

SCIENTIFIC POSTER ABSTRACTS



Prevention of ECC

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Abstract: Prevention of ECC Abstract: The contemporary approach to dental caries management in children focuses on prevention than treatment. The diet, oral hygiene practices are different in urban and rural areas so the prevention strategy is also different for them. Pediatricians, general dentists, pediatric dentists, gynecologists, primary health care workers must be involved in a detailed preventive program, which includes prenatal counseling, treatment of expectant mothers at risk for dental caries, infant oral health care and the establishment of the dental home, so that dental disease can be prevented in infants, starting at a young age. These children should be targeted with a professional preventive program that includes fluoride varnish application, fluoridated dentifrices, fluoride supplements, sealants, diet counseling. Various health care system and organizations in India must join together to promote oral health care for all the children and specially focused toward children from disadvantaged background and children with special health care needs.

Regaling Manner

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a public health problem due to its impact on child's health, development, and wellbeing. Caries prevalence is high and statistically significant among those who are breast fed for longer duration, during night time, those falling asleep with bottle, and those fed with additional sugar in milk. In developing countries like India, changing lifestyle and dietary patterns are markedly increasing the caries incidence. Mothers are primary promoters of oral hygiene and they have a major influence on the dietary habits and food choices of children. Significantly, more mothers of children with caries lack knowledge about some determinants and caries prevention. It is assumed that an increase in knowledge of mothers will influence their self-care habits and dietary practice and, in turn, improve dietary and oral hygiene habits of children to prevent caries. Feeding practices on ECC can help in the development of appropriate oral health promotion strategies.

Print The Caries Risk Out

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Abstract: Dermatoglyphics, an advancing technology refers to epidermal ridge patterns present on palmar and plantar surfaces. The basis of considering these patterns as genetic marker for dental caries is that the epithelium of finger buds as well as enamel, the most susceptible tissue to caries have ectodermal origin and both develop at the same time of intra-uterine life. Several studies have proved that Dermatoglyphics are genetically determined and a stable marker which once formed remains same throughout life. Caries is a multifactorial disease with the influence of genetic pattern. The dental caries susceptibility of an individual increased with incidence of whorl pattern and decreased with incidence of loop pattern. Studies showed a definite variation in Dermatoglyphics between the early childhood caries and caries free group indicating a correlation between Dermatoglyphics and dental caries. Therefore, Dermatoglyphic patterns can be used as a predictive tool for children with early childhood caries.



Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: Despite of advances in the oral health care of children, Early Childhood Caries (ECC) continues to pose a serious threat to child welfare. ECC is the most common chronic disease in young children. This systematic review aimed to explore the epidemiological characteristics of ECC. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence and severity of ECC in 2–11 years of old children in relation to socioeconomic factors, age, sex, race, feeding practices and oral health behaviors. The variables significantly associated with ECC were socioeconomic status, age, sex, race, frequency of bottle-feeding, snacking frequency, probable age of starting tooth brushing and person responsible for child's oral health care. This poster will demonstrate the prevalence of ECC among children of different age groups, sex, race, and poverty status.

ECC and Its Management: A Global Approach

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Abstract: Early childhood caries is one of the main disease affecting the oral cavity in childhood. It is much more a complex disease of multiple social and behavior factor that starts at an early age. It not only does affect the teeth but the consequence of the disease may lead to more widespread health issue. As the knowledge of its complex ecology and etiology is growing, it has become possible to develop more to combat the initiation and progression of the disease. Early screening for sign of caries development helps to identity the child showing high risk of developing ECC. It could also assist in providing information to parent about to promote oral health and prevent the development of tooth decay. In support to this use of fluoride, comprehensive restoration techniques, disposal of MID and step wise evacuation and monitored anesthetic care are the new paradigm of management of ECC.

Small Efforts: Sweet Smiles

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Abstract: Sound healthy primary teeth play an important role in child's life. A healthy mouth if maintained from infancy will develop healthy milieu for permanent dentition to develop. Early childhood caries is a virulent form of dental caries that can destroy the primary dentition of infants and preschool children. As infants depend on their mother for day to day activities, the mother is primary source for Streptococci. Infants whose mothers have high levels of Streptococcus are at greater risk of early childhood caries. Primary prevention approach is to restrict Streptococcus in mother's own mouth and have a better chance of not transmitting the bacteria to their children. Awareness among pregnant women and new mothers regarding oral health, feeding practices, dietary habits and oral hygiene methods, will prevent the occurrence of early childhood caries. So, it's essential to explore mother's knowledge, attitude and practices as it affects the dental care children receive.



Trick and Treat the Decay Monster

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a chronic infectious oral disease that affects young children. It is a syndrome with both disease and behavioural problems. Factors such as improper feeding practices, lower socioeconomic status, lack of parental education, poor oral health knowledge and inaccessibility to dental care can contribute to occurrence of ECC. Untreated caries may lead to early loss of primary dentition which affects both the growth and eruption of permanent teeth. Past caries experience is the single most powerful predictor of future caries experience. This presentation underlines the importance of caries risk assessment before defining the comprehensive treatment strategies which provides a better understanding to the caretakers regarding the cause, disease process and the treatment approaches. This further increases the effectiveness of preventive program that ultimately leads to a predictable outcome.

Dispelling The Myths On Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: Despite Early Childhood Caries being a preventable disease, it has been a chronic and insurmountable challenge affecting both developing and developed nations. It is an epidemic, mainly in minority and rural populations. Studies have shown that in India, the prevalence of Early Childhood Caries among preschool children is 58–72%, however over 90% of carious teeth were left untreated. This increase in dental caries signals a pending public health crisis suggestive of the fact that preventive interventions within the first year of life are critical. Although modern dentistry has come long way, there are still various dental myths and false perceptions lurking in the minds of the people which contributes to the prevalence of Early Childhood Caries. This poster gives an overview of the myths among caregivers and how to provide health education programmes and promote the adoption of good dental health practices.

Take A Step Now.... Make My Smile Wow

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a specific form of severe dental caries that affects infants and young children. It is a result of the interaction of host, cariogenic bacteria and refined carbohydrates. Major contributory factors include improper feeding and oral hygiene habits and lack of awareness among parents regarding horizontal and vertical transmission of *S.mutans* and measures for preventing ECC. Prevention of ECC is possible by early intervention of the etiological factors. Anticipatory guidance/counselling of the parents regarding ECC at appropriate intervals will help decreasing the risk of ECC and its further complications. Anticipatory guidance should include diet counselling, oral hygiene habits, importance of early and regular dental visits, good feeding habits and maternal oral hygiene. This poster aims at guiding the parents regarding dietary and feeding habits, proper brushing habits, importance of dental home and other methods that help in decreasing the risk of ECC.



ECC: Back to The Basics

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is the most common infectious disease of preschool children, affecting up to 40% of 3-6 year olds in Southern India alone. It severely affects children's quality of life, resulting in pain, reduced self-esteem, malnutrition and difficulty in speech. Even extensive treatment of the disease bears the risk of recurrence, with rates ranging from 22-58%. Primordial prevention, if implemented at the right time, would reduce the burden of the disease. Due to wide variations in socioeconomic statuses, culture and lifestyles across the country, protocols on the prevention and management of ECC cannot be entirely standardised. This poster aims at discussing the causes of ECC, the urgency of understanding it, as well as easily applicable measures for preventing and managing ECC which are more suited to Indian homes. This may help us raise a generation of caries-free children.

Save Your Child's Smile For The Future - Catch Them at Right Time

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Abstract: It is of prime importance to educate a pregnant mother about the changes in her oral health during pregnancy and the risk of transmission of oral diseases to the infant post-natally due to the intimacy between the mother and the child. Children are more prone to get affected from dental caries and particularly Early Childhood Caries is a critical determinant which primarily affects children between 6 months to 6 years of age. Dental education and counseling to pregnant mother towards understanding of Early Childhood Caries is the need for the hour as the mother stands in foremost position in educating and maintaining good oral hygiene of her child. So this poster explains about prenatal counseling to pregnant mother about the importance of mother's oral hygiene and appropriate feeding habits to prevent Early Childhood Caries in children.

Eat Healthy Be Tooth Wealthy

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a major dental health problem in both the developing and industrialized countries. As ECC progresses rapidly, its effect can have a detrimental impact not only on the child's dentition but also on its further growth and development. Nutrition education and counselling for the purposes of reducing caries in children is aimed at teaching parents the importance of reducing high frequency exposures to obvious and hidden sugars. Guidelines include: avoiding frequent consumption of juice or other sugar containing drinks in bottle and promoting non-cariogenic foods for snacks, fostering eating patterns consistent with Food Guide Pyramid, restricting sugar containing snacks that are slowly eaten (e.g., candy, cough drops, lollipops, suckers). Along with nutritional factors, a comprehensive approach to preventing dental caries in preschool children must include improved general dietary habits, good oral hygiene. The idea of the poster highlights the importance of health education on diet.



New Horizons in ECC- Unexplored Domains

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a pandemic health problem. It is a process of cumulation of all the phases of disease which provides insight into its dynamic phases. Failure to identify and prevent ECC can have consequential acute and chronic infections. True innovation in developing novel endotherapies will involve utilizing materials which facilitate the regeneration of dental pulp from any remaining vital pulp tissues, effectively harnessing the innate capacity of tooth for self repair. The ready release of bioactive molecules by various tissue preparative agents, medicaments and materials commonly used in endodontics highlights the opportunities for translational regenerative strategies because what is remaining in the teeth is of utmost importance rather than replacing the tooth structure with synthetic materials. This poster presentation explores and shares the knowledge in this regard and the future potential of saving child's health and tooth and even regenerating the pulp as routine dental procedures.

Like Mother, Like Child

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries begins soon after tooth eruption, progressing rapidly on all surfaces of primary teeth and can affect the child's growth, resulting in significant pain and potentially life-threatening infection, and have a lasting impact on the oral health-related quality of life of the child. Thus, educating the mother, who is generally the primary caregiver, becomes an issue of paramount importance. This education is best initiated at the earliest. Additionally, timely and effective interventions for pregnant women can help facilitate the early establishment of a dental home for the child. This poster aims to increase the awareness amongst the parents regarding the importance of maintaining perinatal and infant oral health, with recommendations for the same.

A Mom's Guidance Lasts Long

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Abstract: "If you educate a man you educate a person but if you educate a women, you educate the whole family." A child is reflection of mother, their correct guidance would help a child to achieve healthy dentition and good smile. It is of paramount importance to take utmost care not only of adult's teeth but also of gumpads. Early childhood caries is rampant dental disease that affects all strata of society, though children of low socio-economic status are more affected. It hampers quality of life of children due to dental pain and subsequent tooth loss. Current research has shown that mothers have huge impact on the success of preventive methods and prevention of Early Childhood caries all together. Successful implementation of the preventive care and education of mothers and caregivers can prove to be beneficial in achieving healthy dentition and advocate individualistic changes in terms of behaviour, phonetics and lifestyle.



Early Childhood Caries: Prospects and Concerns

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a critical global health challenge affecting young children. Researches have reported that cariogenic diet, low socio-economic status, parental influences and improper feeding practices being potential risk factors for the development of early childhood caries. Although early childhood caries is not a life threatening disease, its impact on individuals and communities is of considerable concern. This results in malocclusion of permanent teeth, phonetics' problems, lower self esteem and a poor parent-child quality of life. Therefore, exploring the risk factors associated with early childhood caries would help to develop effective preventive strategies to reduce disease risks and motivate parents and communities in this regard. Also there is a need for substantive research to identify the specific characteristics of each factor which can contribute for better understanding of early childhood caries and its prevention.

Good Feeding Practices: Does it Really Matter?

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a virulent form of dental caries that is characterized by an overwhelming infectious disease and is associated with unusual feeding practices. It is a global public health problem and has complex and multi factorial etiology. Improper feeding pattern during infancy play a major role in causation of childhood caries. There are number of controversies regarding feeding practices and caries experience. Breastfeeding is promoted as the preferred method of infant feeding which provides advantages including health, nutritional immunological, developmental, psychological and environmental benefits. Studies have demonstrated association of bottle feeding with a higher prevalence of dental caries. However, the evidence has been mixed regarding the association between feeding practices and dental caries. This poster would enlighten the correlation of poor feeding practices to caries experience.

Television Viewing: Can it Really Cause Caries?

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is recognized as a transmissible & multifactorial disease. Diet has greater effect locally in the mouth on erupted teeth than it does pre eruptively while the teeth are still forming. The commercialization of children's television programs is one of the several concerns raised by dental health professionals regarding the detrimental effect on children's dentition. Television viewing has been implicated as a possible risk factor for the increase in a number of chronic diseases particularly those related to sedentary life style. It has been associated with poor dietary practices and other activities in children. The pattern of consumption of carbohydrates specifically, the frequency and duration is directly related to the development of childhood caries. This poster would incorporate a study regarding the influence of television viewing and its relation to early childhood caries.



Do Not Say No, Until You Know

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Abstract: Care is an absolute. Prevention is the ideal. Despite the fact that it is largely preventable, dental caries still remains one of the most common chronic, expensive & debilitating diseases of early childhood. Establishing effective tooth-brushing routines in infancy is considered to be one of the best ways to ensure a child's dental health, as these behaviors, once established, endure throughout adulthood providing lifelong protection against dental decay. Research has shown that regular tooth brushing reduces the risk of dental caries, but the factors that influence parental decisions to brush their children's teeth at home are poorly understood. This poster depicts an in-depth understanding of the issues that prevents parents from brushing their children's teeth at home.

Recent Advances in Use of Topical Fluoride in Prevention of Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: "Complex disease involving maxillary primary incisors within a month after eruption and spreading rapidly to other primary teeth is called early childhood caries". Dental caries is a disease that involves the localized chemical dissolution of dental hard tissues due to acids produced by plaque bacteria in bio-film that covers the affected area. Fluoride plays an efficacious role in the prevention of evidence of high dental caries risk attack such as those with early childhood caries. Traditionally, fluoride gels and later, fluoride foams are used. Newer topical fluoride were developed which include fluoride varnishes as a better caries preventing agent especially for young children. More recently, fluoride varnishes were introduced as desensitizing agents are currently used as cavity liners and for the treatment of hypersensitive teeth along with fluoride dentifrices as self topical fluoride application. In this poster, a new treatment modality is discussed in treatment of early childhood caries.

Phytochemistry to Fight Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: The effective intervention by means of topical antimicrobial agents can reduce the burden of early childhood caries. This is a comprehensive review of various antimicrobial agents (Phytochemicals) effective in both mothers and infants in effective management of caries progression. Primary prevention of dental caries via vertical transmission from mothers to infants decreases the expenses of restorative and surgical care. There are various commercially available phytochemicals which are proven to have antimicrobial properties which can be effective in combating the microbial factors in children who are at high risk towards early childhood caries.



Preformed Crowns in Pedodontics -A Classic and Valid Option

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Abstract: Maintenance of the primary dentition in a non-pathological healthy condition is important for the overall wellbeing of the child. Treatment of the severely destructed teeth poses a challenge for the pediatric dentist as three important considerations have to be kept in mind, patient's behavioral management, preservation of the tooth structure and parental satisfaction. The technological advances in dental materials for use on children that have occurred in the past few decades make constant re-evaluation of our treatment philosophies and techniques a necessity because what was an acceptable treatment approach in the past may not necessarily be the best treatment option for our young patients today. This poster stresses upon to bring together the various approaches for full coverage restorations in pediatric dental practice as an effective clinical management of ECC.

Video Games as Oral Health Care Tool- Dream or Reality?

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Abstract: Dental caries is one of the most common chronic diseases of early childhood. Many children develop caries early in their lives and go on to develop further caries and sepsis indicating failure in prevention. Families of these children need better oral health education and better support in implementing healthy practices at home. Today's youth are exposed to video games at an early age, thereby making it recognizable, familiar and attention grabbing. Video games offer new hope for opportunities in promoting oral health related diet and physical activity change among children. The video games seems to be a very promising alternative to promote oral health by providing education and guidance to patients and their caregivers. Designing a simple video game for every young children could be one method to engage and empower children in their own healthy futures.

Prevalence of ECC in India

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Abstract: Dental caries among Pre-school children is still a major public health problem in many developing countries including India. Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a severe form of decay with multi factorial origin. Information on caries prevalence and severity forms the basis for the magnitude and quality of caries preventive programmes and treatment needs in a population. Hence, a continuous need remains to find caries prevalence and severity information. ECC can begin early in life progress rapidly in those who are at high risk and often goes untreated. ECC is commonly prevalent among underprivileged population. As per the existing literature available on prevalence of ECC in India, Mysore has the highest prevalence of 92.2% and lowest was noted in Salem which was 16%.



Predictor of Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: Dental caries still now the most prevalent chronic infectious disease affecting children worldwide, and despite advancements in oral healthcare, many children are still suffering. There are various methods to diagnose Early Childhood Caries (ECC) but, there is no method to predict ECC. Thus exploring the possibility of dermatoglyphics as an early predictor of dental caries in children. Dermatoglyphics is a noninvasive method to identify the susceptible children who are prone to caries. Thereby it can initiate preventive oral health measures at an early stage and the disease can be prevented to a greater extent.

It is Better to Get The Ball Rolling Early, Than to It Kick Really Hard at The End

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a major health concern that continues to affect oral health of children today. Progression of ECC can lead to pain, reduced ability to chew, leading to malnutrition and reduction of quality of life of children and psychological issues related to social interaction. The hazardous effects can be prevented by early interventions. Focus on prevention and management of ECC has been on modifying dental, infectious and behavioural determinants of the disease. Management of ECC often requires education of both parents and child to improve their dental awareness and attitude toward dental health. Recently, managing caries has shifted from surgical or restorative treatment to preventive early intervention to arrest and even reversal of initial non-cavitated caries lesions. Thus, this poster illustrates distribution of preventive health care and prompt treatment of children with symptoms of ECC that would help to improve oral and dental health of children.

You are Free to Choose, But You Are Not Free From The Consequences of Your Choice

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a diet-induced disease characterized by early onset and rapid progression. Severe ECC can lead to pain, loss of anterior teeth at an early age leading to developmental setbacks involving speech, articulation, delay in physical development, especially in height and weight as the pain caused leads to a decrease in appetite, resulting in malnutrition and psychological trauma. Preventive measures cannot, and will not work unless parents and caregivers follow preventive methods being prescribed. Collaborative effort should be made by dentists, health professionals and community to make the necessary improvements for young children to receive proper dental care. If treatment for ECC is delayed, the child's condition worsens and becomes more difficult to treat. Thus, this poster will focus on the delayed consequences of ECC which increasingly suggests that, to be successful at preventing dental disease, dentists must begin preventive interventions within the first year of life.



Gaming It Off

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Abstract: Tooth decay is the most common chronic disease of childhood in the world. Many children, develop caries early in their lives, and go on to develop further caries and sepsis as they grow up, indicating failure in prevention. As a result, many end up requiring general anesthesia to undergo treatment for disease that is completely preventable. Researchers have suggested utilizing modern technologies such as internet, DVD's, and video-games as methods of delivering education (Ahmad Aljafarriet.al., Trials (2015) 16:237, DOI 10.1186/13063-015-0754-6). A two-armed phase-II randomized trial assessed a child's oral health education video-game in comparison with verbal oral health education in terms of: family satisfaction, effect on oral health knowledge, effect on dietary and oral hygiene habits. Measures were taken at baseline directly after intervention and three months later. This overall research hence supported the use and practice of, dental video-games for the benefit of a child's oral health and general health.

Cariogram-A Caries Risk Predictor Model

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Abstract: Cariogram is an interactive computer program which assesses risk of new caries lesion development. It presents the caries risk profile of an individual graphically, simultaneously taking into account the interaction of different causative factors of caries. It creates an individual future "risk scenario", based on the given scores and interactions of 9 factors/parameters of direct relevance to caries, entered in the Cariogram. The factors are: caries experience, related diseases, diet content and frequency, plaque amount, mutans streptococci level, fluoride program, saliva secretion and buffering capacity. The Cariogram contains many „if “conditions – it can operate with 5 million combinations of caries related factors. According to the weighted formula, after all data of relevance for caries are collected from the individuals, scored and entered in the Cariogram, the program presents a pie diagram with the following sectors: bacteria, diet, susceptibility and circumstances. The caries risk is express in the sector „chance of avoiding caries. When the chance of avoiding caries is high, the caries risk is small and vice versa. The chance varies on a scale from 0 to 100% - chance from 0 to 20% means that the individual has high caries risk, from 21 to 80% medium risk and from 81-100% low risk for future caries development.

A Way to Infection - Association of Middle Ear Infection With Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: Middle Ear Infection (MEI), a common childhood infection contributes to increase risk of Early Childhood Caries (ECC). EEC significantly increases in children who are diagnosed with MEI during 1st yr. of life. Infectious children are then put on therapeutic regimen and sugar content of these medication further affects their teeth. MEI leads to tooth hypoplasia which elevates the level of mutant streptococci in teeth, thus increasing the risk of EEC. Bottle feeding is considered harmful, as it generates negative pressure in mouth which is transmitted up to middle ear where fluid is build up and gets infected which further contribute to EEC. Therefore, parents should be aware of signs like tugging ear, discharge from ear, etc. to detect ear infection. They should encourage breast feeding and if bottle feeding is done then special feeding bottles, designed to prevent negative pressure in mouth, should be used.



Childhood Caries: A Puzzle of Myths and Practices

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is common among children due to lack of awareness and knowledge. Early childhood caries is a complex disease that involves maxillary primary incisors within a month after eruption and spreads rapidly to involve the other primary teeth. The factors responsible for ECC are susceptible host, cariogenic microorganisms, dietary habits, socio economic status, working status of mother, oral hygiene habits, frequency of medications, lack of knowledge about the relationship between the mother's health and oral health of their child. The prevention of ECC depends upon rearing of their child and oral hygiene practices followed from infancy through adulthood. ECC can be prevented by increasing the awareness of parents and providing sufficient information on appropriate oral hygiene practices. This poster aims to reinforce the importance of infant oral health care in prevention of early childhood caries and preventive strategies after infancy through childhood.

ECC – A Nightmare to Child and Parent

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Abstract: The consequences of severe ECC are deeper than pain and infection which leads to eating disorders, speech & masticatory problems. ECC affects child's general health. Child with S-ECC have lower weight, they grew older, & shorter when compared to caries-free child. ECC interferes both with quality of life of the child and family. ECC decreases in the child's learning ability and school absence, as well as parent's day off work. ECC affects the child's social behavior, since they often teased by the classmates. Management of ECC in severe cases in young children is challenging. Treatment of ECC is expensive and invasive, so it leads to financial burden which may lead to dental neglect.

Cepillo Tu Cepillo

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Abstract: No matter what toothpaste or mouthwash you use, it will be hard to have fresh breath and good oral health if the toothbrush you use is overrun with bacteria, mold, and decaying food particles. A clean toothbrush that is in good condition is essential for good oral hygiene and in killing the germs that cause bad breath. There are a lot of myths and ideas that surround how to store and keep your toothbrush clean from bacteria. Some of these are important and effective in sustaining proper health, while others are unnecessary, not worth the time, or are just plain too expensive. In this poster we include the proven methods that will keep your toothbrush clean and in optimum working condition.



Save the Blooming Buds

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Abstract: ECC is the presence of one or more decayed tooth surfaces in any primary tooth in children of 71 months of age or younger. Improper feeding practices, socioeconomic background, lack of parental education and lack of access to dental care can contribute to prevalence of ECC. Caries progression causes pain, inability to chew, can develop malnutrition and can affect concentration levels and quality of life of children. ECC prevention begins at expectant mother stage as she plays an important role in child's development. Dentists, paediatrician, gynaecologist, nurses and care takers also contribute to the prevention of ECC. The major reservoir of MS is the mother, from whom the child acquires it during a window period of around 2 years of age. Poor maternal oral hygiene, higher daily frequencies of snacking, sugar exposure increases the likelihood of transmitting the infection from mother to child.

Vitamin D3 - Diet, Deficiency, Decay (An Optimum Level in Pregnancy, Decrease Risk of Early Childhood Caries)

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Abstract: Vitamin-D is a fat soluble vitamin which influences the level of calcium in our body. As our teeth structure is primarily composed of calcium, Vitamin D levels may in turn affect significantly the risk of caries as by contributing in calcium homeostasis during the calcification process. Although India being a tropical country Vitamin D deficiency is commonly found and is also common in pregnant women as requirement at the time increases. As calcification of primary teeth takes place in-utero, low level of Serum 25(OH)D that is Vitamin-D3 which acts as a marker for Vitamin-D deficiency in pregnant women may structurally affect the teeth of the baby and may lead to 'Enamel Hypoplastic' condition which may culminate in 'Early Childhood Caries'. Therefore by maintaining adequate level of Serum 25(OH)D by increase uptake of Vitamin-D3 in diet of pregnant women can significantly decrease the risk of ECC in infants and children.

Nip It in The Bud

Dr Aditya J Parampill

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Abstract: Early Childhood Dental Caries occurs in all racial and socioeconomic groups; however, it tends to be more prevalent in children in families belonging to the low-income group, where it is seen in epidemic proportions. Caries with its effects (either treated or untreated) has a capacity to affect the overall well-being of the patient. Untreated dental caries can have a severe incapacitating defect on the oral tissue and the use of newer materials and techniques for restoration, is not a panacea for dental caries. The answer lies in seeking professional counseling and services as early as possible. This poster discusses the importance of Dental Home and the various strategies that can be employed by developing countries including India in particular to take a step forward for the better oral and general health.



CC Risk Factors: Revealing the Culprits

Dr Ambreen Siddiqui

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a multifactorial disease affecting infants and toddlers that has direct impact on their general health and growth pattern. Its management demands substantial cost and mastered skills which can be a huge burden especially for developing countries; but fortunately it can be effectively prevented if risk factors are identified in early stages. There are various well known etiological factors like microorganisms, dietary and host factors; still some risk factors are yet to be explored in detail. The picture is further complicated by various socioeconomic and behavioural factors. The present discussion aims to highlight all the well known and lesser known risk factors associated with early childhood caries. An effective scrutiny of these risk factors can help in general well being and overall improvement in oral health related quality of life of children.

Mother's Care - ECC Rare

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Abstract: “A man’s work is from sun to sun, a mother’s work is never done”. The mothers are considered to be the primary care giver of the children. The health and nutritional status of mothers and children are intimately linked. Mother’s play an important role in prevention of dental caries and it starts when the child is in the mother’s womb as streptococcus mutans can be genetically transmitted from mother to child. So the mothers should be educated about routine oral dental visits during pregnancy, appropriate breast feeding like avoid prolonged breast feeding at night and not to wean too much sugary foods to children, paying attention to healthy snacking habits of child, appropriate brushing techniques and children routine dental visits for early detection and prompt treatment of early childhood caries. The present poster focuses on the maternal role in prevention of early childhood caries.

Prevalence of Early Childhood Caries Among Children in India -A Review

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Abstract: The aim of this study was to examine the prevalence of early childhood caries in India by reviewing published articles. Methods: A literature search was conducted from three electronic databases (Pubmed, Wiley Online, Google Scholar) using MeSH words such as early childhood caries, nursing caries, preschool children caries to identify publications from June2001 –June 2016. The inclusion criteria were - studies with more than 100 subjects with the age range from 6 months – 6 years and dental caries assessment using dmfs index. Result: As per the review of 18 published papers, the prevalence of early childhood caries in India ranges from 16-92.20% Conclusion: In view of the high prevalence rate, early intervention and preventive measures is important to target early childhood caries. As it affects the quality of life of the child, educating parents and school teachers in implementing early dental visit, diet counseling and oral health care should be given importance.



Candy Floss - Parent's Loss: Facing Realities In a Child's Oral Well Being

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is the most prevalent, rapidly progressive oral disease of childhood. It has a detrimental effect on the functional, psychological and social development of the child. The poster presents the details of step-by-step early childhood caries prevention program implemented that incorporates in-person training with technical assistance. We assessed the prevalence of early childhood caries, related factors, and provided screenings and referrals to children ages 5 and younger in three nursery schools in Belagavicity. Health education and proper guidelines on feeding and oral hygiene practices can substantially reduce the risk and prevalence of ECC. Thus a Pedodontist can play a pivotal role in bridging the gap between the parents and the child and help prevent this public health problem.

5 STARS of Toothbrushing

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Abstract: Parent awareness has been established as one of the most important factors in management of ECC, especially in prevention. Knowledge of toothbrushing has been imparted to parent/caregiver by Media, Medical and Dental practitioners etc. But there seems to be minimal awareness regarding maintenance of toothbrush and this poster highlights simple and effective methods to fulfill this lacunae.

Say 'NO' to Tooth Rot, For a Cute Tiny Tot

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Abstract: Despite the modern advancements in caries research, Early Childhood Caries is still one of the most common oral diseases in very young children with same clinical manifestations worldwide. Focus of oral health education is primarily to encourage reduction in consumption of sugars and to promote the effective use of fluoride toothpaste. All parents should receive accurate, consistent and age appropriate information to promote good oral health for their child during early years. Newer caries diagnostic devices are available which helps to detect caries at an early stage. Diet counselling and maintenance of proper oral hygiene also plays an important role. Educating expecting mothers from the very beginning, particularly in a non-clinical set up, should be an important element in educational programs aimed at preventing caries in young children. Paediatric dentists can also use risk assessment tools such as CAT to assess an individual's susceptibility to caries based on CAMBRA (principles which are assigned to low, moderate and high risk groups).

Exploring, Caring and Curing

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Abstract: The main goal of a Pedodontist is to care for a child's oral health from infancy through teen years. Since 1998, when Davies coined the term "Early Childhood Caries", it's been a major concern among the pediatric dentists all over the world. Prevention is a very important part of solving the problem of ECC which is as high as 70% in developing countries. Prevention starts with education and awareness. Education of mothers or caregivers to promote healthy dietary habits in infants has been the main strategy used for the prevention of ECC. This can be done on a one to one basis or by creating awareness. Another approach is



preventive care in dental clinics such as providing professional preventive program. This poster throws light on the various levels of prevention from primary prevention to community based strategies to self care habits at home.

Caries Prevention- An Insight Back to Nature

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Abstract: The rise of herbal medicine and natural products has stirred interest in the effects of plant extracts for the control of plaque and other oral diseases. Since early accumulation of Streptococci Mutans significantly increases the possibility of dental caries, strategies for treating this disease in children must focus on controlling growth of these pathogenic bacteria. Since the whole world is going organic these days this poster aims to highlight the recent studies proving the antimicrobial and antioxidant properties of a lot of natural products like cheese and herbal products like coconut oil, Lippiasidoides Chamomile oil, Circuma longa, garlic, ginger and turmeric, which can help slow down the activity of microbes responsible for causing caries. All these above properties along with a few more makes it a highly effective natural medicine in the field of prevention of dental caries.

Prevention is Not A Quote, An Act-Prevention of Early Childhood Caries

Dr B Tapaswi Singh

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a chronic and infectious oral disease of young children most commonly seen in poor and minority population. Factors causing early childhood caries such as improper feeding practices, familial socioeconomic background, lack of parental evaluation, dental knowledge and lack of access to dental care. Early screening for signs of caries development starting from first year of life, could identify infants and toddlers who are at risk of developing Early childhood caries and assist in providing information to parents about how to promote oral health and prevent the development of tooth decay from prenatal period.

ICCMS 4D Caries Management

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Abstract: The ICCMS which stands for International Caries Classification and Management System is delivered as a cycle, which includes patient level Caries Risk Assessment along with Decision Making, which synthesizes both clinical and patient level information; it is then repeated according to risk-based recall intervals. The outcomes of using this systematic approach are assessed in terms of health maintenance, disease control, patient centered quality metrics as well as wider impacts away from individual patient care. It uses a simple form of the ICDAS Caries Classification model to stage caries severity and assess lesion activity in order to derive an appropriate, personalized, preventively biased, risk-adjusted, tooth preserving Management. Staging of the caries process and activity assessment is followed by risk-adjusted preventive care, control of initial non-cavitated lesions, and conservative restorative treatment of deep dentinal and cavitated caries lesions.



10 Commandments To Prevent ECC

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Abstract: Caries is due to ecologic imbalance in the oral cavity describes with three step event viz. Colonization of streptococci, microbial shift and low pH demineralization. Caries in infants and young children have long been recognised as a clinical syndrome which was described as early as the middle of the last century. In general, the high intake of sugar containing foods, the lack of proper oral cleansing and its awareness among general population are found to develop dental caries. Although a general caries decline is evident, early childhood caries is still a major threat to oral health of infants and toddlers. This poster will be highlighting about 10 commandments, which will aid in the dental education for mothers and this will also bring up awareness among expectant mothers for reducing the risk of developing Early Childhood Caries (ECC) in their children.

Comparative Evaluation of Pain and Anxiety Associated with Carisolv and Mechanical Caries Removal in Managing Early Childhood caries

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a serious public health problem in both developing and industrialized countries .ECC can begin early in life, progresses rapidly in those who are at high risk and often goes untreated. Caries in dentin may either be referred to as affected, that does not require removal or else as infected, that does require removal. Chemo-mechanical procedures involve the application of a chemical solution to the carious dentin followed by removal with hand instruments. This implied removal of infected carious tooth structure only, with absence of potential deleterious effects to dental pulp due to heat and pressure, absence of pain and increased patient comfort when compared with conventional mechanical methods. A comparative split mouth study was conducted on 20 patients (40 teeth) in the age group of 3-6 years using carisolv and mechanical (air rotor) caries removal .Using visual analog scale, pain and anxiety was also assessed. Results were analyzed statistically using paired T test and were interpreted as carisolv to be more widely accepted when compared to mechanical caries removal.

Minimum Intervention Dentistry-Say No to Drilling

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Abstract: Minimum Intervention Dentistry (MID) is the conservative medical approach to the management of caries, utilising caries risk assessment and focusing on the early prevention and interception of disease. MID allows the dentist to achieve maximum intervention, with minimal invasive treatments. The four core principles of MID- (4 R's) Recognition- early identification and assessment of potential caries risk factors. Reduction- to eliminate or minimise caries risk factors. Regeneration- to arrest and reverse incipient lesions. Repair- When cavitation is present conservative caries removal is carried out to maximise the repair and retain the tooth structure. Furthermore, MI may assist in reducing widespread patient dental anxieties, which are usually caused by conventional, highly invasive dental procedure.



Playful Anticipation For Prevention

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Abstract: Oral health can have a significant impact on the overall health of a person, yet it is commonly overlooked. Problems with oral health can start before birth and play a main role throughout a person's entire lifespan. Dental caries is one of the most common childhood diseases, although dental caries can be arrested and potentially even reversed in its early stages, it is often not self-limiting and progresses without proper care until the tooth is completely destroyed. Early childhood caries is often complicated by inappropriate feeding and oral hygiene practices turns to infection with mutans streptococci. Such children should be targeted with a professional preventive programs including oral hygiene practice and instructions for mothers or caretakers, along with diet counselling and periodic application of the remineralizing agents.

Early Childhood Caries - Prevention InSight

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Abstract: Dental caries is the most prevalent chronic disease affecting the human. It is the major dental ailment compromising the health and function of primary teeth. Early childhood caries is a particularly virulent form of caries, beginning soon after tooth eruption, progressing rapidly and having detrimental impact on the dentition. So, it is essential that parent should be made aware of the infectious etiology and associated risk factors of ECC. The education of mother is the main strategy to promote healthy dietary habits in infants and that is the reason even American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry(AAPD) endorses that child's 1st visit to dental care should be by the age of 1 year. The goal is to assess the infant's risk of developing caries, determining the prevention plans and counseling regarding teething and non-nutritive oral habits and anticipatory guidance. Motivational interviewing techniques is a personalized approach to promote change in health behavior.

Recent Advancement in Topical Antimicrobial Agents for Prevention of ECC

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Abstract: ECC is widely recognized as a complex and multifactorial disease commonly affecting the child population and the microorganism mainly involved in this is S.mutans. Recent advances have led to the advent of certain products found to be effective in the prevention and retardation of this disease process and here we will endeavour to discuss some of them. Silver Diamine Fluoride is useful in delaying caries progression. The silver acting as an antimicrobial, the fluoride promoting remineralization, and the ammonia stabilizing high concentrations in solution. Glycyrrhiza uralensis, an extract of the licorice plant is seen to have a highly effective bactericidal action against the cariogenic bacteria. Specifically Targeted Antimicrobial Peptides C16G2 selectively kills the cariogenic pathogen Streptococcus mutans. 1.0 % Chlorhexidine Gel is an alcohol free raspberry flavoured product which causes the reduction of S.mutans levels significantly. Xylitol is not metabolized by the cariogenic bacteria and in addition has antibacterial properties.



Back to Nature... For Better Future

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a critical global health challenge with a rapid progression of clinical symptoms and complications in young children. ECC is not considered merely as an oral disease but as a socio-behavioral problem affecting the overall health of the child. Most commonly used and easily available preventive measure in our day to day life is tooth paste. The products available for the prevention of caries are not reaching the target population because of its high cost and ease of availability. Homemade natural pastes produced from plant derivatives ensure free availability, its safety and antimicrobial effects being of paramount importance to most concerned parents. Preschool school children have a tendency to swallow the toothpaste before they actually start to brush their teeth. We tried out a new natural homemade toothpaste, which we hope will become a boon for our future generations.

Prevent Your Child's Tooth From Decay...Be a Supermom

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries continues to be one of the most prevalent diseases worldwide. One of the major reasons for this being lack of awareness among mothers which often lead to unhealthy practices that promote the advancement of early childhood caries. This poster aims to highlight the various measures a parent should undertake to prevent their child from encountering this disease.

Primary-Primary Prevention- An Early Approach to Prevent ECC With Strike to Prevent Mutans Hike

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Abstract: Good oral health during infancy is important for the overall health and well-being of a child. Parent/caregiver's knowledge and attitude about infant oral health will have a great impact on the child's oral health. Dental caries is one of the most common disease affecting children's oral health. An important strategy in modern caries prevention includes measures to avoid infection and colonization of the oral cavity with primary cariogenic mutans streptococci (MS). The approach is called Primary-Primary Prevention, where all prophylactic measures are carried out in pregnant women in order to prevent the transmission of cariogenic bacteria, improvement of food habits, etc., to their children after birth. The main purpose of Primary-Primary prevention is to avoid early S. mutans transmission from the mother, father or other individuals with whom the child has contact. This presentation aims to represent various preventive strategies for ECC under Primary-Primary Prevention program.



Mother Fairy to The Rescue

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Abstract: Life doesn't come with a manual but it comes with a mother. Mothers are primary source of care for the child. It is necessary for mothers to have basic knowledge of importance of primary dentition, oral hygiene measures, caries and risk factors. Dental care should begin early in a child's life, which can be achieved by the mother who is educated by dentists. This collaboration will play an important role in prevention of caries. Aim- To evaluate the relationship between mother's educational status & occupation and maintenance of child's oral health and caries status. Method- A total of 75 subjects (mother-child pair) divided into 3 groups will be given a questionnaire to assess the knowledge of the mother based on educational status and occupation about home care measures to maintain oral hygiene and feeding. The DMFT index of the child will also be recorded. Results- Collected data will be analysed statistically.

BOOK thy SMILE

***Dr Priyadarshini Thakur¹, Dr Pankti Gajjar², Dr Aditi Shere³**

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Abstract: Antenatal care of the expecting mothers is a good preventive measure for maintaining oral health. The family and mother are more focused on the general health and vaccination of the baby during the first 3 years of life leading to neglect of the oral hygiene practices. Sound knowledge regarding good oral health to the mother could prevent and reduce the chances of early childhood caries. The mother should be made aware that the ill effects of early childhood caries will last till the mixed and permanent dentition. Education is a proven tool in prevention and prevention is better than cure. Digitalization is "the" next thing and of great help for education and awareness. Hence we aim to create awareness and educate the mothers regarding early childhood caries through the most omnipresent gadget. "Other than a dimple in a cute little chin, something precious coming out from baby's grin".

Listen to The Wisdom of Toothless Ones

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Abstract: ECC is a chronic, infectious but preventable disease, begins early in life & progresses rapidly & often goes untreated. Infants & toddlers experience difficulties in accepting regular brushing habits. It is the responsibility of parents & care givers to help them with oral hygiene measures. Tooth tissues are disposable dental wipes designed for infants & toddlers for effective & safe plaque removal from teeth, gumpads, tongue & cheeks who with nocturnal feeding habits tend to sleep off without cleaning the oral cavity. So, the usage of this novel wipe is convenient adjunct. To assess the efficacy of novel wipes in removing dental biofilm. A clinical trial will be conducted on 120 children, age groups between 8-20 months with 60 in the xylitol group & 60 in the placebo group (normal sterile saline). The levels of salivary mutans streptococci will be checked from the oral saliva swab.



Early Childhood Caries – A Continuing Oral Health Problem

Dr Neethu Oommen

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries, a chronic and infectious oral disease and a serious public health problem in both developing and industrialised countries. ECC can begin early in life, progress rapidly in those who are at high risk, and often goes untreated. Factors like improper feeding practices, familial socioeconomic background, and lack of access to dental care can contribute to and explain why the prevalence of ECC is so great in our population. ECC can be particularly virulent form of caries, beginning soon after dental eruption, developing on smooth surface, progressing rapidly and having a lasting detrimental impact on dentition. Children experiencing caries as infants or toddlers have a much greater probability of subsequent caries in both primary and permanent dentition. Unlike other infectious disease, ECC is not self-limiting and is problematic because the true nature of syndrome is not clear, hence require professional treatment to remove infection and restore the tooth function.

ECC-Rusting The Future Iron Man

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Abstract: Severe tooth decay is known to affect the health and well-being of young children. Early childhood caries being the most common form of dental caries affecting young children at not care should be provided in order to maintain proper health. We pedodontist have to be updated about the ill effects of ECC in order to create awareness among young parents. Recently association of ECC with iron deficiency anaemia has caught attention among pedodontist as it puts the patient to a higher risk of impaired mental and physical growth and development. Thus the aim of this poster is to create an awareness among budding pedodontist and young parents about association of ECC and iron deficiency anaemia in order to prevent the future generation from irreversible damage due to ECC.

Think Preventive Before Reactive

Dr Nilufer Nadaf

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Abstract: Dental Caries is a multi-factorial disease that is influenced by personal dietary and oral hygiene practices and also by wider socio-economic factors. Early Childhood Caries (ECC), a unique form of this disease is initially recognised as a dull, white spot of de-mineralized enamel that quickly advances to obvious decay along the gingival margin. The progressive nature of this dental disease has been shown to quickly diminish the general health and quality of life for the affected infants, toddlers and children by causing pain and discomfort, altering eating and sleeping habits and loss of school days to name a few. Prevention of early childhood caries includes the provision of health education, early examination, identification of individual risk factors, modification in mother and infant diet as well as feeding habits through parental counselling and initiation of preventive care procedures such as topical fluoride application. The goal of modern dentistry has now shifted to prevention before intervention and thus the aim remains to prevent the development of this disease, preferably for the greatest number of children at the lowest cost.



Ultra Structure of Caries and Its Progression at Various Stages of Early Childhood Caries in Deciduous Incisors

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a major health concern that continues to negatively affect the oral health of infants and children today. It begins early in life, progresses rapidly leading to gross and severe destruction of teeth. The aim of this study is to evaluate the ultrastructural changes happening in the enamel of deciduous maxillary incisors during different stages of early childhood caries. A total of 12 teeth were ultrastructurally examined, and compared with sound enamel ultrastructure. The teeth were longitudinally sectioned and viewed under scanning electron microscope. The caries progression was studied under the polarized light microscope. Qualitative and quantitative enamel structural changes were evaluated and comparison was done with respect to the cervical, middle and incisal third of the individual tooth. The study will aid in categorizing the enamel prism structure based on morphology and structure in its indigenous form and interpret the various stages of caries progression specifically in deciduous dentition.

kNOw The Risk

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is defined as the presence of one or more decayed (non-cavitated or cavitated lesions), missing (due to caries) or filled tooth surfaces in any primary tooth in a preschool-age child between birth and 71 months. Child dental neglect is the wilful failure of parents or other people in a position of trust to provide basic dental care. Predominantly the neglect is because of the lack of awareness about the consequences of ECC which can be real or potential. Outcomes of ignorance can lead to problems like, loss of appetite leading to weight loss, disturbed sleep of child as well as parents, space loss giving rise to malocclusion, emotional disturbance experienced by the child due to teasing by fellow mates and speech problems. Hence it is mandatory for the parents to know the risks and benefits of timely management of ECC. Keywords: Early childhood caries, dental neglect, consequences of ECC.

Comprehensive Early Childhood Caries Prevention Protocol Targeting Mothers and Health Care Workers in Rural Areas

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a serious public health concern especially for socially disadvantaged groups, in both developed and developing countries. The prevalence of ECC is estimated to range from 27-40% in the Indian population and has several biological, social and behavioural determinants. As mothers are the primary caregivers of a child, their knowledge about ECC, etiology, prevention and oral health practices are vital. However there is a major lacuna in this area especially in the rural set up. Keeping this in mind, a guideline based on evidence based dentistry is proposed targeting expectant mothers and mothers of children below 71 months at the basic health care level. The protocol formulated is aimed at education and training of grass root health workers (Anganwadi, ASHA, subcentre, PHC, CHC workers). Thus, educating and making the involved parties aware through these proposed guidelines could render this public health problem entirely preventable.



ECC – A Big Monster in Child’s Life

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is one of the most prevalent bio film dependent infectious diseases affecting children world wide. ECC is a serious public health problem in both developing and industrial countries. It can begin early in life, progress rapidly in those who are at high risk and often goes untreated which can lead to expensive treatment, disruption of growth and development, pain and life threatening infections. Its consequences can affect the immediate and long term quality of life of the child. This poster focuses on ECC as overall proxy for indigenous childhood oral health, because caries during early life sets the foundation for oral health throughout childhood and adolescence.

Management Unplugged: New Approaches (ECC)

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a virulent form of dental caries destroying primary dentition. Its prevalence has reached to 72% in 2014. Contemporary approaches to caries prevention and management modelled can be grouped under disease management which includes primary prevention such as topical application of fluorides, secondary prevention with restoration with remineralising agents which aids in remineralisation of the teeth. Various surgical treatments (prophylacticodontomy), removal of highly carious tooth can be carried out. The important factor here is to assess the patient after the treatment is given so that evaluation and review can be done. Newer methodology and techniques have been established which includes early detection of the caries and its management to provide quality improved means to conserve the tooth. Treating the disease, not the symptom is the change in managing caries including ICDAS/ICMMS system to access minimally invasive techniques.

Guardians of Pearls

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Abstract: Dental caries is one of the most common childhood diseases, and people continue to be susceptible to it throughout their lives. It is a preventable, treatable and even potentially reversible during its early stages. The term “Early Childhood Caries (ECC)” can be used to describe form of caries in infants and preschool children. Not only does ECC affect teeth, but the consequences of this disease may also lead to more widespread health issues. Dental caries management in many countries has shifted toward a largely preventive and preservative approach rather than surgical treatment. Probiotics are live micro-organisms that when administered in adequate amounts confer health benefits upon the host. This poster describes the application of probiotics in children to improve oral health that may lead to non-pathogenic bacteria replacing cariogenic bacteria early in life, thereby preventing their colonization in the oral cavity.

Antibiotics-ECC

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Abstract: ANTIBIOTICS - Early Childhood Caries (ECC), the most common chronic infectious disease in the childhood, caused by bacterial colonization, primarily Streptococcus mutans on the tooth surface. Sticky candies and sugary foods make the tooth more susceptible to caries. S. mutans can spread from



mother to baby even in the pre dentate period. Antibiotic usage in the early childhood may have increased prevalence of *S. mutans*. Inferring the association between the composition of oral microflora and systemic antibiotics in young children susceptible to caries is valuable in better quality of life. Therefore, in the present poster, role of antibiotics in caries susceptibility of tooth is presented

Ideal Snacking

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a chronic, infectious disease that affects the primary dentition in young children, due to imbalance between risk and protective factors. If left untreated, may lead to pain, and impair the quality of life, nutritional status and development of young children. Improper snacking habits play a precarious role in the multifactorial aetiology of ECC. The pattern of diet over the period of time, irrespective of the age has shifted, including a nearly doubled intake of energy-dense, low-nutrient dense snack foods with different snacking patterns. Understanding the role of lifestyle-associated risk indicator such as dietary patterns in young children prone to caries development is valuable in implementing better oral health quality of life. The present poster entitles about the proficient role of diet in preventing ECC among children

An Ounce of PREVENTION is Worth a Pound of CURE

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) remains a major unresolved dental public health problem in developing as well as developed countries, despite the continuous trials for implementation of preventive strategies. The occurrence of ECC is strongly influenced by socio-economic status, with much of the burden of disease concentrated in marginalized populations with no access to oral health care such as low-income families. A “three-fold solution” to the problem of ECC, with the collaborative efforts of caregivers, health professionals, and the community. Public education and access improvements in these high-risk populations require co-ordinated, multi-dimensional prevention efforts targeting high-risk populations and the behavioural and socio-economic factors that create barriers to change. Investing in an oral health prevention strategy for children by ensuring all children have access to preventive dental care is the most cost-effective and efficient long-term strategy for oral health problems.

The Canary System

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Abstract: Dental Caries is one of the major oral diseases treated in clinical practice. It is difficult to detect caries in radiographs unless it is larger than 2 to 3 mm deep into dentin, or 1/3rd the bucco-lingual distance. Conventional methods like tactile method and explorer have high specificity for caries but low sensitivity for the caries this means a lot of incipient caries can be missed if we rely on an explorer and radiographs alone. There are a number of different recent modalities for detecting caries one of which is The Canary System. It is a precise, low-powered, laser-based instrument with an integrated intraoral camera that detects the presence of cracks and caries before they are large enough to appear on dental X-rays. Intraoral camera images can be displayed for immediate chair side review with the patient.



ECC- The Silent Enemy of QOL

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a relatively new term that encompasses all dental caries occurring in the primary dentition of young children from birth to 71 months of age. Over the past 40 years, this pattern of disease has been referred to as labial caries, caries of incisors, rampant caries, nursing bottle caries, and baby bottle tooth decay. ECC is defined as the presence of 1 or more decayed (noncavitated or cavitated lesions), missing (due to caries), or filled surfaces in any primary tooth. The term Severe Early Childhood Caries (S- ECC) is used to refer to “atypical,” “progressive,” “acute,” or “rampant” patterns of decay. The diagnosis of ECC or S-ECC is dependent on the age of the child and extent of caries experience (decayed, missing, and filled tooth surfaces) This poster will highlight the study done to investigate the effects of early childhood caries (ECC) on children’s oral health-related quality of life.

Be Cautious - Tooth is Precious

***Dr Tovitikarthik Bhookya¹, Dr Nanditha Ramavath², Dr Nadella Chandana³**

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Abstract: Dental caries is an international public health challenge, especially amongst young children. Early childhood caries is a serious public health problem in both developing and industrialized countries. ECC can begin early in life, progresses rapidly in those who are at high risk, and often goes untreated. Its consequences can affect the immediate and longterm quality of life of the child’s family and can have significant social and economic consequences beyond the immediate family as well. ECC can be a particular virulent form of caries, beginning soon after dental eruption, developing on smooth surfaces, progressing rapidly, and having a lasting detrimental impact on the dentition. Children experience caries as infants or toddlers have a much greater probability of subsequent caries in both the primary and permanent dentition. Unlike, other infectious diseases, tooth decay is not self limiting. Decayed teeth require professional treatment to remove infection and restore tooth function. The information about ECC, from its diagnosis to management are portrayed in the present poster.

Mumma Learned.....Child’s Smile Earned

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Abstract: Mumma’s childhood was joint family era, many elderly persons in family were present; living together to look after her, take care and guide grandmother about child care. In current nuclear family era this boon is missing for a child. Both parents working culture and Westernisation of dietary habits leading towards starchy and nonfibrous packaged diet. These factors all together leading towards neglect of child’s oral health care by parents and finally into “EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES”. “An Ounce of Prevention Is worth a Pond of Cure”, to decrease risk of developing ECC some preventive measures are to be taken which include: 1) Avoiding frequent consumption of foodstuffs containing sugar. 2) Implementing oral hygiene measures no later than the time of eruption of the first primary tooth. 3) Providing professionally applied fluoride varnish treatments for children at risk. 4) Provide parental education including anticipatory guidance for prevention of oral diseases.



Individualization of Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a chronic, infectious disease that affects the primary dentition of young children. It is the result of an imbalance of risk factors and protective factors that influence the disease. It is well established that environmental factors such as diet, oral hygiene, other oral habits and socioeconomic factors are risk or protective factors for caries. However the factors related to the host are genetically controlled. Recent studies demonstrate the genetic variation in the host is associated with the caries experience. Immunity along with host factors of the patient may also have an effect on the caries experience. Thus better understanding of the non-environmental factors will help in individualization of the disease and designing of the preventive routine for the patients.

Streptococcus Mutans: A Friend or A Foe

Dr Monika Gupta

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Abstract: Streptococcus Mutans: A Friend or A Foe. A Foe can be turned into a Friend if handled judiciously.... Early Childhood Caries is etiologically associated with bacterial colonization in deciduous dentition and significantly effects the health related quality of life of pre school children. Oral Micro flora is extremely convoluted with various residing Microorganisms like staphylococcus, streptococcus, actinomyces etc. Among cariogenic micro flora Streptococcus Mutans alone has the highest prevalence, on account of its properties like adhesion, acidogenicity and acid tolerance. Streptococcus Mutans has always been a culprit in our saga of Early Childhood Caries. If we are able to turn our foe, Streptococcus Mutans into our friend we might be able to eradicate Early Childhood Caries completely .This is achievable by genetically modifying Streptococcus Mutans and changing the environmental conditions needed for growth. So, let's view Streptococcus Mutans with different light and win fight against Early Childhood Caries.

Anticarify Me-Dental App

***Dr.Ravindra Pratap Singh¹, Dr Anu Bhat²**

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries generally is preventable, yet it continues to prevail. A complex malieu of circumstances like the presence of biofilm, salivary factors, frequency of sugar intake, oral hygiene leads to clinical manifestation of Early Childhood Caries. Main reason behind global appearance of early childhood caries is its rapid spread involving most of the deciduous dentition due to late diagnosis of the disease. If we could diagnose it at its earliest we might be able to curb the disease at an initial level.Thus could happen only if we could monitor it on a daily basis. The science of today is the technology of tomorrow. Let's have a dental app Anticarify Me which monitors the salivary pH, food habits cariogenic microflora etc. This pictorial representation is a futuristic dental app Anticarify Me to helps us in keeping a check on early childhood caries on daily basis.



ECC-Prevention A Comprehensive View

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Abstract: ECC-Prevention a Comprehensive view abstract By definition early childhood caries is the presence of one or more decayed (cavitated or non cavitated lesions), missing (due to caries) or filled tooth surfaces in any primary tooth in a child 71 months of age or younger. ECC is a serious public health problem in very young children, and although it is not life threatening. Prevalence of ECC is estimated to range from 1% to 12% in preschoolers of developed countries and from 50% to 80% in high-risk groups. So the prevention has got a crucial role in controlling occurrence of early childhood caries. Prevention of early childhood caries comprises combined action of four factors which includes: Parental counseling and education, identification of individual risk factors, early detection and preventive care procedures. In this poster I am going to illustrate a comprehensive view of prevention of early childhood caries.

Pregnancy: A Time to Smile

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Abstract: For a child, it is the mother who is the first source of infection as there is a constant contact with the child in the form of kissing and other ways of showing affection. Therefore, it is important for the mother to have a healthy mouth, so that fewer bacteria are passed to the baby. The expecting mothers need to be educated regarding the importance of diet during pregnancy and maintaining a good oral hygiene. During the ante natal and post natal phases early interventional programs like 'Early childhood caries preventative services' that include: assess, screen, educate, and intervene are effective for reducing caries. Mothers learn proper feeding practices, the importance of brushing their child's teeth and the amount of sugar to be given in the child's diet. The health care providers can make use of pocket guides, posters, handouts, plastic models for motivational purposes.

New Year's Resolution - ECC Free Children

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Abstract: "New year's resolution - ECC free children" Author- Sharlin Ahmad Guide- Dr. Monika Rathore HOD- Dr. Neerja Singh Institutional Address- Babu Banarasi Das College of Dental Sciences Abstract- Early childhood caries is diet-induced disease characterised by early onset and rapid progression. It results in functional, esthetic and psychological disturbances of the child accompanied by great concern from the parents and the dentist. Factors such as improper feeding practices, familial background, lack of parental education and dental knowledge contribute to the prevalence of early childhood caries in the population. Severe untreated dental decay affects child's growth, body weight, quality of life as well as cognitive development. Current research has shown that parents and caretakers have a huge impact on the success of prevention and the management of ECC altogether. Management of early childhood caries include restorative dental care that focuses on the disease component of ECC whereas educational programmes that advocate individualistic changes so that parents and caretakers, especially the mothers can improve the quality of life of ECC prone children. Key words: Early childhood caries, Management, Education.



S-Mutans Transfer from Mother to Child in Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: Streptococcus mutans is an important pathogenic organism in the development of caries lesions. S-Mutans constitutes about 60% of the cultivable flora of dental plaque obtained from preschool children with ECC. In children with few or no caries, S-Mutans constitutes less than 1% of the flora. S-Mutans transfer from mother to child by a process known as Vertical Transmission. The term is restricted by some to genetic transmission and extended by others to include also transmission of infection from one generation to the next, by fluid as saliva, milk or through the placenta. In the poster I am going to illustrate about the vertical transmission of S.mutans from mother to child in Early Childhood Caries.

New or Old

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Abstract: Diagnosis of the decay present on the proximal area of posterior teeth includes conventional methods such as visual inspection and radiography. Visual inspection shows high specificity, low sensitivity and reproducibility in proximal caries detection. However visual inspection is difficult in proximal areas due to wide contact areas. Bitewing radiography is the standard method for detecting proximal caries. Actually, it underestimates the depth of the lesion and is more suitable for detecting dentin caries. Researchers are working to develop an efficient, cost effective, and quantitative method, with high validity and reliability, for use in proximal caries detection. One such newer adjuncts device is laser fluorescence pen (LF). The LF pen device can diagnose occlusal and proximal caries by detecting the emitted fluorescence of laser light at wavelength of 655 nm. The LF device has shown good accuracy and reproducibility in the determination of proximal decay. Knowledge of such newer equipment will help us in limiting the clinical procedures and not letting the tooth to be subjected to further invasive procedures.

Cognitive Function in Children With Cerebral Palsy-A Determinant of ECC

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Abstract: Cerebral palsy is a range of non-progressive syndromes of postural and motor impairments that result from an insult to the developing central nervous system in early childhood. It affects the formation of cerebral structures that are responsible for basic functions such as language, motor and visuospatial functions. Motor and cognitive impairments limit the capacity of these children to carry out sequential tasks such as tooth brushing independently. Hence the purpose of the study is to assess the level of Cognitive functioning as a major determinant of early childhood caries in children with cerebral palsy.



CarieScan Pro

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Abstract: Dental caries is currently considered as one of the most commonly occurring chronic disease. Preservation of natural tooth structure requires early detection of the carious lesion and is associated with comprehensive patient dental care. Caries diagnosis is one of the most basic diagnostic skills that a dental professional should learn and practice. There are various caries detection techniques available to assess initial lesions with optimal efficacy such as magnifying loupes, transillumination, LASER fluorescence and image processing etc. CarieScan PRO is the first dental diagnostic device to use AC impedance spectroscopy technology to quantify dental caries measuring changes in tooth mineral density whereas other methods rely on optical or radiographic means. It is a small, lightweight battery operated, hand held device which helps in detecting early carious lesions. The advantages of this device are its ease of use with no pain and ionizing radiation.

Assess Caries - The Right Way

*** Dr Kamal Kumar Soni¹, Dr. Shailesh Gupta², Dr. Aparna Choudhary³**

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) prevalence has increased significantly in children aged 2–5 years. Caries risk assessment systematically derives a patient's caries risk and is important during an infant oral health visit. Caries Management by Risk Assessment (CAMBRA) is designed for use with newborns to five-year-old children. It is easy to use and offers an approach to disease prevention management that integrates risk assessment of childhood caries as an integral component of a comprehensive oral health visit. The most recent caries risk model is a computer program, Cariogram, which assesses an individual's caries risk profile by illustrating it graphically. This contains an algorithm that presents a weighted analysis of the input data, mainly biological factors. Caries-risk Assessment Tool (CAT) assists both dental and non dental health care providers in assessing level of risk for caries development. It allows the assessor to obtain clinical, environmental and general health information.

Biologic Restorations

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Abstract: Dental caries is the most prevalent disease in humans and manifests with an extremely high index in several countries, especially during early childhood. In an attempt to widen, as biologically and conservatively as possible, the treatment options to rehabilitate severely destroyed tooth, several authors have suggested the use of tooth structure as a restorative material. Biological restoration technique consists of bonding sterile dental fragments to teeth with large coronal destruction. Cavity preparation should be non-retentive and the fragment is retained with adhesive materials. Fragments obtained either from the patient or from a tooth bank may be used as a safe and reliable alternative to restore dental anatomy and function with excellent biomechanical properties. My poster depicts the various advantages of Biological Restorations in all aspects of phonetics, conservation of tooth structure, masticatory efficiency and esthetics for the patient



Nyvad Criteria Vs International Caries Detection and Assessment System- II Lesion Activity Assessment: A Comparison

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Abstract: The burden of caries, as a disease, is increasing worldwide with the change in diet of children. This increase in the caries burden and due to the drawbacks of the older methods of caries assessment, newer methods like the Nyvad criteria and the International Caries Detection and Assessment System- II Lesion Activity Assessment (ICDAS-II LAA) have been introduced for caries assessment. In this study, Nyvad Criteria and ICDAS-II LAA have been compared for caries assessment.

Effectiveness of Audio-Visual AID in Antenatal Guidance for ECC- A Questionnaire Based Survey

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Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a public health problem. ECC may be acquired from mothers lacking adequate knowledge and practice of infant oral care. Prevention of ECC can result in reduction in disease complications and treatment costs. Pregnant women and young children can be targeted to support improved oral health behaviours. Few studies have evaluated the success of ECC prevention in antenatal programmes. AIM To assess the effectiveness of an audio-visual aid in antenatal guidance for ECC through a questionnaire based survey. METHODOLOGY After the ethical clearance and with valid consent, 30 prospective mothers visiting public hospitals in their second and third trimester for antenatal care shall be administered a validated pre-test questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding infant oral care. Knowledge gained after viewing the infant oral care DVD will be assessed using a post-test questionnaire. RESULTS Data will be tabulated, subjected to suitable statistical analysis and reported.

Negligence: A Bane

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a serious problem, which a child suffers due to negligence of parents with regards to the oral health of a child. Causes of this, apart from microorganisms, substrate, saliva and time, include improper feeding habits, overindulgence in parenting etc. Early childhood caries in a child can cause pain, discomfort, improper sleep, fever etc which can further lead to absence from schools, social isolation, and poor self esteem thus hindering the psychological development of the child as an individual. Severe early childhood caries can lead to early exfoliation of primary teeth which may cause speech problem and compromised aesthetics, difficulty in mastication, poor nutrition and various metabolic deficiencies. In early childhood caries there is a high risk of new decay in other deciduous teeth thus risking the integrity and health of permanent teeth. This poster highlights the common causes and effects of the same.



Carious White Spot Lesion Hamper Growing Smiles

Dr Mehak Anand

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Abstract: Dental caries in the primary dentition has received renewed attention in recent years because caries in the primary dentition is predictive of later caries experience. The study is aimed at exploring caries burden and the management options of carious white spot lesion in children with ECC along with cavitated carious lesions teeth. Aim: Surface distribution of white spot and cavitated lesions in primary anterior teeth of children between the age from 3-5 years in same socioeconomic group of children Material and methods: Presence of white spot lesions was recorded as per ICDAS criteria on all surfaces of primary anterior teeth in 50 children by trained single examiner. Result: Prevalence of white spot lesion was significantly more than cavitated lesions.

Smile Soldiers – War Against Caries

***Dr Murali Krishna D R¹, Dr Anjana Melwani²**

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Abstract: Dental caries is one of the most common childhood diseases, and people continue to be susceptible to it throughout their lives. Early childhood caries is a serious socio-behavioral dental problem that afflicts almost 30 percent of infants and toddlers worldwide. It is a multi-factorial disease, the factors including a susceptible host, carbohydrate diet, presence of dental plaque, high number of cariogenic microorganisms and time duration. At the most extreme of cases, it can also lead to rampant decay, infection, pain, abscesses, chewing problems, malnutrition, gastrointestinal disorders, and low self-esteem, requiring immediate intervention and treatment by a pediatric dentist. Creating awareness regarding the disease is the first step in conquering it. In our poster we wish to highlight the do's and don'ts for new parents so they can act as soldiers protecting their child's smile and ensure the treatment of primary tooth decay in an effort to win the war against caries.

Restoring Smiles for The Young – Aesthetic and Functional Rehabilitation in ECC

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Abstract: Childhood and early adolescence are a crucial period in the development of healthy dentition and caries during this period can have a deleterious effect on the children's health. Though not life-threatening, its impact on individuals and communities is considerable, resulting in pain, impairment of function, deleterious influence on the child's growth rate, body weight and ability to thrive, thus reducing quality of life. Early childhood caries is defined by the presence of one or more decayed, missing, or filled tooth surfaces in any primary tooth in a child 71 months of age or younger. Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a major public health problem, being the most common chronic infectious childhood disease, which is difficult to control resulting in decreased masticatory efficiency, difficulty in speech, compromised esthetics, development of abnormal tongue habits and subsequent malocclusion and psychological problems. ECC can also lead to rampant decay, infection, pain, abscesses, chewing problems, malnutrition, gastrointestinal disorders and low self-esteem. Hence it is important to manage caries as early as possible. To prevent further tooth destruction and encourage better overall health, treatment should be instituted as



early as possible. This poster presents case reports of a series of few cases of early childhood caries in preschooler and their management which resulted in improvement of not only their oral and general health but also helping them gain self-confidence will be discussed.

Smile See-Saw

Dr Anuradha Anil Pasale

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a chronic and infectious oral disease of young children. It is still common in great development of oral hygiene aids. Factors such as improper feeding practices, familial socioeconomic background, lack of parental education and dental knowledge, and lack of access to dental care can contribute to and explain why the prevalence of ECC is so great in these populations. Even with caries prevalence declining in the permanent dentition; decay prevalence in primary teeth is on the rise. Left untreated, carious lesions can lead to extensive treatment, disruption of growth & development, pain and life threatening infections. Involvement of maxillary anteriors is commonly seen in ECC. It can lead to psychological trauma to the child due to compromised esthetics. This poster highlights various etiological factors that can influence the smile of a child and its overall health in a good way or bad way.

As You Sow, So Shall You Reap

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Abstract: Many young children are at risk for caries, which is the most common chronic disease of childhood. As primary teeth begin to develop in utero, prenatal influences are believed to affect the integrity of enamel and subsequent resistance to decay. Maternal prenatal health status may have an influence on the primary dentition and the development of early childhood caries. Specifically, maternal low vitamin-D levels, iron deficiency anaemia, poor periodontal conditions, low maternal body mass index, maternal smoking, and maternal infections and various other factors contribute to Pre term deliveries, with low birth weight of the new born. All these factors are associated with increased risk of caries in infants.

Cutting ECC At Its Roots - Parental Counselling

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Abstract: ECC is associated with physical symptoms like discomfort, pain, infection, abscesses, gastrointestinal disorders and malnutrition because of pain and reluctance to eat. Thus, consequences of ECC can reach well beyond the dental area and negatively influence general health and development of the child. Psychological problems arising from aesthetic dissatisfaction may compromise a young child's smile, leading to low self-esteem. Learning difficulties could arise due to physical and psychological impact leading to intellectual limitation and handicap. Dental pain and necessary treatment can have adverse effects on the developing psyche of a young child and cause fear and aversion toward future dental treatments. Anticipatory guidance, defined as a proactive, developmentally-based counselling technique that focuses on the needs of a child at particular stage of life, could provide a foundation for preventive oral health education and dental care and thus enhance the opportunity for a childhood free from preventable oral disease.



Teeth Rot, When Mothers are Not Taught

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is an infectious disease and a significant child dental health issue. Different patterns of feeding practices are being chosen by parents as per their preferences and convenience. A child's teeth are susceptible to decay as soon as they begin to erupt in the oral cavity. So the need of an hour is to educate parents and caregivers for opting right feeding practices in order to reduce the risk for early childhood caries. The objective of this presentation is to analyze the association between infant feeding practices and the prevalence of ECC in Indian population.

Eat Less Sugar You are Already Sweet

Dr Hemlata Thakur

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Abstract: Oral health is global concern which highlighted the need to reduce disease and to promote health. So in order to improve health education/ promotion and promote health and reduce inequalities, there are five main areas of health promotion strategies, which are to build public policies that support health, supportive

Salivary Bio-Markers and Microbial Profile -A Probe For ECC

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Abstract: AAPD defines Early Childhood Caries as the presence of one or more decayed teeth, missing teeth (from caries), or filled tooth surfaces in any primary tooth in a child of 6 years or younger. Early childhood caries is recognized as a multi-factorial infectious disease caused by complex interactions among acid-producing bacteria, fermentable carbohydrates and many host factors including saliva. Saliva plays a crucial role in oral health and any change in quantity and quality of saliva may affect oral health status. There are salivary biomarkers which help in diagnosis of ECC including proteins, antioxidants, and alpha-defensin, salivary pH, flow and levels of microorganisms. Streptococcus mutans and lactobacilli play an important role in pathogenesis of dental caries. Some studies suggest that L.gasseri, L.salivarius and some candida species are also found. This poster presents an overview of the biomarkers and microorganisms associated with ECC.

Think What You Feed; It Might Not Be a Wise Deed

***Dr Priyanka Shaw¹, Dr Sreedevi S²**

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Abstract: Despite the fact that it is largely preventable, dental caries remains one of the most common chronic disease of early childhood. It frequently leads to pain and infection necessitating hospitalization. Dental problems in early childhood have been shown to be predictive of not only future dental problems, but also on growth & development. In this poster, we will compare the cariogenicity of various fluids fed



to infant & toddler & also will discuss about the relationship between breast feeding & early childhood caries & also will discuss about various preventive measures & treatments to be taken.

Feed-Sleep Cycle – The Correct Prospective

Dr Shreya Chetan Nagda

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Abstract: Early childhood caries is the most common childhood disease. If left untreated, it can affect the immediate and long-term quality of life of the child. Prolonged exposure to sugars by feeding at night as a sleep aid is one of the risk factors. It is observed that there are two types of routines followed by parents while feeding infants: Feed, Sleep, and Wake (FSW) where infant falls asleep while feeding or Feed, Wake, Sleep (FWS) where they are kept awake after feeding to promote sleeping on their own. AIMS: The purpose of the study was to determine the most prevalent infant feed-sleep routine and its correlation with caries incidence. METHODS: A total of 50 healthy children between age 6 months to 2 years were selected. Data regarding mothers' knowledge and feeding practices were collected. Caries status of children was scored by using ICDAS. RESULTS: Collected data will be statistically analysed.

Today's Headlines – Gazette of ECC

*** Dr Eina Gautam¹, Dr Himanshu Joshi²**

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Abstract: Education empowers oneself to fight against impossible. Preventing Early Childhood Caries seems to be an impossible task till date due to lack of awareness, among general population. Early childhood caries is the most common chronic illness in children. Caries prevalence in children varies greatly in different countries, ranging from 14% to 94 %. Caries progression can lead to pain and reduced ability to chew and eat. Researchers have come up with various updates regarding etiology, virulence, preventive measures and treatment aspects for Early Childhood Caries. But all this information is not been able to reach the masses due to lack of means of propagation at national level. So Lets have a Today's Headlines – Gazette of ECC, which will be economical, easily accessible, reaches masses, updates and educates regularly about the etiological risk factors, treatment, recent advances etc about Early childhood caries.

Esthetic Rehabilitation of Grossly Damaged Primary Anterior Teeth in 4 Years Old Patient

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Abstract: Early childhood caries mainly occurs in maxillary primary anterior teeth and if untreated it can lead to pulpal involvement and destruction of coronal tooth structure, these teeth are difficult to restore. In majority of cases, the destruction of the tooth structure involves almost the entire crown, leaving just the root and little crown portion, hence, only dentine left for bonding of the restorative materials. In the present case report, omega shaped stainless steel wire posts were used to restore the grossly decayed primary maxillary incisors. Omega posts are easy to fabricate and proved to have better retention, as well as better aesthetically.



Evolution of Caries Treatment Approaches

Dr Shiva Shanti K

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Abstract: Dental caries is a transmissible infectious bacterial disease, a biofilm disease of teeth that leads to decay and ultimate loss of teeth. Historically dentistry has treated dental decay with a surgical model, drilling the decayed tooth structure away and replacing it with a restorative material. During the past few decades, recent scientific developments in cariology, dental materials and diagnostic systems have changed dentistry's approach to diagnosis and management of dental caries from G.V.Black's "extension for prevention" to "minimally invasive" treatment. The aim of this poster is to elucidate the evolution of caries treatment approaches from past to present and future perspectives.

Acid Attack – A Menace to Teeth

Dr Salman Saleem

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Abstract: Soft drinks have many potential health problems. The inherent acids and sugars have both acidogenic and cariogenic potential, resulting in dental caries and potential enamel erosion. Soft drinks containing inherent acids and sugars have both acidogenic and cariogenic potential. Many studies showed a positive relationship between caries and dental erosion and the consumption of soft drinks. It is necessary to educate patients about the harmful effects of excessive soft drink consumption and to advise them with the following tips to prevent dental erosion and caries: limiting soft drinks intake, choosing the low erosive soft drinks, improving the drinking habit, toothbrushing at least twice a day, avoiding brushing tooth within 1 hour after consuming acidic food, and using fluoride or remineralizing toothpaste.

Say YES to Early CARE; NO to Early CARIES

***Dr Pooja Bhansali¹, Dr Nikita Sharma², Dr Kalyani Rathi³**

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a serious public health problem in both developed and developing countries affecting infants and toddlers. Its prevalence varies from population to population; but, children of disadvantaged populations have been found to be most vulnerable. According to statistics in 2015, about 65.70% of children were affected with ECC in vidarbha region of central India. Its increased prevalence in younger age groups have been shown to be predictive of future dental problems, growth and development by interfering with comfort, nutrition, concentration, and school participation. Thus, circumstantial knowledge about the etiological factors and prevention is essential. As it is rightly said that "Prevention is better than cure", primary preventive dentistry should begin early in life before the insidious onset of these problems. This poster will enlighten multiple causative factors which would facilitate knowledge focusing on prevention, thereby arresting and reversing the caries progression.

Cambra-Caries Management by Risk Assessment

Dr Rashmi K B

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Abstract: Cambra the current approach to dental caries focus on modifying and correcting factors to favour oral health. Caries management by risk assessment (CAMBRA) is an evidence based approach to preventing or treating dental caries at the earliest stages. Caries protective factors are biologic or caries risk factors. Best practices dictate that once the clinician has identified the patient's caries risk (low, moderate, high or extreme) a therapeutic or preventive plan should be implemented. Motivating



patients to adhere to recommendations from their dental professional is also an important aspect in achieving successful outcomes in caries management.

Hit the Cause... To Beat the Loss **Dr Hemantkumar Balkrishna Brahmkar**

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Abstract: Dental caries is a world-wide health problem which is on a rise because of the altered lifestyle and bizarre food habits especially amongst the children. Caries can begin at a very young age and spread like a fire in a forest, not only debilitating the child but also affecting the nutrition and overall growth. ECC is a serious public health problem in both developing and industrialized countries. In developing countries like India the awareness regarding oral health is very less in general population specially those who are uneducated and living in rural area. As a Pedodontist our role extends not only to treat affected teeth but also to make parents aware about need of maintaining good oral hygiene of young children which is usually neglected. This poster will focus on the public health education which is one of the essential and mostly neglected preventive measures for management of ECC

1+1=0? One Baby Tooth+One Paediatric Dental Visit=Zero Cavities

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Abstract: Caries risk assessment and management protocol can assist with the decision regarding treatment based upon caries risk and patient compliance and are essential elements of contemporary clinical care for infants, children and adolescents. This poster the caries risk assessment for use by caregiver parents and general public leading for early identification high caries risk children. Poster presents caregiver parents and general public, a self assessing questionnaire evaluate their caries risk status and resulting score direct to most suitable management options.

Exploring the Risk Factors Behind Early Childhood Caries

***Dr Anju S Raj¹, Dr Arjun Sreeniva², Dr Teena Haneef³**

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is an aggressive form of caries affecting infants or toddler, beginning soon after eruption. It develops on smooth surfaces progressing rapidly and having a lasting detrimental impact on dentition. Even though it is not a life threatening disease it has its impact on child's health, resulting in malocclusion of permanent teeth, lowered self esteem and poor parent child quality of life. The risk factors associated with ECC should be detected earlier so as to provide appropriate preventive counselling, anticipatory guidance and management. Various factors like adolescent pregnancy, premature delivery, low birth weight infants, poor maternal oral hygiene, nutritional risk, infant feeding practices and sociodemographic factors play a major role in development of ECC. This poster highlights some of the prenatal and immediate post natal risk factors associated with ECC.



Nourish The Creator To Nurture The Future

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is one of the most common dental conditions found in young children and its prevalence appears to be increasing. In majority of cases, the child is given a nursing bottle containing sweet fluids, frequent snacks and there is lack of tooth cleaning that places a child at risk for ECC. Mother's socio-demographic characteristics and the perception of her child's dental needs, attitude to disease prevention, level of dental health knowledge and attitude to oral health plays a major role in ECC. There is a link between maternal education level and oral health of their children. Higher prevalence of ECC was observed in preschool children whose mothers had low level of education compared to children whose mothers had high level of education. Hence greater importance has to be given on maternal factors affecting ECC which has been largely ignored.

An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure

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Abstract: Oral health is a part of overall health. Healthy baby teeth help children eat and speak clearly. Baby teeth guide permanent adult teeth into proper position. Early childhood caries is the best predictor of life long dental caries. The oral health care providers and caregivers should be encouraged to implement preventive practices that can decrease a child's risk of developing Early Childhood Caries. By proposing the recommendations for preventing strategies, oral health risk assessment, anticipatory guidance followed by therapeutic interventions can reduce the risk of development of early childhood caries. A child's dental care starts with his/ her mother's health during pregnancy. Appropriate Breast feeding practices, child's dietary intake, fluoride exposure, oral hygiene practices influence a child's oral health. Beginning dental care early is important for the child's health and to keep teeth healthy for a lifetime.

Yes To Gene NO To ECC

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Abstract: ECC is a chronic, infectious disease that affects the primary dentition of young children causing pain, suffering as well poor general health. Genetic variation is known to be associated with caries experience, and play a role in caries etiology as risk or protective factors, which if evaluated, can help in estimating disease prematurely. Thus dermatoglyphics can be used as a noninvasive and an early predictive tool for children with ECC and also opens a new arena for quantification of dental caries. The foundation of considering dermatoglyphic pattern as genetic marker for dental caries is that the epithelium of finger buds as well enamel both develops at the same point of time in Intra uterine life. Thus with genetic susceptibility, proneness for caries due to abnormality in the tooth structures could be reflected in the dermatoglyphics and change of gene structure to create teeth with no ECC.

Genes: Defense or Offense

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Abstract: ECC is a chronic, infectious disease that affects the primary dentition of young children. The cause of caries is multifaceted and includes environmental and genetic factors. For more than 100 years,



the etiology of dental caries has been studied pathologically and bacteriologically, but still little is known about what the genetic factors play a role in determining the individual's resistance against dental caries as risk factors or protective factors. Only a few specific genes have been associated with caries risk. For example, genes involved in enamel formation, including amelogenin, ameloblastin, and tuftelin, have been associated with dental caries. Genetic mechanisms that modulate the enamel development and the immune response are involved with ECC and are influenced by factors such as oral hygiene, diet, and environmental factors. For developing preventive strategies, it would be useful to find host genetic factors controlling caries susceptibility, and to clarify the host defense mechanisms influencing their development.

Baby Bottle Tooth Decay - I am Preventable If You are Willing to Make the Change

***Dr Amal Sidharth Lasna¹, Dr Md Afroza K²**

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Abstract: ECC is a chronic and an infectious, preventable disease, both in the behavioral and scientific senses. Although extensive measures and research have been invested into the prevention of ECC, better ways of implementing preventive methods and programs are needed. Young children depend on adults for oral hygiene maintenance; hence parents and caretakers need to understand that they can control this happening to their child. Factors like proper diet, establishing good oral hygiene practices, and giving access to necessary fluoride regimens are ultimately in their hands. Preventive measures cannot and will not work unless parents and caretakers follow and adhere to the prevention methods being taught to them. But it takes a collaborative effort including dentist, parents and health care workers who can make the necessary improvements for these young children to be able to receive the proper dental care that they deserve.

Wright Solution For Wrecked Teeth

***Dr Reena Augustine¹, Dr Shreya Dasgupta², Dr Tazyeen Saher³**

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Abstract: ECC is a dental health problem that continues to affect infants and preschool children causing pain, esthetics problem, malnutrition, malocclusion, psychological trauma & financial burden leading to poor quality of life. ECC can be combated by various preventive measures. The Pedodontics treatment triangle given by G.Z. Wright shows that the parents/caregivers, child, dentist and society have a dynamic relationship in the child's oral healthcare and in prevention of ECC. Parental risk factors such as vertical transmission, feeding habits, homecare approaches, educational level, socioeconomic status and psychological state can be monitored by anticipatory guidance. Dentists help by use of remineralizing agents, restorations and rehabilitation of the teeth. The mother/child is advised on proper feeding practices, noncariogenic diet and proper oral hygiene practice. Society at large should be involved in dental health programs. Thus the child, parent, dentist and society together should collaborate for prevention and management of ECC.

Educate to Improve, A School Dental Health Programme

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Abstract: Oral health education is most widely used in prevention of dental diseases. Poor oral health can have a detrimental effect on children's performance in school and their success in later life. Children who suffer from poor oral health are 12 times more likely to miss school and routine physical activities. Oral health can be improved through health education. Schools provide an ideal setting for promoting oral health;



it offers an efficient and effective way to reach over 1 billion children worldwide and, through them, families and community members. Oral health education is not only directed at reducing disease and injury to the teeth and their supporting structures rather it influences on general health and promotes a feeling of well – being. The purpose of this poster is to educate school dental children through various dental health programs - tooth brushing programmes, classroom based fluoride programmes, audio-visual aids, nutrition, sealants placement and science fair. Keywords; school dental health education, children, fluoride.

Dispel the Myth and Save The Child From Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: From centuries, there are several myths and misconceptions about early childhood caries resulting in increased prevalence of dentally handicapped children. So our poster focuses on creating new ways to dispel the myths that exist about baby teeth, which might help to decrease the prevalence of dentally handicapped children.

Hypoplasia Associated Early Childhood Caries: Can We Spot Them

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Abstract: A new subcategory of Severe Early Childhood Caries called “Hypoplasia-associated severe early childhood caries”, or “HAS-ECC” has been proposed which differs from other forms of early childhood caries by its distinct etiology and eventual management. These developmental dental defects are mainly permutations of enamel hypoplasia (EHP). EHP an indicator for infant and maternal stresses including malnutrition, a variety of illnesses, and adverse birthing conditions. Teeth with EHP are vulnerable to early and elevated colonization by cariogenic bacteria, notably Mutans Streptococci and lactobacilli, promoting early caries at the ecological sites of enamel defects, leading to HAS-ECC. However, without a caries-promoting diet high in fermentable carbohydrates, EHP probably would not progress to HAS-ECC. It is the duality of EHP and poor diet that defines HAS-ECC. Differentiation of HAS-ECC from other forms of early childhood caries is warranted because of its distinct etiology, clinical presentation, and eventual management. Therapies that control or prevent other types of caries are likely to be less effective with HAS-ECC because structural integrity of teeth is compromised prior to their emergence into oral cavity. To prevent HAS-ECC, pedodontist and dentist much come together with pregnant mothers and care givers with the aim of better pre- and post natal care and nutrition. This presentation elaborates the etiologies, clinical features and prevention strategies of HAS-ECC.

Tooth Monster: Revealing The Truth Behind Decay

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries in infants and young children has long been recognized as a clinical syndrome referred to by various names including “Nursing caries”, “Nursing Bottle Syndrome”, etc. In a symposium held in the recent past by Center for disease control and prevention the term “Early childhood caries” was suggested because it was the consensus of the attendees that the link between bottle habits and caries was not absolute. Despite the numerous preventive measures taken to intercept this disease, ECC still remains a major health-care concern in developed as well as developing countries. Recognition of the complexity of the etiology of ECC will lead to the development of innovative interventions based on



strategies that go beyond the use of baby bottle and address other factors contributing to ECC. Hence this poster approaches to provide oral health education to promote positive changes in Early childhood caries-risk related behaviors in infants and young children.

Disease Management: A Balanced Approach to Address Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a major health concern that continues to negatively affect the oral health of infants and toddlers worldwide today. Until recently the standards of care for ECC had primarily been surgical and restorative treatment with relatively little emphasis on the prevention and management aspect. It is now accepted that surgical/ restorative treatment alone does not address the disease process. Although contemporary approaches to caries management have been long in use, risk-based disease management (DM) of caries (modeled after medical management of chronic medical conditions) remains to be widely implemented in clinical practice. DM differs from the traditional approach of treating ECC by relying on a treatment model designed in response to the disease and based on latest evidence-based guidelines that are customized to patients' individual needs. This poster explores this disease management approach, its practical implementations and its potential to improve oral health-care outcomes.

Healthy Diet = Healthy Teeth

Dr Resmy Nair

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Abstract: Diet is referred as total intake of a substance that provides nourishment and energy. Patient's diet and dental caries activity are related. Dental caries is mainly caused by the ingestion of fermentable carbohydrates, particularly sucrose. Solid and retentive sucrose containing foods are more cariogenic than sugar containing liquid foods. Diet counselling aims to help parents change their and their children's dietary behaviour so that they choose diets with low or no-cariogenic potential, limit sweet foods to mealtime and perform tooth brushing after sugar exposure. It also form an integral part of anticipatory guidance during the infant oral health visit. The best method to implement this step is by using diet diary, sugar clock, oral health education, motivation, intelligent use of sugar, recall dental visit etc

Evaluating Plaque Control Using Tissue Wipes to Prevent Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a devastating form of dental decay with multifactorial origin, importantly improper feeding practices and poor oral hygiene. Regardless of feeding practices, preventive approaches to minimize the risk for the development of ECC must address an efficient plaque removal technique. In addition to its efficacy, the cleaning method should also be safe and effective for the mother and be readily accepted by the baby. There is inconsistency in oral hygiene practices in the infants and children. Many infants and young children experience difficulties in accepting regular tooth-brushing



habits. Also, parents may not always have the time to brush their children's mouths after every meal, or intake of sweets. Tissue wipes may be better accepted by children for oral hygiene and certainly allow the mother better sensory perception for teeth cleaning. We aim to evaluate the effectiveness of tissue wipes as an alternative and acceptable plaque control measure.

Early Childhood Caries: Prevention Begins at Home

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries, Prevention, Multidisciplinary Early Childhood Caries is a serious public problem that continues to affect infants and preschool children worldwide. Prevention of ECC improves the quality of life, reduces absenteeism, increases satisfaction with health care and saves time, money and resources. Preventing vertical transmission of *Streptococcus mutans* from the mother by improving her oral hygiene; oral health education to the mother regarding proper feeding habits, is the most important. The correct method of tooth cleaning, at regular intervals, under the supervision of the parent reduces ECC. Fluoride in drinking water ; in the form of toothpastes, rinses, lozenges, chewable tablets, drops; professional application of gels, foams and varnishes play an important role. Xylitol, 10% Povidine iodine, Chlorhexidine and Casein Phosphopeptide- Amorphous Calcium Phosphate (CPP-ACP) are other chemotherapeutics used. ECC left untreated leads to pain, bacteremia, and chewing disability, premature loss of teeth, malocclusion, phonetic problems and lower self-esteem. Multidisciplinary approach of prevention is necessary to tackle this multifactorial disease.

Preventive Rather Than Reactive: A Better Approach for Special Ones

***Dr Jesma Heigrujam¹, Dr Parvathi Devaraj²**

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Abstract: Early childhood caries is a major health concern that continues to negatively affect the oral health of infants and children today. Among the young population, 40% of children have dental caries by the age of 5. Early childhood caries is a multifactorial disease process initiated by bacteria and, children who are frequently exposed to sugary liquid for a long period of time, run a greater risk of suffering from it. Young population with special needs show a more severe rate of early childhood caries. In addition, daily care of children with special needs is different from that of the children with normal abilities. Special children (Glycogen Storage Disorders) may be partially or wholly dependent on someone else to perform their daily care activity including oral health care. Hence, they are at greater risk in developing early childhood caries. This poster provides an insight into the prevention and management of early childhood caries in special children. Keywords: early childhood caries, glycogen storage disorder, special children.

Preventive Tactics

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a virulent form of dental caries occurring in the primary dentition of toddlers and preschoolers which progresses rapidly if left untreated. ECC has become an alarming problem because of its wide prevalence ranging from 70 to 90%. Various factors such as improper



feeding practices, familial factors, socioeconomic background, lack of parental education, knowledge and lack of access to dental care contribute to occurrence of ECC. To halt the disease process the risk factors are to be addressed. Behavioral and educational programs advocate individualistic changes and have a modest impact on the prevention of ECC. The un-cooperative behavior of the child usually necessitates the use of general anesthesia, thus the Primary prevention of ECC has largely been restricted to parent counseling and professional preventive program which includes the concept of dental home, diet counseling, fluoridated dentifrices, mouthwashes, fluoride varnish application, fluoride supplements, sealants and various other treatment approaches.

Early Cries to Long Lasting Smiles

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Abstract: Nursing bottle caries is the rampant tooth decay that may occur in young children who nurse frequently at night, or who nurse past usual period of bottle weaning. Children who fall asleep with a bottle or suck a pacifier dipped in sugar containing sweeteners are also at a risk for developing this condition. A child's dental health can be influenced by members of primary medical team who are in excellent position to discuss nursing bottle caries with parents long before 1st dental visit. AAP suggests that infants be breast fed for at least 12 months and thereafter for as long as mutually desired. It has however been observed that breast feeding for over 1 year and at night beyond eruption of teeth may be associated with Early Childhood Caries. Pediatric dentist should counsel parents to follow suggestions from AAPD recommending weaning off of bottle feeding at 12-14 months of age and should be able to drink from a cup as they approach their first birthday.

Know IT to Avoid IT-Risk Factors For ECC

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is extremely virulent form of caries, the main players in the etiology of the disease are a) cariogenic bacteria, b) fermentable carbohydrates, c) a susceptible tooth and Host and d) time. However, in young children bacterial flora and host defense systems are in the process of being developed, tooth surfaces are newly erupted and may show hypoplastic defects, and their parents must negotiate the dietary transition through breast/bottle feeding. Thus it is thought that there may be unique risk factors for caries in infants and young children and understanding of risk factors is vital to prevent the disease outcome.

Not Just Drilling and Filling; Adopting a Disease Management Approach to Manage ECC

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is the presence of one or more decayed, missing or filled tooth surfaces in primary tooth in a child under the age of 6 and is one of the most prevalent chronic diseases in young children. Current treatment relies almost exclusively on restorative and surgical interventions, yet ECC is largely influenced by social/behavioural factors. Restoring carious lesions (cavities) alone is a short term solution to a chronic problem. Without addressing the underlying disease process caries lesion are likely to



reoccur, leading to increased healthcare costs. Studies have shown that a disease management approach is effective in preventing and managing ECC. However this approach is not widely adopted. The poster will aim to spread adoption of a comprehensive dental management protocol to prevent, manage and treat ECC.

Early Childhood Caries: Early Diagnosis, Better Management

***Dr Sushmita Chaturvedi¹, Dr Kumari Sindhu²**

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Abstract: Dental caries is one of the most common and prevalent disease seen around the world, resulting from tooth-adherent specific bacteria that metabolize sugars to produce acid which overtime demineralizes tooth structure. Early Childhood Caries is a form of dental caries seen in infants and toddlers which involves mainly primary maxillary incisors and molars. Ad libitum breast feeding, improper feeding habits are considered to be the potential risk factors for the development of ECC. Management of ECC can be divided into following four phases which are counseling regarding discontinuation of the habit, dietary and oral hygiene modifications, restorative procedures and educating the child and parents. Early referral and prompt treatment can help improve dental and overall health of the child. The treatment can be accomplished through different types like the progression of the disease, child's age, and social, behavioral and medical history of the child.

Fixing The Cavity Does Not Fix The Problem-Chronic Disease Management Protocol for Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: Chronic Disease Management (CDM) as an intervention on a treatment spectrum between prevention and acute care. Chronic disease management commonly focuses on patient's self-care efforts. As early childhood caries is a chronic condition, chronic disease management protocol is applied to its management rather than surgical approach. This poster's purpose is to explore the definition and concepts of CDM. After satisfactory result of ECC-CDM intervention and also for pediatric asthma and diabetes, CDM of ECC is valid approach that is independent of both prevention and repair. Early results of ECC-CDM have demonstrated a reduction in rates of new cavitation, dental pain, and referral to the operating room compared to baseline rates. ECC-CDM strategies reduce caries activity while complementing dental repair when needed, thereby reducing disease progression and cavity recurrence.

CC: From Prevention To Cure

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Abstract: Despite the fact that it is largely preventable, dental caries remains one of the most common chronic diseases of early childhood. Dental decay in young children frequently leads to pain and infection necessitating hospitalization for dental extractions under general anaesthesia. The failure to invest in preventive care has resulted in reactive, rather than proactive, measures against this disease. These measures are expensive and a needless drain on costs in the public health-care system. To prevent caries in children, high risk individuals must be identified at an early age (preferable low socioeconomic expected mothers during prenatal care), and aggressive strategies should be adopted, including anticipatory guidance, behaviour modification (oral hygiene and feeding practices, and establishment of Dental Home by 1st



birthday for children at high risk, and an early intervention with suitable restorative materials in children with carious lesions.

ECC-Detecting The Undetected Role of Genes

Dr Sana Farooq

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a chronic infectious oral disease of children. The role of genetic factors in the etiology of ECC has been recognized for decades. Studies have reported a positive correlation of matrix metalloproteinases and high susceptibility to ECC. MMPs have protective role in tooth development, dentin matrix formation and secondary dentin formation. However, their association with dental caries, bone resorption, acute pulpitis and periapical inflammation have also been reported. MMP 20 (Enamelysin) is the earliest protease secreted during enamel matrix development which possibly contributes to degradation of amelogenin. MMP 9 and MMP 8 are also involved in ECC. This poster will focus on why the expression of genomic information influenced by environmental factors is important for paediatric dentistry and how early detection by Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) can lead to formulating preventive strategies for managing ECC.

If You Think Dental Treatment is Expensive, Try Neglecting It

Dr Shriyam Sharan

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Abstract: Dental neglect is the willful failure of parent or guardian to seek and follow treatment necessary to ensure good oral health of their child. Neglect can lead to tooth decay, which is one of the most common chronic infectious diseases among children. Early childhood caries is example of one of them. Left untreated it can result in pain, dysfunction, malnutrition, underweight, or poor appearance, that can have a great effect on a child's performance, self esteem and overall health. However, many times parent or guardian may not realize that their child's oral health is being neglected, or they simply may not understand the consequences. It is also a grave misconception that primary teeth will fall out, and therefore do not need to be taken care of. This poster focuses on neglected aspects of dental health presenting a series of cases reported with S-ECC.

CAMBRA: Know Your Risk and Prevent Caries

Dr Suchita Chaudhari

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Abstract: Caries is the most prevalent disease of children and is epidemic dental in some population. The current approach to dental caries focuses on modifying and correcting factors to favour oral health. Caries management by risk assessment (CAMBRA) is an evidence-based approach to prevent or treat dental caries at the earliest stages. This poster highlights Caries protective factors are biologic or therapeutic measures that can be used to prevent or arrest the pathology challenges caused by the caries risk factors. Best practices dictate that once the clinician has identified the patient's caries risk (low, moderate, high or extreme), a therapeutic and/or preventive plan should be implemented. Motivating patients to adhere to



recommendations from their dental professionals is also an important aspect in achieving successful outcomes in caries management. No parent available to assist clinicians with non-invasive management strategies.

Implicit Self Esteem- The Role of Emotional Regulation and Rumination

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Abstract: Oral health problems can affect an individual's quality of life by impairing psychological, physical and social functioning, as well as their self-esteem. Dental caries is the most common chronic disease in childhood. Children with early childhood caries were ashamed to smile because of their teeth, while some stopped playing with the peer group children for the same reason. Thus affecting an individual's quality of life by impairing social functioning and self-esteem. Behaviour of depressed mothers which can increase the risk of ECC in their children include irregular or absence of tooth brushing and less healthy feeding practices. Mother with low educational background and lack of dental knowledge shows poor oral health such as dental neglect and poor oral hygiene, frequent snacking with sugar-containing foods, and inappropriate bottle feeding. A better understanding of socioeconomic, psychological, and behavioural factors for ECC will aid planning intervention and preventive programmes to combat the condition.

Exploring Change of Perception Through Oral Health Education

***Dr Javnika Kotadiya¹, Dr Shivani Soni², Dr Jaimin Patel³**

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a serious public health problem in both developing and industrialized countries. Infant oral health care is the foundation on which a life time of preventive education and dental care can be established in order to help acquire optimal oral health into child and adulthood. Children under the age of 5 years generally spend most of their time with their parents. It is recognized that young children's oral health maintenance and outcomes are influenced by their parent's knowledge and beliefs. Audio Visual aid promises to be an effective tool in providing anticipatory guidance regarding infant oral health in high-risk populations. This poster explores different educational methods for evaluation of parental perceptions on Early Child Caries.

The Devil of Your Fairytale Life Can Be ECC

Dr Bushra Rahman

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries has a significant impact on children's wellbeing in terms of eating patterns, sleeping habits and social functioning. Impact of early childhood caries may result in restricted school work, home activities and may often show indifferent and irritated behaviour, and also avoid conversations, laughing, smiling and non-verbal expressions to hide their mouth and teeth. Therefore ECC is likely to damage self-esteem and compromise the ability to sustain and build social relationships, interpersonal contacts and participation in social or community activities, thus affecting the quality of life. The potential impact of ECC on general health and development come out as deceleration of weight and such patients may always lie in lower weight percentile categories which can be a major issue for the parents regarding the child's wellbeing. This poster emphasises the impact on quality of life hampered on children as well as their parent due to early childhood caries.



Committed to Gift a Smile Novel Management Approaches of ECC

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is usually presented with extensive multi-surface involvement of teeth. Restoration of extensively destroyed carious teeth has always been a challenge to pediatric dentist. In the past the only option for severely decayed anterior teeth was to extract the affected teeth and then replace them with the prosthetic substitute until the permanent tooth erupts. With growing general awareness many children even as young as 3 years are becoming conscious of their appearance. The loss of esthetically essential anterior teeth may affect the child's confidence and normal personality development. Also it may cause abnormal habits and speech difficulties. Satisfactory restoration of these teeth, improving esthetics along with the management of space and function has been a challenge for pediatric dentist. This poster attempts to provide an insight into various novel tailor made techniques for accurate esthetic and functional rehabilitation of such teeth.

Put a Pause to the cause-Creating Awareness Regarding ECC Risk Factors Among Primary Caregivers

***Dr Bhavika Jain¹, Dr Carol Martis², Dr Rupali Shah³**

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Abstract: ECC is a virulent form of caries leading to detrimental impact on the primary dentition. Several reports state that preventing the onset of ECC is more beneficial for the overall health of the child than treating advanced caries. As parents are the primary caregivers of the child, they hold a pivotal role of being majorly responsible for oral health of the child. An individualized risk assessment of a child for developing caries serves as a foundation for oral health care providers and for parents/ caregivers to identify and understand the child's ECC risk factors. This poster illustrates the assessment of knowledge and outcome of implementing oral health self-management goals among parent/caregivers in management of ECC. Caries risk assessment was done using a questionnaire based on CAMBRA format. Based on these risk factors identified, individualized self-management goals were given to the parents/caregivers based on AAP and AAPD guidelines to create awareness.

ECC- Precocious At Home Determination and Intervention

Dr Subhamay Chakraborty

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Abstract: ECC is an infectious, multifactorial origin disease caused by bacteria characterised by severe decay in the teeth of infants or young children. ECC if identified and intercepted at an early stage has benefits like a) stops deciduous teeth from getting mutilated. b) reduces the agony of child and ensures improved general well being and quality of life of children. c) Reduces the chances of tooth ache, loss of teeth, infection, sleep deprivation, malnutrition etc. At Home identification of ECC at any stage, mild, moderate or severe is very beneficial. Parents play an important role in the early detection and interception of early childhood caries. This poster depicts various at home methods of identification and interception of the signs of early childhood caries. Methods of early prevention like healthy feeding practices and oral hygiene maintenance from infancy to pre school years have been described.



Prevention of ECC by Prevention of Maternal Bacterial Transmission to the Child

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Abstract: ECC is considered as a serious public health problem of primary dentition. If ECC is left untreated the deleterious effects are pain, low chewing ability, malocclusion, phonetic problems, suboptimal health. Hence it may affect the quality of the child life. ECC also may occur due to the transmission of microorganisms (S-Mutans) from mother to the child due to poor maternal oral hygiene and saliva sharing activities between children and parents. We can prevent it by: Minimizing the saliva sharing activities between child and the parent. Proper maintaining oral hygiene of mother.

Guided Participation

***Dr Chitra Vadhana V¹, Dr Jijo Mon²**

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Abstract: Oral health is an essential part of general health and well-being. The goal of dental health education is to improve knowledge and awareness among population. This serve as a tool to empower population with accurate health information and health care technologies, enabling them to take actions to protect their health. Dental health can be delivered to children by parents, teachers or dental professionals. This poster is based on a study which attempted to compare the impact of different health educators on dental health education given to children. This study included 60 school children divided into 3 groups with sample size 20 in each. Health education will be given to each group by dentist, class teacher or parents respectively for 3 days. A questionnaire will be provided and OHI status will be taken at baseline and after 10 days. The results will be compared to identify the group of children that was best motivated to improve their oral health.

Alert Mother's-Is Your Maternal Love Infectious

***Dr Yanina Singh¹, Dr Ashwin B Abhraham², Dr Meghana S B³**

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Abstract: Feeding, kissing and cuddling are vital activities that boost a mother child relationship. Studies reveal that breastfeeding practices and sharing food from mother's mouth increases chances of caries in the child, even transmission could be through kissing the child and sharing tumblers, spoons etc. A survey was conducted in Play homes and schools in Davangere. 382 children were examined by modified ICDAS criteria and questionnaire were given to mothers aimed to know their awareness regarding breast feeding patterns, caries transmission and oral hygiene. The outcome of the survey was that most mother's breastfeed their child for 12-18 months around 6-8 times a day, were unaware about presence and transmission of caries but practiced adequate oral hygiene. As prevention is better than cure, this poster alerts new mothers and educate them regarding breastfeeding patterns, caries transmission and oral hygiene practices.

ECC- An Ounce of Prevention is Worth A Pound of Cure Enact Before it Embrace "Hee" See!! See!!

***Dr Amit Kumar Pathak¹, Dr Patil Sanketa Bharat², Dr Paromita Koley³**

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries in preschool children remains a major health problem worldwide. An early prevention and timely intervention holds key in combating this devastating form of dental decay.



Unhealthy parental practices have been recognized as the primary source of children's caries experience later in life. In context to this a questionnaire survey was carried out in city of Davangere to know the level of awareness about ECC. 150 mothers belonging to average age group of 33 years of different socio-economic status participated in the study. Questionnaire was mostly aimed at awareness regarding feeding habits and related etiological factors of ECC. The finding of survey showed low awareness among mothers about ECC. Therefore the present poster intends to depict and showcase the preventive measures, various predisposing factors and negative effects of ECC on infant's oral health and henceforth on the general health of the child, along with treatment modalities available for ECC.

ECC, Avoid Me, Test Me, Treat Me

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Abstract: In young children, the colonization of cariogenic bacteria can produce early childhood caries, which is the presence of one or more decayed, missing, or filled tooth (dmft) surfaces in primary teeth in a child age 71 months or younger. Early Childhood caries has been a major challenge facing health care professionals' with a very high prevalence world wide. Untreated ECC is associated with poor oral and general health, high treatment cost, psychomotor problems and reduced growth. Management of Early Childhood caries involves a prevention strategy during and after pregnancy with a multi-disciplinary approach in coordination with pediatricians and public health workers for early detection of ECC. Clinical management of ECC may be complicated and is based on the stage of caries and involves an immediate, maintenance and restorative phase followed by routine monitoring of the child.

A Little Neglect May Breed Great Damage– ECC A Challenge

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a virulent form of dental caries, has become a public health problem that continues to affect infants and toddlers. Prolonged and night time bottle feeding practices thought to provide carbohydrate source that promotes high acid production by strep. Mutans. Pain and infections associated with ECC make it difficult for affected children to eat thus showing weight less than 80% of their ideal weight. The measures taken to prevent ECC are: avoid bottle with milk and juices at night times, avoid sweetened pacifiers, usage of cups as they approach first birthday, weaning from bottles at 12-14 months age and discourage frequent and prolonged breastfeeding, intensive education programs using training aids-manuals, counselling booklets, posters, bumper stickers with messages about preventing baby bottle tooth decay. Thus, this poster aims to educate the parents about proper feeding habits which are generally neglected by them that leads to ECC.

Expand the Reach To Prevent The Breach

Dr B Abhinay

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a common chronic infectious childhood disease and a major public health problem, which is difficult to control. It has detrimental effects on the health and quality of life of the child. The direct consequences of ECC are pain and infection. These can affect the child's ability to eat and children with ECC are at risk of weighing less than normal children. Nutritional deficiencies in a growing child may have lifelong impacts on neural development and somatic growth may also be delayed due to pain and sleep disturbances. The ancillary consequences include a higher risk of new carious lesions, hospitalizations and emergency room visits, increased treatment cost and time, loss of school days and



increased days with restricted activity and a diminished self-esteem. The present poster depicts different presentations of early childhood caries and impact on the quality of child's life.

Intervention Safeguarding The Smiles

Dr B Neelima

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Abstract: Infant oral health care is the foundation on which strategies of preventive dental care must be built. Pregnant mothers must be aware of the fact that their poor oral health can affect their newborn. High maternal caries level considered as a high -risk factor leading to early childhood caries. Pre- natal health guidance is important to educate the expecting mothers about the factors increasing caries risk and to have a comprehensive oral evaluation and treatment. Perinatal guidance must aim to discourage saliva -sharing behaviors and to train them in cleaning the gum pads. Motivational intervention can be thus successful in changing oral health behaviors and promoting smiles in mothers and their precious babies. Setting up preventive oral health educational programs in maternal-infant health units is required for the well -being of the children.

Mother- The Sculptor of Her Child's Smile

***Dr Shikha Adhana¹, Dr Amina Harmain²**

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Abstract: Considering the multifactorial dimensions of Early Childhood Caries, a highly destructive dental disease, evidence suggests that its prevalence is up to 85% in developing countries and it affects subsequent wellbeing, coping skills, competence and in turn leads to delayed physical growth and development, loss of school days and diminished oral health related quality of life. The key health influences are family environment that enables and support healthy choices, lifestyle, health literacy, parental personal health behavior, care and trust in the dental system to reinforce the value of oral health. There is an urgent need to implement preventive and curative oral health programs for children and parents which holds the strongest potential for better health outcomes at lower costs. The aim of the present poster is to create awareness among young mothers on this devastating dental disease that afflicts infants and toddlers for timely risk assessment and regular preventive dental visits.

Early Childhood Caries - Early Risk Factors, Early Diagnosis, Early Treatment (3 E'S to Ease Your Child's Caries)

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a virulent form of dental caries that destroys primary dentition of toddlers and pre-school children. The term "Severe early childhood caries" refers to 'atypical' or 'progressive' or 'rampant' patterns of dental caries. ECC usually starts as smooth surface lesions before 3 years of age and involves mostly the maxillary central incisors. ECC results in destruction of crown which leads to psychological trauma, multiple abscess formation and inability to chew thus causing malnutrition affecting overall growth and development of the child. Knowledge about the risk factors –What puts your child in high risk category, early diagnosis and detection of the lesion, latest treatment measures to tackle the battle against ECC- a global phenomenon is the main purpose of the poster.



Early Childhood Caries – Consequences on General Health

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is the most prevalent chronic disease in early childhood. Severe early childhood caries has shown to have detrimental effects on the oral function and aesthetics. Neglected dentition early in childhood left untreated can show effects beyond the oral cavity. Pain, swelling, recurrent infection can lead to poor eating habits and thus impacting nutrition early in childhood. The present poster would depict the effects of severe early childhood caries beyond the oral zone which unlocks the locked arenas.

Early Childhood Caries: The Neglected Malady

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is one of the most prevalent disease in children and contributes to the unmet health needs of children. The neglect of this malady often results in pain, infection, loss of masticatory efficiency leading to weight loss, sleep disturbances, low self- esteem and an overall poor quality of life. Besides, ECC can also have an indirect negative impact on the work and finances of parents/caregivers who are primarily responsible for the preschool aged children. ECC is thus regarded as a public health problem due to its high prevalence and the potential to adversely affect the general health of the child. It is therefore imperative to devise strategies that promote oral health awareness among parents and caregivers, the onus of which lies on the dentist especially Paediatric Dentists to promote the importance of preserving the primary teeth in a healthy state and spread the message that “Baby teeth do matter”. Hence the aim of this poster is to highlight the consequences of neglecting this preventable disease.

Guide To Parental Role in Prevention of Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a major health concern that continues to negatively affect the oral health of infants and children. It begins early in life, progresses rapidly and often goes untreated. Its consequences can affect the immediate and long term quality of life of the child. However, timely awareness and education of the parents in particular and society at large can bring about decline in the occurrence of ECC. The present poster would illustrate the age based timely interventional home care instructions for prevention of ECC.

Ways To Keep Away ECC

Dr S P Swathi

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is one of the most common dental conditions found in young children. The maternal, psychological and cultural factors underlying with behavioral risk factors that places the child at risk for ECC. Mother’s attitude towards their ability to maintain the child’s oral hygiene is necessary. A child’s dental environment is complex because of their mothers/ caregiver dental knowledge, attitude beliefs effects child oral condition. Oral habits are said to be one of the prime importance of ECC. The purpose of this poster is to give importance to the parental attitudes and oral habits on ECC.



Consequences of ECC

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Abstract: Oral health is a standard of oral or oral related tissues that contributes to human wellbeing and enables the individual to eat, speak and socialize without discomfort or embarrassment. Early childhood caries is a serious public health problem due to its impact on child's health. It can begin early in life progress rapid in those with high risk and often goes untreated. Its consequences can affect the immediate and long term QOL of child (local or systemic) and the family. The increase in severity of ECC results in increased negative impact of QOL of the child. The aim of the poster is to show the consequences or impact of ECC that affects the QOL of child and the family.

E - Prevention For ECC

***Dr Neha Singh¹, Dr Seema Pavan Patil², Dr Rakshana Bakhtawar³**

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Abstract: Tooth decay is the most common chronic disease of childhood in the world. Many children develop caries early in their lives, and go on to develop further caries and sepsis as they grow up, indicating failure in prevention. Early childhood caries is commonly known as the occurrence of any sign of dental caries on any tooth surface before the age of 6 years. The disease can gravely affect the quality of life of these children and their families. Previous studies have suggested that the families of these children need better oral health education as well as better support in implementing healthy practices at home, as they feel impeded by broader life challenges. Parents of these children have suggested utilizing modern technologies, such as the internet, DVDs and video games as methods of delivery of education that might fit in with their busy lifestyles. The use of video games, educational videos or animated leaflets are a less traditional method of oral health advice that should be considered and explored, as these might have great potential. Evidence suggests that such methods have several advantages over other methods of learning, including: multisensory support, problem-based learning, and activation of prior knowledge, immediate feedback, and provision of a social environment involving the child, his parents and the care provider. Moreover, multimedia is widely utilized nowadays, especially by children. This poster presents the various methods that have been or could be used in future to stimulate the right behaviour in caries prone children and their parents.

Oral Care For Tiny Tots

Dr Monika Pandey

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) and the more severe form of ECC (S-ECC) can be particularly virulent forms of caries, beginning soon after tooth eruption, developing on smooth surfaces, progressing rapidly, and having a lasting detrimental impact on the dentition. Early risk assessment allows for identification of parent-infant groups who are at risk for ECC and would benefit from early preventive intervention. The ultimate goal of early assessment is the timely delivery of educational information to populations at high risk for developing caries in order to prevent the need for later surgical intervention. So a successful infant oral care program is based on early intervention. It improves access to care, provide counselling and anticipatory care guidance. So through this poster I would like to shed some light on infant oral care as per the guidelines given by American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry.



Early Childhood Caries - Management Protocols

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a diet-induced disease characterized by early onset and rapid progression. It results in functional, esthetic and psychological disturbances of the child, accompanied by great concern from the parents and the dentist. Unlike other infectious diseases, tooth decay is not self-limiting. Decayed teeth require professional treatment to remove infection and restore tooth function. Restorative dentistry unfortunately has little long-term impact on oral S. mutans levels. Diet counselling and educating parents about undesirable feeding practices has also had minimal success in decreasing ECC in high-risk groups of children. Optimal long-term results can only be achieved by treatment of the underlying caries process. The modern approach to caries management is gaining control of the bacterial infection, reduction of risk levels, remineralization of teeth, long term follow-up. This poster will highlight on restorative/surgical procedures and newer minimally invasive techniques for managing early childhood caries.

Early Childhood Caries- How It Begins

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries: How it begins. Dental caries, the most common disease of childhood, is a complex infectious disease with a multifactorial etiology including the presence of cariogenic microorganisms, fermentable carbohydrates in the diet, susceptible tooth and host, and time. The caries process is characterized by interactions between a receptive host and microorganisms with the potential for colonization and pathogenesis. Microbial, genetic, immunological, behavioral, environmental, and socioeconomic factors contribute to risk and determine the occurrence and severity of clinical disease. A thorough understanding of the causative factors of Early Childhood Caries can aid clinicians in developing prevention and treatment protocols for children to reduce risk and promote oral health. Hence, this poster will present an overview of the factors governing the initiation and progression of ECC.

Restore Dental Decay To Reboot Health

***Dr Anshula Deshpande¹, Dr Urvashi Sudani², Dr Kinjal Patel³**

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Abstract: Dental caries is the single most common chronic childhood disease. There is a clear need to address the impact of treating severe early childhood caries on children's general health and well-being. We hypothesized that dental rehabilitation would significantly improve children's clinical, anthropometric measurements, hemoglobin level and subjective health outcomes. 30 participants between the age group 3-6 years, with S-ECC were scheduled for dental treatment over one month period. The un-stimulated saliva sample and blood sample was collected and compared before and after Dental Rehabilitation. Outcome measures were assessed at baseline, 1 month, 3 months and 6 months for both the groups. Noticeable improvement has been observed among the participants.



Arresting Decay Demons

***Dr Dhanashree Dalal¹, Dr Heena Kagdi², Dr Nikita kadam³**

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a virulent form of dental caries that can destroy the teeth of toddlers and preschool children. It begins soon after dental eruption developing on smooth surfaces, progresses rapidly and having a lasting detrimental impact on the dentition. The development of the carious lesion is episodic, with periods of alternating demineralization and remineralization. The lactic acid produced by the cariogenic bacteria dissolves the calcium phosphate mineral of the tooth enamel in a process called demineralization. Primary teeth have thinner enamel than permanent teeth, making them very susceptible to caries. Before the cavity is formed on the tooth, the caries activity can be reversed. Hence remineralization of enamel is certainly possible. Cavitation is not the point when one starts to contemplate treatment. Remineralization does work and should become part of our treatment regimen.

Prevention- The Ultimate Panacea To ECC

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a chronic and infectious oral disease of young children, most commonly seen in poor and minority populations in India. It is heavily influenced by biomedical factors (e.g., bacteria, host, genetics, and diet), improper feeding practices, and lack of parental education and by social determinants of health. Dental problems in early childhood have a negative impact on growth and cognitive development by interfering with nutrition, concentration and school participation. Caries in the primary dentition is a risk factor for caries in the permanent dentition. Parents have a huge impact on the success of preventive methods and the prevention of ECC altogether. Preventive methods include restorative dental care that focuses on the disease component of ECC, and behavioral and educational programs that advocate individualistic changes so that parents and caretakers can detect and avoid the reoccurrence of caries in their children.

Remineralising Missiles

***Dr Puneet Sidhu¹, Dr Jasmine Kaur², Dr Rachna Shishodia³**

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Abstract: Dental caries is an infectious microbiologic disease that results in destruction of calcified tissues. It can be arrested and potentially even reversed in its early stages, it is often not self-limiting and progresses without proper care. The routine drill and fill technique eliminates bacteria only at the site of restoration and recolonization can occur in remaining part of oral cavity. Today, treatment aims on conservation of tooth structure by identifying decalcification in earlier stages followed by treatment with remineralization. Remineralization of incipient caries is one of the goals in dental health care. Casein phosphate in CPP-ACP stabilizes calcium and phosphate and facilitates the formation of calcium phosphate nanocomplexes on the tooth surface. These compounds in turn, act as a source of minerals for the remineralization process. Fluoride, hydroxyapatite and xylitol reinforce remineralization and strengthen the



enamel surface. Prevention of ECC also requires addressing the socioeconomic factors that face many families.

ECC Overcoming Social Barriers, A Revolution Worth Trending

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is an alarming dental problem among pre-schoolers associated with deleterious feeding habits and improper oral hygiene practices. It is crucial to prevent it by bringing in awareness on a community level. 'Windmills of Your Mind', a day care facility/school for children, including those below the age of 6 years, helps the underprivileged children with supervised day care, education and meals. In collaboration with the school authorities, a Primary Preventive School Dental Health Programme is being conducted by the Department of Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry, over the past decade. This poster is an attempt to showcase this programme, which has to a great extent successfully fulfilled the objective of providing oral health care to these socioeconomically deprived children.

Dispel The Myth, Face The Fact

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a major health concern that continues to negatively affect the oral health of infants and children today. Its consequences can affect the immediate and long term quality of life of the children and their families. Misconceptions are always interlinked with a disease and ECC is no exception. It is the child who suffers because of the improper management. To eradicate these misconceptions, a complete knowledge about the disease and development of innovative strategies is essential. This poster recognises these myths and educates the care givers on dental caries.

Healthy Food Everyday Keeps Decay at Bay

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a significant public health problem in both developing and industrialized countries which continues to affect babies and preschool children worldwide Diet is a major modifiable contributing factor in the etiology of dental caries. As the food choices of preschool children are largely determined by parents, attention must be paid to the factors shaping parents' decisions. Parenting style, time pressures as well as a cultural and socioeconomic background have been found to be important. The food frequency questionnaires have become a well-accepted method for quantitative assessment for nutritional guidance. The purpose is to assess dietary intake in relation to dental caries risk with cross-cultural validity of the Gujarati version of the FFQ in GUJARATI POPULATION. My plate is a newer concept for maintaining the balanced diet. Through this concept with dental health education we will like to motivate the children and mother for better oral health.



Care In Treating Early Childhood Caries

Dr Rutubhambhani

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Abstract: Newer standards for treating early childhood caries have evolved that include an infant oral examination and risk-based care. A new algorithm has been also introduced that would aid in decision making for these infants. The primary goal is to manage the risk of the decay and consequences of the decay process while working with a pre-co-operative child. While some children will have levels of disease that will require treatment involving the use of sedation or general anesthesia, most will be best treated with a view to managing elevated risk, or by staging treatment over an extended period of time. This brief overview of newer approaches to the management of ECC is intended to reinforce that many, if not most, of these children can be cared for.

A Need For Interprofessional Collaboration in ECC

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Abstract: Dental health education among other health professionals has a key role in both prevention and treatment of Early Childhood Caries (ECC). Studies report a prevalence of ECC in India as 40.6%. This emphasizes the need for study, examination and intervention regarding ECC. Hence this demands better professional collaboration between allied health specialities and institutions. Thus collaboration with these health professionals can be used as a main strategy for the prevention of ECC. This dental health education poster explores this collaborative efforts among related specialities.

A Journey of Prevention - As Life Unfolds

***Dr Apoorva Gudadhe¹, Dr Ahalia N Radhakrishnan², Dr C S Sri Darshini³**

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries can impact the total well-being of a child and is largely preventable; thus, a healthy oral cavity should be the goal for each and every child. Caries prevalence in primary teeth is on the rise and if left untreated, these lesions can lead to expensive treatment, disruption of growth and development and pain. The primary prevention of ECC begins at the pre and perinatal period. Maintenance of good oral hygiene of mother is essential for healthy oral environment of the child as ECC has a vertical transmission. Risk factors associated with ECC should be recognized as early as infancy. This helps to provide appropriate preventive measures, anticipatory guidance and management, thus, the consequences of this disease can be minimized and hopefully, in future, completely eliminated. This poster highlights the holistic approach towards the prevention and interceptive treatment of ECC as the life of the child unfolds.

Mommy Gave Me Caries

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is a term that includes all dental caries, occurring in the primary dentition of young children from birth to 71 months of age. High prevalence of ECC is found in developing countries due to lack of knowledge of the disease and its consequences. In India, 44 to 62% of children are



affected. Development of ECC in children depends upon the knowledge about the oral hygiene practices in parents. Earliest form of prevention can be achieved by educating parents and primary caregivers about ECC. Eliminating the most common chronic disease and the second most common acute disease of children (ECC) seems impossible as of today. However, research in this area has been sparse since the first published report by Fass in 1962. The primary objective of this poster is to discuss the possibilities of prenatal and post natal prevention with recent evidence, focused on prevention of Early Childhood Caries.

Play and Learn: Let's Win The Game of Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: Dental caries affecting the primary dentition of preschool children is referred to as Early Childhood Caries (ECC). It is the most common chronic disease in young children and may develop as soon as teeth erupt. It is a major public health problem, and if left untreated can cause pain, infection and swelling due to abscess, eating problems, and esthetic concerns. A number of risk factors are associated with Early Childhood Caries (ECC), which can be broadly classified into biological and social risk factors. One of the Social risk factor comprises lack of awareness among parents regarding dental diseases. Mothers are responsible for their child's life-style, behavior and habits and represents the primary information about oral health so mother's education regarding the dental health of child is very important. Prevention is the key for Early Childhood Caries (ECC), and can be achieved successfully by knowledgeable and efficacious parents.

Oral Health- Determinants of Risk Factors and Prevention

***Dr Chikku Dani Jacob¹, Dr Aishwarya N²**

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Abstract: Perinatal oral health counselling and referral for a comprehensive oral examination and treatment during pregnancy is important for an expecting mother, as it gives an opportunity to provide good preventive information and instilling healthy habits as early as possible. It also lays the foundation for the health and wellbeing of their new-born child. Many expectant mothers are unaware of the implications of poor oral health for themselves and its role in causing ECC in their unborn child. Research continues to show association between poor oral healths and increased Mutans Streptococci (MS) levels and caries risk at an early age in their child. The poster depicts the primary goal of perinatal oral health care and the determinants of caries risk factors. Timely delivery of educational information regarding the oral hygiene, diet and the modes of transmission of MS for mother can reduce the incidence of ECC, dental rehabilitation and improve the oral health of their children.

For Teeth Bright Feed Right

Dr Urvi Laherchand Shah

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Abstract: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of care". Early childhood caries is a serious health problem due to its impact on child's health, social well being and development. Although ECC is a multifactorial disease, Improper Feeding practices are one of the important cause of this dreaded disease.

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The relationship between feeding practices and ECC is suspected to be confounded by many biological factors, such as mutans streptococci, intake of sugars, as well as social factors, such as parental education and socioeconomic status, affecting oral health and in turn affect ECC prevalence. A study will be conducted to compare the prevalence of ECC in children fed with sippy cups to those fed with spoon and bowl. Better knowledge of the proper feeding practices and effective strategies to reduce ECC risk should produce enormous reductions in the pain and suffering of affected children and promote oral health.

Caregivers' Role About Feeding Habits and Oral Health Care Towards Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) continues to be one of the most prevalent childhood diseases. Among the “family disease”, ECC is highly infectious and transmissible. Parents/caregivers can expose their children to caries-causing bacteria. And dependent on poor (sugar laden) dietary habits. Diet plays an important role in Early Childhood Caries. Feeding behaviour of parents exerts an influence on eating practices among their children, including the consumption of cariogenic products. The oral health knowledge of a caregiver can affect a child's risk for developing ECC. Oral health of children is associated with mothers' oral health knowledge, attitude & practice about feeding habits and oral health care in infants and toddlers, as oral health related habits (related to oral hygiene and diet) are established during infancy and maintained throughout early childhood.

Gift Ur Tiny Tot a Healthy Smile

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Abstract: Caries in the Primary tooth commonly called as Early Childhood Caries poses a problem for children, due to its multifactorial nature. Its prevalence is reported to be as high as 70% in the developing countries, particularly in India. This could be due to the lack of awareness and misconception towards an exfoliating “Milk” tooth. Thus, for providing an appropriate and quality oral health care for infants and children with Early Childhood Caries, it is necessary to educate mothers/ caregivers about the unique challenges of this disease which needs an early preventive care. Prevention starts by creating awareness among mothers/ caregivers and more effectiveness is assured if it starts from the prenatal and perinatal period. Since parents are the role model for their children, their knowledge and practice towards oral health care has a direct influence on their children's oral health. Therefore this poster on “Dental Health Education” emphasizes on the prevention of Early Childhood Caries starting from the antenatal care till preschool age which in turn creates an insight on the importance of primary teeth.

Window of Infectivity Affectionate Mother-Inevitable Risk Factor

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Abstract: Strong evidence suggested that the loving mothers are the primary source as well as potential risk factors in transmission of cariogenic bacteria to their beloved infants. Vertical transmission of streptococcus mutans happens at a very specific time called window of infectivity that is 19 – 31 months



of age. The identification and understanding of the various source and course of streptococcus mutans transmission are important to define strategies to control initial colonization in oral cavity. Acquisition of S. mutans in early infancy has a central role in aetiology and severity of early childhood caries. Other risk factors include oral hygiene practice, parental and familial attitudes, and feeding habits. Motivation of mothers towards maintaining oral health and changing the feeding habits might interfere with familial sources of transmission and reduce the potential risk of acquiring S. mutans at an early age leading to ECC.

Healthy Smile, Healthy Child

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Abstract: Dental caries is the most prevalent chronic disease. It is said that once it occurs, the scar persists throughout life even though lesion is treated. Traditional management of a carious lesion was primarily focused on operative treatment. But from last two decades there has been growing insight about the process of lesion development and its causal and continual factors. This awareness changed the paradigm of Black's extension for prevention into the motto 'extension of prevention'. Preventive intervention aims to modify the factors like host (tooth), substrate, microflora & time. So tooth morphology can be modified by using pit & fissure sealant, lasers, fluoride supplementation (water fluoridation & local topical fluoride application). Substrate diet modification by diet counselling & proper oral hygiene instruction is recommended for caries prone patients. The aim of this poster is to highlight the primary preventive measures in order to decrease the need of operative dentistry.

Ecological Plaque Hypothesis – Revisited

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Abstract: Dental plaque is a structurally and functionally organized biofilm. It forms naturally on teeth and comprises a diverse microbial composition. The bacterial composition of plaque on teeth remains relatively stable in healthy oral cavity despite regular exposure to minor environmental perturbations. This stability (microbial homeostasis) is due to a dynamic balance of both synergistic and antagonistic microbial interactions. However, factors leading to breakdown of this homeostasis shifts the balance of the oral microflora, thereby predisposing to disease. Diseases can be prevented or treated not only by targeting the putative pathogens but also by interfering with the processes that drive the breakdown in homeostasis. The 'ecological plaque hypothesis' explains the relationship between the plaque microflora and the host in health and disease, and to identify new strategies for disease prevention like replacement therapy.



Esthetic and Functional Rehabilitation in Primary Tooth Affected By Early Childhood Caries

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries is a disease that involves development of one/more carious lesions with/without cavitations by age of 71 months. Long term effect of E.C.C on children is not only pain, inability to chew, disturbance in phonation but also disturbance in the development of oro dental complex, fascination towards soft & refined carbohydrates and most importantly impaired esthetics leading to unspoken psychological problems, lack of confidence, restrained academic and peer group activity thereby affecting the development of children in total. The aim of the pedodontist is not only to prevent or remove the carious disease process, but also to restore the esthetic and functional activity of the affected tooth thereby encouraging the three dimensional growth of the child. The severely affected tooth with ECC can be rehabilitated by different crowns, resorbable posts and restorative materials.

Picture Paints A Thousand Words- Revolutionizing Dental Health Education

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Abstract: Dental health education has been regarded as a primary tool in imparting awareness and healthy behaviors leading to an improved oral health. Moreover, it facilitates prevention of oral diseases and is a cornerstone for the success of preventive programme. In a country like India, with poor accessibility to oral health facilities there is an obvious need to provide oral health education to cope with the lack of awareness and hence improve the situation. Today, it is a known fact that information is grasped and remembered best when coupled with audio visual stimuli. Health education is keeping up by utilizing various multimedia available in the modern world which are faster and effective as compared to the conventional methods like 'chalk and talk', speeches, symposiums etc. Dental health education has become cost effective and easy to reach specific target population by taking advantage of digital advancements and growing popularity of social media.

Combating ECC in Children With Cleft-An Overview

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Abstract: Early childhood caries is the most common chronic childhood disease. It results from a culmination of risk factors including cariogenic bacteria, inappropriate feeding practices and social variables. Children with oral clefts show high prevalence of ECC due to poor feeding practices. Better prevention of ECC begins in prenatal and perinatal periods. A healthy primary dentition in cleft children is essential for the successful outcome of permanent dentition in view of function, esthetics and to maintain good oral hygiene status, so there is need for greater attention to be paid for prevention of caries in individuals with cleft. The aims of prevention should be targeted at early identification of patients at risk of ECC, preventing the progression and recurrence of dental caries in children with S-ECC. This poster



depicts various preventive strategies that needs to be focused to prevent early childhood caries in children with cleft lip/palate.

Pinwheels For Risk Factors in ECC

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is an all-encompassing term that can be used to describe dental caries presenting in preschool children. Risk factors causing early childhood caries are as follows, Social factors which include, parents with less than high school education, inadequate fluoride exposure, limited or no access to dental care, limited or no dental insurance, high levels of streptococcus mutans in parents. Physical factors include low birth weight, gingivitis, and visible plaque on the teeth, immature specific and nonspecific defence system, and low salivary flow at night. Behaviour risk factors include poor oral hygiene, nursing bottles, pacifiers and sucking habits, infant formulas at bedtime, high frequency of sugar consumption from drinks, sharing utensils, poor nutritional, and prolonged feeding practices. Controlling a small number of risk factors may have a major impact on preventing early childhood caries at a lower cost, greater efficiency, and effectiveness than disease-specific approaches.

ECC- Turns Bloom into Gloom

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Abstract: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) has been recognized as an infectious and transmissible childhood disease with long-term growth and developmental implications. The potential impact of Severe-ECC on the general health and development of the child has been widely reported in literature. It has been observed that with advancing age and increasing severity of ECC, there is a deceleration of weight gain such that, older children with ECC were more likely to be represented by lower weight percentile categories. The psychological effect of ECC is very devastating for the child as it reduces the self esteem and becomes a subject of mockery among peers. Dental treatment makes a significant difference to the psychological and social aspects of child's life. These improvements include less pain and improved ability to eat and sleep. With correction of these conditions, children will usually exhibit "catch-up growth" rising initially before falling back onto the established growth curve.

