

New concepts of Supplements in Oral and Dental Health

Assis. Prof. Omar Ahmed Aldossary

Ph.D. Oral Microbiology and Immunology

Deputy Dean for Student Affairs, Faculty of

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Abstract :

Exploring emerging concepts in the use of dietary supplements to support oral health, with a focus on their interactions with oral microbiology and the immune system, has considerable importance in our current era, due to the demanding lifestyles and medical conditions (involving dentistry).

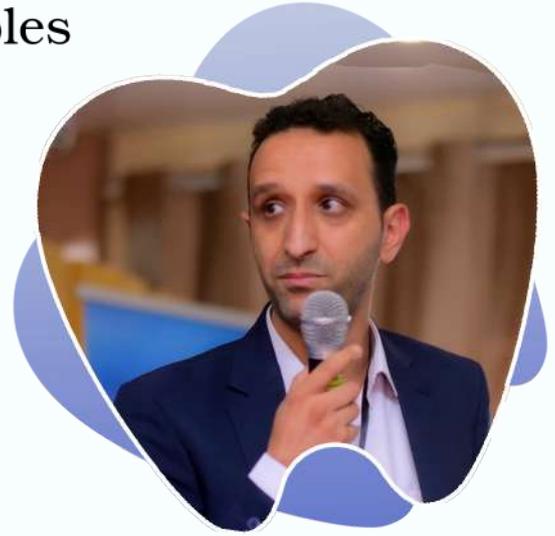
Vitamins and minerals are essential micronutrients that the body needs to function properly. The body can produce neither, but must be obtained through diet or supplements. Recent research highlights the role of probiotics, prebiotics, vitamins, and plant-based compounds in modulating the oral microbiome, enhancing mucosal immunity, and reducing inflammation. The presentation reviews scientific evidence on the effectiveness of these supplements in preventing dental caries, periodontal disease, and oral infections. Emphasis is placed on the mechanisms of action, clinical applications, and the need for evidence-based integration into dental practice.

Implants Occlusion: Between Biomechanical Principles and Clinical Realities

Assis. Prof. Ala`a Ali Maotha

PhD in Prosthodontics.

Head of the Prosthodontics Department,
21 September University, Yemen.



Abstract :

The occlusion of dental implants is a critical area that connects biomechanics with clinical decision-making. Unlike natural teeth, implants lack a periodontal ligament and adaptive mobility, which increases susceptibility to occlusal overload and mechanical complications. This seminar reviews core biomechanical principles for implant occlusion, including axial load distribution, occlusal scheme selection and adjustment, and management of functional occlusal forces, with emphasis on widely accepted guidelines for implant occlusion. These concepts are then contrasted with the realities of practice, such as anatomical limitations and the presence of adjacent natural teeth that share or modulate load. Through practical cases and force analysis, we illustrate how ideal recommendations are adapted to individual cases, and how to prioritize axial contacts, minimize lateral shear, and calibrate occlusal contacts to enhance longevity and function. The goal is to achieve a clear, clinically actionable approach that aligns precision engineering with biologic response, enabling dentists to deliver stable, comfortable, and durable implant-supported restorations.

Direct Composite Veneers: The Fast Track to a Hollywood Smile

Dr. Saif-Aldeen Kareem Zuhair

(MSc) degree in Orthodontics

Orthodontic Department Sana'a University.



Abstract :

Esthetic restorative treatments are highly demanded procedures of dentistry nowadays due to patients' requests. Direct composite veneers represent a minimally invasive and cost-effective approach to achieving highly aesthetic smiles. With continuous advances in composite resin materials, nanohybrid technology, and modern layering techniques, clinicians are now able to reproduce results that closely rival or even match ceramic veneers in terms of natural beauty, strength, and longevity. Recent scientific studies have highlighted that when proper clinical protocols are followed including isolation, adhesion optimization, and finishing/polishing procedures direct composite veneers can demonstrate excellent survival rates comparable to indirect ceramic veneers. This makes them not only an esthetic choice but also a sustainable one, especially in cases where conservative tooth preparation and cost effectiveness are key considerations.

The use of direct composite veneers may be an interesting option to recover the esthetic appearance of damaged teeth , especially because indirect techniques require more removal of sound tooth structure and have a higher cost, due to the laboratory procedures involved . In fact, in a minimal invasive approach direct composite veneers seem to be the first choice.

We will discuss the 6 rule of natural smile by interior composite veneer by presenting a complete case with clinical images using professional camera photography step by step management the anterior smiles which include full veneers , class III, class IV, and class V with direct composite veneer .

Treatment outcomes of two surgical techniques in secondary reconstruction of unilateral cleft lip and ala nasi utilizing anthropometry assessment: a randomized controlled trial

Dr. Ibrahim Hammadi

Head of Oral and Maxillofacial department

21 September University, Yemen.



Abstract :

This randomized controlled trial compared the aesthetic outcomes of two surgical techniques—the rotational flap method and Pfeifer's wave-line incision method—for the secondary reconstruction of unilateral cleft lip and ala nasi.

The study involved 24 patients aged 5-25 who were randomly assigned to one of the two surgical groups. Anthropometric measurements of the lip and Cupid's bow were taken before surgery, immediately after, at two weeks, and at six months.

The key finding was that both surgical methods produced similar and significant improvements in lip symmetry and appearance after six months. The rotational flap method did not outperform Pfeifer's method. Both techniques led to significant enhancements in key measurements, such as the distance from the corner of the mouth to the Cupid's bow and the length of the upper lip.

Conclusion: For secondary cleft lip reconstruction, both Pfeifer's wave-line incision and the rotational flap method are equally effective in achieving satisfactory aesthetic results..

Minimal Invasive Laminated Veneers

Dr. Ahmed Saad

Gold Member of Styleitaliano, Bachelor of B.D.S , M.Sc Couservative Dentistry.



Abstract :

The conservative aesthetic restoration of unsightly anterior teeth has been revolutionized by the introduction of laminate veneers.

Porcelain laminate veneers have been a common treatment strategy in dental clinics. It is a conservative method for treatment of esthetic and functional problems in anterior region of oral cavity. Successful results of porcelain veneers depend on the clinical and laboratory steps involved, along with the understanding of the scientific background of procedure.

In this lecture, details of the preparation types of veneers and steps of bonding them to the teeth are presented. Furthermore, colors modifications prior to veneer cementation, temporization of tooth preparations, long-term gingival response to veneer margins, and durability of the veneers have been reviewed.

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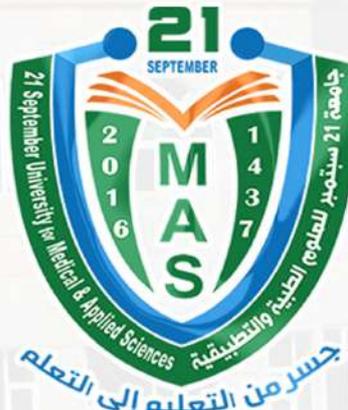
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Oroantral Communication Following Tooth Extraction

Dr. Amani Lutf AlTholaia

Oral and maxillofacial surgeon.

Master of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery.



Abstract :

Introduction: Oroantral communication (OAC) is an accident connection between the oral cavity and the maxillary sinus, most common occurring as a complication following the extraction of maxillary posterior teeth, particularly molars. If not diagnosed and managed promptly, it can lead to oroantral fistula (OAF) and chronic maxillary sinusitis. This review aims to discuss the causes, complications, treatment, and radiographic features of OAC in 2-dimensional and 3-dimensional imaging modalities are discussed.

Materials and Methods: A comprehensive literature review was conducted using major scientific databases (e.g., PubMed, Scopus) for studies published between 2021 and 2025. Search terms included "oroantral communication," "oroantral fistula," "tooth extraction complication," and "maxillary sinus." Clinical studies, systematic reviews, and case reports were analyzed to synthesize current evidence on diagnosis and treatment protocols.

TMJ Ankylosis: Lost Childhood and the Urgency of Prevention

Dr. Bassam Mutahar Abotaleb,

BDS, MSc, MD, PhD

Consultant of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

Assistant Professor, Department of Oral and

Maxillofacial Surgery, Ibb University.



Abstract :

Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) ankylosis is a debilitating condition that remains disproportionately prevalent in our country compared to its rarity in developed nations. This disparity reflects inadequate management of various causes, including condylar fractures, infections, and post-surgical complications, alongside limited access to specialized care and low awareness among families and healthcare providers. In low-resource settings, these factors often lead to delayed intervention, resulting in severe facial deformity, functional impairment, and heavy social and financial burdens — robbing children of their childhood.

The presentation aims to highlight the alarming incidence of TMJ ankylosis in our country and the urgent need for prevention through awareness and timely management. Clinical cases will be reviewed to illustrate successful prevention, contrast with advanced ankylosis treated surgically, and examine recurrent ankylosis from inadequate care. These examples underscore that while surgery can restore function, prevention remains the most effective solution.

Rationale for the Lecture: TMJ ankylosis is not only a surgical challenge but a preventable public health problem. Its high incidence reflects gaps in early diagnosis, proper management, and awareness. This lecture aims to break the silence by presenting real cases and advocating for prevention, early intervention, and education to reduce its burden on children, families, and health systems.

Vital Pulp Therapy: The Fine Line Between Success and Failure

Dr. Basheer Hamed Al-Shameri

Head of Dentistry Department, College of
Medical and Health Sciences, AlJeel AlJadeed
University, Sana'a, Yemen

Assistant Professor in Endodontics, Sana'a University,
Sana'a, Yemen



Abstract :

The efficacy of Vital Pulp Therapy (VPT) is contingent upon a critical equilibrium between the preservation of pulp vitality and the occurrence of therapeutic failure. Contemporary evidence-based literature delineates a triad of indispensable factors for successful outcomes: the accurate diagnosis of reversible pulpitis, the implementation of a meticulous aseptic technique with secured haemostasis, and the application of advanced bioceramic materials to achieve a hermetic seal. The clinician's diagnostic acumen and technical proficiency are paramount, as deviations from this protocol are directly correlated with an increased incidence of pulp necrosis, necessitating subsequent root canal treatment. Consequently, a thorough command of these principles is fundamental to optimising clinical outcomes and ensuring long-term tooth preservation.

The applications of Virtual Surgical Planning (VSP)

Prof. Dr. Khaldoun Darwich

BDS. OMF. PhD. Facharzt

Dean of the Faculty of Dental Medicine

Damascus University.



Abstract :

The lecture will focus on the applications of Virtual Surgical Planning (VSP) in maxillofacial surgery. It explains the shift from traditional methods to modern digital workflows utilizing technologies like 3D imaging (CT/CBCT), Computer-Aided Design (CAD), and Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing). The process involves converting DICOM files from scans into 3D STL models for pre-surgical simulation. A key advantage is the creation of Patient-Specific Implants (PSI), which allow for complete customization and perfect fit. The benefits highlighted include improved diagnostic quality, enhanced pre-operative planning, more precise surgeries, reduced operation time, and better patient communication. Clinical applications demonstrated include complex reconstructions after tumor resection, trauma, and for congenital deformities like hemifacial microsomia and orthognathic surgeries. The integration of VSP and 3D printing ultimately leads to superior aesthetic and functional outcomes in jaw surgery .

Impacted Canine

Etiology, Diagnosis and Clinical Management

Dr. Salah Ali Al-Amrani

Senior Specialist in Orthodontic

Vice Dean, Faculty of Dentistry

Jiblah University of Medical and Health Sciences.



Abstract :

A cuspid tooth has great importance in maintaining the integrity of the dental arch and profile, as well as in mastication and occlusion. However, it can be buried for various reasons, which may be systemic or local factors.

Accurate clinical and radiographic evaluation is an essential step for properly resolving the impaction. Treatment may be needed to correct the problem of impaction, which could be addressed using several options (surgical removal or surgical traction with suitable appliances, such as a ballista loop with fixed appliances). The choice depends on the patient's age, the position and condition of the displaced canine, adjacent teeth, and occlusion needs.

Integrating AI and Machine Learning in Orthodontic Treatment Planning

Dr. Salah M. Ben Hafedh

Master's Degree in Clinical Orthodontics

Sana'a University, Yemen.



Abstract :

Aim of the Presentation: This presentation aims to explore the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) in orthodontic treatment planning. It will highlight the advancements in AI and ML technologies, their applications in orthodontics, and the benefits they offer in enhancing treatment accuracy and efficiency.

Summary of the Talk:

The talk will begin with an overview of the current state of AI and ML technologies and their relevance to orthodontics. It will cover the development and implementation of AI-driven diagnostic tools that aid in precise assessment and prediction of orthodontic outcomes. The presentation will delve into the use of ML algorithms in designing personalized treatment plans, optimizing treatment time, and improving patient compliance. Case studies will be presented to demonstrate the practical applications and effectiveness of these technologies in clinical settings. Additionally, the talk will address potential challenges and ethical considerations associated with the adoption of AI and ML in orthodontics. The session will conclude with a discussion on future trends and the potential for further innovations in this field.

Key Learning Points:

- Understand the role of AI and ML in modern orthodontic treatment planning.
- Learn about AI-driven diagnostic tools and their impact on treatment accuracy.
- Explore the benefits of personalized treatment plans developed through ML algorithms.
- Review case studies showcasing successful integration of AI and ML in clinical practice.
- Identify challenges and ethical considerations in adopting AI and ML in orthodontics.
- Gain insights into future trends and potential innovations in AI and ML for orthodontics.

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MB2: From Most Missed to Routinely Treated

Dr. Abdulbasit Mufaddal

BDS, MSc in Endodontics

Ph.D. Student in Sana`a University, Yemen.



Abstract :

The second mesiobuccal (MB2) canal in maxillary molars, once considered a rare anatomical variant, is now recognized as a highly prevalent and clinically significant feature, present in over 70% of cases. Its frequent omission is a primary etiology for persistent periapical disease and endodontic failure. This lecture delineates the formidable challenges inherent in locating the MB2, including its position mesial and palatal to the MB1 orifice, its concealment beneath a dentinal shelf, and its often complex, calcified morphology. A systematic protocol for predictable management is presented, emphasizing a fundamental shift in clinical mindset. Key components of this protocol include a mesially extended access cavity, the indispensable use of dental operating microscopy for enhanced visualization, and the precise application of ultrasonic instrumentation for troughing. The lecture further details techniques for negotiating calcified orifices using micro-instruments and chelating agents. By integrating this proactive, technology-enhanced approach, clinicians can transform the management of the MB2 canal from an unpredictable challenge into a standard of care, thereby significantly elevating the long-term prognosis of maxillary molar endodontics.

The Dentoalveolar and Skeletal Changes in Class II Division 1 Malocclusion Treated with Functional Appliances II

Prof. Dr. Abdulhaq Al-Hasani

Professor of Orthodontics and Dentistry,

Faculty of Dentistry, Ibb University.

Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, Ibb University



Abstract :

Introduction: Class II malocclusion is considered one of the most prevalent malocclusion issues worldwide . Most scientific studies attribute its primary causes to genetic or environmental and functional factors. occurring during the deciduous dentition stage, which may persist into the mixed dentition stage These factors result in structural disturbances at the level of the craniofacial complex, which become difficult to manage during the permanent dentition stage or (orthodontic surgery).

Prevalence of Class II:Angle estimated that 20-25% of malocclusions may be Class II.

Current study indicated, In the USA 20-25 % In Syria 22-23% ,In Yemen 23 % In Jordan 18.8% , In East and Southeast Asia 10-18 % , In East and Southeast Asia 10-18.the data says that Class II most prevalent malocclusion issues worldwide. Therefore, many researchers have paid special attention to functional appliances due to their potential to influence the morphology of the craniofacial complex during the mixed dentition stage. Early treatment during mixed dentition and before pubertal growth spurt is crucial to lever age growth potential.

Materials and methods: The sample consisted of 95 patients (41 males and 54 females) with Class II - I malocclusion according to Angle and skeletal-distal relationship and. Patients' ages between (9-13) years All patients were treated with functional appliances. (ACTIVATOR ,BIONATOR , Twin-block ,and the Frankel-II) treatment duration ranged from 12 to 19.6 months, with an average of 15 months.

RESULTS: Results of comparing the amounts of changes resulting from treatment between the four studied device groups ,The one-sided ANOVA test showed significant differences between the arithmetic means of the values of changes resulting from treatment in 28 out of 49 variables when comparing the four studied device groups .

Discussion:The skeletal and dentoalveolar changes resulting from the treatment of Class II cases, div-1, with the functional appliances studied, can be summarized as shown in the following figures .

Conclusions: The skeletal effects of the Activator are more pronounced compared to other appliances, followed by the skeletal effects of the Frankel-II.

Fact of Periodontitis and Teeth loss in Children, Believe or Not ?

Dr. Abeer Hasan Sharafuddin

Assistant prof. in Periodontology
and Implantology

Sana`a University, Yemen.



Abstract :

Background: This study aimed to identify factors linked to tooth loss over a in young adults with periodontitis, with particular attention to the role of patient compliance. A secondary objective was to determine factors associated with the discontinuation of active periodontal treatment (APT).

Methods: This retrospective, register-based cohort study included 446 patients younger than 36 years, diagnosed with periodontitis at two periodontal clinics between 2003 and 2009. Data were extracted from electronic dental records and two national health registers. Follow-up was conducted between 2009 and 2019. Negative binomial and logistic regression analyses were used to assess factors significantly associated with tooth loss and discontinuation of APT.

Results: Most patients lost no teeth or a maximum of three teeth due to periodontitis, while 3.6% experienced the loss of 10 or more teeth. The mean tooth loss attributable to periodontitis was 1.3 (range 0–26). Significant risk factors for tooth loss included generalized stage IV periodontitis, low educational level, smoking, and discontinuation of APT. Furthermore, severe periodontal stage, low educational attainment, and low income were significantly associated with discontinuation of APT.

Conclusions: In this register-based analysis, discontinuation of active treatment, advanced periodontal disease, smoking, and lower education levels were strong predictors of tooth loss. Additionally, severe periodontitis, low education, and low income increased the likelihood of discontinuing active periodontal care.

Biomechanical techniques and devices that reduce orthodontic treatment duration

Dr. Afaf Hassan Al-Khawlani

Assistant Professor of Orthodontics



Abstract :

Advancing orthodontic care demands biomechanical strategies that accelerate treatment without compromising results. Utilizing self-ligating brackets, superelastic archwires, and Temporary Anchorage Devices, clinicians achieve faster, more precise tooth movement. These innovations transform patient experiences by significantly reducing treatment time and improving comfort, ensuring superior, efficient outcomes essential for modern orthodontics.

Diabetes and Oral Health Manifestations, Effects, and Relationship

Dr. Faisal Abo Lohom

Senior Consultant Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeon.



Abstract :

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder that affects millions of people worldwide. Oral health is intricately linked with diabetes, and individuals with diabetes are more susceptible to various oral health issues. This review aims to explore the oral manifestations, effects, and relationship between diabetes and oral health. Common oral manifestations of diabetes include dry mouth, gum disease, tooth decay, and oral infections. The bidirectional relationship between diabetes and oral health highlights the importance of maintaining good oral hygiene and regular dental check-ups for individuals with diabetes. Understanding this relationship can help healthcare professionals provide comprehensive care and improve patient outcomes.

Facial and Occlusal Veneers

Dr. Mohsen Ali Al-Hamzi

Associated Professor in Fixed Prosthodontics

Faculty of Dentistry,

Sana'a University, Yemen.



Abstract :

Recent advances in dental material and technology, restorative dentistry has moved toward conservative treatments with the least amount of dental tissue being removed particularly with the improving of adhesive bonding techniques. Laminate Veneers have evolved over the last several decades to become one of aesthetic dentistry's most popular restoration. It is a conservative alternative to full coverage for improving the appearance, function of an anterior and/or posterior tooth. The purpose of this lecture is to review literature present important parameters of occlusal and facial laminate veneers, such as, indications, case selection, tooth preparation, previsualization, cementation and patient maintenance for long-term laminate veneer success.

Managing the Invisible Hurdle: Blockage and Ledge Formation in Endodontic Therapy

Dr. Mohammed Abdullah Adawla

- Doctoral candidate, Sana'a University.
- Consultant in Micro-endodontics.
- International Keynote Speaker & Supervisor of Courses and Workshops.
- Maintains a private endodontic practice in Sana`a city and holds a staff position at Sana`a University, Dental College.



Abstract :

The successful outcome of root canal therapy relies heavily on effective cleaning, shaping, and obturation of the entire root canal system. However, clinical challenges such as ledges, calcifications, and canal blockages can significantly compromise treatment quality, leading to persistent infection and treatment failure. This lecture will explore the etiology, prevention, and management strategies for these procedural complications. Emphasis will be placed on the use of contemporary diagnostic tools, including magnification and advanced imaging, to accurately identify canal obstructions. Evidence-based mechanical and chemical techniques—such as preflaring, sequential filing, ultrasonic activation, chelating agents, and bypassing protocols—will be discussed in detail, alongside modern endodontic instrument designs and alloys that enhance negotiation of difficult canals. Real clinical cases will be presented to illustrate practical decision-making, troubleshooting approaches, and strategies to minimize iatrogenic errors. The session aims to equip practitioners with the skills and confidence to manage complex canal anatomy while preserving tooth structure and optimizing long-term prognosis.

Efficacy of Laser With Collacone as a Socket Preservation Material Prior to Dental Implant Placement

Dr. Mohammed Saleh Saad Alfakih

Master of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

Mansoura university, Egypt.

Department of Oral Surgery & Periodontology,

Faculty of Dentistry, 21 September University, Yemen.



Abstract :

Objectives: This study was designed to evaluate the efficacy of absorbable collagen cones with gentamycin as a socket preservation material prior to dental implant placement.

Methods: Fourteen fresh extraction sockets were involved in this study. Parasorb Cone-Genta was placed into the sockets immediately after extraction. Three months later, a bone specimen was collected for histological examination and a dental implant was inserted in each socket.

Results: Histological evaluation revealed well organized bone trabeculae with wide bone marrow and osteon with Haversian system formation. No postoperative infection was encountered. All the inserted implants were osseointegrated except for one failed implant. Regarding implants stability, no statistically significance difference was reordereed at 3 and 6 months but not when comparing values recorded at 6 months and those recorded at 12 months. A statistically significant difference was recorded for marginal bone loss at 12 months when compared with 3 months.

Conclusion:

The local use of gentamycin may reduce the risk of infection during socket preservation. Collagen cones with gentamycin can be used as a socket preservation material with predictable results .

Rare Cases are they really rare

Prof. Dr. Nabil Nader Qushji

Consultant in Oral and Maxillofacial
Pathology.

Faculty of Dentistry,

University of Damascus, Syria.



Abstract :

The concept of “rare lesions” in oral pathology demands critical reassessment. Through a series of published case reports—including the 101st documented central mucoepidermoid carcinoma, the 33rd intraosseous lipoma of the jaws, the 11th posterior mandibular glandular cyst, and the 4th intraosseous hemangioma of the mandible—this presentation argues that rarity is not a function of biological absence, but of diagnostic neglect. These lesions exist; they are simply not seen. The author proposes a paradigm shift: rare lesions are not rare to exist—they are rare to diagnose. This reframing has implications for clinical training, diagnostic vigilance, and the epistemology of lesion classification. By confronting the inertia of recognition, we elevate both the diagnostic discipline and the patients it serves.

Camouflage Orthodontics Between Illusion and Reality

Dr. Hani Homaïd

Master of Orthodontics –

University of Sana'a, Yemen.



Abstract :

Camouflage orthodontics remains a vital treatment option for patients with skeletal discrepancies who are not surgical candidates. This lecture will address camouflage as a scientifically grounded approach, discussing how far treatment can be carried out, which patient characteristics predict success, and where limitations emerge. Key diagnostic criteria will be outlined, emphasizing that not all patients are ideal candidates. While many achieve functional and esthetic improvement, failures may occur when borderline cases are selected or when expectations exceed biomechanical possibilities. Recent scientific articles on camouflage orthodontics will be reviewed, highlighting advances in diagnosis, mechanics, and outcome evaluation. Selected clinical cases from the presenter's own practice will be showcased to illustrate both successful results and situations where treatment limitations became evident. This integration of evidence-based research with clinical experience will provide orthodontists with a realistic view of camouflage orthodontics, its potential, and its shortcomings in everyday practice. clinical experience will provide orthodontists with a realistic view of camouflage orthodontics, its potential, and its shortcomings in everyday practice.

Endodontic Treatment for Third Molar Teeth

Dr. Walid Shuai Ali Al-Hajj

PhD candidate in Endodoutry,
Sana`a University, Yemen.



Abstract :

Endodontic treatment of third molars (wisdom teeth) is possible but challenging due to the tooth's posterior location, complex internal anatomy with varied root canal configurations, and irregular eruption patterns. While extraction is often the preferred treatment, endodontic therapy can be a viable option for preserving the tooth, especially when it functions as a support for a dental prosthesis or if removing it would compromise the dental arch's integrity. Successful treatment requires meticulous skill and knowledge of the tooth's unique anatomy to ensure thorough cleaning, shaping, and filling of the root canal system.

Why is endodontic treatment of third molars challenging?

Location: Third molars are located at the very back of the mouth, making them difficult to access for instrumentation and restoration.

Anatomical Variation: They often exhibit unusual root and root canal anatomy, including curved roots, bayonet-shaped roots, fused canals, and C-shaped canals.

Clinical Factors: Irregular eruption patterns and the tooth's position can make it difficult to apply isolation techniques like a rubber dam.

Risk of Complications: The proximity of the inferior alveolar nerve in mandibular third molars increases the risk of irrigant extrusion during treatment.

When is endodontic treatment of a third molar recommended?

Preservation of Dental Arch: To retain all functional components of the dental arch when second molars are missing.

Support for Prosthetics: When the third molar is needed as an abutment (support) for a fixed bridge or a removable partial denture.

Comprehensive Treatment Plans: When endodontic treatment offers a more conservative and less invasive approach compared to other alternatives.

Odontogenic Cysts: Diagnosis, Management, and Clinical Insights

Dr. Yasser A. Alrubaidi

Assistant Professor

In oral & Maxillofacial surgery

Dean Faculty of Dentistry,

AR-Rasheed Smart University.



Abstract :

Odontogenic cysts are common lesions of the jaws that originate from the odontogenic epithelium. They present a wide spectrum of clinical behavior, ranging from slow-growing asymptomatic lesions to aggressive cysts that can cause significant bone destruction and complications. Accurate diagnosis is essential and relies on a combination of clinical examination, radiographic imaging, and histopathological evaluation. Management strategies vary according to cyst type, size, location, and potential for recurrence, and may include enucleation, marsupialization, or resection. This lecture aims to provide dental interns and practitioners with practical insights into the diagnosis, surgical management, and follow-up of odontogenic cysts, emphasizing evidence-based approaches and clinical decision-making. Case examples and imaging illustrations will be presented to enhance understanding and translate theory into practice.

Aligners Treatment Protocols and Application

Dr. Yasser Basheer

Orthodontics specialist.

Master degree in clinical orthodontics

Mansoura university, Egypt.



Abstract :

Clear aligners have become a standard alternative to fixed orthodontic appliances. Their effectiveness depends on proper treatment protocols, patient compliance, and case selection. Here's a structured overview of aligner treatment protocols and applications:

1. Case Selection
2. Treatment Protocols
 - A. Diagnosis and Planning
 - B. Aligner Delivery Protocol
 - C. Monitoring
 - D. Finishing and Refinement
 - E. Retention
3. Applications of Aligners
 - .Alignment & spacing: crowding, diastema closure.
 - Vertical corrections: deep bite intrusion, open bite closure.
 - Transverse issues: mild crossbite correction.
 - Class II/III corrections: with elastics or skeletal anchorage.
 - Pre-restorative orthodontics: aligning before veneers, implants, or prosthetics.
 - Relapse cases: minor post-orthodontic relapses..

Extra-Oral Maxillofacial Prosthesis: A Close-Up Look

Dr. Khuloud Al-Sulayhi

DBOCI "Branemark Ossedintegration

Center India"

FICOI "International Congress of Oral
Implantologist"

D. A. Anaplastology Lab India



Abstract :

Extra-oral maxillofacial prostheses play a vital role in the rehabilitation of patients with facial defects resulting from trauma, surgery, or congenital anomalies. This close-up review explores the significance of these prostheses in restoring both aesthetics and quality of life. It highlights advancements in materials such as medical-grade silicones, digital technologies including 3D scanning and printing, the challenges in prosthesis retention and color matching, and the interdisciplinary approach necessary for successful outcomes.

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