

ANÁLISE LONGITUDINAL DA SENSIBILIDADE DENTÁRIA DE DUAS TÉCNICAS DE REMOÇÃO SELETIVA DE CÁRIE EM DENTES DECÍDUOS.

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RESUMO: Preparos cavitários que removam menor quantidade de tecido dentário sadio, oferecendo maior conforto e menor sensibilidade durante o tratamento odontológico são objetivos da odontologia minimamente invasiva. O presente estudo tem por objetivo comparar a técnica restauradora tradicional à utilizada no tratamento restaurador atraumático, assim como analisar nas diferentes condutas a variação da ansiedade apresentada nas crianças. Foram selecionadas 20 crianças (n=40) com lesão de cárie ativa e cavitação atingindo a dentina localizada na superfície oclusal (classe I), em um ensaio clínico randomizado (split mouth). O delineamento experimental foi realizado em blocos completos casualizados. As variáveis de resposta serão obtidas por meio: a. avaliação clínica das restaurações de resina composta realizadas nas cavidades preparadas nos períodos após sete dias da realização restauração e três meses, por meio do índice United States Public Health Services (USPHS) modificado; b. avaliação fotográfica das restaurações realizadas nos períodos após sete dias da realização restauração e três meses depois; c. sensibilidade dental analisada durante a remoção seletiva do tecido cariado, empregando a escala facial analógica, e preferência do método de remoção seletiva do tecido cariado avaliada sete dias após a realização da restauração. Os resultados obtidos serão avaliados de acordo com os Conceitos da Estatística Clássica, após análise exploratória dos dados. Caso haja homogeneidade de variância e distribuição normal das curvas do modelo matemático, a avaliação quantitativa dos dados será realizada pela Análise de Variância. Caso isso não ocorra, será empregado teste não paramétrico. A realização deste trabalho busca a melhor alternativa para a remoção seletiva da cárie, com menor sensibilidade, melhor aceitação e maior duração a longo prazo.

Palavras-chave: cárie dentária, dentes decíduos, remoção seletiva.

ABSTRACT: Cavity preparations that remove less amount of healthy dental tissue, offering greater comfort and less sensitivity during dental treatment are objectives of minimally invasive dentistry. The present study aims to compare the traditional restorative technique to that used in the atraumatic restorative treatment, as well as to analyze in the different conducts the variation of anxiety presented in children. Twenty children (n = 40) with active carious lesion and cavitation reaching the dentin located on the occlusal surface (class I) will be selected in a split-mouth clinical trial. The experimental design will be carried out in randomized complete blocks. Response variables will be obtained by means of: a. clinical evaluation of composite resin restorations performed in the cavities prepared in the periods after seven days of restoration and three months through the modified United States Public Health Services (USPHS) clinical examination; b. Photographic evaluation of the restorations performed, in the periods after seven days of the accomplishment and three months later; c. dental sensitivity analyzed during the selective removal of the carious tissue, using the analogue facial scale, and preference of the method of selective removal of carious tissue evaluated seven days after the restoration. The results obtained will be evaluated according to the Concepts of Classical Statistics, after analyzing the data. If there is homogeneity of variance and normal distribution of the curves of the mathematical model, the quantitative evaluation of the data will be performed by Analysis of Variance. If this does not occur, a non-parametric test will be used. The accomplishment of this work looks for the best alternative for the selective removal of the caries, with less sensitivity, better acceptance and longer duration in the long term.

Keywords: dental cavity, primary teeth, selective removal.

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