE AND TRANSLUCENCY OF CERAMIC ON IRRADIANCE AND KNOOP HARDNESS OF A LIGHT CURING RESIN CEMENT LINCOLN PIRES SILVA BORGES*; GILBERTO ANTÔNIO BORGES; GLÁUCIA MARIA BOVI AMBROSANO; LOURENÇO CORRER SOBRINHO; MÁRIO ALEXANDRE COELHO SINHORETI; ANA ROSA COSTA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study evaluated the influence of thickness, shade and translucency of IPS e.max Press ceramic in the transmitted irradiance directly or through ceramic, and Knoop microhardness (KHN) of a light-cured resin cement (RC) through or without ceramic restoration at different depths. Method : Forty-five ceramic discs for each thickness (0.5 mm, 1.5 mm and 2.0 mm) were assigned into 3 groups, according to translucency (n=15): HT (high translucency), LT (low translucency) and MO (medium opacity). A new random distribution was performed into 3 sub-groups according to shades (n=5): BL2, A1 and A3.5. One side of the ceramic disc surface was finished, polished and glazed simulating clinical situation. The irradiance (mW/cm²) of Valo Cordless light curing unit was evaluated with the potentiometer Ophir 10^a-V2-SH (Ophir Optronics) without (control) or by interposition of ceramic discs. The KHN of Variolink Esthetic LC was evaluated after 24 h of storage at two depths 100 µm and 700 µm, obtaining an average for sample/depth. Data were submitted to ANOVA followed by Tukey's test ($\alpha=0.05$). Results : The mean values of irradiance and KHN were significantly influenced by the thickness, shade, translucency and depth ($p < 0.0001$). Conclusion : Different thicknesses, shades and translucencies of ceramic reduce significantly the irradiance compared with control groups. The interposition of ceramic and increased thickness reduced significantly the KHN of RC. The 700 µm depth showed significantly reduced KHN for all variables tested compared to 100 µm. The increased ceramic opacity reduced the KHN values of the RC for thickness, shade and depth.	EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTIMICROBIAL PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY IN MICE KAREM JANETH RIMACHI HIDALGO*; JULIANA CABRINI CARMELLO; ANA CLAUDIA PAVARINA ARARAQUARA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : the aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of aPDT mediated by PDZ associated with LED (660nm) for the inactivation of <i>C. albicans</i> resistant to fluconazole Method : Forty-eight female Swiss mice were immunosuppressed and inoculated with <i>Candida albicans</i> (ATCC 96901). The aPDT group (P+L+), received topical application (PDZ 200mg/L) for 20 minutes, followed by the illumination with LED light (660 nm). The effect of the light and the PDZ isolated (P+L-, P-L+, respectively) was also evaluated. The positive control group was constituted of animals infected with <i>C. albicans</i>, which were not treated (P-L-). The Nystatin group (NYS), received topical application of Nys (100.00 IU). The negative control group (NC) did not receive any treatment (healthy mice). The treatments were performed for five consecutive days. Seven days after treatments, the candida was recovered and the microbiological evaluation was performed. The colony forming units (CFU/mL) were determined and analyzed by One-Way ANOVA and Tukey post hoc ($P < 0.05$). Results : The results showed that aPDT and Nystatin was able to reduce 0.51 and 0.57 log 10 respectively, of <i>C. albicans</i> viability, when compared to the control (P-L-) ($p > 0.05$). Conclusion : The effectiveness of aPDT and Nystatin in the treatment of mice with oral candidiasis was not pronounced, opening a field for further investigations.

EFFECTIVENESS OF METAL ARTIFACT REDUCTION IN LOCAL CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY AMANDA PELEGRIN CANDEMIL; BENJAMIN SALMON; GLAUCIA MARIA BOVI AMBROSANO; DEBORAH QUEIROZ DE FREITAS; FRANCISCO HAITER NETO; MATHEUS LIMA DE OLIVEIRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of metal artifact reduction (MAR) in local cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) with metallic objects in the exomass. Method : A radiographic phantom composed of 16 polypropylene tubes filled with a homogeneous radiopaque solution was made. CBCT scans were obtained with two units: Picasso Trio (Vatech, South Korea) and ProMax (Planmeca, USA). The phantom was centred in a 5 x 5 cm field of view and under protocols that varied the composition of the metallic material: titanium and cobalt-chrome. All scan were repeated after enabling MAR. Using the OsiriX software, mean voxel values were obtained from the 16 tubes. As a way of measuring voxel value variability, standard deviation was calculated. Mean values and voxel value variability were compared for different protocols by means of analysis of variance (ANOVA), Tukey's test and Dunnet's test ($\alpha = 0.05$). Results : In the Picasso Trio, MAR decreased mean voxel values and increased voxel value variability in the presence of titanium. When cobalt-chromium was present, no statistical difference ($p \leq 0.05$) was observed. In the ProMax, MAR increased mean voxel values in the presence of titanium and presented no statistical difference ($p \leq 0.05$) when cobalt-chromium was present. There was no statistical difference ($p \leq 0.05$) between the values of variability for both materials. Conclusion : In conclusion, MAR is not effective for artifacts arising from metallic objects in the exomass.	EFFECTS OF CALCIUM HYDROXIDE INTRACANAL MEDICATION ON LPS AND CYTOKINES LEVELS IN COMBINED PERIODONTAL/ENDODONTIC SITES LIDIANE MENDES LOUZADA; THAIS MAGESTE DUQUE; RODRIGO ARRUDA VASCONCELOS; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO DE ALMEIDA; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO DA SILVA; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This clinical study evaluated the effectiveness of calcium hydroxide-based intracanal medication (ICM) on levels of lipopolysaccharides (LPS) and pro-inflammatory cytokines (PIC). Method : Ten patients presenting teeth with diagnose with primary periodontal lesions and secondary endodontic involvement were selected for this study. LPS and PIC [interleukin 1 beta (IL-1β) and tumor necrosis factor alfa (TNF-α)] samples were collected from root canals (RC) and periodontal pockets (PP) before (S1) and after (S2) the use of ICM for 30 days. The turbidimetric assay LAL Pyrogent 5000 was used to quantify the levels of LPS in S1 and S2. The levels of PIC before and after the use of IMC was performed by Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay - ELISA. Results : Endotoxin was presented in all S1 samples. Before the IMC, higher levels of LPS was detected in PP (223.00 UE/mL) compared to RC (0.1 UE/mL). After ICM (S2), it was observed significant reduction of LPS levels in both sites (PP - 40.35 UE/mL and RC - 0.01 UE/mL). Regarding PIC, ICM was effective in decrease the levels of IL-1β in PP (from 29.5 pg/mL to 11.3 pg/mL) and RC (from 7.6 pg/mL to 0.2 pg/mL). TNF- α reduction was observed in PP (from 19.6 pg/mL to 6.3) and RC (from 13.0 to 3.8). Conclusion : ICM was effective in reducing the levels of LPS and PIC in root canals and periodontal pockets. Supported by FAPESP 2015/23479-5, CNPq 308162/2014-5, CAPES).
EFFECTS OF ORLISTAT, CISPLATIN, AND PACLITAXEL ON EMT MARKERS IN TONGUE SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA CELLS ANDRESSA DA PAZ P. MARTINS; FERNANDA M. MARCOS; FERNANDA S. MOREIRA; DÉBORA C. BASTOS; RICARDO D. COLETTA; EDGARD GRANER PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of the treatment with orlistat (an inhibitor of fatty acid synthase - FASN), cisplatin (CIS), and paclitaxel (PTX), isolated or in association, on the expression of EMT markers in cell lines derived from oral tongue squamous cell carcinoma (SCC-9 and its derivative metastatic LN-1). To do this, immunofluorescence reactions with antibodies against n-cadherin, e-cadherin, vimentin, β-catenin, and FASN were performed in both cell lines. Method : The markers were analyzed by immunofluorescence reactions and the nuclei were counterstained with DAPI. The results were documented in an epifluorescence and confocal microscope, and the intensity and distribution of marker analyzed. Results : The pattern of positivity for β-catenin, FASN and vimentin was distinct between SCC-9 and LN-1 cells. In addition, the treatment with ORL, CIS and PTX, alone or in combination modifies both the intensity and distribution of these proteins. Further studies are needed to explain the mechanisms underlying these changes and its possible consequences for oral cancer cells. Conclusion : Treatment with ORL, CIS and PTX alone or in combination, modifies both the production and distribution of EMT markers in oral cancer cells. Supported by Fapesp, proc: 2015/18108-8	EFFECTS OF TOOTHBRUSHING ON SURFACE PROPERTIES AND MICROHARDNESS OF COMPOSITES CONTAINING DIFFERENT PHOTOINITIATORS BEATRIZ OMETTO SAHADI; CAROLINA BOSSO ANDRÉ; GABRIEL NIMA; RICHARD BENGTT PRICE; MARCELO GIANNINI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study evaluated the effect of toothbrushing on roughness profile (RP), surface roughness (SR), and microhardness (MI) of composites. Method : The Valo light-curing unit (Ultradent) was used to light-activate six composites: Z350XT (3M ESPE), Z250 (3M ESPE), Charisma (Kulzer), Filtek Bulk Fill (3M ESPE), Tetric Evoceram (Ivoclar Vivadent), and Estelite Asteria (Tokuyama). Composite disks were prepared (n=10) and submitted to brushing (30,000 cycles). Samples were analyzed regarding RP, and SR by confocal microscopy. MI was obtained before and after brushing. The light tip was placed in the same position, in order to evaluate MI in two sets of measurements that corresponded to location of the LED chips on the composite surface: violet light (405 nm) and blue light (465 nm). Data were analyzed by Paired-T test, two- and three-way ANOVA, and Tukey's test ($\alpha=0.05$). Results : Charisma showed the highest RP and higher SR compared to the other groups, except when compared to Filtek Bulk Fill after brushing. Z250 resulted in decreased MI after toothbrushing, regardless of light wavelength (violet or blue), while Z350 showed reduced MI after brushing only when light-cured with violet light. The areas light-cured by violet light showed lower MI before brushing for Z350, and after brushing for Filtek Bulk Fill. The area of Z350 light-cured with violet light and the composite Z250 showed differences in MI between the control and brushed sides. Conclusion : Toothbrushing did not alter the surface properties of any of the composites, except for Charisma. Light-curing Z350 with violet light led to a reduction in MI after brushing.

EFFICACY AND CLINICAL FEASIBILITY OF METHODS FOR REVERSING THE BOND STRENGTH TO BLEACHED ENAMEL: A LITERATURE REVIEW JÉSSICA RODRIGUES RAMOS; LAURA NOBRE FERRAZ; ALINE CORRÊA ACRANI; ISABELLA CRISTINA DA SILVA; SANDRA DE SENA FERREIRA; ANA CAROLINA BOTTA; DÉBORA ALVES NUNES LEITE LIMA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The residual oxygen can negatively interfere with the adhesive polymerization and reduce the bond strength to bleached enamel. The aim of this study was to review the literature on methods for reversing the bond strength to bleached enamel, efficacy and clinical feasibility. Method : A search of articles published between 1991 and January of 2018 was carried out through consultations to databases and periodicals on the proposed subject. Results : A waiting period, the use of dental adhesives containing organic solvents and application of organic solutions or antioxidant agents are the most used methods in an attempt to reverse bond strength to bleached enamel. Delaying bonding for 1 week after bleaching is sufficient to remove any residual oxygen and reverse the bond strength to enamel, regardless the bleaching agent used. Alcohol and acetone used as organic solutions or solvents in dental adhesives are able to increase the enamel bond strength, but not reestablish it completely. Enzymatic agents such as catalase and, peroxidase; and non-enzymatic agents such as sodium ascorbate, flavonoids and vitamin E have antioxidant properties. However, the high cost and proven efficacy only in prolonged use, hamper the clinical application of antioxidant agents. Conclusion : The most established method for reversing the decreased bond strength to bleached enamel is the waiting period of at least one week. Further studies should be conducted to evaluate the application of alcohol, acetone, and antioxidant agents in different concentrations and for a short period of time to be clinically feasible and efficient in a short and long term.	EFFICACY OF THE CHEMICAL-MECHANICAL PREPARATION USING A NITI ROTARY SYSTEM FOR THE ENDOTOXIN REMOVAL FROM ROOT CANALS VITO MADIO CHIARELLI-NETO; FREDERICO CANATO MARTINHO; WANDERSON MIGUEL MAIA CHIESA; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; ADRIANA DE-JESUS-SOARES; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO ALMEIDA; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO ALMEIDA GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Endotoxin studies in primary endodontic infection showed a strong correlation between lipopolysaccharides (LPS) of oral bacteria and the presence of apical periodontitis. Due to toxicity of endotoxin (i.e LPS) in the periapical tissues, such as the ability to invade dentinal tubules and periradicular tissues, attempts are made to eliminate/neutralize it in the infected root canals. This clinical study verified the ability of the chemical-mechanical preparation (CMP) with 2.5% NaOCl and 17% ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) associated with the use of a NiTi (nickel-titanium) rotary system to remove LPS from primarily infected root canals (RC) with apical periodontitis. Method : Twenty-one RC with necrotic pulps were selected. Samples were collected before (s1) and after CMP (s2). The limulus amoebocyte lysate (LAL) assay was used to quantify LPS. Results : The LAL assay indicated that LPS were present in 100% of RC investigated (19/19) before (s1) and after CMP (s2). Analyses of the quantitative data revealed that LPS content was significantly reduced in s2 (98.06%) compared to that of s1 (P <0.05). Conclusion : It was concluded that the CMP with 2.5% NaOCl + 17% EDTA and the use of a NiTi rotary system was effective in reducing the LPS load from primarily infected RC with apical periodontitis. (Supported by FAPESP 2015/23479-5, CNPq 308162/2014-5 & CAPES).
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS SEEKING ACUPUNCTURE CARE AT FOP AND CEO TALITA BONATO DE ALMEIDA; CASSIANA TETZNER GAVIOLI; ANNA GABRIELLA CAMACHO PRESOTTO; MARIA DA LUZ ROSÁRIO DE SOUSA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To evaluate the epidemiological profile of the patients who received acupuncture treatment at the Center of Odontological Specialties of Piracicaba (CEO) and the Extension Courses in Acupuncture in Dentistry at the Piracicaba Dental School (FOP) since the implementation of the service. Method : All reports of the CEO and the extension course were analyzed for knowledge of the total number of patients, age, sex, most frequent complaint, acupuncture technique used and number of acupuncturists and students involved. The data were recorded statistically analysed. Results : 482 patients in the CEO were attended since 2011, of which 360 were female (74.7%) and 122 (25.3%) were male, with a mean age of 45 years. The most frequent complaint was TMD (54.5%), followed by headache (8.3%) and neck pain (3.7%). In 256 patients, only systemic acupuncture was used during treatment, 90 patients were treated with auriculotherapy alone and the others were treated with more than 1 acupuncture technique. Over the years, 19 acupuncturists have served on the CEO. The Extension Course at FOP served 148 patients since 2008, of which 122 were female (82.4%) and 26 were male (17.6%), with a mean age of 42.5 years. The most frequent complaint was TMD (46.1%), followed by headache (14.3%) and bruxism (9.7%). Most of the visits used systemic acupuncture and auriculotherapy (76.3%) and were performed by 43 course students and acupuncturists since 2008. Conclusion : The large number of consultations performed with acupuncture, both in the CEO and in the Extension Course in FOP reflects the importance of maintaining this service to the population.	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF BENIGN AND MALIGNANT ORAL LESIONS OF THE PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - PRELIMINARY STUDY GIULIA ANTONIETO DA SILVA; MÁRCIO DE MORAES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study is to analyze the epidemiological profile of the patients attended at the Post-Graduation Clinic in the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery area of Piracicaba Dental School - Campinas State University, between 1995 to 2018. Method : The informations was obtained from the presente clinical handbooks in the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery area of Piracicaba Dental School - Campinas State University. The patients treated come from several cities and hospitals in the region, but the clinical handbooks included were only those registered at FOP- Unicamp. Results : In a total of 373 clinical handbooks of patients diagnosed with oral cavity lesion, there was a prevalence of males with 192 cases (51,47%) and caucasian patients, with 185 cases (49,59 %). Regarding the habits, 134 cases (35,92%) were reported, being the most common others habits besides alcoholism in 51 of them (38,05%), followed by smoking in 50 cases (37,31%). The cases affected individuals in all the decades of the life, having an average age of 35,17 years. The most common diagnoses were keratocyst with 35 cases (9,38%), traumatic bone cyst with 23 cases (6,16%) and dentiger cyst and periapical cyst with 22 cases (5,89%) each. Conclusion : This study, although preliminary it presented an epidemiological profile of patients with oral lesions characterized by the prevalence of male gender, caucasian individuals and mean age of 35,17 years. The most frequent pathological diagnosis was of keratocyst, with few cases of malignant lesions.

EROSIVE POTENTIAL OF PH AND CITRIC ACID CONCENTRATION ON DENTAL ENAMEL EROSION LETICIA DEL RIO SILVA; CAMILA PEDROSA DE LIMA; CÍNTHIA PEREIRA MACHADO TABCHOURY; ; ANDERSON TAKEO HARA; DAYSE ANDRADE ROMÃO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to verify the erosive potential of different concentrations of citric acid as function of pH in an vitro study with erosive cycling model, lasting 5 days. Method : Bovine enamel dental blocks (n=8/group), selected according to surface profilometry analysis, were immersed in human saliva for 1 h at 37°C under stirring before the first erosive challenge in each day for the formation of acquired pellicle. The blocks were treated 4 times daily in citric acid solutions (2.5 mL/mm2 enamel area) pH 2.5 and 3.5, and concentrations 0.25, 0.50 e 1.0 %, under stirring (100 rpm), at room temperature. In the intervals between treatments and during the night, the blocks were immersed in artificial saliva at 37°C without stirring. At the end of the experiment, profilometry analysis was performed again. Data were analyzed by ANOVA factorial (3x2) followed by Tukey test (p<0.05). Results : There was a significant effect of the factors and the results of profilometry analysis (μm) for the citric acid solution groups pH 2.5 and 3.5 (0.25, 0.50 e 1%) were respectively, $7.8\pm1.4a$, $9.8\pm1.2a$, $14.4\pm4.6b$ and $1.9\pm0.6c$; $3.7\pm0.8d$ e $4.6\pm0.9d$. Conclusion : The results suggest that enamel surface loss was influenced by pH and citric acid concentration.	ETIOLOGY ANALYSIS OF DENTAL TRAUMATIC INJURIES ASSOCIATED WITH MAXILOFACIAL TRAUMA LUIZA FERNANDES FEIJAO; JAQUELINE MAFRA LAZZARI; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO DE ALMEIDA; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO; ANA CAROLINA CORREIA LAURINDO DE CERQUEIRA NETO; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this study was to do an epidemiological survey of the etiology and prevalence of traumatic dental and facial injuries, evaluating their impacts on dental and support tissues, associated with the performed treatments, in Piracicaba Dental School (FOP-UNICAMP), from May 2015 to May 2017. Method : Data were collected from clinical records, the following aspects were observed: gender, age, classification of the tooth, classification of traumatic dental injury etiology and treatment provided. 35 patients were treated between 7 and 50 years old, with a total of 98 traumatized teeth. Results : The most affected age group was individuals below 14 years (42.85%), affecting male subjects more frequently (60.0%). The main etiological factor were falls (34.28%) and the upper central incisors were the most affected teeth (63.27%). The most affected structures in dental trauma were the support tissues (39.0%) and, crown fractures of enamel (41.07%), extrusion (30.43%), the most common findings. The most common period to seek treatment on the service was 0-30 days (41.43%) and clinical examination (50.76%) was the procedure most performed. Furthermore, it was found that jaw trauma was more usual. Conclusion : Given the analyzed results, it was concluded that due to the high prevalence of dental and facial trauma, there is a need for an urgent care to this patients, aiming to offer for the population an accurate diagnosis, besides an appropriated treatment and attendance, in order to minimize the possible sequels of the traumatic injuries.
EVALUATION OF AN AT-HOME EXPERIMENTAL BLEACHING GEL CONTAINING NATROSOL: A RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL DANIELLE FERREIRA SOBRAL DE SOUZA; JULIANA DO CARMO PÚBLIO; MARÍLIA ZECZKOWSKI; JONNY BURGA SÁNCHEZ; GLAÚCIA MARA BOVI AMBROSANO; FRANCISCO CARLOS GROPPPO; FLÁVIO HENRIQUE BAGGIO AGUIAR; DÉBORA ALVES NUNES LEITE LIMA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To evaluate the effects of 10% carbamide peroxide (CP) based bleaching gel with natrosol (CPn) on bleaching effectiveness, tooth sensitivity (TS) and cytotoxicity (CC) a simple-blind randomized clinical trial. Method : Seventy volunteers of both sexes were distributed into 2 groups: CP + natrosol (CPn) and CP + carbopol (CPc) control group (n=35). Bleaching gels were used during four hours daily for two weeks. Color evaluation was performed with ΔL, Δa, Δb and ΔE by means of a reflectance spectrophotometer in the upper central incisors and left canine. TS was assessed using visual and descriptive scales. CC was evaluated "in vitro" by the MTT test with MDPC-23 odontoblastic cells. Color changes were evaluated using the GENMOD procedure of the SAS program, TS was evaluated using Friedman test, followed by the Mann-Whitney test p<0.05. CC data were statistical analyzed by Shapiro-Wilks, Levene-s, two-way ANOVA and Tukey tests as post hoc analysis. TS and CC analyzes were performed on GraphPad®6.0 ($\alpha=0,05$). Results : In the color evaluation the groups were similar for ΔL. For Δa and Δb, the CPc and CPn differed between them, with higher values for the CPc control group. CPc and CPn were effective in changing the color of the teeth with $\Delta E \geq 3.3$. Both gels caused TS and presented similar toxicity. Conclusion : The at-home experimental bleaching gel containing carbamide peroxide with natrosol was effective in tooth color change, presenting tooth sensitivity and cytotoxicity similar to carbamide peroxide with carbopol.	EVALUATION OF ARTICULAR EMINENCE MORPHOLOGY IN PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENT FACIAL PROFILES ELIANA DANTAS DA COSTA; FRANCIELLE SILVESTRE VERNER; PRISCILA DIAS PEYNEAU; GINA DELIA ROQUE-TORRES; LAURA RICARDINA RAMÍREZ-SOTELLO; GLAUCIA MARIA BOVI AMBROSANO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Differences in craniofacial morphology are associated with different muscular tensions. Thus, because of the close connection between the masticatory function and the temporomandibular joint, the objective of this study was to evaluate the correlation between the articular eminence in relation to gender and facial type using cone beam computed tomography (CBCT). Method : Measurements of the height and inclination (angles α, β and δ) of the left and right articular eminence, were performed on 76 CBCT images of patients of both sexes divided into mesofacial, brachyfacial and dolichofacial. Data were analyzed using Student's t-test and two-way ANOVA with Tukey post-hoc. Results : The results showed that brachyfacial male presented higher values for the δ angles compared with the dolichofacial ($p = 0.010$); for the α angle in relation to the mesofacial ($p = 0.032$) and dolichofacial angle ($p = 0.001$) for the male sex; as well as for the angle β compared with the dolichofacial ($p = 0.001$) for males sex, and for the mesofacial ($p = 0.022$) and dolichofacial ($p = 0.001$) for the female sex. The height of the articular eminence showed higher values for the brachyfacials compared to the dolichofacial ($p = 0.005$) for the male sex, and compared to the mesofacial ($p = 0.007$) and dolichofacial ($p = 0.002$) for the female sex. Conclusion : It was concluded that the morphology of the articular eminence is affected by the facial type, mainly among brachyfacial male individuals.

EVALUATION OF COLOR STABILITY OF HIGH-PLASTICITY REPAIR CEMENTS IN CONTACT WITH DENTINE LAUTER ESTON PELEPENKO; FERNANDA ROMEIRO DE GENNARO; MARCO ANTONIO HUNGARO DUARTE; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO DE ALMEIDA; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To evaluate the potential for dental color alteration of high-plasticity cements, MTA HP and MTA Flow, in comparison with MTA Angelus with calcium tungstate as radiopacifier; and alternative the formulations proposed, MTA Flow + 5% zinc oxide (ZnO) and an Experimental cement (powder of tricalcium silicate, bismuth oxide, ZnO and liquid of distilled water and water-soluble polymer). Method : Thirty-five bovine teeth were prepared and filled with the cements (n=5). Triple antibiotic paste and unfilled samples were the positive and negative controls, respectively. The specimens were immersed in water and the color assessed with a spectrophotometer: before filling (B), 24 hours (24h), 28 days (28d) and 90 days after filling. The color change (ΔE) and the luminosity (*L) were calculated. The statistical analysis was performed using nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis and Dunn test ($p < 0.05$). Results : The analysis of delta E values showed that all the materials presented color alteration after the evaluated periods. High *L values were found for MTA HP and Experimental, with statistical difference in relation to MTA Flow at 90d ($p > 0.05$). The addition of ZnO inhibited dental staining of MTA Flow after 90d of contact with dentine. Conclusion : The MTA Flow presented potential for dental discoloration, which is inhibited by the addition of zinc oxide. The experimental cement presented similar luminosity values than that presented by MTA and MTA HP.	EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT IMPLANTS STABILITY IN RECONSTRUCTIONS WITH FREE ILIAC GRAFT LUIDE MICHAEL RODRIGUES FRANÇA MARINHO; MÁRCIO DE MORAES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The surgical management of extensive mandible tumors eventually results in important aesthetic-functional alterations that significantly alter the patients' quality of life. Patients develops functional alterations, since the mandibular movements and the occlusion are directly affected. For mandibular reconstructions, free fibula and iliac grafting has been a well-used and successful technique. The objective of this study was to present cases in which autogenous free grafts were used to reconstruct areas that underwent bone resections, evaluating the long term stability of dental implants installed in these grafted areas. Method : Patients with benign tumours in the mandible were submitted to surgery to remove it and, in the same surgical stage, the reconstruction of the osseous defect with free iliac crest graft was performed. The patients were followed up and after a minimum period of six months, until graft incorporation, and then the dental implants were inserted. Conclusion : Free autogenous grafting is an option in many sites where reconstruction with vascularized grafts is not a reality in the routine of treatment. In the cases presented, the implants showed to be stable in the long term, demonstrating that this modality of reconstructive treatment presents a high effectiveness.
EVALUATION OF DIMORPHISM BY ANALYSIS OF THE VOLUME OF THE NEUROCRANIUM AND CRANIAL MEASUREMENTS NIVIA CRISTINA DURAN GALLASSI*; FLAVIA LAZARINI MARQUES; STÉFANY DE LIMA GOMES; ROGERIO LIBERATO PORTO; MARIA JULIA A. VICENTIN; VANESSA GALLEGO ARIAS PECORARI; DEBORAH QUEIROZ DE FREITAS FRANÇA; LUIZ FRANCESQUINI JUNIOR PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The study of the volume of the Neurocranium in the course of the anthropometric studies had objectives of relating the greater volume to a greater intelligence and to the ancestry. But these studies have proved to be biased and without scientific support. Today the volume allows us to get the sex of individuals. In the Brazilian population, it is believed that it is impossible to distinguish the ancestry due to the miscegenation. Objectives: To verify that the volume of the neurocranium and some intracranial measurements are dimorphic and if there is as indicates the ancestry of them. Method : For the measurement of computed tomography, the software On Demand 3d ® was used. Measures 225 CT scans of the Biobank Osteol Prof. Eduardo Rouge of the FOP/UNICAMP. The linear measurements chosen were from the Craniometrics points: Bregma to Básio (upper height), from Glabella to Metalambda (higher length), and from Eurio to Eurio (greater width). Cranial capacity was measured using a graduated beaker and soybean seeds, according to Grant's modified methodology. Results : It was found that all measurements and volumes are dimorphic. A logistical model of regression has been obtained to determine sex. Could not get model to determine ancestry. Conclusion : The results allow the establishment of sex with reliability and trust.	EVALUATION OF FLOWABILITY, PH AND CALCIUM ION RELEASE OF HIGH-PLASTICITY CEMENTS THIAGO BESSA MACONATO ANTUNES; LAUTER ESTON PELEPENKO; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO ALMEIDA GOMES; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO ALMEIDA; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO DA SILVA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Aim: The aim of the study was to evaluate the properties of flow, pH and calcium ion release of MTA HP, MTA Flow and an experimental cement composed of tricalcium silicate, bismuth oxide and zinc oxide in the powder and distilled water and water-soluble polymer in the liquid. Method : The flowability test was performed according to the ISO specification 6876/2012 The pH and calcium ion release was evaluated after 3, 24 hours and 28 days. The results were submitted to normality test of D'Agostino & Pearson and the tests Kruskal-Wallis/Dunn were selected ($p < 0.05$). Results : The MTA HP showed the lower flow rates (9.15 ± 0.16), while the experimental the higher (13.65 ± 0.64) ($p > 0.05$). The pH of the cements after 3 and 24 hours was about 8. After 3 hours immersion, statistical differences were verified between MTA HP and experimental (8.26 ± 0.11 and 7.82 ± 0.24, respectively) ($p < 0.05$). After 24 hours, was observed higher values for experimental cement (8.28 ± 0.17) and lower for MTA HP (8.00 ± 0.12). In both periods, MTA Flow presented intermediate values ($p > 0.05$). Conclusion : The experiemental cement showed high flowability and pH, which indicates that this cement is comparable to the novel high-plasticity cements MTA HP and MTA Flow

EVALUATION OF HEAT TREATMENT EFFECT ON THE MICROSTRUCTURE OF LITHIUM DISILICATE BRUNA DE FREITAS VALLERINI; ANELISE SIMÕES SAMPAIO; MARIANA OLIVEIRA CARLOS VILLAS BÔAS; LAIZA MARIA GRASSI FAIS; EDGAR DUTRA ZANOTTO; LIGIA ANTUNES PEREIRA PINELI ARARAQUARA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : The aim of this study was to vary the time and temperature of the heat treatment of lithium disilicate produced by LaMaV in order to obtain glass ceramics with different microstructures and to improve the properties of the final product. The IPS e.max CAD from Ivoclar was used as the control group. Method : Nine discs with 12 mm of diameter and 1.8mm of thickness of three types of LS2 (n=3) were used: experimental LS2 CAD with two nucleation heat treatments (treatment 1 and 2) and IPS e.max CAD (control group). Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was used to obtain images to verify the size, shape and geometry of the crystals and X-ray diffraction (XRD) to verify the crystallographic phases (type and amount of phases present). The images were analyzed descriptively. The XRD was analyzed by Rietveld method. Results : From the analysis of the micrographs it was possible to observe that all the materials presented homogeneous crystals with morphology in the shape of a needle. Regarding the analysis of the images of all groups, treatment 2 presented a lower glass phase which would provide greater resistance and longevity to the material due to the greater difficulty of crack propagation. The size of the crystals is similar for all groups. DRX analyses corroborate the micrographs interpretation. Conclusion : It was concluded from the SEM images that the materials have the needle-shaped crystals that are characteristic of this phase. In addition, it was observed that the nucleation time influences the quantity of crystals, which allows the alteration of LS2 according to the characteristics desired.	EVALUATION OF METAL FRAMEWORKS FOR REMOVABLE PARTIAL DENTURES OBTAINED BY ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING DARLENE DA LUZ BOLDRINI; ANDRÉ LUIZ JARDINI*; VINICIUS RODRIGUES DOS SANTOS; WANDER JOSÉ DA SILVA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate the final adaptation of the removable partial denture (RPD) metal framework and the quality of two different additive manufacturing (Mix Group or Vat Polymerization) n=6; (Additive Group or Powder Bed Fusion) n=6 compared to the traditional method (Control group or lost wax technique) n=6. Method : A Kennedy Class III, subclass 2, partial edentulous mandible arch was used as the master model. For the Control Group, the manufacture of the frameworks followed the steps of a traditional technique. For Experimental Groups, the frameworks were manufactured by scanning stone casts and design followed by the additive process. The three techniques were evaluated by radiographic analyses of the different radiopacity areas and the adaptation was evaluated by photographs observing the gaps between the framework and the surface of the teeth. Results : An average of the sum of the areas of different radiopacity did not differ statistically between the techniques of fabrication of the framework ($p>0.05$, One way ANOVA, Turkey post test). The mean of the sum of the areas of miss adaptation was higher in the posterior area and lower in the anterior, independent of the manufacturing technique ($p<0.05$, Unpaired Test t). Conclusion : Based on the results of this in vitro study, the quality and the adaptation of metal frameworks produced by AM are similar of those structures produced by the traditional technique.
EVALUATION OF OVERFILLINGS DURING ROOT CANAL TREATMENT GUILHERME FANTINI FERREIRA; JÉSSICA RODRIGUES RAMOS; ELOÁ CRISTINA BÍCEGO-PEREIRA; BRENDA P F A GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Traditional endodontic teaching defines overfills as extending the endodontic filling material either laterally or vertically into the attachment apparatus. It could be either a surplus after three-dimensional obturation, which is accepted; or an overextension of gutta-percha, which is related as one of the cause of endodontic failure. The aim of this study was to evaluate clinically and radiographically the periapical status of the cases of overfilling during the endodontic treatment performed by undergraduate students of the Piracicaba Dental School. Method : Among 185 endodontic treatment performed during the first semester of 2017, 72 presented overfilling and 18/72 patients attended their scheduled follow-up appointment, which consisted of clinical and radiographic examination. The time intervals varied from 9.48 ± 2.40 months. The examination was performed by a single operator, who evaluated the regression of the periapical lesion, encapsulation and/ or resorption of the endodontic sealer. Results : As a result, there was a prevalence of adequate restoration (11/18), periodontal health (16/18), normal vertical percussion (16/18) and normal palpation test (13/18). Abscess was absent in all cases. The mean time between the date of root-filling and the follow-up appointment was 9.48 ± 2.40 months, and complete resorption of the endodontic sealing was observed in 55.5% (11/18) of the cases, occurring in 9.69 ± 2.58 months. Conclusion : It was concluded that clinical and radiographic periapical healing also occurs in teeth with overfilling.	EVALUATION OF POSTOPERATIVE PAIN AFTER ENDODONTIC TREATMENT PERFORMED BY GRADUATED ENDODONTIC STUDENTS JÉSSICA JEUKEN TEIXEIRA; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO DE ALMEIDA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study evaluated post-operative pain after endodontic treatment with foraminal enlargement performed by students of specialization. The teeth were evaluated according to: type, location and vitality, number of sessions, initial symptomatology, postoperative pain, need for pre and postoperative medication and incidence of flare-up. 24 hours after the end of treatment, we made telephone contact with the patient to evaluate postoperative pain through a verbal scale. Method : 100 patients in an age range of 12 to 80 years, of both genders, who needed endodontic treatment were selected. The questionnaire was done at the time of the anamnesis. All patients were treated, using a file 30.10 (Easy) and Reciproc (VDW). 24 hours after de treatment, the patient received a phone call to ask a postoperative questionnaire to evaluate the intensity of postoperative pain, and if was necessary take analgesic to control pain. Results : Patients who presented pre-treatment symptomatology showed a higher pain and used more medications in the postoperative period. 34% of the patients presented postoperative pain independently of the pulpal and periapical diagnosis. It was no significant difference between numerical verbal pain scale data and the different clinical diagnoses. Patients with pulpitis took more medications than patients who already had the 1st phase or pulp necrosis. Conclusion : The majority of patients did not present postoperative symptoms. The presence of preoperative pain is a factor that influences post-treatment pain. Cases of pulpitis presented a higher incidence of postoperative pain than necrotic cases.

EVALUATION OF THE CLINICAL PERFORMANCE OF LOW COST GLASS IONOMER CEMENTS INDICATED FOR ATRAUMATIC RESTORATIVE TREATMENT - CAMILA SIQUEIRA SILVA COELHO; NATIELE SOUSA RIBEIRO DE CARVALHO; MIKAELLE CLARO COSTA SILVA; MARIA HELLEN SAMIA FORTES BRITO; CACILDA CASTELO BRANCO LIMA; LÚCIA DE FATIMA ALMEIDA DE DEUS MOURA; MARINA DE DEUS MOURA DE LIMA; MARCOELI SILVA DE MOURA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The clinical performance of a low cost Glass Ionomer Cement (GIC) indicated for Atraumatic Restorative Treatment (ART) was evaluated. Method : A controlled clinical trial (Rebec RBR-4nwmk4) was conducted with children aging from 2 to 6 years old enrolled in daycare centers of Teresina, Brazil. High viscosity GIC Ketac Molar® (HV-GIC) and conventional GIC Vitro Molar® (C-GIC) composed respectively the control and experimental groups of a split-mouth model. The restorations were performed by two calibrated researchers, and examined after 6 months and 1 year by another clinician calibrated and blinded to the type of material. The defined criteria for evaluation of ART were followed. The restoration factors were considered: oral hygiene, tooth type, cavity size and type, material and operator. The data were analyzed by Chi-square Test ($\alpha=5\%$). Results : A total of 728 restorations were performed, 387 for the test group and 341 for the control group. Success rates of 82.2% (6 mo) and 73.4% (1 yr) were found for the control group, while rates of 87.9% (6 mo) and 82.3% (1 yr) for the experimental group. At the 6 month, survival was associated with tooth type ($p=0.003$), cavity size and type ($p<0.001$), with a tendency of success for class I restorations performed in deciduous molars. After 1 year, this association was seen in relation to tooth type ($p=0.022$), cavity size and type ($p<0.001$) and material used ($p=0.014$), with a tendency of success for small class I restorations performed in deciduous molars with HV-GIC. Conclusion : After one year, restorations performed with HV-GIC presented higher survival than C-GIC restorations indicated for ART.	EVALUATION OF THE CONDYLE POSITION IN THE JOINT FOSSA AFTER THE BILATERAL SAGITTAL SPLIT OSTEOTOMY - A PILOT STUDY GIOVANNI CUNHA; GUILHERME PALADINI FELTRIN; MARINA REIS DE OLIVEIRA; FUED SAMIR SALMEN; MARIANA DAU SALMEN; MARIO FRANCISCO REAL GABRIELLI; MARISA APARECIDA CABRINI GABRIELLI ARARAQUARA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : Bilateral sagittal split osteotomy (BSSO) is the most used technique for maxillofacial correction involving the mandible. However, during surgery is not possible to accurately condyle position in joint fossa inducing postoperative instability. Thus, pre and immediate postoperative CT scans were analyzed from patients submitted to mandibular advancement or set back by BSSO. Method : With 50 surgical sites, sagittal view was used to analyze superior/inferior and anterior/posterior displacement and a methodology was suggested following the mathematical principle of parallel lines, measuring its distance in millimeters. In axial view, the condylar rotation was analyzed following the principle of the right triangle, in which 2 straight lines perpendicular to each other with intersection at the porum point associated with a third straight line passing through the most extreme points of the medial and lateral condyle portions. The condylar rotation was determined by measuring the third line (hypotenuse) angulation with the adjacent cathetus of the right triangle. Results : Superior/ inferior at the advancement: $0.63\text{mm} \pm 0.53\text{mm}$, set back: $0.33\text{mm} \pm 0.43\text{mm}$, statistically significant ($p=0.0388$). Anterior/posterior advancement: $0.50\text{mm} \pm 0.36\text{mm}$, set back: $1.22\text{mm} \pm 0.86\text{mm}$, statistically significant ($p=0.0149$). Advancement rotation: $2.76^\circ \pm 1.82^\circ$, set back: $3.32^\circ \pm 1.92^\circ$, without statistical difference ($p=0.5334$). Conclusion : With the proposed methodology it is concluded there was significant changes in condylar position in the immediate postoperative period between mandibular advancement and set back in the anteroposterior and superior/inferior directions.
EVALUATION OF THE CORROSION PROPERTIES OF TITANIUM IN DIFFERENT ELECTROLYTIC SOLUTIONS RAFAEL ALVES DE OLIVEIRA; JAIRO MATOZINHO CORDEIRO; HELOÍSA NAVARRO PANTAROTO; BRUNA EGUMI NAGAY; VALENTIM ADELINO RICARDO BARÃO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study investigated the corrosive behavior of titanium (Ti) in different oral conditions: artificial saliva with pHs 3, 6.5 and 9 and a simulated body fluid (SBF) with pH 7.4. Method : Ti discs (10mm x 2mm) were polished with sequential grid sandpapers (#320, #400 and #600) in an automatic polisher. Artificial saliva and SBF were prepared to simulate the effects of these electrolytes on Ti electrochemical stability. The electrochemical test was performed using a standard 3-electrode method. It was performed the electrochemical impedance spectroscopy to acquire the polarization resistance (R_p) and capacitance (Q). Corrosion current density (I_{corr}), passivation current density (I_{pass}) and corrosion rate were obtained from the polarization curves. Data were evaluated through 1-way ANOVA and Tukey's HSD test ($\alpha = 0.05$). Results : SBF decreased polarization resistance when compared to artificial saliva at pH 6.5 and 9 ($p<0.05$), however presented similar values to that of pH 3. There were not significant differences among the groups regarding to capacitance ($p>0.05$). The artificial saliva at pH 9 presented the lowest values of I_{corr}, I_{pass} and corrosion rate comparing with SBF and pH 3 ($p<0.05$), indicating its less corrosive environment. Conclusion : It can be concluded that simulated body fluid impaired the corrosion behavior of Ti, being that artificial saliva at pH 9 seems to enhance the electrochemical stability of this material.	EVALUATION OF THE IMPACTION OF MANDIBULAR THIRD MOLARS: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY AND CBCT FINDINGS EDUARDA HELENA LEANDRO DO NASCIMENTO; DANIELI MOURA BRASIL; HUGO GAÊTA-ARAUJO; CHRISTIANO OLIVEIRA-SANTOS; SOLANGE MARIA DE ALMEIDA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To compare the panoramic radiography (PR) and cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) findings related to the evaluation of the mandibular third molars impaction according to Pell and Gregory classification. Method : PR and CBCT images of 313 mandibular third molars were evaluated by two oral radiologists regarding dental impaction using the Pell and Gregory classification. Besides considering the dental positioning in relation to the occlusal plane and the ascending ramus of the mandible, the external oblique ridge was investigated as a possible more reliable anatomical landmark to predict tooth impaction in PR images. McNemar-Bowker test was used for statistical analysis ($\alpha = 0.05$). Results : The classification of the tooth impaction in relation to the occlusal plane did not differ between CBCT and PR images ($p=0.116$). However, considering the tooth impaction in relation to the mandibular ramus, CBCT showed a significantly higher number of cases in which there is sufficient space for dental accommodation than PR, regardless of the anatomical landmark used on PR ($p<0.0001$). The overall concordance rate between the two imaging modalities was 87.26% for the classification related to the occlusal plane, and ranged from 66.8% to 76.4% for the classification related to the mandibular ramus, considering, respectively, the ascending ramus and the external oblique ridge as reference on PR. Conclusion : The classification of tooth impaction in relation to the occlusal plane on PR is similar to that of CBCT images. However, PR shows a tendency to underestimate the space for accommodation of the third molar when compared to the CBCT.

EVALUATION OF THE LEVELS OF RESILIENCE AND EMPATHY OF GRADUATED STUDENTS OF PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL RODRIGO VIDAL DE LIMA; FÁBIO LUIZ MIALHE PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this study was to evaluate the levels of resilience and empathy demonstrated by undergraduate students of the Piracicaba Dental School. Method : Undergraduate students from all classes of Piracicaba Dental School were invited to participate in this research in 2017. They were invited to respond a resilience questionnaire (Wagnild and Young, 2015), which is composed of 25 questions. In addition, they answered a empathy questionnaire related to the treatment with the patients (Moreto, 2015) which presents 20 questions. Lastly, they answered a sociodemographic questionnaire. Results : As a result, 184 students answered the questionnaires, representing 52% of total population of undergraduate student. It was observed that the majority were female (79.9%), with ages varying between 18 and 31 years, whose permanent residence was outside Piracicaba (85.9%). The second year students had the lowest overall resilience score, which indicates that this group had more difficulties in dealing with problems and adapting to the life changes, as well as less resistant to daily pressures. In contrast, this group was the one that presented the highest average scores of the instrument of empathy, demonstrating that they are more altruistic and able to understand and understand the feelings and emotions of others. Conclusion : It is concluded that undergraduate students of the Piracicaba Dental School demonstrated different levels of resilience and empathy, and health promotion actions should be implemented in the university environment.	EVALUATION OF XP-ENDO FINISHER AS AN ADJUNCTIVE APPROACH IN REDUCING BACTERIAL LOAD IN OVAL-SHAPED ROOT CANALS RODRIGO ARRUDA-VASCONCELOS; LIDIANE MENDES LOUZADA; ARIANE CASSIA SALUSTIANO MARINHO; MARIA CRISTINA CARVALHO; MARIO LUIS ZUOLO; VANESSA GALLEGOS ARIAS PECOCARI; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To evaluate the effectiveness of XP-Endo Finisher (XPF) associated with XP-Endo Shaper (XPS) or Reciproc Blue (RB) files as an adjunctive approach in reducing bacterial load in oval-shaped root canals during chemo-mechanical preparation (CMP). Method : Eighty mandibular incisors with single oval-shaped root canals were contaminated with <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> for 10 days at 37°C with centrifugation on alternate days. The teeth were randomly assigned to eight experimental groups (n = 10) according to the CMP: G1 - XPS, G2 - XPS + XPF, G3 - RB, and G4 - RB + XPF. CMP was performed with saline solution (NaCl) or 2.5% sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl). The reduction of bacterial load was assessed by colony forming units (CFU/mL) count before (S1) and after (S2) CMP by using sterile paper points. ANOVA, Tukey's test and Bonferroni's post-hoc test were used at 5% significance level. Results : Bacteria were present in all initial samples ($P > .05$). All instrumentation techniques reduced bacteria, irrespective of the irrigating solution ($P < .05$). With the use of NaCl, RB was more effective than XPS ($P = .035$). The association of XPF improved the cleaning efficacy of both systems ($P = .239$). With the use of NaOCl, XPS and RB presented similar effectiveness ($P = .779$). XPF enhanced the bacterial reduction of both systems tested ($P < .05$). The use of NaOCl improved the CMP, irrespective of the instrumentation technique used ($P < .05$). Conclusion : XPS and RB files are effective in reducing bacterial levels in oval-shaped root canals. The use of XPF improved the cleaning efficiency of both file systems tested. (FAPESP 2015/23479-5, CNPq 308162/2014-5 and CAPES).
EVIDENCE OF VIOLENT DEATH: PINK TEETH CASE REPORT CRISTHIANE MARTINS SCHMIDT; RICARDO TEDESCHI MATOS; EVANDRO VON ZUBEN PREVITALI; VIVIANE ULBRICHT; LUIZ FRANCESQUINI JUNIOR; PABLO AGUSTIN VARGAS; EDUARDO DARUGE JUNIOR PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The identification of a subject in the study of his death, as well as the transformations related to it, constitute, in legal and forensic practice, a daily task. Everything related to his death becomes simpler when it comes to recent corpses and / or complete and well preserved bones, but in many cases, it is not this reality that we are confronted with. The importance of Legal Dentistry is emphasized, since teeth are elements of aid in these processes, which present a resistance to extreme phenomena (mass disasters, fires, explosions, etc.) and phases of decomposition of the human body, besides the particularities that prevent two people with the same dental identity. Therefore, some authors consider this as the true "black box" of the organism. Method : Victim of homicide due to mechanical asphyxia, in an advanced state of decomposition, found in March 2018, in a cane field in the interior of São Paulo. Afterwards, she was referred to the local IML for necroscopic examination and identification Conclusion : The fact that pink teeth are found is not only characterized by violent deaths, but this phenomenon may also occur in cases of drowning and in a situation where the corpse was exposed to high temperatures. In this case, the appearance of pink teeth was a sign that showed violent death, corroborating with the cause of death (mechanical asphyxia) of the victim.	EXPERIMENTS FOR CONTROL OF DENTAL CARIES FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS KADU LEONARDO FRANCHI; BIANCA MERCHES; MARIA GABRIELLA DA CUNHA; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Information given through experiments for control of dental caries for high school students. Method : Participative constructivist, part of prior knowledge to go then filling in the gaps of knowledge. Data collection was through experiments for control of dental caries that addressed topics: oral health and practical experiments in the field of microbiology, biochemistry and anatomy. Results : The project consisted in articulating oral health with of microbiology, biochemistry and anatomy areas of knowledge, always articulating with the social context of the students. By lived experiments for control of dental caries (diet, tooth decay, fluoride) with the students, it is increasingly evident the need to adopt educational practices dialogical character, able to promote the active participation of students so that they feel protagonists, co-responsible for their health and improve their quality of life. The oral health education and the experiments for control of dental caries are important because it enables the individual to gain access to knowledge about oral diseases that can affect them and their natural course, as well as how best to prevent them. Conclusion : The knowledge acquired, results in the production of new knowledge aimed at protecting and maintaining health.

FABRICATION OF A LITHIUM DISILICATE CERAMIC IMPLANT PROSTHESIS USING CAD/CAM: A CASE REPORT FLÁVIA OLIVEIRA DA CUNHA; TAKAMI HINORO HOTTA; WILSON MATSUMOTO SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO - USP Aim : Prosthetic implant rehabilitation has been shown to be efficient from esthetic and functional points of view; through technological developments, it has become a quick procedure with accurate results. The goal of this work is to demonstrate the fabrication of a lithium disilicate ceramic implant prosthesis using a computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM) system, in which the gingival tissue scanning was performed with no use of any artifacts such as the individualized scanbody. Method : The procedures were performed on a cone Morse implant installed in the region of tooth 24, which had been extracted because of a root fracture. Scanning was performed using a BlueCam camera (Sirona, Bensheim, Germany) and an image containing the necessary information for the virtual construction of the restoration was sent to a laboratory. The lithium disilicate ceramic crown, before crystallization, was sent to the dentist for try-in and clinical adjustments. Subsequently, it was performed the crystallization and the staining for color-matching and finally it was installed in the patient's mouth. Conclusion : It can be concluded that the scanning technique used provided an adequate emergency profile that allowed esthetics in the region, without the need for the individualization of the scanbody.	FACIAL TOMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF TREATMENT FOR CORRECTION OF AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION AND MANDIBULAR RETROGNATHISM THAIS TONON DE ANGELO; LUIZ FELIPE SCABAR; CRISTINA FEIJÓ ORTOLANI; RODRIGO RAMIRES BORBOLLA; LIVIA EISLER POMPEIA; KURT FALTIN JUNIOR PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this study is to present a clinical case with improvement of the pharyngeal airways after orthognathic surgery for the treatment of Class II patients. The patient, male, 30 years old, leucoderma, convex profile, mandibular class II, was submitted to orthognathic surgery, evaluated with preoperative CBCT and 6 months postoperatively. Method : Facial deformities known as skeletal Class II have specific characteristics of hard and soft tissues: mandibular, suprahyoid retrognathism and chewing muscle retrofit, determine a narrowing of the airways, as well as a decrease in respiratory perfusion in the rhinopharynx, oropharynx and hypopharynx. This decrease in the pharyngeal space may determine the presence of comorbidities such as snoring and obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). The diagnosis is made clinically of profile analysis and computed tomography analysis for analysis of the patient's airway. With the diagnosis of mandibular retrognathism defined by facial analysis and full face conic beam tomography (CBCT), they allow surgical planning. To carry out this planning, the Dolphin Imaging 3D 11.9v Software is used, which allows the skeletal diagnosis of the deformity as well as the three-dimensional investigation of the airways Conclusion : Based on the result, it is possible to state that orthognathic surgery is an adequate technique for correction of Class II facial deformities and provides an increase in the volume of the pharyngeal area.
FACTORS RELATED TO LOW BIRTH WEIGHT IN THE FAMILY HEALTH UNITS GABRIELA BEATRIZ TIBERIO*; RAIANE DE MORAES AMSTALDEN; LIVIA FERNANDES PROBST; LUCAS MIOTTO REDUCINO; LARISSA SOARES DOS SANTOS; SAMANTA MARIM DE OLIVEIRA; ESTÊVÃO AZEVEDO MELO; ROSANA DE FÁTIMA POSSOBON PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study investigates the association between maternal, obstetric and socioeconomic factors with the child's birth weight. Method : The sample of this cross-sectional study was consisted with data of 513 children (and their mothers) were enrolled in 26 Family Health Units, Piracicaba-SP, Brazil. Results : The prevalence of low birth weight was 6.8%. Of the sample, 68 mothers(13.3%) were adolescents, 44(8.6%) had more than 35 years and 401(78.2%) were aged between 19 and 35 years. There were no statistically significant differences between low birth weight and sex, maternal BMI, weight gain during pregnancy, type of delivery, income and education. There was a significant association between low birth weight and preterm birth ($p=0.0001$, OR = 5.60, 95% CI: 2.30-13.64). Conclusion : We conclude that, for this sample, only prematurity has proved to be a risk factor for low birth weight.	FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE REMODELLING AND BONE REGENERATION DURING THE OSSEointegration OF DENTAL IMPLANTS SYRIO SIMÃO NETTO; CLOVIS MARINHO CARVALHO HEIDERICH; THAIS GIMENEZ; TAMARA KERBER TEDESCO IBIRAPUERA UNIVERSITY - UNIB Aim : The goal of implant dentistry is due to oral rehabilitation for total or partial edentulous patients. For this clinical success, osseointegration is necessary. The clinical success depends on the efficient bone integration that will soon receive the prosthetic phase. However, there are many factors to consider that may influence bone osseointegration Method : The objective of this work was, through a review of the literature, to analyze and discuss the factors that influence the remodeling and bone regeneration with regard to osseointegration of dental implants. For this review, a strategic search was made in PubMed / Medline and Bireme, using articles in English and Portuguese, with the key words "osseointegration", "dental implants" and "bone remodeling". In total, 19 articles were selected. Results : In the search for favorable conditions for the integration of this body of titanium with bone tissue, other associated factors, such as surface energy, macroscopy of the implants and surface roughness, should be taken into account as they influence the success of osseointegration. Conclusion : It can be concluded that the advancement in the interaction between bone-implant is directly related to the type of biomaterial placed in contact with a biological system, standing out the titanium.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS RELATED TO DIFFERENT LEVELS OF HEALTH CARE RAIANE DE MORAES AMSTALDEN*; LARISSA SOARES DOS SANTOS; GABRIELA BEATRIZ TIBERIO; SAMANTA MARIM DE OLIVEIRA; LIVIA FERNANDES PROBST; ESTÊVÃO AZEVEDO MELO; ANTONIO CARLOS PEREIRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this study was to detail the costs for Primary and Medium Care and High Complexity (MHC). Method : The research was based on the data collection, referring to the city of Piracicaba, state of São Paulo, in the last ten years, a survey carried out in the SUS transparency portal, showing the financial transfers (in R\$) for Primary Care and for medium and high complexity. Results : After analyzing the data, we observed that in 2006 the investment was 335% higher with MHC than with APS. In 2016 this index will be 521%, which reflects that the more you have spent with MHC in detriment of Primary Care. Conclusion : It is expected that the investment will be higher in Medium and High complexity due to the technologies used, but what would result in an improvement in this investment and in health itself would be the strengthening of Primary Care Units, as this would reduce the demand for hospitalizations and the advancement of pathologies.	FLEXURAL STRENGTH AND SHRINKAGE STRESS OF BULK-FILL COMPOSITES BEATRIZ CURVELLO DE MENDONÇA; FREDERICK RUEGGERBERG; ROBERTO RUGGIERO BRAGA; JORGE SOTO; GLAUCIA MARIA BOVI AMBROSANO; MARCELO GIANNINI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aims of this study were to evaluate biaxial flexural strength (BFS) and polymerization shrinkage stress (PSS) of one conventional and five bulk-fill composites. Method : Bulk-fill composites tested were: Tetric EvoCeram Bulk Fill (TEC), Opus Bulk Fill (OBF), Fill-Up! (FUP), Equia Forte (EQF), Activa BioActive Restorative (ABR). Filtek Supreme Ultra (FSU) was used as a negative (bulk-filling) and positive control (incrementally). For the BFS test, sets of eight stacked composite discs (0.5 mm thick and 6 mm diameter) were prepared simulating bulk filling of a 4-mm-thick increment (n=7). PSS was determined using composite bonded to acrylic rods attached to a universal testing machine (n=5). Results : ABR and negative control were the materials that showed lower BFS values at deeper regions. Polymerization shrinkage stress means (SD) were (in MPa): TEC- 5.31(0.55)c; OBF- 7.29(1.11)ab; FUP- 7.94(0.8)a; EQF- 0.34(0.04)d; ABR- 6.25(0.86)bc and FSU- 7.51(1.01)ab. Conclusion : Most of bulk-fill composites did not exhibit BFS reduction with the increase of the depth. The lowest PSS was observed for the hybrid material (glass ionomer/resin). PSS of the conventional composite resin (FSU) did not differ from OBF, FUP and ABR bulk-fill materials.
FUNCTIONAL REHABILITATION OF ATROPHIC MANDIBLES WITH TENT POLE TECHNIQUE ANDRES HUMBERTO CACERES BARRENO; CARLOS EDUARDO TURATTO; MÁRCIO DE MORAES; LUCIANA ASPRINO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this paper is to describe Tent Pole technique which is used in patients presenting severely reabsorbed edentulous mandible in order to increase bone height and dental implant installation in one stage. Method : We present two clinical cases with more than 5 years of follow-up of patients complaining about instability of removable prostheses and discomfort during chewing. Intraoral exam revealed severe jaw atrophy. The dental implant installation associated to vertical bone augmentation with particulate autogenous bone grafts, collected from the anterior iliac crest in one patient and from the calvaria in the second patient, were performed in the same procedure under general anesthesia. Clinical and Imaginological exams were performed over the time to evaluate bone resorption during function. There were no differences between the iliac crest or calvaria grafts in the result neither in bone height gain nor in their maintenance. Conclusion : Tent pole technique offers reliable and satisfactory results and it should be considered as a good alternative technique in jaw reconstruction.	GINGIVAL METASTASIS OF BREAST CANCER: CASE REPORT AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS ANGÉLICA APARECIDA DE OLIVEIRA; NOALA VICENSOTO MOREIRA MILHAN; LÚCIO MURILO DOS SANTOS; YASMIN RODARTE CARVALHO; ANA LIA ANBINDER; LUCIANA YAMAMOTO ALMEIDA; LUCAS RIBEIRO TEIXEIRA; JORGE ESQUICHE LEÓN SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO - USP Aim : Metastatic tumors to the oral cavity are uncommon, but when they occur they are a strong indicator of cancer development or even as the first sign of disease, in addition to being related to a poor prognosis. The most common primary metastatic sites are lung, prostate and kidney in men, and genital organs and breast in women. Few studies have shown metastatic lesions in soft tissue of the oral cavity originated from breast cancer. Method : A 73-year-old woman was referred to dental care due to a gingival lesion, which appeared 4 months ago. Anamnesis indicated previous history of breast cancer. Clinical examination showed a gingival tumor mass of approximately 3.5 cms in diameter. The histopathological analysis revealed a malignant epithelial neoplasm, focally forming ductal structures. By immunohistochemistry, CK7, EMA and p53 were positive, Ki-67 was ≥90%. CK20, p63, GCDPF-15, ER and PR were negative, whereas scarce cells were positive for ERBB2/HER2 and mamoglobin. The case was submitted in consultation with a medical pathologist specialized in breast cancer, who favored metastatic breast carcinoma. Conclusion : Due the incidence of metastatic breast carcinoma to the oral cavity is extremely low and its clinical and histopathological characteristics are challenging, it is essential to evaluate the patient's systemic condition and the primary tumor location, consultation with pathologist specialized (especially in the current case), as well as the use of complementary laboratory techniques.

GUBERNACULAR CANAL IN TEETH WITH NORMAL AND ABNORMAL ERUPTION PROCESSES: A CBCT STUDY HUGO GAËTA ARAUJO; MATHEUS BRONETTI DA SILVA; CAMILA TIRAPELLI; DEBORAH QUEIROZ DE FREITAS; CHRISTIANO DE OLIVEIRA-SANTOS PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To assess the detection of the gubernacular canal (GC) and its characteristics in teeth with normal eruption process, and to compare to teeth with abnormal eruption processes. Method : CBCT exams of patients with unerupted teeth were classified according to sex and age, and each tooth was classified according to dental group, eruption status, and GC detection. When GC was detected, it was further evaluated according to its conformation, opening in the alveolar crest, height, and bucco-lingual and mesio-distal location in relation to the follicle. Data were analyzed by Chi-square and Kruskal-Wallis tests, with significance level of 5%. Results : One-hundred and fifty-nine patients were evaluated. The final sample (n=598) was composed by 423 teeth in normal eruption process, 140 impacted, and 35 teeth with delayed eruption. GC detection rates varied from 80-100% in normal eruption teeth, significantly higher among upper premolars and molars, and lower premolars, and varied from 40-91.7% among abnormal eruption statuses. Straight GC was the most commonly found conformation (n=464). GC opening in the alveolar crest and its locations in relation to the dental follicle (height, B-L and M-D locations) were statistically different in comparisons between normal and abnormal eruption statuses for the anterior/premolar group ($p<0.015$). Conclusion : GC detection rate is higher for teeth with normal eruption status and certain imaging characteristics of the GC may indicate an abnormal eruption process.	HARMONIZATION OF SMILE THROUGH EXCESSIVE GINGIVAL DISPLAY CORRECTION: A CASE REPORT GABRIELA MARTIN BONILHA; THIAGO RANGEL; LARISSA BIZARRE; AURÉLIO AMORIM REIS; MÁRCIO ZAFFALON CASATI; RENATO CORRÊA VIANA CASARIN PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Excessive gingival display is one of the problems that negatively affect the esthetics of the smile, directly influencing the personal, social and professional life of the patient. An exposure of more than 2 mm of gingiva during the smile is attributed to several etiological factors such as: altered passive eruption, hyperfunction of the upper lip lifting muscles, vertical maxillary excess or a combination of them. For this reason, the success of the therapy is directly related to the correct diagnosis, to an adequate treatment plan and to the technical knowledge of the professional. Method : Patient JT, 22 years old, complaint with excessive gingival display, was examined and excessive gingival tissues architecture diagnosed. Therapy option was the surgical procedure, enrolling gingivectomy, through internal beveled incision, and gingivoplasty (decreasing tissue volume). After gingival healing, patient presented a gingival healthy and smile harmony. Conclusion : In conclusion, this clinical case report demonstrates the importance of correct diagnosis and treatment choice, correcting smile line through periodontal plastic surgery, establishing a better esthetics for patients.
HECK'S DISEASE RAFAELA RODRIGUES MOURA*; LETÍCIA DE ALMEIDA CAMILO; GABRIEL BORGES BERALDO; HENRIQUE TORRES TEIXEIRA; AMANDA MAYRA DE FREITAS ROSA; GABRIELLY TERRA FREIRE; PAMELA APARECIDA DINIZ INAPÓS - FATHER GERVÁSIO NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND GRADUATE SCHOOL Aim : The purpose of this study is to approach the Heck's Disease, explaining the etiology, clinical aspects and treatment. Method : Heck's disease, also known as "focal epithelial hyperplasia" was reported for the first time in 1984, at eskimos in Greenland. It can be described like some multiplication induced by a virus, located in the oral squamous epithelium. After that, in 1965 was reported in native and latino americans. Nowadays don't exist especif group of people with this condicion, being present in different ethnic groups and population but mainly in indigenous groups. Dr Jhon Heck was the responsible for identifying a patient in this condition in New Mexico in 1961 and because of this, the term "Heck's Disease" was created in his honor. Results : Many researcher point out to a viral etiology because it has been observed a ratio with two types of papillomavirus: The HPV 13 that appears to be equally tangled in the development of the disease in young and old people, and HPV 32 which tends to cause illness in old people. The lesion appears clinically as multiple, raised and rounded nodules, asymptomatic and changeable staining from the pale pink to the natural color of the mucous. If there is a mucosal elongation the lesion disappears. Conclusion : The treatment comes down to a follow-up of the case if the disease tends to regress naturally and/or may persist for years until the surgical treatment that is done strictly in cases where there is the aesthetic commitment of the patient. However, there are choices for treatment, such as: laser therapy, cauterization, cryotherapy, and topical drug uses such as interferon or retinoic acid.	HERITABILITY IN AGGRESSIVE PERIODONTITIS PATIENTS: CASE SERIES AND LITERATURE REVIEW LARISSA BIZARRE; AURELIO AMORIM REIS; MABELLE DE FREITAS; GABRIELA BONILHA; RENATO CORRÊA VIANA CASARIN PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The generalized aggressive periodontitis (GAP) is a multifactorial disease that results in the destruction of structures supporting the teeth, affecting healthy individuals with a rapid rate of progression, loss of clinical insertion level, predilection for specific teeth and early age. The Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans is considered the main bacterial agent associated with GAP. Studies in this area have shown that the increased risk of occurrence among children of a family with GAP history is high, which family aggregation may be a result of genetic and environmental factors, such as the oral microbiota. The objective of this study was to report a series of clinical cases of two children from different families with GAP diagnosis in the mixed dentition, focusing on diagnosis and clinical intervention. Method : A ten-year-old girl and a five-year-old boy presented moderate periodontal pockets in permanent teeth, with gingival inflammation, bleeding on probing and loss of clinical insertion. The parents were called for examination and diagnosed with GAP, with the presence of deep pockets in several teeth, corroborating the characteristic of family aggregation and early onset. Conclusion : Therefore, this series of clinical cases revealed that the early diagnosis, performed from the appropriate clinical examination in children, associated with the periodontal examination of the family members, promoted an early diagnosis, improving the prognosis and the quality of life of these individuals

HYPHAE INHIBITION IN CANDIDA ALBICANS BY POTENTIAL BIOACTIVE COMPONENTS FROM MENTHA SPP GIOVANA CLÁUDIA BONI; SIMONE NATALY BUSATO DE FEIRIA; THAIS ROSSINI DE OLIVEIRA; PRISCILLA DE LAET SANTANA; MARCELE MARIE BUSO-RAMOS; JANAINA PRISCILA BARBOSA; ANDERSON LAERTE TEIXEIRA; JOSÉ FRANCISCO HÖFLING PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The <i>Candida albicans</i> specie is frequently isolated in fungal infections in the humans. This specie has a facility of adaptation and proliferation in diverse environments of the human body and this ability is associated with an important characteristic, the pleomorphism. In parallel, bioactive compounds from plants of <i>Mentha</i> species have been described by inhibiting the formation of this virulence factor in <i>Candida albicans</i> Method : In this study, the sub-MIC concentration of carvone (1 mg/mL), mentone (4 mg/mL), menthofuran (2 mg/mL) and pulegone (1 mg/mL) was tested on the hyphae formation of <i>Candida albicans</i> MYA-2876 in a qualitative analysis (microscopic and macroscopic) and inhibition of germ tube formation under quantitative analysis. Results : Carvone and pulegone showed more efficient activity in the inhibition of hyphae formation compared to the other compounds in all assays. Conclusion : These data are important since the inhibition of these virulence factors by <i>Mentha</i> spp. natural compounds may contribute to the control of infections caused by this microorganism, indicating that such compounds open new perspectives for further studies, in an attempt to be used as alternative or as adjuvant to conventional treatments.	IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CANCER STEM CELLS MARKERS IN ORAL CANCER CELLS FLORENCE JUANA MARIA CUADRA ZELAYA; IARA GONÇALVES DE AQUINO; RICARDO D. COLLETA AND DEBORA CAMPANELLA BASTOS; EDGARD GRANER PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Identify and compare the presence of CSCs in the SCC9 and SCC9 ZsGreen LN1 cell lines. Method : The subpopulation of CSCs in cultivated SCC9 ZsGreen and SCC9 ZsGreen LN1 was identified by flow cytometry using the following surface markers: CD44 standard (and its isoforms, CD44v3 and CD44v6), CD133, CD326, CD24 and CD271. Results : SCC9 ZsGreen cells were significantly more positive for CD44, CD133, and CD271 while SCC9 ZsGreen LN1 expressed more CD326. The positivity for CD24 e CD44v3 was also higher in SCC9 ZsGreen LN1, however, without statistical significance. Conclusion : The two OSCC cell lines presented distinct patterns of cancer stem cells surface markers expression. Further experiments will be needed to better characterize the CSCs populations present in SCC9 and SCC9 ZsGreen LN1 cell lines (FAPESP 14/20832-3).
IMMEDIATE DENTOALVEOLAR RESTORATION AND ESTHETICS REHABILITATION WITH IMPLANT - CASE REPORT MURILO ALMEIDA MACHADO; MURILO WERNER SIMONETTO; GUILHERME APARECIDO DE OLIVEIRA; MARCOS TADEU ORUE OLIVEIRA; JOÃO VITOR RIBEIRO DE SOUZA; JOÃO OTAVIO MARTINEZ CARNEIRO TONCOVITCH; JOSÉ AUGUSTO PINHEIRO SPERANDIO STATE UNIVERSITY OF LONDRINA Aim : The purpose of this work is to report a case of a successful rehabilitation with immediate dentoalveolar restoration, carried out in the Implantology Extension Project of the State University of Londrina. Method : A female patient with 47 y.o, who had a failed dental-supported fixed prosthesis of five elements, with the root fracture of the prosthesis retainer tooth 23, which fracture has occurred at the middle of this root, determining a bone defect of type II, by the Elian classification - the buccal bone plate is partially absent, but the soft tissues are at the level of cemento-enamel junction (ELIAN, 2007). The dental element 23 was extracted and the bone defect mapped with a periodontal probe. The external hexagonal implant was placed with a more palatal approach in the position of the 23. For the regeneration of the bone defect, we used the Immediate Dentoalveolar Restoration technique (ROSA, 2012), using part of the buccal bone plate of the 27 as an autogenous donor area. After that, the surgical area was isolated from oral cavity with a free gingival graft. A Hawley plate with temporary crowns was installed until the total healing of the surgical area. A cone beam type CT scan was fulfilled to confirm the consolidation of the bone graft. Conclusion : The Immediate Dentoalveolar Restoration is a technique that allows the installation of immediate loading implants in fresh alveolus that presents defects, through a reconstructive surgical procedure, without flap elevation. The working time and the morbidity of the reconstructive procedures that were used in this cases are minimized and esthetic results are better (ROSA, 2012).	IMMEDIATE ORAL REHABILITATION AFTER MAXILLARY BONE GRAFTING MARCELA DANTAS DIAS DA SILVA; THAÍS SOARES BEZERRA SANTOS NUNES; PEDRO HENRIQUE DE AZAMBUJA CARVALHO; VALFRIDO ANTONIO PEREIRA-FILHO; ANA CAROLINA PERO ARARAQUARA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : The aim of this case report was to describe oral rehabilitation with bimaxillary complete dentures and maxillary bone grafts for future treatment with dental implants, in a 48-year-old female patient. Method : Prior to the grafting, patient was submitted to preliminary impression, determination of intermaxillary relations and the try-in stage after anterior artificial acrylic teeth arrangement. The bone grafting was performed in the anterior region of the maxilla. Bovine bone graft was inserted in the right premaxilla and autogenous bone graft of the mandibular ramus in the left premaxilla, both covered with expanded polytetrafluorethylene non-resorbable membrane. After the surgical procedure, a final impression was performed on the inner surface of the acrylic resin base and a second try-in stage was performed after the posterior teeth arrangement. Later, the bimaxillary complete dentures were inserted. Internal relief was performed in the region of the bone graft, to reduce pressure and maintenance. Denture adhesives were prescribed during the period of adaptation to the maxillary complete denture. Monthly recalls have been done. At the moment, the patient has 6 months of follow-up, with no signs of infection, with grafts preserved in position and in preparation for osseointegrated implants. Conclusion : In conclusion, the described technique presents a viable alternative of temporary rehabilitation with conventional bimaxillary complete dentures in patients submitted to maxillary bone grafts, favoring their esthetics and quality of life during the waiting period for the insertion of osseointegrated implants.

IMPACT OF ANTERIOR OCCLUSAL CHANGES ON QUALITY OF LIFE LARISSA AZEVEDO COUTO; PATRÍCIA RAFAELA DOS SANTOS; DIEGO PATRIK ALVES CARNEIRO; MARIANA NABARRETTE; ANA LETÍCIA MELLO DE CARVALHO; FELIPE ALEXANDRE DE SOUZA; MARCELO DE CASTRO MENEGHIM; SILVIA AMÉLIA SCUDELER VEDOVELLO HERMÍNIO OMETTO - UNIARARAS Aim : The objective of this study was to evaluate the impact of anterior occlusal changes on quality of life related to oral health. Method : A cross-sectional study was conducted with 788 children enrolled in public schools, in the mixed dentition phase, and aged from 8 to 10 years old. The clinical evaluation of occlusal changes was determined by the dental health component and the dental aesthetic index (DAI): crowding, diastema, anterior open bite, overjet, anterior crossbite, and midline deviation. A perceptual questionnaire (CPQ8-10) was used to measure the impact of occlusal changes on the children's quality of life. The children's parents' income and their schooling rate were also taken into consideration in this study. Results : Variables with $p < 0.20$ in multilevel simple logistic regression model were tested in multilevel multiple logistic regression models, estimating the "odds ratios" adjusted to their respective confidence intervals of 95%. Non White and mulatto children are 1.48 (95% CI: 1.10-1.98), 1.54 (95% CI: 1.14-2.06) and 1.34 (95% CI: 1.00-1.80) times more likely to have a negative impact of oral symptoms, emotional and social well-being, respectively. Children whose parents have lower income are 1.46 (95% CI: 1.06-2.02); 1.71 (95% CI: 1.21-2.42) and 1.59 (95% CI: 1.14-2.21) times more likely to have greater impact on functional limitations, emotional and social well-being, respectively. Conclusion : Alterations on the anterior occlusal region had no impact on the children's quality of life. However, the families' socioeconomic status had a negative impact on the functional limitations, emotional and social well-being of the participants of the study.	IMPLANT-SUPPORTED ORAL REHABILITATION ASSOCIATED WITH PROTOCOL AND OVERDENTURE PROSTHESIS: CLINICAL CASE REPORT CAMILA LUIZ JABR; AMANDA LAÍSA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA; JOÃO NEUDENIR ARIOLI FILHO ARARAQUARA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : The aim of this clinical case report was to emphasize the factors that are associated with success and possible failures in the rehabilitative prosthetic area in association with the installation of an overdenture in the upper arch, opposing a total fixed prosthesis of the protocol type. Method : A 67-year-old female patient with total superior and inferior edentulous arches with a total superior and inferior prosthesis, no relevant systemic conditions and bone availability was rehabilitated with a four-implant protocol in the mandible and in a maxilla with an implant-supported prosthesis of the overdenture type with two implants. Conclusion : It was concluded that the installation of a mandibular protocol associated with the use of a maxillary overdenture provided the patient with a better masticatory efficiency, besides preserving the maxillary bone of possible overloads, thus avoiding more recurring biological and mechanical problems in the clinical practice, favoring longevity of rehabilitation treatment.
IMPLICATIONS OF DELETERIOUS ORAL HABITS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STOMATOGNATHIC SYSTEM MIRIAN PACHECO DA SILVA; WILSON GUSTAVO CRAL; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To discuss the implications of deleterious oral habits in the development of the stomatognathic system. Method : Literature review in databases. Results : The elimination of deleterious oral habits such as thumb sucking and other fingers, tongue projection, sucking and lip biting, atypical swallowing, posture: poor posture in sleep and wakefulness, onicofagia, habitual suctioning of pencils, pacifiers and other objects, daytime and night bruxism, mouth breathing; should be performed up to three years of age. As a way to prevent the future impact on the level of orofacial structures, such as atypical swallowing, speech disorders and development of dental malocclusion. The qualification of a deleterious habit as the damage caused to the stomatognathic system results from the variables frequency, duration and intensity. Conclusion : To this end, involvement and commitment by the family and caregivers is important to ensure consistency in the strategies developed in all contexts of the child.	IMPORTANCE OF THE DENTIST IN SPORTS ACTIVITIES VICTÓRIA SORENTE DE OLIVEIRA; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To discuss the importance of the dentist in sports activities Method : Literature review in databases. Results : The Sport Dentistry makes treatments in various phases, providing the elimination of infectious foci, orthodontic treatment conjugated to the oral respirator, rehabilitation and maintenance of oral health control as a preventive action. In addition to a multiprofessional team to provide a better health and performance of the sportsman. The performance of dentistry in sport majorly occurs when there is fall of the athlete's income or the origin of any accident, altering their performance. The specialization to act in that area is required for the correct use of medicines that do not prejudice the income and do not indicate positive doping. Dentistry works and evolves to offer what is best for the athlete and for all who seek health and welfare with quality of life. Conclusion : Sport Dentistry maintains the athlete's oral health, which is assisted multidisciplinary and which the dentist should participate in accompanying and caring for the athlete.

IMPORTANT ASPECTS ABOUT INFANT NUTRITION AND ORAL HYGIENE GUIDELINES IN THE FIRST YEARS OF LIFE BRUNA CAMAROTTO SANCHES; WILSON GUSTAVO CRAL; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To discuss about child nutrition, relating to oral hygiene, from the eruption of the first deciduous tooth. Method : Literature review in databases. Results : Breastfeeding should be the only source of nutrition for the baby until six months of age, and from that time on, other foods, such as cereals, tubers, meats, legumes, fruits and vegetables, have been introduced slowly and gradually. Stimulate the daily consumption of fruits, vegetables and vegetables in meals. One should avoid sugar, canned, fried, soda, and salt used in moderation. Conclusion : It is possible to conclude that each phase of the child's development requires a specific feeding, being of fundamental importance the follow-up of the dental surgeon for oral hygiene guidelines and development of the dentition.	IN VITRO COMPARISON OF MULTIPLE AND SINGLE-PEAK LIGHT-CURING UNITS ON THE WEAR RESISTANCE OF BULK-FILL COMPOSITES MAICON SEBOLD; BEATRIZ OMETTO SAHADI; CAROLINA BOSSO ANDRÉ; GABRIEL NIMA; RICHARD BENGT THOMAS PRICE; MARCELO GIANNINI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of two different emission spectrum light-curing units on the surface roughness, roughness profile, topography, and microhardness of bulk-fill composites after in vitro toothbrushing. Method : Valo (multiple-peak) and Demi Ultra (single-peak) curing lights were each used for 10s to light-activate three bulk-fill composites: Filtek Bulk Fill Posterior Restorative (FBF), Tetric EvoCeram Bulk Fill (TET) and Surefil SDR Flow (SDR). After 30,000 reciprocal strokes in a toothbrushing machine, roughness profile, surface roughness, surface morphology, and microhardness were examined. Representative scanning electron microscopy images were also obtained. Results : When Valo was used to light-cure the composites, the greatest volume loss occurred in the samples of TET. When Demi Ultra was used, the highest volume loss was observed for SDR. The highest roughness values after toothbrushing were found in the SDR group. FBF always presented the greatest microhardness values. Light-curing TET with Valo resulted in higher microhardness compared to Demi Ultra, while no difference was observed for SDR. Conclusion : All composites exhibited surface volume loss after toothbrushing. The volume loss of SDR depended on the light-curing unit used. Toothbrushing can alter the surface roughness and superficial aspect of some bulk-fill composites. The choice of light-curing unit did not affect roughness profile, but, according to the composite used, it affected microhardness.
IN VITRO EVALUATION OF A NOVEL VIOLET LED AS A BLEACHING THERAPY IN SOUND AND ERODED ENAMEL MATHEUS KURY; DAYLANA PACHECO DA SILVA; MAYARA DOS SANTOS NORONHA; CAROLINA BOSSO ANDRÉ; MARIA CAROLINA ERHARDT; MARCELO GIANNINI; VANESSA CAVALLI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study investigated the effect of Violet LED on color change and surface morphology of sound and eroded enamel. Method : Bovine enamel blocks were obtained and half of them immersed in 1% citric acid (pH 3.5) for 5 min twice a day for 2 days to stimulate dental erosion. Staining of all blocks was performed in black-tea solution for 24 h. Both sound and eroded specimens were then randomly bleached with the following protocols (n=5): 20 consecutive 1-min application of violet LED (LED) with 30-s intervals in 10 sessions or a 45-min application of hydrogen peroxide (HP) in 4 sessions with no light activation. Among sessions, enamel blocks were kept in remineralizing solution. Color change (ΔE) was calculated using after staining (T0) and bleaching (Tb) measurements taken by VITA EasyShade using CIEL*a*b system. Data were tested by two-way ANOVA (5%). Enamel surface of blocks and unbleached sound and eroded enamel was observed under scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Results : Within different enamel conditions, the same bleaching technique did not result in significant ΔE difference ($p=0.481$). Although both techniques resulted in $\Delta E > 3$, HP provoked higher ΔE than LED regardless enamel condition ($p < 0.001$). SEM evaluation suggested that while LED was capable of maintaining surface characteristics of both sound and eroded enamel, HP affected interprismatic spaces and enamel smoothness. Conclusion : Even though color change was higher for peroxide-treated blocks, both HP and LED were capable of promoting clinically perceptible bleaching. Since it did not alter enamel surface, Violet LED could be an alternative for patients with erosion.	IN VITRO EVALUATION OF THE ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF ESSENTIAL OILS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS AGAINST PERIODONTOPATHOGENS CARLOS VINICIUS DA SILVA ARAUJO; RAFAEL RUBINI ROSSINI; CRISTINA MARIA FRANZINI; WILLIAM CUSTÓDIO; ANDREA DE ARO; THIAGO ANTONIO DE ANDRADE MORETTI; VIVIAN FERNANDES FURLETTI DE GÔES HERMÍNIO OMETTO - UNIARARAS Aim : To evaluate the in vitro antimicrobial activity of essential oils of Citrus bergamia, Pelargonium graveolens and Boswellia carteri against three major bacteria causing periodontal diseases Prevotella intermedia, Fusobacterium nucleatum and Porphyromonas gingivalis, in free forms as well as identify the classes and bioactive abovementioned essential oils Method : Evaluation of the antimicrobial activities from the determination of Minimum Inhibitory Concentration and Minimum Bactericidal Concentration and identification of the classes of bioactive substances present in the essential oils by Gas Chromatography coupled to Mass Spectrometry Results : The chemical composition of the essential oils by GC-MS showed that volatile substances derived from alcohols and aldehydes, such as linalyl acetate, limonene, citronellol, citronellil formate, geraniol and tricyclene were the major compounds. In relation to the antimicrobial activity, all the oils presented a strong inhibition capacity for all tested microorganisms. The best activity was expressed by the essential oil of bergamot with MIC values of 0.001mg/mL, followed by the oil of olibano with MIC 0.031mg/mL to 0.500mg/mL, while geranium oil to MIC forms from 0.125mg/mL to 0.500mg/mL Conclusion : The essential oil C. bergamia can be considered the best tested plant substance with strong microbial inhibition for all microbial species evaluated, with lower values of inhibitory concentration. The microorganism most susceptible to inhibition was P. gingivalis. The most expressive chemical compound present in C. bergamia oil was linalyl acetate, which must be attributed to the probable antimicrobial activity

IN-OFFICE BLEACHING USING A VIOLET LED ASSOCIATED OR NOT WITH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE: A CASE REPORT ERICA EIKO WADA; MATHEUS KURY; FERNANDA ANTONIALLI; DAYLANA PACHECO DA SILVA; VANESSA CAVALLI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This case report aimed to associate or not the novel Violet LED (LED) with a standard in-office bleaching technique. Method : Two male volunteers who have been never undergone tooth bleaching were selected. The first patient was submitted to 8 sessions of LED bleaching therapy (Bright Max Whitening, MMOptics) without hydrogen peroxide, with twenty applications of 1 min and 30-s intervals. The second patient was submitted to 3 sessions of LED application associated with 30-min application of 35% hydrogen peroxide (LED/HP). Color change was evaluated by VITA classical A1-D4 shade guide and a visual analogue scale (VAS) ranging from 0 to 10 evaluated tooth sensitivity, in which 0 meant absence of tooth sensitivity and 10, severe painful sensation. Color evaluation showed that LED patient's upper canine changed from B4 to A3 after 8 sessions while the color of the LED/HP patient changed from A4 to B1 in 3 sessions. Follow-up after 14 days showed a relapse to A3.5 for LED and to A1 for LED/HP. No sensitivity whatsoever was reported by LED patient. Even though the LED/HP volunteer claimed level 3 of sensitivity in the first two appointments and level 5 in the last one, his sensitivity lasted no longer than 12 hours following all sessions. Conclusion : In this case-report, LED/HP resulted in greater bleaching response compared to LED. However, both techniques were capable of changing tooth color and did not cause sensitivity that could lead to interruption of the treatment. Further randomized clinical trials are necessary to confirm the efficacy of the protocols of violet LED .	INCORPORATION OF NANOTECHNOLOGY TO CONVENTIONAL GLASS IONOMER CEMENT: WEAR AND TOPOGRAPHY SURFACE EVALUATIONS MARCELA OLIVEIRA LAZZARINI; KELLY MARIA SILVA MOREIRA; VANESSA PECORARI ARIAS; ORISSON PONCE GOMES; FRANCISCO HUMBERTO NOCITTI JUNIOR; REGINA MARIA PUPPIN-RONTANI; PAULO NORONHA LISBOA FILHO; PROFA. DRA. KAMILA ROSAMILIA KANTOVITZ PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This in vitro study assessed the conventional glass ionomer cement (GIC)'s topography and wear surface added with TiO₂ nanotubes. Method : The powder component of GIC was incorporated with TiO₂ nanotubes [3%, 5% and 7% (w/w)], and unblended powder was used as control. Physical-mechanical analysis included: Surface Wear evaluation (WS) (n=8) that consisted of mass lost measurement after mechanical abrasion by a brushing machine using a precision electronic scale and Topography Surface (TS) - by scanning electron microscopy (15KV, Work distance=30 mm, 100X) (n=2). Specimens of 2 x 4 mm were prepared and submitted to mechanical abrasion machine (30,000 cycles, 200 gF load, 250 cycles/minute). Initial (MI) and final (MF) values of WS were expressed by the formula: DS or RS = MF-MI. Data were analyzed by Shapiro-Wilks, one-way ANOVA e Tukey tests ($\alpha=0.05$). Results : Considering WS, the addition of 5% TiO₂ in GIC significantly showed higher weight variation (0.0076 ± 0.003) than GIC alone (0.0029 ± 0.002) ($p<0.05$). GIC+3% TiO₂ (0.0036 ± 0.001) and GIC+7% TiO₂ (0.0053 ± 0.003) did not differ from control group neither between them ($p>0.05$). It was observed that after mechanical abrasion topography surface showed more porous and cracked. Conclusion : Nanotechnology into GIC alters wear and topography surface of material.
INDICATION FOR THE EXTRACTION OF THIRD MOLARS: CASE REPORT GABRIELLY TERRA FREIRE*; THAIS PEREIRA VIEIRA; PEDRO DE SOUZA DIAS; WALDELENE TACIANE PAULINO; TATYANE DE SOUZA FERREIRA; RAFAELA RODRIGUES MOURA; MÁRCIO AMÉRICO DIAS NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND POST GRADUATION FATHER GERVÁSIO. Aim : The extraction of third molars is one of the most common procedures in odontology, especially in the buco-maxillofacial clinic. Hence, there are a series of studies that propose to study which are the indications for the exodontia of the third molars. It can be observed that within the literature there is a great variety of works referring to the main indications for the teeth extraction, which can be alleged in cases of impaction, caries and periodontal disease, odontogenic cysts and tumors, crowding, orthodontic reasons, root resorption and pain of unknown origin. Thus, this paper presents the objective of describing a case report on the indication of the extraction of a third molar. For this purpose, research was conducted through research in books and articles indexed in the scientific bases: SciELO, PubMed, MEDLINE and USP Theses. Method : Patient RLRN male, 27 years old, controlled hypertensive, with need of extraction of the 28 tooth . After the anamnesis, clinical and radiographic examination, it was contacted that the extraction of the element was necessary due to the risk of developing periodontal disease or caries in the neighboring tooth due to the fact that the tooth is mesioangulated, presents accumulation of dental biofilm and pain of unknown origin. Conclusion : So, when an extraction of third molars is indicated, the dental surgeon must present to the patient justifications for the actual need for the procedure, as well as perform a cost-benefit analysis for the general health of the patients.	INDIVIDUAL TRAY IMPRESSION TECHNIQUE FOR FIXED PROSTHODONTICS - CLINICAL REPORT PAULO CÉSAR VIEIRA DOS SANTOS; GUSTAVO FORJAZ CORRADINI; ARTHUR LEONARDO WEBER; GERALDO KLEBIS DE BARROS; FREDERICO ANDRADE E SILVA; WILKENS AURÉLIO BUARQUE E SILVA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This clinical case report presents the impression technique with the use of unitary trays for fixed prosthodontics in three different situations of complexity. Method : In the first clinical case (low complexity) a one dental preparation impression was performed. The second clinical case (medium complexity), presents an impression of four intraradicular cast post and core preparations and a crown preparation. In the third clinical case (high complexity), an impression of ten preparations for unitary crowns and fixed partial dentures was carried out. In all cases the individual trays were made of acrylic resin chemically activated directly on models of stone type III, in which the gingival sulcus was evidenced and the type 7 wax was relieved. The individual trays were tested on the preparation in the mouth where a slight ischemia was visualized in the marginal gingiva resulting from mechanical retraction of the gingiva. The individual trays were filled with fluid condensed silicone and seated in the preparations. The total impression of the arch was performed with irreversible hydrocolloid, such that the individual trays were removed together with the total impression. Final cast type IV gypsum was obtained. Conclusion : The use of the unitary trays impressions in fixed prosthesis promotes adequate gingival retraction without causing damage to the periodontium, allowing reproduction of the anatomical details of the preparations. For its ease of execution and reliability this impression technique can be indicated for all cases of fixed prosthesis, from the simplest as unitary preparations, to the more complex ones involving multiple preparations.

INFLUENCE OF ACTIVATION OF ENDODONTIC IRRIGANTS ON THE REDUCTION OF <i>E. FAECALIS</i> IN INFECTED ROOT CANAL DENTIN ANA BEATRIZ SAFADY LOPES; AUGUSTO RODRIGUES LIMA; PRISCILA AMANDA FRANCISCO; DANIEL RODRIGO HERRERA; MARIA CRISTINA C CARVALHO; GABRIEL ABUNA; MARIO A C SINHORETI; BRENDA P F A GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To verify the influence of the activation of endodontic irrigants (EI) on the reduction of <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (E.f.) in infected root canal dentin (IRCD) Method : Sixty lower premolars were selected, their roots standardized in 15mm and contaminated with E. f. Following they were divided into 6 groups (Gr) according to the irrigation technique (IT) [conventional irrigation (CI), sonic activation (SA) and ultrasonic activation (USA)], EI used [2.5% sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) or saline solution (SS)]. Bacterial samples of the IRCD were collected before/after irrigation. Following the samples were inoculated into BHI agar plates, which were incubated and the colony forming units (CFU) counted. After, 3 specimens from each root canal third (RCT) [cervical (CT), middle (MT) and apical (AT)], measuring 1mm each, were analyzed by Confocal Laser Scanning Microscopy (CLSM). Friedman/Wilcoxon tests compared the CFUs of the initial/final samples and Gr. Kruskal-Wallis tests were used for quantification of viable cells (VC) and the Mann-Whitney U-test to compare IT and RCT. Results : CFU results showed that the SA and USA are more effective than CI, with no difference between SA and USA ($p < 0.05$). CLSM results showed that CI with NaOCl still left many VC in the RCT (average 74% VC), SA and USA presented better results than CI in the RCT, with no difference in the MT and AT (average 45% VC) ($p < 0.05$). USA obtained better results than with SA in the CT ($p < 0.05$). NaOCl Gr obtained lower rates of VC when compared to SS Gr in IT and RCT ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion : It is concluded that the activation of NaOCl optimizes its action and promotes a greater cleaning of the IRCD.	INFLUENCE OF BREASTFEEDING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STOMATOGNATHIC SYSTEM AND THE REDUCTION OF DELETERIOUS HABITS BIANCA LIMA DE ARAUJO; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To address the importance of breastfeeding for child development, on preventive aspects of breastfeeding in relation to deleterious oral habits and an adequate development of functions and elements of the stomatognathic system. Method : Literature review in databases. Results : Breastfeeding promotes the health of the stomatognathic system, allowing the necessary exercise to the development of its structures, since some of the masticatory muscles (temporal, lateral pterigoid, milo-hioideo) begin their maturation and positioning. In this way, from the dental point of view, the muscular tone necessary for the masticatory function is developed when the first deciduous teeth arrive. Breastfeeding, besides feeding the baby, has the function of satisfying the suction, due to the effort of the muscles exerted during the feeding. Failure to meet psychoemotional needs due to inadequate breastfeeding time leads the child to use them by using pacifiers or his thumb, developing deleterious habits. Conclusion : Breastfed children naturally tend to have a good development of the stomatognathic system and tend not to develop deleterious oral habits due to an intense muscular work in the suction of the breast milk.
INFLUENCE OF CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS ON THE COMPLETE DENTURE BIOFILM - ANALYSIS BY EPIFLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY CAMILA BORBA DE ARAÚJO; EDWARD WAGNER SASAKI; LAIS RANIERI MAKRAKIS; FRANK LUCARINI BUENO; MAURÍCIO MALHEIROS BADARÓ; VIVIANE DE CÁSSIA OLIVEIRA; HELENA FREITAS DEE OLIVEIRA PARANHOS; CLÁUDIA HELENA LOVATO DA SILVA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO - USP Aim : This study evaluated, in vitro, the effect of different chemical solutions (0.5% Chloramine T and 1.5% Triclosan Antiseptic Soap, 0.15% Triclosan, 10% and 2% R. communis, and 0.25% sodium hypochlorite) on cell viability and the ability to remove microorganisms found in the complete denture biofilm. Method : Circular specimens of the heat-cured acrylic resin were sterilized and randomly distributed in groups. Simple biofilm of <i>C. albicans</i>, <i>C. glabrata</i>, <i>C. tropicalis</i>, <i>S. mutans</i>, <i>S. aureus</i>, <i>E. coli</i>, <i>P. aeruginosa</i> and <i>E. faecalis</i> was formed on the specimens and these were immersion in the solutions and water for 20 minutes. The water was considered negative control and sodium hypochlorite was considered positive control. The cellular viability of the microorganisms and biofilm quantification was analyzed with aid of epifluorescence microscopy (Live / Dead® BacLight™ kit). The results were submitted to ANOVA (one-way) and Tukey post-test and Kruskal-Wallis test ($p < 0.05$). Results : Solutions of <i>R. communis</i> at 10%, Triclosan at 0.15%, and 0.25% sodium hypochlorite were different from the control ($p = 0.00$) against <i>Candida</i> spp. and bacteria, demonstrating effectiveness antimicrobial and biofilm remotion. Generally, Chloramine T and Triclosan were more effective than <i>R. communis</i> ($p < 0.001$). Conclusion : It is concluded that the solutions of Chloramine T and Triclosan showed antimicrobial action and biofilm capacity, similar to hypochlorite against some microorganisms. Sodium hypochlorite was the most effective against all species.	INFLUENCE OF DENTAL TREATMENT ON PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL PARAMETERS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH DOWN SYNDROME ARYVELTO MIRANDA SILVA; BÁSIA RABELO NOGUEIRA; THALLES ANTHONY CHAVES LEAL; EDSON ALVES DE CAMPOS; RAIMUNDO ROSENDO PRADO JÚNIOR; REGINA FERRAZ MENDES ARARAQUARA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : This study aimed to measure heart rate and observe the behavior of individuals with Down Syndrome (DS) during dental consultation. Method : A longitudinal analytical study was carried out with 104 participants, of both sexes, aged between 2 and 14 years. Two groups ($n = 52$) matched by age group were formed: study group (SG) - individuals with DS and control group (GC) - normotypical school children. The participants were submitted to clinical examination and prophylaxis. Digital oximeter was used to measure the Heart Rate (HR) in five moments of the dental consultation: before entering the office (T0), when sitting in the dental chair (T1), during the clinical examination (T2) and prophylaxis (T3) and immediately after consultation (T4). Behavior was observed in T3 classified according to the Frankl Scale. Analysis of the results, with a significance level of 5%, included Mann Whitney, Friedman and Pearson's Chi-square tests and Poisson regression. Results : Both groups presented statistically significant variation of HR between the moments of the dental consultation ($p < 0.001$ GE, $p = 0.032$ GC). However, there was a significant difference between groups only in T3 ($p < 0.001$). There was a significant difference in behavior between groups ($p < 0.001$), with a significant prevalence of non-cooperative behavior in SG (RP: 0.746; 95% CI; p value < 0.001). Conclusion : This study demonstrated that dental consultation was determinant to generate and allow manifestations of fear and / or anxiety to be identified that correlate directly with increased heart rate and behavioral changes in individuals with DS.

INFLUENCE OF LOWER COMPLETE DENTURES ABSENCE ON TONGUE FORCE AND ORAL SENSORY FUNCTION OF ELDERLY TALITA MALINI CARLETTI; MAYARA ABREU PINHEIRO; THAÍS MARQUES SIMEK GONÇALVES; RENATA CUNHA MATHEUS RODRIGUES GARCIA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to verify if the non-use of lower complete dentures (CD) impacts on maximum tongue pressure (MTP) and oral sensory ability (OSA) of elderly subjects. Method : Fifteen completely edentulous elderly who wore only the upper CD were selected at Piracicaba Dental School - UNICAMP. Variables were analyzed before (baseline) and after (1, 3 and 6 months) the adaptation of new upper and lower CD. The MTP was measured using three pressure sensors positioned on the base of the upper CD, two located in the posterior region and one in the anterior region. Meanwhile, OSA was evaluated by oral stereognosis test. Data were submitted to Shapiro-Wilk normality test. Observed homogeneity, data were submitted to repeated measures ANOVA and Tukey-Kramer post-hoc tests, with a significance level of 5%. Pearson's correlation test was performed between the two variables. Results : MTP values were reduced 1 month after the installation of the new prostheses ($p < 0.05$) and remained stable during the following periods. No differences were found for the OSA values ($p > 0.05$). No correlations were observed between OSA and MTP ($r = 0.08$; $p = 0.57$). Conclusion : It is concluded that the non-use of lower CD shows higher MTP values compared with the use of both new CD, without affecting the sensorial ability.	INFLUENCE OF OCCLUSAL CONDITION ON SELF-PERCEPTION RELATED TO ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT NEED JÚLIA BRUNHEROTO; MARIANA NABARRETTE; PATRÍCIA RAFAELA DOS SANTOS; DIEGO PATRIK ALVES CARNEIRO; ANA LETÍCIA MELLO DE CARVALHO; FELIPE ALEXANDRE DE SOUZA; MARCELO DE CASTRO MENEZES; SILVIA AMÉLIA SCUDELER VEDOVELLO HERMÍNIO OMETTO - UNIARARAS Aim : The present study aimed to evaluate the influence of anterior occlusal characteristics on self-perception related to orthodontic treatment need in the mixed dentition phase. Method : A cross-sectional study was conducted with 787 children between 8 and 10 years of age, enrolled in public schools in Araras (SP). Self-perception related to orthodontic treatment need was used to OASIS (OrthodonticAestheticSubjectiveImpact Score). For evaluation of anterior occlusal changes criteria of the Dental Aesthetics Index (DAI) were used: crowding, diastema, overjet and anterior open bite. The childrens' parents' answered questions related to income and their schooling rate. Variables were analysed in multilevel simple logistic regression model estimating the "odds ratios brutos" to their respective confidence intervals of 95%. Results : Of the children evaluated, 40.1% were identified to orthodontic treatment need. Being a girl and showing increased overjet caused, respectively 1.48 and 1.54 times more likely the child's chance of perceiving orthodontic treatment need ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion : Increased overjet influenced self-perception related to orthodontic treatment need in the mixed dentition phase.
INFLUENCE OF OMEGA 3 IN CFA-INDUCED INFLAMMATORY PROCESS IN RAT-TAIL: PILOT STUDY THOMAS BARBIN; FELIPE TOLEDO; JULIANA CLEMENTE-NAPIMOGA; FRANCISCO CARLOS GROppo; SIDNEY FIGUEROBA RAIMUNDO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Age, sex, hormonal factors, trauma, and psychological stress may lead to physiological adaptation or disorganization of TMJs. Systemic, inflammatory and degenerative diseases may change this joint. High levels of IL-1β TNF-α IL-8 and IL-6 cytokines are related. Polyunsaturated fatty acids, eicosapentaenoic acids and docosahexaenoic acid have shown a potential to decrease cytokines. This study observed the effect of Omega-3 (Ω-3) and dexamethasone (DEXA) in the TMJs of rats with systemic arthritis (SA) induced by complete Freund adjuvant (CFA) and bovine collagen type II (BC2). Cytokine levels (TNF-α IL-1β and IL-10) and histological aspects of TMJs were observed. Method : Thirty-two adult rats were divided into 4 groups. CFA + BC2 were injected intradermally at the tail base of groups 2, 3 and 4. After 15 days, groups 1 and 2 received a single daily intragastric administration of 1 mL of 0.9% NaCl, group 3 - 0.3 mg/kg DEXA, and Group 4 - 300 mg/kg of Ω-3, all for 7 days. The animals were killed and samples were submitted to immunoassay/histology. Results : Group 3 showed increased levels of TNF-α and IL-1β, reduction in IL-10 and in the total thickness of TMJ cartilage. Groups 3 and 4 showed a decrease in TNF-α and IL-1β increased IL-10 and total thickness of TMJ cartilage. SA alone changed the TMJ cartilage, increasing the levels of inflammatory cytokines, reducing the level of anti-inflammatory cytokines, and decreasing the thickness of the TMJ cartilage. Dexamethasone and Ω-3 significantly improved the inflammation conditions. Conclusion : We concluded that the treatment with Ω-3 induced an anti-inflammatory effect similar to dexamethasone.	INFLUENCE OF THE HEIGHT OF THE MANDIBULAR RIDGE ON MANDIBULAR MOVEMENTS IN USERS OF NEW CONVENTIONAL COMPLETE DENTURES THAÍS DE SOUSA SANTANA; VIVIAN BARNABÉ POLICASTRO; MARCELA DANTAS DIAS DA SILVA; ANA FLÁVIA BALESTRERO CASSIANO; DANNY OMAR MENDOZA MARIN; ANA CAROLINA PERO ARARAQUARA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : The present study compared the influence of the height of the mandibular ridge during chewing in patients at different stages after the insertion of new complete dentures. Method : Fourteen edentulous individuals (normal mandibular ridges, $n=7$; resorbed mandibular ridges, $n=7$) received a new set of conventional complete dentures. A kinesiograph was used to evaluate the amplitude of the mandibular movements during chewing of a test food (bread), during 20 seconds. The kinesiographic recordings were performed in different moments: 24 hours (Evaluation 1), 30 days (Evaluation 2), three months (Evaluation 3) and six months after the insertion of the conventional complete dentures (Evaluation 4). Data of mandibular movements during chewing were recorded in the vertical and anteroposterior axis. One way ANOVA and t test were used in the data analysis ($\alpha = .05$). Results : The height of the mandibular ridge demonstrated no significant effect in the amplitude of mandibular movements in the vertical axis at 24 hours ($p = .103$), 30 days ($p = .353$) and 3 months ($p = .844$); neither in the anteroposterior axis at 24 hours ($p = .231$), 30 days ($p = .054$) and 3 months ($p = .138$). In the comparison among the periods, there was also no statistically significant difference in the amplitude of the movements, in the vertical and anteroposterior axis, independently of the height of the mandibular ridge. Conclusion : The present study suggested that the resorption of the mandibular ridge has no influenced on the amplitude of masticatory cycles in the periods immediately and up to 3 months after the insertion of new complete dentures.

INTERRELATION OF SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDER GUSTAVO FORJAZ CORRADINI; FREDERICO ANDRADE E SILVA; PAULO CÉSAR VIEIRA DOS SANTOS; ARTHUR LEONARDO WEBER; WILKENS AURÉLIO BUARQUE E SILVA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this study is to evaluate the relationship between TMD signs and symptoms, in volunteers who finished prosthetic treatment at the Dental Prosthesis Specialization Course Clinic at Piracicaba Dental School, University of Campinas. Method : The data were obtained by consulting 176 clinical records, randomly selected. All clinical records contained anamnestic, clinical and physical evaluations foreseen in the Center of Study and Treatment of the Stomatognathic System Disorders (CETASE) clinical record. The data were analyzed through one-dimensional contingency table complemented by the chi-square test. Results : The results showed a high association rate between all signs and symptoms of TMD studied ($p \leq 0.05$). Conclusion : Difficulty opening the mouth, TMJ pain, fatigue on awakening, fatigue on chewing, spontaneous pain in the masseter muscle, pain on palpation in the temporal muscle, pain on palpation in the masseter muscle, pain on palpation in the sternocleidomastoid muscle were the signs and symptoms with the highest association rate ($p \leq 0.000$).	INTRAORAL DEVICE FOR ANALYSIS OF FACIAL MOVEMENTS USING QUALISYS SYSTEM FÁBIO TEIXEIRA CARDOSO DE CARVALHO; BRUNO MIGUEL MACHADO PEDRO; MARIA CARLO REAL DIAS; ANTONIO PRIETO VELOSO; FÁUSTO BÉZIN PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Create an oral device for positioning reflective markers to capture the movements of the mandible using infra red camera system Method : The oral device was made in the Dental Materials Laboratory of the Faculty of Dentistry of the University of Lisbon (FMDUL) using Dentaureum® brand 1.0mm stainless steel wire, folded with Dentaureum® brand 139 pliers and supported by a pre-fabricated resin tray acrylic cut with carborundum disc. The cut out portion of the tray was attached to the stainless steel wire using a self-curing acrylic resin manipulated by the Nealon technique, or also called the brush technique joining the pieces. Results : The construction of the oral device to fix the reflective marks was very efficient and easy to perform for the projection of the marks in the acquisition and 3D reproduction of the mandible. Fixed to the lower dentition using addition silicone it was possible to stabilize the device to perform the movements proposed in the study. With the 3D description of the mandible it is possible to reproduce more accurate models and to understand the mandibular biomechanics in a virtual environment, with new possibilities for studies and realization of treatments, interventions, diagnoses and study models. Conclusion : Using low cost materials and easily found in the dental market it was possible to construct a device to design the marks placed on the mandible. It is possible to carry out biomechanical studies of mandibular movements in 3D using as reference points the marks designed by this device in a Qualisys image acquisition system or similar. This device can be enhanced for new experiments.
INVESTIGATION OF ANXIETY AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG PATIENTS UNDERGOING ENDODONTIC PROCEDURES GABRIELY FERNANDA SABINO; KEVILLIN BRUNIELY MARTINIANO DA SILVA; BRUNNA VERNA CASTRO GONDINHO; LIVIA FERNANDES PROBST; MICHELLI CAROLINY DE OLIVEIRA; ROSANA DE FÁTIMA POSSOBON; JAQUELINE VILELA BULGARELI; LUCIANE MIRANDA GUERRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this study was to investigate the presence of anxiety among patients who have undergone endodontic procedures, possible social variables, economic and clinics that interfere in the vicinity, as well as the ability of the surgeon-dentist in identifying this emotional state. Method : The 41 participants (patients and dentists) responded to the research instruments being the dependent variable (anxiety) as measured by inventory BAI and the independent variables (social, economic, demographic, clinical and related to dental history preview of individuals). In addition to the descriptive statistics, bivariate analysis was performed by chi-square test or Fisher's exact test, at a significance level of 5%, to test the association between the dependent variable and the independent variables. In the sequence, were confronted the responses of dental surgeons on detection of anxiety with the findings on the state of the respective patient. Results : Of the 41 patients who participated in the survey, 4 (9.76%) presented a degree of moderate/severe anxiety, while 37 (90.6%) demonstrated mild/minimum. In the study there was no association between the levels of anxiety and the socioeconomic variables, clinical variables, and not with the ability of the surgeon-dentist in identifying this emotional state in the patient. Conclusion : Suggests to perform a new search with the same methodology, but with a magnification of the sample to verify whether there is an association between anxiety and the variables.	INVESTIGATION OF ANXIETY AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH ASSERTIVENESS AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF DENTISTRY JOSÉ MARCOS BRAGA JÚNIOR; VICTÓRIA CASTELAN RODRIGUES; BRUNNA VERNA CASTRO GONDINHO; LIVIA FERNANDES PROBST; MICHELLI CAROLINY DE OLIVEIRA; ROSANA DE FÁTIMA POSSOBON; JAQUELINE VILELA BULGARELI; LUCIANE MIRANDA GUERRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study sought to investigate the level of anxiety among students of the undergraduate course in Dentistry of the FOP-UNICAMP, checking if there was an association with assertiveness and identify socioeconomic and demographic factors, as well as those related to academic life that may trigger these processes. Method : For this, the following instruments were applied: the assertiveness of rathus scale and the Beck Anxiety Inventory. A random sample of 193 students of both genders, with average age of 21 years. Results : As the results are that 76.6% is female, 84.45% presented severe anxiety and 15.55% moderate anxiety; as the assertiveness: 53.88% 1.57% showed aggressiveness and assertiveness. Therewas a statistical relationship between anxiety and assertiveness among the students. However, it was discovered that some socioeconomic variables, such as: the year of graduation and the parents' schooling; they have a significant relationship with anxiety. Conclusion : In this way, the results found may serve some measures in the graduation to try to reduce this level of anxiety. It is also suggested, perform a new search with the same methodology, but with a larger sample to verify whether there is an association between anxiety and the variables.

INVESTIGATION OF ASSERTIVITY AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS WITH SELF ESTEEM AMONG DENTAL SCHOOL STUDENTS JULIANA BENINE WARLET ROCHA; ROSANA DE FÁTIMA POSSOBON; KARINE LAURA CORTELLAZZI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim is to investigate the level of assertiveness among students of the undergraduate course in Dentistry at FOP-Unicamp and verify their association with self-esteem and socioeconomic and demographic variables. Method : The participants (graduates in Odontology of FOP-Unicamp) answered validated research instruments for the Brazilian population, which investigate the variables related to this study. In addition to the descriptive statistics, the individual analysis (chi-square test or Fisher's exact test) was performed at the significance level of 5% to test the association between assertiveness and independent variables (socioeconomic, demographic and self-esteem). Variables with $p \leq 0.20$ were tested in the multiple logistic regression model. Odds Ratio (OR) and its 95% confidence intervals (CI) were estimated for the variables remaining in the regression model at the 5% level. Results : This scientific research still does not present all the results recommended in the objective and methodology due to the fact that it remains in progress. Thus, we have until now counted the values of the variables in association with the subdivisions of assertiveness (adequate and aggressive). The majority of the study population presented adequate assertiveness in all variables (age of the interviewee, gender, age of the father and mother, degree of education of the father and mother, monthly family income and self-esteem) with rates above 72.5%. Conclusion : This scientific research still has no conclusions because the statistical analyzes are not yet complete. However, this phase is being carried out at this time.	JUDICIALIZATION OF HEALTH DEMANDS IN THE UNIFIED HEALTH SYSTEM - SUS BEATRIZ CRISTINA DE FREITAS; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ; LUCIANE MIRANDA GUERRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To analyze the Judicialization of Health claims against SUS in the State of São Paulo. Method : Exploratory, Descriptive, Retrospective, with data from 2nd Instance of the Court of Justice of São Paulo from 2006 to 2016, randomly selected. A total of 180,050 cases were identified in the State of São Paulo during the period; 63,523 referring to SUS, 630 processes (1%) composed the final sample. The State of São Paulo was chosen because it is more populous, richer, with a better-structured health care network, a large volume of demands for products and health services. The results were categorized and analyzed by descriptive statistics. Results : An increase of 1,535% in the number of cases between 2006 and 2016. A large demand for access to drugs (80.67%), 61% of drug requests not listed in the official lists and 28.55% of drugs on the official lists. of free supply by SUS, demand for high-cost drugs without registration at ANVISA corresponded respectively to 4% and 1%. Inputs (7.99%), equipment (4.34%), food supplements (4.22%) and disposable diapers (2.46%). A concentration of lawsuits in 13 of the 645 municipalities of the State of São Paulo (60%) and 89% of plaintiffs declared income hyposufficiency. Conclusion : The judicialization of health demands has not promoted advances in the realization of the rights to health of the population. It is not used as an instrument for adjusting or modifying the efficiency of the state. The judicialization of health demands is complex involving problems of access, financing, management, technological incorporation, as well as acquisition, distribution, and dispensation of medicines.
LEARNING AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR PREVENTION AND PROMOTION OF ORAL HEALTH IN THE INITIAL YEARS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LENISE MARIA CORAL; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To analyse of the different learning methods used to prevent and promote oral health in schoolchildren from the first years of elementary school. Method : Literature review in databases. Results : The social interest of public health was identified through surveys through effective measures to reorient health practices. It was emphasized that the phase of childhood is the stage of development, and in it the child must interact with a medium that provides cognitive activities which bring him understanding. The earliest years of elementary school, which comprise the first to fifth year, is the first period in which children have more emphasis on methodological teaching of science. The teaching of science is very comprehensive, it consists of basic information regarding the discipline, development of knowledge and practical skills, establishment of logical thinking, and, joining these modalities seeks the formation of a student who knows how to reflect, communicate, invent, to live in society, to make decisions and put them into practice. Evident of the importance of forms of insertion of the theme in schools, the different learning methods were explained as effective: lectures, posters, video, murals, flip charts, comics, theater, leaflets, use of macromodels and toys health, gymkhana and illustrated literature. Conclusion : In view of the large repertoire of application of learning methodologies, it is concluded that there is a need for a practical-methodological evaluation of the different educational methods for the selected sample.	MALAR FRACTURE IN THE GROWING PATIENT - CASE REPORT CIRO MOCHIZUKI JUNIOR; *; MARIO FRANCISCO REAL GABRIELLI; EDUARDO HOCHULI-VIEIRA; RAPHAEL DE MARCO; MARCELO SILVA MONNAZZI; VALFRIDO ANTONIO PEREIRA FILHO; MARISA APARECIDA CABRINI GABRIELLI ARARAQUARA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : The incidence of facial fractures in growing patients is less frequent than in adults. In a limited analysis of pediatric patients, Kaban et al., 1993 found only 26.8% of fractures in children less than five years of age. Posnick et al., 1994 reviewed groups of pediatric traumas and reported that the most common age group is between 6 and 12 years. The purpose of this paper is to illustrate the clinical case of malar bone fracture and its treatment in the growing patient. Fractures in the middle third of the face in children are less common because it is a relatively protected area because of its retrusive position relative to the prominent calvaria. The lack of aeration of the sinuses of the immature pediatric face reinforces the zygomatic-maxillary support and promotes an increase in resistance to facial fractures, as well as the presence of a greater amount of buccal fat in relation to the adults, providing more impact damping, DeFazio et al. 2013. Method : We had two growing patients with presence of malar bone fracture. Patients presented differences in fractures and displacement of these structures. Different approaches to surgical treatment and fracture fixation were performed. Conclusion : Because of the high osteogenic potential and rapid rates of bone repair in children, the anatomical reduction should be performed early. Malar fractures in the growing patient when displaced should be reduced / fixed for the prevention of growth disorders that may have negative psychosocial impacts on the child or adolescent.

MANDIBLE CORONOID PROCESS ANATOMIC EVALUATION, FOR MAXILLOFACIAL RECONSTRUCTIONS GABRIELY FERREIRA; LÍVIA NORDI DOVIGO; PAULO DOMINGOS ANDRÉ BOLINI; EDUARDO COTECCHIA RIBEIRO; MARCELO SILVA MONNAZZI ARARAQUARA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : This cross-sectional, non-analytical observational study was designed to estimate the size of the coronoid process by performing seven measurements at predetermined points in this anatomical area, as well as analyzing dimensional differences according to gender, age, and side (right / left). Method : Dry mandibles, available at the Anatomy Laboratory of the Department of Morphology of the Araraquara School of Dentistry, UNESP, and at the Anatomy Laboratory of the Federal University of São Paulo - UNIFESP, were measured at seven points using a digital caliper. Three points in relation to the thickness, three in horizontal linear relation and one in relation to the height. Results : A total of 294 pieces were found. It was observed that the largest linear and thickness measurements belonged to the base of the coronoid process, while the smaller ones were located in the uppermost portion. Taking into consideration the sex was observed smaller dimensions of the linear measures for the female sex, compared to the male sex. Regarding age, there was no statistical difference for the different age groups. For all points, the difference between the averages on the right and left side were not significant. Conclusion : The main conclusion of this study is that the coronoid process does not present clinical differences in relation to sex, age and side, besides being a donor site with considerable bone quantity.	MANDIBULAR SPLIT CREST WITH SIMULTANEOUS DENTAL IMPLANTS INSTALLATION: CASE REPORT HENRIQUE DE CARVALHO PETEAN; ANDERSON FERREIRA JARA; CAROLINA SANTOS VENTURA DE SOUZA; VITOR JOSE DA FONSECA; LUIDE MICHAEL RODRIGUES FRANÇA MARINHO; FELIPE AURÉLIO GUERRA; CLÁUDIO FERREIRA NÓIA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study evaluated the split crest technique done in posterior mandible associated with simultaneous dental implants installation. Method : Patient A. T. M., male, 31 years old, came to Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery's clinic at Piracicaba Dental School complaining about teeth loss. During anamneses, he didn't relate any altered medical condition. The physical intra oral exam and computer tomography exam presented the absence of teeth 45 and 46, as well atrophy of the alveolar bone of this area, with insufficient bone thickness but enough bone high. The treatment purposed was the split crest technique associated with the installation of two dental implants at the same time in mandible. To expand mandibular bone, two horizontal osteotomies were done across the edentulous alveolar crest extension associated to two others vertical osteotomies (one on each edge) using carbide bur 701 (Microdont, Monsey, NY-USA). The split of buccal and lingual plates was done by manual rotating expanders (Supremo, São Paulo-Brasil). After bone expansion, the bone was milled and two dental implants were installed (Cone Morse type, 3,5 X 11mm and 3,5 X 9mm) (Implacil de Bortoli, São Paulo-Brasil). At this moment, the buccal plate broke and it was fixed with a 1,5 X 11mm screw, immediately. The next step fulfilled all empty areas with medular bovine bone and covered this material with collagen absorbable membrane (Critéria, São Carlos-Brasil) to allow bone formation and to block soft tissue infiltration. Conclusion : The split crest technique associated with simultaneous dental implants installation was efficient for mandible's occlusion rehabilitation.
MARGINAL AND INTERNAL ADAPTATION OF BULK FILL-COMPOSITES BEATRIZ DE CÂSSIA ROMANO; BEATRIZ CURVELLO DE MENDONÇA; MARCELO GIANNINI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this project was to evaluate the adaptation (marginal and internal) of five bulk-fill composite restorative systems (Tetric EvoCeram Bulk Fill, Opus Bulk Fill, Fill-Up!, Equia Forte and Activa BioActive Restorative) in class I cavities. The control group used was a conventional composite (Z350XT). Method : Thirty teeth were restored using manufacturer's instructions and sectioned in half. The surfaces were polished and evaluated under a digital microscope (Hyrox). The images obtained showed that Filtek Z350XT and Tetric EvoCeram Bulk Fill presented most of gap-free margins, but at the pulpar floor some areas with gap between tooth and composite were observed. Results : Class I cavities restored with Opus Bulk Fill presented adhesive accumulation at the angles of the cavity and gaps between adhesive and the cavity. Activa BioActive Restorative also showed thick adhesive layer at the angles of the cavity, but no gap-free margins between the tooth and the material. Fill-Up presented gaps between the pulpar floor and the restorative material, especially at the angles of the cavity, and bubbles in the material structure. Equia Forte Fill restoration showed gaps between composite and bottom wall and the material demonstrated to be very porous when observed microscopically. Conclusion : It was concluded that the marginal adaptation is material-dependent and varies according to the composition and technique of application of the material.	MARGINAL MICROLEAKAGE OF BULK-FILL RESTORATIONS RENATA PEREIRA; ISABELA DE CAMPOS SERAIN; DÉBORA ALVES NUNES LEITE LIMA; GISELLE MARIA MARCHI; FLÁVIO HENRIQUE BAGGIO AGUIAR PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate the marginal microleakage of restorations made with bulk-fill and conventional composites, submitted or not to thermomechanical aging. Method : Class II cavities of 5mm deep were restored with bulk-fill (Tetric N-Ceram Bulk-fill - TN, Filtek Bulk-fill Posterior Restorative - FB, SonicFill - SF) or conventional composites (Filtek Z350 XT - FZ, and Surefil SDR Flow as base + Filtek Z350 XT - SDR + FZ). Teeth were divided into 10 groups (n = 10) according to composite and performance or not of thermomechanical aging. Dental blocks of each group were immersed in 2% methylene blue solution. Marginal microleakage was quantitative analyzed through Spectrophotometry. Results : FZ presented the highest marginal microleakage results, regardless of being aged or not. TN and FB showed the lowest values of microleakage in groups aged and non-aged. TN and SF were the only composites which showed higher results of microleakage when submitted to thermomechanical aging. Conclusion : Bulk-fill composites presented good performance in relation to marginal microleakage.

MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES FOR DENTAL IMPLANT IMPRESSIONS: ACCURACY EVALUATION UNDER DIFFERENT CLINICAL CONDITIONS CLOVIS MARINHO CARVALHO HEIDERICH*; SYRIO SIMÃO NETTO; TAMARA KERBER TEDESCO; THAIS GIMENEZ IBIRAPUERA UNIVERSITY Aim : The objective of the present study is to search the literature for information on the different techniques and materials used for dental implant molding, comparing the results and also highlighting clinical aspects that may influence the process of obtaining the models. Method : This literature review was carried out by means of a survey of original articles in the PubMed database, using the terms "Implant impression technique", "Open tray impression technique" and "Closed tray impression technique". Twenty-five articles were selected in the English language between 2010 and 2016. Results : According to the available information, it is not possible to ascertain definitively the most appropriate material and technique for taking implant impressions, since almost all studies were in vitro investigations and used completely different methodologies, besides report conflicting results Conclusion : . However, there appears to be a tendency to use the open tray technique with individualized trays, addition silicone or polyether, and splinting of transfer copings for multiple cases or physical retentions for single cases.	MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF BULK FILL COMPOSITES SUBMITTED TO THE CARIOGENIC CHALLENGE JESSICA RODRIGUES CAMASSARI; AMÉRICO BORTOLAZZO CORRER; FILIPE MATHEUS CARDOSO DA SILVA ; RAFAEL NÓBREGA STIPP; REGINA MARIA PUPPIN-RONTANI; ANDRÉIA BOLZAN DE PAULA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Evaluate the influence of biofilm by <i>S.mutans</i> on the roughness (Ra), gloss (GU), surface hardness (KHN) and flexural strength (FS) of high viscosity bulk fill composites. Filtek Bulk Fill (FBF), Tetric N Ceram Bulk Fill (TNC), X-tra Fill (XF) and Filtek Z350 (FZ) were used. Method : Ten discs of each composite were prepared for Ra, KHN and UG assays and 20 bars for the RF assay. After 24 h, specimens were polished and the initial analyzes of Ra, GU, KHN and FS were performed. All Samples were sterilized in ethylene oxide and subjected to degradation for 7 days and final analyzes of Ra, GU, KHN and RF were performed. Samples representative of each group were evaluated in Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). Data were submitted to ANOVA two factors for repeated measures(Ra, GU, KHN, RF) and Tukey test (RF) (p <0.05). Results : XF presented the highest values of Ra before and after biodegradation (0.1251; 0.3100), and Z350 (0.1443) the lowest only after biodegradation. The highest GU values were observed for FZ (71.7; 62) and FBF (69.0; 64.6), and the lowest for TNC (61.4; 53.3) and XF (58.5; 53.5) both before and after biodegradation. For KHN the highest values were obtained by XF (151.7; 106), and the lowest values for TNC (62.2; 51.8) both before and after biodegradation. The highest values of FS were observed for FZ (127.6) and the lowest values for TNC (86.9). After biodegradation, XF (117.7) presented the highest values compared to TNC and FZ. Conclusion : Biodegradation promoted increase of Ra and decrease of GU and KHN for all materials. Concerning FS, degradation provided a significant decreased value only for Z350, not affecting Bulk fill composites.
METAL CAST ARTIFACT QUANTIFICATION USING CBCT LUIZ EDUARDO MARINHO VIEIRA*; ANA PRISCILA LIRA DE FARIAS FREITAS; YURI WANDERLEY CAVALCANTI; FERNANDA CLOTILDE MARIZ DA COSTA; MARTINA GERLANE DE OLIVEIRA PINTO; ANA MARLY ARAÚJO MAIA; KARLA ROVARIS DA SILVA; DANIELA PITA DE MELO STATE UNIVERSITY OF PARAÍBA Aim : To evaluate objectively the type and intensity of artifacts generated by two cast-metal posts using Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT). Method : An experimental Estudo experimental in vitro was conducted. Twenty single-rooted human teeth (premolars) divided in two groups: 10 test teeth and one non-test tooth that received the nickel-chromium posts (NiCr group); 10 test teeth and one non-test tooth that received the silver-palladium posts (AgPd Group); and two non-test teeth (NiCr, AgPd). The sample was inserted in a canine socket of a waxed skull immersed in a foam box filled with water to also simulate soft tissue coverage. All teeth were scanned without intracanal material, and with each cast-metal post in two different oral conditions: 1) Single - with a test tooth placed in the mandible socket of the canine and 2) Double- with a test tooth placed in the mandible socket of the canine and a non-test tooth with a passively fit MP placed in the opposite mandible canine socket, with two exposure parameters: 85kV 6,3mA e 85kV 10mA. A calibrated observer did the quantitative analyses using ImageJ software. For statistical analyses, ANOVA, Tukey test and paired T test, with significance level of 5% (p <0,05). Results : A higher artifacts areas were observed in the AgPd Group (p = 0.002) and in double oral (p<0.001). Conclusion : The tested exposure parameters did not interfere in the amount of artefact formation. Highest atomic number alloy generated a greater amount of image artefact. The presence of another metal, even at a distance, can increase the amount of artefact formation what may impair CBCT diagnostic quality.	MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF TWO PROTOCOLS OF PULP REVASCULARIZATION IN TRAUMATIZED TEETH WITH INCOMPLETE RHIZOGENESIS MARINA CARVALHO PRADO; ANA CAROLINA CORREIA LAURINDO DE CERQUEIRA NETO; JULIANA YURI NAGATA; ERICKA TAVARES PINHEIRO; ELIZABETH FERREIRA MARTINEZ; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Novel microbiological studies are crucial to understand the etiology and effectiveness of pulp revascularization protocols. The purpose of this study was to microbiologically analyze two protocols of pulp revascularization in traumatized teeth with incomplete rhizogenesis. Method : Microbiological samples were collected at three times: before intervention (C1), after decontamination with sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl 6%) (C2) and after 21 days with an intracanal medication (C3). Root canals (n = 20) were divided into two groups: Group 1 (n = 10) - Triple antibiotic paste (ciprofloxacin, metronidazole and minocycline) - and Group 2 (n = 10) - Calcium hydroxide and 2% chlorhexidine gel. Microbiological analysis was performed with Real-Time PCR using 16S rRNA universal primers for bacteria quantification after different treatment steps. We also performed the study of microbial diversity through cloning and sequencing 16S rRNA, before and after pulp revascularization. Results : The presence of <i>Porphyrromonas gingivalis</i> was detected in 66.7% of the initial samples (C1), <i>Fusobacterium nucleatum</i> in 46.7% and <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> in 13%. Mann-Whitney test was applied to compare the amount of bacteria between the groups at each sampling stage. There was a 99.8% reduction in total root canal bacteria after treatment when compared to C1. Conclusion : In conclusion, each step of the protocol, including irrigation and intracanal medication, was effective in the decontamination of root canals. Additionally, the action of both intracanal medications was similar in reducing specific bacterial species.

MICROBIOLOGICAL AND ENDOTOXIC CHARACTERIZATION OF COMBINED ENDO-PERIODONTAL LESIONS RAFAELA CASADEI CHAPOLA; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; CAIO CÉZAR RANDI FERRAZ; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO DE ALMEIDA; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO DA SILVA; PROFA.DRA.BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To evaluate the susceptibility of periodontopathogenic to CMP and to the use of ICM in RC's PP's of teeth with EPL's, through the count of colony forming units, CFU, and to quantify the endotoxin levels in RC and PP before and after the various phases of endodontic treatment. Method : Fourteen teeth with EPL's were selected. After CMP, the teeth were divided into two groups: GI-single session (n = 7); GII- multiple session, using Ca(OH)₂ + CHX-gel 2% as ICM (n = 7). Samples were taken at three different moments: initial, after CMP and after the use of MIC for 30 days. The susceptibility of these microorganisms to CMP and MIC for 30 days was performed through the count of CFU. The LAL test was performed for endotoxin quantification. Results : CFU were higher in PP compared to RC, in all phases of endodontic treatment. There was a statistically significant reduction, comparing the initial and post CMP samples, and comparing the samples after CMP and after MIC, in both sites. The concentration of endotoxins in the initial samples in the PP was high, but after the CMP and intracanal dressing use there were statistically significant reductions. In RC, the initial endotoxin concentration was 15.6 EU / mL; but after CMP and after intracanal dressing, there were statistically significant reductions. Conclusion : The RC's and PP's of all teeth showed a very high microbial load. The CMP and MIC for 30 days were highly effective in reducing endotoxin levels in the RC and associated PP. Although microbial reduction in PP, after the use of MIC was not significant, its use was very effective in reducing endotoxin levels.	MICROBIOTA AND VIRULENCE FACTORS OF ENDODONTIC FAILURE JULIANA DELATORRE BRONZATO; PRISCILA AMANDA FRANCISCO; MARAÍSA GREGGIO DELBONI; AUGUSTO RODRIGUES LIMA; ADRIANA DE-JESUS-SOARES; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO DE ALMEIDA; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO DA SILVA; BRENDA P F A GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : In the microbiota of secondary/persistent infections, microorganisms resistant to endodontic procedures predominate. The objectives of the study were: a) to identify the microbiota of root canals of teeth with endodontic failure; b) quantify endotoxin (LPS) and lipoteichoic acid (LTA) levels. Method : Root canal samples were collected from 20 selected teeth. Their DNA were extracted and submitted to the checkerboard with probes for 40 target species. LPS and LTA were quantified by the Limulus Amoebocyte Lysate and Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay methods, respectively. Results : By checkerboard, bacteria were detected in all samples, both Gram-positive and Gram-negative, facultative and strict anaerobes, with an average number of species of 29 in the root canal samples. There was a higher prevalence of <i>P. intermedia</i>, <i>S. gordonii</i>, <i>C. ochracea</i>, <i>E. faecalis</i>, <i>P. micra</i>, <i>E. saburreum</i>, <i>E. faecium</i>, <i>S. mutans</i>, <i>G. morbillorum</i>, <i>S. epidermidis</i>, <i>F. nucleatum</i> sp. <i>nucleatum</i>, <i>P. nigrescens</i>, <i>F. nucleatum</i> sp. <i>vincentii</i>, and <i>E. hirae</i>. LPS (3.36 EU / mL) and LTA (578.67 pg / mL) were present in 95 and 100% of cases. Conclusion : It was concluded that the microbiota of the root canal associated with secondary/ persistent infection is heterogeneous, with a higher detection of the levels of LTA than LPS.
MODIFIED IMPRESSION TECHNIQUE FOR AESTHETIC OPTIMIZATION IN FIXED IMPLANT-SUPPORTED PROSTHESES: CASE REPORTS SUELLEN TAYENNE PEDROSA PINTO; CARLOS RANGEL DE MOURA OLIVEIRA; FILIPE DE OLIVEIRA ABI-RACHED; JOSÉ MAURICIO DOS SANTOS NUNES REIS ARARAQUARA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : After tooth loss, the gingival tissue undergoes changes, modifying its regular concave arch and presenting indifferentiation in interproximal papillae. Thus, the provisionalization in implant-supported prostheses plays an important role in the conditioning of these tissues; especially in areas with high aesthetic demand. Prefabricated components used for direct and indirect transfer impressions in implantology have limitations in accurately reproduce the relationship of implants and/or abutments in relation to surrounding soft tissues. Furthermore, the gingival contour and emergency profile obtained with the interim restorations can be poorly reproduced if conventional impression techniques are employed. Based on these considerations, this work intended to present clinical cases by means of using modified impression techniques, through the personalization of the pre-fabricated impression transfers used in the implantology. Method : For this, autopolymerizable acrylic resins or photoactivated composites were used to copy the anatomical emergency profile of the interim crowns of patients who attended to the Araraquara Dental School-Unesp, in the course of conventional fixed prostheses and implants, in need of anterior and/or posterior aesthetic rehabilitation with single fixed implant-supported dental prostheses. Conclusion : Thereby, results with high aesthetic efficiency were achieved, besides providing adequate sanitation, avoiding areas that favor biofilm accumulation, or high-intensity pressures over the soft tissues that can induce unwanted remodeling.	MONITORING CORONARY LEAKAGE OF THE ROOT THIRDS THROUGH THE TIME FLÁVIA SALVIANO ALVES*; EZEQUIEL GABRIELLI; EMELLY DE AVEIRO; ELOÁ CRISTINA BÍCEGO-PEREIRA; BRENDA P F A GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Deficiency of the coronal restoration is related to the endodontic failure. The aim of this study was to evaluate in vitro the contamination of the root thirds of endodontically treated teeth after coronal leakage with saliva. Method : Thirty-one uniradicular teeth were selected. The positive control group consisted of 3 teeth, without obturation and restoration. The negative control group was composed of 3 teeth with intact crown. The experimental group comprised of 25 teeth, divided by the contamination time of 1,3,5,10 and 20 days. All teeth from positive control and experimental group were treated with 2% Chlorhexidine gel and Reciproc files (VDW, Munich, Germany). The experimental group was followed by single-cone obturation. After the contamination time, the teeth were desobturated by root thirds (cervical, middle and apical) with Reciproc files with saline. The samples from the root thirds were placed into the VMGA tubes and plated on FAA medium plates, to obtain colony forming units (CFU / mL) count. Results : The negative control group did not present contamination, while the positive control showed contamination in the same day. In the experimental group, there was an increase in the contamination with the time. On day 20, there was the greatest contamination on cervical third (373.20±209.17), medium third (281.80±218.75) and apical third (137.40±125.65) (CFU/uL). Conclusion : It was concluded that the teeth were progressively contaminated according to the time, and the cervical third was the most contaminated one. (Supported by FAPESP 2015/23479-5, CNPq 308162/2014-5/ PIBIC-CNPq, CAPES).

MORPHOLOGICAL GUIDELINES FOR THE APPLICATION OF BOTULINUM TOXIN FOR TREATMENT OF BRUXISM AND HYPERTROPHY OF MASSETER NICOLAS MUHLEGGGER; PAULO HENRIQUE FERREIRA CARIA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Bruxism is a repetitive muscular activity characterized by tightening or grinding of teeth and can occur during the day or during sleep. Positive results has been reached with the botulinum toxin (BoNT-A) as treatment. Nevertheless, failures at injection caused by unknowledge of anatomy of masseter muscle and adjacent anatomical structures, cause unsatisfactory results. This study intended to provide an anatomical guidelines to distinguish the position of the masseter muscle, tendon and adjacent structures, allowing highest clinical effect with minimal complications. Method : Fifty seven masseter muscle were used in this study. The measurements D1 and D2 were performed by a digital caliper; the position of the masseteric artery and facial vein was evaluated in relation to the masseter muscle; the parotid duct position was evaluated in relation to the imaginary line that connects the tragus and the cheilion; the overlay of the masseter by the parotid gland. Results : Linear Measures presented: D1: 4.76 ± 3.27; D2: 29.2 ± 5.73; Artery/vein: above 63% and anterior 57%; The parotid duct was classified as superior 12%, inferior 24%, crossing 59%, on the line 5%. Conclusion : Data presented important references to provide a successful injection of BoNT-A in the masseter muscle. Clinician has to execute injection in the third part of the masseter, since the zygomatic arch, vertically and the tragus until the anterior margin of the masseter. It can provide a safety and efficient clinical effect.	MORPHOMETRIC EVALUATION OF THE FORAMEN MAGNUM FOR SEX DETERMINATION IN A BRAZILIAN POPULATION LÍVIA MARIA CORDEIRO PAGANI; ESTEFANI FERNANDES LOPES DA SILVA; EVELYN LUISE RODRIGUES GENNARI; JOÃO PEDRO NUNES CAMARGO; PAULO HENRIQUE FERREIRA CARIA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to analyze the shape and dimensions of FMs in a Brazilian population. Method : 70 skulls (37 male (M) and 33 female (F)) were analyzed by 4 examiners using Digital caliper. Sagittal diameter (FMSD), transverse diameter (FMTD), area and circumference (FMC) were measure and calculated. Results : The various FM shapes analyzed on this study shown: round in 18 subjects (25.7%); oval in 9 subjects (12.8%); egg-shaped in 22 subjects (31.4%); tetragonal in 11 subjects (15.7%); hexagonal in 3 subject (4.2%) and irregular in 7 subjects (10%). FMSD presented maximum value M: 37.38 ± 7.2, F: 26.4 ± 7.7 and minimum M: 12.8 ± 8.60, F: 11.9 ± 8.33; means M: 14.23 ± 8.33, F: 17.3 ± 8.06. It is evident that males display larger mean values than females for all measurements. However, the difference was not statistically significant ($p \leq 0.05$). The FMTD mean presented M: 18.28 ± 7.96, F: 11.78 ± 7.55. The difference was statistically significant with males having a larger FMTD ($p < 0.05$). The FMC in M was 48.00 ± 25.0 while in F: 36.98 ± 23.72. The FMA in M: 96.0 ± 50.01 and F: 73.94 ± 47.45. Although the FMC and FMA were larger in males than in females the differences were not statistically significant. The FMI = $FMTD/FMSD \times 100$, male presented 90.79 ± 37.21 compared to females 81.90 ± 8.97. $p < 0.05$; not significant. Conclusion : Males presented larger values than females for all measurements but only the transverse diameter exhibited statistically significant difference.
NATAL AND NEONATAL TEETH: DIAGNOSIS AND CLINICAL CONDUCT LARISSA SOARES DOS SANTOS*; PAULA AMARAL SALGADO; THAIS TEREZA BASSO DO PRADO; SAMANTA MARIM DE OLIVEIRA; GABRIELA BEATRIZ TIBERIO; RAIANE DE MORAES AMSTALDEN; ESTÉVÃO AZEVEDO MELO; LIVIA FERNANDES PROBST PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study aimed to present a narrative review of the literature on natal and neonatal teeth, highlighting the importance of knowing this eruption anomaly by the dentist and other members of the health team, addressing the etiological factors, clinical characteristics and therapeutic behaviors. Method : An active search for information was conducted in the National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health (NCBI / PUBMED), Scientific Electronic Library Online (SCIELO), Cochrane Library and Google Scholar databases. Results : The sixteen articles included in the final review showed that the onset of the dental eruption usually occurs around the sixth month of life. However, there are children who are born with teeth present in the oral cavity, or that erupt within 30 days after birth, called natal and neonatal teeth, being able to be part of the normal deciduous dentition or to be supernumerary teeth. Often, these teeth have sharp incisive edges, which can cause ulcerations in the child's lingual belly and trauma to the mother's nipple, hinder breastfeeding and compromise the health of the infant. It is common to present marked mobility, due to poor root development, generating risk of swallowing or aspiration by the child. Conclusion : It is concluded that the knowledge of this anomaly, as well as its clinical characteristics, are of paramount importance in order to make a correct diagnosis, thus enabling an appropriate therapeutic approach.	NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ENAMEL DEFECTS ON THE ORAL SYMPTOMS OF CHILDREN IN THE MIXED DENTURE PHASE: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY LUZIANE MARIA FERREIRA REIS*; DIEGO PATRIK ALVES CARNEIRO; PATRICIA RAFAELA DOS SANTOS; MARIANA NABARRETTE; ANA LETICIA MELLO CARVALHO; FELIPE ALEXANDRE DE SOUZA; MARCELO DE CASTRO MENEGHIM; SILVIA AMÉLIA SCUDELER VEDOVELLO HERMÍNIO OMETTO - UNIARARAS Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate the impact of enamel defects (DDE) on the oral symptoms of children. Method : A cross-sectional study was conducted with 773 schoolchildren aged 8 to 10 years old from the city of Araras (SP). Questions related to oral symptoms were extracted from the Brazilian version of the child perception questionnaire (CPQ8-10), answered by the children. The parents and/or guardians answered questions related to the socioeconomic aspects of the family. To diagnose the clinical conditions of dental caries and malocclusion, WHO criteria were used. The DDE were evaluated according to the Modified DDE Index, recommended by the International Dental Federation. Simple logistic regression models were adjusted for each independent variable, estimating the Gross odds ratios with the respective 95% confidence intervals. The variables with $p < 0.20$ were tested in a hierarchical multiple logistic regression model, remaining in the model those with $p < 0.05$. From the multiple regression were estimated the adjusted odds ratios with the respective 95% confidence intervals. Results : 44.5% of children reported negative impact on oral symptoms. Girls ($p = 0.0172$), with low parental schooling ($p = 0.0097$) and DDE in the first maxillary molar ($p = 0.0491$), are more likely to report negative impact on oral symptoms. Conclusion : It was concluded that EDDs had a negative impact on oral symptoms, with a higher chance of affecting girls, parents with low schooling and enamel defects in the upper first molar.

NON-INVASIVE TMD TREATMENT ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF THE MICHIGAN SPLINT: CLINICAL CASE REPORT MARIA DE LOURDES BONATELLI *; ANTÔNIO SÉRGIO GUIMARÃES; LUCIANE LACERDA FRANCO ROCHA RODRIGUES SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of therapeutics using thermotherapy, cognitive behavioral therapy, muscle exercises and Michigan Splint in TMD control in a 40-year-old male with bruxism and complete dentition. Method : The main complaint was facial pain, of the throbbing type, for 3 years. The treatment consisted of cognitive behavioral therapy (not tightening teeth), thermotherapy and muscle relaxation / stretching exercises. With treatment, the painful symptoms were reduced, but the patient complained of nocturnal dental tightening. After 120 days of therapy, as a complement to the treatment, a Michigan stabilizer splint was installed for use in the evening. Thereafter, the patient reported marked improvement until complete remission of symptoms after 120 days of combined therapy. With a gnathodynamometer, measurements of the peak of the bite force in the right (D) and left (E) first molars were performed at the moments before the treatment (M1), before the Michigan splint (M2) and the end treatment (M3) on the Kgf unit. The values obtained were M1 (24.1D /13.3E), M2 (34.1D/28.5E) and M3 (49.7D/30.6E). Conclusion : It was concluded that non-invasive conducts were effective in increasing bite force and pain control of chewing muscles.	OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF IMAGE QUALITY IN PHOTOSTIMULABLE PHOSPHOR SYSTEMS BEATRIZ PERTILLE NEGRI; AMANDA PELEGRIN CANDEMIL; DEBORAH QUEIROZ DE FREITAS; FRANCISCO HAITER NETO; MATHEUS LIMA DE OLIVEIRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate image quality objectively in photostimulable phosphor (PSP) systems. Method : An image phantom was X-rayed with the Focus® X-ray unit adjusted to 70kVp, 7mA, exposure times of 0.32; 0.63; 0.80 seconds; low (LR) and high-resolution (HR) modes. Ten repeated acquisitions were carried out in three PSP systems (Express, Digora, VistaScan) for each protocol. All images were evaluated in the ImageJ software. Mean pixel value, noise, uniformity and signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) were evaluated. Analysis of variance and Tukey test compared differences between protocols with a significance level of 5%. Results : The noise values regarding the exposure time in express were significantly higher in images with 0.32 s and LR, and with 0.32 and 0.8s with HR. In digora, with HR, the values were significantly higher in images with 0.63 and 0.8s. Regarding the resolution mode in express, the values were significantly higher in images with 0.8s with HR. The values of uniformity regarding the exposure time in digora with LR were significantly higher in images with 0.8s. In vistascan and digora, with HR, the values were significantly higher in 0.63s. Regarding the resolution mode, in vistascan the values were significantly higher in 0.32 and 0.8s in LR and 0.63s in HR. The SNR values regarding the exposure time in the express were significantly higher in 0.63 and 0.8s in LR and 0.63s in HR. Regarding the resolution mode, the values of express were significantly higher in LR. Conclusion : In conclusion, the Express PSP system produced images with less noise and more homogeneity of pixel values.
ONE SESSION IN-OFFICE TOOTH BLEACHING WITH 6 % H2O2/TIO₂N AND HYBRID LIGHT (VIOLET LED/LASER) – CASE REPORT ANA CRISTINA TÁVORA DE ALBUQUERQUE LOPES; DIANA GABRIELA SOARES DOS PASSOS; JULIANA FRAGA SOARES BOMBONATTI; ADILSON YOSHIO FURUSE; RAFAEL FRANCISCO LIA MONDELLI BAURU DENTAL SCHOOL - USP Aim : The present work aims to report an in-office tooth bleaching with 6% H2O2/TiO₂N (Nano White 6%, DMC) activated by hybrid light (violet LED/laser) (Whitening Plus®, DMC Importação e Exportação de Equipamentos Ltda). Method : All teeth were cleaned with pumice and a low-speed rotary prophylaxis cup and clinic exam was conducted. A spectrophotometer was used to measure color change before the treatment, after 24h and 1 week. A VAS questionnaire was used to evaluate tooth sensitivity before the treatment, immediate following treatment, after 24h and 1 week. Bleaching protocol consisted of 2 applications of bleaching gel on the vestibular face of canines from one semi-arc to the opposite semi-arc, in both arcs. Each gel application was activated by hybrid light for 30 minutes, switching 1 minute for superior and inferior arc. The total time of gel action and light activation was 60 minutes. Polishing of the teeth in the vestibular faces was performed with a felt disc impregnated with abrasives and a desensitizing gel was applied for 4 minutes. After 1 week, color changed from B3 (initial) to A2 into canines and from A2 (initial) to A1 into incisors. The patient does not relate sensitivity during or after bleaching. Conclusion : It can be concluded that activation by hybrid light (violet LED/laser) of 6% H2O2/TiO₂N presented satisfactory esthetic result, in only one session, with no tooth sensitivity.	ORAL CONDITION OF MORBID OBESE AND BARIATRIC PATIENTS AND THE IMPACT IN QUALITY LIFE ÉRIKA RIBEIRO RAMALHO; ROSANA LEAL DO PRADO; BEATRIZ D'ÁZ FABREGAT; KARINA EVANGELISTA DA SILVA; MARIA CAROLINA RODRIGUES; NATALY DARA MORAES SANTOS; JULIANE AVANSINI MARSICANO UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN SÃO PAULO Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate the oral conditions of morbid obese and bariatric patients, such as dental caries, periodontal diseases, edentulism and salivary flow, and to verify the impact of oral health on patients' quality of life. Method : It was evaluated 88 patients, been 33 morbid obesity patients (G1) and 50 patients submitted to bariatric surgery (G2). The indexes used were DMFT for dental caries, CPI for periodontal disease and prosthetic status and prosthetic need for edentulism. Salivary flow was stimulated and measured. It was verified the impact of bariatric surgery and oral health in quality of life. Data were analyzed by Mann Whitney test and Spearman's Correlation. Results : DMFT means were 9.0±7.0 and 13.3±8.0 for G1 and G2 respectively (p=0.020). Regarding CPI, the majority of patients presented calculus as the worst condition for G1 (72.7%) and G2 (80.0%) (p=0.752). There was no significant difference between the groups in relation to the prosthetic status (p=0.878) and prosthetic need (p=0.132). The salivary flow means were 0.7±0.4mL/min and 1.0±0.9mL/min for G1 and G2 respectively (p=0.227). Concerning the impact of oral health on quality of life, the OIDP means were 11.2±23.8 and 14.16±23.8 for G1 and G2 respectively (p=0.089). Only prosthetic need in the obese patients presented correlation (r=0.409; p=0.016). Conclusion : It concluded that patients undergoing bariatric surgery have a worse oral health condition, mainly related to dental caries, when compared to obese patients. And there was an impact of oral health on the quality of life of obese patients with prosthetic need.

ORAL CONSEQUENCES OF CHEMOTHERAPY AND RADIOTHERAPY IN THE HEAD AND NECK REGION: A CASE REPORT ALINE TAVARES LIMA-HOLANDA; EMERSON TAVARES DE SOUSA; SAMUEL DE CARVALHO CHAVES JÚNIOR; MARINÉS NOBRE-DOS-SANTOS; CAROLINA STEINER OLIVEIRA; FERNANDA MIORI PASCON PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This case report aimed to describe the oral consequences of combination of chemotherapy and radiotherapy for treatment of head and neck cancer. Method : An 8-year-old boy was admitted at the Pediatric clinic of the Piracicaba Dental School, with history of discomfort during toothbrushing and tooth discolorations. The medical history revealed that at 4 years age, the child was diagnosed with a rhabdomyosarcoma in the infra-hyoid region. The neoplasia treatment was performed using the tumor nucleation, chemotherapy and radiotherapy sessions. The treatment lasted for 1 year. Nowadays, the patient is under medical monitoring. Oral examination showed a high dental caries experience (dmfs=39 and 23 active white spot lesions), poor oral hygiene (OHI-S=75%), generalized gingivitis, grade 1 mobility in teeth 31, 32 and 41, prolonged retention of primary upper incisors, and enamel destruction of the upper and lower teeth on the right side (irradiated area). In addition, the child presented altered occlusion due to loss of vertical dimension, anterior open bite, and maxillary atresia. The radiographic examination revealed the absence of root structure in the germs of permanent teeth, which denotes a possible impairment of rhizogenesis. The clinical management of the patient consisted of oral environment stabilization procedure to initiate the oral rehabilitation phase. Conclusion : It is concluded that despite the combination of chemotherapy and radiotherapy is a common therapy to treat rhabdomyosarcoma, it can promote deleterious effects in the oral cavity that include exacerbation of caries activity and impairment of rhizogenesis.	ORAL HEALTH BEHAVIOR IN A PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY: A SCALE FOR ORAL HEALTH CLASSIFICATION IN ADOLESCENTS ANA LETÍCIA MELLO DE CARVALHO; MARIA HELENA RIBEIRO DECHECCHI; JOHNNY DA SILVA MARTINS; FILIPA BEXIGA; NÉLIO JORGE VEIGA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of the study was to evaluate the knowledge and practices of Portuguese youth regarding oral health behaviors, including alcohol and tobacco consumption, as well as the creation of a scale to classify the same oral health behaviors. Method : A cross-sectional observational epidemiological study was performed, using a descriptive-correlational perspective. The sample consisted of 694 children and young people, aged 12-18 years, belonging to the districts of Viséu and Guarda. The collection was done through the application of a questionnaire based on the scale for the classification of oral health behaviors of adolescents and intraoral observation. Results : It was obtained that the majority of students did not consume alcohol nor did they have smoking habits (n = 363, 83.1% and n = 416, 95.6%). In oral health, most students brush their teeth every day (n = 346, 79.4%), between 1-5 times a day, in the morning and before bedtime, supplemented by the use of fluorinated pulp, although the majority did not use dental floss (n = 388; 66%). As for consulting the dentist, most of the students had a consultation during the last 12 months. It was verified after application of the scale created that 67.9% of the sample has, overall, poor oral health behaviors, 23.9% intermediate / sufficient and only 8.2% a good classification. Conclusion : It was concluded that prevention of oral health of children and young people at school and family level should be based on adequate oral hygiene, fluoride use, dental floss, reduction of sugary foods intake, regular dental consultations, frequency of training actions or participation in screening at national level.
ORAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDED TO CHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT CEREBRAL PALSY MARIANA MARINHO DAVINO DE MEDEIROS; RÊNIS OLIVEIRA DA SILVA; MARIANA LEONEL MARTINS; LUISIANE DE AVILA SILVA; YURI WANDERLEY CAVALCANTI; ANDREIA MEDEIROS RODRIGUES CARDOSO; ALESSANDRO LEITE CAVALCANTI; WILTON WILNEY NASCIMENTO PADILHA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare OHC provided to children with and without CP. Method : A controlled cross-sectional study was conducted in João Pessoa-PB, with children aged 2 to 12 years with CP (G1, N=59), enrolled in rehabilitation institutions, and without CP (G2, N=177) enrolled in schools municipalities. The OHC was constructed by two domains: food habits and oral hygiene. The evaluation of dietary habits included consistency of diet and number of cariogenic snacks, while oral hygiene habits included brushing frequency, oral hygiene difficulty and toothbrushing moment. The domains were coded, computed and, in the end, the OHC was classified as satisfactory and unsatisfactory. Chi-square test (p <0.05) was used. Results : The prevalence of satisfactory and unsatisfactory food habits was, respectively, 90.6% and 9.4% for G1 and 99.2% and 0.8% for G2, and of oral hygiene habits were 53.7% and 46.3% for G1 and 81.1% and 18.9% for G2. For G1, the prevalence of satisfactory and unsatisfactory OHC was, respectively, 50.0% and 50.0%, and for G2, it was 82.8% and 17.2%. Unsatisfactory OHC was more frequent in children with CP with significant difference (p = 0.000). Conclusion : The frequency of unsatisfactory OHC of children with CP was high. Children with CP had, more frequently, unsatisfactory OHC compared to children without CP.	ORAL HEALTH LITERACY OF ADULT PATIENTS SEEKING DENTAL CARE FROM THE CLINICS OF FOP-UNICAMP PÂMELA LETÍCIA PEREIRA; KARINE LAURA CORTELLAZZI MENDES; FÁBIO LUIZ MIALHE PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate the oral health literacy levels and associated variables in a sample of adult patients seeking dental care from the clinics of the Piracicaba Dental School. Method : A cross-sectional study was conducted in a sample of 280 adult patients seeking dental care at FOP-UNICAMP in the period from 07/31/2017 to 03/27/2018. Participants answered the oral health literacy instrument "Rapid Estimate of Adult Literacy in Dentistry - BREALD-30", validated to the Brazilian-Portuguese language by Junkes et al. (2015). In addition, a sociobehavioral questionnaire was administered. Associations between the BREALD-30 scores and the independent variables were analyzed by the Chi-Square test, with a significance level of 5%. BREALD-30 scores were dichotomized by the group mean values. Results : It was observed that 58.6% of the sample was composed by women, with a mean age of 41.7 years, 64% presented up to 8 years of study and 36% considers their oral health as bad or very bad. In relation to the BREALD instrument, the sample presented a mean score of 21.14, indicating good oral health literacy. BREALD scores were associated with years of study (p <0.0001); self-rated oral health (good/bad) (p<0.0001); reason for looking for the dentist (pain x others) (p= 0.0035); main source of oral health information (internet x others) (p <.0001); extracted teeth (yes/no) (p<0.0001) and toothbrushing habits (p <.0001). Conclusion : In conclusion, oral health literacy was significantly associated with diverse sociobehavioral variables.

ORAL INTRAVASCULAR PAPILLARY ENDOTHELIAL HYPERPLASIA AFFECTING THE LOWER LIP: CASE REPORT DENISE SOUZA DE FREITAS; ANDREIA BUFALINO; HEITOR ALBERGONI DA SILVEIRA; LUCAS RIBEIRO TEIXEIRA; LUCIANA YAMAMOTO ALMEIDA; SILVIA ELENA YACARINI PAREDES; RODRIGO NEVES-SILVA; JORGE ESQUICHE LEÓN SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO - USP Aim : Intravascular papillary endothelial hyperplasia (IPEH), also known as Masson's tumor, is a benign lesion characterized by endothelial proliferation located inside of blood vessels associated with organizing thrombus and it can occurs in any blood vessel of the human body. The IPEH presents a higher prevalence in the head and neck region; however, in the oral cavity is uncommon. Clinically, presents as an asymptomatic small lesion, bluish red, with nodular appearance and slow growth rate. Method : We present an IPEH case, which affected a 63-year- old male on the lower lip, with a nodular appearance and bluish red color, with 6 months of evolution. The patient did not report any symptoms. The medical history was noncontributory. An excisional biopsy was performed which revealed several papillary projections of fibrous connective tissue coated by a monolayer of endothelial cells within a vascular lumen. The diagnosis of IPEH was established. The patient remains in follow-up of 6 months, without alterations. Conclusion : The knowledge of IPEH is very important in the diagnostic process of angioproliferative disorders, since it can be mistaken a malignant lesion, especially low-grade angiosarcoma.	ORAL LESION AS UNUSUAL FIRST MANIFESTATION OF TUBERCULOSIS ANDERSON MAURICIO PAIVA E COSTA; DIOGO DOS SANTOS DA MATA REZENDE; WALDNER RICARDO SOUZA DE CARVALHO; RAÍRA DE BRITO SILVA; LUCAS LACERDA DE SOUZA; HÉLDER ANTÔNIO REBELO PONTES FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF PARÁ - UFPA Aim : The aim of this study is to describe an unusual case report of a 55 year old male with an ulcerated and irregular lesion in the tongue as a primary manifestation of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB). Method : The patient was referred to the service of oral pathology with a chief complaint of painful and unhealed ulcer, on the ventral tip of the tongue for a period of 1 month. Extraoral examination revealed localized and fixed cervical lymphadenopathy on the right side. Intraoral examination revealed a horseshoe-grayish, asymptomatic and with well-defined ulcer. Incisional biopsy was performed under local anesthesia. Microscopically, the samples revealed stratified squamous epithelium with granulomatous inflammation containing Langhans giant cells, epithelioid cells and foci of caseous necrosis. Fite-Faraco staining was positive, revealing bacilli. Then, the patient was submitted to a chest x-ray, which showed numerous bilateral opacities in the upper lobes of the lungs, compatible with TB. These findings confirmed the diagnosis of oral TB infection. Conclusion : The diagnosis of tuberculous lesions in the oral cavity is a challenge for physicians because of its rarity and the ability to mimic other oral conditions. In some patients, oral manifestations may be the only signs of the disease, therefore, dentists, otolaryngologists or dermatologists may be the first practitioners to suspect of TB. Although it is a rare manifestation of TB, oral lesions should be included in the differential diagnosis of unhealed ulcers, regardless of the presence of pulmonary signs and symptoms. Specially whether the patient lives in an endemic region of TB.
ORAL MYIASIS CAUSED BY COCHLIOMYIA HOMINIVORAX: REPORT OF CASES EDUARDA OLIVEIRA DE SOUZA; MÁRCIO DE MORAES; LUCIANA ASPRINO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this study is to report cases of oral myiasis and its treatment with the use of nitrofurazone. Method : Myiasis is the infestation of living vertebrates or humans tissues by dipterous larvae. Any tissue that is accessible to the fly to deposit its eggs can be invaded. Nitrofurazone is a synthetic nitrofur, classified as a topical anti-infective agent with a broad antibacterial spectrum. Nitrofurazone 0.2%, 20 mL, was topically applied 3 times per day during 3 days over the infested wound. Conclusion : Although the standard treatment for myiasis is the surgical removal of the maggots, pharmacological therapies are emerging as new options. Further research and clinical trials are necessary to prove the usefulness of these drugs to treat oral myiasis.	OROFACIAL PAIN AND TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DYSFUNCTION: DIFFERENT TREATMENTS GLAUCIA BERTOLI DE MELLO; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : TO REPORT THE DIFFERENT TREATMENTS FOR OROFACIAL PAIN AND/OR TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DYSFUNCTION Method : Literature review in databases. Results : The most common and most indicated treatment for cases of orofacial pain and temporomandibular dysfunction (TMD) is dental follow-up together with the use of occlusal plaque. The botulinum toxin NTBo/A can be considered as a preventive treatment for orofacial pain, but there is no therapeutic consistency after a second treatment. Treatment with Global Postural Reeducation and physiotherapy reduced the inability and intensity of chronic pain, improved nonspecific physical symptoms and depression. Laser therapy induces an analgesic, anti-inflammatory and biomodulatory effect of cellular physiological functions and, together with phonocaudiology, increases the functional stability of the stomatognathic system. While acupuncture acts by stimulating the release of opioids by the body, acting in the control of pain. Conclusion : It is still not possible to state which of the treatments mentioned is the most effective in the treatment and relief of TMD symptoms, since this is a multifactorial dysfunction, and each of the treatments has its importance. It should be assessed which one will best fit what the patient needs and even which one can be used together for a better outcome.

ORTHODONTIC RETREATMENT USING SELF-LIGATING SYSTEM AND INDIRECT BRACKET PLACING CRISTIANE CARAM BORGAS ALVES; LIVIA EISLEIR ;THAIS TONON DE ANGELO;KURT FALTIN JUNIOR; CRISTINA LÚCIA FEIJÓ ORTOLANI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The correct positioning of the brackets is essential for the success of orthodontic treatment. The indirect bracket placing technique has the main objective of eliminating the positioning errors, which commonly occur in the technique of direct system of brackets. The objective of this study is to demonstrate that the exact positioning of the brackets is of extreme relevance for the success of the treatment. Method : Female patient JRVA, leucoderma, 31 years of age attended the clinic with complaint of being in orthodontic treatment for more than 5 years without noticing any progress. As a result of the intra-oral clinical examination and documentation analysis, we observed a malocclusion of class III anterior open bite, absence of third molars and first and upper and lower premolars. For the treatment, the indirect bonding technique with Clarity self-ligating ceramic braces SL 3M MBT slot 0.022" was applied. For the preparation of the trays we used model 3 intraoral scanner Shape, printing of models with 3D Form Labs printer and software of virtual positioning of brackets Arcad Lab. After twelve months of treatment the correction of malocclusion was observed as well as the closing of the anterior open bite. Conclusion : It is concluded that it is necessary the adequate and precise positioning of brackets for successful treatment.	ORTHODONTIC-PROSTHETIC INTEGRATION: A CASE REPORT WITH UNUSUAL DEMANDS AND TREATMENT APPROACH JÚLIO VARGAS-NETO; MARCO ANTÔNIO TRIDAPALLI MAFRA; EDUARDO CÉSAR ALMADA SANTOS PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this case report was to depict an orthodontic-prosthetic combined intervention in which both demands and treatment approaches were considered unusual in the daily clinic. Method : The patient, a 51-year-old woman, reported as her chief complaint the relapse of her upper lateral incisors labial displacement, after a previous orthodontic treatment. Facial analysis showed balanced facial traits in frontal and profile views. The lateral cephs allowed to identify a vertical skeletal facial pattern, a skeletal class II trend, with minor maxillary protrusion and mandibular retrusion positions and upright upper incisors associated with lightly protruded lower incisors. Panoramic X-ray confirmed that lower third molars were missing. However, dental casts were the major source of unusual diagnostic conditions, mainly concerning to the tooth-size discrepancies. Regarding this aspect, in the Bolton analysis was diagnosed that the 6 upper anterior teeth had 7 millimeters less than the ideal mesiodistal dimension they should present compared to the lower opposite teeth. The sagittal evaluation showed a full Angle Class II, Division 2 malocclusion. Extraction of the first upper molars and appropriate distribution of spaces among upper incisors were planned. Ceramic restorations were executed in order to reset the proper mesiodistal incisors sizes. Obtained results showed appropriate aesthetic and functional conditions. Conclusion : Therefore, it was concluded that for treatment success is of major importance an in-depth and detailed diagnostic process in which correlated specialties are integrated since the treatment planning.
OSTEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COLLECTION X BIOBANK OF FORENSIC PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY JOSÉ C. SANCHES R. JUNIOR; CAROLINA ROCHA; STÉFANY DE L. GOMES; ANA PAULA DESUÓ CORRÊA; VIVIANE ULBRICHT; JOÃO SARMENTO P. NETO; KARINE L. CORTELLAZZI MENDES; LUIZ FRANCESQUINI JUNIOR PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The development of the Physical Forensic Anthropometry depends on collections, museums or Biobanks. Consist in General of bones or parts of them which should be properly collected and preserved, as scientific and didactic activities help. With the advance of organized crime and clandestine cemeteries increase, there is the need to create alternative ways in order to make the identification of the bones, as well as, establishing their identity. For this purpose, it is necessary to develop/validate new mathematical models for determining the sex and ancestry and estimate the age and stature. European countries have already developed exhaustively such mathematical models of regionalized form (Caucasus, Mediterranean, etc). Such studies do not apply in Brazil for being this a country whose population is virtually mixed (Leucodermas, melanodermas, faiodermas (mulattos, Mamluks and cafusos), xantodermas, among others). Method : Present the main differences between Museum, collection and osteological BioBank and discuss the benefits of a Biobank for the study of physical anthropology. Results : The establishment of a Biobank occurs primarily by ethical and legal requirement Conclusion : The same can generate research in several areas and still allow the study of the impact of diseases/injuries that somehow were recorded on bones enabling it is found after the death the lesions occurring in life, and of course to allow genetic research and human evolution.	OSTEOTOMY FOR EXPANSION OF THE ALVEOLAR PROCESS IN ATROPHIC ALVEOLAR RIDGE: LITERATURE REVIEW AND CASE REPORT VITOR JOSÉ DA FONSECA; LUIDE MICHAEL FRANÇA MARINHO; CAROLINA SANTOS VENTURA DE SOUZA; HENRIQUE DE CARVALHO PETEAN; ANDERSON JARA FERREIRA; CLÁUDIO FERREIRA NÓIA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : It was sought to report and discuss, according to the current literature, the indications of the osteotomy technique for the expansion of atrophic alveolar ridges or "Split Crest", citing the results described in the literature. For this, a review of the pertinent literature and clinical case report was carried out. Method : It was observed in the articles evaluated that the main indication of the technique is related to alveolar ridges that suffered horizontal resorption, making it impossible to insert implants. Several grafting techniques have been described to enable the rehabilitation of these cases, but many of them have disadvantages, greater morbidity and the need for longer treatment. The contraindication to the expansion of the alveolar process is related to poorly elastic or very thin alveolar ridges. Some authors recommend a minimum thickness of 03 mm for greater predictability of the technique. The systematic reviews, available in the literature, show implant survival rates above 95% and mean gains of alveolar bone thickness greater than 3.5mm. According to the literature, in the reported clinical case we observed an expressive gain in bone thickness and adequate osseointegration of the implants. Recent studies suggest that the use of piezoelectric oscillatory instruments allows a more precise and smooth cut, reducing the risk of complete fracture of bone walls, which can lead to necrosis and loss of installed implants. Conclusion : The technique described is reserved for some cases, showing predictability and positive results in the short and long term, when correctly indicated.

OVERJET AND LIP COVERAGE AS RISK FACTORS TO DENTAL TRAUMA IN SCHOOLCHILDREN OF 7-10 YEARS OLD IN PIRACICABA-SP, BRAZIL FERNANDA MORENO DE OLIVEIRA; ANA CAROLINA CORREIA LAURINDO DE CERQUEIRA NETO; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO DE ALMEIDA; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO DA SILVA; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Dental trauma is a public health problem due to the high prevalence, affecting approximately 10-35 % of the population. The aim of this study was to conduct an epidemiological study in schoolchildren of 7-10 years old, to assess the prevalence of dental trauma and its association with risk factors such as incisal overjet and type of lip coverage. Method : The sample consisted of 889 students who were evaluated at the "XXIV Dental Meeting of Piracicaba, 2017" in Piracicaba Dental School, University of Campinas. The average age was 7,8 years. 454 male and 435 female. Was evaluated the prevalence of the dental traumatic injuries (the rating proposed by O'Brien, 1995, modified), dental group, number of affected teeth, the overjet size and type of lip coverage. Simplified clinical examination of the upper and lower anterior teeth was performed. Results : The prevalence of trauma was 8,9% (80 cases of dental trauma) . The boys (53 / 66,25 %) were more commonly affected than girls (27 / 33,7 %) . Presented above 3mm overjet (294/33,0%) schoolchildren and (150/ 16,9%) showed incomplete lip coverage. Conclusion : The prevalence of dental trauma was considered significant, which reinforces the need for prevention and education campaigns in schools.	PATIENT GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF LEAD APRON AND THYROID SHIELDING IN ORAL RADIOLOGY WILSON GUSTAVO CRAL; ELIANA DANTAS DA COSTA; ADRIANA DANTAS DA COSTA; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ; MATHEUS LIMA DE OLIVEIRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : In dentistry, although radiographic examinations use a low dose of radiation, the use of devices to protect the patient is essential. Thus, it is also important that patients receive information about the resources available for their protection in each exam. The objective of this work was the elaboration of an informative with questions and answers, composed of guidelines to the patients on the use of a lead apron and thyroid protector in oral radiology. Method : For the elaboration of the informative it was realized consultation in published works on radioprotection and Administrative Rule 453 of 1998 that establishes guidelines on the radiological protection. Also collaborated in the construction of the informative, professors and PhD students of the disciplines of Oral Radiology and Public Health - UNICAMP. Results : The final version of the informative was developed with simple and accessible language at patients, covering content on the function and location of the thyroid gland (due to its radiosensitivity), devices for protection of patients, explanations on the exams in which the apron of lead and thyroid protectors are used and the main indications of a radiographic examination in dentistry. Conclusion : The informative presented easy-to-access guidelines regarding the means of protection for patients during exam for image in oral radiology.
PATIENT-CENTERED CARE IN DENTISTRY FERNANDA PEREIRA DELGADO; LUCAS GUIMARÃES ABREU; PATRICIA ALVES DRUMMOND DE OLIVEIRA FEAD DENTAL SCHOOL Aim : The purpose of this study was to provide, by means of a literature review, a better understanding of the role of patient-centered care (PCC) in improving healthcare quality in dentistry. Method : A literature review was conducted to identify the relevant features of PCC in dentistry. Databases searched were LILACS, SciELO and PUBMED. Search terms were based on the key-words: 'patient-centered care', 'quality of healthcare', 'patient rights'. The MeSH terms used were: 'patient-centered care' and 'dentistry'. Results : PCC has been described as a respectful and responsive care that takes under consideration the patient's preferences, values and needs in order to guide clinical decisions. Communication and relationship were considered a cornerstone of PCC. Research has confirmed that PCC leads to enhanced patient satisfaction, improved outcomes and lower healthcare costs. Although the term patient-centered care has been widely used, there has still been a lack of evidence-based research in dentistry. The Dental Patient Questionnaire (DPQ) had been developed to measure PCC aspects in the dental setting. Statistical properties of the DPQ were checked and the questionnaire proven to be a valid and reliable construct. Conclusion : The results of a study conducted in Australia with DPQ showed that there are significant differences in patients' scores depending on their age, gender, frequency of dental visit and number of years attending dental services. Awareness of patient's experiences is fundamental for the measurement of quality of care in dentistry.	PERCEPTIBILITY AND ACCEPTABILITY OF COLOR CHANGE ON ESTHETIC DENTAL RESTORATIONS BY PATIENTS MARIA EDUARDA GOMES FERREIRA DA SILVA; TUANE CRISTINA DA SILVA BENTO; DANIEL KAWAKAMI; JOÃO CARLOS LEME JÚNIOR; LUCAS MOREIRA LARA; MATEUS GARCIA ROCHA; DAYANE CARVALHO RAMOS SALLES DE OLIVEIRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate perceptibility and acceptability thresholds of color difference on esthetic dental restorations by patients (non-experts) and its numerical correlation with color difference data measured in the laboratory. Method : Thus, patients from the Piracicaba Dental School were recruited in order to select 10 volunteers who passed the Ishihara test for color perceptibility. Then, different combinations of ceramic restorations from Vita 3D Master toothguide (Vita) were assembled and used for the perceptibility and acceptability analyses. The volunteers that were selected to participate in this study were interviewed to verify the existence of color difference between the presented restorations (perceptibility) and whether it was considered clinically acceptable (acceptability). The color differences between the restorations used in the study were numerically measured by spectrophotometry (Vita EasyShade, Vita) under D65 standard illuminant and calculated using the CIEDE2000 formula (ΔE_{00}). The correlation between numeric data of color difference and the perceptibility and acceptability thresholds by dental surgeons was analyzed by logistic regression. Results : According to ISO 7491, the color difference could be perceived starting at a ΔE_{00}= 2,27 and, accepted up to a ΔE_{00}=2,83. Conclusion : Thus, it was possible to conclude that there was a difference between the perceptibility and the acceptability of color difference. Color differences of ΔE_{00}>2,83 were considered clinically unacceptable for esthetic dental restorations by patients.

PERCEPTIBILITY AND ACCEPTABILITY OF COLOR DIFFERENCE ON ESTHETIC DENTAL RESTORATIONS BY DENTAL SURGEONS TUANE CRISTINA DA SILVA BENTO; MARIA EDUARDA GOMES FERREIRA DA SILVA; DANIEL KAWAKAMI; JOÃO CARLOS LEME JÚNIOR; LUCAS MOREIRA LARA; MATEUS GARCIA ROCHA; DAYANE CARVALHO RAMOS SALLES DE OLIVEIRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate perceptibility and acceptability thresholds of color difference on esthetic dental restorations by dental surgeons and its numerical correlation with color difference data measured in the laboratory. Method : Thus, dental surgeons were recruited at the Piracicaba Dental School in order to select 10 professionals who passed the Ishihara test for color perceptibility. Then, different combinations of ceramic restorations from Vita 3D Master toothguide (Vita) were assembled and used for the perceptibility and acceptability analyses. The volunteers that were selected to participate in this study were interviewed to verify the existence of color difference between the presented restorations (perceptibility) and whether it was considered clinically acceptable (acceptability). The color differences between the restorations used in the study were numerically measured by spectrophotometry (Vita EasyShade, Vita) under D65 standard illuminant and calculated using the CIEDE2000 formula (DE00). The correlation between numeric data of color difference and the perceptibility and acceptability thresholds by dental surgeons was analyzed by logistic regression. Results : According to ISO 7491, the color difference could be perceived starting at a DE00= 2,29 and, accepted up to a DE00=2,41. Conclusion : Thus, it was possible to conclude that there was a difference between the perceptibility and the acceptability of color difference. Color differences of DE00>2,41 were considered clinically unacceptable for esthetic dental restorations by dental surgeons.	PERCEPTION OF THE UNDERGRADUATE SENIOR DENTISTRY STUDENT, IN RELATION TO EXTRAMURAL INTERNSHIPS MARIA HELENA RIBEIRO DE CHECCHI; ANA LETÍCIA MELLO DE CARVALHO; CARLA FABIANA TENANI ; MANOELITO FERREIRA SILVA JÚNIOR; NÉLIO JORGE VEIGA; MARCELO DE CASTRO MENEZES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The period of time undergraduate senior student experiences academic activities outside the university called extramural internship, consists of an essential opportunity to be acquainted with Unified Health System. The aim of this study was to evaluate the perception of the fifth-year dental students on extramural internship in basic care. Method : A qualitative study was carried out with Dentistry senior students, of the year 2017, from Dentistry College of Piracicaba. Data were obtained from the final evaluation report, with free essay on the experience in a unit of Family Health Strategy. A thematic analysis of content was carried out according to Bardin, and allowed the definition of five categories: professional training; duration; cognitive/affective training; work process; job market. The final sample comprised the reports of 66 students. Results : The students identify internship as an important opportunity for knowledge of the collective reality, but the time of accomplishment of internship interferes negatively in their formation since it subtracts a time that could be dedicated to intramural clinic. Conclusion : It was concluded that although the workload of extramural internship does not interfere in the clinic, there is a clash between clinical improvement, understanding of the health-disease process, and the lack of time for a greater dedication to clinic attendance, pointing to a political-pedagogical issue.
PERCEPTIONS, SENSES AND MEANINGS OF WORK AMONG DENTISTS AMALIA SABRINA TIENGO; CELIA REGINA SINKOÇ; MICHELLI CAROLINY DE OLIVEIRA; BRUNNA VERA CASTRO GONDINHO; KARINE LAURA CORTELLAZZI MENDES; ROSANA DE FÁTIMA POSSOBON; JAQUELINE VILELA BULGARELI; LUCIANE MIRANDA GUERRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this study was to evaluate, through the qualitative research type, the perceptions, senses and meanings in relation to the work of dental surgeons. Method : A study conducted with all dentists of the municipal network of Amparo - SP, totaling 32 professionals, being 20 of the family health strategy and 12 from the center of dental specialties. The study was developed through focus groups and in-depth interviews. The data analysis was the methodology of Content Analysis in the Thematic modality. Results : The professionals recognize the importance of their work by the social context; there is an identification of the work with the idea of religiosity "spirit"; the routine is tiring; and that teamwork is beneficial, once the "weight" of the problem is divided. Conclusion : From the data of the research it is expected that actions and programs can be drawn up with the intention to understand the meaning and significance of the work for these dental surgeons, in order to discuss later on, with the same, the strategies of consolidation or signification of its activities.	PERIODONTAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH SYSTEMIC DISEASES: PERIODONTAL MEDICINE RÚBIA VANESSA FIGUEIREDO DOS SANTOS; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To report the association of periodontal disease with systemic diseases, aiming to show patients and the community the importance of preventing oral diseases through personal hygiene care. Method : Literature review in databases. Results : Periodontal disease is associated with diseases such as bacterial endocarditis, atherosclerosis, infarction, preterm birth, and births of low birth weight infants, diabetes mellitus, and stroke. Although each disease has its peculiarity in the etiology and systemic progression, the relation with the periodontics showed to be similar because dental procedures even the less invasive ones have a potential of bacteremia, and it is through this bacteremia that the bacteria present in the dental biofilm begin to circulate in the blood system and can come into contact with other tissues by infecting and generating an infection. Conclusion : In this way we conclude that the prevention of periodontal disease through oral hygiene habits is the best way to prevent the loss of dental elements and systemic diseases, even if in the case of systemic diseases periodontal disease is not the only predisposing factor, through studies has been proven its aggravation.

PERIPHERAL DESMOPLASTIC AMELOBLASTOMA OF THE MANDIBULAR GINGIVA: CASE REPORT TAISA RIBEIRO KUSUMOTA; ANDREIA BUFALINO; HEITOR ALBERGONI DA SILVEIRA; LUCAS RIBEIRO TEIXEIRA; LUCIANA YAMAMOTO ALMEIDA; XIOMARA BEATRIZ JIMENEZ POLANCO; RODRIGO NEVES-SILVA; JORGE ESQUICHE LEÓN SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO - USP Aim : Ameloblastoma is a common benign odontogenic tumor, locally invasive, that arises in the jaws. The recent 2017 WHO edition of the classification of odontogenic tumors categorized ameloblastoma into 3 types: solid/multicystic, unicystic and extraosseous/peripheral. The desmoplastic type was excluded. This classification reflects differences in tumor behaviors, age and site predilections, clinical features and recurrence rates. The peripheral ameloblastoma, desmoplastic histological type, is a rare, benign tumor, among the odontogenic tumors. To date, approximately six cases have been reported. This affects both the mandible and maxilla, with soft tissue restriction, slow growth, usually asymptomatic. The treatment of choice is surgical, with good prognosis. Method : Here, we report the clinicopathological characteristics of a 58-year-old male patient with a peripheral desmoplastic ameloblastoma located at the mucus- gingival junction in the right side of the mandible. An excisional biopsy was performed. Microscopy showed a desmoplastic stroma that compressed the tumor epithelial cells within islands. Alcian blue highlighted the myxoid stroma surrounding the tumoral nests. By immunohistochemistry, AE1/AE3 and p63 were positive, Ki-67 was low (< 2%), and p53 was negative. The patient is well, without alterations, after 5 months of follow-up. Conclusion : Peripheral ameloblastoma should be considered in the differential diagnosis when assessing gingival nodular lesions.	PHOTODYNAMIC ANTIMICROBIAL THERAPY ASSOCIATED WITH NANOPARTICLES AND RED LASER OR LED IN ORAL BIOFILM FLOW-CELL SYSTEM LUCIANA SOLERA SALES; KELLY MARIA SILVA MOREIRA; TALITA SIGNORETI GRAZIANO; MARINÊS NOBRE-DOS-SANTOS; REGINA MARIA PUPPIN-RONTANI; RAFAEL NOBREGA STIPP; LIDIANY KARLA AZEVEDO RODRIGUES; CAROLINA STEINER-OLIVEIRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The local potential of photodynamic antimicrobial therapy (PACT) for biofilm control has shown to be promising against caries and periodontal disease. This study tested the effect of PACT on oral biofilm grown in a flow-cell system using methylene blue associated with nanoparticles of cyclodextrin and light sources of red laser or LED. Method : Specimens were divided in groups (n=6): C (Control), L (Laser), LED, P (Photosensitizer), LP (Laser + Photosensitizer) and LEDP (LED + Photosensitizer). The flow-cell system comprised chambers for biofilm cultivation of <i>S. mutans</i> under continuous hydrodynamic conditions with BHI supplemented with 10% (w/v) sucrose. The irradiated groups with laser light were exposed to the low power laser of GaAlAs ($\lambda=660$ nm, fluence of 320 J/cm², 100 mW power, 9 J energy, 90 s, continuous mode and beam area of 0.03 cm²). The groups irradiated with LED were exposed to a device with 12 LEDs ($\lambda=660$ nm, fluence of 0.8 J/cm², power of 9 mW/cm² and energy of 8 J for 90 s). The reduction of microorganisms was assessed by viable count of the biofilm before and after PACT in selective culture medium using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer test. Results : There was no statistical significant reduction of the number of <i>S. mutans</i> for the groups C, P, L and LED, with a statistically significant reduction in the LP and LEDP groups. Moreover, LP statistically differed from the LEDP group. Conclusion : In conclusion, methylene blue-mediated PACT associated with cyclodextrin nanoparticles was effective in reducing <i>S. mutans</i> in the dynamic biofilm model tested. Both light sources were successful in reducing <i>S. mutans</i>, but laser light source has shown superiority over the LED.
PHYTOTHERAPY IN NON-SURGICAL TREATMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL PERIODONTAL DISEASE. QUALITATIVE HISTOLOGICAL ANALYSIS MARCELA LUCIO CALDEIRA; LUCIANA PRADO MAIA; BIBIANA DALSSASSO VELASQUES; TACIANE MENEZES DA SILVEIRA; NATÁLIA MARCUMINI POLA; THIAGO MARCHI MARTINS; CAROLINA DOS SANTOS SANTINONI UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN SÃO PAULO Aim : The purpose of this study was histologically evaluate influence of chamomile infusion and common plantain solution to subgingival irrigation as coadjuvant treatment of experimental periodontitis (EP) in rats. Method : EP was induced in the mandibular first molar of 60 rats. The animals were divided into three groups: GI - scaling and root planing (SRP) plus subgingival irrigation with saline solution; GII - SRP plus subgingival irrigation with 100 µg/mL of chamomile infusion; GIII - SRP plus subgingival irrigation with 100 µg/mL of common plantain solution. Ten animals (n = 10) from each group were euthanized 7 and 15 days after treatment. Bone loss in the furcation region was evaluated through qualitative analyses. Results : Groups II and III presented lower bone loss and inflammatory cells compared to Group I. Conclusion : Subgingival irrigation with chamomile infusion and common plantain solution seem to enhance healing in non-surgical treatment of experimental periodontal disease.	PLASMA CELL CHEILITIS: CASE REPORT AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS FLAVIA MARIA FERREIRA PARO; MATHEUS HENRIQUE LOPES DOMINGUETE; PAULO ROBERTO DOMINGUETE; LUCAS RIBEIRO TEIXEIRA; LUCIANA YAMAMOTO ALMEIDA; HEITOR ALBERGONI DA SILVEIRA; RODRIGO NEVES SILVA; JORGE ESQUICHE LEÓN SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO - USP Aim : Plasma cell cheilitis (PCC) is an uncommon disease characterized by the presence of erosive or erythematous areas, preferably affecting the lower lip. Its involvement occurs commonly in elderly people. The etiology of this disorder remains unclear. The diagnosis of PCC is defined by their histopathological findings, which show dense plasma cell infiltrates in the upper portion (band-like) of the connective tissue. Treatment of choice consists of surgical removal. In addition, antibiotics, corticosteroids, fusidic acid and antifungal agents are also frequently used. Method : A 54-year-old white man was referred presenting asymptomatic ulcerative areas on the lower lip, with two weeks of evolution. The clinical diagnosis was actinic cheilitis, and incisional biopsy of the lesion was performed. Microscopic analysis showed a dense infiltrate of plasma cells in the connective tissue, mainly in subepithelial location. Immunohistochemical revealed positivity for CD138, kappa and lambda, suggesting a reactive nature of plasma cells. Moreover, scarce CD3 and CD20 positive cells, supported by vascular stroma CD34 and alpha-SMA positive were visualized. Syphilis serological tests were negative. Thus, the diagnosis of PCC was made. Conclusion : We present a relatively rare case of PCC, being of great importance the recognition of the nature of this inflammatory disorder for the correct diagnosis.

POSTERIOR MANDIBLE SEGMENTAL OSTEOTOMY FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF A VERTICALLY DEFICIENT RIDGE ANDERSON JARA FERREIRA*; FELIPE AURÉLIO GUERRA; GABRIEL ALBUQUERQUE GUILLEN; LUIDE MICHAEL RODRIGUES FRANÇA MARINHO; ERICK ANDRÉS ALPACA ZEVALLOS; CLÁUDIO FERREIRA NÓIA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The atrophic posterior mandible may pose a significant challenge for dental implant placement and implantsupported prostheses. The most frequent causes of mandible atrophy are poor bone quality, traumatic volume loss, and the extensive bone resorption frequently associated with long periods of partial or complete denture use. The resulting morphology of the residual alveolar ridge may preclude ideal implant positioning and rehabilitation, and the deficit may be classified as vertical, horizontal, and/or combination. The technique of segmental osteotomy accompanied by interpositional bone grafting has been shown to be a viable option for addressing the problem. Method : This report describes a successful application of the technique in the treatment of vertical dimension deficiency in the posterior mandible region realizing segmental mandibular osteotomy combined with an interpositional autograft and biomaterial to bone augmentation, and then the installation of two implants in their area. A 52-year-old female patient with vertical atrophy of the right posterior mandible was treated adopting an inlay block "sandwich" technique using an autogenous block and a mixture of biomaterial in putty form as graft, the graft was fixed with titanium plates and screws. In the second surgical phase, two implants were placed. Conclusion : The results confirmed a satisfactory vertical gain, the use of autogenous graft and biomaterial particles between the osteotomized segment proved to be viable and the implants were installed satisfactorily. In conclusion, the technique of sandwich osteotomy was found to be effective for height gain.	PREVALENCE OF BRUXISM IN WOMEN HEALTH WORKERS KIZZY SILVA GERMANO NASCIMENTO-MORAES; HELLEN DE CARVALHO MORAES; CÉLIA MARISA RIZZATTI-BARBOSA; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To verify the prevalence of bruxism in women health workers in a public. Method : Data collection was secondary data from a public referral hospital in Piracicaba - SP in 2015. It was used for data collection, the digitized file of the occupational health sector of hospital employees, regardless of race and age; without identification of the names, following the hospital's requirements. The forms were filled out by the employee of the hospital, and part by dentists through a clinical labor examination and interview. Data were collected: bruxism, dental tightening and snoring. The analysis was performed through the descriptive measures (absolute and percentage frequencies). In order to study the associations between the variables of interest, the chi-square test with a significance level of 5% was used. Results : Participated in the research 171 women between 20 and 64 years old, with mean age of 35.54 years (± 9.96), of which 45 (26.31%) had complaints about bruxism, 75 (43.85%) had dental tightening, and 46 (26.9%) complained about snoring. A positive ($p = 0.0008$) correlation was found between dental tightening and snoring, but no correlation was found between bruxism and snoring ($p > 0.05$). Conclusion : Many women health workers present complaints of bruxism, and more researches investigating such a population should be performed such a condition can directly affect the quality of life.
PREVALENCE OF BURNOUT SYNDROME IN COMMUNITY HEALTH AGENTS IN MEDIUM-SIZED MUNICIPALITY IN THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO MARIANA YUKI IUANAMI; JOYCE GRAZIELLE BURATTI; BRUNNA VERNA CASTRO GONDINHO; MICHELLI CAROLINY DE OLIVEIRA; GLÁUCIA MARIA BOVI AMBROSANO; LUCIANE MIRANDA GUERRA; KARINE LAURA CORTELLAZZI MENDES; JAQUELINE VILELA BULGARELI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this study was to investigate the prevalence of Burnout Syndrome (BS) in community health workers (CHW) acting in Family Health Units in a medium-sized municipality in the interior of the state of São Paulo. Method : This was a cross-sectional study, in which 279 community health agents (CHA) belonging to 52 units of the Family Health were invited, in the period from October 2016 to January 2017. It was used the Questionnaire instrument "Cuestionario para la Evaluación del Síndrome de Quemarse por el Trabajo" (CESQT) to obtain the level of burnout and applied a questionnaire to collect sociodemographic data, containing information on sex, age, time of profession, level of schooling and family income. Descriptive analysis was performed by means of a frequency table. Results : Participated in the study, 251 (89.9%) CHA. There is a prevalence of BS in critical level in Profile 1 (36.25%) and Profile 2 (24.30%). Most of the participants were female (93.6%), married (65.3%), with up to 2 children (78.1%), had his own residence (85.7%), lived with up to three people in the same house (79.3%) and have completed secondary school 71.7%. Half of the sample (50%) had up to 37 years, income less than three minimum wages (59.4%), worked in the office at least 6 years (72 months) (56.6%) and were never separated for reasons of disease (70.1%). Conclusion : The prevalence of BS in CHA was considered high in Profiles 1 and 2. This result reflects the importance of the elaboration of preventive behaviors and cores to support the health professional, in order to assist in coping with everyday situations potentially stressors.	PREVALENCE OF MALOCCLUSION IN CHILDREN OF 8 THE 10 YEARS AND PARENT'S PERCEPTION ABOUT THE NECESSITY OF TREATMENT TANIA MARA PEREIRA; PATRÍCIA RAFAELA DOS SANTOS; DIEGO PATRIK ALVES CARNEIRO; MARIANA NABARRETE; GIOVANA CHERUBINI VENEZIAN HERMÍNIO OMETTO - UNIARARAS Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of malocclusion in schoolchildren aged 8 to 10 years in Poços de Caldas - MG, and to verify the perception of those responsible for the need for an orthodontic appliance. Method : A total of 112 children were evaluated clinically for the presence of malocclusion. The parents answered a structured questionnaire with sociodemographic questions and their opinion about the child's need for an orthodontic appliance. The association between the variables was analyzed by chi-square test and Fisher's exact test. A significance level of 5% was considered. Results : The results showed that 72% of the children presented malocclusion. The parents' perception of the need for orthodontic treatment was high (76%), however it was not associated with malocclusion in the child ($p > 0.05$), and many parents reported the need even when there was no malocclusion assessed by clinical examination. Conclusion : It was concluded that the prevalence of malocclusion in children aged 8 to 10 years was high, but the need for orthodontic appliance was not associated with parent's perception.

PRINCIPLES OF FIXATION IN BILATERAL MANDIBULAR FRACTURE: CASE REPORT RAPHAEL DE MARCO; CIRO MOCHIZUKI JUNIOR; WILLIAN CAETANO RODRIGUES; GIOVANNI CUNHA; MARCELO SILVA MONNAZZI; MARIO FRANCISCO REAL GABRIELLI; MARISA APARECIDA CABRINI GABRIELLI ARARAQUARA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : The condylar fracture is the most common type of fracture in the mandible, with a percentage of 17.5% to 52% of all of them, while the symphysis and parasymphysis region are 15.6% of the cases Araujo et al, 2013. In general, many of the cases are related to traumas in the mandibular symphysis region. Usually the fractures resulted mainly from falls (48.9%) and motor vehicle accidents (33.3%) Chen et al, 2016. The condylar fractures have numerous classifications according to the height of the fracture tract and the displacement of the fractured fragments. Therefore, there are a lot of controversy regarding the treatment being it possible to choose a conservative or a surgical treatment. The association of fracture in the mandibular symphysis region with bilateral condyle fracture usually causes an mandibular width, compromising the esthetics and functionality of the patient. In this case there is an important indication for the surgical treatment. Method : Adult patient with mandibular symphysis fracture and displaced subcondylar fracture. The fractures caused dental disocclusion and width of the right mandibular angle. As treatment, both fractures were reduced and fixed, taking care to correctly indicate the fixation material so we could obtain satisfactory results. Conclusion : This study report a clinical case of reduction of symphysis fracture associated with bilateral condyle fracture treated surgically, and discuss the principles of fixation in double fractures in the mandible.	PROFILE OF PROFESSIONAL GRADUATED AT PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL GABRIEL WILSON SILVA; FABIO LUIZ MIALHE; FÁBIO LUIZ MIALHE PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to characterize the professional and socioeconomic profile of Piracicaba Dental School graduates in order to promote constructive and reflective cues that contribute to better professional qualification. Method : For the data collection, a semi-structured online questionnaire was used, which was sent through a link to the e-mails of dentists who graduated from Piracicaba Dental School between 2010 and 2016. The questions involved aspects such as the main activities currently carried out; time of dedication to the profession; income and professional satisfaction. In addition, some aspects were investigated about influences that contributed to the current professional performance. Results : So far 80 egresses have responded. It was observed that 72.5% were female and about 25% had income equal to or greater than five or six minimum wages. In addition, 68.8% reported that they choose the profession because of affection about dentistry and, of these, 60% answered that they are satisfied with the profession. About 88% of egresses rated the undergraduate course as very good, of which 37.1% stated that their academic background was good for a good clinical development. When they were asked if their academic background was sufficient for a good relationship with patients, 36.6% answered that it was good. Of these, 61.1% took from 6 to 24 months to get some professional remuneration after training. Conclusion : It is concluded from this sample of egresses from Piracicaba Dental School that they were satisfied with their undergraduate background and feel as well qualified as the other dental professionals trained in other institutions.
PROMOTION OF ORAL HEALTH IN MEXICO SANDRA PAOLA BORGES CASTELLANOS; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ UNIVERSITY OF GUADALAJARA, PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL Aim : To know about the promotion of oral health in Mexico, focusing on: the prevalence of oral diseases, the main health institutions that provide dental services and their activities. Method : Secondary data were collected. Results : The National Epidemiological Surveillance System of Oral Pathologies in 2016 examined the oral cavity of a total of 213,927 people between 20 and 99 years of age, and the prevalence of caries in all age groups was greater than 85%. The institutions that promote oral health were: Secretary of Health, in charge of the health of the Mexican population; Mexican Social Security Institute, charged with the provision of health and social security services for the population that has affiliation with the institute itself; Institute of Social Security and Services of State Workers, which is a Mexican government organization that administers part of the health care; Mexican Dental Association, which generates mechanisms for more Mexicans to have access to quality dental services; Faculties of Dentistry (public and private) with undergraduate and graduate students from all schools, which promote oral health among society. Conclusion : It is important to research and know how the country is facing the problems of oral disease. Although there are many organizations dedicated to improving oral health, there are still more actions to be taken to reduce the prevalence of oral diseases.	PROPOSAL OF PULP REVASCULARIZATION PROTOCOL IN SINGLE SESSION: A CASE REPORT KEVILLIN B MARTINIANO DA SILVA; MARINA CARVALHO PRADO; ANA CAROLINA CORREIA LAURINDO DE CERQUEIRA NETO; ANDREA CARDOSO PEREIRA; DAYANE THIZON ULIANO; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Currently, case reports of pulp revascularization, with several protocols, have been described; mainly with the use of intracanal medications. However, these medications can generate significant disadvantages and benefits may be obtained if the revascularization could be achieved in a single session. Thereby, the aim of this study was to describe a case of pulp revascularization in which the clinical approach was performed in a single session. Method : A patient of 7 years old, after falling from its own height, had subluxation associated with enamel and dentin fracture without the involvement of the pulp tissue of tooth 21. Consequently, pulp necrosis of this tooth occurred months later, associated with fistula and periapical lesion. Additionally, it was observed that tooth 21 also presented incomplete root formation and thin root canal walls; what led to the decision of pulp revascularization as the treatment of choice. Then, it was performed passive decontamination with 6% sodium hypochlorite and 2% liquid chlorhexidine. Following this, 17% EDTA solution was used, activated with the Easy Clean. Bleeding was induced in order to form the blood clot, and a collagen matrix was inserted above it. The tooth was cervically sealed with obturation paste, and coronally with composite resin. The clinical case is currently in follow up for the evaluation of the efficacy of the treatment performed. Periodic controls revealed regression of fistula and periapical lesion Conclusion : It can be concluded that the proposal of pulp revascularization in single session was effective in the treatment of teeth with open apex and pulp necrosis.

PROTOCOLS FOR THE TECHNIQUES OF ANESTHESIC OF THE MANDIBULAR REGION IN DENTISTRY ANGELA NATALIA GARNICA HILARIÓN; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ UNIVERSITY SANTO TOMÁS, PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL Aim : To identify, through systematic review, the different techniques for anesthetic of the mandibular region in DENTISTRY in terms of: dental use, its indications, procedure steps, effectiveness report, causes of failure, complications. Method : Based on the systematic review of the protocols of anesthetic techniques developed at the University of Santo Tomas (Bucaramanga, Colombia - 2017), databases: Pubmed, Dentistry & Oral Science and Scopus, were searched in English, Spanish and Portuguese, in the period from 2007 to 2017. With this information, we compiled techniques for blocking the inferior alveolar nerve, through which it is possible to desensitize the mandibular region, the mental nerve and some terminal branches of the lingual and long nerves of the cheek; which is very useful in carrying out procedures in this region. Results : Thirty-one studies were selected because they considered the eligibility criteria: 17 articles for the inferior alveolar nerve technique, 7 articles for the lingual technique, 6 articles for the reinforcement of the long oral nerve technique, 1 article for the mental nerve and 2 guide books. Conclusion : Considering that the application of anesthetic techniques for lower alveolar nerve block is a frequently performed activity, it is important to plan the procedure in detail through support tools such as protocols and aspects such as: the necessary material, specific indications, procedural steps, effectiveness report, causes of failure, and associated complications. This training will allow the dentist to achieve adequate performance in the control of pain in their patients in clinical practice.	PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AND TMD: ANALYZING REVIEWS RAMON MARIN; ANTONIO BENTO ALVES DE MORAES; GUSTAVO SATTOLO ROLIM; ANTONIO BENTO ALVES DE MORAES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Many studies have tried to understand the interaction between psychological interventions and temporomandibular disorder (TMD). This study aimed to analyze systematic reviews, which have investigated TMD and psychological factors. Method : Three data bases were used: PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science. In all of them the combinations of keywords (TMD, psychological interventions, psychological factors) for searching was the same. 4.092 articles were founded in the first search. Results : Then, it was selected review studies, published between 2000 and 2017. The selected studies were categorized considering etiology (13 papers) and psychological interventions (7 papers). The psychological interventions reviews indicated 69 articles published between 1983 and 2016. The preliminary analysis showed a wide variability of strategies and definitions, which might indicate some methodological barriers to clarify the association of psychological factors role and TMD. Conclusion : In conclusion, the analyzed revisions showed nonsystematic definitions of psychological factors in TMD, which do not support a clear comprehension of this aspects.
PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPACT OF DENTAL AESTHETICS IN PATIENTS SUBMITTED TO ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT: A CASE CONTROL STUDY SARA AZEVEDO FREIRE*; JOSELENE MEDEIROS HONORATO; SILVIA AMÉLIA SCUDELER VEDOVELLO; GIOVANA CHERUBINI VENEZIAN; WILLIAM CUSTODIO HERMÍNIO OMETTO - UNIARARAS Aim : The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the association between the psychosocial impact of dental aesthetics and orthodontic treatment. A retrospective case-control study based on self-questionnaire analysis of 80 young adults was conducted. Method : The control group (N = 40) that included subjects with healthy permanent dentures with finalized orthodontic treatment had their pairs (case group, without orthodontic treatment) selected according to gender and age using simple sample randomization. Through the application of the Psychosocial Impact of Dental Aesthetics Questionnaire (PIDAQ), it was possible to analyze the impact of dental aesthetics on the domains of dental self confidence, social impact, psychological impact, aesthetic concern and beauty perception. The difference between groups for PIDAQ scores was assessed by the Mann Whitney test. The associations were analyzed by logistic regression, estimating odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals. All analyzes were performed considering the level of significance of 5%. There was no significant difference between the case and control groups for overall PIDAQ scores or even among their domains alone ($p > 0.05$). Results : There is no significant association between the history of orthodontic treatment and the psychosocial impact of dental aesthetics measured by the PIDAQ instrument, both for the total score and for its domains ($p > 0.05$). Conclusion : Based on data from this case-control study, it can be concluded that orthodontic treatment is not associated with modulation of biopsychosocial impact related to dental aesthetics.	PTERYGOID PROCESS FRACTURE DURING DENTAL EXTRACTION: REVIEW OF PREDISPOSING FACTORS AMANDA FARHAT; GUSTAVO DE ALMEIDA SOUZA; MARCIO DE MORAES; LUCIANA ASPRINO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The purpose of this work is describe a case of an unusual fracture of the pterygoid process during upper third molar extraction and review the predisposing factors. Method : A healthy young patient was referred to the emergency department after an accident in an attempt to remove the third right upper third molar. Treatment was performed under general anesthesia, including wound debridement, bleeding control, tooth removal, and fracture reduction and stabilization by tissue suturing. The patient presented good clinical evolution and the 6-month follow-up showed absence of infectious signs and total healing of the surgical area. Conclusion : The fracture of the pterygoid process during a dental extraction is uncommon and one must be attentive to its diagnosis and management. However preventing this accident by avoiding predisposing factors is the most important action.

PULP REVASCULARIZATION TREATMENT PROCEDURE IN A TRAUMATIZED IMMATURE PERMANENT NECROTIC TOOTH: A CASE REPORT ARIANE LOPES; ANA CAROLINA CORREIA LAURINDO DE CERQUEIRA NETO; ANDREA CARDOSO PEREIRA; BRENDA PAULA GOMES; JOSÉ FLÁVIO DE ALMEIDA; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO DA SILVA; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Pulp revascularization has been indicated as a promising treatment for immature teeth with pulp necrosis, to allow continuity of root formation. It is based on root canal decontamination followed by the induction of blood migration with stem cells from the periapical tissues to develop a new vascular and cementum-like tissues in non vital immature teeth. The blood clot act as a scaffold for tissue ingrowth promoting the continued development of the root. The aim of this study is to describe a successful case report. Method : 8-years-old-girl had subluxation associated with an enamel-dentin-pulp fracture in her maxillary right central incisor. Was diagnosed irreversible pulpitis and incomplete root formation. In order to treat the element was performed a pulpotomy that was not successful so the revascularization procedure were performed. After decontamination of the root canal a blood clot was stimulated, collagen fibers were placed on it and a cervical barrier was placed with MTA HP. Subsequently, the tooth were sealed with Coltosol and composite resin. Conclusion : During the follow up the canal showed increased thickness of the dentinal wall and apical closure. Crown discoloration was not observed. Keywords: Pulp revascularization, regenerative endodontics, traumatized teeth.	QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA AFTER ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT: INTEGRATIVE REVIEW INGRID FRANCO DELGADO; BRUNA NEVES DA SILVA ATZEI; TAIS PEREIRA LEAL; HATSUO KUBO; CAROLINA BRUDER; TÂNIA ECI SANTI CASTRO; MILENA CAROLINA DE AMORIM; CRISTINA LUCIA FEIJÓ ORTOLANI UNIVERSIDADE PAULISTA Aim : Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is characterized by recurrent episodes of partial or total obstruction of upper airways lasting at least ten seconds and frequency greater than five episodes per hour of sleep. The objective was to evaluate through an integrative review if there was improvement in quality of life after orthodontic treatment. Method : We selected articles from five databases: Medline (Pubmed); CAPES Portal; Science Direct; Web of Science and Scopus, using sleep apnea, orthodontics and quality of life as descriptors using the Boolean Operator * AND *, in the last 5 years in English, Portuguese and Spanish available online. Results : As a result of the search we obtained 7 (seven) articles that answered the guiding question of the research "Does orthodontic treatment improve the quality of life of patients with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome? " Conclusion : The interpretation of the selected articles showed that there was a significant improvement in patients' quality of life after orthodontic treatment.
RADIATION DOSE REDUCTION WITH THE USE OF ORAL STENT IN RADIOTHERAPY FOR HEAD AND NECK CANCER JULIA STÉPHANIE BRUNO; CLAUDIA JOFFILY PARAHYBA; ELTON TRIGO TEIXEIRA LEITE; WANESSA MIRANDA E SILVA; EDUARDO RODRIGUES FREGNANI SÍRIO-LIBANÊS HOSPITAL Aim : Oral stents are individualized devices that aim to reduce the dose of radiation in healthy tissues adjacent to the target volume of treatment and consequently reduce the adverse effects of radiotherapy in the head and neck region. Method : A 39-year-old woman affected by tongue squamous cell carcinoma was submitted to computed tomography with and without the oral stent for the planning of radiotherapy treatment with IMRT. Conclusion : The PTV delimitation decreased from 274cm³ to 210cm³ when the oral stent was used and the dosimetric analysis showed that the mean dose of radiation in the palate reduced 42%, in the right parotid gland reduced 21%, in the right upper posterior teeth reduced 40%, in upper anterior teeth reduced 47.39%, in upper left posterior teeth reduced 36%, in anterior lower teeth reduced 13%, in lower left posterior teeth reduced 16.4% and in the lower teeth ipsilateral to the tumor the dose remained the same.	REACTIVE NANOGELS AS FILLER SURFACE TREATMENT TO REDUCE SHRINKAGE STRESS OF COMPOSITES BRUNA MARIN FRONZA; STEVEN LEWIS; MATTHEW BARROS; PARAG SHAH; JEFFREY STANSBURY; MARCELO GIANNINI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to modify fillers surface treatment using alternative silanes and reactive nanogel in order to create an interphase between filler and matrix able to modulate shrinkage stress development during polymerization of composites. Method : Glass fillers were treated with γ-MPS, n-methylaminopropyltrimethoxy and n-allylaminopropyltrimethoxy silanes. Nanogels were synthesized presenting isocyanate and methacrylate functional groups, which were characterized and reacted with the silanated fillers. Surface treatment was assessed by thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) and diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (DFTIR). Composites were manipulated with silanated fillers, used as control, and nanogel modified fillers. Shrinkage stress, volumetric shrinkage, polymerization kinetics, rheological and mechanical properties were evaluated. Results : Amount of nanogel deposited on the fillers estimated as 2.5% by TGA and verified by DFTIR assessing presence of methacrylate carbonyl peak and multiple aliphatic peaks. Nanogels modified fillers demonstrated a significantly shrinkage stress reduction, while volumetric shrinkage, degree of conversion, elastic modulus, and rheological properties were similar to control group. Polymerization rate was significantly higher when nanogels were present. A decrease on flexural strength was observed for amino silane control groups, but it was not statistically different from control group when combined with nanogels. Conclusion : The use of reactive nanogels to modify fillers surface treatment enables the potential for substantial reduction of shrinkage stress, without compromising physical properties of composites.

RECONSTRUCTION OF PREVIOUS TEETH THROUGH THE COMPOUND RESIN ASSOCIATION AND GLASS FIBER PIN: CASE REPORT THAIS PEREIRA VIEIRA*; GABRIELLY TERRA FREIRE; TATYANE DE SOUZA FERREIRA; RAFAEL AGUIAR VILELA JÚNIOR NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND GRADUATE SCHOOL FATHER GEVÁSIO. Aim : The re-establishing of the esthetics, shape, and function of anterior teeth that present extensive coronary destruction becomes a great challenge for Odontology. For this purpose, the association between intraradicular glass fiber pin and restoration with compound photopolymerizable resin is an excellent option for these cases, because besides bring the esthetics back, dispense laboratory stage and does not present high costs. Thus, this case's objective is to describe the planning steps and the restorer protocol for a case of the previous reconstruction of a fractured tooth, through the association of direct restoration with direct compound resin and fiberglass pin. Method : Patient JAR male, 59 years old, controlled hypertensive, with a big wear caused by bruxism. After anamnesis, clinical and radiographic examination, it was found a marked wear on tooth 21, involving more than a third of the crown and without previous endodontic treatment. Conclusion : For the treatment plan, it was chosen the endodontic treatment, glass fiber pin, associated with the direct restoration of compound resin. Thanks to the evolution of compound resin and adhesive systems, it was possible to obtain excellent results for the treatment.	REDUCTION OF ENDOTOXINS LEVELS AFTER EDTA ULTRASONIC ACTIVATION IN PRIMARY ENDODONTIC INFECTIONS EMELLY DE AVEIRO; DANIEL RODRIGO HERRERA; ADRIANA DE-JESUS-SOARES; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO DE ALMEIDA; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of the present study was to evaluate the efficacy of EDTA ultrasonic activation on reduction of endotoxin (LPS) levels in primary endodontic infections. Method : Sample were taken from 24 root canals before (S1), after root canal (S2) instrumentation with 2% chlorhexidine (CLX) and after the use of 17% EDTA (S3) using sterile / apyrogenic paper points. Teeth were divided in 2 groups according to EDTA activation protocol: G1 - with ultrasonic activation (n = 12) and G2 - without ultrasonic activation (n = 12). The turbidimetric test (LAL assay) was used to measure LPS levels. Results : Endotoxin was detected in 100% of the initial samples (S1). After chemical-mechanical preparation (S2), significant LPS reduction was obtained in the root canals (94.10%). After irrigation with EDTA 17% (S3) the content decreased 99.23% (G1) and 95.92% (G2) when compared to S2. The results indicate that higher values of endotoxin reduction were achieved when EDTA was ultrasonically activated [G1: 0.02 EU mL⁻¹ (0.01-0.75)] compared with the no activation group [G2: 1.13 EU mL⁻¹ (0.01-8.34)] (p <0.05). Conclusion : It was possible to conclude that 1) Chemo-mechanical preparation was effective in reducing the LPS content but could not completely eliminate them; 2) ultrasonic activation of EDTA was efficient in further reducing LPS levels in primary endodontic infection. (Supported by FAPESP 2015/23479-5, CNPq 308162/2014-5, CAPES).
REMOVAL OF A DISPLACEMENT DENTAL IMPLANT IN MAXILLARY SINUS LARISSA DOLFINI ALEXANDRINO; JOÃO OTÁVIO MARTINEZ CARNEIRO TONCOVICH; MURILO ALMEIDA MACHADO; LARISSA OLIVEIRA DANTAS; DEBORA DE CASTRO COSTA PETRIN; DEBORA MARIA PELISSON LOURENÇO; JOSÉ AUGUSTO PINHEIRO SPERANDIO STATE UNIVERSITY OF LONDRINA Aim : The purpose of this clinical case report is to present a dental implant removed from left maxillary sinus by a traumatic access (Caldwell-Luc technique). Method : A 71 years-old man appeared on 04/05/2011 at the University Dental Clinic of State University of Londrina, without painful symptoms and reported that he had started a particular treatment to rehabilitation of the maxilla. However, in the second surgical stage, one of the posterior left maxillary implants migrated into the maxillary sinus, accidentally. The dentist in charge couldn't remove immediately. A proper surgical planning to remove this dental implant required a computerized tomography for precise location, diagnosis and prognosis. The examination revealed that the implant was in the most anterior portion and horizontally positioned in contact with the sinus floor. According to the clinical and radiographic diagnosis, the Caldwell-Luc approach was chosen for access and improved visualization of the maxillary sinus. The surgery was successful, the implant was removed with the aid of a suction spout, the sinus membrane was sutured, in order to perform the grafting with biomaterial (Geistlich Bio-Oss®) and a resorbable membrane (Geistlich Bio-Gide®) to perform R.O.G. principles. After a healing period of 9 months, the osseointegrated implants installation was fulfilled and the Branemark Protocol full fixed denture was installed in the upper jaw. Conclusion : The use of implants in regions of the oral cavity with type IV bone, mainly, requires careful planning and execution for the risk of accidents like this, can be proper controlled.	ROLE OF THE DENTIST IN THE HOSPITAL SERVICE TÚLIO MAURICIO FERREIRA PARO; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To discuss the role of the dentist in the hospital service. Method : Literature review in databases. Results : Despite knowing the importance of dental intervention in the hospital context and public health policies determine the participation of the dentist in the three levels of health care of the population, the presence of this professional in the hospital staff is still very restricted. When it comes to the hospital environment, the promotion of oral health aims at the humanized and integral assistance to the patient during hospitalization, providing knowledge and motivating him and his companions in the generation of good habits. These actions have been shown to be important in incorporating the patients' oral hygiene habits into the hospital routine, reducing the dental biofilm and, consequently, the risk of infections from the oral microbiota. Due to the prejudice regarding the dental practice in the hospital environment, there is a difficulty in the integral care of the patient. The essence of multidisciplinarity is not in environments or special equipment, but in the decision-making process, based on the solid understanding of the physiological and pathological conditions of patients and new therapies. The quest for dignity and comfort to the patient, at such a delicate time, must be considered by the staff of a hospital. Conclusion : That the professional's demand for hospital care increased significantly, which points to the recognition of the need for the dental surgeon to perform on the part of the other professionals.

SELECTIVE CARIES REMOVAL: A REVIEW GABRIELA DE ALENCAR PINTO MAGALHÃES; RAFAELA COSTA DE HOLANDA; SOFIA VASCONCELOS CARNEIRO CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF QUIXADÁ Aim : The present study aims to make professionals aware, through the updated literature, of the selective removal of carious tissue importance in dental clinic. Method : Bibliographic research was carried out in Scielo and PubMed databases, selecting articles published in the last five years, comparing them with non-conservative techniques. Articles dealing with chemical methods of caries removal were excluded. Results : The majority of the studies affirm that the technique of selective caries removal seems to be advantageous, it shows efficacy in the paralysis of carious lesions, similar to sealing, slows down the destructive restorative cycle and is considered a viable alternative for the treatment of deep lesions of caries, however a study concluded that a large proportion of dentists rejected evidence-based caries removal strategies. Conclusion : Partial removal of carious tissue appeared as an alternative in restorative treatment avoiding pulp exposures in deep caries lesions of primary teeth, in addition to demonstrating the effectiveness of the treatment and proposing use of this treatment modality as a definitive restorative technique in deciduous teeth.	SEXUAL DIMORPHISM BY MEANS OF COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF BIOBANK OF FOP / UNICAMP MARIA JÚLIA ASSIS VICENTIN*; NÍVIA CRISTINA DURAN GALLASI; FLÁVIA LAZARINI MARQUES; VANESSA GALLEGO ARIAS PECORARI; CARLOS SASSI; DEBORAH QUEIROZ DE FREITAS FRANÇA; JOÃO SARMENTO PEREIRA NETO; LUIZ FRANCESQUINI JÚNIOR PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The present study aimed to measure seven specific internal distances of cranial tomography of the osteological and tomographic Biobank Prof. Eduardo Daruge from FOP / UNICAMP, in order to verify if they are dimorphic. Method : Measurements of intra-cranial distance (in mm) on skull scans were performed using the OnDemand3D™ software, namely: A- Spine foramen spinosus, B - Spinal foramen to nasal suture (right side), C- Spine to the nasal suture (left side), D - Spinous foramen to the styloid process (right side), E - Spinous foramen to the styloid process (left side), F - Styloid process to nasal suture (right side) and G - to the nasal suture (left side). Such scans are from skulls whose age range was established between 17 and 100 years. Once the methodology and the intra-cranial distances were established, the calibration was done, which consisted in the establishment of a gold standard (made by Dr. Deborah Queiroz de Freitas França of FOP / UNICAMP Radiology), and subsequently the measurements were repeated for three times at previously defined time intervals of one month in 25 previously known computerized articulated tomographies with sex, age and ancestry. Results : As a result, a degree of reliability considered very good / excellent. LOGITO=-12,321+0,0045. A+0,017.D Conclusion : The final model showed an accuracy of 72%.
SEXUAL DIMORPHISM BY THE VISCEROCRANIUM BY MEANS OF TOMOGRAPHIES COMPUTERIZED LABORATORY ANTHROPOLOGY FOP / UNICAMP FLÁVIA LAZARINI MARQUES; MARIA JÚLIA ASSIS VICENTIN; NÍVIA CRISTINA DURAN GALLASI; DEBORAH QUEIROZ DE FREITAS FRANÇA; VANESSA GALLEGO ARIAS PECORARI; JOÃO SARMENTO PEREIRA NETO; CARLOS SASSI; LUIZ FRANCESQUINI JR PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To verify if there is sexual dimorphism of 198 CBCT images of the following skull structures: external wall of the jugular foramen on the right side of the external wall of the left jugular foramen; external wall of the jugular foramen on the right side of the anterior nasal spine; external wall of the left jugular foramen to the anterior nasal spine; and outer wall of the round foramen on the right side to the outer wall of the left foramen round foramen; Check the possibility of creating a logistic regression model; discuss the importance of anthropology in human identification. Method : Linear measures were studied, analyzed and made using OnDemand3D™ software from 198 computerized tomograms from skulls with jaws from the Osteological and Tomographic Biobank Professor Eduardo Daruge from FOP / UNICAMP, of which they had known sex, age, ancestry and cause of death. Among these scans, 85 were female and 113 were males, aged between 15 and 100 years. The selected CBCT exams were exported in Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM) format and reconstructed by OnDemand3D™ imaging software. Results : After the statistical analysis of the research, it was possible to create a logistic regression logite, this being: Logite = -18,191 + (0,098 x external wall of the left jugular foramen to the outer wall of the right jugular foramen) + (0.115 x external wall of right jugular foramen to anterior nasal spine). The final model showed an accuracy of 66.7%. As for ancestry, a good adjustment of the data was not verified. Conclusion : The measures presented sexual dimorphism.	SEXUAL DIMORPHISM OF INTRACRANIAL MEASURES THROUGH CT SCANS ANA PAULA DESUÓ CORRÊA*; STÉFANY DE LIMA GOMES; ALÍCIA PICAPEDRA; JOÃO SARMENTO PEREIRA NETO; VANESSA GALEGO ARIAS PECORARI; DEBORAH QUEIROZ DE FREITAS FRANÇA; EDUARDO DARUGE JUNIOR; LUIZ FRANCESQUINI JR PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The study of intracranial measures aims to facilitate the identification process in cases where the face was destroyed. Aimed to create a logistic regression model for determination of sex and ancestry Method : The following measures were carried out [External Portion of the optic nerve (on the right side to the left side), the tear duct (the right side to the left side), the center of the Sella Turcica to Zígio (left side), the center of the Sella Turcica to Zígio (right side), height of the orbit (left side) and the width of the orbit (left side)] in 225 CT scans of the Biobank Osteological and Prof. Eduardo Daruge number of CT scan FOP/UNICAMP, through On-Demand 3D® software Results : All the measures undertaken are dimorphic, however, the results did not allow to establish a model that determined the ancestry. It is mainly the big Brazilian miscegenation. Have been tested multiple logistic regression models 4, using forward Stepwise selection strategy, from the simplest model for the more complex, adding variables they obtained p values lower than 0.20, one by one, in ascending order of p. The best model used the measures C [Center of the Sella turcica to Zígio (left side)], D [Center of the Sella turcica to Zígio (right side)] and E [(height of the orbit (left side))] as demonstrated in the logits. Logits Correa 2018 = - 30,472+0,226C +0,116 D+0,224E. Conclusion : The mathematical model showed an accuracy of 72%.

SHEAR BOND STRENGTH OF BRACKET ASSOCIATED WITH A SHOCK ABSORBER DEVICE FERNANDA DA COSTA FURLAN*; FABIANA CORREA MOSTAFA MAIA DE CARVALHO; MARIO VEDOVELLO FILHO; SILVIA AMÉLIA SCUDELER VEDOVELLO; HELOISA CRISTINA VALDRIGHI HERMÍNIO OMETTO - UNIARARAS Aim : The aim of this in vitro study was to evaluate the shear bond strength of the bracket associated with the Guard elastic, as well as the adhesive remnant index (ARI). Method : A total of 60 human premolars were randomly distributed into 3 study groups with 20 specimens each: (1) without elastic, (2) with conventional elastic, (3) with Guard elastic. The shear bond strength test was performed in an Instron Universal Test Machine at a speed of 1.0mm/minute. The Adhesive Remnant Index (ARI) was evaluated under a stereo microscope at eight times (8x) magnification. The results were submitted to the analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the Turkey test ($\alpha = 0.05$). Results : According to the results, the group with Guard elastic presented significantly higher shear bond strength (Mpa) than the group without elastic ($p < 0.05$). There was no significant association between the ARI and elastic used ($p > 0.05$). Conclusion : Within the limitations of this in vitro study, it was concluded that the shear bond strength of the Guard elastic was higher in comparison with that of the other groups. As regards ARI, less than half of the resin remained on the tooth in all the groups studied.	SHEAR BOND STRENGTH OF CERAMAGE COMPOSITE RESIN IN COMPARISON WITH TWO RESIN CEMENTS AFTER SURFACE TREATMENT LUANA FIGUEIREDO DA SILVA MATIAS; LORENA CAVALCANTI SAMPAIO; LOREN ASSUNÇÃO TEIXEIRA; BLANCA LILIANA TORRES LEÓN SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY- FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA Aim : The aim of this study was to evaluate the shear bond strength of Ceramage laboratorial resin with two resin cements, the RelyxMR ARC and the AllCem, after surface treatment with aluminium oxide sandblasting and the CojetTM System. Method : Fifty six bovine upper central incisor teeth were inserted into the acrylic resin (only coronal portion). The Ceramage discs were made through a steel matrix (5mm x 3mm). The specimens were distributed randomly into four groups ($n=14$), according to the surface treatment of the disc and cementation system: G1- Al2O3 sandblasting and AllCem; G2- Cojet System and AllCem; G3- Al2O3 sandblasting and Relyx ARC; G4- Cojet System and Relyx ARC. After a 48-hour period from the cementation, the groups were submitted to shear strength testing on a universal machine (EMIC DL 1000). The data was statistically evaluated to a significance level of 5%, submitted to analysis of variance and to the Tukey Test. Results : This study did not show statistically significant differences between the shear strength average under different surface treatment, regardless of cement ($p > 0.05$). When compared to the factor cement average, the surface treatment with aluminium oxide showed higher values on RelyX ARC. (67,31 MPa). Conclusion : The data suggests the use of aluminium oxide sandblasting and silica coating surface treatments on Ceramage system. It was observed a higher shear bond strength over the RelyX ARC cement when the discs were submitted to aluminium oxide treatment. The highest failure percentual was adhesive failure (73%) between the resin cement and the dentin.
SHEMALE: DILEMMA OF IDENTIFICATION IN FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY AND SURGICAL MODIFICATIONS (FEMINIZATION/MASCULINIZATION) STÉFANY DE LIMA GOMES*; ANA PAULA DÉSULO CORRÊA; LARISSA CHAVES CARDOSO FERNANDES; VIVIANE ULBRICHT; NIVIA CRISTINA D. GALLASSI; ROGÉRIO LIBERATO PORTO; EDUARDO DARUGE JUNIOR; LUIZ FRANCESQUINI JR; PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The study of the physical forensic Anthropometry is a method of identification considered by Interpol (2014) as secondary, but it does not allow to establish the identity. With the skeletal surgical modifications (feminization and masculinization), now used for transsexuals to produce bone changes and modify sexual characteristics secondary, the physical forensic anthropologist, will have results when your a skull analysis that in life has been subject to such a process, totally fire of reality. Method : Hold a current literature review on the possible modifications called feminization and masculinization. The bibliographic review was held in PubMed, Scielo, Google Scholar, and WebScience grey literature. Results : The bibliographic review was held in PubMed, Scielo, Google Scholar, and WebScience grey literature. It was found that the Facial feminization is characterized by surgical procedures aimed at wearing down the bone tests to reduce the angles, facial contour surgery, rhinoplasty, mentoplastias, jaws and frontoplasty. The masculinization, can increase the forehead (frontoplasty), as well as perform the insertion of the Adam's Apple. Conclusion : Both the feminisation as the masculinization are ubiquitous processes. There will be an increased difficulty in settling the cases of sex feminization/masculinization, when the individual is reduced to bones.	SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS IN INDIVIDUALS EVALUATED BY THE PROTOCOL DC/TMD DORA ZULEMA ROMERO DÍAZ*; CRISTINA EMÖKE ERIKA MÜLLER; MARIA BEATRIZ DUARTE GAVIÃO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim was to identify signs and symptoms of temporomandibular disorders (TMD) in a group of volunteers evaluated using the new protocol for Diagnostic Criteria for TMD (DC/TMD). Method : The research was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Piracicaba Dental School (051/2015). This is an observational-descriptive and comparative study, in which 33 volunteers participated (18 females and 15 males, mean age 26.2 ± 4.6 years). The axis I-DC/TMD includes a symptom questionnaire and a clinical examination screener for detecting pain-related TMD and intra-articular disorder. Results : A trained examiner performed the examination ($Kappa=0.8$). The data was analyzed by the chi-squared ($P=0.05$). The result of the symptom questionnaire showed that in item "which of the following best describes any pain" 15 (45.4%) females and 4 (12.1%) males (responded pain comes and goes $P=0.006$). In the item "did the following activities change any pain" 10 (30.3%) females and 4 (12.1%) males (responded that jaw habits such as holding teeth together or chewing gum, affecting their pain $P=0.04$). In muscle and TMJ palpation, 18 (54.5%) females were affected by familiar pain, whereas 8 (24.2%) males did ($P < 0.001$). The TMJ noise during mandibular movements was click, present in 10 (30.3%) females and in 8 (24.2%) males ($P=0.94$). The Diagnostic Decision Tree, showed that pain disorders for females were myalgia-arthralgia (33.3%); for males no pain disorders were found. TMJ intra-articular disorders was disc displacement with reduction for females (24.2%) and males (18.1%). Conclusion : Concluding, a higher proportion of females presented signs and symptoms of TMD than males.

SIMULATION OF ADHESIVE DEBONDING AND ITS INFLUENCE IN STRESS DISTRIBUTION FOR INTRA-RADICULAR POST RESTORATIONS RICARDO ARMINI CALDAS; ATAIS BACCHI; RAFAEL LEONARDO XEDIEK CONSANI; MARCELO FERRAZ MESQUITA; ANTHEUNIS VERSLUIS; VALENTIM ADELINO RICARDO BARÃO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Elucidate the influence of debonding on stress distribution and maximum stresses for intra-radicular restorations. Method : Five intra-radicular restorations were analyzed by finite element analysis (FEA): MP = metallic cast post core; GP = glass fiber post core; PP = pre-fabricated metallic post core; RE = resin endocrowns; CE = single piece ceramic endocrown. Two cervical preparations were considered: no ferule (f0) and 2mm ferule (f1). The simulation was conducted in three steps: (1) intact bonds at all contacts; (2) bond failure between crown and tooth; (3) bond failure among tooth, post and crown interfaces. Contact friction and separation between interfaces was modeled where bond failure occurred. Mohr-coulomb stress ratios (σMC ratio) and fatigue safety factors (SF) for dentin structure were compared with published strength values, fatigue life, and fracture patterns of teeth with intra-radicular restorations. Results : The σMC ratio showed no differences among models at first step. The second step increased σMC ratio at the ferule compared to step 1. At the third step, the σMC ratio and SF for f0 models were highly influenced by post material. CE and RE models had the highest values for σMC ratio and lower SF. MP had the lowest σMC ratio and higher SF. The f1 models showed no relevant differences among them at the third step. Conclusion : FEA most closely predicted failure performance of intra-radicular posts when frictional contact was modeled. Results of analyses where all interfaces are assumed to be perfectly bonded should be considered with caution.	SINUS LIFT WITH NEWLY FORMING BONE AND INORGANIC BOVINE BONE: A PROOF OF CONCEPT WITH A CASE SERIES ISABELA RODRIGUES GONSALES; VITOR DE TOLEDO STUANI; ADRIANA CAMPOS PASSANEZI SANT'ANA; EDUARDO SANT'ANA; EULOIR PASSANEZI; IVÂNIA KOMATSU DA COSTA ARRUDA; BRUNA FIDENCIO RAHAL FERRAZ BAURU DENTAL SCHOOL - USP Aim : Recently, the use of mesenchymal stem cells has been proposed for maxillary sinus lift (MSL). Histological analysis of surgically created alveoli showed the presence of markers of mesenchymal stem cells from periodontal tissues. Thus, a graft technique that uses newly forming bone (NFB) is an interesting tool for bone defects due to its osteogenic potential. The objective of this case series is to demonstrate the effectiveness of NFB graft in the gain of bone tissue volume in MSL. Method : It was included two patients in need of oral rehabilitation at upper posterior region that looked for treatment at Bauru School of Dentistry, where it was observed the necessity of a previous MSL before implant placement. Sinuses were treated by NFB mixed to inorganic bovine bone in a proportion of 1:3. The NFB was collected from a surgical alveolus created 21 days before MSL. The bone tissue volume was evaluated at baseline and 6 months after surgery by computed tomography. After this period, implants were placed and a biopsies of hard tissue were obtained for histomorphometric analysis. The results showed an effective bone height gain by the comparison of the tomographic images. Histomorphometric analysis showed greater percentage of vital bone and lower percentage of remaining particles and connective tissue. Also, a reduced diameter of remaining particles was observed. Conclusion : These findings suggest that the use of NFB associated with inorganic bovine bone is effective for MSL, resulting in the formation of a great amount of vital bone and providing volumetric stability over time.
SPATIALIZATION OF THE USE OF DENTAL SERVICES IN A PAULISTA CITY CAROLINA MATTEUSSI LINO; MANOELITO FERREIRA SILVA JUNIOR; MARIA DA LUZ ROSÁRIO DE SOUSA; MARÍLIA JESUS BATISTA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective was to spatially distribute the type of dental service used by adults and the elderly in Piracicaba/SP. Method : The study is a transversal part of the first wave of the "Piracicaba/SP Adult Dental Health Cohort". Data were collected by two examiners, in domicile selected by probabilistic sampling, between June and September 2015. A questionnaire was used with data on demographic characteristics and use of dental service. Information related to the location of health units was extracted from the Piracicaba Research and Planning Institute. The service used, categorized in public, private or covenant, was georeferenced using Quantum GIS software 2.18. Results : The sample consisted of 144 adults and the elderly, aged between 23 and 69 years old. The results showed that the private dental service was the most sought (50%), followed by the agreement (26%) and public (22%). The municipality is divided into north, south, east, west and center, and has 47 public health units with dental care. Although there was a greater concentration of public health units with dental care in the northern region (n = 13), the georeferenced showed a greater use of the public service in the eastern and western. The use of private service/covenant was more used among residents of the north and center region. Conclusion : It is concluded that a similar study by other cities is of great relevance, since the data found allow us to know the demand of the dental public services, providing subsidies for the organization and investments, ensuring that those who need it most need, have access to oral health.	SPECIES OF TREPONEMA SPP. DETECTED IN INFECTED ROOT CANALS AND ACUTE APICAL ABSCESS EXSUDATES EZEQUIEL GABRIELLI; FRANCISCO MONTAGNER; AUGUSTO RODRIGUES LIMA; ADRIANA DE-JESUS-SOARES; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; JOSÉ FLAVIO AFFONSO ALMEIDA; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARCIANO; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Different microbial communities have been associated with acute endodontic infections. The majority of the microorganisms are as yet uncultivable or difficult to grow under current laboratory conditions. Treponema species are strict anaerobic bacteria that are involved in several oral diseases. The aim of this study was to detect the presence of Treponema species in infected root canals (RCs) and exudates related to acute apical abscesses (AAAs) as well as to determine positive association between targeted species and clinical signs/symptoms. Method : For this, paired samples of infected RCs and AAAs were collected from 20 subjects. Nested polymerase chain reaction assay with species-specific primers for 16S rDNA and downstream intergenic spacer region was used for microbial detection. The frequency of species and statistical associations between species and signs/symptoms of endodontic origin as well as their simultaneous detection in both milieus were investigated. Results : The results showed that the most frequently detected species were <i>T. socranskii</i> (RC, 17/20; AAA, 15/20), <i>T. denticola</i> (RC, 8/20; AAA, 11/20); <i>T. medium</i> (RC, 6/20; AAA, 9/20); and <i>T. amylovorum</i> (RC, 5/20; AAA, 9/20). Positive correlation was found for simultaneous presence of <i>T. denticola</i> in both RCs and AAAs ($p = 0.01$) and positive association was observed between <i>T. medium</i> and <i>T. vincentii</i> ($p = .037$). No positive statistical association was observed between the targeted species and signs/symptoms. Conclusion : In conclusion the high incidence of Treponema species in RC and AAA samples from the same tooth indicated that they are important pathogens in acute endodontic infections.

SPLIT-CREST TECHNIQUE WITH IMMEDIATE IMPLANT TO TREAT HORIZONTAL DEFECTS OF THE ALVEOLAR RIDGE CAROLINA SANTOS VENTURA DE SOUZA; CLAUDIO FERREIRA NÓIA; JOSÉ RICARDO DE ALBERGARIA BARBOSA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : to report a series of eight clinical cases of patients with horizontal atrophy of the alveolar ridge and who were treated with the split-crest technique with simultaneous instalation of dental implants. Method : The surgical technique was standardized by the same operator for all patients. After incision on the ridge and detachment of the mucosa, two vertical osteotomies were performed on the sides of the defects and a horizontal osteotomy was performed on the ridge using a 701 drill (JET - FG, Cotia - São Paulo - Brazil). With the aid of a surgical expanders kit (Supremo, São Paulo - Brazil), the expansion was performed followed by the installation of dental implants (Conemorse - Neodent, Curitiba - Brazil). A layer of biomaterial particles (Lumina-Porous, Curitiba - Brazil) was placed in all gaps and a reabsorbable collagen membrane covered the expansion area in all cases (Lumina-Coat, Criteria, São Carlos - Brazil). The procedure was terminated by suturing the access using a resorbable wire 4.0 (Vicryl-Johnson & Johnson; São Paulo - Brazil). All the patients were submitted to a CT scan 6 months after the surgical procedure, to follow the clinical results achieved. Conclusion : We conclude that the use of Split-crest technique associated with the simultaneous installation of dental implants as a form of treatment of horizontal ridge was shown to be feasible and predictable, reducing the morbidity and the time of treatment to patients	STUDY OF THE ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOR OF TI-ZR SYSTEM ALLOYS THIAGO JESUS PEREIRA DE OLIVEIRA; JAIRO MATOZINHO CORDEIRO; HELOÍSA NAVARRO PANTAROTO; BRUNA EGUMI NAGAY; LEONARDO PEREZ FAVERANI; CARLOS ROBERTO GRANDINI; WIRLEY GONÇALVES ASSUNÇÃO; VALENTIM ADELINO RICARDO BARÃO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of the study was to develop Ti-Zr alloys and evaluate the electrochemical properties of this system. Method : The experimental alloys (in wt%): Ti-5Zr, Ti-10Zr, Ti-15Zr were fabricated from pure metals and machined into discs with 10 mm in diameter and 2 mm in thickness. Commercially pure titanium (cpTi) and Ti-6Al-4V alloys were used as controls. Surface composition and morphology were verified using dispersive energy spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy and 3D laser scanning confocal microscopy. Vickers microhardness was performed. The electrochemical behavior analysis was conducted in a body fluid solution (pH 7.4) using a standard 3-electrode method. Data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA and Bonferroni test ($\alpha=0.05$). Results : The alloying elements were well distributed, presenting concentrations very close to stoichiometric values. The polishing process resulted in longitudinal grooves in the surfaces of all materials. Ti-Zr alloys showed higher hardness when compared to cpTi and Ti-6Al-4V ($p<0.05$). The Ti-Zr system increased the polarization resistance values and significantly decreased the material capacitance. With the increase of Zr content, the capacitance, corrosion current density (I_{corr}), and passivation current density (I_{pass}) values were decreased. Conclusion : The addition of Zr to Ti improved the mechanical and electrochemical properties of the material, making the experimental alloys good alternatives for application in dental implants.
SURGICAL MAXILLARY ALVEOLAR RIDGE EXPANSION WITH SIMULTANEOUS DENTAL IMPLANTS INSTALLATION GABRIEL ALBUQUERQUE GUILLEN; ALEXANDER TADEU SVERZUT; CAROLINA SANTOS VENTURA DE SOUZA; ERICK ANDRES ALPACA ZEVALLOS; ANDERSON JARA FERREIRA; CLÁUDIO FERREIRA NÓIA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The satisfactory positioning of dental implants on three-dimensional point of view has as prerogative a good bone dimension. Generally for horizontal defects correction of reabsorbed alveolar ridges three techniques are usually indicated: autogenous bone blocks, guided bone regeneration by biomaterials and alveolar ridge expansion technique. All technics presents different limitations, morbidities, and costs inherent to the procedure. In this context the aim of this study is demonstrate an alveolar ridge expansion technique by "split-crest" technique presenting a case report. Method : Patient L.A.S.L., 55 years old, female gender, was attended at the division of oral and maxillofacial surgery at Piracicaba Dental School of the University of Campinas for rehabilitation with dental implants in anterior upper jaw. The clinical and tomographic examination evidenced an insufficient thickness of alveolar bone for dental implants placement. A technique of surgical expansion of the alveolar ridge was indicated, a crestal and vertical osteotomies performed on the alveolar bone. Expansive instruments was used to perform a greenstick bone fracture of anterior maxillary alveolar ridge that allowed a dental implant placement at the same procedure with no donor site or the extensive use of biomaterials and bone grafts and simultaneously position dental implants. Conclusion : In conclusion the "split-crest" technique is an effective treatment aiming the rehabilitation of the horizontal resorbed alveolar ridges with dental implants, leading less morbidity, low cost and shorter treatment time.	SYNERGISTIC ACTION OF INHIBITORS OF EFFLUX SYSTEM ON FLUCONAZOLE RESISTANCE IN CANDIDA ALBICANS YULIANA DEL PILAR VEGA CHACÓN*; JANAINA JORGE HABIB; PAULA SANITÁ VOLPATO; ANA CLAUDIA PAVARINA; EWERTON GARCIA DE OLIVEIRA MIMA ARARAQUARA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : This study evaluated the effect of inhibitors of the efflux system in <i>Candida albicans</i> (Ca) resistant to fluconazole. Method : Two strains of Ca, one susceptible (ATCC 90028, CaS) and one resistant (ATCC 96901, CaR) were standardized at a final concentration of 0.5×10^3 UFC/mL. The Minimum Inhibitory / Fungicidal Concentrations (MIC / MFC) of curcumin, verapamil and fluconazole were determined for each strain, incubated at 37 °C for 24 hours. Subsequently, curcumin and verapamil were associated with fluconazole at subCIM values. The viability of both strains was determined. Data ($n = 12$) were analyzed by parametric (Student t, ANOVA / Welch and Games Howell) and non-parametric tests (Mann-Whitney) ($\alpha = 5\%$). For CaS, the MIC values of fluconazole, verapamil and curcumin were 0.5 µg/mL, 4 mg/mL and 20 µM respectively. For CaR, fluconazole, verapamil and curcumin showed MIC values of 128 µg/mL, 4 mg/mL and 40 µM. Results : The combination of curcumin 10 µM, verapamil 2 mg/mL with fluconazole 0.25 µg/mL resulted in a significant reduction of 0.82 log₁₀ for CaS ($p < 0.001$). For CaR, curcumin 20 µM, verapamil 2 mg/mL with fluconazole 64 µg/mL demonstrated a greater reduction of 2.86 log₁₀ ($p < 0.001$). Conclusion : Efflux pump inhibitors increased CaR susceptibility to fluconazole.

SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF BIOACTIVE COATING FOR Ti-15Zr ALLOY EMANUELLA MEIRA PASCHOALETO; JAIRO MATOZINHO CORDEIRO; HELOISA NAVARRO PANTAROTO; ELIDIANE CIPRIANO RANGEL; NILSON CRISTINO DA CRUZ; VALENTIM ADELINO RICARDO BARÃO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study synthesized a bioactive coating for Ti-15Zr alloy and evaluated the surface properties, electrochemical behavior and biological assays. Method : Discs (15 mm in diameter x 1 mm in thickness) were obtained in three versions: machined, SLA® treated (controls) and modified by plasma electrolytic oxidation (PEO) (experimental). The surfaces were characterized by scanning electron microscopy, energy dispersive spectroscopy, surface roughness, surface free energy and Vickers microhardness. The electrochemical assessment was conducted using body fluid solution (pH 7.4). The albumin adsorption was measured by the bicinchoninic acid method. Data were evaluated through one-way ANOVA and Tukey test ($\alpha = 0.05$). Results : The surface treatments modified the material topography. SLA® promoted surface roughness statistically superior to the other groups, whereas PEO surface presented the highest values of hardness and surface free energy ($p < 0.05$). PEO increased the polarization resistance and corrosion potential, decreasing capacitance and corrosion current density values ($p < 0.05$). In addition, plasma treatment increased the albumin adsorption ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion : PEO is a promising alternative for Ti-15Zr alloys due to improving the mechanical and surface properties, as well as enhancing the electrochemical behavior and albumin adsorption.	TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DYSFUNCTION: AN INDIVIDUALIZED DIAGNOSIS BY TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE MARIA LÚCIA BRESSIANI GIL; MARCELO ROSSITI FLORIAN; ANGELA BONIFÁCIO BARBOSA DE OLIVEIRA; ANGELA MARIA ALY CECILIO; MARIA DA LUZ ROSÁRIO DE SOUSA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To analyze the energy standards used for the individualized diagnosis of Temporomandibular Dysfunction (TMD) according to Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM). Method : Analysis of the database of patients who sought care in the Extension Course in Acupuncture of the Faculty of Dentistry of Piracicaba, from 2008 to 2017. To diagnose the TMD, according to TCM, an anamnesis and a clinical examination specific. To classify the energetic pattern, there are seven protocols and thus the characteristics of the tongue, the radial pulse, and the food preference, among others, are evaluated to verify patterns corresponding to fullness or energy deficiency. Then, we divided in Yang's standard of the Spleen Pancreas, evaluating the degree of concern of the patient; the pattern of liver yang Ascension related to competitive stress; emotional imbalance with Shen's alteration: aspects related to anxiety; Stasis of Qi and Xue by microtrauma when energy cannot circulate blood; External wind with cold and humidity occurs mainly when climate change overcomes the body's defenses by altering the correct flow of energy promoting pain; Deficiency of Jing and Tin Ye is related to lack of energy and / or circulating blood. Results : In the data analysis of 87 patients (93.1% of women) aged 14 to 76 years, the most prevalent pattern was that of emotional imbalance (33%) followed by Liver Yang Ascension (21.83%). Conclusion : The results of TMD diagnoses, according to TCM, show that most of the time, this pathology is closely linked to the stress and emotional changes of the patients.
THE ATTENTION TO THE USER OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS UNDER THE GAZE OF THE MUNICIPAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATORS THAIS CRISTINA CORRÊA SIMÕES; BRUNNA VERNA CASTRO GONDINHO; CLÁUDIA ALINE DE BRITO OLIVEIRA; FÁBIO LUIZ MIALHE; ANTONIO CARLOS PEREIRA; JAQUELINE VILELA BULGARELI; ROSANA DE FÁTIMA POSSOBON; LUCIANE MIRANDA GUERRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Analyze the speeches of the municipal health managers in relation to the attention to alcohol and drug users, as well as the organization and articulation of these services offered with the Family Health Strategy. Method : A cross-sectional study of qualitative nature with the municipal health administrators responsible for services of attention to the user of alcohol and other drugs of Teresina, Piauí. The responses were analyzed through the discourse of the collective subject. Results : The managers pointed to the precariousness of the structuring, the difficulties of organization and articulation of services, as well as the lack of training of health professionals to act with the demand of chemical dependents. Conclusion : For the managers surveyed is possible operationalization of integral care to users of alcohol and other drugs, by overcoming the obstacles identified.	THE EFFECT OF A PREPARATORY VIDEO AND OTHER VARIABLES ON THE ANXIETY OF PATIENTS SUBMITTED TO THIRD MOLAR SURGERY ANA LUISA POLIZEL LIBARDI; PEDRO BORDINI FALEIROS; ANTONIO BENTO ALVES DE MORAES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Two studies were performed with the objective of identifying the effect of a preparatory video about anxiety on patients submitted to the third molar extraction. Method : The first study involved 8 participants, and the second 10, male and female, aged between 14 and 24, divided in two groups: control and experimental. The procedure was performed according to the following steps: Exodontia and Suture, but in the second study was included one step immediately after de surgery. One more difference between the first and second study were the interviews; in the first, there were open questions and, in the second, closed questions. Regarding instruments, the Trait-State Anxiety Inventory (IDATE) was applied for both studies; but in the second, the IDATE (A-state) was also applied immediately after the surgery, and during the Exodontia on the second study, we included the Corah Dental Anxiety Scale in order to get more information about the level of anxiety. Results : The results have shown that in the first, through an individual analysis, we were able to observe that the results match all participants' high level of anxiety-trait. In the second, the individual analysis of the process allowed us to identify more clearly the effect of the video, and we identified that the previous surgical history might have a decreasing effect on the anxiety to an aversive situation, as well as the number of teeth extracted in the day of the exodontia. Conclusion : The data showed that the access to the complementary information about the surgery, led to lower anxiety levels, especially when added to the number and history of previous dental surgical procedures.

THE ELDERLY TREATMENT PROTOCOL CAROLINA COBRA DE MORAES; PAMELA APARECIDA DINIZ HIGHER EDUCATION AND POST-GRADUATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE PADRE GERVÁSIO Aim : The increase in the elderly population (60+) has been quickly and intensely taking place in Brazil, because of the decline in birth rate, the fall in mortality rate and an increase in life expectancy. The elderly oral health deserves special attention due to the high levels of edentulism, periodontal diseases, bone and muscular diseases, and the use of inadequate prosthetics. The purpose of this study is to quickly show how the elderly treatment protocol should be. Method : This is an analytical, descriptive study of the literature review, searched in the scientific databases: Bireme and Scielo. Results : An anamnesis must be well-directed, followed by an evaluation of the autonomy and mobility rate shown by the patient, a check if there is any systematic condition that may compromise drug intake, the need of a family member or a caregiver and an evaluation of the medications in use. Ideally, the procedure should be performed in the morning, in brief, short sessions. Surgical dental procedures require specific attention. Elderly patients with systemic conditions, both root and dental caries, soft tissues, xerostomia, halitosis, and with systemic change need dental intervention. Individual home visits should be scheduled, and lectures are to be delivered to the elderly. Conclusion : It is suggested that this protocol should be twofold: a preventive program, aiming at controlling the prevalence of oral health problems, and an educational program, aiming at changing habits.	THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MAXILLOFACIAL TRAUMA IN A PREHOSPITAL SERVICE OF BRAZIL BEATRIZ DÍAZ FABREGAT; NATHALIA ZANELATO CAVALLERI; DENIS MAURÍCIO CORDEIRO; ÉRIKA RIBEIRO RAMALHO; JULIANE AVANSINI MARSICANO; ROSANA LEAL DO PRADO UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN SÃO PAULO Aim : The aim of this study was verify the epidemiology of maxillofacial trauma treated by a public health emergency care service. Method : A cross sectional study was performed to assess maxillofacial trauma in patients treated by a public health service of emergency care at a midsize city of south Brazil. The facial trauma records were retrieved directly from the medical records from January 2010 to April 2014. The following variables were collected: age, sex, destiny of patient, cause of trauma and type of injury. Statistical analysis were performed with G test with Williams' correction ($p < 0.05\%$). Results : The most frequent cause verified was road traffic collision (39.6%), followed by falls (33.6%) and interpersonal violence (22.0%). The higher prevalence of falls was verified among older adults. Statistical significant association was verified between age and causes ($p < 0.05$). After the first care provided by prehospital service, 44.1% of the patients were referred to secondary care centers and 40.1% to hospitals. Conclusion : Traffic accidents were the most common cause of facial trauma in Brazil and the prevalence is higher in young male. Falls also are a big concern to facial injuries, especially among older adults. Although most lesions could be classified as minor trauma, a large number of patients are being treated at hospital, increasing costs to the public health system.
THE IMPORTANCE OF BREASTFEEDING FOR THE OROFACIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL REBECA FREIRES; WILSON GUSTAVO CRAL; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELUZ PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To discuss the importance of breastfeeding for the development of the orofacial system of the individual. Method : Literature review in databases. Results : According to the World Health Organization, breastfeeding should be performed exclusively until the sixth month of life of the baby, and can be extended up to 24 months, in partnership with a complementary and differentiated diet, resulting in a greater stimulus for the development of the stomatognathic system. When the baby has some deficiency, the subject becomes more challenging and the neonatal intensive care unit is the best place to help during the first few days of life. Babies with a cleft palate or microcephaly, for example, have difficulty gaining weight because of the difficulty of extracting the milk and the higher caloric intake required in the feeding effort. Conclusion : Breastfeeding, in partnership with a complementary and differentiated diet, causes a greater stimulus for the development of the stomatognathic system of the individual.	THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EVALUATION OF ANATOMICAL CHANGES OF THE LINGUAL BRAKE DURING THE FIRST DAYS OF THE INFANT'S LIFE SILVANA RIBEIRO-RODA; CLÁUDIA ADRIANA BRITO GONÇALVES; JAMILLE SILVA NOGUEIRA; LUCIANE MIRANDA GUERRA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this study was to analyze the importance of the evaluation of the anatomical alterations of the lingual brake during the first days of life of the infants. Method : The methodology used was through searches of articles published in Portuguese and English in the databases Bireme, Google Scholar and PubMed. Through the combination of keywords such as breastfeeding, lingual brakes and babies, those who presented results related to the proposed objective were used. Results : We currently have an instrument for evaluating the lingual frenulum for infants. Its position, form and mobility influence all its functions like feeding, phonation, suction. Reports of discomfort of the mother during the feeding, pains and fissures are found when we have some change in the brake. If natural breastfeeding is prevented due to anatomical alterations of the lingual brains, the infant may lose weight and may not enjoy all its benefits. Conclusion : Although there are contradictions about the contribution of the frenotomy to breastfeeding, a correct evaluation and diagnosis is necessary to better decide on the best intervention. On the other hand, what happens are innumerable benefits for the mother and the baby being able to prevent early weaning.

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIOECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CAPITAL CONDITIONS IN RELATION TO THE ORAL CONDITIONS OF ADULTS JAMILLE SILVA NOGUEIRA; GLAUCIA MARIA BOVI AMBROSANO; VALÉRIA CÂNDIDO BRIZON; ANTONIO CARLOS PEREIRA; JAQUELINE VILELA BULGARELLI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study aimed to verify the association between social capital, socioeconomic and demographic conditions in relation to the oral conditions of adults. Method : A cross-sectional study with data from the São Paulo State Oral Health Survey 2015 made in 163 municipalities of the State with the participation of adults aged 35-44 years (n = 6,051). The data analysis was based on hierarchical logistic regression and was used to analyze the association between the presence of caries, presence of missing teeth and DMFT (outcome variables), and the independent variables both distributed in distal, mesial and proximal blocks. Results : The results showed a significant association between decayed and decayed teeth with lower income and schooling, females, non-white ethnicity, having been in the dentist for at least 1 year, using prosthesis, low and medium social capital. On the other hand, the DMFT was related to lower schooling, income, social capital, female sex and use of prosthesis. However, we obtained a lower chance of DMFT for nonwhite ethnicity. Conclusion : The situation of oral health conditions in adults was associated with social capital, socioeconomic and demographic conditions. It would be necessary for health policies to expand access to dental services at all levels of care seeking to offer promotion, prevention and rehabilitation considering aspects related to income, education and a greater approach to the social context.	THE INFLUENCE OF TWO GLIDE PATH PROTOCOLS ON THE TORSIONAL RESISTANCE OF MTWO INSTRUMENTS AFTER MULTIPLE CLINICAL USE NATALIA APARECIDA GOMES; VICENTE TADEU LOPES BUONO; MARIA GUIOMAR AZEVEDO BAHIA; RODRIGO KEIGO NAKAGAWA FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES OF MINAS GERAIS - FEAD Aim : Considering that the reuse of rotary Nickel-Titanium instruments is a constant concern, this study aim to assess the torsional behavior of Mtwo shaping files after multiple clinical uses and when following a manual glide path using manual K-File and NiTi rotary PathFile before carrying out instrumentation. Method : Mtwo were performed, in vivo, by an experient endodontist. Ten sets of instruments were used, each one in five molar teeth, after the glide path had been performed with the two different techniques. The Mtwo files were then analyzed for surface damages by scanning electron microscopy. The used sets, along with a control group were then tested in torsion based on the ISO 3630-1 specification. Data obtained were subjected to a one-way analysis of variance with $p = 0.05$. After canal shaping longitudinal and transversal cracks were observed in all Mtwo instruments examined by SEM Results : The analysis supports that the torsional resistance of Mtwo used after two different glide path protocols exhibit no statistical differences compared to control group. However the subtle torsional increased value observed, might be related to the cumulative sterilization procedures. Once the glide path decrease the frictional on the surface instrument during operating time, it has established the importance of it, independent of the technique used, manual stainless steel or NiTi rotary files. Conclusion : It is suggested a study on the same clinical conditions to measure the flexural fatigue life span, once that the observed structural damage might have a stronger influence on flexural fatigue behavior than on the torsional resistance.
THE MANAGEMENT OF SPACES IN THE DENTAL CONSULTATION IN THE UNIVERSITY CLINIC CAROLINE NOGUEIRA DE MORAES; SARA TENTE; MARIA HELENA RIBEIRO DE CHECCHI; FILOMENA CAPUCHO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Human communication is organized on two levels: the verbal and nonverbal. In nonverbal communication, stripped of words, all information is obtained by means of vocal signs, physical appearance, kinetics, proxemics, physical contact, chronemics and (social) artifacts. This study aimed to verify the nonverbal communication and its importance in the communicative process during the dental consultation, from the visual contact. Method : Thus, an exploratory study was conducted, filming twenty consultations in the dental clinic of the Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Later obtaining frames where distances of interaction and eye contact angles formed between the participants. This was followed by analysis of the results obtained from a short questionnaire given to patients. Results : From the quantitative description and comparative analysis of these, it was verified the absence of global differences between female and male students of dentistry, year of the course and the specialty. The observations led to realize that the distance between the student of dentistry and patient are the intimate space (15 to 40cm) and the personal space (45 to 125cm). Conclusion : It was concluded that nonverbal communication is essential for the formation of a favorable climate in a dental consultation.	THE PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPORTANCE OF BREASTFEEDING FOR MOTHER AND CHILD POLYANA VEIGA; DAGMAR DE PAULA QUELIZ PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To address the psychosocial importance of breastfeeding by analyzing the impact of the link between mother and child and the benefits that the practice offers in the short and long term. Method : Literature review in databases. Results : Breastfeeding is a practice that provides bonding, affection and protection for the baby, offering lifelong benefits. For the mother occurs the reduction of stress and moodiness, feeling of well-being, prevention future pregnancies, provided that breastfeeding is exclusive and on demand. The World Health Organization and the Ministry of Health suggest that exclusive breastfeeding be offered for six months and supplemented to two years or more. Due to the benefits that breastfeeding presents and the difficulties that the mothers encounter to perform such activity, such as: lack of family support and return to work routine after the end of maternity leave; the Ministry of Health promotes some campaigns to encourage such practice. The benefits offered are important that the natural breastfeeding is considered a subject of multiprofessional interest, being approached under different points of view by doctors, dentists, psychologists, among others. Conclusion : Exclusive breastfeeding is indispensable from the psychosocial point of view, since it is determinant for the development of the mother and child bond. Despite the difficulties, it has several benefits for both short and long term.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANTERIOR GUIDANCES AND JOINT NOISES GERALDO KLÉBIS DE BARROS; FREDERICO ANDRADE E SILVA; WILKENS AURÉLIO BUARQUE E SILVA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : To evaluate the prevalence of anterior guidances (incisal and canine) and joint noises, associating them. Method : A total of 228 volunteers, aged 18-80 years (with complete dentition or belonging to Kennedy classifications III and IV), were selected from the screening service of the Piracicaba Dental School , UNICAMP. The volunteers were submitted to anamnestic evaluation and physical examination to investigate the presence of joint noises (through digital palpation and auscultation, performed with a conventional stethoscope) and the presence of incisal and canine guidances. Statistical analysis was performed using the Chi-square test with a significance level of 5%. Results : The prevalence of noise presented a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.0001$) when detected by palpation ($n = 161$) and by auscultation ($n = 205$). The incisal guidance was absent in 75% of the volunteers, there was no association between incisal guidance and joint noise. The bilateral absence of canine guidance was found in 81.14% of the volunteers, the unilateral presence of canine guidance in 13.16% and the bilateral presence in 5.70%. The canine guidances, considered together, showed a significant association ($p < 0.0001$) with joint noise. Conclusion : The use of different methods to detect joint noises revealed different results. The unilateral presence of the canine guidance was the condition that presented higher percentages of noise, while the bilateral presence, the smaller percentages.	THE USE OF CRYOTHERAPY FOR THE TREATMENT OF ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYST - A CASE REPORT RENATA SILVEIRA SAGNORI; ANDRÉS CÁCERES-BARRENO; ERICK ANDRES ALPACA ZEVALLOS; GABRIEL ALBUQUERQUE GUILLEN; ALEXANDER TADEU SVERZUT PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The purpose of this clinical study was to report a case of a patient that had been diagnosed with odontogenic keratocyst and presented recurrence of the lesion, and had been submitted to various surgical procedures of enucleation of the injury, and was currently submitted to enucleation associated to cryotherapy treatment as a alternative to demonstrated as a satisfactory treatment. Method : A female patient, 57 years of age and had been diagnosed with odontogenic keratocyst localized in the mandible, having undergone several surgical treatment attempts, presenting recurrence of the lesion, and was currently submitted to enucleation associated to cryotherapy treatment, using liquid nitrogen as a alternative to avoid radical treatments. The procedures were performed at the School of Dentistry of Piracicaba - FOP-Unicamp, maxillo-facial surgery area, under local anesthesia, without complications. Conclusion : Based on the difficulty in obtaining a surgical technique that results on the complete removal of the cyst, the existence of adherence to the adjacent soft tissues through drillings in the cortical bone with the presence of epithelial remains of satellite cysts in the bone margin would justify the possibility of local recidivism, the enucleation of the injury associated with cryotherapy with liquid nitrogen has become a viable treatment option for relapse reduction of the recurrence as an alternative to avoid radical treatments, and demonstrated so far a satisfactory treatment for the patient that is currently being followed up without complications and / or complains.
TREATMENT OF MULTIPLE ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYSTS IN A PATIENT WITH BASAL CELL NEVUS CARCINOMA SYNDROME FELIPE AURÉLIO GUERRA; LUCIANA ASPRINO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The purpose of this work is describe a case of a Gorlin Syndrome 12-year-old white girl. Method : This patient complained of increased volume in the buccal vestibule of the maxilla. Extraoral examination did not reveal abnormalities. The intraoral evaluation showed mixed dentition with moderate degree of malocclusion. In addition, vestibular fornix swelling was observed in the left upper canine region. Imaging exams revealed multiple hypodense lesions with cystic appearance in the maxilla and in the mandible. Given the numerous lesions and the involvement of permanent teeth, it was decided to decompress them for posterior enucleation procedures. This conservative treatment also included dental traction of the canine and two left superior premolars. Success was achieved with the proposed treatment, and after 5 years of follow-up the patient did not present recurrence of the lesions. Conclusion : The basal cell nevus carcinoma syndrome causes the appearance of several odontogenic keratocysts that can be treated effectively through decompression. Recurrence can occur due to the genetic character of the syndrome, and careful preservation is mandatory for the success of the case.	TREATMENT OUTCOMES OF APEXIFICATION AND PULP REVASCULARIZATION IN TRAUMATIZED IMMATURE TEETH: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ANDRÉA CARDOSO PEREIRA; ANA CAROLINA CORREIA LAURINDO DE CERQUEIRA NETO; MATHEUS LIMA DE OLIVEIRA; JULIO VARGAS NETO; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO DE ALMEIDA; ADRIANA DE JESUS SOARES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The purpose of this retrospective study was to investigate the treatment outcomes of apexification and pulp revascularization in traumatized immature permanent teeth. Method : Twenty-two cases of apexification and 22 cases of pulp revascularization were recruited into this study. Patient's preoperative and postoperative information was analyzed. Treatment outcomes were categorized as complete healing (the absence of clinical signs and symptoms, complete resolution of periradicular radiolucency, and/or stabilization of external inflammatory root resorption), incomplete healing (the absence of clinical signs and symptoms, the periapical lesion either reduced in size or unchanged, and/or stabilization of external inflammatory root resorption) and failure (persistent clinical signs and symptoms, and/or increased size of the periapical lesion, and/or increased of external inflammatory root resorption, and/or presence of replacement resorption). The follow-up period ranged from 6 to 72 months. Results : Nineteen cases (86.36%) and 21 cases (95.45%) of apexification and pulp revascularization healed completely, respectively, without statistical difference between groups ($p > 0.05$). Three cases (13.64%) of apexification and one case (4.55%) of pulp revascularization failed during the observation period. None case presented incomplete healing. The presence of replacement resorption in reimplanted teeth was the main cause of failure in both groups. Conclusion : The outcomes of apexification and pulp revascularization in traumatized immature teeth is similar and both promote a satisfactory resolution of periapical lesion and absence of clinical signs and symptoms.

TRICLOSAN AS ADJUNCT THERAPY IN BIOFILM CONTROL IN FAMILIES WITH A HISTORY OF GENERALIZED AGGRESSIVE PERIODONTITIS AURELIO AMORIM REIS; MABELLE FREITAS; HENRIQUE TONELLI; GABRIELA MARTIN BONILHA; LARISSA BIZARRE; MÁRCIO ZAFFALON CASATI; RENATO CORRÊA VIANA CASARIN PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Aggressive periodontitis causes rapid and severe destruction of periodontal tissues, with a constant microbiological profile and familial aggregation of the cases. Thus, the study evaluated whether the dentifrice with triclosan would have the benefit of controlling the biofilm and altering the microbiota of these children. Method : Twenty children from PAG parents and 20 children from healthy parents were selected to participate in this placebo and controlled crossover study, allocated in the following groups: Triclosan / Health: use of dentifrice with triclosan by children from health families, Placebo / Health: use of placebo dentifrice by children of health families, Triclosan / GAP: use of dentifrice with triclosan in children from GAP, Placebo / GAP families: use of placebo dentifrice by children from GAP families. After 45 days of use of the dentifrice and 15 days washout, the children were relocated into the groups. Results : The results showed that, at the baseline, there was a statistically significant statistical difference between PAG children for IP, IG and SS ($p < 0.05$). In addition, Triclosan in PAG children promoted additional reduction in PI and BoP ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion : It can be concluded that, although both therapies reduce PI, only the use of triclosan promoted an additional benefit in BoP in children of the GAP family.	TRICLOSAN ON CLINICAL CONDITIONS AND SALIVARY MICROBIOTA IN CHILDREN FROM GENERALIZED AGGRESSIVE PERIODONTITIS PARENTS HENRIQUE TONELLI; AURELIO AMORIM; THIAGO RANGEL; MABELLE DE FREITAS MONTEIRO; FRANCISCO NOCITI JR; MARCIO CASATI; RENATO CORRÊA VIANA CASARIN PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Generalized aggressive periodontitis (PAG) is an inflammatory bacterium characterized by the rapid and severe destruction of periodontal tissues, and this involves the presence of three main bacteria: <i>A. actinomycetemcomitans</i> (Aa), <i>P. gingivalis</i> (Pg) and <i>T. forsythia</i> (Tf), being found in higher concentrations in the saliva of children from families with parents with PAG. Thus, the present study evaluated the use of triclosan antimicrobial in dentifrices as adjunctive therapy for the control and reduction of these pathogens in saliva. Method : We selected 18 children with parents with PAG, and 18 children with parents with periodontal health. A cross-over study with a wash-out period of 15 days was drawn. Each child was included in a plaque control therapy with dentifrice containing triclosan and placebo, allocated randomly. Bacteria present in saliva were evaluated at the baseline and 3 months. The statistical analysis considered a $p < 0.05$. Results : By evaluating the results, it can be observed that triclosan in the form of dentifrice was able to statistically reduce the concentration and frequency of salivary Aa in children with parents of PAG group ($p < 0.05$). However, this change did not observe significant changes in the concentration and frequency of Pg and Tf in children's saliva, independent of the group or dentifrice used ($p > 0.05$). Conclusion : The dentifrice that contains triclosan is able to reduce the amount of Aa present in the saliva of children whose parents have PAG, being an alternative in the control of colonization by these pathogens in this population at risk.
ULTRAPROCESSADOS FOOD CONSUMPTION IN CHILDREN ACCOMPANIED BY FAMILY HEALTH FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF PIRACICABA SHAULO VERÍSSIMO NUNES; EVELINE COSTA CAINELLI; ROSANA DE FÁTIMA POSSOBON; BRUNNA VERA CASTRO GONDINHO; MICHELLI CAROLINY DE OLIVEIRA; LUCIANE MIRANDA GUERRA; KARINE LAURA CORTELLAZZI MENDES; JAQUELINE VILELA BULGARELI PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : This study evaluated the consumption of food ultraprocessados in children associated with socioeconomic and demographic context. Method : Analytical Study, cross-sectional study with 599 children between 06 to 23 months and 29 days, adscritas family health units. The mothers of children were approached in their homes and answered two questionnaires, the first relating to socioeconomic and demographic context and the second marker of dietary consumption of the Ministry of Health (System of Food and Nutritional Surveillance) for children between 06 to 23 months and 29 days of age. The dependent variable was the consumption of foods ultraprocessados and the independent variables were the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Multiple logistic regression analysis was used, at a significance level of 5%, to test the association between the consumption of foods ultraprocessados with the socioeconomic and demographic variables. Results : It was observed that 79.4% of the sample consumed foods ultraprocessados, 50.7% were female and 49.3% of the male sex, being 35.4% aged between 6 to 11 months and 29 days, 33.9% with 12 to 17 months and 29 days and 30.7% with 18 to 23 months and 29 days. The consumption of foods ultraprocessados was associated with the age of the child, between 12 to 17 months and 29 days and 18 to 23 months and 29 days, with the number of people who lived in the same house and with the families who received aid from the government. Conclusion : It is concluded that the consumption of foods ultraprocessados by children in the period of complementary feeding may be influenced by socioeconomic and demographic factors.	USE OF SYSTEMIC ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS IN TOOTH BLEACHING: A LITERATURE REVIEW ISABELE VIEIRA; LAURA NOBRE FERRAZ; GABRIEL CANDOLATO DE ALMEIDA; JULIANA DO CARMO PÚBLIO; JONNY BURGA-SÁNCHEZ; FLÁVIO HENRIQUE BAGGIO AGUIAR; FRANCISCO CARLOS GROPPPO; DÉBORA ALVES NUNES LEITE LIMA PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The aim of this study was to review the literature on preemptive and preventive systemic anti-inflammatory drugs for dental sensitivity control in-office bleaching. Method : A search of articles was carried out through consultations to databases and periodicals on the proposed subject. Results : The most successful approaches to reduce dental sensitivity are achieved by topical application of a gel based on potassium nitrate and sodium fluoride and by a product containing 2 - 8% glutaraldehyde and 25% - 50% 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (GLUMA). Preoperative and perioperative therapeutic schemes are currently proposed using systemic glucocorticoids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) aiming to control the post procedure tooth sensitivity. Dexamethasone, even at high daily doses, administered before and after of in office tooth bleaching failed to prevent pain during and after bleaching. The use of 400mg ibuprofen or 60mg etoricoxib administered in the perioperative managed to reduce sensitivity during and after tooth whitening, however, the 600mg ibuprofen preoperative single dose was able to reduce sensitivity during but not after treatment. Conclusion : There is not enough clinical evidence to indicate systemic anti-inflammatory drugs to control tooth sensitivity after dental bleaching. Further studies are necessary to clarify the mechanism and systemic control of this tooth whitening side effect.

USE OF THE MEDIANTE TECHNIQUE FOR INTERNAL BLEACHING IN TRAUMATIZED TEETH: CLINICAL CASE REPORT BRUNA DE ALMEIDA RESENDE; DAYLANA PACHECO DA SILVA; JOSUÉ JÚNIOR ARAÚJO PIEROTE; MATHEUS KURY RODRIGUES; VANESSA CAVALLI GOBBO PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : The objective of this clinical case report was to describe the mediate technique for internal bleaching in traumatized teeth. Method : Patient L.P.P., 15 years old, male, was attended at the Postgraduate Clinics Piracicaba Dental School, presenting a dental internal dimming of element 11, after dento-alveolar trauma. After performing the clinical, radiographic and pulp vitality tests, the endodontic treatment for the traumatized element was recommended. Due to the darker color change, the aesthetic treatment indicated was the internal bleaching, using the mediate technique (Walking bleach). After coronary access, the coronal chamber was cleaned, a biomechanical cervical sealing was performed followed by the application of a basic pH bleaching agent with sodium perborate associated with distilled water (paste). Thus, the tooth remained sealed for seven days, and color evaluation and weekly changes of bleaching agent were performed. After four bleaching sessions, the dental element presented satisfactory clinical results, corresponding to the expectations of the patient, and the adhesive restoration was placed. Conclusion : The use of the mediate technique for internal bleaching in devitalized teeth with the history of trauma was clinically successful. It is though, mandatory to follow the correct treatment protocol with the used of low-concentrated agents (sodium perborate) and maintain the clinical radiographic follow up.	VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH DENTAL IMPLANTS FAILURES: A 23 RETROSPECTIVE STUDY NATÁLIA BORDIM PINCELI; SOLANGE DE PAULA RAMOS; TALYTA NEVES DUARTE; ANA CLÁUDIA POLETO; LARISSA DOLFINI ALEXANDRINO; RODRIGO TIOSSI; ALBERTO JOÃO ZORTÉA JUNIOR STATE UNIVERSITY OF LONDRINA Aim : A retrospective cohort study was performed to analyze factors of dental implants correlated with their losses. Method : 235 patients were submitted to 635 osseointegrated implants, from 1993 to 2016 and were evaluated in a private clinic by the same professional, specialist in Implantology. The variables evaluated were related to the planning of treatment with implants (number of implants, immediate or mediated loading, immediate or mediated implants, implant location and bone graft), implant size and length, implant trademark and follow up time. Results : Twenty-seven (11.5%) patients presented 49 (07.1%) failures. Most patients with failure (n = 17, 62.9%) lost a single implant. Patients with multiple implants had no increase in relative risk (RR) of having more than one failure (RR = 0.53). The mean follow-up time was increased in patients with multiple implants. Implants installed in the maxilla, with sinus graft, short implants (<8.5 mm) and two commercial brands showed an increase in the frequency of failures. Conclusion : In this study, patients submitted to multiple implants had an increased risk of presenting implants failures, however this may be associated with the increased time of follow-up of these patients, compared to patients with one or two implants. Need of sinus graft and characteristics of the implant influenced the percentage of failures in the group of patients evaluated.
VIRULENCE OF ENTEROCOCCUS FAECALIS STRAINS FROM ENDODONTIC FAILURE JOÃO CARLOS LEME JUNIOR; AMANDA FRANCISCO; MARLOS BARBOSA-RIBEIRO; MAICON RICARDO ZIEBERG PASSINI; MARINA ANGÉLICA MARIANO DA SILVA; JOSÉ FLÁVIO AFFONSO DE ALMEIDA; ALEXANDRE AUGUSTO ZAIA; BRENDA PAULA FIGUEIREDO DE ALMEIDA GOMES PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : Enterococcus faecalis is a bacterium frequently isolated from root canals in cases endodontic treatment failure. This microorganism has virulence factors that may be important in the development of endodontic disease and resistance of E. faecalis to antibiotics. The aim of the present work is to verify the activity of the gelatinase and β-lactamase of E. faecalis isolated from cases of failure of the endodontic treatment. Method : Samples of 25 strains of Enterococcus faecalis were previously collected and confirmed by using molecular PCR method. For the verification of gelatinase activity an inoculum of a pure culture of the previously isolated strains were deposited in tubes containing gelatin and a nutrient broth. The tubes were incubated for 72 hours at 24 ° C and then refrigerated. For β-lactamase action, β-lactamase strips (Sigma Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA) were used for rapid acidimetric detection of β-lactamase activity of microorganisms. Results : The results indicated the gelatinase production in 3 strains and the β-lactamase resistance in 5 strains of E. faecalis. None of the two virulence factors were found simultaneously in the same strain. It was concluded that some strains of E. faecalis are capable to hydrolyzing gelatin, collagen and other proteins (peptides) and may influence periapical bone resorption in the apical periradicular lesion after treatment. Conclusion : Likewise, resistance to β-lactamase was detected in some clinical isolates, reinforcing attention to the development of bacterial resistance to antimicrobial agents.	WAITING ROOM FOR PEDIATRIC PATIENTS AND THEIR PARENTS/GUARDIAN: STRATEGIES FOR HEALTH MOTIVATION AND EDUCATION ISABEL FAGANELLO CAPELASSO*; CLÁUDIA LETÍCIA VERDI; JÚLIA XAVIER DA SILVA GUEDES; NAYARA DOS SANTOS SOUZA; MIGUEL MORANO JÚNIOR; FERNANDA MIORI PASCON PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNICAMP Aim : the aim of this project was to improve strategies in promote motivation and health education in pediatric patients and their parents/guardian using the waiting room of a Pediatric Dentistry Clinic. Method : the project is carried out since 2013 and students of public school that enrolled of PIBIC-EM program participated of the activities. They have done playful actions, two times per week in the waiting room at Piracicaba Dental School, while pediatric patients awaiting the dental appointments. It was done drawing, painting, crafts, games, comics and toys activities. In addition, topics of interest to oral health were addressed using methods of health education. Results : Pediatric patients received oral health knowledge and ways to reduce anxiety before dental treatment. The teaching materials helped patients to understand how to take care of oral and general health. For this purpose, games, photos and drawings were used that showed the correct way to perform oral hygiene. After the activities, the patients used toys, modeling compound to make shapes and models, and coloring drawings to reinforce the learning, besides leaving them more prepared and calm to receive the dental care. Conclusion : the project was conducted in the waiting room with success and contributed to promote health education, motivated pediatric dentistry to accept dental treatment. The students were fully involved in the activities and it was observed they were well accepted by the pediatric patients and their parents. Therefore, it improved the waiting experience probably reducing the anxiety concerning dental appointment.

WEAR VOLUME OF MONOLITHIC TRANSLUCENT ZIRCONIA MARIANA RIBEIRO BALDOCHI; EDUARDO MARISCAL MUÑOZ; GELSON LUIS ADABO ARARAQUARA DENTAL SCHOOL - UNESP Aim : Monolithic high translucent zirconia was developed aiming to avoid veneering with porcelain, which is considered as the main cause of failures. However, due to its high hardness and mechanical resistance, it is necessary to investigate the wear of this material. This study proposed to quantify the wear volume of two monolithic zirconia: Prettau (PMZ) and Prettau Anterior (AMZ) and feldspathic porcelain for zirconia (Vita VM9). Method : The wear testing was performed in the fatigue machine Byocicle (BioPdi). Specimens (15 mm diameter and 1.2 mm thickness) were placed on a 10 ° holder and subjected to 100000 cycles (100 N - 2 Hz load) and 3 mm slip in 37 ° C (n = 10). The mass of the specimens was measured after wear testing in a precision scale (Sartorius) with sensibility of 0,0001g. The defect resultant from the wear was filled with dental casting wax (Dentaurum), and the specimen mass was measured again. By means of weight difference before and after wax filling, it was calculated the mass of the wax. Once the wax density was known (0,945 g/cm³) it was calculated its volume according to the equation: $\text{volume} = \text{mass} / \text{density}$. This value correspond to the ceramic wear volume. Results : The mean values of wear volume were: Vita VM9= 2.1257mm³ AMZ= 0.2752mm³ PMZ= 0.1361mm³. ANOVA was significant (p<0,001) and the Tukey test showed no difference between both monolithic zirconias, and the porcelain had the highest wear volume. Conclusion : It was concluded that the studied zirconias are significantly more wear resistant than the traditional feldspathic porcelain.	
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