

take the Length Working with apical locator and corroborated with radiovisiógrafo. Se prepares the cervical third with Gattes Gliden strawberries, irrigation with 5% sodium hypochlorite during the entire treatment and performed the surgical preparation with the reciprocating system: WaveOne Gold. In the last wash, 17% EDTAC was used for 3 minutes to make the filling more effective, since it cleans the walls of the dentine clay. It was sealed with a sealer based on Calcium Hydroxide. Lateral compaction with accessory cones was carried out. And then it was completed with a thermomechanical filling technique carried out with the Gutttacondensor. The clinical coronary remnant allowed to indicate functional and aesthetic rehabilitation through plastic reconstruction. It was made with a high density composite resin. Conclusion: The complexity of treatment of the ducts in the form of C requires an operative and mental training, since the objective of shaping to disinfect, the correct choice for the filling technique and the coronal seal with a predictable reconstruction in time, they bring our work to success.

*Título Nº 157 Anomalías De Desarrollo: Dientes Supernumerarios.*

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Introducción: Las piezas dentarias supernumerarias constituyen una anomalía de número caracterizada por la presencia de una mayor cantidad de piezas de las que aparecen en la fórmula dentaria normal. Se acepta como su causa a una alteración embriológica de la lámina dentaria durante el periodo de formación de los folículos dentarios. Estas piezas pueden ser únicas o múltiples, uni o bilaterales; presentarse con morfología normal o alterada; erupcionadas, impactadas o retenidas y asociados o no a síndromes. Se evidencian clínicamente o bien pueden constituir un hallazgo radiográfico, durante un examen de rutina. Descripción del caso: Se presenta un caso clínico de la Asignatura Odontología Integral Niños B de un niño de 7 años que concurre con una pieza dentaria supernumeraria. Se realizó el tratamiento respetando un protocolo de trabajo preestablecido: Diagnóstico clínico y radiográfico; Antisepsia; Aislación; Anestesia; Exodoncia; Controles. Conclusiones: Las piezas dentarias supernumerarias son alteraciones frecuentes en la cavidad bucal en pacientes pediátricos. Por este motivo, es importante realizar un diagnóstico temprano de estas anomalías de número para instaurar un tratamiento oportuno evitando complicaciones dentomaxilares y terapéuticas más complejas.

Growth Anomalies: Supernumerary Tooth.

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Introduction: the supernumerary dental pieces constitute a number anomaly characterized by the presence of a greater number of pieces than those that appear in the normal dental formula. It is accepted as its cause to an embryological alteration of the dental lamina during the period of formation of the dental follicles. These pieces can be single or multiple, uni or bilateral; present with normal or altered morphology; erupted, impacted or retained and associated or not to syndromes. They are evidenced clinically or may constitute a radiographic finding, during a routine examination. Case description: A clinical case is presented of the Children's Integral Dentistry B Course of a 7-year-old boy who participates with a supernumerary tooth. The treatment was carried out respecting a pre-established work protocol: Clinical and radiographic diagnosis; Antisepsis; Isolation; Anesthesia; Exodontia; Controls Conclusions: The supernumerary teeth are frequent alterations in the oral cavity in pediatric patients. For this reason, it is important to make an early diagnosis of these number anomalies in order to establish an opportune treatment avoiding more complex dentomaxillary and therapeutic complications

*Título Nº 158 Articulación Temporomandibular: bruxismo.*

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