Edited by: Kazuyoshi Baba

Frequency: Quarterly (January, April, July, October)

Current Volume: 57 / 2013

Abstracting/Indexing: Medline, EMBASE, Scopus

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Part I of this review outlines various types of intra- and extra-oral tissue-derived stem cells with regard to clinical availability and applications in dentistry. Additionally, appropriate sources of stem cells for regenerative dentistry are discussed with regard to differentiation capacity, accessibility and possible immunomodulatory properties.

BMSCs: bone marrow-derived MSCs from orofacial bone; DPSCs: dental pulp stem cells; SHED: stem cells from human exfoliated deciduous teeth; PDLSCs: periodontal ligament stem cells; DFSCs: dental follicle stem cells; TGPCs: tooth germ progenitor cells; SCAP: stem cells from the apical papilla; OESCs: oral epithelial progenitor/stem cells; GMSCs: gingiva-derived MSCs, PSCs: periosteum-derived stem cells; SGSCs: salivary gland-derived stem cells.
Stem cells in dentistry – Part II: Clinical applications


Part II of this review first overviews progress in regenerative dentistry to consider the implications of the stem cell technology in dentistry and then highlights cutting-edge stem-cell-based alveolar bone regenerative therapies. Factors that affect stem-cell-based bone regeneration as related to the local immune response are then discussed. Additionally, pre-clinical stem cell studies for the regeneration of teeth and other oral organs as well as possible applications of MSC-based immunotherapy in dentistry are outlined. Finally, the marketing of stem cell technology in dental stem cell banks with a view toward future regenerative therapies is introduced.

Schematic diagram illustrating the current clinical approaches to stem-cell-based bone augmentation. The chair-side cellular grafting approach (orange arrow) uses patient-derived freshly processed bone marrow (mononuclear cell population), which contains mesenchymal stem/stromal cells (MSCs), hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs), and angiogenic cells, mixed with a scaffold and growth factors, such as platelet-rich plasma (PRP), as a grafting material. The tissue engineering approach (red arrow) uses MSCs, which are isolated from aspirated bone marrow and expanded in vitro. The MSCs are further cultured with osteogenic factors and a scaffold to generate an osteogenic construct (tissue-engineered bone) or cell sheets as a grafting material. Conventional autograft bone augmentation (blue arrow) uses autologous bone collected from the ilium or mandible.
A multi-centered epidemiological study evaluating the reliability of the treatment difficulty indices developed by the Japan Prosthodontic Society

Takuo Kuboki, DDS, PhD et al.

The Japan Prosthodontic Society (JPS) has systematized the clinical examinations and performed multi-axis assessment of complex variations in patients who need prosthodontic care in response to this current demand for holistic approaches. The objectives for the development of the multi-axis assessment protocol on the treatment difficulty indices for prosthodontic care are as follows: 1) establishment of the prosthodontic diagnosis based on clinical evidence, 2) identification of the holistic risk factors specific to prosthodontic care, such as general health/social problems, and psychological problems of patients, 3) the application of patient-based outcomes to measure the effectiveness of various prosthodontic treatment options, and 4) the utilization of a multi-axis assessment style.

A New Diagnostic System for Prosthodontics established by JPS

B caused by A (O ● G ▲ Q ■ P ▼)

O: Oral physiological conditions
G: General health and sociological conditions
Q: Oral health related Quality of Life level
P: Psychological health conditions
● ▲ ■ ▼: Grade number 0–3
This review is concerned with the relationships that may, directly or indirectly, exist between bruxism and prosthetic treatment. Although certain occlusal conditions and/or incorrectly prosthetically modified occlusions were historically believed to be potential causes of bruxism, this has largely ceased to be the case. Also, the assumption that ‘correction’ of such occlusal conditions could reverse bruxism has also been discredited. What is important in the present context, however, is the possible effect of bruxism on prosthetic restorations, a relationship upon which the dental literature would appear not to be conclusive.

It is, therefore, the purpose of this paper to critically review the dental literature regarding a possible relationship between bruxism and prosthetic treatment.

A 57-year-old man (A) with implant fracture in the region of 25 (B) due to overloading.
Sleep less and bite more: Sleep disorders associated with occlusal loads during sleep
Takafumi Kato, DDS, PhD et al.

This review shows the role of masticatory motor activities as a contributing factor to occlusal overloads (excessive loads or loads in eccentric axis) during sleep, such as in presence of Sleep Bruxism.

Article Outline
1. Introduction
2. Definition and diagnosis of sleep bruxism
3. Masticatory electromyographic activity and sleep bruxism
4. Increased masticatory motor activity during sleep
5. RMMA and tooth grinding
6. Tooth contacts and masticatory force measurements
7. Sleep bruxism and sleep disorders
   7.1. Prevalence of sleep bruxism
   7.2. Concomitant occurrence of sleep bruxism and sleep disorders
      7.2.1. Insomnias
      7.2.2. Hypersomnia
      7.2.3. Circadian rhythm disorders
      7.2.4. Parasomnias
      7.2.5. Sleep-related movement disorders association to SB
      7.2.6. Other sleep problems
8. Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome and SB
9. Recognition of sleep disorders at the chairside
10. Conclusion
This workshop was hosted by the Japan Prosthodontic Society, which was founded in 1933 to promote the many aspects of prosthodontics, such as progress in research, education, and treatment. The main objective of this workshop was to formalize international understanding and a consensus on issues related to prosthodontics. The 2012 workshop focused on the current status of the prosthodontic specialty, including the requirements for specialty training in different regions of the world.

Consensus statement on...

- Commitment to community and society
- Education
- Research
- Professional organizations

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