

28th Euro Dentistry Congress

September 16-17, 2019 | Amsterdam, Netherlands

Childhood cancer and pediatric dentistry: A review

Cancer is rare in pediatric patients. According to 2014 World Cancer Report, childhood cancer incidence changes between 50 and 200 per million children. About 0.5-4.6% of total cancer rate are childhood cancers. It is characterized by different environmental, genetic effects and the proliferation of cells faster than normal. The cancers seen in children under 15 years of age are considered as childhood cancers and their symptoms may be confused with other diseases. Leukemia is the most common childhood cancer, and the most common subtype is acute lymphoblastic leukemia. After that, the other common cancers are brain tumors and lymphomas. Most common brain tumors in pediatric patients are glioma, ependymoma, medulloblastoma. Early diagnosis is important in terms of facilitating treatment and increasing the survival rate. It shows systemic symptoms as well as oral symptoms. Radiotherapy and agents using at chemotherapy have some effects on oral mucosa, teeth and other oral tissues. Dentists should have knowledge about the oral symptoms of childhood cancer and management of oral health before, during and after childhood cancer treatment. Present presentation is aimed to review and update the current knowledge about management and oral symptoms of childhood cancer in pediatric dentistry.

Biography

Sebnem Nezahat Kocan was graduated from Marmara University, Faculty of Dentistry in 2016. She has been working as a Research Assistant at EskiSehir Osmangazi University, Faculty of Dentistry, and Department of Pediatric Dentistry since 2018.

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Evaluation of the reasons in children applied to pediatric dental clinic

Objective: The aim of his study was to evaluate the most common reasons for referral to our pediatric clinic.

Subjects & Methods: The present study was conducted between September 2017 and March 2019 in children aged between 0 and 13 years who refer to pediatric dentistry clinic. Only children attending their first dental visits were included in the study. Any children whose records were missing important information pertaining to the aim of the study were excluded. Data was collected by single researcher. Descriptive statistics and chi-square test were used for statistical evaluation of the obtained data.

Results: A total of 2458 children (50.8% male, 49.2% female) had their first dental visits to our clinic. Approximately one-third (36.3%) of the children were aged five to eight years. Most (86.3%) of the children were medically fit. Caries with (22.3%) and without pain (38.1%) were the dominant factors bringing children to their first dental visits to our clinic.

Conclusions: Generally, the dental examination was performed after visible caries and pain occurs. Therefore, the current situation worsens and the necessity of radical treatment is revealed. The level of knowledge of parents should be increased in order to make the treatment available at the appropriate time.

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