

# **COLLEGE NEWS LETTER**

Year - 2020 - 21

Page No - 1



- Secretary : Dr. M.A. Mujeeb Sahab
  - Principal : Dr. Syed Zakaullah
- Staff Member : Dr. Syeda Arshiya Ara Dr. Heena Zainab
- Student Member : Rukhsar Ume Sara Tameema Tasmiya Fatima

## **AL BADAR RURAL DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL**

Near PDA Engg. College, Opp. Koranti Hanuman Temple, Naganhalli Road, Kalaburgi- 585102, Karnataka, India Phone: 08472-227610, 220222, 254722



## Al Badar Educational & Charitable Trust's Al Badar Dental College and Hospital was established in the year 1992. It is located at Kalaburagi district in the Northern part of Karnataka.

The college is affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bengaluru and recognized by Dental Council of India. It is a well-known professional college offering both BDS and MDS courses.

The institute is spread over 1.2 lakh sq. feet area and has well equipped dental and medical departments along with lecture halls, examination halls, auditorium, recreation room and also triage area for screening of patients in this pandemic. The departments are fostered with well qualified staff and equipped with state of art equipment for training the students as well as to provide quality treatment to the patients maintaining covid safety protocols.

The college aims at imparting value based dental education and serving the humanity with excellent dental health care with specific covid precautions.

## SECRETARY'S MESSAGE - Dr. M. A. MUJEEB MBBS

All of us do not have equal talent. But, all of us have an equal opportunity to develop our talents. Education enables a person to face new challenges, achieve progress and lead a successful life. I hereby encourage all the students to acquire right education through right educational institutions.

Al Badar Dental College and Hospital underwent series of progressive reformation to reach its zenith. Team Al Badar aims at creating interdisciplinary and holistic academic environment enabling the students to acquire knowledge without stress.

We have strived to and have achieved to be a premium institute. I believe in my eminent and dedicated staff members efforts to cadre the college as one amongst the top leading colleges in India. The Infrastructure, Laboratories, Equipment are state of the art. Learning will be a pleasure in the college.

We encourage talent and nurture to become one's strength. Let us use education as a strength to change the world..... I welcome all of you to our Institution which offers learning opportunity and a fruitful career.

#### PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE - Dr. SYED ZAKAULLAH MDS

It gives me immense pleasure to introduce **AL BADAR DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL**, which was established in the year 1992 and continues to be one of the premier dental colleges of India.

Recognized by the Dental Council of India and affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bengaluru, the College offers BDS Course with the intake of 100 seats and MDS Course in seven specialties viz Oral Medicine & Radiology, Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery,

Periodontics, Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics, Orthodontics, Prosthodontics and Oral Pathology & Microbiology with total intake of 22 seats.

We pursue the vision to provide quality education and bring out well trained graduates and postgraduates in the field of dentistry, who excel in knowledge and skill and also foster good human values.

The college runs under the able guidance of well-organized and proficient management and has well qualified and research-oriented faculty. The institute has well designed classrooms, clinics and laboratories with modern equipment's, well stocked and digital library to facilitate excellent teaching and training.

I assure that all the students who will be associated with our college will have a bright career and will become skillful dentists.

## **Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology**

#### Department Achievements

Dr. Syeda Arshiya Ara Received Women Researcher Award from VDGOOD in international Scientist Awards On Engineering science and Medicine at Pondicherry 2021.

> Wattern Researcher Awards The Andrew 2010 Control of the Awards The Andrew 2010 Control of the

Dr. Syeda Arshiya Ara Received research excellence award for the year 2020 from institute of scholars, Bangalore.















Oral medicine and radiology Quiz competition

Celebration of National Oral Medicine and Radiology Day 24th April 2021 Distribution of Certificates on National Oral Medicine and Radiology Day 24th April 2021

#### **Training programme on Tobacco cessation**





Training programme on Sterilization and infection control



#### Students Activities and Achievements T-shirt Painting Competition Won By Revg Takseen





CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THUS IS TO CHIEDRY TOOM

MADIHA ZUFA HAS NEIN MANAGED FINST PRIZE DR PRESENTING & POSITIO NO WORLD NO TOBACCO DAY HELD ESIST MAR, 2021 BY DERARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEAITH DIANTSTRY AND IKS UNIT OF MANDOWN DERTRI. COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL BACCIUR

NAICHUR

**DIGITAL NICOTINE CESSATION TOOLS** 





2. Art Gallery

Page No - 3



E Poster Contest Won By Dr. Varsha D. Katke



**REONTGEN DAY : 8th November 2021** 

**EVENTS OF THE DAY 1. Rangoli Competition:** 







3. Quiz Competition



**Prize Distribution** 







#### **School Toothbrush**

The occurrence of chronic illnesses is a very common phenomenon in society, such as high blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease, etc., in adults and dental caries, periodontal disease and Gingivitis in both children and adults. Most of these dental diseases are the result of bacterial deposition on the surfaces of teeth. If a tooth is not brushed properly, then bacteria will accumulate on its surface, forming plaque, destroying the outermost layer of the tooth (enamel) and triggering gingivitis, which can lead to dental caries and gum disease. Brushing one's teeth every day is the primary method to prevent various oral diseases. The American Dental Association (ADA) and the Taiwan Dental Association both recommend using the Bass Brushing Technique to brush your teeth and to do it at least twice a day for two minutes . However, studies have pointed out that most people's brushing time is insufficient, and the average brushing time per person is between 30 s and 60 s. Inertial sensors have been widely used in different wearable devices, such as smart watches, sports bracelets, smart sports shoes, smart glasses, Bluetooth headsets, etc., that are all embedded with Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU).

On the topic of brushing motion recognition, studies have looked at how to use manual toothbrushes and smart watches to monitor the brushing quality of all tooth surfaces and to capture brush movements and directions through a magnetometer attached to the toothbrush handle and a magnetic sensor in the watch. Based on the inertial sensing data from the watch, the brushing posture can be recognized, and the sound signal collected from the watch is used to assist the recognition. This method can be used with a smart watch, and the average recognition rate is only 85.6%. J.W. et al. of Korea's Konkuk University employed a three-axis accelerometer on the bottom of the toothbrush to measure the user's brushing posture. This method only utilizes a three-axis accelerometer to measure motion information, 1886- Powered toothbrushes were first advertised in Harper's Weekly. 1939-The prototype of the first electric toothbrush was developed in Switzerland by Dr. Phillippe- Guy Woogin, but it wasn't released until 1954. 1960- Squibb marketed the first Americanmade electric toothbrush for home use.This "second generation" powered toothbrush had a uniquely rotating head and was powered by long-life/ rechargeable batteries. Increased efficacy compared to manual toothbrushes was consistently demonstrated in published studies. 1992 - Sonic-powered toothbrushes were developed in the was consistently demonstrated in published studies. 1992 - Sonic-powered toothbrushes were developed in the second point of the toothbrushes were developed in the second studies. 1992 - Sonic-powered toothbrushes were developed in the was powered by toothbrushes were developed in the second studies. 1992 - Sonic-powered toothbrushes were developed increased efficacy compared to manual toothbrushes was consistently demonstrated in published studies. 1992 - Sonic-powered toothbrushes were developed in the second sec



Shaik Kausar Tasneem (Intern)

and were shown to remove more plaque in comparison to manual toothbrushes, especially in long-term studies. A number of the new generation powered toothbrushes also incorporated design features which are aimed at improving the efficacy of cleaning and reducing the likelihood of toothbrush abrasion and gingival trauma in the long term. These feature include :

Timer, Display, Pressure sensor, Ultrasound indicator, Bluetooth , Cleaning Modes

The different types of powered toothbrushes available under the Colgate brand include Colgate® 360°, Charcoal Battery Operated Toothbrush, Colgate® 360° Total Advanced Floss Tip Battery- operated tooth brush and Colgate® 360° Surround Toothbrush with Vibrating Bristles. For the pediatric population, Colgate® Kids Spiderman Battery Operated Toothbrush and Colgate® Kids Barbie Battery Operated Toothbrush are available.

All of them belong to second generation powered tooth brush with rotation oscillation action (ROA) except Colgate<sup>®</sup> 360° Surround Toothbrush with Vibrating Bristles which belongs to the third generation. Oral-B<sup>®</sup> CrossAction Power is a battery-powered toothbrush that uses a rotating Power Head with Crisscross bristles for more cleaning action

in every stroke than a regular manual toothbrush. It belong to second generation powered tooth brush with rotation oscillation action (ROA). Philips® brand provides a variety of sonic tooth brushes (third generation) which include Sonicare DiamondClean®, Sonicare Flex Care Platinum®, Sonicare EasyClean® for the adults and Sonicare For Kids® for the pediatric population. Tooth brushing is generally accepted as the most efficient oral hygiene method of cleaning teeth. Powered toothbrushes havebeen developed to improve and facilitate oral hygiene. Currently, various types of powered toothbrushes with different power supplies and different modes of action are available. Power toothbrushes are effective in removing plaque and reducing gingivitis. They are as safe as manual toothbrushes and have good compliance. Motivation to improve oral hygiene appears to be a key factor for patients to purchase powered toothbrushes.

Page No - 4

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Oral and maxillofacial Surgeon's day :13th February 2021





Faculty Dr. Tasveem Ustad has completed masters course in Hair Transplantation and Immediate Functional loading Cortico Basal Implantology.



Inauguration Day for Cultural and Sports Event



Fancy Dress Event





Department of Pedodontics Department Activities: Quiz competition conducted for B.D.S 3rd & 4th Year Students



Student Activities: Model Presentation by Students Tasmiya & Rukhsar E-Poster



## Children Day Celebration

Children Day Celebration organized by Department of Pedodontics on 14th Nov 2021



#### **Staff Activities**

Faculty Dr. Suma B. Satenahalli, Assistant Professor department of Pedodontics had presented a webinar on Dental Hygiene for Kids on Doctor's Day





On Doctor's Day, Let us meet our Doctor who will explain us about DENTAL HYGIENE FOR KIDS

> Date : 1st July 2021 Time : 11.30 am Class : Online





Dr. Suma B. Satenahalli (MDS) Assistant professor & incharge Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry Al-Bodor Dentol College & Hospitol,

#### Year 2020 - 2021 Teledentistry

Introduction: "Telemedicine" is the use of informationbased technologies and communications systems to deliver Healthcare across geographic distances.[1] It uses Electronic information to communicate technologies to provide and support health care. Teledentistry can provide an innovative solution to continue dental practice during the current pandemic, as well as beyond.

Definition: To some, teledentistry means searching the Web for information that might help a patient. To others, it is partaking of online continuing education courses. In reality, these two activities are actually Web surfing and



Ruffeda Shema (Intern)

distance learning.[2] Teledentistry, on the other hand, is a combination of telecommunications and dentistry, involving the exchange of clinical information and Images over remote distances for dental consultation and treatment planning.[3] The term "Teledentistry" was first used in 1997, when Cook defined it as "... The practice of using video-conferencing technologies To diagnose and provide advice about treatment over a distance.

#### Teledentistry and it's subunits:

Telediagnosis: Telediagnosis makes use of technology to exchange images and data to make a diagnosis of an oral lesion [4]. With the use of telediagnosis program EstomatoNet, patient referral to specialists reduced from 96.9% to 35.1% [5]. While the use of smart phones for detection of dental caries is well advocated [6].

Teleconsultation: The most common form of teledentistry is teleconsultation in which patients or local healthcare provider seeks consultation from dental specialists using telecommunication.

Teletriage: Teletriage involves the safe, appropriate and timely disposition of patient symptoms via smart phone by specialists. It has been used for remote assessment of school children and prioritize those requiring dental care without unnecessary travel regardless of socio-economic and geographical difficulties in many place[7].

Telemonitoring: Monitoring of dental patients require frequent visits of patients to their dentist to monitor the progress of treatment. The use of telemonitoring can replace the frequent physical visits by virtual visits.

#### CURRENT EVIDENCE FOR TELEDENTISTRY

Role in oral medicine and diagnosis: Bradley M et al. successfully proved the use of teledentistry in oral medicine in a community dental service in Belfast, N. Ireland, using a prototype teledentistry system. [8] Torres-Pereira C et al. suggested that distant diagnosis is an effective alternative in the diagnosis of oral lesions using transmission of digital images by email [9]. Role in oral and maxillofacial surgery: Duka M et al. showed that diagnostic assessment of the clinical diagnosis of impacted or semi impacted third molars assisted by the telemedicine approach was equal to the real-time assessment of clinical diagnosis.[10]

Role in endodontics: Brullmann D et al. reported that remote dentists Can identify root canal orifices based on images of endodontically accessed teeth.[11] Zivkovic D et al. demonstrated that teledentistry based on the Internet as a telecommunication medium can be successfully utilized in the diagnosis of periapical lesions of the front teeth, reducing the costs associated with distant visits and making urgent help available.[12]

Role in orthodontics: According to Berndt F et al., interceptive orthodontic treatments provided by sufficiently prepared general dentists and supervised remotely by orthodontic specialists through teledentistry are a viable approach to reducing the severity of malocclusions in disadvantaged children when referral to an orthodontist is not feasible.[13] A study by Stephens CD and Cook J shows that a majority of UK orthodontic consultants support the concept of using teledentistry to make their advice more accessible to dentists and patients.[14]

Role in Prosthodontics: Ignatius E et al. investigated the use of videoconferencing for diagnosis and treatment planning for patients requiring prosthetic or oral rehabilitation treatment and stated that video-consultation in dentistry has the potential to increase the total number of dental specialist services in sparsely populated areas.[15]

Role in paediatric and preventive dentistry: Teledentistry is as good as visual/tactile examinations for dental caries screening in young children.

#### CONCLUSION

With all the technological developments taking place in the field of teledentistry, practitioners may eventually link up to virtual dental health clinics and an entirely new era of dentistry can be created. The future might also see distant telemedical control of robotized instruments in situations with long-term unavailability of dental care, e.g., during space flights, on transoceanic ships, and in various rural areas. The results achieved so far are very encouraging, setting the road signs for future investigations. However, a number of things have to be addressed before teledentistry at its peak.

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#### Virtual Reality

VR refers to a nonconventional computer graphics system having a virtual sense of reality or surrounding in which display technologies are developed in such a way that human mind perceives it as an absolute reality depending on the methods used which bring human to some other place.

Not to be confused with AR, Virtual Reality (VR) completely closes off the outside world with a dedicated headset and immerses the user in a virtual environment. Back in 2015, Nobel Bio care held the first dental surgery filmed through VR and allowed observers to virtually assist the whole procedure from the surgeon's perspective. In comparison, the first VR-recorded Ume Sara Tameema (Intern) surgery was performed at the Royal London hospital in 2016.



It displays a three-dimensional (3D) model of teeth/whole human head. This 3D imaging technique enables us to learn the anatomy of mouth and teeth. It first familiarizes the doctor with the patient's teeth anatomy before implantation in the mouth. Thus, it seems a proper technique as used for the teaching and learning of dental professionals and students. Now using VR technology, the dentist can gain much experience and feel free while performing the actual procedure. This technology can be gainfully used to suggest a treatment plan on the computer screen. There is better communication between the dentist and the patients, which improves patient satisfaction and treatment. VR allows a doctor to operate patients from rural areas and at different locations. This technology creates a highly realistic simulation for the dental patient. It opens up new avenues for therapies of new patients. It is helpful in research and development purpose, which is helpful to perform new procedures.

It displays a three-dimensional (3D) model of teeth/whole human head.

This technology is more flexible for learning rather than two-dimensional images. It has a high clinical impact on dentistry to see tooth anatomy of human. It allows students to rotate the tooth image, which visualizes the underlying structure. Dental students and teachers can gain accurate knowledge and examine the learning process through VR. With the help of this technology, patient-customized teeth are captured and sent to the manufacturer for replacement. In one study where children either played video aames or naviaated through a VE while receiving wound care for their burns, exposure to VR lessened their reported pain ratings as compared with playing video games. In another controlled study, adult burn patients undergoing physical therapy reported less pain while involved in VR than those that only participated in standard physical therapy.

Other studies have also shown that involving the patient in a VE reduced their reported levels of pain during medical procedures such as chemotherapy, physical therapy, burn wound changes, and surgery. Thus, it seems to have extensive application for planning, training, therapeutic treatments, and pain management in dentistry. This technology provides an innovative path for research and development in dentistry. It provides an accurate projection of a radiographic image in a virtual environment like a real-world situation. The main limitation is the cost and people do not seem much aware of this technology. It provides a visual representation of implants, bridge, crown, and orthodontics. In upcoming days, VR will help monitor patient information to increase comfort. Conclusion

Virtual Reality will diversely enrich and revolutionize our world in many areas. It offers new possibilities to understand and experience history, cities or landscapes. In the area marketing and PR there are countless fascinating VR solutions, which inspire your customers. References

- Haleem A, Javaid M, Khan IH. Virtual reality (VR) applications in dentistry: An innovative 1 technoloav to embrace. Indian J Dent Res 2020:31:666-7.
- 2. Mark D. Wiederhold, MD, PhD, FACP, Kenneth Gao, BS, and Brenda K. Wiederhold, PhD, MBA, BCB, BCN.

#### **Department of Orthodontics** Activities and Achievements of Staff

Faculty Dr. Prasad Konda presented webinar Dr. Prasad Konda presented webinar on the topic: on topic: Interdisciplinary Approach "One day PITTS21- Certified Training Program Oct 20th 2021 CONSTTRUCTION DENTAL OF





**Post Graduate Activities and Achivements** 



Dr. Amtulwadood Mona **Presented poster on** "Orthodontics in swift mode" at 55th IOC, Amritsar, 24th to 27th September 2021

#### Dr Anas, Dr Revati, Dr Gulafshan Quadri-Selected for all India orthodontics quiz in first round



Webinar conducted on the occasion of Orthodontics day 5th oct 2021 Speakers – Dr. Sujan Kumar -Clear Aligners Dr. Swapna Puri- Temporomandibular Joint disorders



Dr. Syeda Gulafshan has got the best paper presentation Oral Presentation Research Category in Orthobyte 2020.



## Augmented : Reality in Dentistry

Augmented reality (AR) is one of the biggest technology trends right now, and it's going to get bigger as AR ready smart phones and other devices become more accessible around the world. AR let us see the real- life environment right in front of us.

#### Example:-

1. A pterodactyl might be seen landing in the trees

2. The dogs could be mingling with their cartoon counterparts.

#### What is augmented reality?

Augmented reality refers to, 'a technology that superimposes a computer- generated image on a user's

view of the real world, thus providing a composite view'. The first application of Augmented reality was developed by Ivan Edward Sunderland in 1968 with a Binocular system 'Kinetic depth effect' made of two cathode ray tubes.

Augmentation reality technology offers virtual information in addition to that of the real environment and thus opens new possibilities in various fields. Medical applications of AR are generally concentrated on surgery types. AR can be used in medical education and training. In dentistry, oral and maxillofacial surgery is a primary area of use, where dental implants and orthognathic surgery are the most frequent applications. Recent technological advancements are enabling new applications in restorative dentistry, orthodontics and Endodontics.

Clinical dentistry is one of the most demanding areas for education. For the development of clinical competence it requires knowledge, skills and the art to handle problems. Training in clinical competence consists of close supervision of students while they interact with patients, which sadly causes discomfort to the patients. And for preclinical operative training, it consists of theoretical classes and practical exercises, which is time consuming and inexact method. These are some difficulties encountered in conventional training and practice.

New technology based approaches have come up in recent years like Augmented Reality, Virtual Reality, Artificial Intelligence in recent years to address these problems and difficulties.

AR available in dentistry have the ability to create virtual reality that enables simulation of practical procedures in three dimensions. AR can be used to simulate and assess clinical techniques. They provide unlimited access to practice sessions, the immediate feedback for learning, and allow a standardized assessment of skills acquired by students.

During past decade, preclinical and clinical training have witnessed a significant increase in use of simulation Technology for teaching and assessment.

The use of AR, creates simulation of physical aspects of clinical environment increasing attention, promising high-quality training environment and rapid development and decreasing cost of hardware and software.

The influence of new technology on dental education and curriculum is already evident in some schools, however, accommodation of these techniques into dental curriculum is slow. Concretion of innovative systems, based on new technology, into dental curriculum should be a goal to improve quality of Medical and Dental education.

Image Navigation's Dent sim simulator a pairs AR with a manniqequin on which students can perform procedures while receiving immediate feedback as their movements are tracked. This helps them identify faster where they should improve and develop their skills in the process. Its already already in by 8500 students in dental schools around the world.

In dental practice, the technology is more prevalent in reconstructive and aesthetic procedures in order to help patients know what they look like after the treatment SmartTek and Kapanu have developed such ARapps that use their phone or tablet's camera to overlay virtual depictions of the improved set of the teethprior to the procedure. This allows patients and dentist to configure features of their teeth such as height and spacing to their liking before they enter the operatory room.

#### Conclusion-

On the basis of literature the current development is still insufficient for full validation process, however independent sources of customized software for augmented reality seems promising to help routinely procedures, complicate or specific interventions, education and learning. Oral and maxillofacial area is predominant, the results in precision are promising, while timing is still very controversial since some authors describe longer preparation time when using augmented reality up to 60 min while others describe a reduced operating time of 50/100%.

#### References

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- · Eaton KA, A vision of dental education in the third millennium.



#### Department of Periodontics Post Graduate Activities and Achievements



 Post Graduate Activities and Achievements
 MDS first year students, Dr Shweta, Dr Munazza,
 Dr Ayesha (2020-21 Batch) got consolation prize for poster presentation at 19th ISP PG Convention virtual conference
 28th may – 30th may 2021.

Dr Sandeep S Prabhu, Senior Lecturer, awarded with Young Researcher award 2020 from Institute of Scholars



Dr Praveen Kumar Bankur, Reader Department of Periodontology presented paper titled "COMPARISION OF EFFICACY OF OCTENEDINE MOUTHWASH AND CHLORHEXIDINE GLUCONATE ON CANDIDA SPECIES IN CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS. A CLINICO MICROBIOLOGICAL STUDY" at Indian Society of Periodontology 45th National Conference (Virtual), Pune on 23rd October 2021 & he got Consolation Prize for the same.



Dr. Praveen Kumar Bankur, Reader, Department of Periodontology, has successfully completed the Short Course in Educational Methodology (SCEM) Conducted by the RGUHS Academic & Administrative Training Institute (RAATI) from January to July 2020 as the 12th Cohort of the Program.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka RGUHS Academic & Administrative Training Institute (RAATI) Jayangar 4<sup>th</sup> T Block, Bengalum – 560041.



This is to certify that **Dr. Praveen Kumar Bankur**, has successfully completed the Short Course in Educational Methodology (SCEM) conducted by the RAATI from January to July 2020 as the 12<sup>th</sup> Cohort of the Program.

This certificate is awarded pursuant to his attending all the mandatory Contact Sessions, presenting the required Micro Teaching Sessions, and submission of the assignments for all the five Modules.

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Research State Sta

Dr. Roopali Tapashetti, Reader, Department of Periodontology presented paper titled "Evaluation and Comparison of Crestal bone changes in immediate and delayed implant- A Clinico Radiographic Study at Indian Society of Periodontology 45th National Conference (Virtual), Pune on 22nd October 2021.

> Dr. Neha Bhutani, Reader, Department of Periodontology presented paper titled "Esthetic Evaluation of maxillary anterior immediate implant with provisionalization with or without bone grafting" at Indian Society of Periodontology 45th National Conference (Virtual), Pune on 22nd October 2021.



Rukhsar (Intern)

## **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN DENTISTRY**

#### Introduction:-

The increase advance in Science and technology has introduced different

applications that are used daily. These application are found on the top of artificial intelligence and its components. Artificial intelligence is termed as a technology which is used to develop a software or a machine that can easily mimic human intelligence and perform specific activities. John Mc Carthy, coined the term artificial intelligence in 1955 and widely recognized as the father of artificial intelligence.



Vedika (Intern)

Artificial intelligence in dentistry started gaining its importance with the advent of data computing as well as cloud computing ability and availability of vast amount of data collected. For example, in field of radiology, a specific algorithm was created which further helped for diagnosing and suggesting probable treatment options.

Artificial intelligence is slowly emerging as important in the field of radiology with more emphasis on diagnostic records in terms of digital IOPA'S/RVG'S, three dimensional (3D) scans and cone beam computed tomography. Lots of information can be gathered and computed to create an AI for aiding quick diagnosis and treatment planning. The machines do have a slightly upper edge over human in terms of amount of working hours they can put in without fatigue. Whereas human intellect and mind needs break before they perform competitive tasks.

AI is used repeatedly in radiology, orthodontic treatments, restorative and prosthetic dentistry, endodontics, Implantology and the recent addition being voice command dental chair without any physical input from doctor. Teleassistance would benefit the patient in dental emergencies when the practitioner is unavailable. The chair positions, water dispensing and light control can be efficiently handled with voice command that do not need any manual input from clinician.

In orthodontics, AI is now available for orthodontic diagnosis, treatment planning and treatment monitoring with precise 3D scans and virtual models, it is easy to 3D print the aligners with customized treatment plan. As the vast data get computed, it creates an algorithm which in terms intelligently decides how a patient's tooth or teeth should be moved, with how much pressure, even identifying pressure points for that particular tooth or teeth. The AI aided aligners not only deliver precise treatment execution but also helps in monitoring the progress as well and claim to reduce treatment time as well as appointment schedules

Another most commonly used AI in the field of restorative and prosthetic dentistry is the use of computer-aided design, computer aided manufacturing technology for precision fit of prosthesis, laboratories are using AI to automatically generate advanced dental restoration, designed to perfect fit and ideal function while exceeding aesthetic expectations. This not only will help dentistry but will have a huge potential and impact on orofacial or craniofacial prosthesis.

The integral part of dental practice, the dental chair saw a tremendous transformation from manual pump style, hydraulic pressure chairs, physiologic to electric chairs with sensors. The recent addition is voice command dental chair which do not need any physical input from doctor at all. All the operations are on voice command. As all the intelligent minds are working vehemently on AI, the day is not far when a dental chair can sense individual patients weight, vital signs, level of anxiety, length of the procedure giving comfort to the patient, alerting the operating doctors if some variations are detected, so on and so forth.

#### Conclusion

Artificial intelligence is at the centre of a new enterprise to build computational models of intelligence. They mimic the precision and accuracy of trained specialists, in some studies it was found that these systems were even able to outmatch dental specialists in terms of performance and accuracy.

#### References

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#### **Sports Events**



#### **Outdoor and Indoor Cricket**



#### **Badminton Competition**





#### Teledentistry Definition:

Many innovative technologies are being developed that can aid oral health care providers and clinicians to render care effectively. Such novel techniques are generally non-invasive. Once such device that has become an indispensable tool in the provision of oral health care is an intra oral camera (IOC). What is IOC



Tasmiya Fatima (Intern)

cameras that enable dentists to capture images of difficult to reach areas in the mouth. The camera looks like a writing pen that when moved around inside the mouth, allows the practitioner to see detailed, enlarged images of teeth surfaces, gum conditions and other minute detail about tissues cavities etc that cannot be seen by our naked eves. It does not cause any pain or discomforts to

Intra oral cameras are essentially tiny digital

the patients and has n side effect. Principle of IOC:

Intra oral camera has a sensor located in the hand piece, which can be a charae couple device or a complimentary metal oxide-semi conductor sensor. These sensor receive light which is converted to an electric signal that is processed by IOC imaging software to produce an image on the computer monitor. Application of IOC

#### Application of IOC can be classified into direct and indirect oral care applications. Direct application is a common practice for the dentist to examine the oral cavity, perform required investigations, and explain the condition of oral cavity and various treatment modalities to the patient. Bradley et al, captured high quality clinical photographs of the patients with oral mucosa problems by an IOC to triage the referrals and to evaluate the potential for treatment locally.

Similarly a study was done to evaluate the feasibility of mobile phone camera and whatsapp application in remote screening in oral pre malignant lesions. Intra oral camera captures a clear videos and images of corroded or tarnished fillings hair line fractures, bleeding gums, plague and several other tooth problems.

Indirect application of IOC may not be directly link to the diagnosis and treatment of oral diseases and conditions. It is crucial for the clinicians to communicate with the patients about the realistic scenario of oral cavity and pros and cons of treatment proposed. Use of pictures and videos captured through IOC of patients conditions in real time can reduce the effect of such factors.

Willershausen et al evaluated the effectiveness of oral hygiene instructions with and without the use of IOC and concluded that IOC could be used as a tool to reinforce oral hygiene instructions and improve patient compliance.

IOC can be used for periodic self-assessment by the patient regarding the effectiveness of self care and tissues status around dental implants.IOC can also be used to train the individual for placement and removal of cast partial dentures, acrylic dentures, complete dentures, implant retained dentures.IOC can also be used to increase patient compliance by directly watching the treatment in real time or recorded versions for patient familiarity and understanding the various stages of dental treatment . Conclusio

It can be concluded that IOC has diverse applications in oral health care and can effectively assist dentist, dental hygienists and oral health care providers. It has made dentists more accurate in their diagnosis and patients more accepting of the treatment advised. Using IOC is now standard practice and with technology advancing every passing day, this ground breaking tool will only get better with time.

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#### **Department of Prosthodontics & Crown & Bridge** Prothodontics Day Celebration on 22nd January 2021

Quiz competition conducted by staff for UG and PG students



Teeth arrangement competition was conducted for UG student



Dr. Aishwarya Raju and Dr. Zainab Ruhi Won 1st prize in poster presentation on Nano Technology in Prosthodontics in 23rd IPS Jaipur Convention held on 2nd July 2021



Dr. Syed Abdul Qayum and Dr.FarhathParveen participated in poster presentation on Prosthetic Rehabilitation using Obturators: A Review in ISMR held on 14 Feb 2021



Dr Lijeena and Dr Siddhanth D participated in poster presentation on Rapid Prototyping in ISMR held on 14FEB 2021



Department of Oral Pathology IHC training workshop organized by Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology



World Cancer Day Rally Organized by Department of Oral Pathology on 4 Feb. 2021 in Collaboration with District Health and Family Welfare Society, Kalaburagi



National Oral Pathologist Day Celebration by Conducting Soap Carving Competition on 25th Feb. 2021





Oral Cancer Webinar Organized by Department of Oral Pathology on Head and Neck Cancer : An Oral Pathologist Perspective on 25th Feb. 2021 Speaker : Dr. N. Aravindha Babu Professor Shri Balaji Dental College Chennai

Camp Conducted by Oral Pathology & Microbiology Department in Collaboragion with Govt. of Karnataka & District Health & Family Welfare Society, Kalaburagi



Felicitation Programme Organized by Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology for the Toppers of 1st & 3rd B.D.S. Students



Quiz Competition conducted by Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology for 1st & 3rd B.D.S. Students



#### Year 2020 - 2021

Page No - 9

Dr. Heena Zainab Professor and Head of the Department, Department of Oral Pathology & Microbiology, has successfully completed the Short Course in Educational Methodoloav (SCEM) Conducted by the RGUHS Academic & Administrative Training Institute (RAATI) from January to July 2020 as the 12th Cohort of the Program.



#### **Students Activities and Achievements**

Ismat Irfan Mullah IV year Student has secured 1st place in E-Poster Competition on National Oral Medicine & Radiology Day on 24th April 2021

Arshiya Zainab IV year Student has secured 2nd prize in E-Poster Competition on National Oral Medicine & Radiology Day on 24th April 2021



#### Regenerative Dentistry **INTRODUCTION:**

Humansunlike species such as salamander or newt, lack the ability to naturally regenerate their own tissues. To overcome this limitation, tissue engineering strategies utilizing combination of biocompatible scaffolds. growth factors and stem cells to mimic natural morphogenesis, are currently in development. Tissue engineering aims to emulate

morphogenesis for the purpose of tissue and organ



regeneration, both in laboratory and insitu. The overall goal of these strategies is to provide Rukhsar Parveen (Intern the delivered cells with an environment in which they can proliferate, differentiate and mature to form the desired structure.

#### CONCEPT

Biological regeneration is proving an increasingly attractive alternative and complement to traditional surgical techniques for prosthetic replacement of tissues and organs. Cell-based therapeutic approaches are already applied with success in clinics and consist of in vitro manipulation of stem cells and their consequent administration to patients as living and dynamic biological agents. Stem cells are characterized by their potential to selfreplicate and their capacity to differentiate into a vast variety of cell types that form the diverse tissues. Therefore, stem cells guarantee tissue repair and regeneration throughout life.

Teeth are the most studied organs of the orofacial complex. Teeth are derived from CNCC-derived mesenchyme and epithelium of the firstt branchial arch and a part of the frontonasal process. Similarly to the development of other organs that form as epithelial appendages(e.g. hairs, whiskers, glands), tooth growth proceeds in morphologically distinct stages.

A series of sequential and reciprocal epithelial-mesenchymal interactions regulates all these stages of odontogenesis by coordinating cell proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, extracellular matrix synthesis and mineral deposition.

A large effort has been made over recent years to understand the molecular and cellular mechanisms leading to tooth pathology. Although much information on the genes that are important for odontogenesis in humans has been revealed using the mouse model, very little is known on the generation of human dental pathologies. Tooth agenesis is the most frequent developmental malformation within the orofacial complex.

In total, the prevalence of permanent tooth agenesis ranges from 1.6 % to 9.6 % in the general population, excluding third molars . Most cases of tooth agenesis are nonsyndromic since they occur without developmental defects in other organs. However, tooth agenesis could be also part of syndromes that affect orofacial tissues such as Down syndrome, cleft lip and palate, and ectodermal dysplasias.

Beyond these genetic conditions, tooth loss can be caused by common dental diseases such as Periodontitis and severe carious lesions, injuries, age-related alterations, and cancer.

Dental implants are used routinely in clinics for the replacement of missing teeth. However, these implants are prone to infections, and do not fully re-establish the physiological function of teeth since some essential dental tissues such as the periodontal ligament, which absorbs the shock and balance the mechanical forces during mastication, cannot be formed de novo.

Most of the current therapies of injured or malformed orofacial tissues do not ensure their regeneration and do not lead to a full recovery of their physiological functions. There is therefore a strong need for innovative approaches for the regeneration of missing or pathological tissues and organs of the orofacial complex.

A variety of stem cell populations have been identi ed within the orofacial complex. MSCs have been also isolated from the mandibular bone. Similarly to iliac crestderived MSCs, stem cells originated from the mandible are clonogenic and exhibit osteogenic potential both in vitro and in vivo.

#### MATERIALS USED IN DENTAL TISSUE REGENERATION:

The biomaterial component of tissue regeneration involves engineering scaffolds for the creation of three dimensional tissue structure.

\*Three different categories of materials exist: polymer, ceramics and metals. 1. Due to the ease of isolation and similarities with soft tissues, natural and synthetic

- polymers are often used as tissue engineering scaffolds. Natural polymer scaffolds include: Collagen, Hyaluronic acids, Calcium alginate, Chitosan.
- Synthetic polymer scaffold include:Polyglycolic acid(PGA),Polylactic acid(PLA)),Poly-LDlactic acid/polyglycolic acid (PLGA)), Hydrogels.

2. Ceramic scaffolds are used to mimic the hydroxtapatite found in mineralized tissue. Specifically, calcium phosphate ceramics such as hydroxtapatite and beta tricalcium phosphate are often used in bone tissue engineering.

3.To date, there has been only limited research involving the use of tissue engineering scaffolds, nevertheless, metals such as titanium, iron alloys and stainless steel are commonly used in dental implants field. More recently, biodegradable metal scaffolds such as magnesium alloys, have been assessed for bone Regenerative potential. CONCLUSION:

Stem cell-based mediated therapies represent very promising approaches for tissue regeneration and are already applied with success in clinics. These therapeutic approaches consist of the in vitro manipulation of stem cells and their consequent administration to patients as living and dynamic biological agents. Nevertheless, the deregulation of stem cells function might result in the generation of pathologies such as tumours or accelerated senescence. Moreover, different stem cells sources are needed for regeneration of specific tissues. It is thus fundamental to understand the mechanisms regulating the physiology of stem cells.

#### References

Regenerative dentistry book by Mona. K. Marei

Investigation of orofacial stem cell niches and their interaction through micro fluidic devices, P. Paaella et al.

Alhadlaq and J. J mao(2004) "Mesenchymal stem cells: Isolation and therapeutics stem cells and development

#### **Orientation Programme**

Orientation Programme Conducted for Fresher's and Senior Students on 23rd January 2021



#### Department of Conservation & Endodontics **Staff Activities & Achievements**

Dr. Rahul Halkai And Dr Kiran R. Halkai 1. Received MFDS RCPS Glasgow degree



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Page No - 10

#### **Under Graduate Research Projects**

Ms. Nuega D.H.	Evaluation of nativery alpha surpluse areas known have locale in galaxies with everyperantic and areppionate traversible palphics A classo biochemical analy	Prof Dr. Robol - Haliai
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#### **Post Graduate Achievements**

Young Achiever Award is awarded to Dr. Sarita Bhandari in2020 & 2021



Student Activities on CONS and ENDO DAY



Student Activities on CONS and ENDO DAY





## Computer Aided Design / Computer Aided Manufacture

Information and communication technologies have found their application in the healthcare sector, including the frameworks of modern dentistry. CAD / CAM application in dentistry is the process by which is attained finished dental restoration through fine milling process of ready ceramic blocks. CAD / CAM is an acronym of english words Computer-Aided-Design (CAD) / Computer-Aided-Manufacture (CAM), respectively dental computer aided design and computer aided manufacture of inlays, onlays, crowns and bridges. CAD / CAM technology essentially allows you to create a two-dimensional and three-dimensional models and their materialization by numerical controlled machines. In



Ruba Anam (Intern)

order to operate more efficiently, reduce costs, increase user/patient satisfaction and ultimately achieve profits, many dental offices in the world have their attention focused on implementation of modern IT solutions in everyday practice. In addition to the specialized clinic management software, inventory control, etc., or hardware such as the use of lasers in cosmetic dentistry or intraoral scanning, recently the importance is given to the application of CAD / CAM technology in the field of prosthetic. After the removal of pathologically altered tooth structure, it is necessary to achieve restoration that will be most similar to the anatomy of a natural tooth. Applying CAD / CAM technology on applicable ceramic blocks it can be obtained very quick, but also very accurate restoration, in the forms of inlays, onlays, bridges and crowns.

Introduction Modern dental practice implies an increased application of information and communication technologies. There are numerous advantages to facilitate the work of the dentist, but also users of dental services that are becoming more demanding in terms of aesthetics, with the clearly expressed desire for the minimum of staying and delaying in the dental office. The computer, as a means of interactive communication, have a greater role in prosthodontics in terms of practice in dental office, but also in dental technical laboratories.

2. CAD/CAM technology in dentistry Year 1985 is the key to the introduction of CAD / CAM technology in dentistry. In fact, this year, with the help of triangular cameras it is executed multidimensional measurement, enabling the transfer of information on the measurement to the computer screen.

It is a non-metal ceramics. Depending on the defect in the teeth, these materials may be used for making crowns and bridges, dental veneers, but also for special fillings.

In this article, we review the recent history of the development of dental CAD/CAM systems for the fabrication of crowns and fixed partial dentures (FPDs), based on our 20 years of experience in this field. The current status of commercial dental CAD/CAM systems developed around the world is evaluated, with particular focus on the field of ceramic crowns and FPDs. Finally, we discuss the future perspectives applicable to dental CAD/CAM. The use of dental CAD/CAM systems is promising not only in the field of crowns and FPDs but also in other fields of dentistry, even if the contribution is presently limited. CAD/CAM technology will contribute to patients' health and QOL in the aging society.

A review of dental CAD/CAM: Current status and future perspectives from 20 years of experience February 2009Dental Materials Journal 28(1):44-56

DOI:10.4012/dmj.28.44

#### Source Pub Med Authors:

nors:

Takashi Miyazaki, Showa University Y, asuhiro Hotta, Showa University Conclusion

CAD/CAM systems offer automatic fabrication procedures which help to standardize the quality and decreased

Time span. They also have the potential to reduce inaccuracies in the technique and minimize the hazards of cross.

References

Aeran, H, Kumar, V, Seth, J, Sharma, 2014, 'Computer Aided Milling in Prosthodontics: A Promising Technology for Future'

IJSS Case Report & Reviews, vol. 1, issue 1, pp. 23-7.

Freedman M, Quinn F, 2007, 'Sullivan M. Single unit CAD/DAM restorations: a literature review.' J Irish Dent Assoc, vol. 53,

## Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats Abstract

Precise and efficient genetic manipulations have enabled researchers to understand gene functions in disease and development, providing a platform to search for molecular cures. Over the past decade, the unprecedented advancement of genome editing techniques has revolutionized the biological research fields. Early genome editing strategies involved many naturally occurring nucleases, including meganucleases, zinc finger nucleases, and transcription activator-like effector-based nucleases. More recently, the clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats (CRISPR)/CRISPR-associated nucleases (CRISPR/Cas) system has greatly enriched genetic manipulation methods in conducting research. Those



Raviya Bilal (Intern)

nucleases generate double-strand breaks in the target gene sequences and then utilize DNA repair mechanisms to permit precise yet versatile genetic manipulations. This review provides an overview of the genome editing techniques, particularly the CRISPR/Cas9 technique, for the oral and craniofacial research community. We also discuss the details about the emerging applications of genome editing in oral and craniofacial biology. What is CRISPR?

It is an abbreviation that expands to 'Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats'. As much as the name in itself is a bit complex, it simply means a programmable protein that not only edits, or eliminates, but has the potential to switch on/off genes. It's a technology that is designed to orchestrate the genetic code, including human DNA. CRISPR works on the Ca9 technology used by bacteria and archaea which is an RNA-guided genome editing tool to obliterate the viral DNA, delivering immunity to the host against viral nucleic acids. Ca99 proteins are popularly known as "DNA locator systems" since they can be programmed by scientists to target whatever piece of DNA they decide to send it to. Once it is there, they could be licensed with the power to cut out a particular gene, re-activate/inactivate a gene, or replace a gene with something different. Hence, the CRISPR-Cas9 system finds its role in medicine as a powerful therapeutic tool in treating diseases that occur as a result of genomic mutations.

#### Working principle of crisper

CRISPR's Miraculous Contribution to Dentistry

Despite the controversial nature of CRISPR as to how, and even if it is to be used at all, paired with the fact that it's still in its infancy, CRISPR-Cas9 technology finds several potential applications in the field of dentistry, all of which are aimed at bringing a revolution in the dental era. Nevertheless, the practical execution of these uses could take years to develop and implement CRISPR treatments into a dental clinical setup.

#### Various uses of CRISPR in dentistry found so far are as follows:

\* Possible new treatment for oral cancer – Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC) is the most common type of oral cancer that remains a disease with a low survival rate and scarce exceptional treatment options over decades. CRISPR-CaS9 is an emerging technology that has great efficacy in identifying genes responsible for oral cancer pathobiology and assisting in the treatment of the same by gene knockout technique as suggested by Huang et al in 2017 by studying the role of p75NTR gene on human tongue carcinoma. According to this study, several properties of SCC-9 cells are suppressed by the deletion of the p75NTR gene.

#### \* Inhibition of plaque formation

#### Advantages, Limitations, and Ethical Issues of CRISPR/Cas9

CRISPR/Cas9 demonstrates superior simplicity over the early genome-editing nucleases. The CRISPR technique requires only an alteration of its ~20-bp crRNA sequences to adapt to the sequence specificity. Researchers have access to ample commercially available CRISPR-related vectors and bioinformatics tools to design the crRNA sequences and templates (Liu et al. 2015; Park et al. 2015). Another advantage is that CRISPR can simultaneously target multiple genes, highlighting its strength in studying multigenic diseases (Wang et al. 2013).

The major limitation for CRISPR/Cas9 technology is the off-target effects-that is, when nucleases bind to and cut unintended DNA sites, resulting in unwanted genomic changes. Schaefer, Wu, Colgan, et al. (2017) reported that a significantly high number of deleterious mutations were found in 2 CRISPR/Cas9-modified mice, raising concerns of the use of CRISPR/Cas9 in clinical settings. The same group, however, later published a follow-up report to declare no excess mutations in the same samples (Schaefer, Wu, Darbro, et al. 2017). Nonetheless, it is critical to minimize the off-target effects with various strategies (Zhang et al. 2015). Improving the design of sgRNAs remains the most important strategy. Web-based software tools such as the Cas9 Activator Tool and ZiFiT Targeter have been developed to facilitate the designs of the sgRNA sequences and off-target validations (Hsu et al. 2013; Hwang et al. 2013). Titrating Cas9 enzyme concentration and the amount of sgRNA DNA delivery reduces nonspecific targeting as well (Hsu et al. 2013). Kleinstiver et al. (2016) reported that a modified Cas9 enzyme (referred to as high-fidelity Cas9) could result in no detectable off-target effects on a genome-wide scale. Finally, adding a fluorescent reporter to the donor DNA sequence assists in observing whether the donor DNA successfully integrates to the target DNA region. It is equally important to familiarize with assays to identify the off-target effect (Hendel et al. 2015). Conclusion

# Here we are, in the 21st century, at the brink of modern medicine, where CRISPR presents itself to be a lifesaver. While, how supernatural it may sound to be able to play with the human genetic code; it is still something that could leave an everlasting and an accidental impact for the generations to come. Will it potentially outshine the influence of a smartphone in our lives? The answer lies with time, keep a look out for that!

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2.The Medical Futurist

3. Martinez-Lage, M.; Puig-Serra, P.; Menendez, P.; Torres-Ruiz, R.; Rodriguez-Perales, S. CRISPR/Cas9 for Cancer Therapy: Hopes and Challenges. Biomedicines, 2018;

#### **Department of Public Health Dentistry**

Camp Conducted on 3/11/2021 venue : MOTHER THRESA HOSPITAL



Camp Conducted on 17/2/2021 VENUE : Mahagaon



Camp Conducted on 17/11/2021 venue : MOTHER THRESA HOSPITAL



Camp Conducted on 23/10/2021 venue : MOTHER THRESA CHARITABLE HOSPITAL



Camp Conducted on 26/10/2021 venue : MOTHER THRESA CHARITABLE HOSPITAL



Camp Conducted on 27/10/2021 venue : ZOHRA HOSTEL



Camp Conducted on 12/11/2021 venue : CENTRAL JAIL



#### **Students Activities & Achievements**

SHAIKH NEELOFAR AND BIBI AYESHA MULIA has been awarded a certificate of appreciation for making the higher number of calls to home isolation patient in KARNATAKA.



Rukhsar Intern has secured First Prize in National Level Short Communication Competition at Sri Siddhartha Dental College & Hospital, Agalakote, Tumakuru



Dr. Mahesh Hiregoudar has presented a webinar on National Doctor's day for Dental Hygiene for Kids



On Doctor's Day, Let us meet our Doctor who will explain us about DENTAL HYGIENE FOR KIDS

> Date : 1st July 2021 Time : 10.45 am Class : Online

CARING FOR YOU & YOUR SMILE





Dr. Mahesh Hiregoudar has been invited as the Chairperson for the 25th National Conference of Indian Association of Public Health Dentistry

SL.NO	Publications	Department
1.	Ara SA, Fathna A. Acquired immunity in demistry students after Hepotitis B vaccination. J Res Dents maxillofae Sci. 2020;5(1):34-36	Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology
2	Kattii G, Shahibuz S, Kattii C, Bahman MD, Evaluation of mid polatal suture ossification using Come Beam Computed Temography: A Digital Radiographic Study. Acta Medica (Hinduc Kralove) 2020; 63(4):18893	Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology
3.	Ghali S, Katti G, Shabhar S, Chitmda PK, V Anikriti, Divakar DD et al. Fascial space odomogenic infections: Ultrasonography as an alternative to magnetic resonance imaging. WorkJ 21tin Cases 2021; 9(3): 573-80 [PMID): 33553395 DOI: 10.12998/wjec.v9.i3.573]	Department Of Oral Medicine and Radiology
4,	Dr. Girbibkatti, Evaluation of Mid palatal Sumare Osenfeation Using Cone-Beam Computed Tomography: A Digital Radiographic Study: Acta Medica 2020;63(4);1383-193 https://doi.org/10.14712/1805969.2020.62	Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology
5.	Dr.Girish kartt, Fascial space odontogenic infections: Ultrosonography as an alternative to magnetic resonance imaging: World Journal of Cluster Course 2021, Issuer	Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology
6.	AAISHA SIDDIQUA: An evaluation of the Changes in the Bits Force Before & After Orthograthic surgical correction of Escial Skeletal Deformities.Univ J Maxillofac Surgk Oral Sci. 2021;1(1): https://doi.org/10.1007/s12070621- 02495-y	Department of Oral and Maxilloflacia Surgery
7.	AAESHA SIDDIQUA: Evaluation of Metastatic Lymph Nodas in Oral Squatnoss Cell Carcinoma: A Comparative Study of Clinical, FNAC, Ultra Sonography and Computed Tomography with Post Operative HistopathologyIndian J Otolaryaged Head Neck Sarg. 2021https://doi.org/10.1007/s12663/021-01641-x	Department of Oral and Maxillofacia Surgery
8.	AAISHA SIDDIQUA givaluute the effectiveness of voluidine blue for obtaining site margins in resection of oral Squamous cellcarcinoma. J MaxillolacOm/Surg. 2021; https://doi.org/10.1007/s120834023-01641-s	Department of Oral and Maxillofacia Surgery
9.	AAISHA SIDDIQUA 'Management of Sub-Condylar and Mandible Fracture by a Trans-Buscai Trocar along with an Inna-onal approach Ind J Orolaryngol Hood Nock Sang. 2020;72(2):538–544. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12070020- 02088-7	Department of Oral and Maxillofacia Surgery
10.	AAISHA SIBDIQUA 3Glandular Odontogenie Cyst of Maxilla : a casereport Int J Applied Dent Sci. 2620; 6(4):116-118	Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
11.	AAISHA SIDDIQUA :A comparative observational study based on two radiographic techniques in suspected unilateral mandbularCondylar fracture Saint's Int Dent J. 2020;4:111-5	Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
12.	Ashwin Shah Glandular edontogenic cyst of maxilla: A caseruport ht J Applied Dent Sci. 2020; 6(4):116-118	Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
13.	Ashwin Shah Peet-COVIDMucomycesis in India: A formidable-challenge Brit J Oral and Maxillofic surghttps://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjonsc.2021.06.013	Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
14.	Chaitanya Kothari Glandular Odonioganic Cyst of Maxilla: A CaseReport Int J Applied Deat Sci. 2020; 0(4):116-118	Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
13.	Angle of Mandhis Frankrure by a Frank-Buccal Treear along with an Intra-Oral Approach Ind J Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 2020;72(2):538-544. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12070-020-02058-7	Maxillofacial Surgery
16.	Chaitanya Kothari (An Evaluation of the Changes in Bite Force Before and After Orthognathic Surgical Correction of Facial SkeletalDeformities Univ J Massilofae Surgek Oral Sci. 2021;1(1) https://doi.org/10.1007/s12070-021402495-y	Department of Oral and Maxillufacial Surgery
17.	Chaitanya Kothari: Evaluation of Metastatic Lymph Nodes in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinuma: A Comparative Study of Clinical, FNAC, Ultra Sonography and Computed Tomography with Post Operative Histopathology Indian J Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 2021https://doi.org/10.1007/s12663021-01641-s.	Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
18.	Chaitanya Kothari Evaluate the effectivenesis of tolindine blue for obtaining safe margins in resection of oral Squamous cell carcinoma. J MaxillodisOralSing. 2021; https://doi.org/10.1007/n12663021401641-x	Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
19.	Neelukamal Hallur: A comparative observational study based on two miliographic techniques in suspected unitateral mandibular Condylar fracture. Saint's Int Dent J. 2020;4:111-5	Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
20.	Neelakamal Hallur Management of Sab-Condylar and Mandible Fracture by a Trans-Buccal Trocar along with an littri-oral approach Ind J Otolaryngol Head Neek Surg. 2020;72(2):538–544. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12020402042058.2	Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
21.	Neelakamal Hallur An Evaluation of the changes in hite force before and after Orthographic surgical correction of Facial Skelenal Deformities/Doiv J Maxillofic Surg& Oral Sci. 2021.1(1) https://doi.org/10.1007/s120704021-02495-y	Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
22.	Neelakamal Hallur : Evaluation of Metastatic Lymph Nodes in Oral Squamous Cell Cartinoma: A Comparative Study of Clinical, FNAC, UltraSonography and Computed Tomography with Post Operative Histopathology, Indian J Okolaryingol Head Neck Surg. 2021https://doi.org/10.1007/s12663021- 01641-x	Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
23.	Neelakamal Hallur divaluate the effectiveness of toluidine blue for obtaining safe margins in resection of oral Squansous cellcarcinoma. J Maxillofie/OralSarg. 2021; https://doi.org/10.1007/s126634021-01641-x	Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

**Publications** 

### Year 2020 - 2021

Page No - 13

SL NO	Publications	Department	
24.	Syed Zakaullah Management of Sub-Condylar and ningle of mandible fracture by atrans-buccal Trocar islong with intra-oral Approach. Ind J Otolaryngol Hend Neck Surg. 2020;72(2):538-544. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12070-020-02058-7	Department of Oral and Maxilloficial Surgery	
25.	Syed Zakaullah Kilandularodontogenic cyst of maxilla: A casereport. Int J Applied Dent Sci. 2020; 6(4):116-118	Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	
26	Syed Zakaullah tAn evaluation of the change in bite force before and afterorthograthic surgical correction of facial skeletosdeformities. Univ J Maxillofae Surg& Oral Sci. 2021;1(1): https://doi.org/10.1007/s12070621-02495-v	Department of Oral and Maxilloficial Surgery	
27.	Fatima S. Glandalar odontogenic cyst of maxilla : A	Department of Oral and	
28.	Fatima S. A comparative observational study based on two radiographic techniques in suspected unilateral manibular condylar fractureSaint Int Dent	Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	
29.	Fatima S Evaluate the Effectiveness of Tolindine Blue for Obtaining Safe Margins in Resection of Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma Oral Maxillofine Surg. 2021 Sep 25:1-5.	Department of Oral and Maxilloficial Surgery	
30.	Reopali Tapashetti : Esthetic evaluation of immediate implant with provisionalizatione with and without grafting The Journal of Contemporary Dental Practice Accepted for publication in October 2021 issue.	Department of Periodoniology	
31.	Respati Taposhetti : Evaluate the antimicrobial properties of difference concentrations of thyme herbal monthwash- An Invitto study. Journal of Family Medicine and Primary care Accepted for publication in 2021	Department of Periodontology	
32.	Nota Blueant: Avaluate the antimication of properties of different concentrations of threase herbal meanwash. Act transportidy, Journal or Lamity Motion to use "Primery over Accepted for publics due in 2021	Department of Periodant slogy	
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411,	Parvix Alrahukatov st. Parial Ex. (c. 6) T. co., y-A. Review, Sch., Dent Sc. 2021 AprXVIC: 67 (10) (co. art/crs/Dic/Mildhonc and Dr. Lijecus	Depute a trativ as bolan is-	
41.	Parvez Abubakarer al Effect of Denture Cleansers on Colour Stability and Flexaral Strength of Heat Polymerized Acrylic Resin an InVitro Study. Sch J Dent Sci. 2021 Sept 8(8): 294-370(40-0 authors Dressed Abdul Qayum and Dr. Farhath Parveetj	Department of Prosthodontics	
42.	Suma B. Satenahalli, Dr. Mahesh Hiregoudar," Comparative Evaluation of the Efficacy of Various Horbal Dentifices Alone and In Combination against Streptococcus Mutans and Lactobacillus Acidophilus- An In Vitro Study", IDS/Br-March - 2021, Vol4, Issun - 2, P. No. 135 – 146	Department of Pedodontics	
41.	Mahesh Hiregoudar, Dr. Suma B. Satenahalli" Consent in Dentil Practice: A literature review", IUDSIR-March - 2021, Vol4, Insue - 2, P. No. 147- 150	Department of Public Health and Dentistry	
44.	Hiregoudar M, Chskinsla VP, Nair VVR, Jaiswal P, Gopal R, Raj S. Pit and Fissure Scalants: A Clinical Review. J Adv Med Dent Sci Res 2021;9(6):119123.	Department of PublicHealth and Dentistry	

SL. No	PUBLICATION	DEPARTMENT
45	Swamil 1 Kolhe, Privarda S Kolhe, Merrid N	DEPARTMENT OF
	Cultye, Geostri B Aber, Chettan J Binduze, Shailendra S. Mashalkar-Microcomputed tamographic evaluation of shaping ability of two thermo mechanically treated singlofile systems in severely curved roots. J Conserv Dest. May-Jun 2020;23(3):244-248. doi: 10.4103/JCD.JCD.349_20	COMSERAVITIVE AND ENDODONTICS
46.	Shailendra M, Sclvakumar G, Diwanji P, Indi S, Hambire A. Effect of diode laser imidiation and 10% etime acid conditioning on the scaling ability of mineral trioxide aggregate as a retrograde filling material. Endodentology Oct-Dec 2020; 32(4):231- 233	DEPARTMENT OF COMSERAVITIVE AND ENDODONTICS
47,	Kulkarni S, Mustafa M, Ghatole K, Alqahmii AR, Yahya F, Ziyad A, Alghomlas I, Alothusan TA, Alhajri FFEvaluation Of 2% Chlorhexidine And 2% Sodium Fluoride As Endodontic Irrigating Solutions On Root Dentine Micro hurdness: An In Vitro Study Eur J Dens. 2021 May; 15(2): 253–258. doi:10.1055/s.004061/2053.F.midy 2020 Dcr 8	DEPARTMENT OF COMSERAVITVE AND ENDODONTICS
48.	Sanadi RM, Jain PP, Nalawade KP, Halkat KR, Halkai R. Gingjival Cevicular Fluid An Updata. International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR) 2020; 7 (4):724-730	DEPARTMENT OF COMSERAVTIVE AND ENDODONTICS
49.	Shotty SR, Al Hayotti SW, Shotty R M Halkai R, Shotty S, Goddadararangiah S T, Hulkai K, Hassan SM Three- dimensional imaging of stafte boot cavity provisimal to the mandihular canal-A case report. Journal of International Dental and Medical Research. 2920; 13(4): 1569-72	DEPARTMENT OF COMSERAUTIVE AND ENDODONTICS
50.	Shetty SR, Al Bayonti SW, Shetty R M Jłałkaś R, Shetty S, Goddadararongiah S T, Halkai K, Hassan SM. Three dimensional imaging of stafite bore cavity proximinal to the mandibular canal-A case report. Journal of International Dental and Medical Research. 2020; 13(4): 1560-72.	DEPARTMENT OF COMSERAVTIVE AND ENDODONTICS
51.	Oraganti V R., Sanjoevaroddygari S., Manay SM, Eppalapalli SK B, Vishwakarma RV, Ginji K Halkai K R, Halkai R Umuani Variant of Unicystic Ameloblastoma with CEOT-Like Arenzi: A Rare Case Report with Review of Literature. Case Reports in Dentistry. 2021, Article 1D 2093927 https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/2093927	DEPARTMENT OF COMSERAVITVE AND ENDODONTICS
52	Halkai R, Halkai KR, Shetty SR, Shetty R M, Shetty S, Prusad P. An in vitro Evaluation of Cytotoxicity of Fungal Derived Nanosilver Particle Endodontic Irrigant on Human Periodontal Ligament Fibroblast Cells. Saudi Endoduntic Journal 11(3),364,2021	DEPARTMENT OF COMSERAVITVE AND ENDODONTICS
53.	Halkai KR, Halkal R, Patil S, Alawadi J, Alwadi W, MarukulaN, et al. Evaluation of Cytotoxic effects of fungal origin Nanosilver particles on oral cancer cell lines: An in vitro study. Journal of cancer research and therapeatics. Ahead toPublish	DEPARTMENT OF COMSERAVITVE AND ENDODONTICS
54,	Sanadi RM, Jain PP, Nalawade KP, Halkai KR, Halkai Gingiyal Crevicular Fluid An Update. International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (JIRAR) 2020; 7 (4): 724730	DEPARTMENT OF COMSERAVITIVE AND ENDODONTICS
55.	Shetty SR, Al Bayatti SW, Shetty R M Halkai R, Shetty S, Guddudararangiah S T, Halkai K, Hassan SM. Three-dimensional imaging of staffne bone cavity proximal to the mandboalar camia <sup>1</sup> A case report. Journal of International Dental and Medical Research. 2020; 13(4): 1569-72	DEPARTMENT OF COMSERAVITIVE AND ENDODONTICS
56.	Shaimaa, Heena Zainab, Deepa Hugar, Ameena Sultana A comparative study to assess risk of oral candidiasis in progrant and non-progrant women. Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology. 2021. Jan-Apr;25(1):118-123. doi: 10.4103/jomfp. JOMFP_255_20.Epub 2021 May 14.	Department of Oral Patholog and Microbiology.
57.	Juveria Arshi Comparison of lipid profile in tobacco and non-tobacco abusers: A comparative study. Journal of Oral Medicine Oral Surgery Oral Pathology and Oral Radiology. 2021 Vol (7), Isaue 1 Page37-41	Department of Oral Pathology a Microbiology.
58.	Ameena Sultana, Heena Zainab, Pramed Jahagirdar, Deepa (fugar, Shaimaa Age estimation with cemental incremental lines in normal and periodontally diseased torth using phase contrast microscope: an original research. Egyptian Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2021. https://doi.org/10.1186/s419354021-00254-	Department of Oral Pathology a Microbiology.
59,	Heena Zainab, Deepa Hugar, Ameera Sultana, Aditya Muchandi, Syeda Madiha. 2021 A trent to xerotise: An emerging trood.	Department of Oral Pathology a Microbiology

#### Anti Ragging Programme



Anti Ragging Programme was organized for Fresher's & Senior students on 20th February 2021

#### Scientific Activities- Poster PresentationDepartment of Oral Medicine and Radiology

Name	Posterpresented	Conferences attended
Dr. Sadia Shahana (PG Student)	1. Neuronouscular Dentistry	Oral Medicine & RadiologyDay 24th April 2021
Dr. Jaydeepa Basak (PG Student)	Role Of Nanotechnology In Oral Medicine And Radiology	Oral Medicine & RadiologyDuy 24th April 2021
Dr. Huma Afroz (PG Student)	1.Orofacial Pain And Its Management 2.An Arduous Journey To Practicable Solution – Role Of Oral Physician In Covid 19	1. Oral Medicine & RadiologyDay 24th April 2021 2. Indian Academy of Oral Medicine & Radiology - Kamataka Branch E-Poster Competition, February 2021
Dr. Manasi Yeshwant Nandedkar	1.Saliva-A Minaculous Fluid 2.Ond Health In The Em Of Covid 19	1.Oral Medicine & RadiologyDay 24th April 2021
(PG Student)	A Secret Weapon For Justice	2. Indian Academy of Oral Medicine & Radiology - Kamataka Branch E-Poster Competition, February 2021
Name	Poster presented	Conferences attended

Dr. Pooja DevindrappaNaduvinkeri (PG Student)	1. 2.	Oral Physician As A Warrior In Covid 19 Pandemic 2. Pigmentation Of Rima Oris	1.Oral Medicine & RadiologyDay 24 <sup>th</sup> April 2021 2. Indian Academy of Oral Medicine & Radiology - Karnataka Branch F- Poster Commercition, Schwarz 2021

#### **Department of Periodontology**

Name	Poster presented	Conference attended
Tir, Ayoshi (fl. mar)	Parisional Vacence My inte	10*15P/PC (Convention vir La)
(PCi Smideni)	Rate no	conference
Dr. sho eta	Peripective Varcine Kivin to	19*150 PC Convention virtual
(PO Stackat)	Bur (2)	produce on
Dr. Multavi. «PG Student»	Periodental base to $10^{10} {\rm M}_{\odot}$	1-#15P.Pc. Convention virtual analistonae

#### Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

Name	Poster presented	Conferences attended
Dr Ayesha Fatima (PG Student)	Treatment modalities of sinus lift procedure	Mid-term Conference and 10 <sup>9</sup> PG convention of AOMSI-2021
Dr. Divya Jivrajani (PG Student)	Case presentation on vomer osteotomy	<ol> <li>Mid-term Conference and 10<sup>8</sup> PG convention of AOMSI-2021</li> </ol>
Dr. Sonia singhvi (PG Student)	Reconstruction modalities for oral and maxillofacial pathology	<ol> <li>Mid-term Conference and 10* PG convention of AOMSI-2021</li> </ol>
Dr. Farhan Khan (PG Student)	A case of Schwannoma	<ol> <li>Mid-term Conference and 10<sup>th</sup> PG convention of AOMSI-2021</li> </ol>
Dr. Annuta Kulkarni (PG Student)	Wonders with PRP	Mid-term Conference and 10®PG convention of AOMSI-2021
Dr. Mahadevi Hiremath (PG Student)	Co-author-Wonders with PRP	Mid-term Conference and 10° PG convention of AOMSI-2021

#### **Department of Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics**

Name	Poster Presented	Conferences attended
Dr. Firdous Reshma	Evaluation Of Efficacy Of Bio ceramic Sealer	36th IACDE National Conference
(PG Student)	As Obturating Material With And Without	& 21st IACDE National PG
	Gutta-percha- An Invitro Study	Convention, Kaher's V K Institute
		of Dental Sciences, Belagavi,
		Karnataka
		17th -21st November 2021.
Dr. Gopinagaruri	Effect Of Different Concentrations Of	36th IACDE National Conference
Snigdha Priya	Chitosan Nanoparticles Incorporated In	& 21st IACDE National PG
(PG Student)	Composite Resin And Bonding Agent For	Convention, Kaher's V K Institute
	Class 2 Cavities Of Maxillary First Molars-	of Dental Sciences, Belagavi,
	An Invitro Study	Karnataka
		17th -21st November 2021.

#### **Department of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics**

Name	Poster Presented	Conferences attended
Dr. Martin T Isac (PG Student)	Marketing Strategies behind Invisible Trays	
Dr. Amtul Wadood Mona (PG Student)	"Orthodontics in swift mode"	At 2021 at 55th IOC convention

#### Department of Prosthodontics and Maxillofacial Implantology

Name	Poster Presented	Cualerences attended
Dr. Syed Abdul Qayum, Dr. Farhath Parveen (PG Students)	Customized Ocular Prosthesis: A Case	23 <sup>rd</sup> IPS Juipur Convention held on 2 <sup>nd</sup> July 2021
Dr. Aishwarya Raju, Dr. Zainab Ruhi (PG Students.)	Nano Technology In Prosthedoutics	23 <sup>st</sup> IPS Jaipar Convention held on 2 <sup>st</sup> July 2021

#### Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

	Paper Presentation	Conference Attended
mruta Kulkarni Student)	Wonders with PRP	Danta Mantana-II-Kamutaka state conference 198 & 208

#### **Department of Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics**

Dr.A (PG

Name	Paper Presentation	Conference Attended
Dr. Syeda Arshia Fatima (PG Student )	Comparative evaluation of sealing ability of MTA filapex and AH plus sealer in two different moisture conditions.	34 <sup>th</sup> IACDE National Conference, Mumbai 30-12-2020.
Dr. Syed Mubeen Mohiuddin Hussaini (PG Student )	Comparison of GIC,Bio dentine and Cention N as coronal barrier in nonvital bleaching	35th IACDE National Conference, Assam 27-2-2021.
Dr Amaan Ahmed (PG Student)	Efficacy of Titanium dioxide Nanoparticles spray to disinfect on dental equipments used.	35th IACDE National Conference, Assam 27-2-2021.
Dr Amann Ahmed (PG Student)	Comparative Evaluation Of Sealing Ability Of Minemi Trioxide Aggregate, Super Ethoxy Benzoic Acid And Bio dentin With And Without Laser As A. Root Furcation Repair Material - An Inviteo Study	36th IACDE National Conference& 21*IACDE National PG Convention, Kaher's V K Institute of Dental Sciences, Belagavi, Karmataka 17**-21* November 2021.
Dr Raesunnisa Begum (PG Student)	Effect of addition of triple antihiotic powder on antibacterial activity, poshout and compressive strength of MTA.	35th IACDE National Conference, Assum 27-2-2021.
Dr Raesumisa Begum (PG Student)	Efficacy Of Glass Ionomer Coment, Tetric N Flow And Bio dentine As Intra Orifice Barriers With And Without Laser Activation An Invitro Study.	Hith LACDE National Conference & 21 <sup>st</sup> LACDE National PG Convention, Kaher's V K. Institute of Dental Sciences, Belagavi, Kamataka 17 <sup>st</sup> - 21 <sup>st</sup> November 2021.
Dr Kiran Ghatole (Reader)	Micro abrasion: conservative approach to enamel discoloration A case report.	29th Annual Conference of the Indian Academy of Aesthetic and cosmetic dentistry 31st Oct-1st Nov 2020
Dr Kiran Ghatole (Reuder)	Management of cervical resorption to preserve natural tooth: A case report,	Presented at Famdent Dentoscope Academy 13-14 March 2021
Dr Kirun Ghatole (Reader)	Comparative Evaluation Of Chlorhexidine And N-Acetyl Cysteine As Final Irrigation On The Push Out Bond Strength Of DifferentSealers: An In-Vitro-Study	36th IACDE National Conference & 21*1ACDE National PG Convention, Kaher's V K Institute of Dental Sciences, Belagnvi, Karmataka 17*-21* November 2021.

#### Department of Prosthodontics and Maxillofacial Implantology

	Paper Presentation	Conference Altended
Dr. Syed Abdul Qayum	Customized Ocular Prosthesis: A Case	in 23 <sup>el</sup> IPS Jaipur Convention
(PG Student.)	Report	beld on 2 <sup>el</sup> July 2021
Dr. Farhath Parveen	Customized Ocular Prosthesis: A Case	in 23 <sup>rd</sup> IPS Jaipur Convention
(PG Student.)	Report	held on 2 <sup>rd</sup> July 2021

#### Scientific Activities- Study Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology

Name	Study	Guided By
DR MANASI (PG Student)	Mandibular Morphometric Analysis As A Tool In Sex Determination-A Retrospective CBCT Study	Dr SyedShahbaz
DR HUMA AFROZ (PG Student)	Expression of Cytokeratin 19 In OSMF An Immunohistochemical Study	Dr Syeda Arshia Ara
DR POOJA DEVINDRAPPA NADUVINKERI (PG Student)	"Age And Gender Determination Using Maxillary Sinus And Sella Turcica On Lateral Cephalogram – A Retrospective Digital Radiographic Study"	De Syeda Arshia Ara

#### **Department of Periodontology**

Name	Study	Conferences attended
DR NEHA Reader)	Esthetic evaluation of immediate implant with provisionalization with and without grafting	45*1SP conference, Pune 2021
OR PRAVEEN Reader)	Comparison of efficacy of octenedine mouthwash and Chlorhexidine glucenate on Candida albicans in chronic Periodontitis patient with Diabetes Mellitus- A Clinico- microbiological Study.	45*ISP conference Pune,2021
DR. NIKITA	Wilekodontics - A Brisk Orthodontic Tooth	45*ISP conference, Pune,
PG Student )	Movement-A Case Report.	2021
DR .SWETHA	Polymeric Nano-particles in drug delivery	45 <sup>th</sup> ISP conference, Pune,
PG Student )	system.	2021
DR. AYESHA	Oral Mucormycosis : a threat to covid	45thISP conference, Pune
PG Student )	patients? From the desk ofPeriodontitis.	2021

#### University Toppers in BDS 1st Year 2020



was secured by Fariya Warda

6th rank in RGUHS University was

secured by Ume Amara

CADCIKAR .....

was secured by Ria Gadgikar

University Toppers in BDS 3rd Year 2020

was secured by Ishrath Anjum

Subject Toppers for the Year 2020

Physiology / Biochemistry

Ria Gadgikar 13th Rank

Indumati 17th Rank

**Dental Anatomy & Dental Histology** 

18th rank in RGUHS University

was secured by Tayyaba Fatima

Ume Zoha 12th Rank

Aaqila Siddiqua 16th Rank

11th rank in RGUHS University 13th rank in RGUHS University was

20th rank in RGUHS University

was secured by Irfan Ishrath Mulla

Fariya Warda - 18th Rank

**General Anatomy** 

Faria Warda 13th Rank

Urusa Nazneen 19th Rank



14th rank in RGUHS University 16th rank in RGUHS University was secured by Maherukh Ahmed

secured by Hajera Farzeen



Ume Amara 13th Rank



**General Medicine** 



Page No - 15

Bibi Ayesha 14th Rank

**General Surgery** 



Ishrath Anjum 11th Rank Tayyaba Fatima 18th Rank Tisnamol Benny 18th Rank Ismat Irfan Mulla 18th Rank

**Oral Pathology & Microbiology** 





Pallavi Holal 7th Rank

Adila Munawar

9th Rank



Amtul Haseeb 8th Rank

Hajara Farzeen 8th Rank



Poornima 12th Rank Shaikh Rahiba 12th Rank







Ayesha Siddiqua

9th Rank





14th Ran

Pooja B.H. 15th Rank



Afiya Naaz 14th Rank

Shaikh Moina 14th Rank



Arshiya Zainab 14th Rank





Shaikh Sabiya . 18th Rank





Mubashira 16th Rank

Umer Farooque 15th Rank





Maherukh Ahmed

12th Rank

Sumayya Anjum 15th Rank

Maherukh Ahmed

16th Rank



Indumati 6th Rank

Aaqila Siddiqua 16th Rank

Iham Aalia 19th Rank





Sara Abdul Wahab 16th Rank

Aatefa Ruman 14th Rank

Sara Abdul Wahab 19th Rank





17th Rank







Aatefa Ruman 17th Rank

Fatima Zohra 18th Rank

Ayesha Samreen 19th Rank

Tamboli Uzma 18th Rank

Humera Taqzet 19th Rank

Mujeeb Anwar 20th Rank

Dr. Rony Kondody 10th Rank in Ortho



Ishrath Anjum 8th Rank





## **REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATION 26TH JANUARY 2021**

## FELICITATION OF TOPPERS IN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION

