

the attached gingiva, was fully repositioned in its former position followed by orthodontic traction of the tooth.

**Results:** In the case reported, the combined surgical and orthodontic treatment resulted in aesthetically pleasant and balanced occlusion, with a correct intercuspitation, a satisfactory overjet and overbite, and alignment of the upper anterior teeth.

**Conclusion:** The presence of supernumerary teeth has the potential to disrupt the development of normal occlusion, and early diagnosis is crucial to minimise complications such as the development of dentigerous cysts, root resorption of adjacent teeth, and bone loss. Thus, early multidisciplinary treatment is required for greater hard and soft tissue preservation.

### Management of traumatic dental injuries in paediatric age: the importance of adherence to national guidelines.

A. Salucci<sup>1</sup>, G. Di Giorgio<sup>1</sup>, A. Perrone<sup>1</sup>, N. Petrazzuoli<sup>1</sup>, C. Silvestri<sup>2</sup>, F. Covello<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>"Sapienza" University of Rome, Dep. of Oral and Maxillofacial Science Unit of Paediatric Dentistry Dir.: Prof.ssa A. Polimeni

The objective of this study is to evaluate the application of National guidelines for prevention and clinical management of traumatic dental injuries in developmental age published in November 2012 in Italy by the Ministry of Health and updated in February 2018.

**Materials and Methods:** Italian National Guidelines for Prevention and Clinical Management of Traumatic Dental Injuries in developmental age indicate the strategies for prevention of traumatic dental injuries and health education, the first aid protocol, the certification of traumatic dental injuries and the identification of child abuse. In the present retrospective and multicenter study, 83 patients (54 M, 29 F) who underwent dental injury were selected to assess the management of the traumatic event complied with the protocol provided by the National Guidelines for Prevention and Clinical Management of Traumatic Dental Injuries in developmental age. The study is aimed at first aid doctors, family and hospital pediatricians, private dentists, University and hospitals. Every health worker involved in the study was sent an evaluation form to be completed, related to dental injury, to standardize the collected data. The reference center has been identified for data collection: University of Rome "Sapienza". All the evaluation forms, completed correctly, were sent to the various reference center, which after collecting them sent the material to the coordinating center (University of Rome "Sapienza") for data processing.

**Results:** Evaluating the distribution by age we had: that 27.24% (8 F, 10 M) of the enrolled patients were aged 1-5 years, 51.63% 6-10 years (15 F, 33 M), 19.92% 11-17 years (6 F, 11 M). The dental injury occurred in 10.16% at home, 50.81% at school, 28.86% for play, and 9.35% at the gym. The deciduous dentition is involved in 34.96% of the traumas while the permanent dentition is involved in 69.51%.

**Conclusions:** From the present study it emerged that the National guidelines for prevention and clinical management of traumatic dental injuries in developmental age are not uniformly applied.

### Breathing techniques to reduce pain and negative emotions during dental care in school-age children

F. Semprini<sup>1</sup>, M. Levi<sup>2</sup>, B. Ladniak<sup>1</sup>, G. Ottaviani<sup>1</sup>, L. Martina<sup>1</sup>, C. Preite<sup>1</sup>, V. Luzzi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Sciences, "Sapienza" University of Rome, Italy

<sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, "Sapienza" University of Rome, Italy

**Aim:** Approximately 10% to 20% of the adult population in the western industrialized world report high dental anxiety; moreover, most report this reaction as having developed in childhood. Despite the recognition of children's dental anxiety as a worldwide public health dilemma, to date there is a lack of availability of cost-effective procedures to reduce this problem and the uncooperative and disruptive behaviours associated with it. Indeed, children's dental anxiety strongly interferes with the capacity to provide an effective dental treatment. The introduction of simple breathing techniques associated with the dental treatment could help the child in controlling the symptoms of anxiety and stress, thus improving their compliance.

The overall objective of the present proposal is to study the feasibility of the implementation of a breathing training to reduce children's anxiety during a dental procedure. The present proposal is anticipated to yield fruitful results, on one side by advancing our general knowledge on the correlates of pain and anxiety in school-age children and on the other by improving daily dental practice with this specific age population. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** The study is conducted at the Pediatric Dentistry Unit of the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Sciences, "Sapienza" University of Rome. To this aim, we recruited 20 children between 7 and 13 years of age. Exclusion criteria were assessed dental phobia. Age and sex-matched children were randomly allocated to one of two conditions: diaphragmatic breathing or treatment as usual (i.e., distraction by using a cartoon video). Subjective (visual analogue scales) and physiological (i.e., electrocardiography,