The Saudi Journal for Dental Research (2015) 6, 1–2

King Saud University

The Saudi Journal for Dental Research

www.ksu.edu.sa
www.sciencedirect.com

EDITORIAL

In this Issue

We are excited about this SJDR issue, as topics addressed here are focused on providing high-quality patient care from Original articles reporting the findings of clinical trials, clinically relevant basic scientific investigations, or novel therapeutic or diagnostic systems.

First we have topics related to orthodontics where the author explores bonding of orthodontics brackets with and without the use of orthodontics Primers. The study design was a prospective single blinded clinical study on 38 patients where the author reported that bonding of brackets without using orthodontics primer is possible, which would reduce the coast and the time needed for orthodontic treatment.

The second study evaluated the incidence of carious lesions along the lower fixed retainer wire placed after orthodontics treatment both clinically and radiographically. The observation time was up to six years on both male and female patients. All the anterior teeth were examined clinically and radiographically; in addition a questioner was filled concerning oral hygiene and dietary habits. The authors reported that there is very low caries risk or teeth damage related to fixed retainers.

The third study related to orthodontics has evaluated the subjectivity of the Index of orthodontic treatment need assessed by its aesthetic component. The investigation was carried on 368 participants randomly selected from university students. The results of the study suggested that the criteria of the aesthetic component of the index weakly reflects a subjective perception of dental aesthetics.

Clinical epidemiology is a basic science of dental practice; informing, among other things, diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic decisions relating to individuals. The primary care epidemiology describes the application of clinical epidemiology to primary care practice. In this issue we have three articles targeting different epidemiological issues related to patient care.

In the first study the authors assessed carriage of Candida species in saliva of primary school children in a Saudi population, and correlate it to their dental caries activity. A total of 270 children of both gender were recruited from six primary schools. Oral hygiene and dental caries were assessed using the simplified oral hygiene and dft/DMFT indices, respectively. Chromagar Candida medium was used to identify and quantify Candida species in unstimulated saliva samples. The study supported the view that asymptomatic oral carriage of relatively high counts of Candida species may be typical for children from Arabia. The study also substantiates evidence for the existence of specific species co-carriage patterns among carriers, and also for the possible use of specific Candida carriage counts for predicting caries risk.

The second study aimed to objectify dental interns' knowledge of dental management of pregnant women. As pregnant patients are seen commonly in dental offices, both the patients and the dentists concerned can misunderstand the possible side effects of dental care on these patients and how to manage them. A survey was conducted in different dental colleges in Saudi Arabia. Hundred and fifty-two dental interns responded to the survey. Gingival inflammation was the most common oral manifestation in pregnant women, and Amoxicillin was the most common antibiotic prescribed for pregnant women.

The finding of the study underscores the need to improve the knowledge and information of fundamentals dental management of pregnant women. Improvement is needed to increase the awareness of dental interns in Saudi Arabia toward this kind of critical treatment.

Lastly, a cross sectional study assessed the level of dental anxiety prevailing in the dental students and compared the anxiety levels reported by female and male dental students of Dental College, in Pakistan. The Corah's dental anxiety scale (DAS) questionnaires (in English language) were distributed among the entire dental students present at the day of study (194 students, Females: 120, Males: 74). The results showed that Female dental students presented with higher DAS than male students. Preclinical students (1st year- 2nd year) were found to be more anxious than clinical students (3rd year-4th year). The authors recommended that Counseling sessions and exposure therapy (exposure of clinical procedures in this case) at an early stage of dental training could be helpful in reducing the anxiety levels.

Early detection of disease plays a vital role in successful therapy in addition to the early diagnosis and management

Peer review under responsibility of King Saud University.

ELSEVIER Production and hosting by Elsevier

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sjdr.2014.11.001

that reduces the severity and complications of the disease process. To overcome this, dental researchers are devoted to finding molecular disease biomarkers that reveal risk before the disease gets complicated. Saliva is one of the important physiologic fluids, which contains a highly complex mixture of substances, and is recognized as a diagnostic tool. 8-Hydroxydeoxyguanosine [8-OHdG] is the most common stable product of oxidative DNA damage caused from Reactive oxygen species and has been reported to increase its levels in body fluids and tissues during inflammatory conditions.

Hence, this study evaluated the 8-OHdG concentrations in saliva of patients with and without chronic periodontitis as well as it compared the values with changes in clinical parameters following initial periodontal treatment to ascertain the relationship between the same. The study is a case control study evaluates the salivary levels of 8-Hydroxydeoxyguanosine [8-OHdG] in thirty individuals with clinically healthy periodontium and thirty chronic periodontitis patients. Salivary 8-OHdG levels were evaluated at baseline and one month following initial periodontal therapy. 8-OHdG levels in saliva were investigated by using an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA].

The authors found a significant decrease of 8-OHdG levels after initial periodontal therapy in chronic periodontitis group. The mean 8-OHdG levels in the saliva of the chronic periodontitis group were significantly higher than the healthy group. They concluded that 8-OHdG levels in saliva appear to reflect status of periodontal health.

I truly hope that you enjoy these articles, and that you come from this issue with a more practical intellect of what research data can do for you, your clinic, and institutions.

Editor-in-Chief
Nahid Youssof Ashri