

P-001

**EVALUATION OF SUCCESS RATE OF PERIODONTAL LIGAMENT INJECTION FOR EXTRACTION OF MANDIBULAR PRIMARY MOLARS**

Roza HAGHGOO, Pediatric Dentistry, Shahed University, Iran

Farid ABBASI, Oral Medicine, Shahed University, Iran

**Abstract Background and Aim:** Inferior alveolar nerve block is a common technique for anesthetizing of the primary mandibular molars. A number of disadvantages has been associated with this technique. Periodontal ligament injection could be considered as an alternative method for inferior alveolar nerve block. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the clinical effectiveness of periodontal ligament injection for extraction of mandibular primary molars.

**Methods and Methods:** This study was performed on 35 mandibular primary molars that must be extracted due to different reasons. The teeth were anesthetized with periodontal injection. Signs of discomfort included hand, body tension and eye movement indicating pain, verbal complaint and crying (SEM scale), were evaluated blindly by a dental assistant who was not informed about study design.

**Results:** Based on the results of this study, 16 samples were first primary molars and 19 samples were second primary molar. Success rate of periodontal ligament injection for extraction of first primary molar and second primary molar was 90.24 and 87.20 respectively.

**Conclusion:** Results showed that periodontal ligament injection can be used for extraction of mandibular primary molars.

**Key Words:** Evaluation, extraction, periodontal ligament injection, primary molar

P-002

**EVALUATION OF HEAD AND FACE TRAUMATIC LESIONS IN EPILEPTIC PATIENTS**

Farid ABBASI, Oral Medicine, Shahed University, Iran

Roza HAGHGOO, Pediatric Dentistry, Shahed University, Iran

**Abstract Background and Aim:** Epilepsy is such a disease that can cause traumatic lesions in head and face during seizures grand mal, injuries of some soft tissues, also result in traumatic lesions in hard tissues and fracture and erosion of teeth. The aim of this study was to evaluate these lesions among patients referred to Iranian Center of Epilepsy.

**Materials and Methods:** The design of study was descriptive- cross sectional. A total of 110 epileptic patients (male and female with different age range) were considered in this study. The sample size was selected randomly from patients referred to Iranian Center of Epilepsy. These patients were examined and head and face lesions in every patient was recorded. Finally the data was analyzed with chi-square test.