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Sommario	<p>Aim: Study the news overtures to prevention, diagnosis and therapy of caries disease.</p> <p>Methods: We conducted one randomized controlled clinical trial (RCT), one cross-sectional study and one systematic review with meta-analysis. The RCT evaluated the efficacy of the Carisolv and CeraBur. In the cross-sectional study we evaluated the efficacy of a new device to detect caries lesions: DIAGNOcam. The systematic review of the literature was conducted to evaluate efficacy of polyols in caries prevention.</p> <p>Results: We found a significantly difference in terms of time taken between control group and Carisolv ($p < 0.001$). We found no difference in increment cavity size and in anti-microbial effect between techniques. In the cross-sectional study we found a higher sensibility of the DIAGNOcam device respect to x-rays to diagnose caries in enamel ($k=0.24$); no statistically significant difference was found in dentin caries ($k=1$). In the meta-analysis we found that xylitol gum showed a good antimicrobial effect against the mutans streptococci than control group ($p < 0.01$); low increment of ?DMFS at 2 and 3 years follow-up ($p < 0.01$), and low AUC pH than sorbitol gum ($p < 0.01$).</p> <p>Conclusion: The clinical efficacy of Carisolv and CeraBur seems as reliable as the rotary instruments. The study on DIAGNOcam showed that this new device might be a useful tool in early caries detection. The xylitol gums showed a role in caries prevention.</p>

Localizzazioni e accesso

http://memoria.depositolegale.it/*/http://eprints.uniss.it/11052/1/Lai_G_Prevention_diagnosis_and_minimally.pdf
