D-26 (11-8)  Assessment of Mandible Cortical Bone with Mental Index Base on Age Using Panoramic Radiographs of people in Bandung Indonesian

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OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to assessment of mandibular cortical bone with mental index (MI), using the panoramic radiographs of people in Bandung Indonesia.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: 50 panoramic radiographs for each group were observed. Cortical bone thickness was measured with mental index base on Age in radiography on both sides of mandible. Average from all data for each group observed.

RESULT: There were significant different of mandible bone quality based on the tree technique. for each: group 5-11, 12-25, 26-45, 46-55 dan up 55 years old. The bone cortical thickness rich on maximal in 26-45 year old then decline until this edge.

CONCLUSION: The bone cortical using mental index with panoramic radiograph, shown different for each group.

Key words: Mental index (MI), Panoramic radiography

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D-27 (11-9)  Oral Lesions Related to Food Allergy

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BACKGROUND: The prevalence of allergies are increasing throughout the world in both developed and developing countries, including food allergies. According to World Allergy Organization, data in year 2013, as many as 240-590 million people may suffer from food allergies. The condition of food allergies can also occur in the oral mucosa, as oral allergy syndrome, recurrent aphtous stomatitis, and geographic tongue.

STUDY OBJECTIVE: Furthermore author intends to deliver a literature review regarding some food allergy-related oral lesions.

METHODS: Information related to the topic were collected from scientific journals published on internet and also textbooks of Oral Medicine.

RESULTS: The characteristics of food allergies is the rapid onset following to the allergen and often belongs to Type I, IgE-mediated hypersensitivity. Some oral lesions due to food allergies, especially those found in adults such as Oral allergy syndrome (OAS) which is a class 2 food allergy, develops after allergen sensitization, as the allergens are mostly protein from plant origin (fresh fruits, vegetables, pollen, latex). Recurrent Aphtous Stomatitis (RAS) also has been investigated to find out relation with some foods such as cow's milk, gluten, chocolate, nuts, or food additives. Other common oral lesion related to food allergy is geographic tongue (GT), a condition that has similarities in pathogenesis with rhinitis or asthma that both as a result of an acute inflammatory reaction. RAS dan GT has often been associated with atopy, which is a hypersensitivity condition to certain antigens include food allergens, characterized with exaggerated production of IgE, and have an inherited tendency.

CONCLUSION: The increasing incidence of food allergy in the world can lead to the emergence of oral lesions related to food allergy reactions, so as dentist should be able to recognize these lesions and perform proper treatment.

Key words: Oral lesion, food allergy