

# Editorial Highlights on Oral Health

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## Editorial Note

Journal of Oral Health case report commemorates its decade long service to the scientific community by consistently publishing peer-reviewed articles and tracking the progress and significant advancements in the field of oral health. Ever since its inception in the year 2015, in addition to regular issue releases on a quarterly basis, this trans disciplinary journal is also releasing special issues and conference proceedings from time to time, thus comprehensively covering a wide range of topics and emerging challenges in dental practitioners, surgeons, clinical and diagnostic agencies, and students to explore advanced research areas within this field. The journal focuses on application oriented research on Aesthetic dental reports, Gum Disease, Laser Dentistry in oral health, Maxillofacial Pathology, Oral and Maxillofacial treatments, Oral constitution, Oral hygiene case report, Oral Medicine & Radiology, Oral Medicine case reports, Oral Pathology and Microbiology, Oral Pathology case reports, Oral Surgery case reports, Orthodontics case Reports, Periodontal Health, Periodontology, and Prosthodontics reports. In this issue some of the recent and impactful research articles that were published by the journal will be discussed.

Osseous dysplasias (OD) are benign fibro-osseous lesions in the group of non-odontogenic tumors of the maxillae [1]. They are part of a set of entities within which the normal architecture of the bone is transformed into metaplastic bone, composed of fibrous tissue associated with a cementoid mineralized substance in variable proportion [2]. OD can occur at all ages and in all ethnic groups, with high prevalence (90% of cases) in black or Asian women in their fifties without any scientific explanation. OD take on various clinical and radiological aspects. According to the World Health Organization

(WHO), three forms of lesions sharing the same histopathological process are found: periapical, focal and florid. The periapical and focal forms are the most frequent. These two forms are characterized by lesions of reduced size, localized, interesting a small number of teeth. Usually asymptomatic, OD is discovered fortuitously during a routine radiographic examination. Periodontitis is an inflammatory pathology of multifactorial origin which destroys the attachment system of the tooth. It is a real public health problem according to the WHO, which considers it to be the 6th epidemiological plague in the world. By its main etiological factor (dental plaque) and its evolution, periodontal disease is an infectious risk factor in the presence of OD [3].

Conservative therapy is an approach to be favoured in the management of such patients while emphasizing the preventive aspect to avoid the establishment of an infection. Dental surgeons and periodontists in particular, must ensure the maintenance of good oral and periodontal health because this not only limits the risk of tooth loss and infectious complications but also guarantees a good prognosis for these patients.

## References

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3. Macdonald-Jankowski, David. "Florid cemento-osseous dysplasia: A systematic review." *Dentomaxillofac Radiol* 37 (2008): 350-360.

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