

A panoramic x-ray is a type of test that uses a very small dose of ionizing radiation to capture an image of the mouth. This extends from a condyle to the condyle on the opposite side. In orthodontics it is essential to analyze radiographic studies in order to diagnose and establish a specific treatment plan for each patient individually. For this it is important to evaluate all the areas of the radiography, to be able to make their analysis correctly. Not only can check the eruption process of the teeth (if they are in formation or not), if there are interferences between the teeth in the eruption or already erupted, and also if they developed correctly all the teeth because sometimes they are not they form in their entirety or otherwise find supernumerary pieces. The process is quick, simple and painless, does not require any special preparation. During the panoramic x-ray examination, the ray tube rotates in a semicircle around the patient's head, this begins on one side of the jaw and ends on the other side. The image obtained will be easily accessible as they are stored in computers. The results of this radiological technique for these treatments are very favorable, since by being able to observe all the structures and peri-dental tissues, a correct orthodontic treatment can be carried out.

*Título Nº 7 Un Simple Lavado Te Puede Salvar.*

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Introducción: Las infecciones asociadas al cuidado de la salud causan mortalidad, morbilidad, secuelas, aumento de la estadía hospitalaria y costos de salud. A pesar de ello, pueden evitarse. La forma más común de transmisión de los patógenos es a través de las manos. La higiene de manos es un indicador de calidad para la seguridad del paciente y del odontólogo. La higiene de manos es la medida más simple, económica y eficaz para la prevención de infección nosocomial y la diseminación de la resistencia bacteriana. Objetivos: Concientizar al personal de salud sobre la importancia del lavado de manos con agua y jabón. Brindar información acerca de las cinco etapas secuenciales del lavado de manos en el área de salud odontológica. Dar a conocer la flora o microbiota resistente y la flora transitoria presente en las manos del personal. Enseñar la técnica de higiene de manos con agua y jabón. Material y métodos: la metodología utilizada consistió en la revisión bibliográfica y evidencia publicada en los últimos cinco años, aplicando un método descriptivo y narrativo. Resultados: De acuerdo con los criterios establecidos se ha dado la información necesaria para un correcto lavado de manos aplicando la técnica con agua y jabón. Se ha establecido las secuencias del contagio de infecciones y los microorganismos presentes en las manos del personal odontológico. Conclusión: La higiene de manos es la forma más simple, y eficaz para la prevención de infecciones y la diseminación de microorganismos es por eso que una correcta técnica de lavado de manos con agua y jabón brindara seguridad para el paciente y el profesional en su práctica.

A simple wash can save you

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Introduction: Infections associated with health care cause mortality, morbidity, sequelae, increase in hospital stay and health costs. Despite this, they can be avoided. The most common form of transmission of pathogens is through the hands. Hand hygiene is an indicator of quality for the safety of the patient and the dentist. Hand hygiene is the simplest, most economical and effective measure for the prevention of nosocomial infection and the spread of bacterial resistance. Objectives: Raise awareness among health personnel about the importance of handwashing with soap and water. Provide information about the five sequential stages of handwashing in the area of dental health. Introduce the resistant flora or microbiota and the transient flora present in the hands of the staff. Teach the technique of hand hygiene with soap and water. Material and methods: the methodology used consisted in the bibliographic revision and evidence published in the last five years, applying a descriptive and narrative method. Results: According to the established criteria, the necessary information has been given for a correct washing of hands applying the technique with soap and water. The infection sequences and the microorganisms present in the hands of the dental personnel have been established. Conclusion: Hand hygiene is the simplest, and effective way to prevent infections and the spread of microorganisms that is why a proper hand washing technique with soap and water will provide safety for the patient and the professional in their practice.

*Título Nº 8 Evaluación En Radiografías Panorámicas Del Primer Molar Permanente En Niños De 6 A 9 Años.*