

recorded dimensional abnormalities of the facial bones with underdeveloped left half face, basal and alveolar hypoplasia of the maxilla. Malocclusion consisted in a dental-skeletal class III (ANB, -1°) with a retrognathic condition (PNS-A, 38.9mm). She also reported hypertrophy of the upper labial median frenulum and a short and hypertrophic lingual one. The patient was in the primary dentition stage of development. The oral hygiene was reasonable, and the patient was caries free. Subsequently, in permanent dentition, in the lower arch there was a normal development of all teeth, except the right first permanent molar, which was impacted and ectopic, as confirmed by the dental orthopantomogram. In the upper arch there were numerous impacted and ectopic rudimentary teeth with ankylosis, so the traction failed and they were extracted.

Conclusion: When facing a complex developmental disorder involving several body districts, a multidisciplinary approach is required. In this case of OFDS, dentists have to face different challenging aspects from skeletal defects, to dental abnormalities. In order to improve the quality of life of these patients, surgical supernumerary and impacted teeth extraction and the control of the dental hygiene are the prerequisites to a successful rehabilitation, although some other characteristics, like hyperplastic frenula and decreased alveolar ridge height and width, increase the difficulty to design and fabricate adequate removable prostheses to replace missing teeth.

Prevention campaign: "A Smile School": prevalence of dental caries in the pediatric population of central Rome

Semprini F., Nardacci G., Pepe F., Campenni D., Caporaso O., Galli E., Guaragna M., Vallone A., Salucci A., Vitali S., Petrazzuoli N.

"Sapienza" University of Rome, Department of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Sciences, Unit of Pediatric Dentistry, Director: Prof. A. Polimeni
Specialization School of Pediatric Dentistry
UOC of Pediatric Dentistry

Aim: Tooth decay is a disease closely related to eating habits and lifestyles, easily correctable in the child and adolescent population. Indeed, it is remarkably widespread among the Italian population. Hence the need for a monitoring to define the trend of the disease and to provide educational programs that promote good eating habits and oral hygiene.

Method: In this view The U.O.C. of Pediatric Dentistry, Policlinico Umberto I in Rome (Dir. Prof. Antonella Polimeni) sponsored by the second municipality of Rome, have promoted, for the current school year, dental examinations to pupils in nursery classes,

primary and secondary, between the ages of 3 and 13 years old, carried out at school, trained by dentists, with the use of sterile disposable material (dental probe and mirror) and clinical detection folders that include: questionnaire addressed to parents about hygiene and eating habits of their children and personal data; a detection folder for caries and periodontal disease with plaque index for home oral hygiene assessment. Parents were issued a letter of accompany with the medical observations. For each child was asked consent to the visit and processing of data.

Result: The examined sample of 372 children, 202 males and 170 females. Of these, 74.19% did not carry out any kind of additional fluoride further home care by toothbrushing. By clinical observation on sample, 40.05% had absence of plaque, plaque detectable to the probe in 27.69%, the 18.1% seen with the naked eye plaque and 10.48% abundant accumulations of plaque. Bleeding on probing was present only in 9.41%. The DMF is 0.7 and def 0.6. Compared with the data relating to the parents education, 69.62 of mothers graduated and 62.91 of the fathers, the remainder is split between middle and high schools, no one do not appear any kind of education.

Conclusion: Sample thus far examined has a satisfactory level of oral health with a DMF of 0.7 and a def of 0.6 or less than 1. However, the WHO goals for 2020, we recall, promote between 5 and 6 years old subjects free from tooth decay, so prevention and oral health promotion campaigns in these age groups are necessary to achieve that goal not yet reached.

Preventive dental and orthodontic approach to transposition. A case report

Tarantino M., Ierardo G., Luzzi V., Salucci A., Nardacci G.

"Sapienza" University of Rome - Dept. Of Oral and Maxillo Facial Science - U.O.C. Pediatric Dentistry - Dir. Prof. A. Polimeni

Aim: The goal of this work is to briefly present teeth transposition and describe a successfully solved case in "Sapienza" University of Rome, U.O.C. Pediatric Dentistry. Tooth transposition is a severe positional anomaly, affecting 0.4 % of the population, that may create many orthodontic problems from both esthetic and functional points of view. Dental transposition is defined as the positional interchange of two adjacent teeth or the development or eruption of a tooth in a position normally occupied by a non-adjacent tooth. The maxillary canine is the most commonly involved teeth in the transposition, changing its eruptive place with the lateral incisor or the first premolar in most cases. In such canine transposition the treatment options may include alignment of the teeth in their transposed positions, extractions of one of transposed