Future and Past of Preventive Dentistry
Reports of a Symposium Held on April 17, 2015, at the Academic Centre for Dentistry Amsterdam in Honour of Prof. Dr. J.M. (Bob) ten Cate on the Occasion of His Retirement

Guest Editors
C. (Cor) van Loveren, Amsterdam
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Erosive Tooth Wear
From Diagnosis to Therapy

Editors:
A. Lussi
C. Ganss

Erosive tooth wear is a multifactorial condition of growing concern to the clinician and the subject of extensive research. Since the publication of the first edition of the book with the title Dental Erosion, new knowledge for a better understanding of this important subject has been gathered. The new and more detailed insights resulted in this second, extended publication. It presents a broad spectrum of views, from the molecular level to behavioural aspects, as well as trends in society. In particular, the issues concerning chemical and biological factors as well as dental erosion in children are covered more extensively in this second edition. The first chapters include topics such as the definition, diagnosis, interaction, epidemiology and histopathology of tooth wear. Further, the aetiology of dental erosion, including nutritional and patient-related factors, and dental erosion in children are discussed.

This book is a valuable and indispensable guide to better oral health and is highly recommended to faculty members, researchers, dental students, practitioners and other dental professionals.

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A unique guide to improved oral health
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Health professionals are more and more aware of the importance of saliva for oral health and well-being. As saliva secretion is steadily compromised with advancing age, it becomes a factor of concern in societies with an aging population, especially with a growing number of people who keep their own teeth. The numerous functions of saliva, like antimicrobial activity, lubrication, wound healing and its role in taste experience are only truly recognized when saliva secretion is hampered. In medical diagnostics, saliva shows its value as a safe and economical alternative to blood. This publication provides a comprehensive overview of the latest developments in salivary research by some of the world’s leading experts in the field. Chapters deal with various aspects: anatomy and physiology, e.g. regeneration of salivary glands, saliva functions, e.g. its protective and rheological properties, and diagnostics and disorders, e.g. xerostomia and hypersalivation.

This book is not only recommended to basic scientists working in the field of oral biology, but also to dental students, dentists and health professionals who want to know more about one of the most underestimated bodily fluids.

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With the mass-marketed introduction of fluoride in toothpaste in the 1950s, toothbrushing with paste became indispensable for good oral health. Both the industry and the dental profession had a shared interest in advocating the widespread correct use of good quality toothpaste. This publication starts with a general introduction on the purpose, history and composition of toothpaste. The following chapters deal with the clinical evidence of its effectiveness in caries prevention, reducing and preventing plaque, gingivitis, halitosis, and calculus formation, facilitating removal and prevention of extrinsic stain, and preventing dentine hypersensitivity and erosion. Later chapters provide valuable information on the abrasiveness of the pastes, the substantivity of active ingredients in the oral cavity and the possible models to study the effectiveness of the pastes when full-scale clinical trials are not possible. The final chapter focuses on the frequency of toothbrushing and post-brushing rinsing behavior. The book provides indispensable information for dentists, dental students and community dental programs on whether toothpastes can be recommended to patients for specific aims and how to use them to obtain the best effect.

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Caries Research publishes epidemiological, clinical and laboratory studies in dental caries, erosion and related dental diseases. Some studies build on the considerable advances already made in caries prevention, e.g. through fluoride application. Some aim to improve understanding of the increasingly important problem of dental erosion and the associated tooth wear process. Others monitor the changing pattern of caries in different populations, explore improved methods of diagnosis or evaluate methods of prevention or treatment. The broad coverage of current research has given the journal an international reputation as an indispensable source for both basic scientists and clinicians engaged in understanding, investigating and preventing dental disease.

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