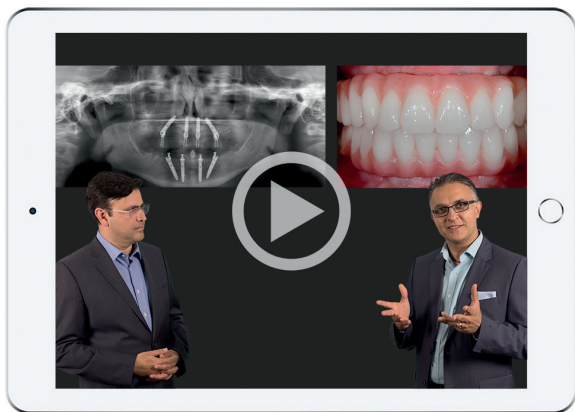


Premier online course reveals

## Secrets of the All-on-4® treatment concept



For those looking to learn more about the evidence-based All-on-4® treatment concept<sup>1-4</sup>, a new free online course offers a way to build knowledge that's essential for a successful start with this proven protocol. The training, offered by Nobel Biocare, has been developed for any clinician looking to increase their understanding of this established concept. The perfect complement to hands-on and classroom training, the free three-hour online course introduces the concept and covers the key



who would like more information, should visit [nobelbiocare.com/all-on-4course](http://nobelbiocare.com/all-on-4course).

**Source: Nobel Biocare**

considerations, from diagnostics to planning, implementation and follow-up.

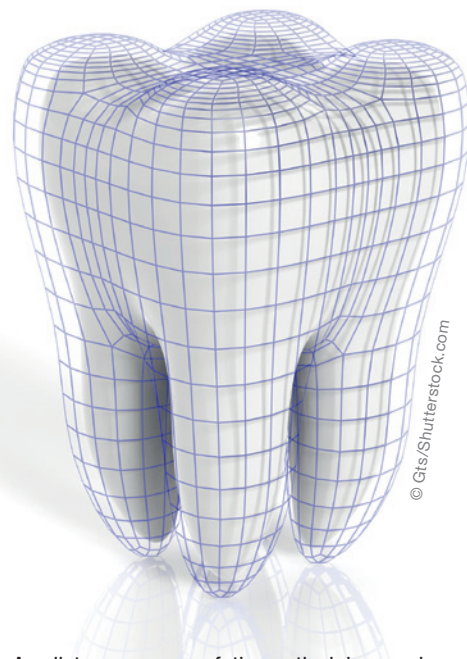
The course has been developed with Dr Saj Jivraj, a leading prosthodontist, and Dr Hooman Zarrinkelk, an experienced, board-certified oral and maxillofacial surgeon, who host the videos that make up the course. As colleagues in California, US, the two experts have been successfully treating patients with the All-on-4® treatment concept for ten years, and are experienced educators in the required techniques.

On completion of the course, participants will earn three CE credits<sup>5</sup> and a certificate from Nobel Biocare. Those interested in registering for the training, or

Study compares accuracy of

## Optical scans and silicone impressions

Aiming to evaluate the accuracy of digital impressions for use in implant placement, researchers from Iwate Medical University in Japan have compared optical impression scans from an intra-oral scanner with conventional silicone impressions. The analysis showed that the distance error of the optical impressions was slightly greater than that of the conventional method. The evaluation was limited to the use of optical impressions for implant placement. For this purpose, the researchers placed two implant abutments (Nobel Biocare), one 5 mm and one 7 mm in height, in a master model.



As distance errors of the optical impression were slightly greater than that of the conventional impression, the researchers concluded that currently digital impressions are not equivalent replacements of conventional impressions for restorative procedures. However, they predicted that the development of information technology would most likely lead to improvement in the accuracy of optical impressions in the near future.

The study, titled "Examination of the position accuracy of implant abutments reproduced by intra-oral optical impression", was published online on 5 October in the PLOS ONE journal.

Plaque-identifying toothpaste to reduce

## Risk of heart disease and stroke

Health experts worldwide agree that oral health and inflammatory diseases, such as cardiovascular disease and stroke, are correlated. A recently published study has shown that users of a toothpaste that identifies plaque build-up on teeth also exhibited lower levels of a heart disease marker, suggesting that the toothpaste resulted in statistically significant reductions in dental plaque and inflammation throughout the body.

An analysis showed that the plaque-identifying toothpaste reduced the mean plaque score by 49 per cent compared with a 24 per cent reduction in the placebo group. In addition, laboratory tests in a pre-specified subgroup of 38 participants found that the plaque-identifying toothpaste

reduced levels of high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), a sensitive marker for future heart attacks and strokes, by 29 per cent, while hs-CRP levels increased by 25 per cent in individuals using the placebo toothpaste.

The researchers concluded that the observed reduction supports the hypothesis that Plaque HD could reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease. However, a large-scale randomized trial of sufficient size and duration is needed to verify the results, they stated. The study, titled "Randomized trial of plaque identifying toothpaste: Dental plaque and inflammation," was published online on Oct. 19 in the American Journal of Medicine ahead of print. It was conducted at Florida Atlantic University in the US.

