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D-20 (11-2) The Relationship between Level Vitamin D and Calcium Serum with Mandibular Bone Density in HIV/AIDS Childrens

R.P. Saptarini, E. Riyanti, I. Sufiawati and Azhari

Departement of Pediatric Dentistry, Oral Medicine and Oral Radiology, Faculty of Dentistry, Padjadjaran University,
Correspondency: Risti Saptarini, Department of Pedodontik Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Padjadjaran University, Sekeloa
Selatan I Bandung, West Java, Indonesia, 40132, TEL/Fax: +62-22-2532683, E-Mail: ristiprimarti@gmail.com

BACKGROUND : Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a virus attacks the immune system of the body, usually was caused by HIV type 1. The proportion of women in new HIV infections in Indonesia has grown from 34 percent in 2008 to 44 percent in 2011 will lead a rise infections among children. There is an association between low vitamin D and HIV disease progression. Vitamin D is not only involve in calcium homeostasis which is have a negative impact on bone health, but also in regulation of immune system. Bone alteration have been observed in the course of HIV which reduced bone mineral density is the common bone lesion found in HIV patients. Bone mineral density is a parameter that predict fracture risk which in turn correlates with a shorter life expectancy. This research will study the relationship between level vitamin D and calcium serum with mandibular bone density in HIV/AIDS childrens.

METHOD : The research method is cross sectional study, serum 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D and calcium levels were assessed from blood for randomly selected subject of HIV infected children enrolled treatment at Klinik Teratai FKUP Rumah Sakit Hasan Sadikin Bandung, West Java, Indonesia during March-June 2015. Panoramic radiograph were taken for measuring mandibular bone density.

RESULT : All 30 subject HIV/AIDS children showed serum 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D were classified as vitamin D deficient ($\leq 20\text{nm/ml}$). A few subject showed an insufficient serum calcium level and all patient have low mandibular bone density.

CONCLUSION : Deficient vitamin D levels may lead lower mandibular bone density in HIV/AIDS children.

Session I

Poster Presentation

D-21 (11-3) Odontoma Cases Base on Cone Beam Computed Tomography (Case Report Study)

F. Septina and L. Epsilawati

Department of Dentomaxillofacial Radiology, Faculty of Dentistry, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia,
Correspondence: Fariyah Septina, Lusi Epsilawati, Department of Dentmaxill facial Radiology, Faculty of Dentistry, Padjadjaran University, Sekeloa Selatan I Bandung, West Java, Indonesia, 40132, TEL/FAX: +62-22-2532683,
E-Mail: fariyahseptina@gmail.com

OBJEKTIVE : To detect abnormalities in the oral cavity, particularly the swelling using radiography CBCT 3D.

CASE : Patient male Age 13 years, came to the Hospital of Faculty of Dentistry University of Padjadjaran with complaints gear 21 does not grow. Then do the photo to see 3D CBCT abnormalities impaction 21.

RESULT : The 3D CBCT radiographs found Odontoma on the impacted tooth 21. CBCT is not only used for the

assessment of dental implant, but also various cases of disorders in the oral cavity, in this case the location and angulation of impacted teeth, cysts, abscesses, mesiodens, swelling and malignancy, making it easier for the surgeon to perform the operation.

CONCLUSION : CBCT can diagnose abnormalities odontoma.

Key words : Odontoma, CBCT