



دکتر نعیمه شه و قار اصل

دکترای تخصصی دندانپزشکی کودکان

استادیار گروه دندانپزشکی کودکان از سال ۱۳۹۸ تا کنون

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سوابق تحصیلی:

- دیپلم: مدرسه نمونه دولتی باقر العلوم تبریز
- دکترای عمومی: دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز
- دکترای تخصصی: دانشگاه علوم پزشکی قزوین

سمتهای آموزشی و اجرایی:

- استادیار

فعالیت‌های آموزشی:

- واحد اطفال ۱ عملی
- واحد اطفال ۳ عملی

زمینه‌های مورد علاقه تحقیقاتی:

- نانوتکنولوژی
- کلینیکال تریال

مقالات علمی منتشر شده:

Sealing efficacy of mineral trioxide aggregate with and without nanosilver for root end filling: An invitro bacterial leakage study

Arch width changes in patients with Class II division 1 malocclusion treated with maxillary first premolar extraction and non-extraction method

Sealing Efficacy of Single-cone Obturation Technique with MTA and CEM Cement: An in Vitro Bacterial Leakage Study

خلاصه مقالات ارائه شده:

1-Background and aims. Various materials and methods have been introduced for obturating cleaned and shaped root canal systems. This in vitro study aimed to evaluate the sealing ability of single-cone obturation technique with mineral trioxide aggregate and calcium-enriched mixture based on bacterial leakage approach. **Materials and methods.** Sixty-four single-canal teeth were prepared and randomly divided into 5 groups, consisting of three experimental groups (n = 16) and two control groups (n = 8). In group 1, root canal obturation was performed using gutta-percha with 0.02 taper and AH26 sealer by lateral compaction technique. In groups 2 and 3, single Protaper 2utta-percha cone was used for obturation with MTA and CEM cement, respectively. A bacterial leakage apparatus was utilized for leakage assessment for 60 days. Leakage comparison between the experimental groups was performed by one-way ANOVA using SPSS 16 statistical software. **Results.** The mean bacterial leakage intervals in groups 1, 2 and 3 were 33.68 ± 9.39 , 40.68 ± 11.03 and 39.56 ± 9.03 days, respectively. One-way ANOVA indicated no significant differences in bacterial leakage between the three experimental groups (P = 0.109). **Conclusion.** Single-cone obturation with well-fitted gutta-percha and MTA and CEM cement is an appropriate alternative for traditional lateral compaction technique.

2- Background: The aim of this study was to determine arch width changes during maxillary first premolars extraction and non-extraction treatment in patients with Class II division 1 malocclusion. **Material and Methods:** Dental casts of 91 Class II division 1 patients (36 males and 55 females) were evaluated. The minimum age of the subjects at the beginning of treatment was above 16 years. 48 patients were treated with extraction of the maxillary first premolars and 43 patients were treated without extraction. Pre- and post-treatment maxillary and mandibular inter-canine and inter-molar arch widths were measured. **Results:** At the end of treatment, maxillary and mandibular inter-canine widths of both groups increased significantly. The maxillary inter-molar width decreased in the extraction group and increased in the non-extraction group. The mandibular inter-molar width increased significantly in both groups. No significant differences were observed between males and females. **Conclusions:** The results of this study indicated that there was a tendency for an increase in arch width during both the

extraction and non-extraction treatment except maxillary inter-molar width in the extraction cases.

3- Background: Various materials have been added to mineral trioxide aggregate to enhance its properties. This study was aimed to compare the sealing efficacy of MTA with and without nanosilver using bacterial leakage approach. **Material and Methods:** Seventy canine teeth were prepared and obturated. Then, after apical resection, the rootend cavities were prepared by ultrasonic retrotips. Teeth were randomly divided into 4 groups containing two experimental groups (n=30) and two negative and positive controls (n=5). In group 1 and 2, root-end cavities were respectively filled with MTA and MTA with nanosilver (by 1% weight). Leakage assessment was carried out by bacterial leakage apparatus with *Enterococcus faecalis* species. Leakage comparison between experimental groups was done using Mann-Whitney test by Spss 16 software at significance level of 0.05. **Results:** The median bacterial leakages for MTA and MTA with nanosilver were 19 and 2, respectively. The mean bacterial leakages for MTA and MTA with nanosilver were 30.06 ± 28.67 and 9.66 ± 14.25 , respectively. MannWhitney test indicated that there was a significant difference in bacterial leakage day between two experimental groups ($P=0.002$). **Conclusions:** Based on the findings of this in-vitro bacterial leakage study, adding nanosilver to MTA decreased its sealing ability.

طرح های تحقیقاتی-پایان نامه دفاع شده:

- مقایسه میزان ریزش باکتریال MTA با و بدون ذرات نانوسیلور در حفرات آماده سازی شده انتهای ریشه توسط اولتراسونیک
- تعیین تاثیر مواد و روش های مختلف بر کیفیت عملکردی کانال ریشه مولرهای شیری توسط CBCT
- بررسی اثرات ضدمیکروبی و ضدقارچی و سمیت سلولی دهانشویه حاوی زنجبیل در شرایط آزمایشگاهی

شرکت در کارگاههای آموزشی و پژوهشی:

- ۱-کارگاه روش تحقیق
- ۲- جستجوی منابع
- ۳- Endnote
- ۴- احیای قلبی و ریوی
- ۵- تزریق عضلانی، زیر جلدی، داخل جلدی، داخل وریدی

عضویت در انجمنهای علمی:

عضو شورای فرهنگی دانشگاه قزوین