THE 11th ASIAN CONGRESS OF ORAL AND MAXILLO-FACIAL RADIOLOGY

The Pivotal Role of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology in Dentistry

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### Oral Presentation SESSION 7

**Theme:** Digital Image / Panoramic / Infection control  
**Chairperson:** Prof. Junichi Asami  
**Co-Chairperson:** Dr. Premporn Srimuang  
**Friday November 11, 2016, Time:** 09.30 - 11.30 (Room A)

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Infection control in Oralmaxillofacial Radiology

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It has been known that dental personnel and patients have a big risk in getting tuberculosis infection, syphilis, herpes virus, upper respiratory up to hepatitis and HIV virus. The main purpose of infection control procedures is to prevent cross contamination between patients and between patients and health care providers. Dental radiographs have great potential for cross contamination. Contamination initiated by the operator's hand contact with the patient's mouth or film and film holder contaminated saliva, then the operator to adjust the x-ray tube head and the control panel to make the exposure. Contamination can also occur when the operator opens the package the film in a dark room.

The purpose of this paper is to recalls that infection control needs a serious attention by the radiologist. This paper is study of literature from a variety of sources journals and text books related to this theme.

Anamnesis history of the patient's disease prior to radiation exposure should be done. Operators should minimize or eliminate cross contamination by applying universal precautions by wearing gloves during the procedure radiographic; perform disinfection and cover the x-ray machine, work surfaces, chairs and apron; sterilize non disposable instrument; using a barrier-protected films or disposable container; preventing contamination from processing equipment.

So, every radiography dental practice should make standard operating procedures for infection control in radiography room and responsibility to apply it.

Keywords: Infection-control, Oral-maxillofacial, Radiology

Using FDG-PET for Vx2 rabbit cancer

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Introduction: Head and neck cancers are frequent in developed and developing countries. The prognosis of patients with head and neck cancers, especially those with advanced stages, is the most unfavorable of all cancer sites.

Objective: The purpose of this study is to investigate the role of FDG-PET for VX2 rabbit cancer.

Materials and methods: VX2 rabbit tumors were divided into two groups, A (n=10) and B (n=10). The tumors in group A were injected into the upper and lower gum; the tumors in group B were injected into the right and left hind limb of group B. Tumors were examined histologically every 2 weeks periodically. Six weeks after tumor injection, lymph nodes in the mandible and tumor regions of the rabbit were injected with [18F] FDG and SUVmax were calculated.

Results: Cervical lymph node metastasis was observed in 2 of 10 VX2 rabbits at group B. In group A, the SUVmax was significantly lower than that of group B. In group A, there was no lymph node metastasis. The images showed that the SUVmax of the tumor were higher than the SUVmax of the normal heart areas at the injection site. The SUVmax of group A was significantly higher than that of group B. The SUVmax of the VX2 tumors in the lower gum was significantly higher than that of the upper gum.

Conclusion: Vx2 rabbit tumors showed a high SUVmax, which often found in patients with advanced stages.

Keywords: Vx2 rabbit, GBM, FDG-PET