The countdown for the next FDI Annual World Dental Congress (AWDC) will officially begin today when the Dental Association of Thailand (DAT), together with the FDI World Dental Federation, welcomes friends and guests of both organisations to a lunch to celebrate the event in 2015. To be held from 22 to 25 September in the capital Bangkok, it will be the third time in five years that the prestigious event is held in an Asian country, after Hong Kong in 2012 and this year’s congress in India.

It will be the first time, however, that Thailand will be hosting the annual meeting of the FDI. An agreement between the Geneva-based dental federation and the DAT to organise the 2015 edition in Bangkok was signed at the AWDC last year in Istanbul. The DAT is currently organising its own dental event, the Thailand International Dental Congress, of which the last was held in November 2013 and attracted around 3,000 dental professionals. To date, there are approximately 12,000 practising dentists in the South-East Asian country.

According to the organisers, the 2015 FDI AWDC will be an exceptional event that will not only highlight the rapid development of dentistry in Thailand, but also bring all professions in dentistry together. Information about the congress, the scientific programme and registration is currently available for visitors at the AWDC 2015 Bangkok booth on Level 2 of the India Expo Centre and Mart in Greater Noida.

Further ahead, the city of Poznan in Poland, whose dental equipment market has grown noticeably over the past several years, will be hosting the AWDC in September 2016, according to an agreement signed between the FDI and the local organising committee in May. The responsibility for organising the congress will be shared between the FDI and a three-partner local organising committee, which consists of the Polish Dental Society; Exactus, a professional company that organises medical and dental congresses; and Poznan Congress Center. The event also has the support of the Polish Chamber of Physicians and Dentists, which will play an active role in preparation for the event.

For information and news about this year’s event in Greater Noida, please visit the Dental Tribune website at www.dental-tribune.com or scan the QR code at the bottom left corner of this page.
According to Daruwalla, Dental Tribune South Asia will be available in print and online. He invited visitors to the FDI congress to pick up their free launch copy of the new edition at Booths B56-B65 in Hall B at the FDI World Dental Exhibition. There, visitors can also participate in a number of continuing education sessions and workshops presented by the Dental Tribune Study Club, an affiliate of Dental Tribune and a platform for advanced dental education. The topics covered in the symposium presentations, which are supported by internationally prominent dental corporations and institutions, include the latest dental materials, prosthetic solutions and methods to implement implants in private practice.

“Counterfeiting of high-quality products has become a big problem recently for many premium manufacturers in India,” said Jürgen Hauser from Frasaco, a company specializing in education materials for dentistry, including jaw and tooth models, remarking on his company’s presentation. “Through the study club’s symposium and workshops, we have the opportunity to convey the message that quality matters when it comes to dentistry.”

Hiryuki Goto, Area Sales Manager of the Global Medical Business Department of Japanese dental equipment manufacturer Belmont, added: “India is a very price-sensitive market. Therefore, we are presenting our middle-priced range of dental chairs with the help of specialists, who demonstrate on how to use our products efficiently. So far, the feedback has been promising, despite a slow start on Thursday.”

Publisher Ruumi Daruwalla presenting the new edition. (Photo Daniel Zimmermann, DTI)

FDI-Unilever partnership “Live.Learn.Laugh.” reaches decade-long milestone

FDI World Dental Federation and Unilever Oral Care are celebrating an important milestone this year, the 10th anniversary of Live.Learn.Laugh., our unique global public-private partnership in oral health promotion. On this special occasion, we take the opportunity to look back with pride at our most important achievements in the long race to improve oral health around the world.

The early years of the partnership saw a pioneering phase 1 in which FDI member National Dental Associations collaborated with Unilever Oral Care local companies to improve oral health. From 2005 to 2009, 39 diverse projects were implemented in 36 countries, building capabilities in health promotion and reaching over one million people in local communities.

In 2010, the partnership moved into phase 2 of implementation and proved to be a resounding success. With a more focused goal and aligned project designs, the remarkable collaboration between dentists, other health professionals, community workers and school teachers allowed us to reach more than 41,000 people directly—including over 33,000 children—through 29 projects in 27 countries. In addition, thanks to the global and local communication campaigns, it was estimated that LLL phase 2 messages were disseminated at least to 1 million people worldwide.

This unique global public-private partnership contributes significantly to the overall FDI vision to lead the world to optimal oral health. It also contributes to Unilever’s Sustainable Living Plan which aims to help one billion people improve their health and wellbeing. For the past decade, the partnership has been doing exactly that and has been successfully delivering the message to “brush twice daily with fluoride toothpaste”—a message that will continue through the implementation of phase 3 later this year.

We are proud to present the partnership, in particular the LLL phase 2 programme, to the delegates at the 2014 Annual World Dental Congress. To this end, FDI and Unilever are organizing a symposium dedicated to showcase the achievements resulting from the worldwide implementation of the 29 projects. Therefore, it is with pleasure that we invite you to attend the LLL symposium taking place on Friday, 12 September at 9:30 at “H Khonara Hall”.

Please make sure to visit the FDI pavilion at the Congress for news and details on the results of phase 2 of the LLL partnership and stay tuned to learn more about the upcoming oral health promotion activities that are planned for phase 3.

Dr Monica Carlile is Global Expertise & Authority Manager at Unilever Oral Care. Dr Virginie Horn is Associate Director, Education and Development at the FDI World Dental Federation. Both are working together to manage the Live.Learn.Laugh. Partnership on behalf of the global partners.
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A t the Public Health Section/Chief Dental Officers’ Forum, which was held yesterday here at the FDI Annual World Dental Congress in Greater Noida, experts discussed how India could prepare for the phase-down of amalgam following the adoption of the Minamata Convention in Japan last year which made way for a ban on mercury-containing products on a worldwide scale. Dental Tribune on behalf of WorldDental Daily had the opportunity to speak with the Executive Director of the International Association for Dental Research (IADR), Christopher H. Fox, who attended four of the intergovernmental negotiating committee sessions on behalf of the dental profession, about the impact the convention will have on the dental profession, dentistry and the future of dental amalgam as a restorative dental material.

**DTI:** The recently adopted Minamata Convention on Mercury includes provisions on phasing down dental amalgam on a global scale. What impact do you think this will have on the dental community and particularly restorative dentistry in the long run?

**Christopher H. Fox:** I think it must be pointed out that the Minamata Convention is a very broad treaty designed to reduce all use of and international trade in mercury, as well as the demand for mercury in products and processes. In addition, it is intended to address the need for the reduction of atmospheric emissions of mercury, as well as mercury releases on land and in water.

Dental amalgam is included in the treaty as a mercury-added product contributing to the global demand for mercury. In this regard, it is important to note that the treaty calls for phasing down the use of dental amalgam, as opposed to phasing out or banning the use of it. This will give the industry and profession time to make a transition and preserve dental restorative choices for our profession and patients.

One of the provisions for phasing down dental amalgam is for countries to set national objectives aimed at dental caries prevention and health promotion, thereby minimising the need for any dental restoration. A greater emphasis on prevention and health promotion is indeed welcome and will provide the greatest benefit to populations.

Another provision promotes research and development of alternative dental restorative materials. So, in the long run, dentistry and restorative dentistry, in particular, will have improved dental restorative materials from which to choose for their patients.

You were involved in some of the intergovernmental negotiating committee sessions in the run-up to the Convention. What were the most discussed issues in formulating the treaty, and did the outcomes meet the expectations of those involved in dentistry?

The most discussed dental amalgam issue was a ban versus a phase-down. Led by the Responsible Officer for the WHO Global Oral Health Programme, Dr Paul Erik Petersen, a coalition of concerned dental organisations was able to show country negotiators that a ban would be detrimental to population oral health. Dental amalgam is a safe and effective dental restoration and remains the best restorative choice in many clinical situations or health system situations. As with any complex negotiation, the outcome has met many people’s expectations.

Another area of discussion was the need for best environmental practices in dental facilities to reduce releases of mercury and mercury compounds to water and land. Dentistry must be a good steward of the environment and implement the best environmental practices for dental amalgam, as well as for all other dental materials, medical waste and consumables.

**You mention that in the dental community amalgam is still considered to be effective and safe. So why phase down its use at all?**

Dental amalgam is a safe and effective restorative. The US National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research funded two large-scale randomised clinical trials on the safety of dental amalgam in children and failed to find any adverse health effects. The reason for the agreed-upon phase-down is the environmental and health effects of mercury in the environment, not the direct health effects of the use of dental amalgam.

**Mercury poisoning from amalgam is mostly found in countries where recycling of the material is insufficient. Is this not a more pressing issue that should be addressed globally?**

The proper handling of dental amalgam and its waste must be adhered to by the dental profession and the health facilities in which they work. In addition to the provision in the Minamata Convention calling for best environmental practices, there is an opposition calling for dental amalgam to be used only in its encapsulated state. Only some countries require the use of dental amalgam separators and many more dental professional organisations are calling for their universal use.

Even if we were successful with our oral health promotion programmes however and could stop using dental amalgam tomorrow by the introduction of next-generation dental restorative materials, dental facilities would need dental amalgam separators in place for at least a generation as currently placed dental amalgam has a lifespan of three to five years of their life cycle and need to be replaced.

You think this will have on the dental profession?, dentistry and the future of dental amalgam as a restorative dental material.

**DTI:** What do you think this phase-down will mean for the dental profession, dentistry and the future of dental amalgam as a restorative dental material?

You think this will have on the dental profession? according to the Convention, a number of products containing mercury will be banned from 2020. Do you believe that amalgam will still play a major role in restorative dentistry by that time?

Seven years is a short time frame when we are relying on a research and development pipeline to deliver improved dental restorative materials. Without being too pessimistic, a typical research and development time frame from discovery to clinical use in the pharmaceutical arena is 10 years. So, I believe dental amalgam will still be with us in 2030, but I am optimistic it will play a much-reduced role in restorative dentistry.

**Alternatives to mercury-containing dental filling materials were discussed last year at an IADR-FDI workshop on dental restorative materials. Is there any viable alternative, and what needs to be done to implement and sustain its use in the future?**

The symposium at the recent FDI Annual World Dental Congress in Istanbul was actually a much-condensed summary of a two-day workshop held in December 2012 at King’s College London. In brief, yes, we can have much-improved, innovative dental restorative materials, but it is going to take a significant commitment from government funders, academia and industry. I am in mind that even if a new material could be developed within a one- or two-year time frame, clinical safety and effectiveness tests and regulatory approvals will take significantly more time. Practising dentists have an important role here too, as they can participate in research networks evaluating new materials and identifying research questions, not to mention advocating for research funding with policymakers in their country.

For a more complete answer to your question, I would refer your readers to the proceedings, which have just been published in the November issue of the Journal of Dental Research, an e-supplement to the Journal of Dental Research.

With the advent of preventive dentistry, stem cell research and the sophistication of tooth replacements, will restorative materials become obsolete someday?

Dental restorative materials are already obsolete or nearly obsolete for the socially disadvantaged and vulnerable populations. The IADR has a research agenda to address these oral health inequities across populations and hopefully we will reach a point at which dental restorative materials are rare for everybody.

Thank you very much for the interview.

Christopher H. Fox

According to the Convention, a number of products containing mercury will be banned from 2020. Do you believe that amalgam will still play a major role in restorative dentistry by that time?
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FDI has just opened its ‘data hub for global oral health’, an evolving online database of oral health statistics and indicators. It has started out with a limited amount of information but it is anticipated that the content will expand and deepen in the coming months. The ‘hub’ has been developed under the guidance of the FDI Oral Health Atlas Task Team, and aims ultimately to provide a one-stop shop for all information pertaining directly or indirectly to global oral health. Evidence-based decision-making is a key issue in the international healthcare community: it promotes good science, encourages transparency and professional accountability, and helps focus efforts and monitor progress. Data bring efficiency and effectiveness to the strategic decision-making process.

In the field of healthcare, data are especially important, where reliable information is crucial for the effective allocation of scarce resources. This is why it is vital to remedy the dearth of data in the field of oral health/disease and oral care. FDI’s Oral Health Atlas has proved to be a landmark achievement since it was published in 2009, filling a void; nevertheless, with data dating back, in some cases, to the 1990s, and only a limited number of indicators available, this information is now in need of an update.

From the perspective of health policy, the lack of oral health data has hampered the World Health Organization’s (WHO) efforts to develop, for oral health, a comprehensive global monitoring framework including a set of indicators to monitor trends and to assess progress in the implementation of healthcare strategies and plans.

FDI and its partners worked hard to ensure that the 2011 UN Political Declaration on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), from which WHO’s action plans derive, recognizes that oral diseases pose a major health burden for many countries, share common risk factors with the main NCDs, and can greatly benefit from common responses to NCDs. The challenge is to quantify that burden so that, as of now, year on year progress can be made and measured.

Thus, it is anticipated that the ‘data hub for global oral health’ created by FDI, the leading international organization in the field of oral healthcare, and available to its member national dental associations and a wider public, will also help to provide a sound basis for a future global oral health monitoring framework.

As for content, the ‘data hub’ will cast the net much wider for information. For example, the crucial role of social determinants in oral health will make socio-economic data a key component. So will the data on incidence of NCDs such as diabetes where a close relationship with oral disease has been clearly established.

The originality of the hub is not in the content, which, for the moment at least, derives from a number of publicly available sources; rather, it is in the ‘packaging’, centralizing the wide array of data and indicators from around the world. Contrary to traditional databases, the evolving FDI database aims at pointing out that more effort should be made towards filling the gaps in oral health data worldwide.

As such, the ‘hub’ will be a powerful advocacy resource for the huge efforts that urgently need to be undertaken, a unique source of data collection and an essential tool for all those who are interested in improving the state of oral health in the world.
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