With shift in focus of research with exploring the unknown etiological and etiopathogenesis factors, the oral disease variation patterns have furthermore amplified the scope of clinical research. Hence, the overall trend is moving towards the increased demand of trained and experienced clinical investigator in dentistry.

The Journal of Dentistry and Research is a peer-reviewed journal covering every aspect of dentistry evaluation, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diseases, disorders and condition of the jaw soft and hard tissues, oral cavity, maxillofacial area, the related structures and their effects on the human body.

The Journal of Dentistry and Research Volume 2 Issue 3 published articles discussing subjects on case series dealing with platelet-rich fibrin membrane combined with beta-tricalcium phosphate for treatment of infrabony defects in chronic periodontitis [1], retrospective 10 year analysis of implant survival and complications in a suburban Australian general dental practice [2], evaluation of the morphology of palatal rugae in Libyan school children [3], and causal relationship between occlusal factors and temporomandibular disorders [4].

It is reported that the platelet-rich fibrin membranes contain numerous platelets and angiogenic growth factors. Periodontitis is an inflammation of tissue around the teeth causing shrinkage and loosening of gums whereas, osseous id defined as composed of bone. Kazuhiro Okuda et al. [1], explored a case series discussing combination of platelet rich fibrin membrane with beta-tricalcium phosphate utilized for treatment of infrabony defects in chronic periodontitis. Platelet rich fibrin membranes evince the features of a promising therapeutic grafting material for the treatment of periodontitis osseous defects and this membrane are prepared from blood collected from patients itself. Osseous defects are diagnosed with periodontitis treated with combination of platelet rich fibrin membranes and beta-tricalcium phosphate grafting materials. This beta-TCP is placed into osseous defects and covered with platelet rich fibrin membranes before it is sutured. Therefore, twelve-month results exhibited treatment of osseous defects utilizing platelet rich fibrin membranes and beta-TCP grafting material resulting in favorable changes that is statistically significant in clinical attachment level and as a result a radiographic osseous depth decreased. Hence, authors reported a new tissue engineering grafting procedure for the treatment of periodontal osseous defects.

Neil et al. [2], described 10-year implant survival and complications taking place among the suburban Australian general dental practice. Presented study is a retrospective analysis of radiographs and clinical records consist of implant type, position, prosthetic structure, abutment fit,
fixation, complications, loss, periodontal charting and medical histories. Of total 68 patients with 165 implants survival rate was 91.5%, periodontitis survival rate 90.6%, and non-periodontitis survival rate 92.8%. However, periodontitis patients are observed to have more greater bone loss as compared to non-periodontitis patients due to peri-implantitis and oral hygiene difficulties with prostheses. From this study it is concluded that the implant complications and failures rates were higher in university clinic studies. Anyhow, plaque accumulating prosthetic design issues were a significant factor for increased bone loss and implant failure. Also, a well-designed prosthesis with proper implant choice plus well-planned maintenance programs are secrets for long term success of implants.

A cross sectional study by Ziad Abdulmajid et al. [3], investigating the morphological variation and sexual dimorphism of palatal rugae in Libyan subjects is presented. Palatal Rugae are irregular, asymmetric ridges of the mucous membrane and is anterior part of palatal raphe. Its uniqueness is that it is used for forensic identification. For investigating the sample of 103 Libyan school children, 51 males and 52 females were utilized. Every maxillary dental cast is analyzed for morphology of palatal rugae and its prevalence is recorded. T-test, chi-square analysis and correlation between palatal rugae morphology with male and females were employed. From results, it is discussed that there is no significant correlation between sex and palatal rugae prevalence also with the shapes of the paired palatal rugae. However, these studies agree with the reported similar studies on various populations that lack sexual dimorphism in palatal rugae morphology.

The temporomandibular joint is sliding hinge, connecting jawbone and skull, dysfunction results into pain and discomfort. Kengo Torii. [4], reviewed causal relationship between occlusal factors and etiology of temporomandibular disorders. Author states with occlusal involvement only, few of the occlusal factors are involved in causing temporomandibular disorders and the etiology of temporomandibular disorders are known to be multifactorial. Thereby, warranting the necessity to explore this aspect for further studies.


Further, the Journal welcomes articles from all the fields related to Dentistry and Research.

Reference: