

TRAINING SESSIONS ON DENTAL CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH HEMOPHILIA AND VON WILLEBRAND DISEASE

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PURPOSE

To train dentists from different provinces of Argentina and neighboring countries (Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay) for greater access to dental care for patients with hemophilia and von Willebrand disease.

INTRODUCTION

Due to the need of dental care for patients with coagulation disorders, in 2013, the Ministry of Public Health, through its Dentistry Program, and the Hemophilia Foundation of Salta, Argentina, began to provide theoretical and practical training sessions addressed to dentists for achieving better care and quality of life for such patients. From 2013 to 2015, three training sessions called "Dental Care for Patients with Hemophilia and von Willebrand Disease" supported by Resolution of the Ministry of Public Health were provided. Such sessions included national and international speakers and were attended by dentists from different provinces of Argentina and neighboring countries. In 2014, the Manual for Dental Management of Patients with Hemophilia and von Willebrand Disease was issued, which formalized the dental practices for patients to be treated by a dentist in their place of residence.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Three theoretical and practical training sessions on dental care for patients with hemophilia and von Willebrand disease were provided. At the practical part, the following was performed: education, promotion and prevention (with delivery of information brochures and toothbrushes), tartar removal (pneumatic cavitator), operative dentistry procedures (ionomers and resins), and tooth extractions (local Epsilon-aminocaproic acid, bismuth subgallate, infiltration anesthesia with 4% articaine chlorohydrate). All patients were taken panoramic radiographs using Kodak 8000C.

RESULTS

In 2013, 148 dentists attended and 19 patients were treated. In 2014, 190 dentists attended and 20 patients were treated. In 2015, 170 dentists were trained and 18 patients were treated. Training sessions on brushing instructions, tartar removal, operative dentistry procedures, and tooth extractions were provided.



CONCLUSION

These training sessions provide dentists with the tools that will help them to lose fear and be confident in order to provide an adequate dental response and improve the quality of life of the patients suffering from coagulation disorders. We must emphasize the dentists' willingness to incorporate new concepts and different approaches regarding these diseases.

